



# HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY

2014/15



September, 2016

## FORWARD

This report presents findings from the 2014/15 Zanzibar Household Budget Survey (HBS). The main objective of the survey was to gather information from private households on economic activities, household income and expenditure, housing characteristics as well as asset ownership. These data enabled analysis on levels of consumption and expenditure at the household level and analysis of the standards of living of Zanzibar citizens over a period of one year (2014/15) to construct the weighting systems for the Consumer Price Index and estimation of the National Accounts, to mention a few.

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has been taken various measures to eradicate poverty and increase economic growth in Zanzibar; including Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 developed in 2000 which set the goals to eradicate poverty by 2020, Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP), commonly known as MKUZA developed in 2005,. The second strategy MKUZA II was developed in October 2010 and was implemented for a period of five years ending in 2015. A review of MKUZA II was undertaken which involved evaluation of the existing plan and to developed\_a new strategy for the benefit of the people of Zanzibar. The Household Budget Survey (HBS) provides updated statistics and information on poverty levels and trends as well as other socio-economic status that are essential for informing and developing realistic strategies. The HBS results also will be used extensively for the monitoring implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2014/15 HBS, like the 2009/10 and 2004/05 HBSs analysed data at the national level, urban and rural areas and district levels. A sample size of 380 clusters and 4,555 households which based on the Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2012 (TPHC 2012) were surveyed to provide poverty estimates for Zanzibar. The questionnaires used in 2014/15 HBS were similar to those used in the 2009/10 HBS but with some considerable improvements.

It is my expectation that, this report will be a useful source of information to policy makers, non-government organisations, academicians and other stakeholders, including regional and international organisations. It will also facilitate planning within the government and the business community, and it will stimulate further research and in-depth analysis.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HoH	Head of Household
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classification
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
N.A	Not Applicable or Not Asked
NCDs	Non Communicable Diseases
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OTC	Over the Counter Medicine
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centre
PHCUs	Primary Health Care Unit
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperatives Society
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
THMIS	Tanzania HIV&AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TPHC	Tanzania Population and Housing Census
TZS	Tanzania shillings
UNDP	United Nation Development Fund
UNFPA	United Nation Fund for Population Agency
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategies for Growth and Reduction of Poverty



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### RESULTS ON POVERTY USING A WELFARE MEASURE

- **Poverty and extreme poverty have declined since 2009/10.** Basic needs poverty declined from 34.9 percent to 30.4 percent between 2009/10 and 2014/15 and food (extreme) poverty declined from 11.7 percent to 10.8 percent in the same interval. The figures come from the HBS's consumption based headcount index, which measures the proportion of the population with a consumption level below the poverty line (30.4 percent) of the Zanzibar population could not meet their basic consumption needs. About 10.8 percent of the population is extremely poor and cannot afford to buy basic foodstuffs to meet their minimum nutritional requirements of 2,200 kilocalories (Kcal) per day. These poverty figures are estimated using respectively, the national basic needs poverty line of TZS 53,377 per adult per month and the national food poverty line of TZS 38,071 per adult per month.
- **The depth of poverty also declined.** Depth captures the gap between households' consumption level and the poverty line where the non-poor households depth is zero. It declined by 1.0 percentage point. The rural poverty gap slightly increased by 0.1 percentage point while overall drop was 0.9 percentage points which was mainly driven by a drop of poverty gap in urban areas of 2.2 percentage points. In addition, a decline in the share of the population living in poverty in Zanzibar witnessed a small reduction in the level of deprivation of population. This suggests that households were able to reduce their consumption shortfall by a small margin relative to the poverty line. The consumption gap of poor which means that the decline poverty index is explained by increase in the number for non-poor.
- **Majority of poor and non poor people are still clustered around the poverty line.** Around 443,540 Zanzibar people are still below the basic needs poverty line. While the basic needs poverty headcount declined by 4.5 percent, the absolute number of poor people only declined by about 400 people due to population growth. The proportion of people along food poverty line has remained virtually unchanged over the last five years from 10.8 percent (157,133) in 2014/15 to 11.7 percent (149,205) in 2009/10. The food poverty headcount rate fell by 0.9 percentage point and population growth was larger than this reduction.
- **A large share of the population hovers around the poverty line, likely to escape poverty but also prone to fall into it.** Small changes in the national poverty line yield significant differences in estimated poverty levels, indicating a high concentration of individuals around the basic needs threshold. For example, an increase of the poverty line by 20 percent (TZS 10,677 per adult per month) lead to a change of poverty rate by 50.9 percent (the headcount rate would increase from 30.4 percent to 46.0 percent). The significant number of people clustering around the poverty line suggest that an important proportion of moderately poor people are positioned to move out of poverty, but also that an important proportion of non-poor people are vulnerable to falling into poverty.
- **Poor households are larger in size and have more dependents than non-poor households.** The interaction between family size and poverty is bidirectional. The large number of children and dependents affects the ability of the poor to cover their basic food needs and to move out of poverty. On the other hand, poor households tend to have more children to compensate for their inability to rise from poverty by

investing in the human capital of their children and having many as an insurance strategy against infant mortality, trapping them in a vicious cycle of poverty.

- Almost three quarters (74.3 percent) of the basic needs poor and 81.8 percent of the food poor in Zanzibar live in rural areas. **Poverty is particularly pervasive in rural areas**, where more than half (56 percent) of the Zanzibar population lives. About 329,550 people in the rural population live in basic needs poverty and 128,335 live in food poverty, compared to 113,990 living in basic needs poverty and 28,598 in food poverty in urban areas.
- **Poverty is negatively correlated with higher levels of education of the head of household.** Higher education levels of the household's head, particularly secondary and upper education, seem to be associated with better income-generating opportunities and significantly tend to lower poverty levels. Education positively affects the living standards and poverty reduction, either directly or indirectly through its impact on health gains, productivity, social integration and so forth.
- **Running a non-farm business is associated with lower poverty.** For the first time HBS 2014/15 asked in detail about non-agricultural businesses the households are running. It is clear that households with a non-agricultural business have lower levels of poverty, suggesting that the development of non-farm employment can offer a pathway out of poverty. However the results show that being employed is not a guarantee of not being poor. Households with four or more employed have a high basic needs poverty headcount rate (30.4 percent). These results are picking up again on the fact that poverty increases with household size. The working poor are earning low wages which are not high enough to lift them above the poverty line. Increasing welfare state provision, increasing minimum wages and absorbing educational and health care costs are methods to potentially reduce the proportion of working poor.
- **Working on agriculture does not impact the incidence of being poor or non-poor.** The poverty rate for the rural population who are engaging in the agricultural activities is virtually identical to the national poverty headcount rate. However, the poverty rate is quite a bit higher (43.3 percent) in rural for the household that are not engaging in agricultural activities. Almost three-fifths (58.5 percent) of the poor population are using agricultural land. Urban households that are using agricultural land have a low poverty headcount rate (16.0 percent).
- **Consumption inequality remains stable and moderate.** The Gini coefficient measures income inequality or consumption expenditures across a nation's population based on consumption per capita. For the past five years, Zanzibar experienced an unchanged consumption per capital of 0.30. Zanzibar's inequality level is moderate compared to favourably with sub Saharan Africa (an average of 45.1).
- **The changing of HBS design, has a large impact on poverty trend but the adjustments were made to counter the changes in design to support the decline of poverty.** Assessing the changes in poverty levels over time is subject to issues of comparability stemming from changes in the survey design and methodological improvements implemented during the 2014/15 HBS. These issues were addressed by re-evaluating the consumption aggregate for 2009/10 using the same approach as in 2014/15.

- **The picture of overall food security is a mixed.** The average number of meals eaten a day has risen in 2014/15 compare to previous surveys. However almost one-fifth of rural households are currently categorised as severely food insecure. Kaskazini Unguja seems to suffer on food security similar as Pemba regions and this is confirmed by other data sources.

#### RESULTS ON POVERTY USING NON WELFARE MEASURES:

- **Significant improvements have been achieved in relation to the standard of housing.** Majority of houses were built by using modern materials as especially in urban area. The proportion of households connected to electricity has increased to 44.2 percent in 2014/15 from 25.2 percent in 2004/05. Access to an improved water source stands at 90.5 percent which is a slight increase compared to previous HBSs. Nearly all (96.9 percent) households travel less than one kilometre for fetching water. The proportion of households using flush toilets increased to 33.0 percent in 2014/15 from 19.6 percent in 2009/10 while the proportion of households with no toilet decreased to 16.3 percent from 20.3 percent. However, there is still a big rural/urban and Unguja/Pemba disparity in these indicators.
- **The situation in the education sector is a positive one.** Adult literacy rates continue to increase slowly. The attendance of 7 to 16 year old children at school has risen by ten percent in the last five years. Basic and primary net and gross enrolment rates have increased to 96.5 percent for households live less than two kilometres away from the nearest primary school. The only seemingly negative indicator is in relation to secondary school net and gross enrolments rates which seem to have fallen in the last five years, this is probably a result of issues with sample design in 2009/10 HBS. Secondary net enrolments rates have increased in the last ten years.
- Overall in the **health sector** there have been significant improvements, most remarkably in the **reduction of the incidence of malaria**. The percentage of households living less than five kilometres from a health centre is now 100 percent. The percentage of people who paid for consultation or advice has increased greatly from 14.4 percent in 2009/10 to 36.6 percent in 2014/15 HBS and worryingly 8.6 percent of respondents did not seek medical help as it was too expensive, but generally there appears to have been encouraging developments in the health sector.

#### OTHER CHAPTERS WITHIN HBS

- **Demographically the HBS 2014/15 shows very few differences from the previous HBS.** The only exception is in relation to birth notification, which has improved highly. Birth certification for people aged less than 18 years is high in all districts, with almost universal certification in Kusini district that accounting 97.3 percent. The results show a very slight increase in the average household size, with a small different between urban and rural areas. Interestingly the dependency ratio has declined, suggesting the continued slow reduction of the fertility rate. All most a quarter (22.8 percent) of households are headed by a woman, there is no significant change over time. About five percent of children have been orphaned, with a similar percentage noted in the previous HBS.

- **Most employed people are subsistence farmers, fishers or hunters (41.8 percent).** The second largest occupation is elementary occupations (16.5 percent) which consists of street vendors, cleaners, manufacturing labourers etc. The third category is services and sales workers (15.0 percent), the majority of whom are probably involved in the tourism sector (hotel staff, bar men, waiters etc.). Managing directors, chief executives, legislators and senior officials are less than one percent (0.7 percent) of all occupations.
- Of the rural population aged 15 years and above, almost six percent classify themselves as unemployed **while in urban areas one out of ten persons are unemployed (9.8 percent).** There are distinct age differences. In rural areas 13.3 percent of young people (aged 15 to 24 years) are unemployed and in urban areas it rises to almost one fifth (19.3 percent). The data shows that as people get older the tendency to call themselves unemployed decreases. Men are almost twice as likely as women to classify themselves as unemployed in all age ranges. The definition of unemployment used in HBS is different to that used in the Labour Force Survey so it is not surprising to see different results between these two key surveys.
- HBS 2014/15 captured information on the type of activities and length of time spent on various home related activities. Almost a third (31.6 percent) of the population aged 5 and above spent time in the last 7 days preparing food for immediate consumption. It is a much more common activity among women, who on average spend 15 hours per week preparing food. As 69.0 percent of men are employed it is not surprising that their involvement in home based activities is lower than women's.
- Men are more likely to be involved in collecting firewood as their main activity whereby on average, they spent 9 hours a week while women were more likely in taking care of children, the sick and elderly. The spent on average of 16 hours a week in this activity.
- Generally in Zanzibar, about two of every five households (41.6 percent) run a business. Households in urban areas are more likely to run a business (55.4 percent) than rural areas (44.6 percent). Majority of households (68.4 percent) run only one business, just above a quarter of households have two or more businesses. Almost one third (29.9 percent) of household businesses in Zanzibar operate business in a dedicated space and 11.2 percent in a permanent building other than the respondent's home. Nearly all businesses have sole owners (92.7 percent) but a small proportion of business have a partnership (6.1 percent).
- About two third (66.5 percent) of the household stated that their own savings were the main source of business capital but only one of every ten business household (10.1 percent) used a gift from family as a capital for their business. Most of the business (85.3 percent) in Zanzibar are not registered. Only 5.0 percent of businesses pay VAT and a similar percentage for PAYE (4.8 percent). Rural and urban differences are small in terms of registration and taxpaying.
- Overall 37.7 percent of households in HBS 2014/15 **made at least one overnight trip in the last twelve months.** About 75.0 percent of households made trips within Zanzibar and 51.9 percent of them are to Mjini and Magharibi. Almost one third (30.2 percent) of recent trips were made to Mainland Tanzania,

mainly to Dar es Salaam (61.7 percent). Of all of the most recent trips, only 1.3 percent are made abroad and most are to Kenya (40.3 percent). The biggest reason to travel is to visit friends (50.3 percent). The second reason is to attend a funeral or wedding (7.0 percent) and 4.2 percent mentioned that the reason for the trip was business. The main means of transport used to make the most recent trip was 54.7 percent by ferry or boat (54.7 percent) followed by public transport, own car and finally by air. In terms of the type of place respondents stayed for the trip by far the majority (85.2 percent) stayed in private homes and only 3.7 percent in hotels.

## Summary of Area Key Indicators , 2014/15 Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Indicator	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Household Demographic Characteristics</b>			
Average household size	5.5	5.6	5.6
Age Dependency Ratio	98	72	86
Percentage of female-headed households	22.5	23.3	22.8
Percentage of children aged 0-4 with birth certificate	97.1	99.2	97.7
Percentage of children aged 0-17 with birth certificate	95.7	98.9	97.0
Percentage of households owning their accommodation	89.3	76.5	83.7
Percentage of households with modern floors	64.8	95.0	77.9
Percentage of households with modern walls	62.3	96.5	77.1
Percentage of households with a modern roof	75.8	98.0	85.4
Average number of persons per room for sleeping	2.3	2.1	2.2
<b>Education</b>			
Percentage of adults (aged 15+) with no education	23.4	7.6	16.1
Percentage of literate adults aged 15+	76.1	92.3	83.7
Percentage of literate female adults aged 15+	70.4	89.3	79.4
Basic Net Enrolment Rate	79.5	87.9	83.7
Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	79.6	88.8	84.2
Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	34.8	46.2	40.1
Percentage of households within 2 km of a primary school	95.4	98.3	96.5
Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Primary School	19.8	18.0	19.1
Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Secondary School	19.1	19.6	19.4
Percentage Distribution of Household Head Highest Level of Education Achieved (no education)	33.1	10.4	23.3
<b>Health</b>			
Percentage of respondents who were ill in the last 4 weeks	13.9	8.0	11.3
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health care provider in last 4 weeks	72.5	75.1	73.9
Didn't use health care provider as too expensive	7.6	11.6	8.6
Satisfied with health care provided	79.2	81.8	80.1
Percentage of households within 5 km of a primary health care facility	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking	86.3	96.3	90.5
Percentage of households within 1 km of drinking water	95.3	99.0	96.9
Percentage of households with any toilet facility	72.5	98.3	83.7
<b>Household Consumption</b>			
Average consumption per capita (Tshs.28 days)	62,802	90,083	74,707
Percentage of consumption on food	50.7	41.8	46.0
<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>			
Percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line	40.2	17.9	30.4
Percentage of population below the food poverty line	15.7	4.5	10.8
Gini Coefficient	0.27	0.31	0.30
<b>Energy Sources</b>			
Percentage of households connection to electricity grid (ZECO)	20.3	75.5	44.2
Percentage of households using electricity for lighting	22.2	76.0	45.5
Percentage using paraffin lamps for lighting	71.9	20.8	49.7
Percentage of households using charcoal or firewood for cooking	97.7	90.4	94.5
<b>Economic Activity</b>			
Percentage of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above	5.8	9.8	7.7
<b>Agricultural Activities</b>			
Percentage of Households Owning/Not Owning Land for Agriculture or Grazing	54.6	11.2	35.8

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
Percentage of Households Using Land for Agriculture or Grazing	58.1	12.1	38.2
<b>Trips for Business and Recreation</b>			
Percentage of Households who had Taken At Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months	38.8	36.4	37.7
Percentage of Households by Mean Number of Nights Spent on the Trip	16.3	15.1	15.8
<b>Food Security</b>			
Mean Average Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) Scale Score	5.5	2.2	4.1
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>			
Mean Average Number of Trips Made a Day to Collect Water during dry season	2.1	1.8	2.0
<b>Household Consumption</b>			
Mean Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure	67,842	96,840	80,497
<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>			
Percentage Distribution of children(0-17) below basic needs Poverty line	44.8	19.9	34.7
Percentage Distribution of children(0-17) below food Poverty line	18.1	5.0	12.8

## Summary of District Key Indicators , 2014/15 Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Indicator	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mijini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
<b>Household Demographic Characteristics</b>											
Average household size	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.6
Age Dependency Ratio	91	86	84	79	80	59	105	109	104	106	86
Percentage of female-headed households	21.2	22.9	22.9	27.1	18.4	31.1	22.9	21.9	25.2	23.7	22.8
Percentage of children aged 0-4 with birth certificate	95.4	94.7	96.0	99.5	99.4	98.6	98.8	97.4	97.1	98.9	97.7
Percentage of children aged 0-17 with birth certificate	93.0	94.2	96.4	99.3	99.4	98.2	97.6	94.8	96.1	95.9	97.0
Percentage of households owning their accommodation	92.8	82.9	93.8	86.2	81.5	69.2	84.3	90.8	83.2	90.5	83.7
Percentage of households with modern floors	72.7	65.1	71.3	74.5	94.7	97.5	64	42	67.8	59.7	77.9
Percentage of households with modern walls	87.3	77.4	81.2	95.2	96.8	99	45.1	40.6	46.8	29.5	77.1
Percentage of households with a modern roof	86.1	72.9	75.2	83.8	97.1	99.2	72.8	47.9	86.4	83.5	85.4
Average number of persons per room for sleeping	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
<b>Education</b>											
Percentage of adults (aged 15+) with no education	27.8	18.3	11.6	8.1	7.2	6.7	28.8	39.5	18.8	23.8	16.1
Percentage of literate adults aged 15+	71.9	82	85.5	91.3	92.5	93.9	71.1	60.3	80.9	75.9	83.7
Percentage of literate female adults aged 15+	65.5	76.5	81.9	87.9	89.6	91.9	64.7	52.7	76.6	68.1	79.4
Basic Net Enrolment Rate	78.6	83.1	86.1	94.6	87.4	88.3	80.6	68.4	82.1	79.2	83.8
Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	77.4	82.6	88.7	94.5	88.1	89	81.9	66.7	83.5	78.8	84.2
Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	35.2	34.1	37.1	40.8	44.0	46.7	37.4	31.1	36.8	39.2	40.1
Percentage of households within 2 km of a primary school	99.3	98.2	97.5	99.1	97.7	97.6	97.1	90.2	97.9	88.5	96.5
Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Primary School	14.4	15.7	21.4	13.4	20.1	16.2	18.5	22.9	19.7	22.6	19.1
Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Secondary School	11.7	18	20.9	14.4	21.8	18.7	16.3	23.2	16.3	21.9	19.4
Percentage Distribution of Household Head Highest Level of Education Achieved (no education)	39.4	27.4	17.8	12.6	9.5	9.3	37.0	56.1	28.5	36.0	23.3
<b>Health</b>											
Percentage of respondents who were ill in the last 4 weeks	15.7	12.2	10.7	14.1	8.4	8.6	13.1	15.2	14.1	12.3	11.3
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health care provider in last 4 weeks	28.1	42.4	26.6	17.6	33.1	54.4	29.1	7.3	18	14.5	73.9
Didn't use health care provider as too expensive	5.1	2.9	3.1	8.8	10.9	18.8	5.0	5.0	12.9	7.7	8.6
Percentage of households within 5 km of a primary health care facility	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>											
Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry season	83.4	92.9	88.5	98.6	94.9	97.8	89.0	70.1	86.5	92.6	90.5
Percentage of households within 1 km of drinking water in dry season	90.7	96.3	95.5	94.5	99.0	99.0	92.5	98.2	97.4	98.4	96.9
Percentage of households with any toilet facility	82.0	80.8	93.0	92.0	99.1	99.9	62.1	38.1	71.4	65.8	83.7
<b>Household Consumption</b>											
Average consumption per capita (Tshs.28 days)	83,660	75,387	69,283	62,099	87,492	92,952	55,382	43,311	62,906	57,593	74,707



Zanzibar Household Budget Survey 2014/15

Indicator	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
<b>Poverty and Inequality</b>											
Percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line	20.0	23.3	25.1	26.3	19.2	14.6	47.7	69.0	51.6	52.4	30.4
Percentage of population below the food poverty line	4.4	7.0	7.2	6.0	3.5	5.0	15.7	32.6	24.4	21.0	10.8
Gini Coefficient	28.5	27.8	25.3	19.4	26.8	33.3	27.2	22.3	28.9	27.0	30.2
<b>Energy Sources</b>											
Percentage of households connection to electricity grid (ZECO)	17.5	18.3	25.6	31.3	66.4	86.8	26.3	7.5	41.8	15.4	44.2
Percentage of households using electricity for lighting	19.5	19.2	29.7	34.9	66.8	87.0	26.6	9.0	42.6	18.0	45.4
Percentage using paraffin lamps for lighting	77.3	76.0	60.2	45.2	26.8	9.9	68.1	89.2	55.2	76.5	49.2
Percentage of households using charcoal or firewood for cooking	98.0	96.9	96.2	98.4	92.8	85.0	94.4	98.6	97.6	98.0	94.2
<b>Economic Activity</b>											
Percentage of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above	7.4	8.2	7.2	2.8	8.3	13.2	6.8	2.6	5.1	3.7	7.7
<b>Agricultural Activities</b>											
Percentage of Households Owning/Not Owning Land for Agriculture or Grazing	52.5	32.1	54.6	46.9	10.3	5.7	57.5	75.1	58.5	68.2	35.8
Percentage of Households Using Land for Agriculture or Grazing	62.4	41.4	56	47.2	9.9	5.5	58.6	72.6	65.3	74.6	38.2
<b>Trips for business and recreation</b>											
Percentage of Households who had Taken At Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months	52.6	47.1	39.7	65.5	33	37.7	27.1	26.7	43.6	31	37.7
Percentage of Households by Mean Number of Nights Spent on the Trip	7.8	5.4	11.7	4.3	16	12.2	38.2	28.9	23.5	29.3	15.8
<b>Food Security</b>											
Mean Average Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) Scale Score	7.0	7.9	5.6	3.1	2.0	2.1	4.0	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.1
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>											
Mean Average Number of Trips Made a Day to Collect Water during dry season	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.0
<b>Household Consumption HBS 14/15</b>											
Mean Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure	88,563	81,321	76,240	68,518	93,690	99,644	65,525	49,789	62,664	60,692	80,497
<b>Poverty and Inequality HBS 14/15)</b>											
Percentage Distribution of children(0-17) below basic needs Poverty line	23.5	25.5	29.7	26.7	16.1	21.7	51.6	72.1	56.4	57.2	34.7
Percentage Distribution of children(0-17) below food	5.4	8.3	8.3	5.5	3.6	5.3	18	35.2	28.1	24	12.8

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has implemented the second Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP II), commonly known as MKUZA II. This strategy was developed in October 2010 and was implemented for a period of five years ending in 2015. A review of MKUZA II is currently being undertaken which involves evaluating the existing plan and developing a new strategy for the benefit of the people of Zanzibar. The exercise of MKUZA II review requires information on poverty and other socio-economic situation in Zanzibar. Such information is obtained through the Household Budget Survey (HBS). The 2014/15 HBS provides updated statistics and information on poverty levels and trends as well as other socio-economic status that are essential for informing and developing realistic strategies. This survey will update the existing information and also serves other important purposes as:

- To evaluate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
- It is crucial for developing (basket) weights for the compilation of Consumer Price Index;
- It is used to develop direct measures of expenditures to GDP and benchmarking of National Accounts and other statistics.
- Formulation, monitoring and evaluation of policy plans and projects.

The 2014/15 Household Budget Survey is the fifth post-revolutionary survey to be conducted in Zanzibar. Previous surveys were conducted in 2009/10, 2004/05, 1991/92 and 1981/82. Like previous HBS, this survey forms the basis for tracking progress resulting from the Government's poverty-reduction initiatives for the past five years. The 2014/15 HBS collected a wide range of food and non-food data as well as several new items. In addition, some questions that have been asked in the HBS 2014/15 were the same as in the Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2012, enabling future linkage that will generate even more potential from these key datasets.

### 1.2 Survey timetable

The 2014/15 HBS preparations began in April 2014. A pilot survey took place in August 2014 and training of the supervisors and enumerators took place in September 2014. Fieldwork began in October 2014 and lasted for twelve months covering all ten districts of Zanzibar. The schedule was as:

- Middle of August, 2014: Pilot of 46 households was conducted.
- September 6-7: Training of the staff doing the Listing in the 380 selected EAs.
- September 8-12: Training of the Trainers (Unguja and Pemba together).
- September 15: Training of Enumerators began.
- September 19: Listing completed.
- October 15: Data collection.

The selection of enumerators based on the closeness between the allocation of EA and the area where the enumerator live. This will facilitate the work during the data collection. In case any problem happen in the household, it will be easy to solve or assist especially during diaries completion. According to the recent

TPHC 2012 approximately 16 percent of adults aged 15 and above in Zanzibar are illiterate and in these cases enumerators went more regularly to assist with diary completion.

Four enumerators were supervised by a field supervisor together with District Statistical Managers and quality control team from head office as well as a separate team of data quality assurance. The audited questionnaires were sent to head office for data entry.

The data entry was done by using a software called Census and Surveys Processing System (CSPro) from December 2014 to October 2015. Data cleaning began on February 2015 and was completed on December 2015.

### **1.3 Questionnaires and related Documents**

The 2011/12 Tanzania Mainland HBS questionnaires were adapted to meet the requirements of Zanzibar situation and the following forms were used:

1. Form I: Demography, education, migration, health, disability, time use, literacy.
2. Form II: Dwellings and Household Level non-food expenditure.
3. Form III: Non-farm household businesses
4. Form IV: Agriculture and livestock, food security, utilities, water, sanitation and individual income.
5. Form V: Household Dairy: Household level food expenditure and consumption.
6. Form VI: Individual Dairy: Daily expenditure and consumption of food.

Other survey instruments used were the Control Forms, Listing Forms, Show cards and Instruction Manual for enumerators and supervisors.

An improvement to fieldwork implementation was introduced in Form V (the diary) began every two weeks, rather than always at the beginning of the month. This staggering was introduced to remove any bias that might be linked to how consumption patterns vary within a month, for example, if people are usually paid at the beginning of the month, the consumption will be high.

### **1.4 Sample Design**

The survey sample had been designed to provide estimates for the entire country, urban, rural and ten district domains. A representative of probability sample of 4,560 households (380 EAs each with 12 households) was used. In addition, up to four replacement households were set if the household refused to respond or it was not able to be contacted after several attempts. Empty dwellings were not replaced, but the incidence of these was very low due to the fresh listing.

The procedure for sample selection was in two stages:

1. The selection of 380 Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the non-institutional enumeration areas of the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census.

2. Selection of households within EAs obtained from a listing of all households from each EA. At this stage 12 households were randomly selected within each EA and then separately 4 replacement households were selected.

Analytical weights were defined as the inverse of each household's selection probability, taking into account the selection of the primary sampling units and stratification within each PSU. The weights were adjusted so that the sum of individuals by area was equal to its population for 2012. Details of the sampling process and weights are shown in Annex A1.

### **1.5 Creating comparability between 2009/10 and 2014/15**

Adoption of the Tanzania Mainland questionnaire (particularly the usage of Form II to improve the reporting of non-food expenditure) introduced the issue of non-comparability between 2009/10 and HBS 2014/15. This issue was also confronted with the recent Mainland HBS and considerable thought and work was devoted to deciding the best approach for achieving comparability. Calculation of the poverty rate is the result of two factors – the poverty line that is set for the time of the survey, and the method used to calculate the total consumption of each household. The poverty rate is then the percentage of households whose total consumption thus calculated falls below the poverty line that has been set.

For the analysis a new poverty line for 2014/15 was created from the 2014/15 data and deflating its value back to 2009/10 prices to obtain a new poverty line to apply to the 2009/10 data.

In addition account was taken of the changes to the way in which total household consumption is calculated between the two surveys, and the 2009/10 data re-analysed using the revised method for calculating 2009/10 consumption against the relevant poverty line for 2009/10.

### **1.6 Quality Assurance**

For HBS 2014/15 the survey was followed from beginning to end by a long term Quality Assurance consultant. She was involved in all processes; supervisor and enumerator training, checking interviews in the field with DSMs and supervisors, checking editing and coding in Pemba office and HQ and checking the production of key statistics. Working closely with HQ HBS management she was enabled by OCGS to monitor all aspects of HBS data production. Any issues were satisfactorily resolved with OCGS management. A transparent and open working relationship with OCGS enabled her to assure confidence in the collection of the HBS data and its' subsequent analysis.

### **1.7 Final Response Rate**

The final household response rate is referenced to the **original households selected**. A total of 4,401 original sample households (out of 4,560) were interviewed, so the final household response rate was 96.5 percent.

## 1.8 Concepts and Definitions

In this section the frequently used concepts and definitions used to interpret and analyse the 2014/15 HBS data are described.

**Household:** People who live together and share income and food.

- A household may be one-person or multi-person-household. A one person household is a person who lives alone in whole or part of a housing unit and has independent consumption. Multi-person household is a group of two or more persons who occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and share their consumption. Usual households of this type contain husband, wife and children. Other relatives, boarders, visitors and their persons are included as members of the household if they pool their resources, share their consumption and have been living with the household for at least two weeks.
- Household servants are members of the household only if they are taking their meals in that household and recognize the Head of Household as their head.
- Children who are at boarding school are included as household members.
- A household with more than five lodgers is regarded as a Guest House and is excluded.
- A husband with more than one wife who spends his time in more than one household is counted as a household member if he spends at least half of his time in that household.

**Head of Household:** A member of the household who holds the role of decision maker in that household. Other residents normally recognize this individual as their head. In most cases the Head of Household takes part in the economy, control and welfare of the household.

**Household size:** The number of persons who usually live in the household including boarder and servants etc.

**Last 7 days:** For questions that ask for information for “last 7 days” refer to the immediate last 7 days. For example if the interview is on Tuesday “last 7 days” refers to the previous Tuesday through to Monday.

**Last 12 months:** This is the previous 12 months starting from date before the date of **first visit of interview** took place.

**Marital Status:** This is the current status at the time of the survey.

Single: A person living alone or children.

Married: Two people, male and female married by means of traditionally, Government or Religious. Includes men and women who have decided to live together as husband and wife or they often meet sexually (living together).

Divorced Persons: are those persons who were once married but their marriages were permanently terminated and have not remarried. 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).

Separated: Either obtained a judicial or legal separation in a court of law or voluntarily separated without obtaining a court order.

Widowed: If spouse died and the person did not remarry again.

**Dependency ratio:** The dependency ratio is defined as follows:

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{People aged less than 15 and above 64 years}}{\text{People aged 15 to 64 years}} \times 100$$

**Food Share:** The food share is defined as follows:

$$\text{Food share} = \frac{\text{Food consumption}}{\text{Total Consumption (Food + Non Food)}} \times 100$$

**Poverty:** Measuring Poverty in the HBS uses consumption as the key welfare measure to analyze poverty. A consumption aggregate is created which comprises:

- food consumption, including food produced by households themselves
- expenditure on a range of non-food goods and services (e.g., clothing, utilities, transportation, communication, health, education, etc.).

The consumption aggregate does *not* include rent or other housing-related expenditures, nor does it include expenditures on larger consumer durable items (such as cars, TVs, computers, etc.).

The HBS 2014/15 collects consumption data at the level of households. For the purpose of poverty and welfare analysis total household consumption needs to be adjusted for differences in household size and composition. This is to account for the fact that, for instance, a single-person household requires less consumption than a family of five. The widespread approach in Sub-Saharan Africa, where typically a large share of consumption is spent on food items, is to compute consumption per *adult equivalent*. This requires equivalence scales to convert household members of different age and sex into a standardized adult based on assumptions about caloric requirements. The HBS 2014/15 poverty analysis follows in this tradition and uses consumption per adult equivalent as the key welfare measure. Price deflators are used to adjust consumption per adult equivalent for differences in prices across regions and over the course of HBS fieldwork.

The poverty lines are based on the cost-of-basic-needs approach. The HBS 2014/15 food poverty line (TZS38,071 per adult per month) is based on the cost of a food basket that delivers 2,200 calories per adult per day (given consumption patterns in a reference population). The basic needs poverty line (TZS 53,377 per adult per month) adds an allowance for basic non-food necessities to the food poverty line.

The basic needs headcount poverty rate (or as used in the text, poverty rate) measures the proportion of the population whose monthly (price-adjusted) total household consumption per adult equivalent is below the basic needs poverty line, and the extreme headcount poverty rate (used in the text as extreme poverty rate)

measures the proportion of the population whose monthly (price-adjusted) total household consumption per adult equivalent is below the food poverty line.

**Poverty Gap Index (PGI):** A measure of the depth/intensity of poverty. Poverty gap index (PGI) is calculated as:

$$PGI = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{z - y_i}{Z} \right)$$

Where:  $N$  is the total population,  $n$  is the total population of poor who are living at or below the poverty line,  $z$  is the poverty line, and  $y_{iis}$  the consumption of the poor individual.

**Gini Co-efficient:** Is a measure of inequality among the population. It refers to the extent to which income is distributed in an uneven manner among the population and ranges from 0 (every person has the same consumption) to 1 (one person has all of the consumption in the country). It is defined as the ratio between the area demarcated by the diagonal and the Lorenz curve and the triangular region underneath the diagonal of the Lorenz plot.

**The Percentile Ratio** is a ratio of consumption of the richest 90 percent to consumption of the poorest 10 percent.

## CHAPTER TWO: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION

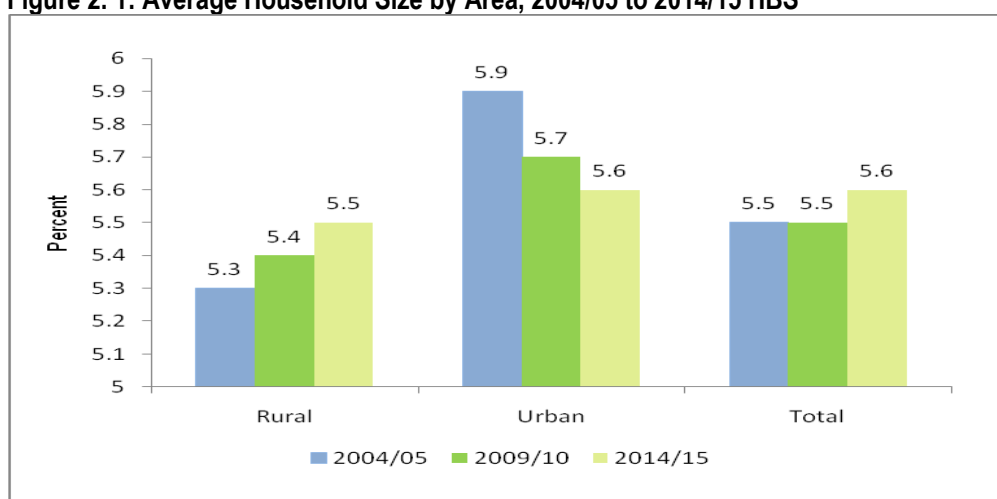
### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a descriptive summary of the demographic structure of households; it includes distribution of household members and their composition by sex, age, and marital status. The chapter also discusses the status of heads of households by gender, education attainment and occupation. Orphan hood and status of birth registration were discussed at the end of the chapter.

### 2.2 Household Composition and Household Size

Figure 2.1 and Table 2.1 show that the average composition of households members has not changed much in the decade; there is a slight variations between geographical and administrative areas. The average household size in HBS 2014/15 is 5.6 members; variations between rural and urban has slightly increased by 0.1 percent while urban area slightly decreased by 0.1 percent between the two surveys; while all districts in Pemba have larger household size in 2014/15 compared to Unguja districts as shown in (figure 2.2.)

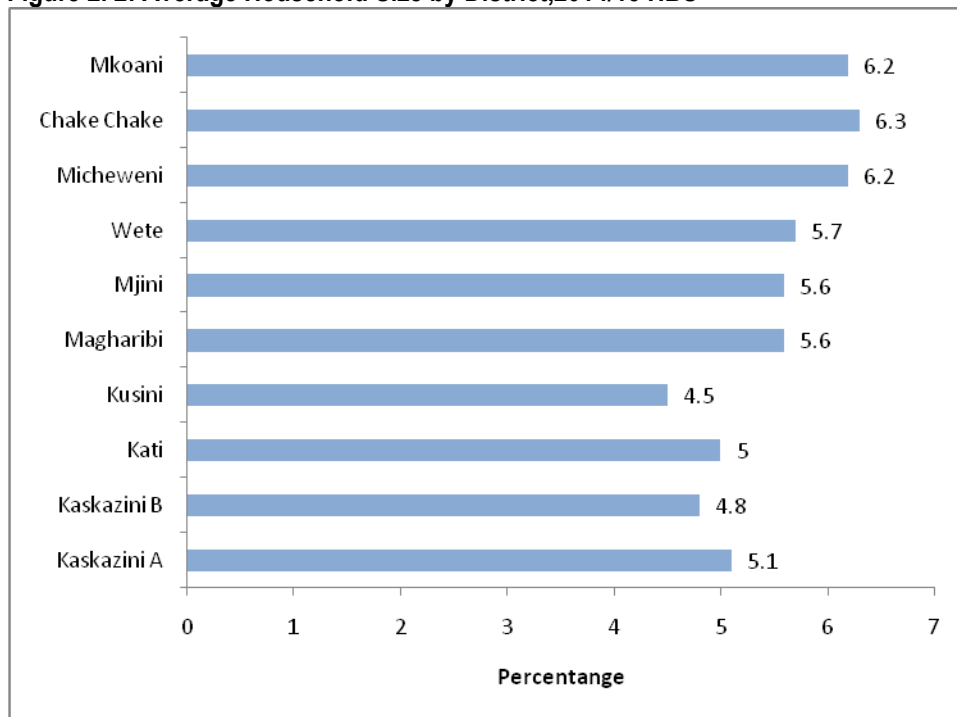
**Figure 2. 1: Average Household Size by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**



**Table 2. 1: Average Household Size by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	5.3	5.1	5.1
Kaskazini B	5.0	4.6	4.8
Kati	5.2	4.8	5.0
Kusini	4.7	4.1	4.5
Magharibi	5.4	5.9	5.6
Mjini	6.1	5.3	5.6
Wete	5.7	5.9	5.7
Micheweni	5.3	5.8	6.2
Chake Chake	6.1	6.2	6.3
Mkoani	5.5	5.7	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>



**Figure 2. 2: Average Household Size by District,2014/15 HBS**

Household members' age and sex structures for the surveys are shown in Tables 2.2 and 2.3 below. The estimated HBS 2014/15 population for Zanzibar of 1.46 million is slightly higher than the Tanzania Population and Housing Census (TPHC) 2012 for the population of Zanzibar 1.3 million.

The triangular age structure of Figure 2.3 depicts a young population, with over two-fifths (43.0 percent) of its population under 15 years of age, similar to HBS 2009/10. This is partly a reflection of an ongoing demographic transition – a constant fertility rate of five (TFR = 5.2) children per woman (TPHC, 2012) with a continuous declining mortality that stands at 57 deaths per thousand live births in a year (THMIS; 2007). This structure results in a relatively high dependency ratio of 86 percent where each active person has to produce for themselves and for additional people.

The age structures are similar between the two surveys and are typical in shape for developing counties, with a slight indication of an increasing proportion of active population group (aged 15 to 64) in the 2014/15 survey. Figure 2.3 shows a population pyramid with a broad base indicating high birth and death rates. The composition between sexes suggests slightly more females (51.0 percent) than males.

Figure 2. 3: Population Pyramid for Zanzibar, 2014/15 HBS

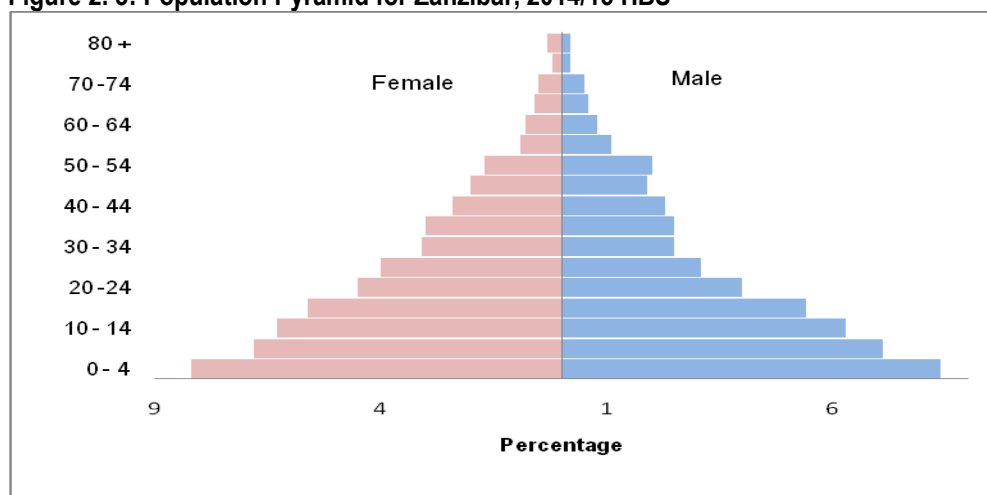


Table 2. 2: Percentage of Population and Five Year Age Groups by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS

Year	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
0-4	17.4	17.8	18	14.2	13.4	14.8	16.1	15.9	16.6
5-9	15.1	14.3	15.2	13.9	12.4	12.2	14.6	13.5	13.9
10-14	13.8	13.8	12.9	12.3	13.7	12.2	13.3	13.7	12.6
15-19	11.6	11.6	10.6	12.1	12.2	11.6	11.8	11.9	11
20-24	7.2	7.1	7.5	10.3	9.1	9.8	8.4	8	8.5
25-29	6.4	6.3	6.6	8.0	7.1	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.0
30-34	5.8	5.1	5.2	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6
35-39	5.1	5.2	5	5.2	6.1	6.2	5.2	5.6	5.5
40-44	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.8
45-49	3.2	4.6	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.3	3.4	4.6	3.9
50-54	0.3	3.1	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.7
55-59	1.8	1.8	2	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.1
60-64	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
65-69	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
70-74	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
75-79	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
80+	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>640,098</b>	<b>727,594</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>415,827</b>	<b>545,729</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,005,925</b>	<b>1,273,323</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Further analysis of age structure (Table 2.3) suggests that about half of the male population (44.6 percent) are below age 15 years; and proportionately most youth within the 15 to 24 years age group are female (19.9 percent compared to 19.1 percent of males).

The 2014/15 HBS results show that only three percent men and women were 65+ years of age with approximately equal proportion in this age category.

Table 2.3 : Percentage of Population and Five Year Age Groups by Sex, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS

Age Group	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	8.2	7.9	16.1	8	7.9	15.9	8.4	8.2	16.6
5-9	7.5	7.1	14.6	6.6	6.8	13.5	7.1	6.8	13.9
10-14	6.8	6.4	13.3	7.0	6.7	13.7	6.3	6.3	12.6
15-19	5.6	6.1	11.8	5.9	6.0	11.9	5.4	5.6	11.0
20-24	3.7	4.7	8.4	3.5	4.5	8.0	4.0	4.5	8.5
25-29	3.0	4.0	7.0	2.7	4.0	6.7	3.1	4.0	7.0
30-34	2.7	3.5	6.2	2.6	3.1	5.6	2.5	3.1	5.6
35-39	2.4	2.8	5.2	2.4	3.2	5.6	2.5	3.0	5.5
40-44	2.5	2.4	4.9	2.1	2.5	4.7	2.3	2.4	4.8
45-49	1.9	1.5	3.4	2.2	2.4	4.6	1.9	2.0	3.9
50-54	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.0	1.7	3.7
55-59	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.9	2.1
60-64	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.7
65-69	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1
70-74	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9
75-79	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
80+	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Popn</b>	<b>519,114</b>	<b>536,811</b>	<b>1,055,925</b>	<b>618,516</b>	<b>654,807</b>	<b>1,273,323</b>	<b>714,665</b>	<b>742,361</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Table 2.4 : Percentage of Population and Broad Age Group by Area and Sex, 2004/05 and 2014/15 HBS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Male</b>									
0-14	48.5	48.1	47.1	41.8	39.7	41.3	45.9	44.5	44.6
15-24	17.5	17.7	18.1	21.4	21.7	20.5	19.0	19.4	19.1
25-34	10.3	9.7	10.6	13.4	12.4	12.4	11.5	10.8	11.4
35-44	9.6	9.0	9.1	10.4	9.7	11.0	9.9	9.3	10.0
45-64	10.7	12.3	11.9	10.6	14.0	12.3	10.7	13.0	12.0
65+	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>317,884</b>	<b>358,026</b>	<b>405,213</b>	<b>201,230</b>	<b>260,490</b>	<b>309,451</b>	<b>519,114</b>	<b>618,516</b>	<b>714,664</b>
<b>Female</b>									
0-14	44.3	43.6	45.4	39.0	39.1	37.4	42.2	41.7	41.9
15-24	20.0	19.8	18.2	23.3	20.8	22.1	21.3	20.2	19.9
25-34	13.9	13.1	13.0	16.3	14.4	14.8	14.8	13.7	13.8
35-44	10.2	10.3	9.7	10.2	12.2	11.7	10.2	11.1	10.6
45-64	8.9	10.3	10.5	8.8	10.7	11.1	8.8	10.5	10.8
65+	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>322,214</b>	<b>369,568</b>	<b>415,989</b>	<b>214,597</b>	<b>285,239</b>	<b>326,373</b>	<b>536,811</b>	<b>654,807</b>	<b>742,361</b>
<b>Total Popn</b>	<b>640,098</b>	<b>727,594</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>415,827</b>	<b>545,729</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,055,925</b>	<b>1,273,323</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

### 2.3 Dependency Ratio

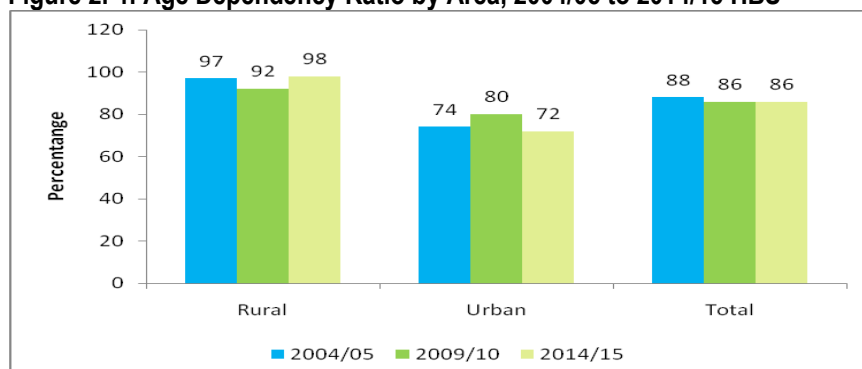
In 2014/15 HBS survey, dependency ratio is defined as follows:

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population aged less than 15 and above 64 years}}{\text{Population aged 15 to 64 years}} \times 100$$

A ratio of 1 or higher suggests that an individual in the society has to produce not only for him/herself but also to cater for the needs of additional people (an economic burden). Economically, this interprets into an investment diversion, whereby perhaps limited resources are committed to support expenditures on, for example, health and education.

Results from the 2014/15 HBS show that, for every 100 persons in Zanzibar in the economically active group (aged 15 to 64 years), there were 86 dependent persons which indicates that there is no change compared to 2009/10. The dependency ratio has remained higher in rural areas (98) than in urban areas (72) Figure 2.4

**Figure 2. 4: Age Dependency Ratio by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**



The dependency ratio is the highest in Micheweni (109 percent) followed by other districts of Pemba and it is the lowest in Mjini (Table 2.5). This pattern has remained unchanged between the three survey periods

**Table 2. 5: Age Dependency Ratio by District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	95	93	91
Kaskazini B	99	84	86
Kati	83	83	84
Kusini	82	76	79
Magharibi	84	86	80
Mjini	66	62	59
Wete	101	98	105
Micheweni	105	103	109
Chake Chake	104	96	104
Mkoani	108	103	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>

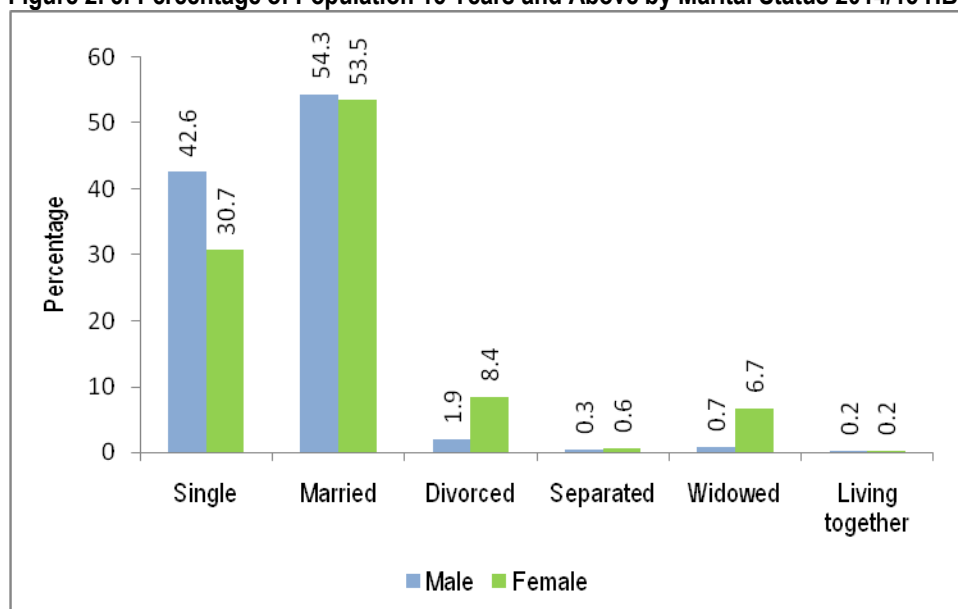
## 2.4 Marital Status

The data from Table 2.6 shows that marriage remains the cultural norm and there have not been any major changes in the distribution of marital status over the last ten years (Figure 2.6).

Table 2. 6: Percentage of Population Aged 15 years and Above by Marital Status and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS

Marital Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Both sexes</b>									
Single	32.5	33.1	33.8	41.0	40.0	39.3	36.0	36.2	36.4
Married	57.5	57.4	56.4	48.5	48.5	50.9	53.7	53.4	53.8
Divorced	5.8	5.4	5.1	6.7	6.7	5.5	6.1	6.0	5.3
Separated	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5
Widowed	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.1	4.1	0.6	3.4	3.9	3.8
Living together	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Inds</b>	<b>343,329</b>	<b>394,137</b>	<b>441,831</b>	<b>247,909</b>	<b>330,789</b>	<b>386,104</b>	<b>591,238</b>	<b>724,926</b>	<b>827,935</b>
<b>Male</b>									
Single	39.2	38.5	40.4	47.7	47.0	45.1	42.7	42.4	42.6
Married	57.6	59.1	56.3	49.5	49.2	51.9	54.2	54.6	54.3
Divorced	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Separated	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Widowed	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Living together	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Inds</b>	<b>163,694</b>	<b>185,878</b>	<b>214,545</b>	<b>117,042</b>	<b>157,185</b>	<b>181,726</b>	<b>280,737</b>	<b>343,063</b>	<b>396,271</b>
<b>Female</b>									
Single	26.3	28.2	27.5	35.0	33.7	34.1	30.0	30.7	30.7
Married	57.3	55.9	56.5	47.6	47.9	49.9	53.2	52.3	53.5
Divorced	9.1	8.8	7.1	10.8	10.5	8.9	9.8	9.6	8.4
Separated	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
Widowed	6.2	6.7	7.4	5.5	6.9	6.0	5.9	6.8	6.7
Living together	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Inds</b>	<b>179,634</b>	<b>208,259</b>	<b>227,286</b>	<b>130,867</b>	<b>173,604</b>	<b>204,378</b>	<b>310,502</b>	<b>381,863</b>	<b>431,664</b>

Figure 2. 5: Percentage of Population 15 Years and Above by Marital Status 2014/15 HBS



Differences by district can be seen in Table 2.7. Kusini has the highest prevalence of marriage (50.7percent) while Mjini has the lowest (40.3 percent). All districts in Unguja show a decline in proportion of those currently married in 2014/15 compared to previous Household Budget Surveys.

**Table 2. 7: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Marital Status by District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Living together
Kaskazini A	34.7	56.2	3.5	0.4	5.0	0.1
Kaskazini B	33.0	58.3	4.9	0.5	3.2	0.1
Kati	33.8	54.2	6.0	0.9	4.0	1.0
Kusini	31.6	57.1	7.7	0.4	3.3	0.0
Magharibi	35.1	56.7	5.1	0.5	2.6	0.2
Mjini	43.4	43.8	7.4	0.8	4.4	0.1
Wete	33.7	56.0	5.4	0.2	4.7	0.1
Micheweni	35.4	55.9	3.9	0.1	4.5	0.1
Chake Chake	36.5	53.9	4.2	0.4	5.0	0.1
Mkoani	38.1	52.6	4.9	0.0	4.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>

## 2.5 Headship

The Head of Household (HoH) is the person whom other people in the household recognise him/her as being the main decision maker in the household. Headship of households by sex, district, and age of the head is given in Tables 2.11, 2.12, and 2.13. According to 2014/15 HBS, about 77.2 percent of households are headed by men while only 22.8 percent are headed by women. There are no significant differences between urban and rural areas.

**Table 2. 8: Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Sex and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Sex of Head	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15
Male HoH	79.1	80.6	77.5	77.6	76	76.7	78.6	78.7	77.2
Female HoH	20.9	19.4	22.5	22.4	24	23.3	21.4	21.3	22.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

In terms of district, Table 2.9 shows that, female headship is above averagely prevalent in Kaskazini B, Kati and Wete and ChakeChake. Mjini district has the highest proportion of female headed households (31.1percent).

**Table 2. 9: Percentage Distribution of Head of Household by Sex and District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	Male HoH			Female HoH			Total Households		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	81.2	80.9	78.8	18.8	19.1	21.2	16,737	20,531	26,766
Kaskazini B	77.7	82.4	77.1	22.3	17.6	22.9	10,958	15,736	16,048
Kati	77.4	78.6	77.1	22.6	21.4	22.9	12,586	15,465	17,969
Kusini	68.2	77.5	72.9	31.8	22.5	27.1	7,521	9,333	9,115
Magharibi	81.9	83.2	81.6	18.1	16.8	18.4	41,064	35,064	77,850
Mjini	75.7	74.8	68.9	24.3	25.2	31.1	35,080	51,444	36,612
Wete	75.7	70	77.1	24.3	30	22.9	18,710	23,406	21,163
Micheweni	79.2	81.7	78.1	20.8	18.3	21.9	16,335	19,821	19,981
Chake Chake	80.5	79.5	74.8	19.5	20.5	25.2	14,215	19,636	17,730
Mkoani	80.7	82.5	76.3	19.3	17.5	23.7	17,474	22,074	19,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

The survey shows that most (39.3 percent) households are headed by someone aged between 45–64 years.

**Table 2. 10: Percentage of Head of Household by Age Group and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Male HoH</b>									
15-24	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.2
25-34	24.3	22.0	22.9	22.4	16.6	20.3	23.6	19.8	21.8
35-44	29.4	28.1	28.7	32.3	29.6	32.1	30.4	28.7	30.1
45-64	33.5	37.8	36.5	35.7	43.9	38.1	34.3	40.3	37.2
65+	10.1	9.8	9.7	7.2	8.1	7.5	9.1	9.1	8.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>95,412</b>	<b>109,70</b>	<b>115,286</b>	<b>54,385</b>	<b>73,346</b>	<b>87,139</b>	<b>149,797</b>	<b>183,048</b>	<b>202,4</b>
<b>Female HoH</b>									
15-24	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6
25-34	12.4	8.4	8.8	16.0	14.4	12.6	13.8	11.2	10.5
35-44	21.8	16.9	18.6	22.9	20.7	25.9	22.2	18.7	21.8
45-64	42.9	48.4	47.2	47.3	49.3	45.3	44.6	48.8	46.4
65+	20.7	24.6	24.0	13.1	14.0	14.3	17.8	19.6	19.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>25,215</b>	<b>26,358</b>	<b>33,468</b>	<b>15,668</b>	<b>23,106</b>	<b>26,402</b>	<b>40,882</b>	<b>49,463</b>	<b>59,870</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>									
15-24	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.1
25-34	21.8	19.3	19.7	21.0	16.1	18.5	21.5	18.0	19.2
35-44	27.8	25.9	26.4	30.2	27.5	30.7	28.7	26.6	28.2
45-64	35.5	39.9	38.9	38.3	45.2	39.8	36.5	42.1	39.3
65+	12.4	12.7	12.9	8.5	9.5	9.0	11.0	11.4	11.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,05</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,2</b>

Table 2.11 portrays that majority of head of household attained Form 1-4 education level (41.3 percent). There are large differentials in educational attainment between the sexes. Almost half (43.7 percent) of female heads have no education compared to one fifth (17.2 percent) of male heads. More than two-fifths (45.3 percent) of male heads have attained secondary education compared to only one quarter (27.7 percent) of female heads.

The proportion with no education among rural female heads is higher (60.0 percent) than urban (23.0 percent) and that of rural males (25.3 percent) is also higher than urban (6.6 percent).

**Table 2. 11: Percentage of Head of Household and Highest Education Level Achieved by Sex and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Highest level of education achieved	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Both Sexes</b>									
No education	42.9	32.4	33.1	16.1	13.2	10.4	33.1	24.4	23.3
Pre school	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Adult education only	4.4	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	0.3	3.4	2.6	0.7
Primary Std 1-4	7.8	8.7	8.8	6.0	5.2	4.3	7.2	7.3	6.8
Primary Std 5-8	19.8	22.3	19.9	26.0	23.7	21.7	22.1	22.9	20.7
Form 1-4	22.9	29.9	33.3	43.1	49.3	51.7	30.3	37.9	41.3
Form 5-6	0.7	0.5	0.6	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.2
Training after primary	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Training after secondary	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.4	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.5
Diploma	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	3.7	0.8	0.8	2.3
Other certificates	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.9
University	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.7	3.8	0.6	0.4	2.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>
<b>Male</b>									
No education	35.3	25.8	25.3	9.6	8.3	6.6	26	18.8	17.2
Pre school	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0
Adult education only	4.7	3.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	3.5	2.6	0.7
Primary Std 1-4	8.2	9.1	9.4	5.6	4.4	4.1	7.2	7.3	7.2
Primary Std 5-8	19.0	24.1	21.8	20.5	25.4	20.7	19.6	24.6	21.4
Form 1-4	32.0	33.8	37.8	61.2	52.3	55.1	42.6	41.2	45.3
Form 5-6	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	3.2	2.2	0.6	1.6	1.3
Training after primary	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.2
Training after secondary	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.5
Diploma	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.2	4.1	-	-	2.6
Other certificates	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.3	1.0
University	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.8	4.4	0.1	0.5	2.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>95,412</b>	<b>109,702</b>	<b>115,286</b>	<b>54,385</b>	<b>73,346</b>	<b>87,139</b>	<b>149,797</b>	<b>183,048</b>	<b>202,425</b>
<b>Female</b>									
No education	67.9	60.1	60.0	36.6	28.8	23.0	55.9	45.5	43.7
Pre school	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0
Adult education only	2.4	2.7	1.5	2.6	2.3	0.3	2.4	2.5	1.0
Primary Std 1-4	5.7	7.0	6.5	5.5	7.7	4.9	5.6	7.3	5.8
Primary Std 5-8	10.2	14.8	13.3	18.9	18.5	24.9	13.6	16.5	18.4
Form 1-4	13.5	13.7	18	35.5	39.6	40.1	21.9	25.8	27.7
Form 5-6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Training after primary	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Training after secondary	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3
Diploma	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.4	2.3	0.0	0.8	1.2
Other certificates	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4
University	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>25,215</b>	<b>26,358</b>	<b>33,468</b>	<b>15,668</b>	<b>23,106</b>	<b>26,402</b>	<b>40,882</b>	<b>49,463</b>	<b>58,870</b>



Table 2.12 shows that a large proportion of Heads of Household was employed as skilled agricultural or fishery workers (40.3 percent). Service workers and shop sales jobs were undertaken by 18.4 percent of male heads and 10.9 percent of female heads.

In rural areas majority of Head of Household were skilled agricultural and fishery workers (58.9 percent), only less than one percent were Legislators, administrators and managers. In urban area similar patterns were observed, except the incidence of skilled agricultural and fishery work was much lower (14.5 percent).

**Table 2. 12: Percentage of Head of Household by Occupation and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.9
Professionals	1.2	0.2	1.0	3.3	1.5	3.0	2.1	0.7	1.8
Technicians and associate professionals	4.3	1.5	3.8	8.9	7.9	8.7	6.2	4.1	5.8
Clerks	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	5.6	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	12.4	3.7	10.8	26.5	21.0	25.5	18.4	10.9	17.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	55.6	74.0	58.9	14.5	14.4	14.5	38.3	49.4	40.3
Craft and related workers	11.5	6.5	10.6	18.4	11.7	17.2	14.4	8.7	13.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.9	0.0	3.2	6.5	0.7	5.5	5.0	0.3	4.2
Elementary occupations	9.3	13.0	10.0	17.9	35.7	21.0	12.9	22.4	14.6
Other	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>110,573</b>	<b>24,645</b>	<b>135,217</b>	<b>80,722</b>	<b>17,399</b>	<b>98,121</b>	<b>191,295</b>	<b>42,043</b>	<b>233,339</b>

## 2.6 Survival of parents

For children aged less than 17 the survival status of their parents was gathered (Table 2.13). About five percent of children (approximately 35,634 children) were orphans. A tiny percentage (0.3 percent) had lost both of their parents (double orphans).

**Table 2. 13: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Survival of Parents	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Both Sexes</b>									
Both parents alive	93.5	94.6	95.2	92.3	94.9	94.2	93.1	94.7	94.8
Father alive, mother dead	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.1
Mother alive, father dead	4.6	3.3	3.2	5.5	2.8	4.0	4.9	3.1	3.5
Both parents dead	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Children Aged Less Than 17</b>	<b>340,923</b>	<b>381,877</b>	<b>432,837</b>	<b>196,423</b>	<b>254,036</b>	<b>294,393</b>	<b>537,346</b>	<b>635,914</b>	<b>727,230</b>
<b>Male</b>									
Both parents alive	93.6	94.9	95.7	92.3	95.2	94.3	92.8	95.0	95.1
Father alive, mother dead	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0
Mother alive, father dead	4.6	2.8	3.2	5.6	2.4	4.0	5.0	2.7	3.5
Both parents dead	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Children Aged Less Than 17</b>	<b>175,399</b>	<b>195,608</b>	<b>216,021</b>	<b>97,634</b>	<b>121,853</b>	<b>150,275</b>	<b>273,033</b>	<b>317,461</b>	<b>366,295</b>
<b>Female</b>									
Both parents alive	93.4	94.4	94.8	91.8	94.6	94.0	92.5	94.5	94.5
Father alive, mother dead	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.2
Mother alive, father dead	4.5	3.8	3.2	5.5	3.1	4.1	4.9	3.5	3.6
Both parents dead	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Don't know	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Children Aged Less Than 17</b>	<b>165,524</b>	<b>186,269</b>	<b>216,816</b>	<b>98,789</b>	<b>132,183</b>	<b>144,119</b>	<b>264,313</b>	<b>318,452</b>	<b>360,935</b>

There were virtually no changes between the survey years or between districts (Table 2.14).

**Table 2. 14: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years and Survival of Parents by District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Both parents alive	Father alive, mother dead	Mother alive, father dead	Both parents dead	Don't know	Total Percent	Total Popn
Kaskazini A	95.6	0.9	3.1	0.2	0.3	100	68,149
Kaskazini B	94.6	0.7	4.0	0.3	0.4	100	37,611
Kati	94.4	1.2	3.1	0.1	1.2	100	43,538
Kusini	95.8	0.5	1.3	0.3	2.1	100	18,619
Magharibi	94.9	1.4	3.0	0.5	0.1	100	213,253
Mjini	94.9	0.6	3.8	0.7	0.1	100	83,086
Wete	92.3	1.2	6.2	0.2	0.1	100	65,501
Micheweni	94.4	1.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	100	69,731
Chake Chake	95.2	1.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	100	61,458
Mkoani	96.1	0.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	100	66,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>727,230</b>

TableB2.4 in Annex B shows the survival of parents by age groups of children aged between 0 and 17 years. The results demonstrate little change over time, but in all three of the HBS's the survival of parents' drops slightly as children get older.

## 2.7 Birth Registration or Notification

The reporting of births and deaths to health facilities (during the occurrence of an event) or to a local leader is compulsory. The reported event is then registered with the Registrar's Office. Tables 2.15, 2.16 and 2.17 show the state of registration by area, sex, district and age groups. Total registration coverage, that is, all births that have been registered is 97.0 percent for children aged less than 18 years. Almost nine out of ten children (86.7 percent) had received a birth certificate (TPHC 2012 result was 71.0 percent) and 10.3 had a birth notification. The urban population is more likely to be registered (98.9 percent) compared to the rural (95.7 percent). There are no noticeable differences between the sexes.

**Table 2.15: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years by Birth Registration and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Registration Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Have Birth Certificate	82.0	80.2	81.1	95.3	94.5	94.9	87.5	85.9	86.7
Have Birth Notification	13.9	15.3	14.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	9.8	10.8	10.3
No Birth Certificate	3.8	4.1	3.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.5	2.9	2.7
Don't know	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>216,021</b>	<b>216,945</b>	<b>432,966</b>	<b>150,275</b>	<b>144,119</b>	<b>294,393</b>	<b>366,295</b>	<b>361,064</b>	<b>727,360</b>

The HBS 2014/15 question was designed to match the 2012 TPHC to allow direct comparison. However this is different from the question asked in 2009/10 which makes direct comparison more challenging. However Table 2.16 shows that the percentage of the population aged less than 18 years that has a birth certificate has risen from 82.1 percent in 2009/10 to 86.7 percent in 2014/15.

**Table 2.16: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years by Birth Registration, 2009/10 & 2014/15 HBS**

Registration Status	2009/10	2014/15
Have Birth Certificate	82.1	86.7
Have lost birth certificate	4.7	n.a
Have Birth Notification	6.8	10.3
No Birth Certificate	5.6	2.7
Don't know	0.8	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>635,914</b>	<b>727,360</b>

The children aged 15-17 have the highest proportion of birth certificate (89.9 percent). However, children aged 0-4 have the highest proportion (16.0 percent) of birth notification. This could suggest they have not had time yet to organise certification (Table 2.17).

**Table 2.17: Percentage of Population Aged Less than 18 Years by Birth Registration Status and Age Group, 2014/15 HBS**

Registration Status	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	Total
Yes Certificate	81.9	88.8	89.0	89.9	86.7
Has Birth notification	16.0	8.4	7.0	6.3	10.3
No	1.9	2.4	3.5	3.6	2.7
Don't know	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Popn</b>	<b>242,320</b>	<b>202,962</b>	<b>183,807</b>	<b>98,270</b>	<b>727,360</b>

In terms of differences between districts, the percentage of children having a birth certificate is lowest in Micheweni and Mkoani and highest in Kusini, see Table B2.5 in Annex B.

## CHAPTER THREE: EDUCATION AND HEALTH

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings on both education and health, providing trends over 2004/05, 2009/10 and 2014/15. Results on education are presented with respect to literacy, school attendance, educational attainment and the distance to school. In relation to health, it provides information on the type of health provided consulted, the source of care, whether individuals had been ill over the last 4 weeks and distance to health facilities.

#### 3.1.1 Education

Education is one of the most important factors in social development. Education has been found to be highly associated with various socio-economic variables, including income and fertility.

#### 3.1.2 Literacy Rates

Table 3.1 shows that the literacy rate for people aged 15 years and above stands at 83.6 percent. It is higher in 2014/15 HBS than the previous two surveys, 82.3 percent and 75.8 percent in 2009/10 and 2004/05 HBS respectively. Illiteracy has decreased almost by eight percent since 2004/05 HBS. Just over half of the population aged 15 and above (51.1 percent) is literate in English and Swahili.

Illiteracy is generally higher in rural areas (23.9 percent) than urban (7.7 percent) In terms of gender, the results show that in all three HBS surveys. In 2014/15 HBS, females have higher illiteracy rate of 20.6 percent than 11.7 percent of men.

At the district level (Table 3.2) there is no any district that has made particularly strong progress in terms of literacy. In fact in a few districts literacy rates seem to have fallen. However, it is very important to note that an improvement was made to HBS 2014/15 in that literacy, it was actually tested by asking respondents **to read from a card**, this is the probable cause of not seeing an obvious improvement in literacy rates.

**Table 3.1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Literate in any language, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Sex	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15	2004/5	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Both sexes</b>									
Swahili	44.5	38.2	36.8	51.2	23.8	27.1	47.3	31.6	32.3
Swahili and English	21.2	37.3	39.0	38.1	66.4	65.1	28.3	50.6	51.1
Other language	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not able	34.1	24.4	23.9	10.5	9.7	7.7	24.2	17.7	16.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Inds</b>	<b>343,329</b>	<b>394,137</b>	<b>441,831</b>	<b>247,909</b>	<b>330,789</b>	<b>386,104</b>	<b>591,238</b>	<b>724,926</b>	<b>827,935</b>
<b>Male</b>									
Swahili	48.2	41.1	40.6	49.9	23.0	27.0	48.9	32.8	34.4
Swahili and English	25.5	40.6	41.2	44.2	72.1	68.5	33.3	55.1	53.7
Other language	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not able	26	18.1	17.8	5.7	4.8	4.4	17.5	12.0	11.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Inds</b>	<b>163,694</b>	<b>185,878</b>	<b>214,545</b>	<b>117,042</b>	<b>157,185</b>	<b>181,726</b>	<b>280,737</b>	<b>343,063</b>	<b>396,271</b>
<b>Female</b>									
Swahili	41.1	35.5	33.2	52.3	24.5	27.2	45.8	30.5	30.3
Swahili and English	17.3	34.2	36.9	32.7	61.3	62.0	23.8	46.5	48.8
Other language	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Not able	41.5	30.1	29.6	14.8	14.2	10.9	30.2	22.8	20.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Inds</b>	<b>163,694</b>	<b>185,878</b>	<b>227,286</b>	<b>117,042</b>	<b>157,185</b>	<b>204,378</b>	<b>280,737</b>	<b>343,063</b>	<b>431,664</b>

**Table 3. 2: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Literacy by District , 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

District	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	64.7	71.9
Kaskazini B	80.6	82.0
Kati	89.2	85.5
Kusini	93.9	91.3
Magharibi	91.0	92.5
Mjini	93.0	93.9
Wete	76.9	71.1
Micheweni	62.1	60.3
Chake Chake	79.4	80.9
Mkoani	73.1	75.9

Table 3.3 shows that, the Illiteracy generally increases with age. Illiteracy is the lowest among the youngest aged 15 to 19 (4.3 percent) and highest (74.4 percent) amongst the elderly (80 years and above). The difference in the level of illiteracy is consistently higher in rural areas for all age groups.

**Table 3. 3: Percentage of Illiterate Adult Population by Age Group and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
15-19	13.7	7.7	6.1	3.1	1.6	2.0	9.4	5.0	4.3
20-24	19.9	11.2	6.8	4.2	2.1	2.7	12.3	6.8	4.8
25-29	28.9	16.3	15.5	6.1	2.9	3.5	18.6	10.2	9.8
30-34	30.3	19.5	22.0	7.4	5.2	6.9	20.3	12.6	14.9
35-39	34.1	25.0	27.3	9.4	8.0	6.1	24.3	17.0	16.9
40-44	41.3	30.7	28.1	11.0	10.1	7.4	29.0	21.4	18.3
45-49	44.2	34.5	32.7	13.8	12.6	9.8	31.3	24.9	21.9
50-54	57.8	43.9	38.7	21.5	16.5	12.1	43.8	31.9	27.8
55-59	61.4	41.6	46.1	26.4	27.1	17.4	47.7	33.9	32.6
60-64	69.1	57.4	56.3	38.1	35.2	25.3	58.5	48.6	42.5
65-69	74.0	61.0	68.0	44.7	41.4	26.6	63.7	52.9	49.8
70-74	83.4	78.3	69.9	57.0	67.8	46.6	75.3	73.9	61.6
75-79	81.9	64.3	79.7	55.7	71.3	46.1	72.0	66.3	66.7
80+	87.8	72.0	80.9	60.0	72.9	60.9	78.3	72.3	74.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>

As discussed previously there is a gender gap in literacy (females always lower) but the gap is narrower among youth and young adults, reflecting the increased participation of girls in education in younger cohorts (Table 3.4).

**Table 3. 4: Percentage of Illiterate Adult Population by Age Group and Sex, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Age Group	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	8.4	10.4	9.4	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.3
20-24	8.7	15.2	12.3	6.2	7.3	6.8	3.7	5.8	4.8
25-29	13.7	22.3	18.6	7.7	11.9	10.2	6.7	12.3	9.8
30-34	14.0	25.1	20.3	9.6	15.2	12.6	10.4	18.5	14.9
35-39	15.7	31.8	24.3	9.2	22.8	17.0	12.0	21.1	16.9
40-44	17.5	40.6	29.0	14.9	26.9	21.4	12.2	24.2	18.3
45-49	18.7	46.7	31.3	12.3	36.8	24.9	16.0	27.5	21.9
50-54	25.9	64.1	43.8	20.7	47.2	31.9	18.2	39.4	27.8
55-59	31.1	67.9	47.7	14.9	61.0	33.9	21.4	46.0	32.6
60-64	40.6	78.2	58.5	27.5	74.3	48.6	24.0	61.3	42.5
65-69	49.7	82.1	63.7	33.7	80.6	52.9	33.7	65.9	49.8
70-74	64.4	86.4	75.3	55.9	90.9	73.9	44.1	79.9	61.6
75-79	59.7	87.6	72.0	45.4	86.0	66.3	51.7	80.7	66.7
80+	72.4	82.9	78.3	48.7	85.3	72.3	58.5	84.4	74.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>

### 3.1.3 Education Level

The results from Table 3.5 reveal that 68.4 percent of the population aged 5 to 14 years has attended primary education while 11.2 percent have attained only pre-school education and 17.2 percent of this age group have no education. There is a decrease in the population with no education from this young aged group from 41.2 percent, 27.4 percent to 17.2 percent from 2004/05, 2009/10 to 2014/15 HBS respectively. Females are showing more improvement than males.

For the population 15 years and above, there has been an overall small increase in the proportion of adults who have attained secondary education, certificate, diploma and university education and there has been a fall in the proportion reporting having no education. This decline is larger in rural areas than urban areas.

**Table 3. 5: Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Achieved by Sex, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Highest level of education	Male			Female			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Population 5-14</b>									
No Education	41.7	26.8	17.9	40.6	28.0	16.4	41.2	27.4	17.2
Pre-school	n.a	14.3	11.0	n.a	13.2	11.3	n.a	13.7	11.2
Primary 1 – 4	46.9	44.9	46.9	45.9	43.1	45.0	46.4	44.0	46.0
Primary 5 – 8	10.9	12.4	21.5	12.8	13.8	23.3	11.8	13.1	22.4
Form 1-4	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.1	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.2	3.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>135,784</b>	<b>174,151</b>	<b>194,862</b>	<b>129,093</b>	<b>172,049</b>	<b>190,688</b>	<b>264,877</b>	<b>346,200</b>	<b>385,550</b>
<b>Population 15 years and above</b>									
No Education	18.1	12.3	11.4	30.2	23	20.0	24.4	17.9	16.1
Pre-school	n.a	0.5	0.1	n.a	0.4	0.1	n.a	0.5	0.1
Adult education	2.2	1.4	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.5
Primary 1 – 4	8.4	7.4	7.1	6.4	5.5	4.6	7.3	6.4	5.8
Primary 5 – 8	26.3	24.9	20.8	23.3	19.9	17.5	24.8	22.2	19.1
Form 1- 4	41.0	48.0	52.5	36.8	47.0	50.3	38.8	47.6	51.3
Form 5 – 6	2.1	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.2
Training after primary	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Training after secondary	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6
Diploma	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.9	0.3	0.6	1.9
Other certificates	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0
University	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.3	2.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>280,419</b>	<b>343,063</b>	<b>396,271</b>	<b>309,684</b>	<b>381,863</b>	<b>431,664</b>	<b>590,103</b>	<b>724,926</b>	<b>827,935</b>

There is a consistent increase in the population with secondary education (Form 1- 4) for both males and females, an increase of 4.5 percent for males and 3.3 percent for females since the last HBS. More than half of both sexes (52.5 percent male and 50.3 percent female) have achieved secondary education in 2014/15.

**Table 3. 6: Percentage of Population Aged 5 Years and Above and Highest Level of Education Achieved by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Highest level of education achieved	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Population 5-14 years</b>									
No Education	46.4	31.4	21.1	31.9	21.5	11.3	41.2	27.4	17.2
Pre-school	n.a	12.8	10.5	n.a	15.1	12.1	n.a	13.7	11.2
Primary 1 – 4	43.6	43.6	46.0	51.5	44.6	45.9	46.4	44.0	46.0
Primary 5 – 8	9.6	10.8	20.3	15.8	16.3	25.5	11.8	13.1	22.4
Form 1-4	0.4	1.3	2.1	0.7	2.4	5.2	0.5	1.7	3.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>170,279</b>	<b>204,220</b>	<b>230,646</b>	<b>94,598</b>	<b>141,980</b>	<b>154,904</b>	<b>264,877</b>	<b>346,200</b>	<b>385,550</b>
<b>Population 15 years and Above</b>									
No Education	33.7	24.6	23.4	11.7	9.9	7.6	24.4	17.9	16.1
Pre-school	n.a	0.6	0.1	n.a	0.3	0.1	n.a	0.5	0.1
Adult education only	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	1.8	1.1	0.5
Primary 1 – 4	8.6	8.3	7.7	5.5	4.1	3.6	7.3	6.4	5.8
Primary 5 – 8	24.5	23.7	20.8	25.2	20.6	17.2	24.8	22.2	19.1
Form 1-4	29.4	40.0	43.8	51.8	57.6	60.0	38.8	47.6	51.3
Form 5 – 6	0.6	0.7	0.6	3.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.2
Training after primary	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Training after secondary	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6
Diploma	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.9	3.0	0.3	0.6	1.9
Other certificates	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.0
University	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	4.0	0.2	0.3	2.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>342,705</b>	<b>394,137</b>	<b>441,831</b>	<b>247,399</b>	<b>330,789</b>	<b>386,104</b>	<b>590,103</b>	<b>724,926</b>	<b>827,935</b>

### 3.1.4 Enrolment Ratios

Enrolment ratios depict the proportions of children currently attending school. There are three definitions used within this report:

1. *Basic education* = aged 7-16 years and attending primary levels Standards 1 to 8 or Forms 1 to 4 of secondary school
2. *Primary enrolment* = aged 7-13 and attending primary levels Standards 1 -8
3. *Secondary enrolment* = aged 15-20 attending secondary school Forms 1-6

**Net** ratio means that pupils of the relevant age attend and **Gross** ratio means that pupils of any age attend.

Basic education net and gross rates are shown in Table 3.7. Just over eight of every ten (83.7 percent) of school age children (7-16) were enrolled in school (net enrolment ratio). This marks a slight improvement compared to the previous two surveys (80.3 percent and 78.4 percent in 2009/10 and 2004/05 respectively).



**Table 3. 7: Basic Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Sex	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Male</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	72.5	77.9	77.5	87.5	84.8	88.3	78.0	80.1	82.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio	88.8	88.1	90.6	104.6	96.3	105.2	100.5	90.7	97.9
<b>Female</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	73.9	76.1	81.6	86.6	88.2	87.5	78.7	80.4	84.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio	88.1	85.2	93.1	104.4	95.6	104.0	96.8	89.0	98.5
<b>Total</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	73.2	77.3	79.5	87.1	86.7	87.9	78.4	80.3	83.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio	88.4	87.4	91.8	104.4	95.7	104.6	100.2	89.8	98.2

The gross enrolment ratio (i.e. pupils of any age attending primary or secondary school) is higher (98.2 percent) than 89.8 percent of 2009/10. Basic education enrolment is higher in urban areas (104.6 percent) than rural areas (91.8 percent) but no major gender differences are noted.

Table 3.8 shows that, Kusini has the highest level of net enrolment ratio (94.6 percent) while Micheweni has the lowest (68.4 percent). In terms of gross ratios, Mjini has the highest rate while Micheweni has the lowest. No large improvements by district are noticeable.

**Table 3. 8: Basic Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	Net enrolment ratio			Gross enrolment ratio		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	68.5	79.6	78.6	97.6	93.9	93.5
Kaskazini B	79.2	82.9	83.1	99.8	93.1	95.7
Kati	86.9	88.5	86.1	108.2	99.4	98.5
Kusini	91.4	90.2	94.6	106.6	103.8	105.3
Magharibi	83.9	82.6	87.4	96.1	90.3	101.3
Mjini	88.5	88.3	88.3	106.7	97.4	109.8
Wete	72.7	79.6	80.6	96.0	86.0	91.2
Micheweni	55.6	60.8	68.4	80.5	70.5	80.6
Chake Chake	76.0	79.9	82.1	91.8	91.2	95.2
Mkoani	74.8	71.6	79.2	90.6	81.5	92.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>96.4</b>

Net enrolment in primary school is 84.2 percent (Table 3.9) which is slightly higher than 81.4 percent in HBS 2009/10. The gross ratio exceeds a hundred percent due to over and under-age enrolment of children. No major gender differences are discernible.

**Table 3.9: Primary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Sex	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Male</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	69.3	78.5	78.1	86.5	83.5	88.4	75.6	80.5	83.2
Gross Enrolment	102.3	103.7	96.9	119.1	105.3	106.7	111.5	104.4	101.8
<b>Female</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	72.2	77.7	81.1	86.4	88.1	89.2	77.6	82.2	85.1
Gross Enrolment	101.5	97.9	100.9	115.5	104.1	104.5	111.9	100.6	102.7
<b>Total</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	70.7	70.1	79.6	86.5	85.8	88.8	76.6	81.4	84.2
Gross Enrolment	102.0	100.9	98.9	118.0	104.7	105.6	111.7	102.5	102.2

Kusini has a relatively high rate of net and gross primary enrolment of 94.5 percent and 117.0 percent compared to other districts. In turn, Micheweni has the lowest net and gross primary enrolment ratios of 66.7 percent and 89.2 percent respectively.

**Table 3.10: Primary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratios by District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	Net enrolment ratio			Gross enrolment ratio		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	65.0	80.9	77.4	110.4	107.8	98.2
Kaskazini B	77.8	85.1	82.6	115.1	111.1	100.7
Kati	86.5	87.6	88.7	134.6	115.5	107.2
Kusini	90.0	90.8	94.5	121.5	116.1	117.0
Magharibi	83.6	87.8	88.1	107.9	102.6	102.3
Mjini	87.9	87.1	89.0	115.5	104.6	109.2
Wete	70.6	82.4	81.9	110.0	101.9	98.6
Micheweni	51.4	60.8	66.7	94.5	80.0	89.2
Chake Chake	73.4	81.2	83.5	104.9	107.9	102.4
Mkoani	72.1	71.7	78.8	106.9	97.8	100.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>102.5</b>	<b>102.5</b>

Table 3.11 shows that, net and gross enrolment ratios at the secondary level of education were 40.5 and 50.6 percent respectively. Secondary enrolment is higher in urban than rural areas. It is interesting to note that female secondary enrolment has exceeded male enrolment since the 2009/10 survey.

**Table 3. 11: Secondary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Sex	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Male</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	27.4	36.7	30.2	43.4	53.4	47.5	33.8	43.3	38.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio	31.4	44.1	37.3	49.0	64.2	60.6	43.0	52.1	47.9
<b>Female</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	26.3	42.8	39.4	41.1	58.7	45.0	32.6	48.8	42.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio	29.9	47.3	46.3	48.8	69.4	58.2	38.0	55.4	52.3
<b>Total</b>									
Net Enrolment Ratio	26.8	39.8	34.8	42.2	55.6	46.3	33.2	46.1	40.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio	30.0	45.7	41.8	48.8	67.0	59.4	41.7	53.8	50.6

Examining secondary enrolment by district we can see that enrolment up in all districts in the last 10 years (Table 3.12).

**Table 3.12: Secondary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	Net enrolment ratio			Gross enrolment ratio		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	23.0	37.9	35.2	28.8	41.6	44.7
Kaskazini B	26.6	35.0	34.1	36.7	40.9	43.0
Kati	35.3	47.2	37.1	43.8	51.9	45.4
Kusini	39.6	47.5	40.8	48.1	51.3	47.8
Magharibi	35.2	47.9	44.0	43.9	61.2	58.2
Mjini	44.3	56.2	46.7	55.8	63.7	57.5
Wete	32.1	44.2	37.4	42.2	49.5	42.4
Micheweni	20.9	36.2	31.1	29.2	40.4	34.8
Chake Chake	26.1	46.1	36.8	34.8	56.0	49.4
Mkoani	27.8	39.9	39.2	36.5	50.4	44.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>46.8</b>

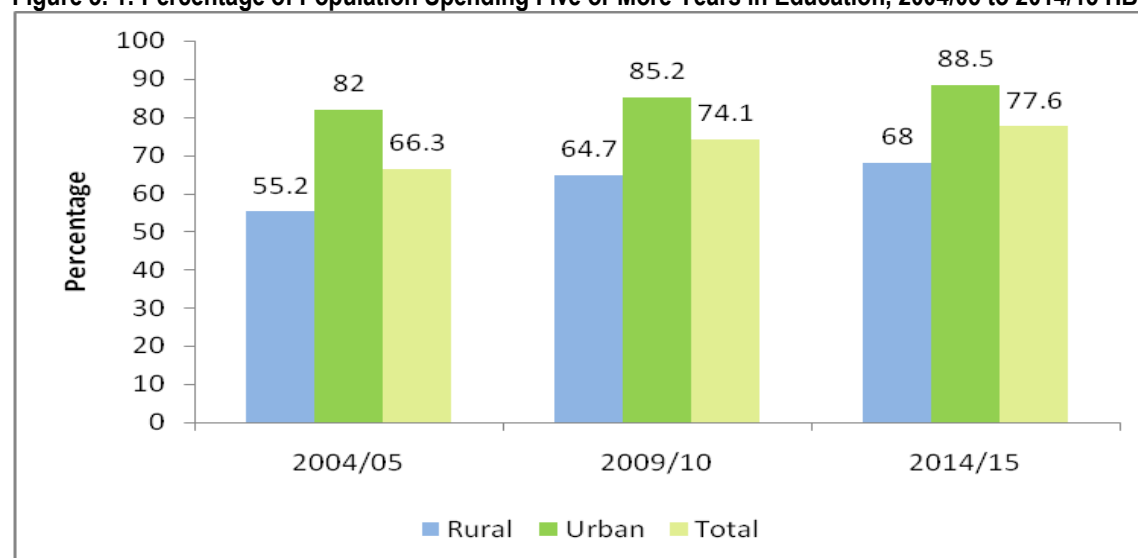
### 3.1.5 School Attendance and Dropout Rates.

Table 3.13 shows that, the proportion of 7-16 year old children attending school has increased to 93.2 percent in 2014/15 from 83.1 percent in 2009/10. The attendance of girls also increased during this period. Children residing in urban areas are more likely to attend school than those in rural areas.

**Table 3. 13: Percentage of Children Aged 7-16 Years Attending School by Area and Sex, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Area	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	73.8	74.9	74.3	78.5	78.9	78.7	91.7	93.7	92.7
Urban	90.4	89.7	90.0	88.1	90.2	89.2	94.4	93.4	93.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>93.2</b>

The proportion of the population aged 15 and above who have five or more years of education increased to 77.6 percent in 2014/15 from 74.1 percent in 2009/10, with a large increase coming from rural areas (figure3.1).

**Figure 3. 1: Percentage of Population Spending Five or More Years in Education, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

This table clearly demonstrates the spread of age in each class, showing the extent of late enrolment and repetition of classes. No systematic differences between HBS 2009/10 and 2014/15 are noticed in these results.

The Dropout rate is the proportion of students leaving school early before completing their basic education. Table 3.14 shows that children in rural areas are more likely to drop out in lower classes than the children in urban areas. The percentage of dropouts has remained similar between the three surveys, though now with a higher proportion dropping out in higher classes. The proportion of children dropping out at Form 2 has increased substantially from 8.5 percent in 2009/10 to 19.0 percent in 2014/15.

**Table 3. 14: Percentage of Dropout 7-16 Years and Class by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Class	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Standard 1	10.2	7.0	7.2	6.3	9.4	0.7	9.1	7.7	4.7
Standard 2	18.6	12.6	13.4	10.5	7.7	2.8	16.2	11.2	9.3
Standard 3	17.1	18.2	16.2	13.0	13.1	4.8	15.9	16.7	11.8
Standard 4	15.5	17.5	17.1	13.7	18.3	7.1	15.0	17.8	13.2
Standard 5	14.3	14.1	14.5	15.2	8.9	10.7	13.4	12.6	13.0
Standard 6	10.4	9.3	9.6	10.8	7.7	13.3	11.1	8.8	11.0
Standard 7	8.3	10.6	8.8	9.5	11.3	23.4	12.2	10.8	14.4
Form 1	1.9	3.6	3.2	6.1	11.5	4.2	3.2	6.0	3.6
Form 2	3.1	7.0	10.2	5.0	12.0	33.0	3.7	8.5	19.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>6,683</b>	<b>12,692</b>	<b>13,342</b>	<b>2,815</b>	<b>5,340</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>18,032</b>	<b>21,740</b>

Table 3.15 shows that, boys drop out is higher than girls. The findings from Table 3.15 show that, almost three quarters of boys drop out because they are not interested in school (72.2 percent) compared to 53.5 percent of girls.

**Table 3. 15: Percentage of Dropout 7-16 Years and Class by Sex, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Class	Male			Female			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Standard 1	10.5	8.7	6.7	7.2	6.1	2.4	9.1	7.7	4.7
Standard 2	17.9	13.0	10.7	14.0	8.1	7.8	16.2	11.2	9.3
Standard 3	17.0	18.1	15.1	14.5	14.3	8.1	15.9	16.7	11.8
Standard 4	13.7	20.8	14.5	16.6	12.9	11.8	15.0	17.8	13.2
Standard 5	15.2	14.8	12.9	11.1	9.0	13.2	13.4	12.6	13.0
Standard 6	10.8	7.1	9.4	11.5	11.8	12.9	11.1	8.8	11.0
Standard 7	9.5	7.8	12.4	15.6	15.7	16.8	12.2	10.8	14.4
Form 1	1.3	4.2	3.7	5.6	8.9	3.4	3.2	6.0	3.6
Form 2	3.7	5.5	14.7	3.6	13.3	23.7	3.7	8.5	19.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>11,175</b>	<b>11,452</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>6,857</b>	<b>10,288</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>18,032</b>	<b>21,740</b>

**Table 3. 16: Percentage of Dropout 7-16 Years and Reason by Sex, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Reason	Male			Female			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
School is uninteresting useless/uninteresting	71.2	71.2	72.2	47.8	44.7	53.5	60.9	61.1	63.3
Too far away	0.6	1.9	0.4	3.4	1.8	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.4
Illness	n.a	1.1	1.8	n.a	4.9	3.4	n.a	2.6	2.6
Too old or completed school	8.8	5.8	17.0	18.2	14.7	34.6	13.0	9.2	25.5
Couldn't afford	6.9	4.0	1.2	7.9	2.8	1.7	7.3	3.5	1.5
Working at home/payment	1.7	2.8	0.5	4.9	7.0	0.0	3.1	4.4	0.3
Pregnancy	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4
Too young	n.a	3.3	0.6	n.a	9.6	0.0	n.a	5.7	0.3
Failed examination	n.a	n.a	0.8	n.a	n.a	0.8	n.a	n.a	0.8
Other	6.6	9.3	5.2	10.3	12.0	4.7	8.2	10.3	1.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>11,175</b>	<b>12,415</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>6,857</b>	<b>11,223</b>	<b>9,497</b>	<b>18,032</b>	<b>23,638</b>

### 3.1.6 Distance to School and Mode of Transport.

The distance and the time taken to travel to and from school are among the factors affecting children's access to school. These factors particularly affect young children (Standard 1 and Standard 2 of primary school). The results show (Table 3.17) that virtually all pupils (92.6 percent of primary and 77.4 percent of secondary school students) walk to school. In rural areas the proportion of children who walked to primary school is 95.3 percent and 84.9 percent to secondary school. Table 3.18 shows the mean average amount of time spent travelling to school by different methods of transport. The average time spent walking to primary or secondary school is 19.1 minutes while it took 18.7 minutes travelling by private vehicle. Pupils cycling to school take on average 18.3 minutes to primary school and 18.9 minutes to secondary. Generally distances to get to school are small, less than half an hour, and rural journeys take slightly longer.

**Table 3. 17: Percentage of Mode of Transport to School by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Mode of Transport	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>To primary school</b>			
By foot	95.3	88.7	92.6
By bike	2.7	1.2	2.1
Private vehicle	0.8	4.0	2.1
Public vehicle	1.3	6.0	3.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>161,573</b>	<b>114,321</b>	<b>275,894</b>
<b>To secondary school</b>			
By foot	84.9	71.3	77.4
By bike	6.5	4.7	5.5
Private vehicle	1.2	5.2	3.4
Public vehicle	7.5	18.8	13.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>42,009</b>	<b>51,220</b>	<b>93,229</b>

**Table 3. 18: Mean Amount of Time (in minutes) Spent Travelling to School and Mode of Transport by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Mode of Transport	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>To Primary</b>			
By foot	19.9	17.8	19.1
By bike	19.2	15.3	18.3
Private vehicle	20.4	18.3	18.7
Public vehicle	15.3	21.3	19.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>161573</b>	<b>114321</b>	<b>275,894</b>
<b>To Secondary</b>			
By foot	18.5	18.9	18.7
By bike	19.2	18.6	18.9
Private vehicle	27.7	22.7	23.5
Public vehicle	24.5	21.7	22.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>42,009</b>	<b>51,220</b>	<b>93,229</b>

Table 3.19 shows that, there are very few differences between the districts. Only in Mjini and Magharibi observed a noticeable increase for the pupils using public transport. Using bicycles in Kati is more common than other district. Table 3.20 shows the mean amount of time spent travelling to school in different districts. Mean time spent to travel on foot is higher at Micheweni for both primary (23.1 minutes) and secondary (23.5 minutes) while pupils at Kusini take on average of 13.4 minutes to primary school and 13.5 minutes to secondary.

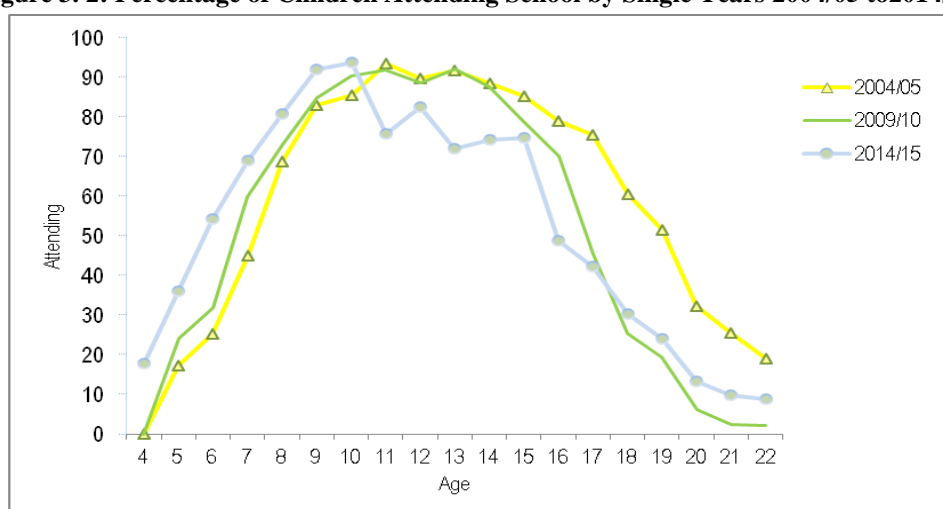
**Table 3.19: Percentage of Mode of Transport to School by District, 2014/15 HBS**

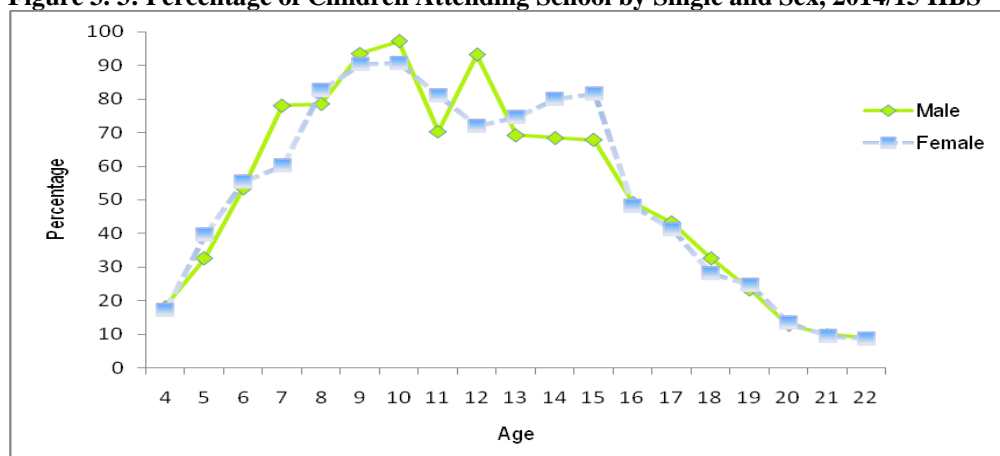
District	On foot	By bike	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Total
<b>To Primary</b>					
Kaskazini A	97.0	1.7	0.4	0.9	100
Kaskazini B	95.7	0.3	2.5	1.5	100
Kati	90.0	6.9	0.6	2.5	100
Kusini	96.0	2.9	0.3	0.7	100
Magharibi	87.0	2.4	4.3	6.3	100
Mjini	88.9	0.8	3.4	7.0	100
Wete	98.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	100
Micheweni	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100
Chake Chake	95.2	1.2	1.0	2.6	100
Mkoani	96.7	2.2	1.1	0.0	100
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>255,392</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>275,894</b>
<b>To Secondary</b>					
Kaskazini A	85.0	4.9	0.0	10.0	100
Kaskazini B	87.0	2.4	2.8	7.7	100
Kati	81.4	14.0	0.0	4.6	100
Kusini	78.4	13.5	2.7	5.3	100
Magharibi	62.4	5.6	7.6	24.4	100
Mjini	76.2	4.1	2.9	16.9	100
Wete	88.5	5.0	0.7	5.8	100
Micheweni	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100
Chake Chake	90.8	0.6	1.5	7.1	100
Mkoani	95.5	3.0	0.0	1.4	100
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>72,165</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>12,789</b>	<b>93,229</b>

**Table 3. 20: Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to School and Mode of Transport by District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	On foot	On bike	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Total
<b>To Primary</b>					
Kaskazini A	12.2	20.0	18.3	20.0	14.4
Kaskazini B	15.7	15.0	17.9	16.9	15.7
Kati	20.9	30.5	36.2	10.6	21.4
Kusini	13.4	16.9	63.0	10.0	13.4
Magharibi	20.2	14.3	18.0	22.0	20.1
Mjini	15.9	14.4	18.5	190	16.2
Wete	18.5	13.3	30.4	21.5	18.5
Micheweni	23.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	22.9
Chake Chake	19.8	19.1	20.7	14.3	19.7
Mkoani	22.9	12.2	17.2	0.0	22.6
<b>Total Mean</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>255,392</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>8,969</b>	<b>275,894</b>
<b>To Secondary</b>					
Kaskazini A	10.9	17.3	0.0	15.9	11.7
Kaskazini B	17.4	12.3	10.0	28.0	18.0
Kati	19.4	24.2	0.0	37.8	20.9
Kusini	13.5	22.4	12.2	14.2	14.4
Magharibi	21.1	17.0	24.7	23.6	21.8
Mjini	18.0	21.2	22.6	20.5	18.7
Wete	16.2	8.9	30.0	22.4	16.3
Micheweni	23.5	20.7	0.0	0.0	23.2
Chake Chake	16.5	30.0	10.0	13.9	16.3
Mkoani	22.0	15.9	0.0	30.0	21.9
<b>Total Mean</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>72,165</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>12,789</b>	<b>93,229</b>

The distribution of children attending school by single year is shown in appendix B3.1 and figures 3.2 and 3.3 whereby, a greater proportion of children aged 6-12 years are attending school. As age of respondent increases, the proportion of pupils attending school decreases and the variation between the results of two surveys is very high especially from ages 16-22 years.

**Figure 3. 2: Percentage of Children Attending School by Single Years 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

**Figure 3. 3: Percentage of Children Attending School by Single and Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

### 3.2 Health

This section examines people's health status in terms of whether they were ill during the last four weeks, the type of illness reported, whether they consulted a health service, reasons for not using medical services. New questions on disability are also reported.

#### 3.2.1: Health Status

During the course of the 2014/15 HBS, all members of households were requested to report on the condition of their health during the four weeks preceding the survey. Table 3.21 presents the percentage of the populations' health status during the specified period. Almost 11 percent reported that they were sick or had injuries during the four weeks prior to the survey. The results show that the percentage of people reporting either sick or injured has a minimal increase (one percent age point) compared to the previous survey (2009/10 HBS) but is still lower than the 2004/05 HBS (19.0 percent).

The 2014/15 HBS revealed that there was not much difference in the percentage of people reporting illness between rural (13.9 percent) and urban (8.0 percent) residents as compared to the 2004/05 HBS where 11 percent of respondents residing in rural areas and 8 percent in urban were reported to have some health problem(s).

**Table 3.21: Percentage of Population Health Status in the Last 4 Weeks by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

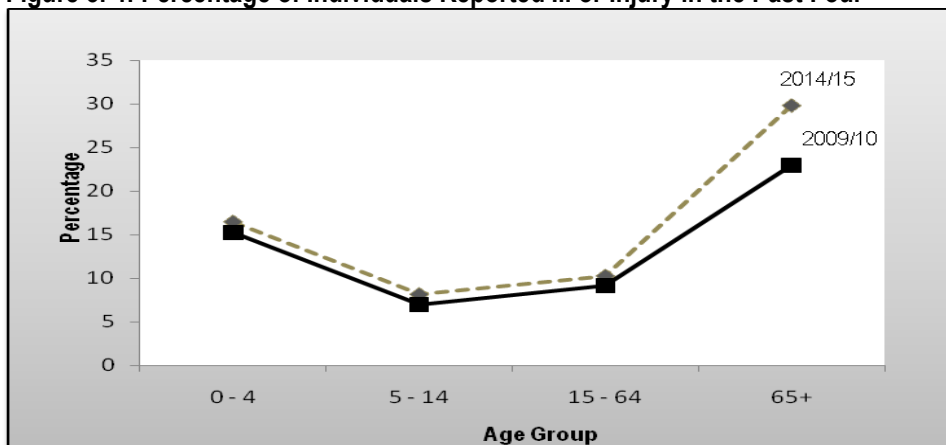
Area	Sick			Not sick		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Rural	22.9	11.0	13.9	77.1	89.0	86.1
Urban	13.1	8.6	8.0	86.9	91.4	92.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>200,963</b>	<b>126,980</b>	<b>165,220</b>	<b>854,904</b>	<b>1,146,343</b>	<b>1,291,805</b>

Figure 3.2 shows the trend of respondents who reported illness by age group between 2009/10 HBS and 2014/15. As expected elderly persons (65 years and above) and children under five years of age are more likely to report illness or injury. These age groups are said to be the most vulnerable to diseases. The



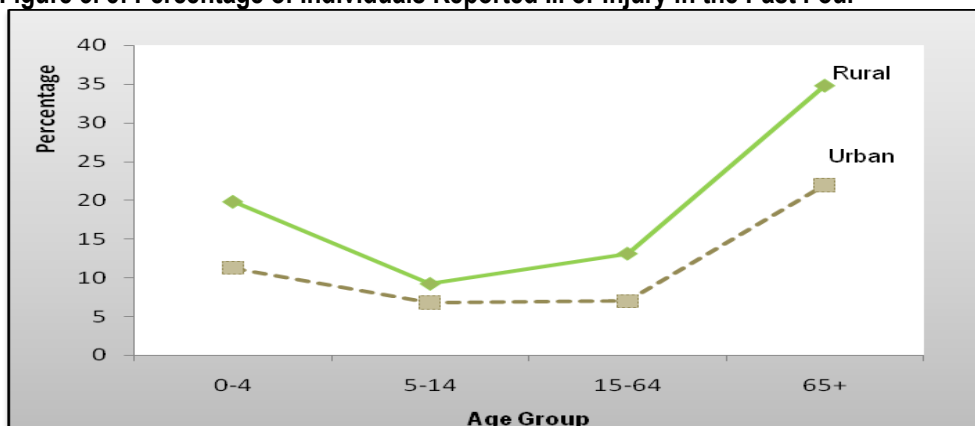
general pattern of reporting illness between the surveys is the same; however, there is slight increase in the population reporting sick among the elderly in 2014/15.

**Figure 3. 4: Percentage of Individuals Reported Ill or Injury in the Past Four**

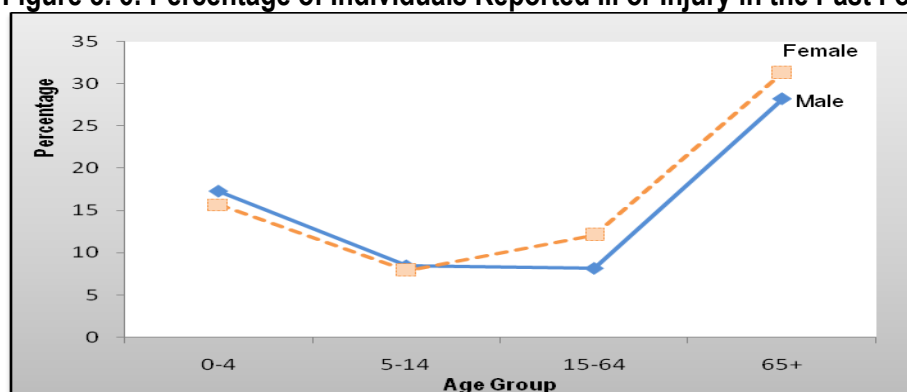


As depicted in Figure 3.3, the percentage of respondents who reported illness or injury in the four weeks prior to the survey is higher in rural areas, particularly for those aged 0-4 years and 65 years and above.

**Figure 3. 5: Percentage of Individuals Reported Ill or Injury in the Past Four**



Slight sex differences are observed for the population reporting illness during the 2014/15 HBS. Figure 3.4 shows that females aged 15 years and above are more likely to report sickness. However at the age 0 -14 years the percentage of males is higher, but very slightly.

**Figure 3. 6: Percentage of Individuals Reported Ill or Injury in the Past Four**

As reported in the previous HBS 2009/10, the recent survey also observed that Kaskazini A recorded at the highest rate of individuals reporting ill or injured in the four weeks prior to the survey (15.7 percent). This was followed by Micheweni district where 15.2 percent of respondents reported sick or injured (TableB3.3 Annex B). The pattern of reporting illness is almost the same as previous surveys (2004/05 HBS and 2009/10 HBS) in which Pemba districts experience higher rates than Unguja districts.

### 3.2.2: Type of Illness or Injury

Table 3.22 describes the proportion of respondents reporting incidence of illness by type of illness or injury. The recent survey has made some modification to the list of diseases or conditions to align with Mainland 2011/12 HBS. Dental diseases, Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) and TB & Non Communicable Diseases were added as new questions in the survey. Diabetes which was considered as a disease on its own has been grouped in NCD categories. In the 2004/5 HBS fever and malaria were separated but now have their own category.

Fever was the most reported illness. More than half of the respondents of all ages have such a complaint. There were variations of reported fever among respondents aged under fifteen years and older age groups (15 years and above); The percentage of the population under fifteen years old reported more complaints of fever (62.1 percent) than those aged 15 years and above (48.8 percent). This situation of reported fever was also observed in the 2009/10 HBS but the rural/urban differences were not so large.

The 2014/15 HBS revealed remarkable evidence on the reduction of malaria incidence in Zanzibar. The results show the percentage of respondents reporting malaria is 3.1 percent, much lower than previous survey. Diarrhoea was the second largest reported complaint. This is different from previous surveys where malaria was reported as the second largest illness.

It seems that the pattern of diseases has changed from communicable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs). For the purpose of this study, TB and NCD were grouped together, however, the reported NCD were limited to those chronic of nature, such as diabetics and hypertension. During the survey period, almost five percent of respondents complained of TB and NCD. These types of diseases/conditions are more common to those aged fifteen years and above. Moreover, respondents from urban areas are more affected with these health problems.

Table 3. 22: Percentage of Type of Illness or Injury by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS

Illness or injury	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Less than 15 years</b>									
Fever/Malaria	71.8	79	73.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Fever	n.a	n.a	n.a	43.0	26.9	37.1	63.5	58.6	62.1
Malaria	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.3	38.1	25.5	3.2	3.1	3.2
Diarrhoea	9.5	7.1	8.9	12.0	10.6	11.5	9.1	9.3	9.1
Accident	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.3	1.5	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.9
Anaemia	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3
Skin Diseases	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	4.9	4.3	4.6
Conjunctivitis/Eye	4.1	1.7	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	6.3	3.9
Diabetes	2.5	4.3	3.0	0.6	3.6	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
Airborne diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.0	2.0	2.7
Intestinal Worms	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Pneumonia	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	8.7	5.1	2.4	3.4	2.7
Dental diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.0	2.8	2.2
E.N.T	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.5	3.8	3.6
TB and NCD	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.2	1.8	1.4
Other Diseases	9.1	7.2	8.6	21.4	18.6	20.4	151	13.1	14.5
<i>Multiple Diseases</i>	9.8	9.4	9.7	7.3	10.3	8.4	15.0	10.8	13.7
<b>15 years and above</b>									
Fever/Malaria	66.3	67.3	66.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Fever	n.a	n.a	n.a	35.5	21.3	30.2	50.3	45.5	48.8
Malaria	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.3	30.3	20.9	2.9	3.2	3.0
Diarrhoea	5.4	3.8	4.9	5.8	3.8	5	5.2	4.0	4.8
Accident	2.4	3.2	2.6	4	5.9	4.7	3.1	5.9	4.0
Anaemia	3	1.6	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.8
Skin Diseases	1	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.4	1.8
Conjunctivitis/Eye	2.4	1.8	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5
Diabetes	2.2	3.8	2.7	4.1	5.9	4.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
Airborne diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.6	2.2	1.8
Worms	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pneumonia	2.7	1.8	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Dental diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.4	3.8	4.3
E.N.T	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.5	3.6	2.9
TB and NCD	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.1	10.5	8.1
Other Diseases	22.5	21.1	22.1	37.7	32	35.5	30.0	25.3	28.5
<i>Multiple Diseases</i>	9.7	8.3	9.3	8.5	5.6	7.4	14.4	10.6	13.2
<b>All Ages</b>									
Fever/Malaria	68.9	72.5	69.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Fever	n.a	n.a	n.a	38.8	23.7	33.2	56.2	51.0	54.6
Malaria	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.6	33.6	22.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Diarrhoea	7.3	5.2	6.8	8.5	6.7	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.7
Accident	2.2	2.6	2.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.5
Anaemia	2.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.1
Skin Diseases	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.2	2.6	3.0
Conjunctivitis/Eye	3.2	1.8	2.8	3	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.1	3.1
Diabetes	2.3	4	2.8	2.6	4.9	3.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
Airborne disease	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.2	2.1	2.2
Intestinal Worms	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Pneumonia	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.8	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.9
Dental disease	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.3	3.4	3.4
E.N.T	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.9	3.7	3.2
TB and NCD	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.5	6.9	5.2
Other Diseases	16.2	15.0	15.9	30.5	26.3	29.0	23.4	20.2	22.4
<i>Multiple Diseases</i>	9.8	8.8	9.5	8.0	7.6	7.8	14.6	10.7	13.4

Males aged 15 years and above are most likely to have accidents, almost three times more than females. The recent survey also shows that proportion of males reporting eye problem is slightly higher than females by 0.5 percentage points. However, the minor discrepancies have been observed between the age groups; females reported with slightly higher rate under the age of fifteen where males were more by one percentage point at older ages. On the other hand, females reported suffering more with anaemia than males particularly when elderly (Table 3.23).

Fever is the most reported illnesses by respondents aged less than 15 years. The proportion of male respondents who have this complaint is 66 percent, which is slightly higher by 1.5 percentage points than female respondents. The proportion of fever reported between 2009/10 and 2014/15 surveys has increased by 26.6 percentage points for women and 29.5 percentage points for men in the less than 15 years age group.

Table 3. 23: Percentage of Type of Illness or Injury by Sex, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS

Illness or injury	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Less than 15 years</b>									
Fever/Malaria	73.8	73.4	73.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Fever	n.a	n.a	n.a	36.5	37.9	37.1	66.0	64.5	62.1
Malaria	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.0	29.5	25.5	3.3	3.1	3.2
Diarrhoea	9	8.8	8.9	12.6	10.3	11.5	9.2	9.0	9.1
Accident	2.4	1.6	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.6	4.0	1.7	2.9
Anaemia	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Skin Disease	2	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	5.5	3.7	4.6
Conjunctivitis/Eye	3	4.0	3.5	3.6	1.5	2.6	3.7	4.1	3.9
Diabetes	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.6	0.6	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a
Airborne diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.2	2.1	2.7
Worms	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Pneumonia	2.8	3.4	3.1	5.7	4.5	5.1	3.5	1.8	2.7
Dental diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.9	2.6	2.2
E.N.T	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.1	4.2	3.6
TB and NCD	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Diseases	9.4	7.9	8.6	20.4	20.3	20.4	15.0	14.0	14.5
<i>Multiple Diseases</i>	10	9.3	9.7	9.0	7.6	8.4	14.2	13.3	13.7
<b>15 years and above</b>									
Fever/Malaria	65.4	67.4	66.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Fever	n.a	n.a	n.a	32.5	28.7	30.2	46.8	50.1	48.8
Malaria	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.7	19.8	20.9	2.9	3.1	3.0
Diarrhoea	4.1	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.4	5.0	3.7	5.5	4.8
Accident	4.7	1.2	2.6	8.7	2.2	4.7	7.1	2.0	4.0
Anaemia	1.7	3.3	2.6	0.5	4.6	3.1	0.6	2.6	1.8
Skin Diseases	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.3	1.8
Conjunctivitis/Eye	2.7	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.5
Diabetes	2.5	2.7	2.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	n.a	n.a	n.a
Airborne diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.2	2.1	1.8
Worms	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Pneumonia	2.4	2.5	2.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.2
Dental diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.1	4.4	4.3
E.N.T	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.3	2.6	2.9
TB and NCD	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.3	7.4	8.1
Other Diseases	21.7	22.4	22.1	30.6	38.5	35.5	27.5	29.1	28.5
<i>Multiple Diseases</i>	8.1	10.1	9.3	8.9	6.5	7.4	11.7	14.1	13.2
<b>All Ages</b>									
Fever/Malaria	69.7	69.9	69.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Fever	n.a	n.a	n.a	34.5	32.1	33.2	53.5	55.5	54.6
Malaria	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.3	23.4	22.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Diarrhoea	6.7	6.8	6.8	8.6	7.2	7.8	6.5	6.8	6.7
Accident	3.5	1.4	2.3	6.0	2.1	3.8	5.5	1.9	3.5
Anaemia	1.4	2.3	1.9	0.6	3.1	2.0	0.4	1.7	1.1
Skin Diseases	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.0	2.2	3.0
Conjunctivitis/Eye	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1
Diabetes	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
Airborne diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.2	2.1	2.2
Worms	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Pneumonia	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.9
Dental diseases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.9	3.7	3.4
E.N.T	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.2	3.2	3.2
TB and NCD	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.3	5.2	5.2
Other Diseases	15.3	16.3	15.9	25.4	31.8	29.0	21.1	23.5	22.4
<i>Multiple Diseases</i>	9.1	9.8	9.5	8.9	7.0	7.8	13.0	13.8	13.4

### 3.2.3: Disability

For the first time 2014/15 HBS collected information on disability and the questions used were identical to those used on TPHC 2012. Table 3.25 shows that, the older people (65 years and above) are the most dominant group for all types of disability with 11.1 percent reported to have difficulties in walking or climbing steps.

**Table 3. 24: Percentage of Population with Disability and Type of Disability by Age Group, 2014/15 HBS**

Type of Disability	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total	Total Popn with disability
Has difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.9	8.9	0.9	13,118
Has difficulty hearing, even if wearing a hearing aid	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	4.3	0.8	11,056
Has difficulty walking or climbing steps	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	11.1	0.8	11,471
Has difficulty remembering or concentrating	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	4.6	0.7	9,472
Has difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing, feeding, toileting etc	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	5.9	0.9	12,896

Note: TPHC 2012 included Albinism, but it was not included in HBS.

### 3.2.4: Consultations

Respondents were asked whether they had sought a health consultation during the four weeks prior to the survey. For the purpose of HBS survey consultation is not only limited to prescriptions from a health care provider but also services from traditional healers or buying medicine. Table 3.25 shows that among the 165,220 respondents who report sickness or injury, 73.9 percent had sought consultation from a health care providers. The percentage was higher in urban areas (78.0 percent compared to 72.1 percent in rural areas). In addition, the results show that females were more likely to consult a health care provider than males (75.1 percent compared to 72.5 percent).

Some variations are observed between the recent survey and the previous two surveys (2004/05 and 2009/10 HBS). The 2014/15 HBS results show that the percentage of respondents who consult health care providers is much lower than the previous two surveys.

**Table 3. 25: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population who Consulted a Health Care Provider by Sex and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Sex	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both Sexes	82.4	84.2	82.9	83.5	85.7	84.4	72.1	78.0	73.9
Male	82.6	83.1	82.7	84.9	84.4	84.7	70.0	77.9	72.5
Female	82.3	85.0	83.0	82.4	86.7	84.1	73.8	78.1	75.1
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>120,631</b>	<b>45,982</b>	<b>166,613</b>	<b>66,836</b>	<b>40,282</b>	<b>107,118</b>	<b>114,426</b>	<b>50,794</b>	<b>165,220</b>

Zanzibar offers a wide spread health system network covering both the public and private sector. The public health system has three levels of care; primary, secondary and tertiary. In the 2014/15 HBS questionnaire a new item of 2<sup>nd</sup> level primary care (PHCU+) was added to the list of health care sources of consultation. This improvement in the questionnaire shows that (Table 3.26) 22.4 percent of respondents consulted at a PHCU+. PHCUs are the second most used health services in 2014/15 survey (20.2 percent).

The results also reveal that the use of Over the Counter drugs (OTC) has substantially increased by almost 10 percent point compared to 2009/10 survey. The urban population is most commonly using OTC (19.6 percent compared to 5.9 percent in rural areas).

Despite the increase in private facilities, the people seeking care at private health facilities is less than almost two percentage points from the previous surveys. There is still a small minority of people who seek treatment from traditional healers or traditional medicine (2.3 percent and 1.9 percent respectively).

**Table 3. 26: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population and Source of Consultation by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Source of Consultation	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Referral hospital	6.6	24.0	11.4	9.3	18.9	12.9	8.9	21.2	13.0
District hospital	18.4	23.0	19.6	11.9	22.4	15.8	13.9	11.7	13.2
Cottage Hospital	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.7	0.6	5.0	10.9	4.8	9.0
Special hospital	1.3	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	1.8
Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU+)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	24.0	19.2	22.4
Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU)	55.7	20.4	46.0	56.9	22.0	43.8	25.8	8.6	20.2
Private hospital	7.6	22.4	11.7	7.9	16.1	11.0	6.0	12.3	9.0
Private dispensary	3.1	8.7	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.4	11.4	8.0
Pharmacy	8.7	5.0	7.7	4.1	14.8	8.2	4.5	6.4	5.5
Over the Counter drugs (OTC)	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.9	6.7	5.6	19.6	5.9	15.2
Private doctor	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.2
Traditional healer	1.7	1.3	1.6	6.8	2.8	5.3	2.5	2.0	2.3
Traditional medicine	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.3	3.2	1.9
Other	1.6	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6
<i>Percentage using multiple health care</i>	6.3	9.7	7.3	14.9	10.5	13.2	18.8	10.8	16.4

\* In 2004/05 & 2009/10 Other includes missionary care. In 2014/15 Other includes private dispensary.

### 3.2.5: Reasons for not using medical services

HBS results show (Table 3.27) that, those people reporting illness or injury, 26.1 percent did not seek treatment or advice for a variety of reasons (this percentage has increased by about ten percent from HBS 2009/10). Virtually nine of every ten respondent (89.5 percent) stated that no consultation was sought as there was no need (these includes those who had already had medicine at home). Worryingly, 8.6 percent of respondents did not seek medical help as it was too expensive. Small rural and urban differences are observed with urban habitants are more likely to mention the expense. Since the Ministry of Health making efforts to provide health services closer to the community it is encouraging that very few respondents (less than one percent) stated the distance to the service delivery point as a reason for not using medical services.

**Table 3. 27: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population Not Using Medical Care and Reason by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Reason	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
No need*	60.3	62.4	60.8	94.2	88.5	92.3	90.4	86.8	89.5
Too expensive	28.7	23.9	27.5	4.3	8.4	5.7	7.6	11.6	8.6
Too far	4.2	1.5	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.8
Other	6.4	11.7	7.7	2.9	4.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	1.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>25,705</b>	<b>8,615</b>	<b>34,320</b>	<b>13,160</b>	<b>6,702</b>	<b>19,862</b>	<b>31,904</b>	<b>11,169</b>	<b>43,073</b>

\*Includes those who had medicine at home

Table 3.28 shows large differences between districts with 72.3 of Chake Chake respondents have not used any medical service as they already had medicine at home compared to 23.9 giving this response in Kaskazini B.

**Table 3. 28: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population Not Using Medical Care by Reason and District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	No need	Too expensive	Too far	Have drugs at home	Other	Total Percent
Kaskazini A	48.3	5.1	0.0	34.2	12.4	100
Kaskazini B	73.1	2.9	0.0	23.9	0.0	100
Kati	28.3	3.1	0.0	68.6	0.0	100
Kusini	63.1	8.8	0.0	28.1	0.0	100
Magharibi	38.4	10.9	3.2	47.6	0.0	100
Mjini	49.5	18.8	1.1	30.5	0.0	100
Wete	27.1	5.0	1.6	66.4	0.0	100
Micheweni	33.5	5.0	0.0	61.5	0.0	100
Chake Chake	14.1	12.9	0.0	72.3	0.7	100
Mkoani	40.4	7.7	0.0	51.8	0.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.2.6: Distance to Health Facilities

Table 3.30 shows that, out of 262,295 households, more than half (57.1 percent) reported to be within less than one kilometre to the primary health facility; where 69.9 percent in urban and 47.3 for rural households). The obtained results suggest that majority of the population lives less than five kilometres from their homes to the health facilities.

**Table 3. 29: Percentage of Distance from Home to Primary Health Centre by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Distance km)	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Less than 1	34.0	41.3	47.3	76.8	82.3	69.9	49.7	58.3	57.1
1 to 1.9	23.6	27.5	31.1	13.7	11.5	24.3	19.9	20.8	28.1
2 to 2.9	17.6	16.5	16.1	5.0	4.3	4.1	13.0	11.4	10.9
3 to 3.9	13.4	6.5	4.8	1.6	0.6	1.5	9.1	4.0	3.4
4 to 4.9	4.8	4.8	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.2	3.8	2.8	0.5
5 to 5.9	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0
6 +	4.7	2.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.1	1.7	0.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>



### 3.2.7 Problems During Medical Visits

Table 3.30 describes the percentage of the population facing a problem during their visits to health facilities. It has been observed that only one-fifth of the respondents had faced some problems at the time they visited the health facility for medical service. The most problem was long waiting time; about six percent of the respondents who visited at the health care facilities encountered this type of problem. Long waiting time was observed more in urban areas, as it was in 2009/10. Cleanliness of the facility was also found as a third foremost problem where 5.0 percent of the patients mentioned the facilities were dirty. It has noted that percentage of respondents who claims for unavailability of medicine dropped by more than half compared to HBS 2009/10.

**Table 3. 30: Percentage of Population by Problem Faced During Health Visit and Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Problem	2004/05			2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
No problem	71.8	74.5	72.6	68.9	77.8	72.3	79.2	81.8	80.1
Facilities were dirty	1.3	1.5	1.3	7.7	5.9	7.0	5.2	4.6	5.0
Long waiting time	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.8	10.1	8.6	4.9	9.0	6.4
No trained professionals	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5
Too expensive	7.2	8.4	7.5	7.9	6.4	7.3	3.3	1.1	2.5
No drugs available	6.8	8.6	7.3	9.6	8.1	9.0	4.7	2.0	3.8
Unsuccessful treatment	4.5	3.0	4.1	6.0	3.2	4.9	1.8	0.9	1.5
Other problem faced	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Multiple problems	3.5	6.1	4.2	7.5	11.0	8.8	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>	<i>n.a</i>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>120,631</b>	<b>45,982</b>	<b>166,613</b>	<b>66,836</b>	<b>40,281</b>	<b>107,118</b>	<b>93,187</b>	<b>51,313</b>	<b>144,500</b>

Note: Row totals add up to more than 100 as the question was multiple response in 2004/05 & 2009/10

### 3.2.8 Expenditure on Health Services

As in HBS 2009/10, the 2014/15 HBS also sought to understand whether individuals incurred costs when visiting health care facilities and what services were paid for. The results in Table 3.31 show that 61.6 percent of the respondents paid for medicine and almost 31 percent for diagnostic tests (examinations and medical tests). The percentage of people who have paid for consultation or advice has increased doubled from 14.4 percent in 2009/10 to 29.4 percent in 2014/15 HBS. Urban residents are more likely to pay for health services. As most private health facilities are located in urban areas this could explain this difference

Notably, respondents were asked about all types of payment made and this is why the totals add up to more than 100 percent. Respondents were much more likely to report having made multiple payments in 2014/15 (34.0 percent) than in 2009/10 (16.3 percent).

**Table 3. 31: Percentage of Payment for Health Services by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Type of Service	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Consultation/Advice	14.9	13.5	14.4	24.7	37.9	29.4
Examination/Medical test	17.3	25.5	20.4	25.2	41.2	30.9
Medicinal drugs	53.9	73.2	61.2	60.3	64.0	61.6
Operation/Therapy	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.7
No payment made	30.2	11.3	23.1	22.7	13.3	19.3
Multiple payments	14.4	19.5	16.3	27.9	45.3	34.0
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>66,836</b>	<b>40,282</b>	<b>107,118</b>	<b>93187</b>	<b>51313</b>	<b>144,500</b>

Note: Row totals add up to more than 100 as the question is multiple response

## CHAPTER FOUR: HOUSING DWELLINGS, DURABLES AND WATER AND SANITATION

### 4.1 Introduction

The analysis of the housing characteristics discussed in this chapter provides an overview of the construction material of the main dwelling units, type of tenure, ownership of dwelling, sleeping rooms, electricity connectivity, sources of main fuel for both cooking and lighting, consumption of fire wood and charcoal, toilet facilities and drinking water.

#### 4.1.1 Construction Materials of Floors, Walls and Roofs

The majority of households in Zanzibar are living in dwelling units where the floor is made from concrete, cement, tiles or timber (78.1 percent). There is about one fifth (21.9 percent) of households living in dwellings with an earth floor. Urban households live in homes with better floor materials than rural households.

The results presented in Table 4.1 shows that, 22.1 percent of households in Zanzibar live in dwellings where the walls are made with poles, mud or stone. Most (75.6 percent) of households live in dwelling made of modern materials (concrete, cement or stone). The 2014/15 shows some improvement from previous years and once again urban houses are more likely made from modern materials.

**Table 4.1: Percentage of Construction Materials of Main Dwelling by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Construction Material	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>House Floor</b>									
Earth	60.2	50.6	34.9	14.2	13.2	4.8	43.3	35.1	21.9
Concrete, tiles, cement, timber, vinyl	39.4	49.3	65.1	85.2	86.2	95.2	56.2	64.6	78.1
Other	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>House Walls</b>									
Poles, branches, grass	17.3	8.9	0.4	3.5	2.6	0.0	12.2	6.3	0.3
Poles, mud, stone	57.4	50.4	36.4	24.6	20.8	3.4	45.3	38.1	22.1
Baked, burnt bricks	4.0	3.3	1.4	7.8	2.0	1.6	5.4	2.8	1.5
Concrete, cement, stone	21.1	37.1	60.8	64.1	74.3	94.9	36.9	52.5	75.6
Other	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>House Roof</b>									
Grass / leaves	47.4	36.3	24.0	12.9	7.7	2.0	34.7	24.4	14.5
Concrete	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.2
Metal sheets	50.6	62.6	74.8	81.1	89.1	93.5	61.8	73.6	82.9
Tiles	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	1.1
Other	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Metal sheets are by far the most common roofing material, both in rural and urban areas (74.8 percent and 93.5 percent respectively). At the national level 82.9 percent of households used metal sheets as roofing materials which reflects a noticeable improvement on the 73.6 percent reported in 2009/10 HBS.

#### 4.1.2 Tenure and Ownership

The results of the 2014/15 HBS show that owner occupancy is more prevalent in rural areas (89.3 percent) than urban areas (76.5 percent). In urban areas there is a slight rental market while in rural areas there is practically none. There has been a small decrease over the past five years in the proportion of households living in owner-occupied dwelling units, from 84.0 percent in 2004/05 to 83.7 percent in 2014/15 HBS.

**Table 4.2: Percentage of Households and Type of Tenure by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Tenure	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Owned by household	90.6	92.1	89.3	72.6	69.2	76.5	84.0	82.6	83.7
Live rent free	7.9	6.3	9.2	13.5	12.9	10.8	10.0	9.1	9.9
Rent : Private	0.8	1.3	1.1	9.6	13.3	10.4	4.0	6.3	5.1
Rented: public real estate company	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0
Rent: Employer	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4
Rent: Employer subsidized rent	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.5
Rented from a relative or friend	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

The results presented in Table 4.3 reveal notable variations in ownership of dwelling units with a much higher proportion owned by men (76.4 percent) compared to 20.1 percent by women. The same pattern is shown in both rural and urban areas. It should be noted that 3.1 percent of dwellings are jointly owned. Joint ownership almost is twice as common in urban areas than in rural areas (4.1 percent compared to 2.3 percent). Female joint ownership is more common in 2014/15 than it was previously, but overall the percentage is still quite low.

**Table 4.3: Percentage of Households and Sex of Person who Owns the Dwelling by Area, 2009/10 to 2014/15 HBS**

Sex of Owner	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
Male	84.1	77.4	78.9	75.1	82.0	76.4
Female	14.8	20.0	18.3	20.3	16.3	20.1
Joint ownership	1.0	2.3	2.4	4.1	1.6	3.1
Don't know	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

Table 4.4 shows female ownership is largest in Kusini, Wete and Chake Chake districts, while joint ownership is most prevalent in Mjini.

**Table 4.4: Percentage of Households and Sex of Person who Owns the Dwelling by District, 2009/10 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	2009/10				2014/15				
	Male	Female	Joint	Total	Male	Female	Joint	Don't know	Total
Kaskazini A	88.2	10.8	0.5	100	81.3	16.1	1.9	0.6	100
Kaskazini B	86.2	12.0	1.8	100	75.2	21.9	2.6	0.3	100
Kati	87.0	12.0	1.0	100	80.8	17.6	1.6	0.0	100
Kusini	80.9	18.0	1.1	100	71.9	24.2	3.8	0.0	100
Magharibi	83.4	16.6	0.0	100	79.2	17.2	3.2	0.4	100
Mjini	78.6	17.5	3.4	100	70.2	23.7	5.0	1.0	100
Wete	73.1	24.6	1.7	100	72.2	24.2	3.3	0.4	100
Micheweni	87.8	11.8	0.4	100	77.2	19.0	3.8	0.0	100
Chake Chake	80.2	18.2	1.6	100	72.6	24.8	2.1	0.5	100
Mkoani	81.4	16.6	2.0	100	76.1	22.1	1.7	0.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>

A sleeping room is defined as a part of a dwelling unit enclosed by four walls, floor and roof which is used by at least one member of the household for sleeping. A dwelling unit with no partition is considered as one room. Table 4.5 presents the mean number of persons per sleeping room by area. The mean average number of persons per sleeping room is 2.2. There is virtually no difference between urban and rural areas and there has not been a noticeable change since the previous Household Budget Surveys.

**Table 4.5: Mean Number of People per Sleeping Room by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Area	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Rural	2.3	2.3	2.3
Urban	2.3	2.1	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>

#### 4.1.3 Connection to Electricity

Table 4.6 presents the percentage of households connected to the electricity grid (ZECO). The results show a steady improvement in the last ten years with the level of connection increasing from 25.2 percent in 2004/05 to 44.2 percent in 2014/15. Big disparities still exist between rural and urban areas.

**Table 4.6: Percentage of Households with Connection to ZECO Electricity by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
2004/05	6.8	56.9	25.2
2009/10	15.7	70.1	38.3
2014/15	20.3	75.5	44.2

Looking at electricity connection by district (Table 4.7) it is clear that Mjini (86.8 percent) and Magharibi enjoy the benefits of electricity more than other districts. Connectivity is very low in Micheweni (only 7.5 percent). In terms of trends over time it is more useful to examine the improvements in all districts since 2004/05. The 2009/10 results were skewed by the urban population in Kaskazini B being under represented in 2009/10, while in Chake Chake and Wete the urban population was greatly over estimated. The big leap

in these districts between 2004/05 and 2009/10 is visible, but this was probably not the real situation (see Annex A2 for more detail).

**Table 4.7: Percentage of Households with Connection to ZECO  
Electricity by District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	4.1	4.9	17.5
Kaskazini B	7.9	5.2	18.3
Kati	6.4	17.7	25.6
Kusini	19.5	24.0	31.3
Magharibi	34.1	60.1	66.4
Mjini	67.6	79.2	86.8
Wete	11.9	37.4	26.3
Micheweni	2.4	4.7	7.5
ChakeChake	19.3	39.4	41.8
Mkoani	6.2	13.4	15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>44.2</b>

#### 4.1.4 Energy Sources for Cooking and Lighting

The main sources of fuel for cooking and lighting are presented in Table 4.8. Paraffin lamps are still the most common source of lighting, reported by 49.2 percent of households. Rural areas are much more likely to use paraffin lamps, while in urban areas this has been upgraded to electricity.

Cooking by firewood is still very common in Zanzibar (61.6 percent) followed by charcoal (32.6 percent). Very few households use electricity for cooking.

**Table 4.8: Percentage of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Energy Source	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Lighting energy</b>									
Electricity (ZECO)	6.7	15.4	20.3	56.8	70.5	75.5	25.1	38.3	44.2
Paraffin/kerosene lamp	90.4	83.7	71.1	41.7	29.1	20.4	72.5	61.0	49.2
Solar	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Generator	n.a	n.a	0.5	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.4
Wick lamp	n.a	n.a	4.3	n.a	n.a	2.1	n.a	n.a	3.3
Candles	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6
Firewood	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4
Other	2.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.7	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Cooking energy</b>									
Firewood	92.8	90.7	87.7	44.3	42.7	27.4	75.0	70.8	61.6
Charcoal	5.0	7.7	9.6	49.1	52.4	62.6	21.2	26.2	32.6
Paraffin/Kerosene	1.5	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4
Electricity <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.8	1.5	3.4	1.3	0.9	1.7
Gas (Industrial)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.1
Gas (Biogas)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Solar	n.a	n.a	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.1
Generator/private sources	n.a	n.a	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.1
Coal	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.5	n.a	n.a	0.4
Other	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

<sup>1</sup> The under representation of the urban population in the 2009/10 sample design created an unusual trend for reporting of electricity over time. Electric connectivity is an urban phenomenon and in 2009/10 the urban sample was small and so the results dropped, but this was not the real situation. See Annex A2 for more detail.

Households were asked how much they usually paid for their main energy sources and some other common expenditures related to housing. The results in Table 4.9 shows that 42.3 percent of the households reported paying for the electricity whereby on average the household spent 25,994 TZS a month. Nearly three quarters (72.3 percent) of households reported buying Kerosene and the average expenditure was 6,177 TZS a month. Over four-fifths of households (83.3 percent) bought credit for a mobile phone and, on average, spent 18,169 TZS a month.

**Table 4.9: Average Monthly Expenditure (TZS) on Housing and Other Common Goods, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Expenditure item	Monthly Mean Average	Number of Households	Percentage of households reporting type of expenditure
Electricity	25,994	111,081	42.3
Charcoal	19,756	101,287	38.6
<b>Credit for mobile phone</b>	<b>18,169</b>	<b>218,742</b>	<b>83.3</b>
Firewood	13,814	68,141	25.9
TV subscription	12,762	40,171	15.3
Kerosene	6,177	189,786	72.3

#### 4.1.5 Ownership of Durable Goods

The introduction of new item to capture non-food purchases in HBS 2014/15 has improved overall reporting. Referring chapter six in Table 6.1, the average household expenditure rose from 260,815 TZS a month in 2009/10 (based on 2014/15) prices to 414,991 TZS in 2014/15. The new method asked about a very large range of items to feed into the weights for the Consumer Price Index. By expanding the list of items in order to jog respondent's memories the overall amount of expenditure has increased. For this reason it appears in Table 4.10 that the ownership of some durable goods has fallen over time. Mobile phones are a good example. In Table 4.10 the results report that 70.3 percent of households own mobile phone. However earlier in the questionnaire when respondents were asked about buying credit for mobile phones 83.3 percent of households reported spending money on credit in the last month (see Table 4.10). When comparing some of these items with those from the Labour Force Survey and Census 2012 the reporting is lower in HBS 2014/15. For this reason using ownership of goods as a measure of whether the welfare of households has improved in the last five years is not a reliable indicator, especially as in almost all other key indicators the results show improvement over the last five years.

**Table 4. 10: Percentage of Ownership of Durable Goods by Area, 2009/10 to 2014/15 HBS**

Durables Goods	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Items in the home</b>						
Television	11.5	11.6	58.0	53.3	30.8	29.6
DVD player	4.7	9.0	28.7	45.3	14.6	24.7
Refrigerator, freezer	9.1	9.4	42.2	40.9	22.8	23.0
Electric or gas stove	2.3	2.5	14.2	20.0	7.3	10.1
Iron	16.2	14.4	66.5	52.3	37.1	30.8
Mosquito net	89.5	63.7	84.6	58.7	87.5	61.5
<b>Technology</b>						
Mobile phone	47.0	68.2	75.9	73.1	59.0	70.3
Computer	1.2	1.1	3.7	7.5	2.3	3.9
<b>Transport</b>						
Car	2.6	1.1	4.1	3.5	3.2	2.1
Motorcycle	6.1	5.4	11.9	9.2	8.5	7.1
Bicycle	53.5	36.5	54.6	30.6	53.9	33.9
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,745</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,550</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

## 4.2 Water and Sanitation

### 4.2.1 Introduction

This section examines access to drinking water in terms of water source, the distance travelled and the time taken to fetch water. It also looks at the sex of the people who generally collect water. Later in the section the type of toilet facilities available in the household and whether toilets are shared with other households are shown. Hand washing facilities and the methods of disposed of the stools of children are also observed.

### 4.2.2 Access to Improved Drinking Water

Increased access to safe drinking water results in improved health outcomes by reducing cases of water-borne diseases such as dysentery and cholera. The 2014/15 HBS collected information on drinking water, distance to drinking water, time taken to fetching drinking water, persons who usually fetch drinking water and household water consumption.

A household is classified as having access to improved drinking water if it uses private piped water to the house, private piped water outside housing unit, piped water on neighbour's housing unit, piped water on community supply, protected public well and protected private well.

Table 4.11 shows that 90.5 percent of households use improved water sources. Private piped water into the dwelling is a major source of drinking water (31.5 percent), while public tap or standpipe is the second most important source (31.3 percent). In urban areas nearly all households (96.3 percent) have access to safe drinking water while in rural households it's 86.3 percent. There has been a generally small improvement over time since 2004/05.

**Table 4.11: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Drinking Water by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Water Source	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Improved source</b>									
Piped water into dwelling	11.8	19.3	18	47.5	50.1	49.3	24.9	32.1	31.5
Piped water to yard/plot	15.6	16.3	7.4	26.5	10.7	5.1	19.6	14	6.4
Public tap or standpipe	27.9	34.7	39.9	10.5	9.2	20	21.5	24.1	31.3
Neighbourhood tap	3.4	5.8	5.8	7.2	14.5	13.3	4.8	9.4	9.0
Tube-well or borehole	n.a	n.a	9.1	n.a	n.a	3.6	n.a	n.a	6.7
Protected dug well	20.8	9.8	6.1	4.1	9.9	5	15	9.9	5.6
<b>Total Improved Source</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>90.5</b>
<b>Non-improved Source</b>									
Unprotected dug well	18.1	13.3	11.4	1.4	3.2	1.6	11.9	9.1	7.1
Cart with small tank or drum	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Other	2.1	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

Table 4.12 shows that the majority of households (73.6 percent) stored water in buckets with a lid, followed by metal or plastic drums (10.8 percent).



**Table 4.12: Percentage of Households Using Containers for Storing Drinking Water and Type of Container by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Storage Method	Rural	Urban	Total
Overhead tank	0.9	4.8	2.6
Underground tank	1.6	4.3	2.7
Drums - metal or plastic	5.1	18.2	10.8
Bucket with lid	83.9	60.2	73.6
Bucket without lid	0.7	1.2	0.9
Jerry can	6.7	10.0	8.2
Traditional clay pot with cover	0.7	0.8	0.8
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>262,295</b>

In terms of actions taken to ensure the safety of drinking water, eight of every ten (79.8 percent) households do not take any action, while 14.3 percent boil water (Table 4.13).

**Table 4.13: Percentage of Households and Measures Taken to Ensure Safe Drinking Water by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Method	Rural	Urban	Total
Nothing done	86.6	70.8	79.8
Water Boiled	8.8	21.4	14.3
Use water filter	1.2	0.9	1.0
Treat with chemicals	1.8	3.3	2.5
Drink Bottled water	0.3	2.2	1.1
Other	0.7	1.1	1.0
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>262,295</b>

#### 4.2.3 Distance to and Time Taken for Collecting Drinking Water

One among the Zanzibar government goal is to ensure that all households have access to safe drinking water within reasonable distance of their homes to minimize the time spent for fetching water. Table 4.14 presents the distribution of households by distance to drinking water during the dry season.

**Table 4. 14: Percentage of Households and Distance to Drinking Water in the Dry Season by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Distance to Water	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Less than 1 km	73.2	81.9	95.3	85.5	90.4	99.0	77.7	85.4	96.9
1 to 1.9 km	15.9	11.5	4.0	9.9	6.6	0.8	13.7	9.5	2.6
2 + km	10.9	6.4	0.7	4.6	2.9	0.2	8.7	5.0	0.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

Nearly all households (96.9 percent) travel less than one kilometre to fetch water during the dry season. In urban areas only 0.8 percent has to travel more than one kilometre. There has been a noticeable improvement since 2009/10.

About 8.6 percent of households in Kaskazini A travel 1 to 1.9 kilometres to fetch water during the dry season (Table 4.15). However, virtually none of the households in Mjini and Magharibi travel more than a kilometre for water.



**Table 4.15: Percentage of Households and Distance to Drinking Water in the Dry Season by District, 2014/15 HBS**

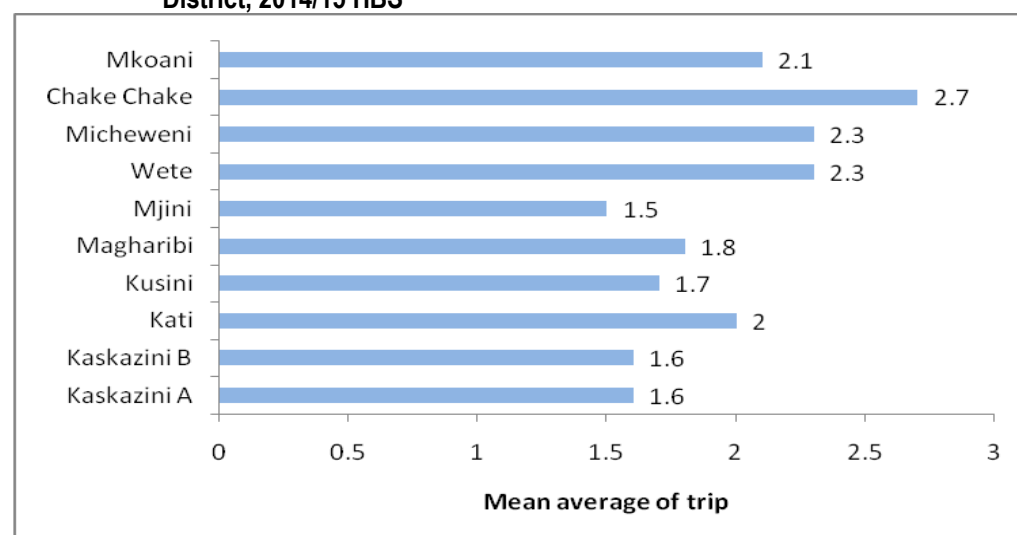
District	Less than 1 km	1 to 1.9 kms	2+ kms	Total
Kaskazini A	90.7	8.6	0.7	100
Kaskazini B	96.3	2.9	0.8	100
Kati	95.5	2.7	1.8	100
Kusini	94.5	4.4	1.1	100
Magharibi	99.0	0.6	0.4	100
Mjini	99.0	0.7	0.4	100
Wete	92.5	7.5	0.0	100
Micheweni	98.2	1.8	0.0	100
Chake Chake	97.4	2.6	0.0	100
Mkoani	98.4	1.6	0.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The time spent for fetching drinking water has an impact on people's participation in economic activities and on generating income. Table 4.16 presents the time spent fetching drinking water. The data shows that majority of households (85.8 percent) spend less than 15 minutes fetching drinking water. The mean time taken for fetching drinking water is 6.9 minutes.

**Table 4.16: Percentage of Households Usual Time Spent Fetching Drinking Water by Area, 2009/10 to 2014/15 HBS**

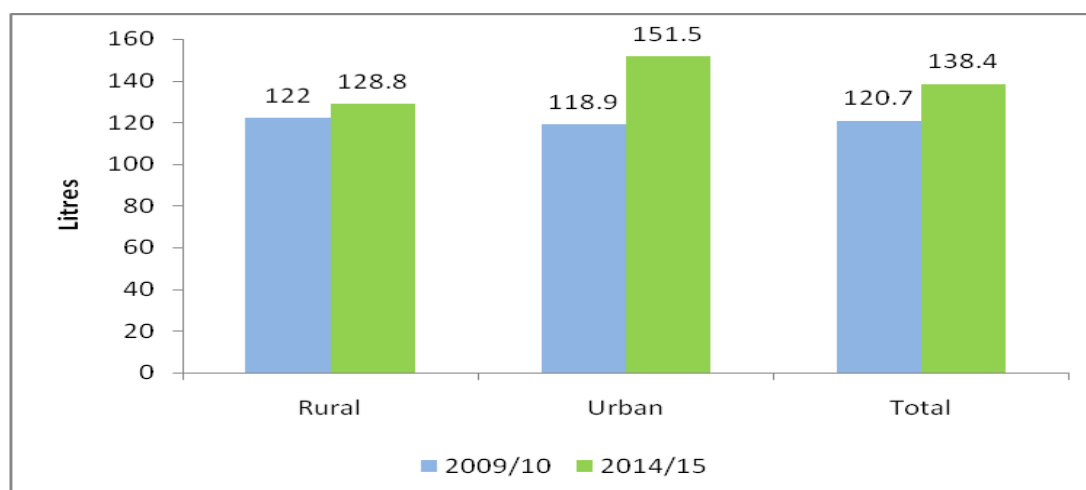
Time Spent	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Zero minutes	21.6	53.7	34.9	31.6	64.1	45.7
1-14 minutes	51.4	30.2	42.6	50.8	26.0	40.1
15-29 minutes	17.7	8.9	14.1	8.0	6.2	7.2
30-59 minutes	8.4	6.5	7.6	9.5	3.7	7.0
More than an hour	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Mean Time spent fetching water</i>	<i>10.1 mins</i>	<i>6.0 mins</i>	<i>8.4 mins</i>	<i>8.8 mins</i>	<i>4.5 mins</i>	<i>6.9 mins</i>

Households in urban areas are twice as likely to have water at home and take less than a minute. On average households make 2.2 trips a day to collect drinking water (figure 4.1). Mjini residents make the fewest trips and Chake Chake the most.

**Figure 4. 1: Mean Average Number of Trips Made a Day to Collect Water by District, 2014/15 HBS**

The 2014/15 HBS captured information on the household's daily water consumption. It is recommended that for water to be sufficient every person need at least 20 litres per day. The data show that the average household daily water consumption is 138.4 litres (figure 4.2) which aligns with the average household size of 5.6. Household daily water consumption was higher in urban areas and consumption has risen a little since 2009/10.

**Figure 4. 2 : Average Household Daily Water Consumption (litres), 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**



### 4.2.3 Water Collectors

The 2014/15 findings show that most of the burden of fetching drinking water is on women who account for 75.1 percent compared to men with 19.8 percent (Table 4.17). The gender disparity is more obvious in rural areas. Children are not involved a great deal in collecting water.

**Table 4. 17: Percentage of Households, Sex and Age of Person who Usually Collects Water by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Water Collector	Rural	Urban	Total
Female (15+years)	79.2	65.7	75.1
Male (15+ years)	15.9	28.4	19.8
Female (under 15 Years)	3.7	3.3	3.6
Male (under 15 Years)	1.1	2.7	1.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households that Fetch Water</b>	<b>127,415</b>	<b>56,440</b>	<b>183,855</b>

### 4.2.4 Toilet and Hand Washing Facilities

Poor sanitation coupled with unsafe water sources increase the risk of water-borne diseases and illnesses due to poor hygiene. Households without proper toilet facilities are more exposed to the risk of diseases such as dysentery, diarrhoea and typhoid fever. Table 4.18 shows in detail the variety of toilets used in Zanzibar. HBS 2014/15 used a Show card showing photos of the different types of toilet with the aim of getting more accurate information. The results show that almost a third (30.6 percent) of households have a pour flush toilet, going up to 45.0 percent in urban areas.

However, large rural/urban disparities still exist as 27.4 percent of rural households do not have a toilet facility and use field or seashore.

**Table 4.18: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Type of Toilet	Rural	Urban	Total
No toilet, seashore, field	27.4	1.7	16.3
Open pit without slab	8.9	4.8	7.1
Pit with slab - not washable	9.2	5.8	7.7
Pit with slab - washable	26.7	23.3	25.2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	7.2	13.7	10.0
Pour flush toilet	19.5	45.0	30.6
Flush toilet with cistern	0.6	5.0	2.5
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>262,295</b>

Over the last five years there has been a large improvement of toilet facilities (Table 4.19). There has been an increase in the proportion of households using flush toilets from 19.6 percent in 2009/10 to 33.0 percent in 2014/15. The households with no toilet have reduced from 20.3 percent to 16.3 percent.

**Table 4.19: Percentage of Households and Type of Toilet by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Type of Toilet	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
No toilet /seashore	47.0	33.1	27.5	4.0	2.1	1.7	31.2	20.3	16.3
Flush toilet	3.9	10.4	20.1	26.1	32.6	50.0	12.1	19.6	33.0
Pit latrine	44.4	51.6	44.7	67.0	57.8	33.8	52.7	54.1	40.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	1.7	4.7	7.2	2.6	7.5	13.7	2.0	5.9	10.0
Other	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

The data on toilet facilities by district for 2014/14 is skewed due to the sample design (Table B4.10 Annex B) and creates unrealistic trends, therefore in Table 4.20 the improvements in the last 10 years are shown. It is clear that the incidence of households having flush toilets in all districts has increased, mostly in Magharibi and Chake Chake and the least is in Kusini.

**Table 4. 20: Percentage of Households and Type of Toilet by District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	No toilet, seashore		Flush Toilet		Pit Latrine		Ventilated improved pit	
	2004/05	2014/15	2004/05	2014/15	2004/05	2014/15	2004/05	2014/15
Kaskazini A	45.7	18.0	2.8	13.7	50.0	62.9	0.8	5.0
Kaskazini B	30.0	19.2	6.6	26.0	50.8	49.5	1.4	5.3
Kati	18.5	7.0	3.8	11.4	76.5	78.9	0.6	2.3
Kusini	16.5	8.0	3.1	4.0	79.0	85.1	0.0	2.3
Magharibi	7.0	0.9	22.4	51.1	66.5	30.6	3.4	16.9
Mjini	1.3	0.1	25.3	46.4	72.2	44.3	1.1	8.8
Wete	55.7	37.9	6.1	23.2	32.7	25.0	0.7	10.1
Micheweni	80.6	61.9	3.1	19.1	12.6	14.8	0.5	3.9
ChakeChake	48.8	28.6	7.1	36.3	39.5	26.9	2.7	7.7
Mkoani	64.0	34.2	2.1	23.1	25.7	26.8	6.4	15.0

Most (84.6 percent) households do not share a toilet facility with other households (Table 4.21). However 12.0 percent of urban households are sharing with another household.

**Table 4. 21: Percentage of Households Sharing a Toilet with Other Households by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Number of Households Sharing	Rural	Urban	Total
None	90.0	79.4	84.6
One	6.6	12.0	9.4
Two to five	2.2	7.6	4.9
More than five	0.6	0.6	0.6
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households with a Toilet</b>	<b>108,633</b>	<b>111,616</b>	<b>220,249</b>

Those households with a toilet facility were also asked whether they had an area where hands could be washed. Almost three quarters (74.2 percent) of households did not have a hand washing place, rising to 80.6 percent in rural areas (Table 4.22).

**Table 4. 22: Percentage of Households and Hand Washing Facilities by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Hand Washing Facilities	Rural	Urban	Total
None	80.6	67.9	74.2
Yes, near the latrine	8.8	11.1	10.0
Yes, near the kitchen	8.4	16.1	12.3
Yes, other location	1.6	4.5	3.1
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households with a Toilet</b>	<b>108,633</b>	<b>111,616</b>	<b>220,249</b>

For those households with children, they were asked how the stools of their youngest children were disposed of. Table 4.23 shows that almost one third (31.0 percent) dispose the stools in toilet or latrine. Just over one fifth (21.9 percent) of households buried the stools, with 31.5 percent in rural areas.

**Table 4. 23: Percentage of Households and Disposal of Stools of Youngest Child by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Disposal Method	Rural	Urban	Total
Child used toilet/latrine	23.3	42.0	31.0
Put/rinsed into toilet/latrine	20.0	29.6	24.0
Thrown into garbage	18.0	15.7	17.5
Buried	31.5	8.2	21.9
Other	5.8	3.8	5.0
Not stated	0.6	0.7	0.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households with Children</b>	<b>95,286</b>	<b>66,931</b>	<b>162,217</b>

## CHAPTER FIVE: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the economic and non-economic activities undertaken by household members. It also examines the characteristics of work activities. The tables provide an overview of the main activities of individuals including employed people by industry and occupation and unemployed people by age group, area and sex. The Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO) used to classify occupations and the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.4) for industry. The analysis of labour market information based on people aged 15 years and above (except for Tables 5.7 & 5.8) and with reference to the last seven days. The questions capturing data on socio-economic status changed from the 2009/10 HBS and therefore comparisons with previous years cannot be made. The main survey to provide international standards of measures in this sector is the Integrated Labour Force Survey which is a more in-depth and rigorous measure of these indicators. This chapter also presents information on household ownership of land, livestock and ownership of assets used for agriculture. Also shows data on decision making on income obtained from agriculture and livestock.

### 5.2 Persons by Main Activity

HBS 2014/15 asked all respondents aged five years and above “what was your main status during the last 7 days”. The results can be seen in Table 5.1 where the majority of respondents (53.9 percent) aged 15 and above were employed. Just over one fifth (20.2 percent) of respondents stated they were doing work at home and 13.9 percent were full-time students. Less than a tenth (7.7 percent) of persons were unemployed. This should not be interpreted as the Unemployment Rate<sup>2</sup>. This is the ratio of unemployed persons to the total population of 15 years and above. Rural respondents were more likely to be employed than urban respondents.

**Table 5. 1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Activity in Last 7 Days by area, 2014/15 HBS**

Main Activity	Rural	Urban	Total
Employed	60.1	46.8	53.9
Unemployed	5.8	9.8	7.7
Housework	18.1	22.7	20.2
Full time student	11.8	16.3	13.9
Not working*	4.0	4.2	4.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>441,831</b>	<b>386,104</b>	<b>827,935</b>

\*Includes the elderly, disabled, sick persons.

The proportion of males employed is higher (69.0 percent) than females (40.0 percent). Just above one third (37.2 percent) of females were doing housework. The proportion of male and female who were full time students were almost the same ( 14.0 and 13.8 percent respectively).

<sup>2</sup>The International Labour Organisation definition for unemployment involves asking respondents a set of questions to capture whether they are currently searching and available for work or temporarily absent from work, therefore it is not surprising that these results differ from the Labour Force Survey results.

The proportion of unemployed females is lower than males (4.5 percent females compared to 11.1 percent for males). The reasons for not working include people who were too young for any of the other activities, too old, ill or disabled.

**Table 5. 2: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Activity in Last 7 Days by Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

Main Activity	Male	Female	Total
Employed	69.0	40.0	53.9
Unemployed	11.1	4.5	7.7
Housework	1.8	37.2	20.2
Full time student	14.0	13.8	13.9
Not working*	3.6	4.5	4.1
Other	0.4	0.1	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>396,271</b>	<b>431,664</b>	<b>827,935</b>

\*Includes the elderly, disabled, ill

### 5.3 Employed Population by Occupation and Monthly Salary

Occupation refers to a person's job (task and duties performed) and includes both full time and part time jobs. It also includes people who are self-employed and paid employees. The finding from the Table 5.3 illustrate that, Most of employed people were subsistence farmers, fishers or hunters (under the category of skilled agriculture and fishery). These occupations were undertaken by 41.8 percent of employed persons aged 15 and above in the last seven days. The second largest occupation fell under elementary occupations (16.5 percent) which consist of street vendors, cleaners, manufacturing labourers etc. The third largest category was services and sales workers (15.0 percent), the majority of whom are likely to be involved wholesale and retail, hotel, restaurants etc.). Managing directors, chief executives, legislators and senior officials were less than one percent (Table 5.3).

**Table 5. 3: Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Occupation by Area and Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators,	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
Professionals	1.0	0.4	0.8	2.7	3.2	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
Technicians, Associate professionals	3.7	3.3	3.5	8.1	13.3	10.0	5.5	7.2	6.2
Clerks	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.3	1.5
Service and sales workers	11.2	5.3	8.9	26.8	19.5	24.1	17.8	10.7	15.0
Skilled agriculture/fishery	57.5	68.9	62.1	13.6	9.5	12.1	39.1	46.1	41.8
Crafts and related	11.7	8.1	10.3	21.4	12.1	18.0	15.8	9.6	13.4
Plant Machine Operators, Assemblers	3.5	0.2	2.2	5.8	0.8	4.0	4.5	0.5	2.9
Elementary Occupations	10.2	12.7	11.2	17.9	35.3	24.3	13.4	21.4	16.5
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>159,105</b>	<b>106,408</b>	<b>265,513</b>	<b>114,445</b>	<b>66,172</b>	<b>180,617</b>	<b>273,550</b>	<b>172,580</b>	<b>446,130</b>

The data from Table 5.4 shows that, the average salary levels are higher for those jobs requiring more qualifications. The overall average monthly salary is 231,285 TZS whereby the monthly salary of professionals was the highest than other occupation. The subsistence farmers had the least amount of salary.

**Table 5. 4: Mean Average Monthly Salary by Main Occupation, 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation	Average Monthly Salary
Legislators, Administrators, Professionals	492,248
Technicians, Associate professionals	557,397
Clerks	302,932
Service and sales workers	276,813
Skilled agriculture/fishery	243,628
Crafts and related	176,187
Plant Machine Operators, assemblers	204,298
Elementary Occupations	244,130
Other	192,680
<b>Overall Average</b>	<b>514,010</b>
	<b>231,285</b>

#### 5.4 Employed Persons by Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the industry that engages the majority of employed persons (43.2 percent). There is little difference between the percentage of men and women working in this industry (40.6 percent of men compared to 47.3 percent of women). The next industry observed to have more employed persons was wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles which engaged 13.9 percent of total employed persons.

Geographically, in rural areas nearly two thirds (63.9 percent) of people were engaged in agriculture. There is quite a gender difference with 70.5 percent of rural women working in this industry compared to 59.5 percent of males. In urban areas, almost one quarter of people (23.7 percent) were engaged in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, with only 12.8 percent engaged in agriculture, forestry or fishing.

**Table 5. 5: Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Industry by Area and Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59.5	70.5	63.9	14.4	10.0	12.8	40.6	47.3	43.2
Mining and quarrying	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7
Manufacturing	4.6	5.6	5.0	6.1	10.2	7.6	5.2	7.4	6.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Construction	6.9	0.3	4.2	11.0	0.3	7.1	8.6	0.3	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.0	5.8	7.2	25.2	21.1	23.7	15.2	11.7	13.9
Transportation and storage	4.8	0.2	2.9	9.8	1.2	6.6	6.9	0.6	4.4
Accommodation and food service	3.8	9.7	6.2	7.8	21.4	12.8	5.5	14.2	8.8
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Financial and insurance	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5
Administrative and support service	2.2	0.3	1.5	3.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	1.2	2.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.1	0.6	2.7	9.0	5.1	7.6	6.1	2.3	4.7
Education	2.6	2.9	2.7	5.1	11.8	7.6	3.6	6.3	4.7
Human health and social work	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.1	3.8	2.8	1.5	2.0	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other service	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.5	7.8	3.8	1.0	3.6	2.0
Private Households	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>159,105</b>	<b>106,408</b>	<b>265,513</b>	<b>114,445</b>	<b>66,172</b>	<b>180,617</b>	<b>273,550</b>	<b>172,580</b>	<b>446,130</b>

## 5.5 Unemployed Persons

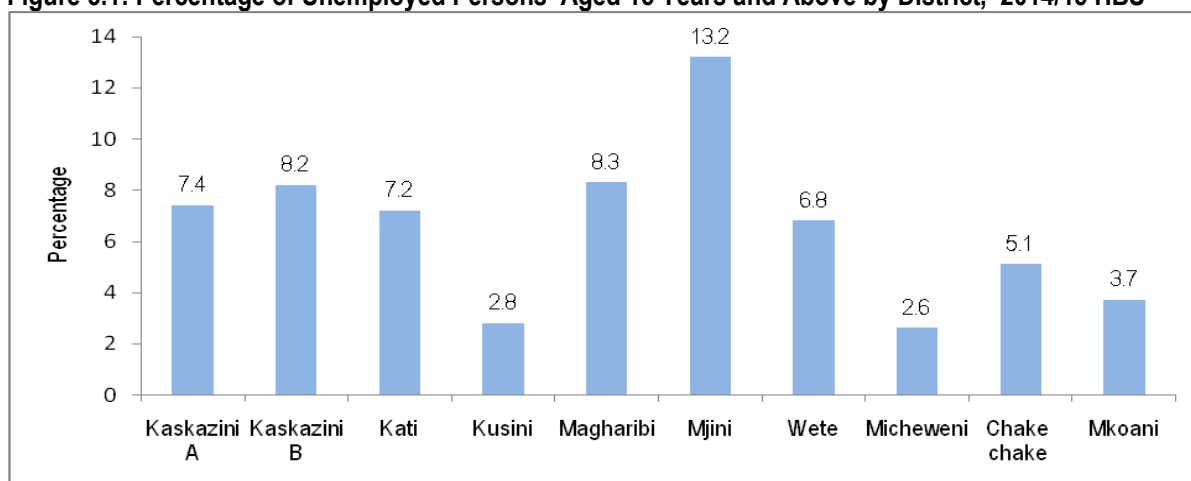
Table 5.6 shows that, for the rural population aged 15 years and above, 5.8 percent are unemployed while in urban areas one of every ten persons are unemployed (9.8 percent). Overall, 7.7 percent of people aged 15 years and above are unemployed. There are distinct age differences. In rural areas 13.3 percent of young people (aged 15 to 24 years) are unemployed and in urban areas it rises to almost one fifth (19.3 percent). Men are almost twice as likely as women to be unemployed in all age ranges.

**Table 5. 6: Percentage of Individuals Aged 15 and Above who Classify Themselves as Unemployed by Age Group, Area and Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

	Age 15-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-64	Age 65+	Total
Rural	13.3	5.1	0.5	0.3	5.8
Urban	19.3	10.1	1.9	1.4	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Male	23.9	10.8	1.6	0.9	11.1
Female	9	4.8	0.7	0.5	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>46,007</b>	<b>13,708</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>63,657</b>

Figure 5.1 illustrates that, there are not very large differences between districts. However, Mjini has the highest proportion (13.2 percent) while Micheweni has the lowest proportion (2.6 percent) of adults who were unemployed.



**Figure 5.1: Percentage of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District, 2014/15 HBS**

## 5.6 Activities Around the Home

HBS 2014/15 captured further information on the type of activities and length of time spent on various home related activities. Almost one third (31.6 percent) of the population aged 5 and above spent time in the last 7 days preparing food for immediate consumption. This is a much more common activity among women followed by taking care of children, sick and elderly.

**Table 5. 7: Percentage of Individuals Aged 5 Years and Above Doing Housework Activities by Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Collecting firewood (includes travel time)	9.1	16.8	13.0
Construction dwelling, farm building, well etc	0.9	0.3	0.6
Major repairs to dwelling, farm building etc.	0.9	0.3	0.6
Milling and other food processing	1.5	2.8	2.1
Making handicrafts for household use	0.4	7.2	3.9
Preparing food for immediate consumption	6.5	55.5	31.6
Taking care of children, sick, elderly	8.7	29.9	19.6

It is not surprising that, the involvement of men in home based activities is lower than women's. Men are mainly involved in making handicrafts activity for household use (13 hours) and also collecting firewood and when they do this they spend an average of 9 hours a week on it. Women mainly taking care of children, the sick and elderly and when they do this they spend an average of 16 hours a week on this activity while the next activity was preparing food for immediate consumption that on average spend 15 hours a week.

**Table 5. 8: Mean Average Number of Hours in Last 7 Days Doing Housework Activities by Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

Activity	Male	Female	Total
Collecting firewood (includes travel time)	9	10	10
Construction dwelling, farm building, well etc	9	10	9
Major repairs to dwelling, farm building etc.	8	8	8
Milling and other food processing	4	5	5
Making handicrafts for household use	13	13	13
Preparing food for immediate consumption	10	15	15
Taking care of children, sick, elderly	9	16	14

## 5.7 Proportion of Households Owning and Using Land

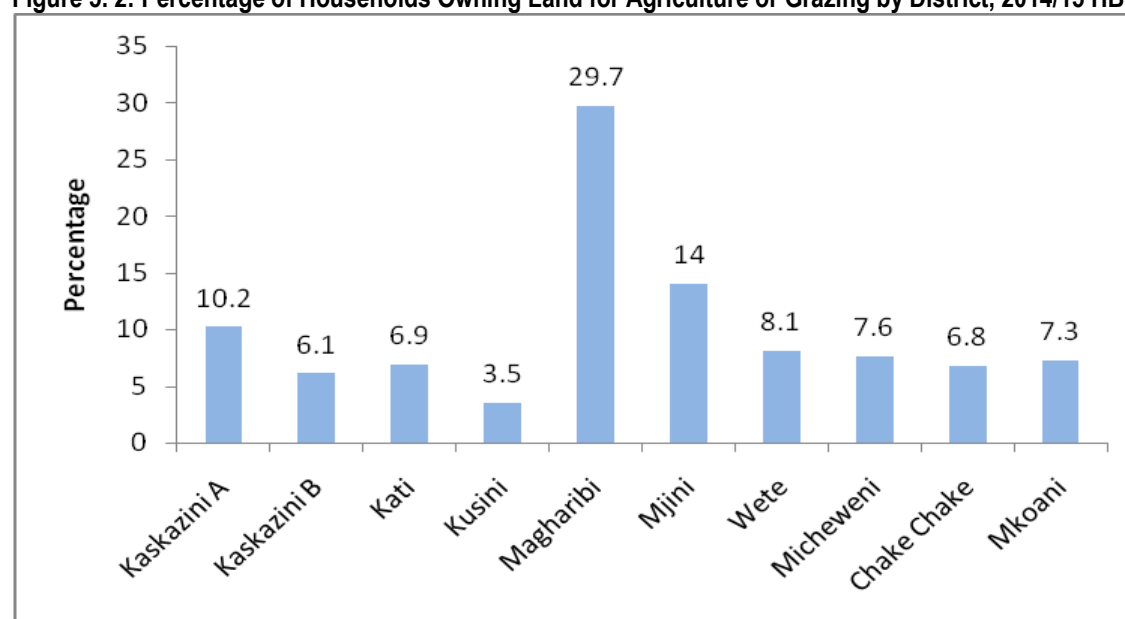
HBS 2014/15 asked households whether they had land in the period from Oct, 2013 to Sept ,2014. Table 5.9 shows that 35.8 percent of households owned land for agriculture. Of course land owned for agriculture is much more prevalent in rural areas (54.6 percent) compared to 11.2 percent in urban areas.

**Table 5. 9: Percentage of Households Owning/Not Owning Land for Agriculture or Grazing by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Whether had own land 2013/14	Rural	Urban	Total
Yes	54.6	11.2	35.8
No	45.0	88.4	63.8
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>262,295</b>

The results from figure 5.2, shows that, land ownership is the highest in Magharibi (29.7 percent ) followed by Mjini (14 percent) and the lowest is in Kusini (3.5 percent).

**Figure 5. 2: Percentage of Households Owning Land for Agriculture or Grazing by District, 2014/15 HBS**

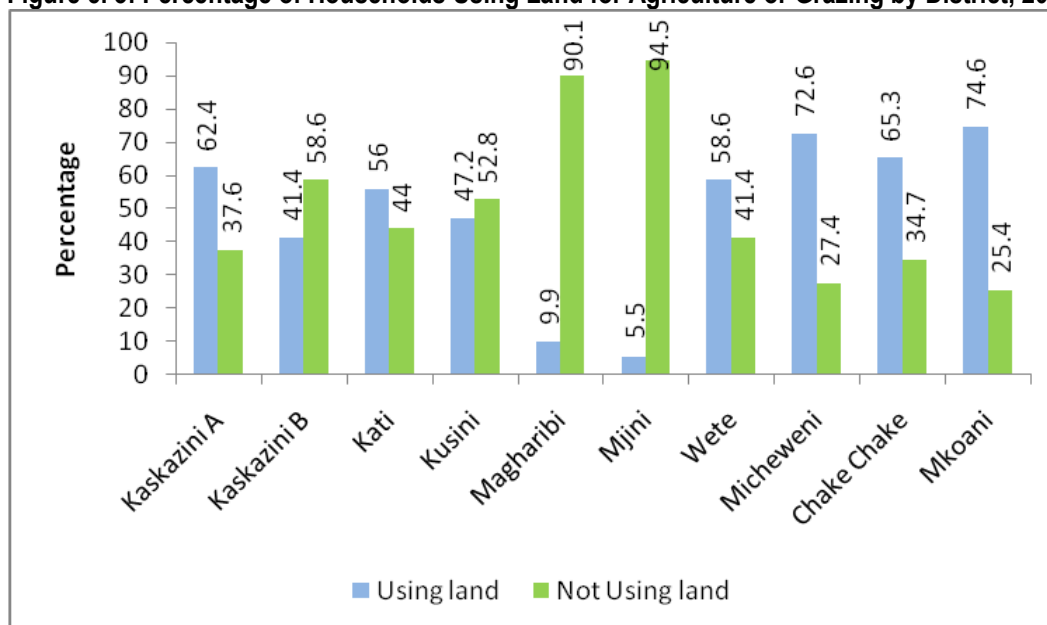


Households were also asked about land which was used (whether owned or not) and the results can be seen in Tables 5.10.

**Table 5.10: Percentage of Households Using Land for Agriculture or Grazing by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Whether had own land	Rural	Urban	Total
Yes	58.1	12.1	38.2
No	41.5	87.5	61.4
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>262,295</b>

Figure 5.3 shows that, almost three quarters of households (74.6 percent) in Mkoani use agricultural land for agriculture while Mjini and Magharibi has low proportion of households that use land for agriculture compared to other districts.

**Figure 5.3: Percentage of Households Using Land for Agriculture or Grazing by District, 2014/15 HBS**

The findings from figure 5.3 show that, almost six of every ten households in rural area use land for agriculture while in only one of every ten households use land for the same purpose.

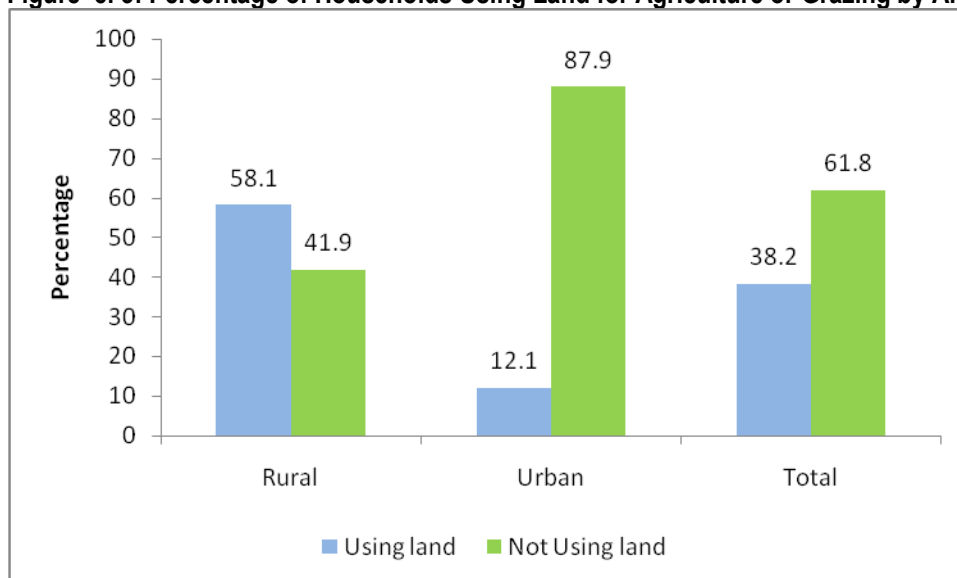
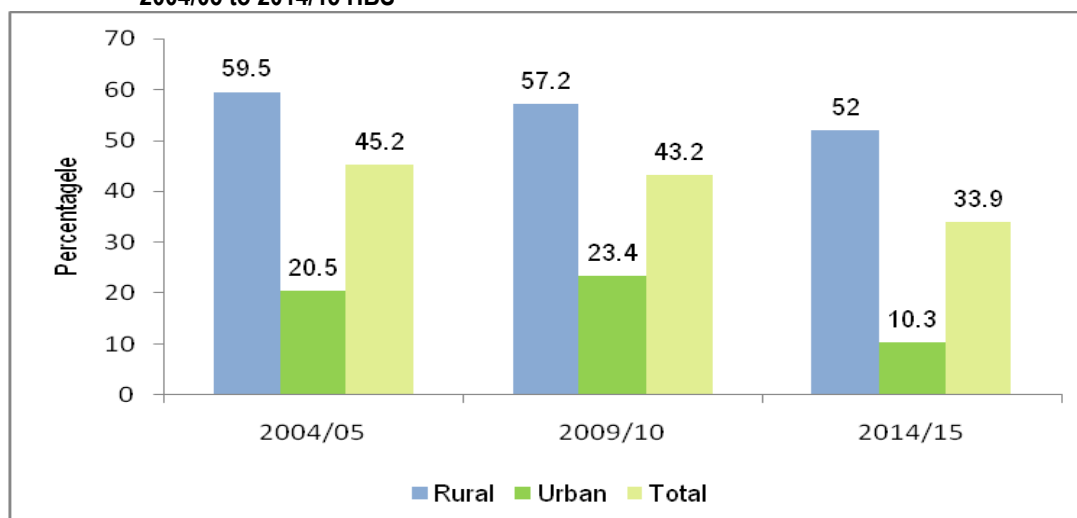
**Figure 5.3: Percentage of Households Using Land for Agriculture or Grazing by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Figure 5.4 show that, HBS 2014/15, one third of the households (33.9 percent) own for agriculture. Rural area has higher proportion of the households (52 percent) owning land for agriculture than urban Counterparts (10.3 percent).

The trends for three surveys show that, the usage of own land for agricultural purposes has decreased over time.

**Figure 5. 4: Percentage of Households Using Own Land for Agriculture or Grazing By Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Almost 12 percent of households own four or more acres (Table 5.11) while 25.8 percent of households have a small plot of less than 1 acre. Majority of households (33.8 percent) had a size plot of 1-1.9 acres which was less compared to 36.1 percent in 2004/05.

On average, every household had 2.1 acres of land owned for agriculture or grazing in 2014/15. The mean size of plot and the size of plot per capita have remained virtually unchanged over the last ten years.

**Table 5.11: Percentage of Size of Land Owned for Agriculture or Grazing by Area, 2004/05 and 2014/15 HBS**

Size of plot	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2004/05	2014/15	2004/05	2014/15	2004/05	2014/15
Less than 1 acre	19.0	25.0	21.8	31.1	19.5	25.8
1.0-1.9 acres	35.9	33.7	37.4	34.6	36.1	33.8
2.0-2.9 acres	23.3	21.0	20.2	15.3	22.8	20.3
3.0-3.9 acres	13.4	9.2	13.9	4.5	13.5	8.6
4+ acres	8.4	11.0	6.8	14.4	8.2	11.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Mean size of plot (acres)	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.1
Size of land per capita (acres)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>Total Households with plot</b>	<b>71,821</b>	<b>81,152</b>	<b>14,332</b>	<b>12,693</b>	<b>86,153</b>	<b>93,845</b>

## 5.8 Agricultural Tools and Livestock Assets

Table 5.12 shows the prevalence of ownership of various agricultural assets. Ownership of these items is more widespread in rural areas than in urban areas. Figure 5.3 shows the decline in the percentage of households using agricultural land that they own. This reduction in agricultural activity might be associated with the decreased reporting of ownership of tools and livestock assets observed in Table 5.13. The data on ownership of agricultural tools and assets may have also suffered from the long list of items that were asked. Reporting for all items is lower in 2014/15 than in 2004/05.

**Table 5. 12: Percentage of Households and Ownership of Agricultural Assets by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Asset	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2004/5	2014/15	2004/5	2014/15	2004/5	2014/15
Cart	3.4	2.8	1.2	0.4	2.6	1.8
Wheelbarrow	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3
Water pump	0.6	0.7	7.2	2.6	3.0	1.5
Tractor	n.a	0.1	n.a	0.2	n.a	0.1
Trailer for tractor	n.a	0.3	n.a	0.1	n.a	0.3
Plough	n.a	1.2	n.a	0.5	n.a	0.9
Hoe	84.5	67.5	42.3	21.8	69.0	48.0
Harrow	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.1
Cattle	24.8	18.7	3.9	2.8	17.1	12.0
Sheep or goats	9.4	7.7	1.7	1.6	6.6	5.1
Poultry	67.1	42.7	23.1	11.6	50.9	29.6
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>148,164</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>113,052</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>261,216*</b>

*Total of 1080 HHD didn't respond this Question, for Rural 590 and Urban 489*

## 5.9 Livestock

Table 5.16 shows the mean and medium number of livestock owned by area. For households that own animals, the most popular form of livestock to keep is chicken for meat (on average 51 per household). Chickens for eggs are also a popular investment.

**Table 5.13: Mean and Median Number of Livestock Owned per Household by Type of Livestock and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Livestock	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Castrated Bull	4.9	1	1.6	1	4.5	1
Uncastrated Bull	1.5	1	1.2	1	1.5	1
Cows	1.8	1	1.6	1	1.8	1
Heifer	1.8	2	1.0	1	1.7	1
Steer	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1
Male Calves	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1
Female Calves	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1
Goat	3.6	3	4.1	3	3.7	3
Sheep	7.1	7	3.0	3	6.8	6
Local chickens	9.1	8	8.8	7	9.1	8
Chicken for eggs	10.3	3	17.0	17	11.6	4
Chicken for meat	59.4	5	40.1	7	51.0	5

## 5.10 Sex of Landowners and Decision Makers

Table 5.14 shows that men are generally the owners of land and this trend is more prevalent in urban areas. In terms of owning land for livestock there seems to have been an increase in joint ownership over the last five years from 21 percent in 2009/10 to 31.5 percent in 2014/5. Similar patterns are found when examining who decides how income from agricultural activities is spent.

Table 5.14: Percentage of Households and Sex of Land owners by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS

Sex	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Owner of agricultural land</b>						
Female	23.2	18.9	22.3	25.9	20.0	24.8
Male	51.2	70.5	55.5	48.9	59.1	50.6
Both sexes	25.6	10.6	22.2	25.3	20.9	24.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Owner of land for livestock</b>						
Female	33.6	39.2	34.7	25.4	24.0	25.1
Male	44.3	44.4	44.3	41.5	52.5	43.3
Both sexes	22.1	16.4	21.0	33.2	23.5	31.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5.15: Percentage of Households Who Own Land and Livestock and Who Makes Final Decision on Spending Household Income from Agriculture by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS

Sex	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Person who has decision on income from agriculture</b>						
Female	19.7	13.2	18.8	22.3	21.9	22.2
Male	46.9	58	48.5	44.3	45.1	44.4
Both sexes	33.4	28.8	32.7	33.4	33	33.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Person who has decision on income from livestock</b>						
Female	30.1	24.2	29.5	23.9	28.6	24.5
Male	43.6	52.3	44.6	42.1	40.4	41.9
Both sexes	26.3	23.5	25.9	34	31.1	33.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## CHAPTER SIX: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE

### 6.1: Introduction

This chapter presents the pattern for the 2014/15HBS and draws the comparisons against the 2009/10 data. This is done in two ways. In section 6.2 comparisons are made between 2009/10 and 2014/15 using the **old methodology** applied in the 2009/10 Report. In summary the consumption indicator **previously included amounts for durable goods, imputed rent and expenditure on ceremonies such as weddings and funerals**. Diversely, the trends shown in section 6.4 compare the two HBSs but apply the **new methodology** – which **excludes amounts for durable goods, imputed rent and the cost of weddings and funerals**.

The chapter examines the levels of households' per capita expenditure and consumption. The structure of consumption provided in this chapter is useful for the weights for Consumer Price Index. A detailed description of how expenditure is captured on HBS can be found in Annex A3. The complete list of the 612 COICOP items identified in HBS 2014/15 is shown in Annex D.

### 6.2: Trends in Average Consumption Levels using the Old Methodology

Table 6.1 reports the mean and median household total expenditure and per capita expenditure over one month in 2014/15 prices. There is an increase in both mean and median total household expenditure. The mean total household expenditure increased from TZS 260,815 in 2009/10 to TZS 414,991 in 2014/15. The median total household expenditure over this period also increased from TZS 215,307 to TZS 350,804. Both the mean and median per capita expenditure also increased over this period. Urban households enjoyed higher consumption in both survey periods. In both cases the mean values are higher than the median values suggesting some high outlying amounts for a few households.

**Table 6. 1: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Area 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Area	Average Monthly Household Expenditure				Average Monthly Household Expenditure per capita			
	2009/10		2014/15		2009/10		2014/15	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Rural	202,095	346,701	180,921	302,841	37,682	62,802	32,393	52,994
Urban	346,462	504,460	289,766	421,627	61,164	90,083	49,763	71,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,815</b>	<b>414,991</b>	<b>215,307</b>	<b>350,804</b>	<b>47,544</b>	<b>74,707</b>	<b>37,910</b>	<b>60,173</b>

Table 6.2 reports the average household expenditure per district in 2014/15 values. There is notable variation in both total household expenditure and per capita expenditure across districts. Mjini district had the highest per capital expenditure both in 2009/10 and 2014/15. Micheweni had the lowest for both periods and the per capita expenditure for Micheweni has only increased from TZS 28,891 in 2009/10 to TZS 43,311 in 2014/15. The districts that enjoyed the largest increase in per capita expenditure are Mjini and Magharibi.

**Table 6. 2: Monthly Average Household Expenditure by District 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

District	Average Total Monthly Expenditure				Average Total Expenditure per capita			
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Kaskazini A	204,716	427,219	204,808	369,091	39,832	83,660	35,345	69,789
Kaskazini B	186,827	363,314	172,557	313,943	40,893	75,387	36,206	62,113
Kati	211,068	346,353	184,544	290,611	43,962	69,283	37,521	58,680
Kusini	193,722	278,738	176,487	248,943	47,150	62,099	40,551	57,467
Magharibi	332,892	486,763	261,920	423,720	55,003	87,492	46,740	73,586
Mjini	374,495	521,074	324,656	412,451	70,106	92,952	57,475	71,443
Wete	208,374	313,830	185,734	275,712	34,849	55,382	30,110	48,526
Micheweni	166,147	268,955	157,513	246,530	28,891	43,311	25,675	37,291
Chake Chake	240,699	395,651	201,269	308,066	39,749	62,906	34,458	48,177
Mkoani	210,569	357,692	188,233	309,066	36,928	57,593	31,493	46,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,815</b>	<b>414,991</b>	<b>215,307</b>	<b>350,804</b>	<b>47,544</b>	<b>74,707</b>	<b>37,910</b>	<b>60,173</b>

The average expenditure per capita and quintile by district can be found in Table 6.2a in Annex B.

### 6.3: Examining the Type of Expenditure, Old Methodology

Table 6.3 presents the mean per capita expenditure of different groups of items by area. The items are grouped according to the UN system of Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). The data shows that the share of expenditure on food has dropped from 52.1 percent in 2009/10 to 46.0 percent in 2014/15. While the share of expenditure on several non-food categories (transportation, communication etc.) has increased.

**Table 6. 3: Mean Per Capita Expenditure and Category of Item by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

COICOP Category	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	59.7	45.7	52.1	50.7	41.8	46.0
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clothing & Footwear	6.5	10.8	8.9	5.7	8.5	7.1
Housing, Water, Fuel & Energy	16.8	19.2	18.0	19.2	18.6	18.9
Furniture, Household Equipment & Household Maintenance	4.4	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.5	5.6
Health	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.4
Transportation	4.0	6.4	5.3	5.2	9.3	7.3
Communication	2.0	3.2	2.6	3.9	5.0	4.4
Recreation & Entertainment	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.9	2.1
Education	1.4	2.6	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.6
Restaurants & Hotels	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.7
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	2.2	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of expenditure shares by five quintiles, 1 is the poorest 20% of households and 5 is the richest. As expected the share of expenditure on food declines as households get richer while the share of expenditure on recreation, hotels, restaurants rises with income.



**Table 6. 4: Share of Expenditure and COICOP Category by Quintile, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

COICOP	1	2	3	4	5	Total
<b>2009/10</b>						
Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	63.9	61.8	60.3	55.1	42.1	52.1
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Clothing & Footwear	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.8	11.1	8.9
Housing, Water, Fuel & Power	17.6	18.1	17.7	18.6	18.1	18.1
Furniture, Household Equipment & Household Maintenance	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.4	5.5	4.6
Health	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.6
Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.4	8.9	5.3
Communication	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.4	2.6
Recreation & Entertainment	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5
Education	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.6	2.0
Restaurants & Hotels	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.6	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2014/15</b>						
Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages	62.7	56.8	52.5	47.9	35.8	46.0
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clothing & Footwear	6.0	7.2	7.3	7.9	6.9	7.1
Housing, Water, Fuel & Power	17.2	18.6	18.9	19.7	18.9	18.9
Furniture, Household Equipment & Household Maintenance	4.2	4.5	5.1	5.6	6.4	5.6
Health	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Transportation	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.2	13.5	7.3
Communication	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.4
Recreation & Entertainment	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.5	3.4	2.1
Education	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6
Restaurants & Hotels	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.7
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	1.8	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.3	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 6.4: Trends in Average Consumption Levels using the New Methodology

Table 6.6 shows the mean and median household total expenditure and per capita expenditure over one month in 2014/15 prices based on the new methodology. The new methodology excludes expenditure on imputed rent, household durables and costs for weddings and funerals. Table 6.11 shows the top 50 items (ranked) consumed, purchased or imputed items from the complete list of all 612 items captured in HBS 2014/15. The number one share is imputed rent. However as the rental market in Zanzibar is limited (in urban areas only 12.6 percent of the HBS 2014/15 households reported renting their accommodation and in rural areas the rental market is virtually non-existent with only 1.4 percent of HBS households renting their home) it was agreed to exclude imputed rent. This explains why examining the amounts in Tables 6.1 and 6.5 the amounts are lower using the new methodology.

Using the new methodology there has been an increase in both mean and median total household expenditure. The mean total household expenditure increased from TZS 230,346 in 2009/10 to TZS 340,576 in 2014/15. The median total household expenditure over this period also increased from TZS 191,131 to TZS 295,167. Both the mean and median per capita expenditure also increased over this period. Urban households enjoyed higher consumption in both survey periods.

**Table 6. 5: Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Area	Average Monthly Household Expenditure				Average Monthly Household Expenditure per capita			
	2009/10		2014/15		2009/10		2014/15	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Rural	183,910	280,784	163,765	253,273	34,291	50,862	29,622	43,947
Urban	298,075	418,912	250,535	363,526	52,622	74,807	42,125	61,311
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,346</b>	<b>340,576</b>	<b>191,131</b>	<b>295,167</b>	<b>41,990</b>	<b>61,311</b>	<b>33,576</b>	<b>50,946</b>

**Table 6. 6: Monthly Food and Non Food Expenditure by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	2009/10		2014/15	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
<b>Total Monthly Food Consumption</b>				
Rural	120.663	175.663	113.92	166.998
Urban	158.164	210.906	147.79	201.594
<b>Total</b>	<b>135.916</b>	<b>190.919</b>	<b>124.87</b>	<b>179.242</b>
<b>Total Monthly Non-Food Purchases</b>				
Rural	63.246	105.121	48.858	79.758
Urban	139.912	208.006	96.288	157.391
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.429</b>	<b>149.658</b>	<b>62.538</b>	<b>109.972</b>
<b>Total Monthly Expenditure</b>				
Rural	183.910	280.784	163.76	253.273
Urban	298.075	418.912	250.53	363.526
<b>Total</b>	<b>230.346</b>	<b>340.576</b>	<b>191.13</b>	<b>295.167</b>

**Table 6. 7: Mean and Median Per Equivalent Adult Consumption Expenditure in 2014/15 prices, regionally deflated (New Methodology)**

Area	2009/10		2014/15	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Rural	68,575	67,842	59,914	58,649
Urban	90,172	96,840	71,795	80,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,646</b>	<b>80,497</b>	<b>64,013</b>	<b>67,281</b>

**Table 6. 8: Mean and Median Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure in 2014/15 prices (New Methodology)**

District	Mean		Median	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	75,264	88,563	65,028	76,273
Kaskazini B	78,800	81,321	69,904	69,067
Kati	79,877	76,240	68,477	65,596
Kusini	80,457	68,518	69,620	64,452
Magharibi	85,960	93,690	71,085	80,802
Mjini	100,463	99,644	83,656	76,944
Wete	59,878	65,525	52,407	54,979
Micheweni	54,601	49,789	49,910	44,203
Chake Chake	66,693	62,664	56,918	52,358
Mkoani	64,352	60,692	55,372	51,330
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,646</b>	<b>80,497</b>	<b>64,012</b>	<b>67,281</b>

**Table 6. 9: Quantiles of Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	10th	20th	50th/Median	80th	90th
<b>2009/10</b>					
Urban	42,630	48,045	71,795	115,979	155,393
Rural	33,903	41,521	59,915	89,895	111,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,868</b>	<b>44,059</b>	<b>64,012</b>	<b>99,987</b>	<b>130,446</b>
<b>2014/15</b>					
Urban	46,552	55,032	80,470	120,751	155,617
Rural	33,711	40,208	58,649	87,229	106,614
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,058</b>	<b>45,555</b>	<b>67,281</b>	<b>101,875</b>	<b>131,208</b>

The complete list of all 612 items captured in HBS 2014/15 and designated a unique COICOP code can be seen in Annex E. However to give a flavour of the main forms of expenditure

## CHAPTER SEVEN: INCOME POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

### 7.1: Introduction

Estimation of national poverty statistics involves three major steps:

- i) Defining a welfare indicator based on income, expenditure or consumption.
- ii) Constructing poverty line thresholds.
- iii) Aggregating the resulting household and poverty status into interpretable population statistics.

Annex A3 describes each of these steps in detail as applied to Zanzibar HBS 2009/10 and 2014/15 data.

OCGS distinguishes two different poverty concepts – **basic needs poverty** (often simply referred to as poverty) and **food poverty** (often also referred to as extreme poverty). A household is considered ‘basic needs poor’ if its consumption per adult falls below the basic needs poverty line. If consumption per adult also falls below the food poverty line, a household is necessarily consuming less than the minimum food requirement and so is regarded as food poor. By definition, a household that is food poor is also basic needs poor.

**Table 7.1: Basic Need and Food Poverty Lines for one month per adult (TZS) , 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	2009/10	2014/15
Food line	25,364	38,071
Basic needs poverty line	34,861	53,377

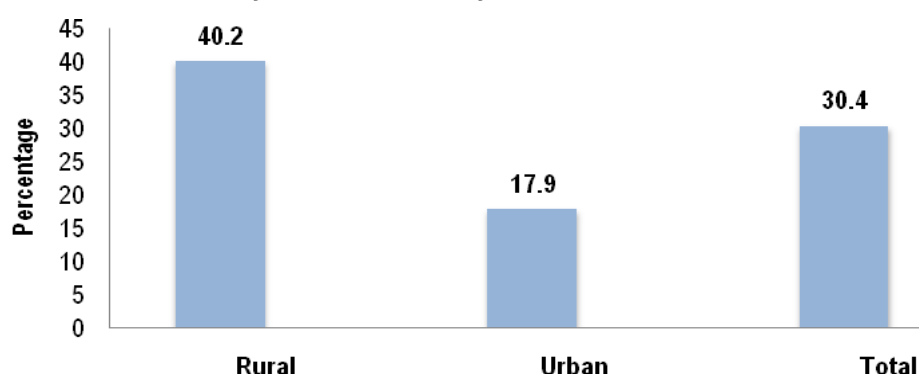
The 2009/10 poverty lines have been adjusted to match the improved methodology implemented in 2014/15. The steps involved are clearly described in Annex A3.

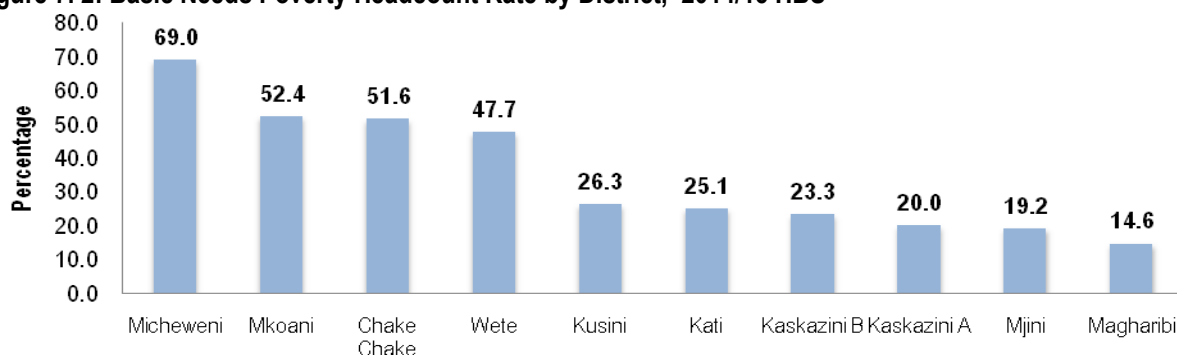
This chapter examines poverty rates (basic needs and food) by area and district. Changes between 2009/10 and 2014/15 are examined. Poverty gap statistics and inequality measures are also described.

### 7.2: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area and District

Figure 7.1 shows that basic needs poverty for 2014/15 stands at 30.4 percent. This means 30.4 percent of the Zanzibar population (approximately 443,540 people) is living on less than TZS 53,377 a month. There is a large disparity between urban and rural areas.

**Figure 7. 1: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

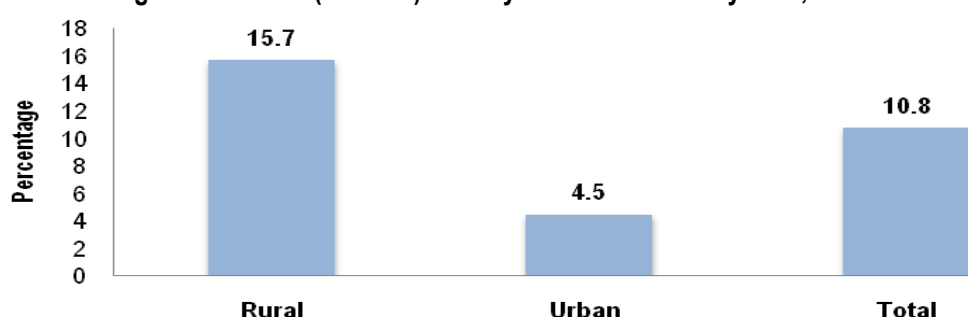
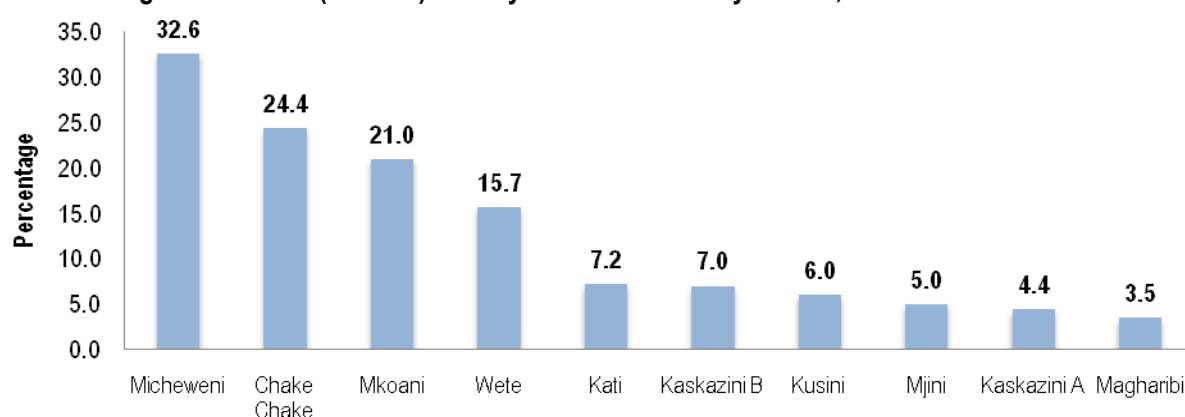


**Figure 7. 2: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2014/15 HBS**

In terms of differences between Districts, Figure 7.2 shows the marked difference between Unguja and Pemba districts, with Pemba districts having a larger proportion of basic needs poor. In relation to differences between Districts, these statistics have wide confidence intervals (Annex C) so these results should be quoted with care.

### 7.3: Food Poverty Headcount Rate by Area and District

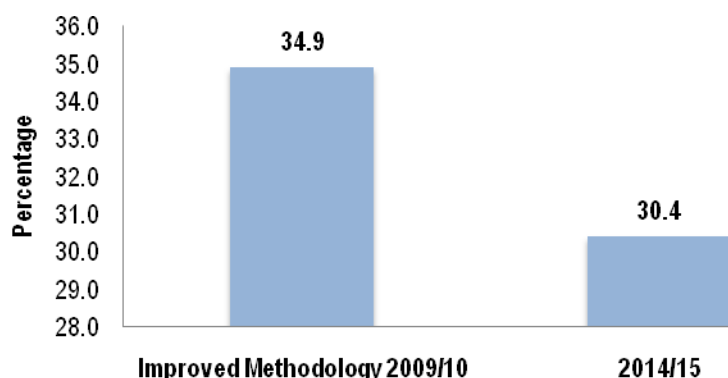
Figure 7.3 shows that food poverty for 2014/15 stands at 10.8percent. This means approximately 157,133 people in Zanzibar are living on less than TZS 38,071 a month. Once again a large disparity between urban and rural areas can be observed. Also, again large differences between Unguja and Pemba districts can be seen (Figure 7.4).

**Figure 7. 3: Food (extreme) Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2014/15 HBS****Figure 7. 4: Food (extreme) Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2014/15 HBS**

## 7.4: Trends in Poverty Reduction

Between 2009/10 and 2014/15 basic needs poverty has dropped on average 0.9 percentage point a year. This is the same as between 2004/05 and 2009/10.

**Figure 7. 5: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate, 2009/10 & 2014/15 HBS**



Although the poverty rate has dropped, due to population growth the *actual number* of basic needs poor people has remained virtually unchanged over the last five years (Table 7.2). Table 7.3 shows that almost three quarters (74.3 percent of Zanzibar's basic needs poor population live in rural areas.

**Table 7. 2: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

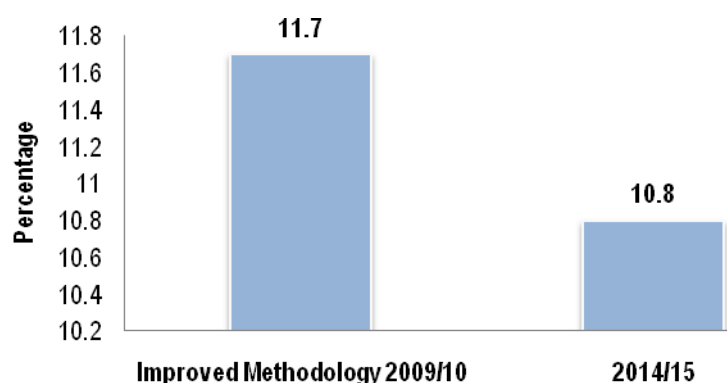
	2009/10	2014/15
Urban	28.5	17.9
Rural	39.5	40.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor People</b>	<b>443,931</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1457,025</b>

**Table 7.3: Distribution of the Basic Needs Poor by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	2009/10	2014/15
Urban	34.3	25.7
Rural	65.7	74.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Urban poor population	152,268	113,990
Rural poor population	291,663	329,550
<b>Total poor population</b>	<b>443,931</b>	<b>443,540</b>

There is virtually no reduction in food (extreme) poverty and this was also the same in 2004/05 and 2009/10.

**Figure 5. 5 Food (extreme) Poverty Headcount Rate, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**



As the food poverty rate has remained virtually unchanged over the last five years, due to population growth the *actual number* of food poor people has increased (Table 7.4). Table 7.5 shows that in rural areas the proportion of the food poor population has increased from 75.5 percent to 81.8 percent.

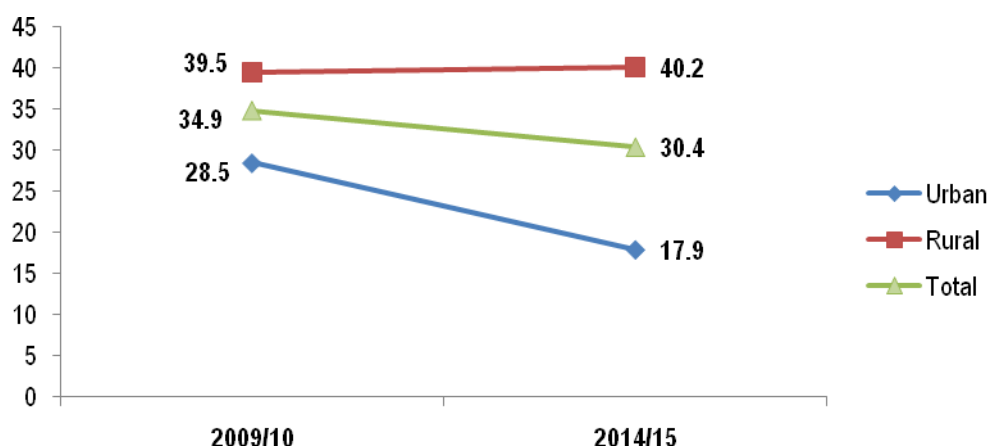
**Table 7. 3: Food Poverty Headcount Rate, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	2009/10	2014/15
Urban	6.8	4.5
Rural	15.2	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Total Poor People</b>	<b>149,205</b>	<b>157,133</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1457,025</b>

**Table 7. 4: Distribution of the Food Poor, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	2009/10	2014/15
Urban	24.5	18.2
Rural	75.5	81.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Urban poor population	36,555	28,598
Rural poor population	112,650	128,535
<b>Total poor population</b>	<b>149,205</b>	<b>157,133</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1457,025</b>

Overall poverty reduction is driven by area as urban areas have noticeably improved. There was a 10.6 percentage point reduction in urban basic needs poverty from 28.5 percent to 17.9 percent, but rural basic needs poverty increased slightly from 39.5 to 40.2 percent.

**Figure 7. 6: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

An examination of changes in poverty rates between districts should be taken with extreme care (Tables 7.6 and 7.7). As mentioned previously, the confidence intervals are wide (Annex C). Overall it is possible to see that Pemba Island has not experienced poverty reduction. The improvement seems to have been driven by urban areas in Unguja.

**Table 7. 5: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	Poverty Headcount Rate			Distribution of the Poor		
	2009/10	2014/15	Change	2009/10	2014/15	Change
Kaskazini A	27.9	20.0	-7.9	6.6	6.2	-0.4
Kaskazini B	26.3	23.3	-3.0	4.3	4.1	-0.2
Kati	25.5	25.1	-0.4	4.3	5.1	0.8
Kusini	21.9	26.3	4.4	1.9	2.4	0.5
Magharibi	27.5	14.6	-12.9	12.9	14.2	1.3
Mjini	24.8	19.2	-5.7	15.4	8.9	-6.5
Wete	50.8	47.7	-3.1	15.8	12.9	-2.9
Micheweni	57.2	69.0	11.9	14.8	19.3	4.5
Chake Chake	38.8	51.6	12.9	10.5	13.0	2.4
Mkoani	47.4	52.4	5.0	13.4	14.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

**Table 7. 6: Food Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2009/10 & 2014/15 HBS**

	Poverty Headcount Rate			Distribution of the Poor		
	2009/10	2014/15	Change	2009/10	2014/15	Change
Kaskazini A	5.0	4.4	-0.6	3.6	3.8	0.3
Kaskazini B	6.9	7.0	0.1	3.3	3.5	0.1
Kati	7.9	7.2	-0.7	3.9	4.1	0.2
Kusini	4.1	6.0	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.5
Magharibi	6.9	3.5	-3.4	9.6	9.7	0.1
Mjini	5.2	5.0	-0.2	9.6	6.5	-3.1
Wete	21.1	15.7	-5.4	19.5	11.9	-7.6
Micheweni	20.3	32.6	12.3	15.7	25.8	10.1
Chake Chake	20.1	24.4	4.3	16.3	17.3	1.0
Mkoani	20.7	21.0	0.3	17.4	15.8	-1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>



## 7.5: Poverty Gap

Poverty gap is the average shortfall of per adult equivalent consumption in the population relative to the poverty line, which helps to identify the **depth** of poverty. The deeper in poverty someone is, the larger the poverty gap. The population living in rural areas are deeper in poverty (they are further away from the poverty line). The poverty gap exhibits a similar trend over time but the gains are relatively small. The rural poverty gap has slightly increased (by 0.1 percentage point) while the overall drop by 0.9 percentage points was mainly driven by a drop of poverty gap in urban areas of 2.2 percentage points.

**Table 7. 7: Basic Needs Poverty Gap by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	2009/10	2014/15
Urban	5.4	3.2
Rural	10.2	10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>

The poverty gap can allow quantification of the absolute minimum in terms of how much money (transfer) would be needed to bring the basic needs poor population up to the poverty line. The amount of transfer is obtained by multiplying the poverty gap for Zanzibar (0.072) by the total population living in private households (approximately 1.45 million) and multiply by the basic needs poverty line value (53,377 TZS). This means approximately TZS 5,573,000,000 per month (around US\$2.5 million per month) needed to bring the total poor population of Zanzibar up to the basic needs poverty line in case of ideal targeting.

The population living in rural areas are deeper in extreme poverty (they are further away from the poverty line). The food poverty gap has slightly declined from 3.3 to 2.9 percent.

**Table 7. 8: Food Poverty Gap by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	2009/10	2014/15	Change
Urban	1.1	0.6	-0.5
Rural	3.3	2.9	-0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

## 7.6: Clustering Around the Poverty Line

It is possible to examine whether a significant share of the population remains vulnerable to poverty. Inspection of the distribution of adult equivalent consumption in 2014/15 reveals a sizeable concentration of households around the poverty line. To provide information on sensitivity of the headcount poverty rates to the poverty line the poverty lines were increased by 5, 10, and 20 percent. Table 7.10 shows that a 20 percent increase in the poverty line would increase the poverty headcount rate by 15.6 percentage points from 30.4 percent to 46.0 percent which translates into increasing of the number of poor by 50.9 percent.

**Table 7. 9: Sensitivity of Headcount Poverty Rate with Respect to the Choice of Basic Needs Poverty Line, 2014/15 HBS**

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Change from actual (%)
Actual	30.4	0.0
+5%	34.9	14.5
+10%	38.7	27.2
+20%	46.0	50.9
-5%	26.6	-12.7
-10%	23.0	-24.5
-20%	16.6	-45.6

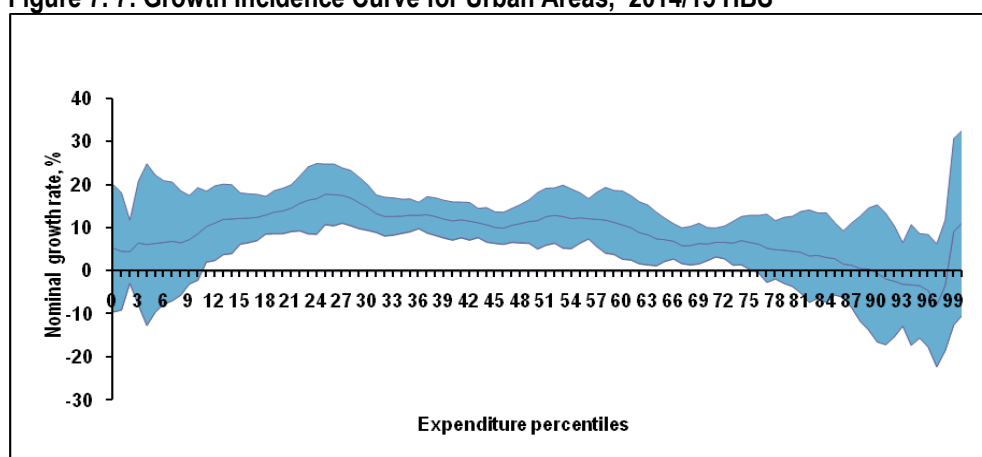
**Table 7. 10: Sensitivity of Headcount Poverty Rate with Respect to the Choice of Food Poverty Line, 2014/15 HBS**

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Change from actual (%)
Actual	10.8	0.0
+5%	13.4	24.5
+10%	15.4	43.1
+20%	20.3	88.2
-5%	9.0	-16.6
-10%	7.3	-32.3
-20%	4.1	-61.7

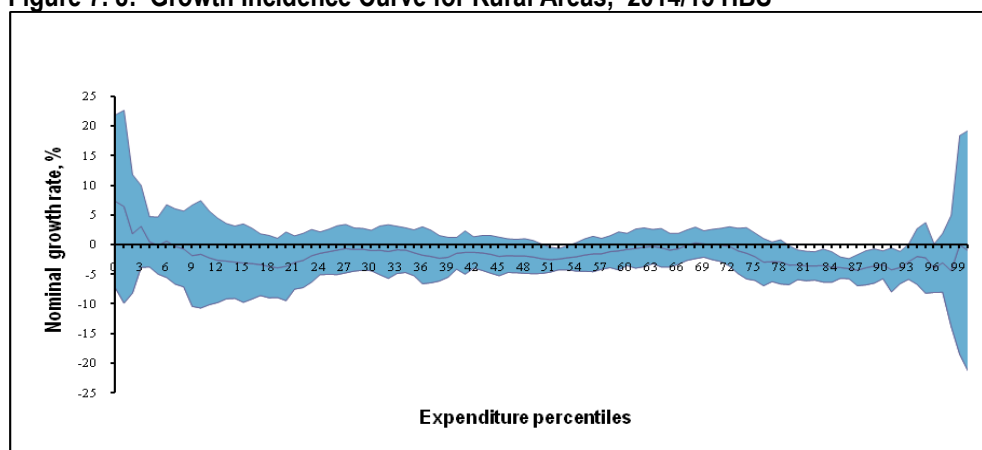
### 7.7 Who has gained from increased consumption?

Figure 7.7 showing the change in mean consumption between 2009/10 and 2014/15 on the axis and poorest to richest population on the x axis shows that the growth in consumption was pro-poor in urban areas as the line rises slightly at the beginning but then drops until a final peak at the very end of the distribution (the richest households). In rural areas (Figure 7.8) the line is virtually flat

**Figure 7. 7: Growth Incidence Curve for Urban Areas, 2014/15 HBS**



**Figure 7. 8: Growth Incidence Curve for Rural Areas, 2014/15 HBS**



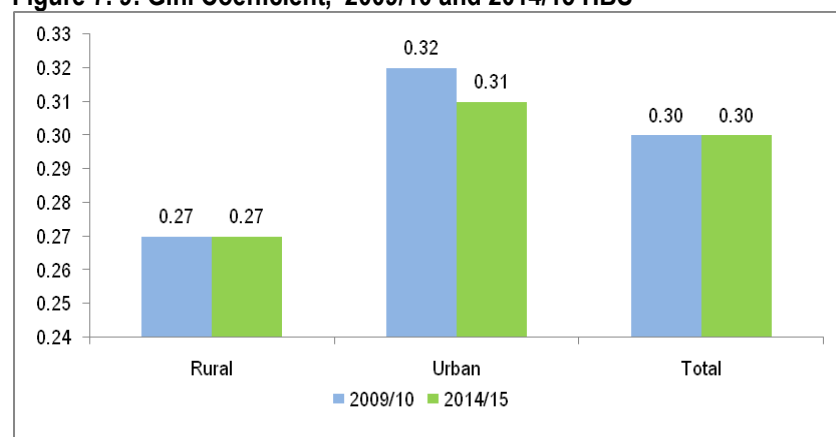
**Table 7. 11: Mean and Median Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure and Nominal Growth, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	Mean	Median
<b>2009/10</b>		
Urban	90,243	71,852
Rural	68,630	59,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,707</b>	<b>64,063</b>
<b>2014/15</b>		
Urban	96,841	80,470
Rural	67,843	58,649
Rural	67,843	58,649
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,497</b>	<b>67,281</b>
<b>Percentage change</b>		
Urban	7.3	12.0
Rural	-1.1	-2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>

The mean growth in rural areas was not enough to keep up with the inflation therefore there was virtually no reduction in rural poverty.

## 7.8 Inequality

Gini ranges from 0 (every person has the same consumption) to 1 (one person has all of the consumption in the country). The Gini coefficient is 0.30 in 2014/15 HBS. Figure 7.9 shows virtually no change in inequality in the five years since the previous HBS.

**Figure 7. 9: Gini Coefficient, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Consumption inequality slightly declined in urban areas and underwent virtually no change in rural areas. The observed changes in inequality are demonstrated through Lorenz curves for urban and rural areas (Figures 7.10 & 7.11).

Figure 7. 10 Lorenz Curve for Urban Areas, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS

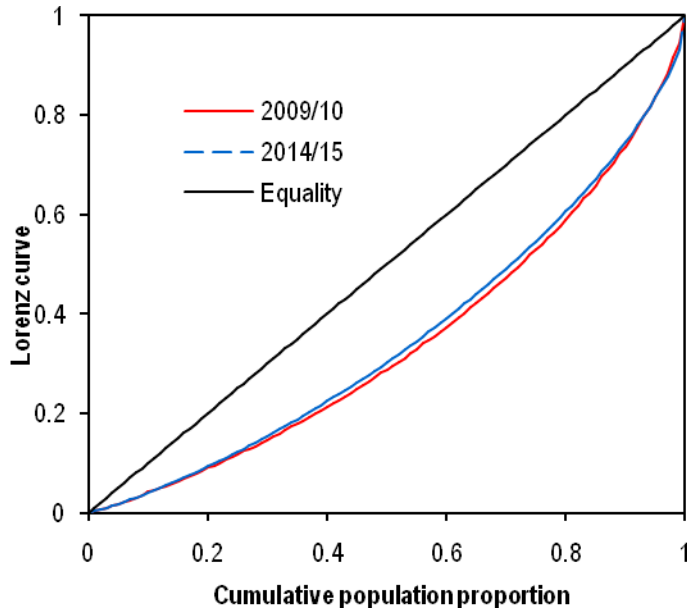
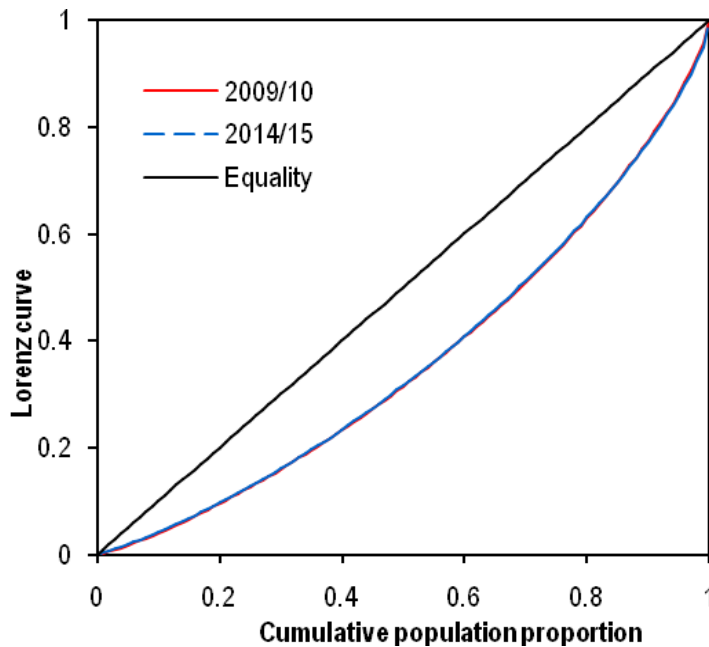


Figure 7. 11: Lorenz Curve for Rural Areas, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS



In terms of differences in inequality between districts, Table 7.13 shows a noticeable increase in inequality in Kaskazini A and a large decrease in Kusini. In 2014/15 greatest inequality is found in Mjini district and the lowest is in Kusini.

**Table 7. 12: Gini Coefficient by District, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

District	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	24.3	28.5
Kaskazini B	25.0	27.8
Kati	27.1	25.3
Kusini	24.5	19.4
Magharibi	30.6	26.8
Mjini	32.2	33.3
Wete	27.4	27.2
Micheweni	20.3	22.3
Chake Chake	28.7	28.9
Mkoani	26.9	27.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>30.1</b>

### 7.9 Other Measures of Inequality

According to expenditure levels the population can be divided into five equal groups (quintiles) where each group consist of one fifth of population with quintiles one (Q1) poorest 20 percent and Q5 the richest 20 percent of population. Table 7.14 clearly shows again how the urban population is richer than the rural. In 2014/15 30.5 percent of the urban population are in the fifth quintile, while at the other end of the distribution only 8.9 percent of the urban population are in the poorest quintile (compared to 28.6 percent of the rural population).

**Table 7. 13: Distribution of Population across Quintiles, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
<b>2009/10</b>					
Urban	12.7	19.2	18.3	22.6	27.3
Rural	25.3	20.6	21.3	18.1	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>2014/15</b>					
Urban	8.9	15.7	21.1	23.8	30.5
Rural	28.6	23.3	19.1	17.1	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>Change</b>					
Urban	-3.8	-3.4	2.9	1.2	3.2
Rural	3.3	2.8	-2.2	-1.0	-2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Quantile ratios are straightforward indicators of inequality that are easy to interpret. The most common quantile ratio is the 90/10 ratio, which is the equivalent consumption at the 90th percentile of the equivalent consumption distribution divided by the equivalent income at the 10th percentile. For example, if average monthly per equivalent expenditure for the 10<sup>th</sup> decile is 24,000 TZS and the same measure is 85,000 TZS for the 90<sup>th</sup> decile population then the Quantile Ratio is  $(85,000 - 24,000)/85,000$  equals 71.7percent. Table 7.15 shows that the largest difference appears between the 90/10 group and that in 2009/10 the inequality was a little larger.

Table 7. 14: Quantile Ratios of Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS

	Ninety-Ten	Eighty-Twenty	Ninety-Fifty	Fifty-Ten
<b>2009/10</b>				
Urban	72.6	58.6	53.8	40.6
Rural	69.6	53.8	46.2	43.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>42.4</b>
<b>2014/15</b>				
Urban	70.1	54.4	48.3	42.2
Rural	68.4	53.9	45.0	42.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>44.9</b>

## CHAPTER EIGHT: A POVERTY PROFILE

### 8.1 Introduction

This chapter reports poverty in relation to a variety of demographic, economic and geographic characteristics. The Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate in each category and the percentage of poor households or individuals are shown in the tables 8.1 and 8.2. It is important to note that the 2009/10 figures are based on the original methodology used in last previous HBS that produced a poverty rate of 44.4 percent. Therefore it is important not to compare the actual rates between the two surveys. When shown, the 2009/10 data is only presented to show whether the same trend is noted between the two surveys.

### 8.2 Poverty and Demographic Characteristics of the Household

Tables 8.1 and 8.2 relate poverty to household size and show that as household size increases it has a higher basic needs poverty rate. This trend holds for both 2009/10 and 2014/15 and for both rural and urban areas. The basic needs poverty headcount rate is 2.7 percent for single person households but reaches 56.4 percent for households with ten or more members.

**Table 8. 1: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Household Size by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Household Size	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
1	7.4	4.2	9.1	0.5	8.0	2.7
2	7.1	6.4	3.0	0.0	5.5	3.9
3	9.5	7.5	2.3	2.1	6.7	5.1
4	9.7	15.5	7.6	2.9	8.9	10.0
5	24.6	24.5	12.8	7.0	19.8	16.7
6	34.5	28.1	25.0	8.2	30.6	18.7
7	43.8	48.6	30.9	16.3	39.0	34.8
8	55.7	50.3	28.3	21.1	44.4	38.8
9	63.5	63.8	35.7	35.1	50.8	51.7
10+	72.4	68.0	58.4	42.0	65.3	56.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>369,191</b>	<b>32,9733</b>	<b>196,303</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>565,494</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>733,758</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>534,152</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 2: Percentage of Poor and House, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Household Size	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
3	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.1
4	2.8	4.0	2.5	1.7	2.7	3.4
5	7.9	7.6	5.3	5.0	7.0	6.9
6	11.5	9.4	11.4	7.1	11.4	8.8
7	17.5	17.7	14.0	12.9	16.3	16.5
8	18.3	14.9	12.4	11.9	16.2	14.1
9	14.9	14.4	13.4	16.8	14.4	15.0
10+	24.7	30.2	40.0	43.9	30.0	33.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>369,191</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>196,303</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>565,494</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>733,758</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>534,152</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Tables 8.3 and 8.4 show the dependency ratio against the incidence of poverty. Households with a higher dependency ratio (i.e. a higher proportion of children aged 0-14 and/or persons aged 65 and above in

relation to those aged 15-64) have a higher basic needs poverty headcount rate. The basic needs poverty headcount rate for those living in households with a dependency ratio of 1.50-2.00 is 30.4 percent compared to 22.5 percent for those living in households with the lowest dependency ratio. Again large urban/rural differences are noted and the same trend was seen in 2009/10.

**Table 8. 3: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Dependency Ratio by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Dependency Ratio	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
0.00 to 0.50	26.8	31.7	21.1	15.2	23.7	22.5
0.50 to 1.00	37.8	40.0	38.3	21.2	38.1	30.5
1.00 to 1.50	38.7	39.1	25.2	17.4	33.2	30.3
1.50 to 2.00	42.5	38.8	27.3	16.0	37.7	30.4
2.00 +	48.8	48.7	27.4	17.9	42.9	39.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>369,191</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>196,303</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>565,494</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>733,758</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>534,152</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 4: Percentage of Poor and Dependency Ratio by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Dependency Ratio	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
0.00 to 0.50	10.6	12.1	19.0	21.1	13.5	14.4
0.51 to 1.00	22.2	22.7	40.2	34.4	28.4	25.9
1.01 to 1.50	25.1	27.4	21.7	24.1	23.9	26.6
1.51 to 2.00	13.8	12.4	7.7	8.6	11.7	11.5
2.01 +	28.4	25.4	11.4	10.9	22.6	21.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>369,191</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>196,303</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>565,494</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>733,758</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>534,152</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Tables 8.5 and 8.6 demonstrate poverty incidence by the gender of the Head of Household and show virtually no difference in whether the Head of Household is male or female. As the proportion of the population living in households where the head is female is much smaller they only represent 19.7 percent of the poor population (Table 8.6).

**Table 8. 5: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Sex of Head of Household by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Sex of HoH	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
Male	40.0	39.9	29.3	17.8	35.6	30.5
Female	36.4	41.1	25.0	18.1	30.8	30.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>369,191</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>196,303</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>565,494</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>733,758</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>534,152</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 6: Percentage of Poor and Sex of Head of Household by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Sex of HoH	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
Male	86.8	81.0	83.5	78.2	85.7	80.3
Female	13.2	19.0	16.5	21.8	14.3	19.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>369,191</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>196,303</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>565,494</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>733,758</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>534,152</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,266,910</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Overall the data shows that, poor households are larger in size and have more dependents than non-poor households. The interaction between family size and poverty is bidirectional. On the one hand, a large



number of children and dependents affect the ability of the poor to cover their basic needs and to move out of poverty. On the other hand, poor households tend to have more children to compensate for their inability to rise from poverty by investing in the human capital of their children and having many as an insurance strategy against infant mortality. This traps these households in a vicious circle of poverty.

### 8.3 Poverty and Economic Characteristics

Tables 8.7 and 8.8 report the incidence of poverty by the activity status of the Head of Household. The basic needs poverty headcount rate is the highest for those households where the head is full time student (60.5 percent). The lowest basic needs poverty headcount rate is among those households whose head does housework. Table 8.8 shows that 90.5 percent of the basic needs poor population live in a household where the Heads were employed. The high poverty rate among households where the Head is working illustrates the low wage received and/or a high dependency ratio in these households.

**Table 8. 7: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Main Activity of Head of Household by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Main Activity	Rural	Urban	Total
Employed	40.1	17.5	30.6
Unemployed	40.5	21.1	27.5
Housework	37.8	15.1	23.5
Full time student	75.1	0.0	60.5
Not working*	43.0	25.3	33.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,732</b>	<b>113,808</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

\*Includes the elderly, disabled, sick persons.

**Table 8. 8: Percentage of Poor and Main Activity of Head of Household by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Main Activity	Rural	Urban	Total
Employed	92.5	84.8	90.5
Unemployed	0.5	1.4	0.7
Housework	2.4	4.8	3.0
Full time student	0.1	0.0	0.1
Not working*	4.5	9.1	5.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,732</b>	<b>113,808</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

\*Includes the elderly, disabled, sick persons.

Tables 8.9 and 8.10 examine the incidence and distribution of basic needs poverty by occupation of adults aged 15 and above in the household. Occupation refers to a person's job (task and duties performed) and includes both full time and part time jobs. It also includes people who are self-employed and paid employees. Most respondents in the HBS survey are subsistence farmers, fishers or hunters (under the category of skilled agriculture and fishery). Within these occupations the basic needs poverty headcount rate is 41.5 percent. Almost two thirds (63.3 percent) of the basic needs poor population are working in the skilled agriculture or fishery sector.

**Table 8. 9: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Occupation by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation of HoH	Rural	Urban	Total
Legislators, Administrators, Managers	4.5	4.9	4.8
Professionals	25.1	1.5	8.1
Technicians, Associate Professionals	23.7	9.4	14.3
Clerks	10.6	7.7	8.3
Service and sales workers	22.0	8.4	13.2
Skilled agriculture/fishery	43.4	27.3	41.5
Crafts and related	29.3	18.6	23.5
Plant Machine Operators, Assemblers	27.2	11.5	18.5
Elementary Occupations	25.2	16.9	20.2
Other	11.5	4.4	8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Total Employed Poor People, 15+</b>	<b>98,731</b>	<b>26,327</b>	<b>125,058</b>

**Table 8. 10: Percentage of Poor and Occupation by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation of HoH	Rural	Urban	Total
Legislators, Administrators, Managers	0.0	0.4	0.1
Professionals	0.5	0.3	0.5
Technicians, Associate professionals	2.3	6.5	3.1
Clerks	0.2	1.6	0.5
Service and sales workers	5.3	14.0	7.1
Skilled agriculture/fishery	74.1	22.6	63.3
Crafts and related	8.3	23.0	11.4
Plant Machine Operators, Assemblers	1.6	3.2	1.9
Elementary Occupations	7.7	28.3	12.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Employed Poor People, 15+</b>	<b>98,731</b>	<b>26,327</b>	<b>125,058</b>

Tables 8.11 and 8.12 show the incidence of poverty by the number of household members in employment. The number of households with no one employed is very low (2.7 percent) so the fact that the poverty headcount rate for this small group (21.0 percent) should not be given too much meaning. The data clearly shows that being in work is not a guarantee of being out of poverty. Households with 4+ workers have the highest poverty headcount rate (49.6 percent). These results are picking up again on the fact that poverty increases with household size.

**Table 8. 11: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Number of Employees in the Household by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Number of Employees in HH	Rural	Urban	Total
None	24.0	18.1	21.0
1	27.3	14.8	20.6
2	42.6	17.1	33.2
3	50.5	22.5	39.2
4+	59.3	33.5	49.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 12: Percentage of Poor and Number of Employees in the Household by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Number of Employees in HH	Rural	Urban	Total
None	1.4	3.1	1.8
1	20.3	36.6	24.5
2	47.7	32.1	43.7
3	17.3	15.2	16.8
4+	13.2	13.0	13.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

In 2014/15 HBS a series of questions were added to capture whether households were running any non-agricultural businesses. Tables 8.13 and 8.14 show that having a business is linked to having a lower poverty rate. The national poverty headcount rate for Zanzibar is 30.4 percent, but if the household runs a non-agricultural business their poverty rate falls to 25.3 percent. The same trend is observed in both rural and urban areas. Table 8.14 shows that 69.8 percent of the poor population of Zanzibar do not run a business.

**Table 8. 13: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Whether Household has Non Agricultural Business by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
No non agric business	43.4	16.9	33.4
Has non agric business	32.6	19.1	25.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 14: Percentage of Basic Needs Poor and Whether Household has Non Agricultural Business by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
No non agric business	75.9	52.3	69.8
Has non agric business	24.1	47.7	30.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Tables 8.15 and 8.16 show the impact of using agricultural land. For urban households that are using agricultural land the poverty headcount rate is low (16.0 percent) and for rural households that are not using agricultural land the poverty rate is high (43.3 percent), while more than fifty percent (58.5 percent) of the poor population were not using agricultural land.

**Table 8. 15: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Whether Household Uses Agricultural Land by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
Uses agricultural land	34.9	16.0	22.9
Doesn't use agricultural land	43.3	29.3	41.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>328,909</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>442,716</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 16: Percentage of Poor and Whether Household Uses Agricultural Land by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
Uses agricultural land	32.8	76.3	44.0
Doesn't use agricultural land	67.2	23.7	56.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>328,909</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>442,716</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

This section shows that while poverty is often associated with joblessness, a significant proportion of the poor are actually employed. However as they are earning low wages it is not enough to lift them above the poverty line. Increasing welfare state provision, increasing minimum wages and absorbing educational and health care are methods to potentially reduce the proportion of working poor.

#### 8.4 Poverty and Human Development Characteristics

Human development is a well-being concept and is an alternative approach to a single focus on economic growth. It focuses more on social justice as a way of understanding progress and on the process of enlarging people's choices to allow them to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Key social development indicators are education and health. This section examines the connection between these issues and poverty.

Table 8.17 shows that, the population living in households where the Head is educated up to secondary and above are less likely to be poor. Table 8.18 shows that, of the poor population 37.2 percent have no education.

**Table 8. 17: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Highest Level of Education Achieved by the Head of Household by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Highest level of education achieved	Rural	Urban	Total
No Education	52.7	34.2	48.8
Pre-school	100.0	0.0	100.0
Adult education only	32.0	0.0	25.8
Primary 1 – 4	56.0	17.6	44.4
Primary 5 – 8	40.3	24.0	32.9
Form 1- 4	24.7	14.5	19.1
Form 5 – 6	25.3	1.3	9.6
Training after primary	90.4	0.0	62.6
Training after secondary	64.4	6.6	22.8
Diploma	14.1	4.9	8.1
Other certificates	7.9	9.5	8.9
University	26.8	3.6	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 18: Percentage of Poor and Highest Level of Education Achieved by the Head of Household by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Highest level of education achieved	Rural	Urban	Total
No Education	42.5	21.7	37.2
Pre-school	0.2	0.0	0.1
Adult education only	0.8	0.0	0.6
Primary 1 – 4	12.8	5.1	10.9
Primary 5 – 8	21.0	29.9	23.3
Form 1-4	19.9	40.6	25.2
Form 5 – 6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Training after primary	0.6	0.0	0.5
Training after secondary	0.5	0.4	0.4
Diploma	0.5	0.9	0.6
Other certificates	0.1	0.6	0.2
University	26.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Poverty is negatively correlated with higher levels of education of the household head. Higher education levels of the household's head, particularly secondary and upper education, seem to be associated with better income-generating opportunities and significantly lower poverty levels. Education positively affects living standards and poverty reduction both directly and indirectly through its impact on health gains, productivity, social integration, and so forth.

Tables 8.19 and 8.20 show self-reported illness by welfare level. There is no noticeable difference between whether someone reported illness during the last 4 weeks and the incidence of poverty.

**Table 8. 19: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Whether Ill in Last 4 Weeks by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Health Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Ill in the last 4 weeks	33.4	16.6	28.2
Not ill in last 4 weeks	41.2	18.0	30.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

**Table 8. 20: Percentage of Poor and Whether Ill in Last 4 Weeks by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Health Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Ill in the last 4 weeks	11.6	7.4	10.5
Not ill in last 4 weeks	88.4	92.6	89.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

## 8.5 Poverty and Access to Utilities

Poor households are more likely to have limited access to basic services such as, clean drinking water, safe sanitation and electricity. Lack of basic services is an impediment to poverty reduction initiatives. Table 8.21 presents the relationship between poverty and some household utilities. Basic needs poverty rates were lower for households with facilities, such as improved water sources, toilet and connected to electricity grid. For example, the poverty rate for people living in households without access to improved water (48.5

percent) was almost twice as high as the poverty rate (28.9 percent) for those who have access to clean water. Furthermore, households with no toilets were two times more likely to be poor than those with toilets and a similar situation is seen in relation to access to electricity.

**Table 8. 21: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Utility, 2014/15 HBS**

Utility Type	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Water supply</b>			
Improved source	38.5	17.7	28.9
Non improved source	51.6	28.6	48.5
<b>Toilet facilities</b>			
No Toilet	61.6	48.8	61.0
With toilet	31.9	17.4	24.5
<b>Connection to electricity</b>			
With electricity	19.9	14.8	16.2
Without electricity	45.8	28.1	42.4
<b>Total poverty rate</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>
<b>Total Poor Population</b>	<b>329,733</b>	<b>113,807</b>	<b>443,540</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>821,202</b>	<b>635,823</b>	<b>1,457,025</b>

Obstacles to services, particularly electricity can seriously limit the possibilities of the poor to improve their living standards. Access to these services is still more limited in rural areas, hampering local opportunities to reduce poverty.

## 8.6 Child poverty in Zanzibar

35 percent of Zanzibar children live in households below the national poverty line, while 13 percent fall below the food poverty line. Poverty among children is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with 45 percent of children in rural areas below the basic needs poverty line compared to 20 percent in urban areas. In the same way, food poverty is higher among rural children, with 18 percent compared to 5 percent in urban areas.

The level of child poverty varies widely between districts. Magharibi has the lowest level of child poverty with 16 percent while 72 percent of children in Micheweni fall below the basic needs poverty line. The corresponding figures for children below the food poverty line are 4 percent for Magharibi and 35 percent for Micheweni.

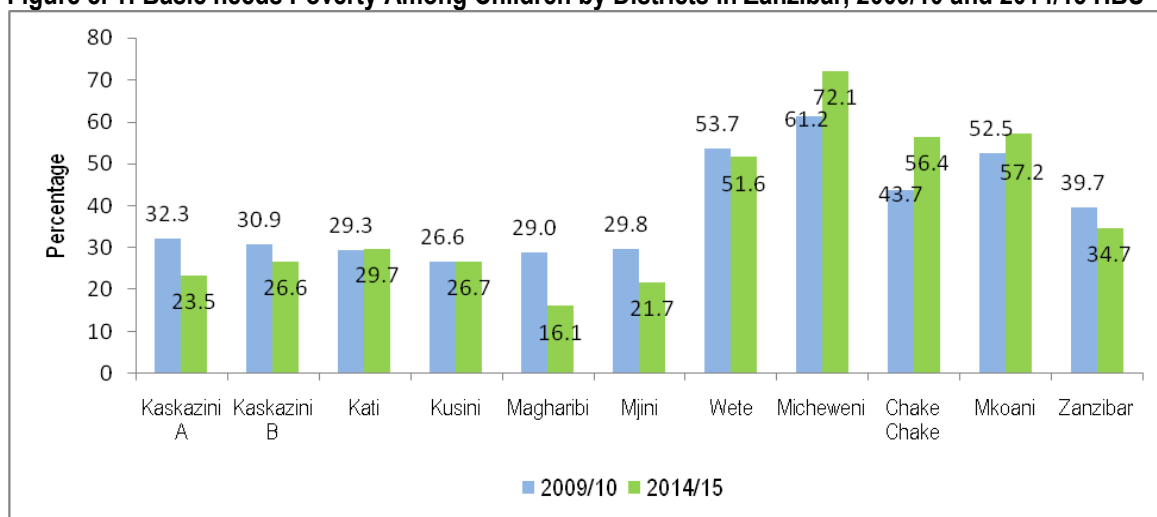
There is no difference in the level of poverty experienced by children living in female and male headed households. On the other hand, the level of poverty experienced by children clearly varies with the education level of the household head. While 21 percent of children living in a household with a head who has secondary or higher education experiences poverty, in the households where the head has no education, 54 percent of children fall below the basic needs poverty line. Interestingly, there is a difference in poverty levels according to the age of the child, where poverty is lowest among the children under 5 (30 percent) and highest among children aged 14-17 (40 percent).

Looking at changes over time, there has been no significant change in the proportion of children who experience food poverty in Zanzibar since 2009/10. Basic needs poverty among children has gone down from 40 percent in 2009/10 to 35 percent in 2014/15.<sup>3</sup> While a few districts, among them Kaskazini A, Magharibi and Mjini, demonstrate reduction in basic needs poverty among children since 2009/10, in other

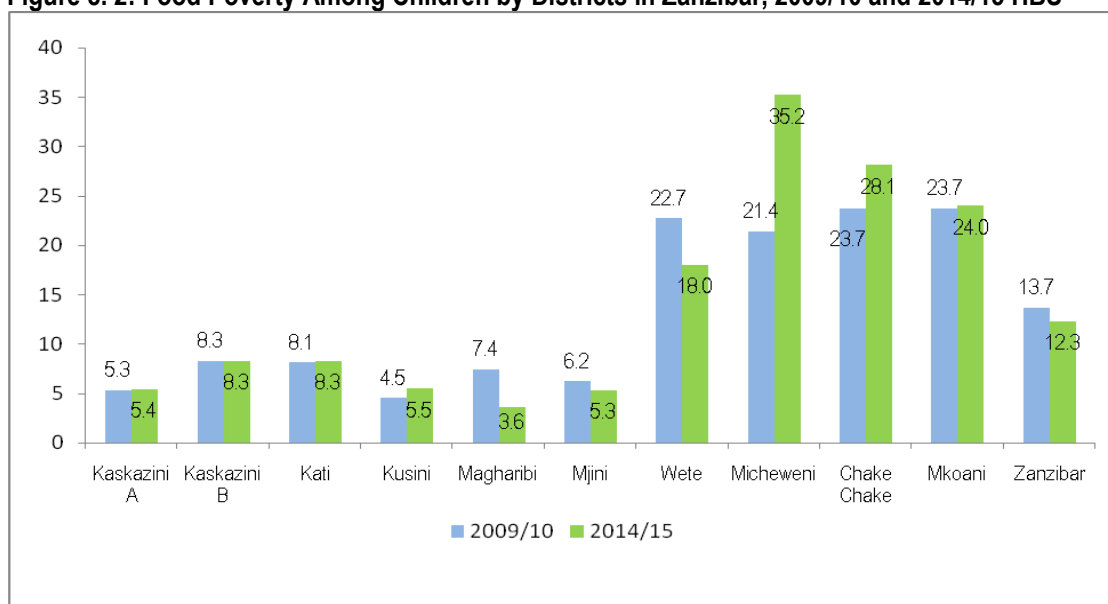
<sup>3</sup>The reduction is not statistically significant.

districts, most notably Micheweni and Chake Chake basic needs poverty among children seems to have risen. Micheweni also shows an increase in food poverty among children since 2009/10.

**Figure 8. 1: Basic needs Poverty Among Children by Districts in Zanzibar, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**



**Figure 8. 2: Food Poverty Among Children by Districts in Zanzibar, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**



**Table 8. 22: Percentage Distribution of children(0-17) below basic needs and food poverty line by districts in Zanzibar, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

	Children Below the Basic Needs Poverty		Children Below the Food Poverty Line	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
<b>Districts</b>				
Kaskazini A	32.3	23.5	5.3	5.4
Kaskazini B	30.9	25.5	8.3	8.3
Kati	29.3	29.7	8.1	8.3
Kusini	25.6	26.7	4.5	5.5
Magharibi	29	16.1	7.4	3.6
Mjini	29.8	21.7	6.2	5.3
Wete	53.7	51.6	22.7	18
Micheweni	61.2	72.1	21.4	35.2
ChakeChake	43.7	56.4	23.9	28.1
Mkoani	52.5	57.2	23.7	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	41.2	35.9	14.8	13.3
Female	38.1	33.5	12.5	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Children by age group</b>				
0-4 years	33.9	29.7	11.6	10.2
5-6 years	39.2	31.8	14.2	11.1
7-13 years	42.3	37.6	14.9	14.1
14-17 years	46.1	40	15.2	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Location</b>				
Rural	44.4	44.8	17.4	18.1
Urban	32.3	19.9	7.8	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Education level of household head</b>				
None	34.2	53.6	12.4	23.6
Primary	34.5	41.2	10.4	15.1
Secondary and higher	51.2	20.7	20.8	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Sex of household head</b>				
Male	40.4	34.8	14.1	12.8
Female	35.5	34.4	11.5	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>



## CHAPTER NINE: HOUSEHOLD NON AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME

### 9.1 Introduction

In 2014/15 HBS new questions regarding household businesses were introduced to measure income of household members derived from these activities. Household's source of income from business, both in cash and in-kind are analysed. Information is also given on household's business by type of premises where they operate, ownership status and household involvement in business by sex. Business by status of registration and taxpaying, source of start-up capital for the business, expenditure on business inputs, types of investments, employment status of household and non-household members in business are also discussed in this chapter. **This chapter relates only to non-agricultural activities.**

### 9.2 Households Running their Own Business

Overall in Zanzibar, about two of every five households (41.6 percent) run a business (108,727 household businesses from a total of 262,295 households in Zanzibar). Households living in urban areas are more likely to run a business (55.4 percent) than in rural areas (44.6 percent). Most households (68.4 percent) run only one business, However, just above a quarter of households (27.4 percent) have two or more businesses.

**Table 9. 1: Distribution of Household Businesses by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
1	72.0	65.7	68.5
2	24.7	29.6	27.4
3	2.5	3.9	3.2
4	0.9	0.8	0.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Number of Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

### 9.3 Business Premises

Information on the type of premises where a business is operated is vital for business formalisation and tax payment. Businesses operating in non-fixed locations are often not formalised, are unregistered and often not paying taxes. Table 9.2 shows that, 29.9 percent of household businesses in Zanzibar operating a dedicated business space and 11.2 percent in a permanent building other than the respondent's home. The percentage of businesses operating in a non-fixed location is equal in both rural and urban areas.

**Table 9. 2: Percentage of Businesses and Type of Premises by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Premises Type	Rural	Urban	Total
In own home or business partners home with dedicated business space	31.5	28.6	29.9
In own home or business partners home without dedicated business space	22.9	29.4	26.5
Permanent building other than own home	11.3	11.1	11.2
Fixed stall or kiosk at a market	7.2	8.7	8.0
Fixed stall or kiosk on the street	8.3	4.3	6.1
Vehicle, cart, temp stall on the street	1.0	0.7	0.9
No fixed location/mobile business	10.2	10.1	10.1
Other	7.4	6.9	7.1
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Number of Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

## 9.4 Ownership Status

Respondents were asked whether they or any household member owns the business or whether they formed a partnership with others such as NGOs or religious organizations. The results in Table 9.3 show that nearly all businesses are sole ownerships (93.1 percent) but a small percentage are run as a partnership (6.1 percent).

**Table 9. 3: Percentage of Businesses by Type of Ownership, 2014/15 HBS**

Ownership Type	Rural	Urban	Total
Sole Proprietorship	92.1	93.9	93.1
Partnership	7.3	5.1	6.1
Other	0.6	1.0	0.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Number of Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

## 9.5 Source of Start-Up Capital

Table 9.4 shows that, the largest source of start-up capital was respondents own savings (66.5 percent) followed by a gift from family or friends (10.1 percent). Rural households were more likely to use proceeds from agricultural activity to fund setting up a business.

**Table 9. 4: Percentage of Business by Main Source of Start-up Capital by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Source of Capital	Rural	Urban	Total
Proceeds from agricultural production	8.7	1.2	4.5
Proceeds from non-agricultural production	3.3	0.6	1.8
Loan from bank	0.1	0.1	0.1
Loan from SACCOS	1.7	1.6	1.6
Gift from family/friends	9.2	10.9	10.1
Loan from family/friends	8.2	3.6	5.6
From inheritance	3.0	2.3	2.6
Sale of assets owned	1.3	0.8	1.0
Own savings	57.3	74.0	66.5
Other	7.1	5.0	5.9
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Number of Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

## 9.6 Expenditure on Inputs for the Business

Business inputs refer to the amount added in order to sell things at a profit (everything necessary to add value to a product). Table 9.5 displays the expenditure associated with running all businesses spent a month prior to the HBS interview. The highest monthly total reported cost of business inputs was 337,679,752,702 TZS spent on purchasing goods for resale. This was followed by the cost of raw materials amounting to 78,604,477,816 TZS. Expenditure on inputs is generally higher in urban areas as there are more businesses within urban areas.

**Table 9. 5: Total Amount in TZS spent for Business Inputs in the Last 12 Month by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
Electricity	1,817,345,951	4,424,601,036	6,241,946,987
Bank charges (not interest)	36,964,463	2,074,847,929	2,111,812,392
Car running costs	521,733,301	2,153,370,644	2,675,103,945
Tricycle running costs	178,900,426	146,624,846	325,525,271
Bajaji running costs	359,815,406	354,912,937	714,728,343
Fuel and Lubricants	759,229,478	2,997,131,230	3,756,360,708
Mobile phone (bills and top up cards)	2,409,393,074	3,671,983,606	6,081,376,680
Fixed phone bills	96,899,172	154,859,462	251,758,634
Postage	22,707,112	1,420,570,779	1,443,277,891
Rent for land buildings	888,650,778	5,586,445,576	6,475,096,354
Rent for equipment hire	96,547,860	242,422,921	338,970,781
Travel allowances paid to employee	1,616,388,001	289,864,260	1,906,252,261
Water charges	57,050,942	197,188,178	254,239,120
Sewerage charges	19,563,442	158,670,451	178,233,893
Repair & maintenance of equipment (spare parts, etc.)	558,343,693	941,171,761	1,499,515,454
Security	285,110,118	1,377,626,386	1,662,736,504
Tools and equipment	4,673,631,280	9,603,914,187	14,277,545,467
Packaging materials (bags, containers, etc.)	1,946,098,719	2,069,998,414	4,016,097,133
Brokerage, commissions	86,832,001	470,610,090	557,442,091
Legal expenses	198,559,220	461,729,349	660,288,569
Taxes including Trading fees & Licenses, etc.	2,070,274,428	4,052,053,720	6,122,328,148
Interest paid on a loan	1,086,205,427	1,155,920,910	2,242,126,337
Bad debts, donations, less recoveries	2,291,333,478	299,096,030	2,590,429,508
Advertising	2,424,539,594	2,448,222,246	4,872,761,840
Cost of raw materials	46,104,709,877	32,499,767,939	78,604,477,816
Cost of goods bought for resale	138,441,963,637	199,237,789,065	337,679,752,702
Cost of transportation	22,788,590,120	17,106,222,402	39,894,812,521
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>231,837,380,996</b>	<b>295,597,616,354</b>	<b>527,434,997,349</b>

### 9.7 Non wage income (Remittance and Assistance)

The 2014/15 HBS collected information for the individual nonwage income and remittance. Remittances and or Assistance is not a new phenomenon in the world, being a normal concomitant to migration and or relives which has always been a part of humanity, Table 9.6 shows that, an assistance from household or person within Zanzibar (TZS 6,429,179,188/=) is higher than assistance and remittance from Tanzania mainland (TZS 6,141,088,91/=) and from abroad (5,265,297,988/=). Rural areas received more money from other households or persons within Zanzibar as well as food assistance while urban areas obtain more remittance in cash and kind.

**Table 9. 6: Remittance and Assistance by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

<b>NON Wage Income</b>	<b>rural</b>	<b>urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
Money from other households or persons in Zanzibar	3,471,605,984	2,957,573,204	6,429,179,188
Money from other households or persons in Tanzania	2,385,960,211	3,755,128,700	6,141,088,911
Money from other households or persons abroad (remittances)	1,097,867,602	4,167,430,386	5,265,297,988
Assistance with tools from Zanzibar (ion, mobile, transportation etc)	488,217,649	551,653,095	1,039,870,744
Assistance with tools from Tanzania (ion, mobile, transportation etc)	96,840,562	103,768,112	200,608,674
Assistance with tools from abroad (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	170,533,294	755,880,984	926,414,278
Food assistance	1,863,777,912	1,380,198,849	3,243,976,761
Assistance with school uniform or shoes	539,944,499	283,075,786	823,020,285
Assistance with teaching aids, books etc	224,940,723	196,689,303	421,630,026
Assistance with bed nets	888,098,234	471,391,194	1,359,489,428
Exemption or waiver for school fees	45,722,228	28,624,561	74,346,789
Exemption or waiver for health expenses	113,276,414	34,910,871	148,187,285
Cash transfer program (Govt or NGO)	7,115,557	438,238,894	445,354,451
Compensation payment from transport insurance company	67,990,333	160,926,089	228,916,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,461,891,203</b>	<b>15,285,490,025</b>	<b>26,747,381,228</b>

### 9.8 Main Source of Business Income

A households' main source of business income can provide an indication of business performance and its contribution to a household's disposable income. Table 9.6 shows the distribution of businesses by the main source of income expressed both in absolute and percentage values. Overall, 586,893,267,581 TZS constituting 54.1 percent of the households in Zanzibar received income from sales of goods purchased for resale. Rural area has the highest proportion of households (75.9 percent) receiving business income from sales of goods for resale than urban areas (36.5 percent).

**Table 9. 7: Business Income received during Last 30 Days by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
Sale of Products mined/manufactured	72,613,415,653	82,590,893,291	155,204,308,944
Sale of goods purchased from others for resale	367,261,032,229	219,632,235,352	586,893,267,581
Construction work done	7,941,336,006	12,805,577,215	20,746,913,220
Receipts for services rendered	29,371,018,058	269,775,428,087	299,146,446,145
Rent from land	1,031,462,283	1,175,113,103	2,206,575,386
Rent from buildings	54,921,139	1,519,400,302	1,574,321,441
Hire out of equipment /tools	71,750,031	2,854,635,154	2,926,385,185
Dividends receivable	2,036,086,502	602,873,009	2,638,959,510
Income received as a gift, donation, gain in the sale of assets, remittances etc	291,608,854	1,240,278,963	1,531,887,817
Other income (specify)	3,313,525,732	9,156,135,819	12,469,661,551
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>483,986,156,487</b>	<b>601,352,570,294</b>	<b>1,085,338,726,780</b>
Sale of Products mined/manufactured	15.0	13.7	14.3
Sale of goods purchased from others for resale	75.9	36.5	54.1
Construction work done	1.6	2.1	1.9
Receipts for services rendered	6.1	44.9	27.6
Rent from land	0.2	0.2	0.2
Rent from buildings	0.0	0.3	0.1
Hire out of equipment /tools	0.0	0.5	0.3
Dividends receivable	0.4	0.1	0.2
Income received as a gift, donation, gain in the sale of assets, remittances etc	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other income (specify)	0.7	1.5	1.1
<b>Total Number of Household Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

### 9.9 Capital Investment in Business

Investment is the accumulation of newly produced products such as factories, houses, machinery and equipment. Table 9.7 reveals that, total expenditure investment of 6,199,548,549 TZS (40.1 percent) was used for construction of business premises which is the largest form of capital investment. This investment was highest (49.1 percent) in rural areas.

**Table 9. 8: Total Business Investment in TZS during Last Twelve Months by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
Purchase of premises (shop, office etc)	875,805,622	4,428,377,428	5,304,183,049
Expenditure of own construction of business premises	2,986,861,701	3,212,686,848	6,199,548,549
Expenditure on capital repairs	880,380,331	687,615,286	1,567,995,617
Expenditure on machinery and equipment	165,705,558	1,895,521	167,601,079
Expenditure on transportation equipment	1,186,235,913	1,063,388,627	2,249,624,540
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>6,094,989,125</b>	<b>9,393,963,710</b>	<b>15,488,952,835</b>
Purchase of premises (shop, office etc)	14.3	47.1	34.2
Expenditure of own construction of business premises	49.0	34.2	40
Expenditure on capital repairs	14.4	7.3	10.1
Expenditure on machinery and equipment	3.3	0.0	1.1
Expenditure on transportation equipment	19.0	11.3	14.5
<b>Total Number of Household Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

## 9.10 Other Non-Capital Business Expenditure

Expenditure land, buildings and other fixed assets were examined (Table 9.8). Most (76.0 percent) expenditure in the last twelve months had been in relation to purchasing land (19,687,100 TZS total amount spent). A further 3,921,800 TZS was spent on buildings.

**Table 9. 9: Total Amount in TZS spent on Business during Twelve Months prior to the survey, 2014/15 HBS**

Category of Expenditure	Rural	Urban	Total
Land	11,322,600	8,364,500	19,687,100
Buildings	2,859,800	1,062,000	3,921,800
Other structures	165,000	240,000	405,000
Other machinery, equipment	1,110,000	450,000	1,560,000
Expenditure on transport	50,000	270,000	320,000
<b>Total Amount</b>	<b>15,507,400</b>	<b>10,386,500</b>	<b>25,893,900</b>
Land	73.0	80.5	76.0
Buildings	18.4	10.2	15.1
Other structures	1.1	2.3	1.6
Other machinery, equipment	7.2	4.3	6.0
Expenditure on transport	0.3	2.6	1.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 9.11 Business Registration, Tax Payment and Record Keeping

The law requires any business of any size in Zanzibar prior to operation, to obtain a business license/registration, a process which aims to ensure a proposed business adheres to country law and regulations including paying tax. It is difficult for the government to collect taxes from unregistered businesses. The results (Table 9.9) show that 85.3 percent of businesses in Zanzibar are not registered. There is only very slight difference between rural and urban areas.

**Table 9. 10: Percentage of Businesses and Registration Status by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Registered	14.2	13.3	13.7
Not registered	84.8	85.6	85.3
Not stated	0.9	1.1	1.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

Table 9.10 shows that a very small percentage of businesses are paying any sort of tax. Only 5.0 percent of businesses pay VAT and a similar percentage for PAYE (4.8 percent). Almost three quarters of all businesses don't pay any taxes (74.6 percent). Rural and urban differences are small.

**Table 9. 11: Percentage of Businesses by Paying Type of Tax, 2014/15 HBS**

Type of Tax	Rural	Urban	Total
Value Added Tax (VAT)	4.3	5.5	5.0
Pay as you earn (PAYE)	4.4	5.2	4.8
Income tax	8.7	9.7	9.2
Other types of taxes	11.5	12.2	11.8
Not paying any taxes	75.6	73.8	74.6
<b>Total Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

Table 9.11 shows that 71.1 percent of businesses in Zanzibar do not keep business records. The incidence of not keeping records is higher in rural areas (76.4 percent) than urban (66.9 percent).

**Table 9. 12: Percentage of Businesses and Status of Record Keeping by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Keeping records	22.9	32.6	28.3
Not keeping records	76.4	66.9	71.1
Not stated	0.7	0.5	0.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Businesses</b>	<b>48,338</b>	<b>60,389</b>	<b>108,727</b>

### 9.12 Employment Status: Household and Non-Household Members

An examination of the employment status of household members working in the business (Table 9.12) shows that, most household members were employed as working proprietors (97.6 percent) with virtually no difference between rural and urban areas. In terms of non-household members the distribution was different with the majority of household members being paid casual employees (50.3 percent) followed by paid regular employees (35.0 percent).

**Table 9. 13: Employment Status of Household and Non Household Members by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Employment Status	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Household members</b>			
Working proprietors	96.3	98.3	97.6
Paid regular employees	1.0	0.2	0.5
Paid casual employees	0.8	0.0	0.1
Unpaid family member	1.9	1.4	1.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>14,610</b>	<b>28,715</b>	<b>43,325</b>
<b>Non Household members</b>			
Working proprietors	13.0	6.6	9.6
Paid regular employees	17.0	50.8	35.0
Paid casual employees	60.4	41.4	50.3
Unpaid workers	9.6	1.2	5.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>10,640</b>

Table 9.13 shows that, for non-household members employed in the business, the majority of workers are men. The prevalence of male employees among casual workers is particularly high (93.2 percent).

**Table 9. 14 Non-Household Members Working in the Household Business by Sex, Employment Status and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid regular	86.8	13.2	100	81.9	18.1	100	83.0	17.0	100
Paid casual	92.9	7.1	100	93.5	6.5	100	93.2	6.8	100

### 9.13 Payment to Non Household Employees, Cash and In-Kind

An average of TZS 214,052 per month was paid to non-household members working in the household business as regular employees (Table 9.14). Casual workers received slightly less a month (TZS 196,740).

The pay difference between regular employee payments in rural and urban areas is quite sticking, but for casual workers there is virtually no difference depending on area. The difference in remuneration is greater between regular or casual workers than those paid in cash or in-kind.

**Table 9. 15: Mean Monthly Payment (TZS) to Non-Household Member Employees by Employment Status and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Employment Status	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Cash</b>			
Paid regular employee	88,319	251,707	214,052
Paid casual worker	201,715	190,330	196,740
<b>Total</b>	<b>175186</b>	<b>225183</b>	<b>204138</b>
<b>In kind</b>			
Paid regular employee	80,239	198,470	188,192
Paid casual worker	163,725	128,344	145,884
<b>Total</b>	<b>155850</b>	<b>164681</b>	<b>161648</b>

#### 9.14 Non Salary Sources of Income at the Individual Level

In HBS 2014/15 each household member (aged five years and above) was asked about sources of non-salary income over the last 12 months. The income recorded included both cash and respondents estimated in kind amounts. The main sources of income were loans, money from other people in Zanzibar and items given by people in Zanzibar (mobiles phones, iron for building, items for transportation etc). The mean average monthly income from each source is also shown in Table 9.15.



Table 9. 16: Mean Average Income in Last Month by Area, 2014/15 HBS

Source of Income	Rural	Urban	Total	Individuals
Earnings or food from a cash for work or food work program	145,251	240,548	178,265	64,957
Income from rent of residential premises abroad	43,357	616,155	511,478	2,787
Income from rent of residential premises in Zanzibar	0	1,134,086	1,134,086	200
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc.abroad	367,861	263,043	321,407	381
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc. in Zanzibar	0	35,776	35,776	222
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc. Tanzania Mainland	37,009	204,193	112,168	2,481
Money from other households or persons in Zanzibar	68,187	109,062	81,498	86,884
Money from other households or persons in Tanzania Mainland	101,442	200,948	145,498	42,207
Money from other households or persons abroad (remittances)	169,575	337,718	279,858	18,814
Assistance with items from Zanzibar (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	57,843	148,605	88,043	561,931
Assistance with items from Tanzania Mainland (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	49,874	64,702	56,582	3,545
Assistance with items from abroad (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	64,354	213,037	149,469	6,198
Food assistance	39,435	88,393	51,593	62,876
Assistance with school uniform or shoes	8,122	17,746	9,984	82,430
Assistance with teaching aids, books etc.	16,202	28,941	20,389	20,680
Assistance with bed nets	11,550	12,015	11,707	116,125
A loan	57,843	148,605	88,043	561,931
Exemption or waiver for school fees	15,317	43,468	20,405	3,644
Exemption or waiver for health expenses	15,178	71,117	18,630	7,954
Cash transfer program (Government or NGO)	44,988	329,580	299,327	1,488
Compensation from car insurance company	153,380	155,116	154,596	1,481
Earnings or food from a cash for work or food work program	3.8	4.1	3.9	
Income from rent of residential premises abroad	0.0	0.4	0.2	
Income from rent of residential premises in Zanzibar	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc. abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc. in Zanzibar	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc. in Tanzania Mainland	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Money from other households or persons in Zanzibar	5.3	5.2	5.3	
Money from other households or persons in Tanzania Mainland	2.1	3.4	2.6	
Money from other households or persons abroad (remittances)	0.6	2.3	1.1	
Assistance with items from Zanzibar (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	34.0	34.2	34.1	
Assistance with items from Tanzania Mainland (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	0.2	0.3	0.2	
Assistance with items from abroad (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	0.2	0.6	0.4	
Food assistance	4.3	2.9	3.8	
Assistance with school uniform or shoes	6.0	2.9	5.0	
Assistance with teaching aids, books etc.	1.3	1.2	1.3	
Assistance with bed nets	7.0	7.2	7.0	
A loan	34.0	34.2	34.1	
Exemption or waiver for school fees	0.3	0.1	0.2	
Exemption or waiver for health expenses	0.7	0.1	0.5	
Cash transfer program (Government or NGO)	0.0	0.2	0.1	
Compensation from car insurance company	0.0	0.2	0.1	
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

## CHAPTER TEN: TRIPS FOR BUSINESS AND RECREATION

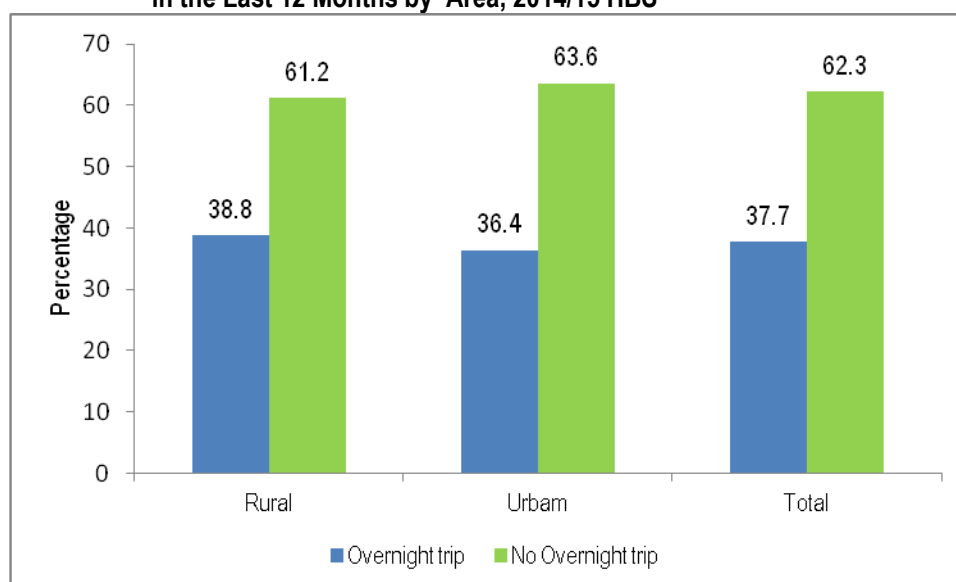
### 10.1 Introduction

For the first time in the Zanzibar Household Budget Survey, a series of questions were dedicated to issues around trips for business and recreation. Zanzibar as a developing country aims to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction. This can be assisted by implementing sound macroeconomic reforms which include a conducive investment environment to attract both domestic and international investment. Visible achievement has been made in the tourism sector where increased investment in accommodation and visits to historical sites and other tourist attractions have been registered. With this regard it was found important for to consider tourism is one of the important component. Two types of tourism included in this chapter are domestic tourism (within Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland) and International.

### 10.2 Taking at last one trip overnight in the last 12 months

The results from Figure 10.1 shows that, Overall 37.7 percent of households in HBS 2014/15 had made at least one overnight trip in the last twelve months. Such trips were slightly more common in households living in rural areas (38.8 percent) compared to those living in urban areas (36.4 percent). If households had made multiple trips in the last twelve months they were asked about the **most recent**.

**Figure 10. 1: Percentage of Households who had Taken At Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months by Area, 2014/15 HBS**



Households in Kusini were the most likely (65.5 percent) to take trips, followed by households in Kaskazini A (52.6 percent). Households in Micheweni were the least likely (26.7 percent) to take trips ( Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10. 2: Percentage of Households who had Taken At Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months by District, 2014/15 HBS**

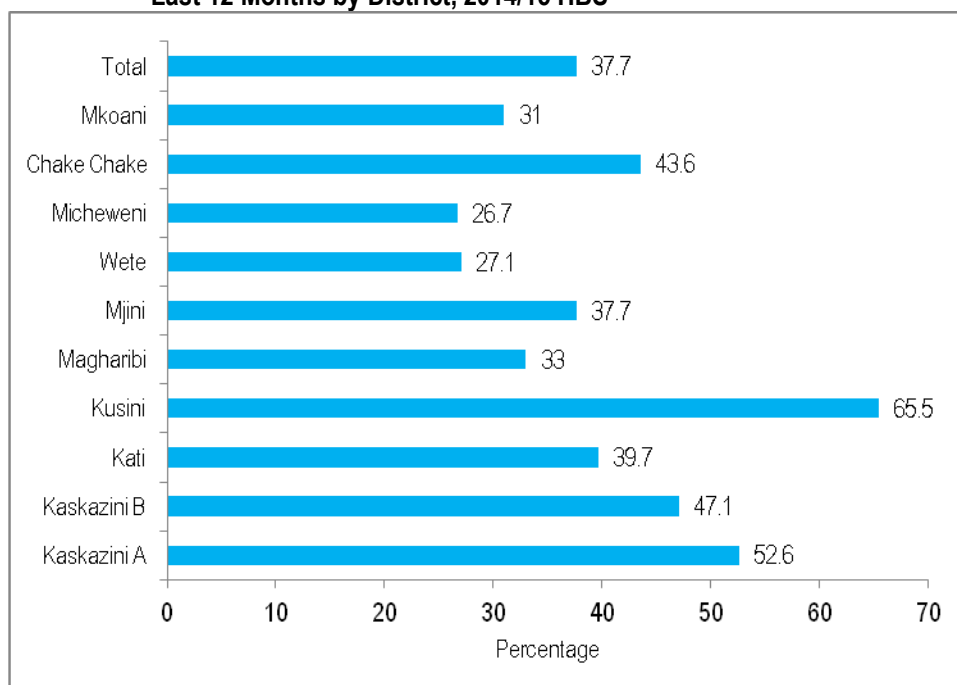
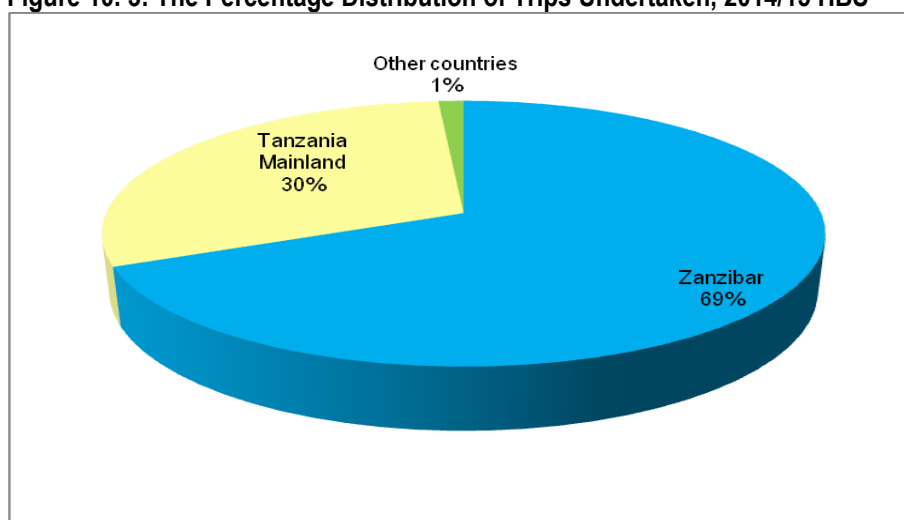


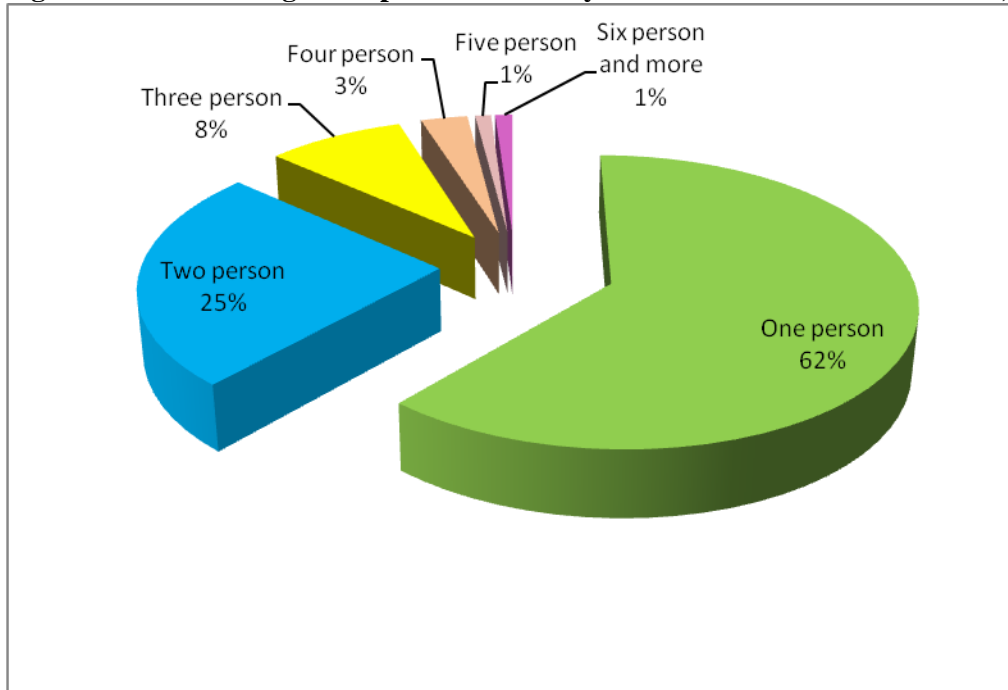
Figure 10.3 shows that, about 69 percent of the trips were undertaken within Zanzibar while 30 percent of the trips were undertaken in Tanzania Mainland. Only one percent of the trips were undertaken outside of Tanzania.

**Figure 10. 3: The Percentage Distribution of Trips Undertaken, 2014/15 HBS**



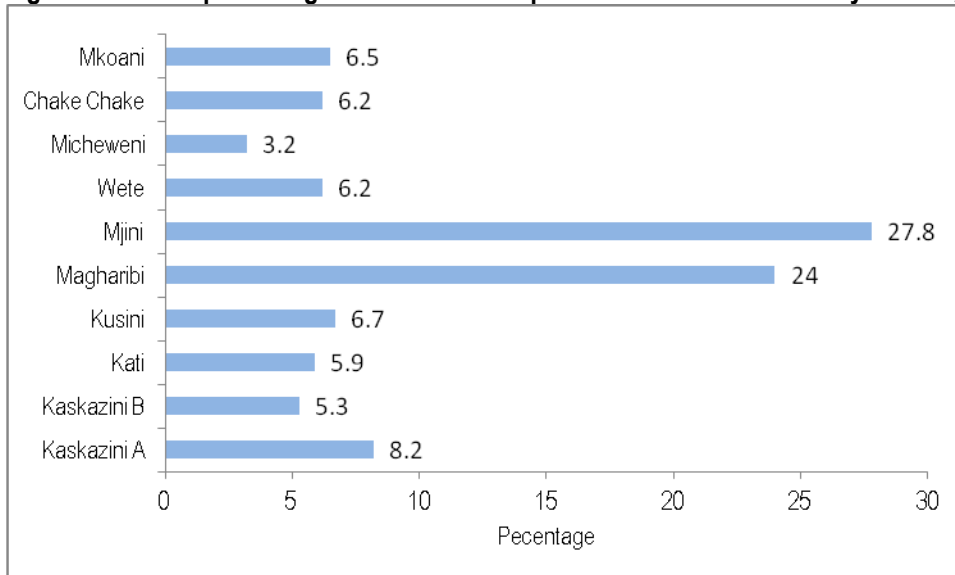
Nearly two thirds of these trips (61.6 percent) were undertaken by one person in the household, 24.9 percent of trips by two people, a further 12.4 percent by three to five people and the remaining 1.1 percent trips were undertaken by six or more people in the household.

**Figure 10. 4: Percentage of trips undertaken by number of Household members, 2014/15 HBS**

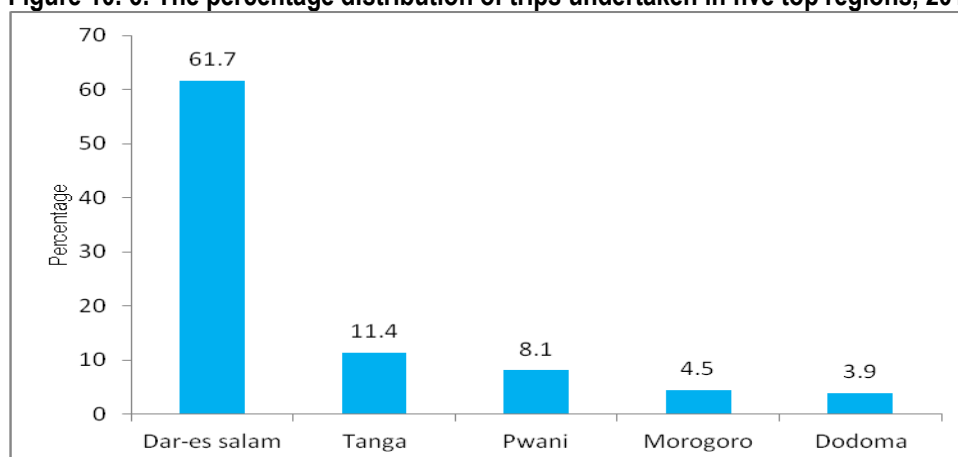


Among the trips that were undertaken by households within Zanzibar, majority of them (27.8 percent) were to Mjini district while only few (3.2 percent) undertaken to Micheweni district (Figure 10.5).

**Figure 10. 5: The percentage distribution of trips undertaken in Zanzibar by District, 2014/15 HBS**



Among the trips that were undertaken by households to five top region in Tanzania Mainland, mostly (61.7 percent) were to Dar es Salaam district while only few (3.9 percent) undertaken to Dodoma district (Figure 10.6).

**Figure 10. 6: The percentage distribution of trips undertaken in five top regions, 2014/15 HBS**

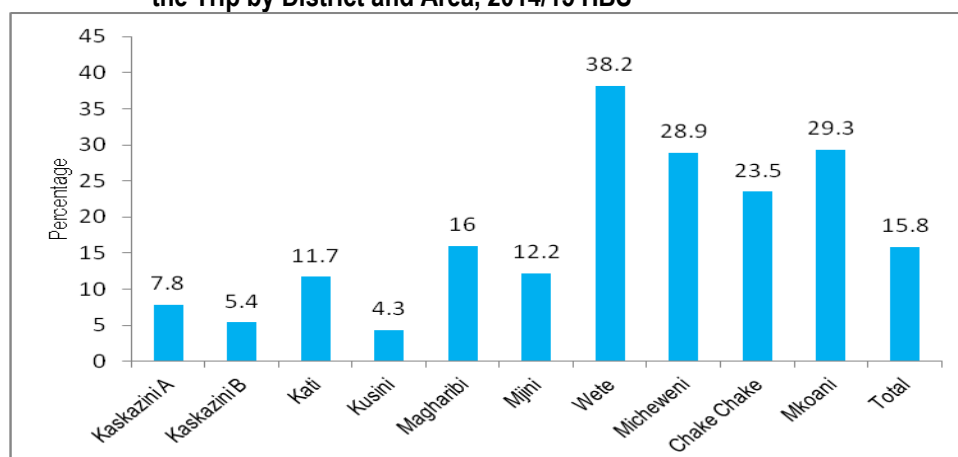
### 10.3 Number of Nights Spent on a Trip

Households were asked about the number of days they spent on a trip, the results from Table 10.1 reveal that most households (24 percent) spent 4 to 7 days on a trip followed by 21 percent that spent 2 to 3 days on a trip and 17.0 percent of households spent 15 to 30 days on trip. Fewer households (10.3 percent) spent a month or more on trips. The average number of nights spent on the trip was 15.8 nights (Table 10.2).

**Table 10.1: Percentage of Households by Number of Nights Spent on the Trip and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Length of Trip	Rural	Urban	Total
1 day	19.7	11.3	16.2
2 to 3 days	23.9	17.8	21.4
4 to 7 days	20.3	29.9	24.3
8 to 14 days	9.0	13.4	10.8
15 to 30 days	15.0	19.8	17.0
A month or more	12.1	7.8	10.3

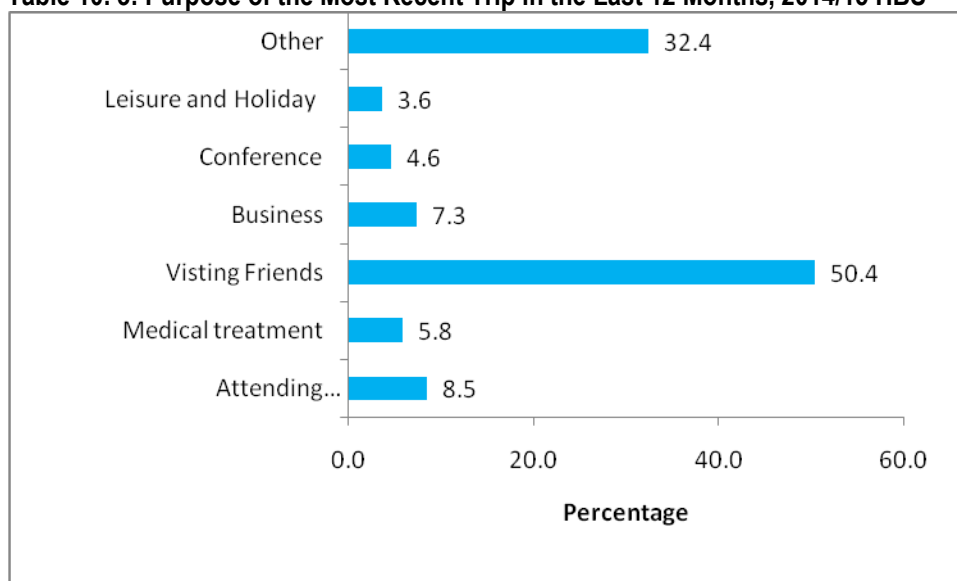
Households in Wete are the most likely to spend nights on a trip (38.2 percent) while the households from Kusini (4.3 percent) are the least likely to spend nights on a trip.

**Table 10. 2: Percentage of Households by Mean Number of Nights Spent on the Trip by District and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

## 10.4 Purpose of the Trip

One of every two household stated that, travel to visit friends (50.4 percent ) was the main reason of their trip. The second reason mentioned was attending funeral or wedding (8.5 percent) and 7.3 percent mentioned that the reason for the trip was Business. Only 3.6 percent of the households travelled for leisure and holiday.

**Table 10. 3: Purpose of the Most Recent Trip in the Last 12 Months, 2014/15 HBS**



When asked about the main activities during the trip (again respondents were allowed to mention up to three activities) the ranking is as follows:

1. Visiting friends (68.2 percent)
2. Doing business (16.1 percent)
3. Caring for the sick (6.8 percent)
4. Beach tourism (3.3 percent)
5. Culture/historical tourism (3.0 percent)
6. Hunting (2.1 percent)
7. National Park safari (1.9 percent)



*Playing Mancala, Pemba*

The main means of transport used to make the most recent trip was 54.7 percent used ferry or boat, 35.8 percent used public transport, 4.6 percent used their own car and 2.3 percent used air transport.

In terms of the type of place respondents stayed for the trip by far the majority (85.2 percent) stayed in private homes, 3.7 percent stayed in Hotels, 3.6 percent stayed in Guest houses and 2.7 percent stayed in hostels.



*Malindi Ferry Terminal, Stone Town, Zanzibar*

## 10.5 Expenditure on Personal and Business trips

The household were more likely to spend on accommodation during the personal trip within Zanzibar than other item. The household spent 53,227 Tanzania Shillings for accommodation in the last twelve months. However, in the business trip within Zanzibar, household were more likely to spend on shopping which involve the purchasing of goods for business. They spent TZS 342,502 for shopping. In case of personal and business trip outside Zanzibar, almost the same trend was observed.

**Table 10. 4: Expenditure (TZS) for all Trips in the Last 12 Months, 2014/15 HBS**

	Rural	Urban	Total
<b>Personal trips within Zanzibar</b>			
Food and drinks	14,687	13,465	14,243
Accommodation	71,575	24,514	53,227
Transport	20,776	36,102	26,088
Shopping	42,482	21,251	35,083
Recreational	18,435	13,922	16,731
Other	9,208	9,598	9,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,502</b>	<b>28,492</b>	<b>24,604</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>62,131</b>	<b>33,591</b>	<b>95,722</b>
<b>Business trips within Zanzibar</b>			
Food and drinks	60,221	104,454	81,445
Accommodation	69,034	50,216	54,643
Transport	42,291	49,103	46,124
Shopping	150,353	464,864	342,502
Recreational	0	30,000	30,000
Other	20,000	0	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,953</b>	<b>155,044</b>	<b>115,475</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>8,072</b>	<b>9,898</b>	<b>17,970</b>
<b>Personal trips outside Zanzibar</b>			
Food and drinks	30,187	36,942	34,100
Accommodation	119,397	159,070	147,425
Shopping	38,267	77,539	63,675
Recreational	105,055	22,725	47,783
Other	39,245	500,000	97,576
Transport to and from Zanzibar	81,054	163,203	136,007
Transport while outside Zanzibar	63,622	53,911	57,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,256</b>	<b>98,825</b>	<b>84,620</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>16,452</b>	<b>29,378</b>	<b>45,830</b>
<b>Business trips outside Zanzibar</b>			
Food and drinks	28,173	42,214	36,166
Accommodation	210,478	58,719	123,059
Shopping	989,088	3,478,973	2,452,071
Recreational	0	20,000	20,000
Other	10,000	100,000	40,101
Transport to and from Zanzibar	89,902	162,575	130,102
Transport while outside Zanzibar	30,896	57,926	45,783
<b>Total</b>	<b>237,308</b>	<b>771,103</b>	<b>539,312</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>8,557</b>	<b>15,125</b>

For trips outside of Zanzibar, which as shown above were mainly to Dar es Salaam, the highest expenditure on personal trips was related to accommodation and to travelling to and from Zanzibar, which as mentioned previously was mainly taken on ferry or boat. In relation to business trips outside of Zanzibar, by far the largest expenditure is once again for shopping (the purchase of raw materials, items to sell etc.). The average expenditure on accommodation is lower than for personal trips as perhaps business people are more likely to build up connections that allow them to stay within the homes of family/friends. Costs for transportation for business trips are also lower than for personal trips.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN: FOOD SECURITY

### 11.1 Introduction

The level of food security in a household can act as a proxy for poverty. A number of new questions were added to HBS 2014/15 to examine this important issue in more depth.

### 11.2 Main Source of Household Meals

Table 11.1 shows that the majority (61.6 percent) of households purchase their food. Almost third obtain food through a mixture of purchasing and growing their own. Very few households rely only on their own production (3.8 percent). Urban household were more likely (88.3 percent) to purchase their food than rural (41.2 percent). Growing food for household consumption is more prevalent in rural areas (4.0 percent) than urban (3.4 percent).

**Table 11.1: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Household Meals by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Source	Rural	Urban	Total
Purchased	41.2	88.3	61.6
Own cultivated food	4.0	3.4	3.8
Purchased and own cultivated food	51.4	6.7	32.1
Other	3.0	1.1	2.2
Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>262,295</b>

The table 11.2 shows that, majority of household in Magharibi and Mjini buy their food (89.3 percent and 88.8 percent) while the households in Micheweni were least likely to purchase their food. In contrast, Micheweni household were the most likely (78.1 percent) in purchasing and cultivating their own food.

**Table 11.2: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Household Meal by District, HBS 2014/15**

District	Purchased	Own cultivated	Purchased and own cultivated	Other	Not stated	Total
Kaskazini A	57.7	3.0	34.3	5.1	0.0	100
Kaskazini B	35.3	4.7	54.9	5.0	0.0	100
Kati	51.8	4.7	40.6	2.7	0.3	100
Kusini	48.2	2.8	45.7	3.3	0.0	100
Magharibi	89.3	3.9	6.1	0.7	0.1	100
Mjini	88.8	4.0	5.3	1.5	0.4	100
Wete	42.1	4.7	47.8	1.9	3.5	100
Micheweni	17.7	2.1	78.1	1.9	0.3	100
Chake Chake	46.3	2.4	72.3	2.2	0.0	100
Mkoani	20.8	4.7	72.3	2.2	0.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>



### 11.3 Usual Number of Meals Eaten

The proportion of the household that consume three or more meals in a day has been steadily increased to 70.7 percent in 2014/15 from 56.5 percent in 2004/05. However, the proportion of households consuming two meals has been decreasing to 28.4 percent in 2014/15 from 41.8 percent in 2004/05. There is no significant difference between 2009/10 and 2014/15 for the households that consume one meal in a day.

Household in urban area were more likely (86.4 percent) to have three or more meals in a day than rural (58.9 percent). In contrast, household in rural area were more likely (40.3 percent) to have two meals in a day than urban (12.7 percent).

**Table 11. 3: Percentage of Households and Usual Number of Meals Consumed a Day by Area, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

Number of meals	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
1	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5
2	53.6	42.9	40.3	21.5	18.1	12.7	41.8	32.6	28.4
3+	44.3	55.7	58.9	77.6	80.9	86.4	56.5	66.2	70.7
Not stated	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>120,626</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>70,053</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>190,679</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

The results from table 11.4 show that, almost seven of every ten households (69 percent) had complete meals in the last 30 days. Only three of every ten households had a fewer meals than usual in the last 30 days. The number of day that households had incomplete food ranges between one to 30 days. Generally, the proportion of household that had complete meals in a day slightly increased to 69 percent in 2014/15 from 67.6 percent in 2009/10

**Table 11.4: Percentage of Households That Had Fewer Meals Than Usual in the Last 30 Days by Number of Days and Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS**

Number of Days	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
None	56.2	59.9	83.6	80.8	67.6	69.0
1-7	32.9	27.2	13.7	14.4	24.9	21.7
8-14	8.7	6.5	2.5	1.8	6.1	4.5
15-21	1.6	4.0	0.3	1.3	1.1	2.8
22-30	0.6	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.6
Not stated	n.a	0.4	n.a	0.4	n.a	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>136,059</b>	<b>148,754</b>	<b>96,452</b>	<b>113,541</b>	<b>232,511</b>	<b>262,295</b>

More than half of the households in Kaskazini A and B (53.1 and 54.2 percent) reported to have a fewer a meals than usual in the last 30 days while Mjini was the least likely to report having a fewer meals than usual in the last 30 day (Table 11.5).

**Table 11.5: Percentage of Households That Had Fewer Meals Than Usual in the Last 30 Days by Number of Days and District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	0 days	1-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	Not stated	Total
Kaskazini A	46.9	36.5	8.8	5.2	2.6	0.0	100
Kaskazini B	45.8	33.0	8.8	7.1	5.3	0.0	100
Kati	59.8	26.6	8.1	4.0	1.2	0.3	100
Kusini	65.2	30.9	2.2	.6	1.0	0.0	100
Magharibi	77.7	20.6	.9	.3	.4	0.1	100
Mjini	82.9	12.0	2.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	100
Wete	74.2	9.9	5.8	5.3	1.3	3.5	100
Micheweni	63.3	24.7	3.2	3.7	4.9	0.3	100
Chake Chake	65.8	15.8	11.4	6.0	.9	0.2	100
Mkoani	70.2	20.8	4.1	3.3	1.6	0.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>

## 11.4 Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) Scale

In HBS 2014/15 a new series of nine questions were asked to create a **Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) Scale**. The categorization scheme is designed to ensure that a household's set of responses to nine questions (see Table 11.6) places them in one of four categories or given a score from 0 to 27

**Table 11.6: Percentage of Households and Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) items by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

In the past 30 days....		Rural	Urban	Total
1. Did your household worry that it would not have enough food?				
	Yes	39.9	18.8	30.8
	No	60.1	81.2	69.2
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
2. Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources?				
	Yes	48.2	21.4	36.6
	No	51.8	78.6	63.4
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
3. Did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources?				
	Yes	45.4	21.1	34.9
	No	54.6	78.9	65.1
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
4. Did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food?				
	Yes	46.9	19.3	35.0
	No	53.1	80.7	65.0
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
5. Did you or any household member have to eat a smaller meal than you felt you needed because there was not enough food?				
	Yes	35.7	12.8	25.8
	No	64.3	87.2	74.2
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
6. In the past four weeks, did you or any household member have to eat fewer meals in a day because there was not enough food?				
	Yes	36.8	11.1	25.7
	No	63.2	88.9	74.3
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
7. Was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your household because of lack of resources to get food?				
	Yes	11.3	6.1	9.1
	No	88.7	93.7	90.9
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
8. Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food?				
	Yes	9.5	4.4	7.3
	No	90.5	95.6	92.7
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
9. Did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?				
	Yes	4.4	2.6	3.7
	No	95.5	97.4	96.3
	<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>		<b>148,163</b>	<b>113,052</b>	<b>261,215</b>

Table 11.6 shows that the largest complaints arose in relation to not being able to eat the type of food they would prefer. Over a third of households (36.6 percent) reported having to eat some foods that they really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food. Further, 34.9 percent of households stated that they were not able to eat the kinds of foods they preferred because of a lack of resources. The most severe measure of food security - whether any household member went a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food - was reported by only 3.6 percent of households. There are large differences between urban and rural areas with rural areas experiencing more food insecurity.

Depending on the answers given to the nine items in Table 11.6 a Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) Scale Score was created in which 0 = No food insecurity and 27 = Complete food insecurity. The scores by area and district can be seen in Table 11.7. Emphasising the point made above, the food security situation in rural areas is quite a lot worse than urban areas. In terms of districts, Kaskazini A & B both have high scores in addition to Micheweni.

**Table 11.7: Mean Average Household Food Insecurity Access (HFIA) Scale Score by Area and District, 2014/15 HBS**

	Mean Score	Total Households
<b>Area</b>		
Rural	5.5	148,163
Urban	2.2	113,052
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>261,215</b>
<b>District</b>		
Kaskazini A	7.0	26,766
Kaskazini B	7.9	16,048
Kati	5.6	17,917
Kusini	3.1	9,116
Magharibi	2.0	77,781
Mjini	2.1	36,470
Wete	4.0	20,429
Micheweni	6.1	19,928
Chake Chake	5.7	17,701
Mkoani	4.7	19,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>261,215</b>

*On the HFIA scale 0 = No food insecurity, 27 complete food insecurity*

Similar results were found in the recent Tanzania National Nutrition Survey, 2014. In that survey results are only available at the regional level but it can be seen in Table 11.8 that Unguja North (Kaskazini A& B) have high values for stunting and being underweight for children.

**Table 11.8: Results from the Tanzania National Nutrition Survey, 2014**

Region	Stunting in children 0-59 months	Malnutrition in children 0-59 months	Underweight children 0-59 months
Unguja North	30.4	6.7	16.7
Unguja South	24.6	7.5	15.1
Town West	20.6	6.3	10.2
Pemba North	24.5	7.3	16.7
Pemba South	28.2	6.7	18.1

Source: Tanzania National Nutrition Survey, 2014

As well as creating a score from 0 to 27, the answers to the nine items were categorised in a four point scale:

1. **Food secure household:** experiences none of the food insecurity (access) conditions, or just experiences worry, but rarely.
2. **Mildly food insecure household:** worries about not having enough food sometimes or often, and/or is unable to eat preferred foods, and/or eats a more monotonous diet than desired and/or some foods considered undesirable, but only rarely. But it does not cut back on quantity nor experience any of three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating).
3. **Moderately food insecure household:** sacrifices quality more frequently, by eating a monotonous diet or undesirable foods sometimes or often, and/or has started to cut back on quantity by reducing the size of meals or number of meals, rarely or sometimes. But it does not experience any of the three most severe conditions.
4. **Severely food insecure household:** has graduated to cutting back on meal size or number of meals often, and/or experiences any of the three most severe conditions (running out of food, going to bed hungry, or going a whole day and night without eating), even as infrequently as rarely. In other words, any household that experiences one of these three conditions even once in the last four weeks (30 days) is considered severely food insecure

The results in Table 9 show that just over half (51.4) percent of households are food secure, while at the other end of the scale 14.6 percent of households are severely food insecure.

**Table 11.9: Percentage of Households and Level of Food Security by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Severity Level	Rural	Urban	Total
Food secure	37.6	69.6	51.4
Mildly food insecure	6.4	5.5	6.0
Moderately food insecure	36.7	16.6	28.0
Severely food insecure	19.3	8.4	14.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>148,163</b>	<b>113,052</b>	<b>261,215</b>

As a check to ensure the 27 point score and the four categories are showing the same trend, Table 11.10 shows that the average HFIA score for food secure households is 0, while for the severely food insecure the score is 13.0. This suggests consistency in the two measures.

**Table 11.10: Mean Average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale Score (0 to 27), 2014/15 HBS**

Severity Level	Mean Score	Total Households
Food secure	0	134,296
Mildly food insecure	2.6	15,739
Moderately food insecure	7.3	73,106
Severely food insecure	13.0	38,074
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>261,215</b>

\* On the HFIA scale 0 = No food insecurity, 27 complete food insecurity

## 11.5 Mean number of days a week types of products consumed

Finally for this chapter, households were asked the number of days they had consumed certain types of products. This list was expanded quite substantially for the 2014/15 HBS. The results in Table 11.11 correspond to previous results in Chapter 6 that highlight that rice, coconuts and fish and the main products consumed on a regular basis.

**Table 11.11: Average Mean Number of Days Consuming Type of Food in the Preceding Week by Area, 2004/05 and 2014/15 HBS**

Product	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Rice	n.a	4.8	4.7	n.a	4.9	5.1	n.a	4.8	4.9
Maize four	n.a	n.a	1.2	n.a	n.a	1.2	n.a	n.a	1.2
Wheat products (bread)	n.a	n.a	3.6	n.a	n.a	5.1	n.a	n.a	4.2
Millet	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.4	n.a	n.a	0.3
Bulrush millet	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0
Cassava			1.6			1			1.3
Sweet potato	n.a	0.4	0.3	n.a	0.3	0.3	n.a	0.4	0.3
Yam	n.a	n.a	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.2
Potato	n.a	n.a	1.4	n.a	n.a	3	n.a	n.a	2.1
Green banana	n.a	n.a	0.7	n.a	n.a	0.7	n.a	n.a	0.7
Legumes	1.4	1.5	n.a	1.7	1.7	n.a	1.5	1.6	n.a
Beans	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	n.a	1.5	n.a	n.a	1.2
Cowpeas	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.2
Pigeon peas	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.2
Coconut	n.a	n.a	4.7	n.a	n.a	4.3	n.a	n.a	4.5
Groundnut	n.a	n.a	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.2
Vegetables	n.a	1.5	1	n.a	1.6	1.6	n.a	1.6	1.2
Fruit	n.a	1.9	n.a	n.a	1.9	n.a	n.a	1.9	n.a
Ripe bananas	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.3
Orange	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.3
Mango	n.a	n.a	0.7	n.a	n.a	0.7	n.a	n.a	0.7
Pawpaw	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.3
Other fruits	n.a	n.a	0.4	n.a	n.a	0.6	n.a	n.a	0.5
Meat	0.3	0.4	n.a	0.9	0.9	n.a	0.5	0.6	n.a
Chicken	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.4	n.a	n.a	0.3
Beef	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	1	n.a	n.a	0.6
Goat	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0
Duck	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0
Fish	4.5	4.5	2.7	4.6	4.5	3.1	4.6	4.5	2.9
Sardines	n.a	n.a	2.2	n.a	n.a	2.2	n.a	n.a	2.2
Octopus	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	1.7	n.a	n.a	1.2
Squid	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0
Milk	0.5	0.5	n.a	1.1	1	n.a	0.7	0.7	n.a
Fresh milk	n.a	n.a	0.3	n.a	n.a	0.8	n.a	n.a	0.5
Goat Milk	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0	n.a	n.a	0
Oil	n.a	1.8	n.a	n.a	2.7	n.a	n.a	2.2	n.a
Cooking oil	n.a	n.a	1.2	n.a	n.a	2.6	n.a	n.a	1.8
Butter, margarine	n.a	n.a	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.5	n.a	n.a	0.3
Eggs	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3

## ANNEX A1: SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING

The sampling frame for the 2014/15 HBS is based on the data and cartography from the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (PHC 2012), but a few months prior to final completion of the database. The population and number of household information in this report are slightly different than those appearing in the NBS/OCGS Census Database. The total population living in private households for Zanzibar based on the final version of the PHC 2012 was 1,285,427 compared to 1,281,759 in the data used for the HBS 2014/15 sample frame, this is only a small difference and the numbers in the sampling and weighting spreadsheet relate to the figures in the sample frame. The final weights reflect the updated listing that was conducted in each sample enumeration area (EA).

**Table A. 1: Population in Sample Frame (based on PHC 2012)  
by District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Population	Percent
Kaskazini A	102,221	8.0
Kaskazini B	79,956	6.2
Kati	74,227	5.8
Kusini	37,452	2.9
Magharibi	366,212	17.1
Mjini	219,357	28.6
Wete	106,544	8.3
Micheweni	102,598	8.0
Chake Chake	96,503	7.5
Mkoani	96,689	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,281,759</b>	<b>100</b>

A stratified multi-stage sample design was used for this survey. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage are the enumeration areas (EAs), which are small operational areas defined on maps for the 2012 Census enumeration. The EAs had an average of 84 households each (81 for rural EAs and 90 for urban EAs), which was an effective size for conducting a new listing of households. There were a total of 2,956 EAs in the 2012 Tanzania Census frame for Zanzibar (1702 rural EAs and 1254 urban EAs).

**Table A. 2 : Distribution of EAs and Households in Sample Frame  
by District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Number of EAs	Number of households
Kaskazini A	302	20,454
Kaskazini B	143	16,059
Kati	212	16,578
Kusini	129	9,008
Magharibi	749	70,765
Mjini	486	41,653
Wete	262	20,039
Micheweni	219	19,214
Chake Chake	221	17,546
Mkoani	233	18,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>249,377</b>

Table A2 shows the distribution of the total number of EAs and households in the sample frame for Zanzibar by district. Zanzibar is divided administratively into ten districts, identified in Table 1. Each district is further divided into wards. For the 2012 Census the wards were classified by type of residence as urban, rural or mixed and all the EAs within a ward were assigned the same classification. For HBS the EAs in mixed wards (code 3) were given rural or urban codes. EAs with codes of 300 or above were assigned to the urban category (as they are part of small towns) and the remaining assigned to the rural category. Table A1 shows the population by district based on the 2012 Tanzania Census. It can be seen that the largest district was

Magharibi with 28.6 percent of the population, and the smallest district was Kusini with 2.9 percent of the population.

Table A3 presents the average number of households per EA and the average number of people per household (household size) in the sample frame by district and area. It can be seen that the average number of households was slightly higher for the urban EAs (89) than for the rural EAs (80). The average household size was 5.1 at the national level and with only a slight difference between rural and urban areas.

**Table A. 3: Average Number of Households per EA and Average Household Size in Sample Frame by District and Area, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	HHs/EA	Average HH	HHs/EA	Average HH	HHs/EA	Average HH
Kaskazini A	67.3	5.0	71.7	4.6	67.7	5.0
Kaskazini B	112.3	4.9	111.8	4.9	112.3	4.9
Kati	77.7	4.4	105.2	4.3	78.2	4.4
Kusini	69.4	4.2	72.5	4.0	69.8	4.1
Magharibi	93.1	4.7	95.0	5.3	94.5	5.1
Mjini	n.a	n.a	85.7	5.2	85.7	5.2
Wete	70.1	5.2	98.4	5.4	76.5	5.3
Micheweni	88.1	5.3	82.9	5.5	87.7	5.3
Chake Chake	79.4	5.4	79.3	5.5	79.4	5.5
Mkoani	77.0	5.3	81.7	5.2	77.5	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>

In order to investigate the variability of the EAs by size, Table A4 shows the distribution of the EAs for different ranges of the number of households by district and area. This table also shows the standard deviation of the number of households by EA, which is a measure of the variability in size. It can be seen that the standard deviation is relatively small and is similar for both rural and urban EAs. Most of the EAs were within the range of 60 to 79 households. The maximum number of households in an EA was 252 for the rural stratum and 275 for the urban stratum. The minimum size of an EA was 9 for the rural areas and 5 for urban EAs and there were only 26 EAs with less than 30 households in the entire frame. Given the selection of the sample EAs systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS) within each stratum, such small EAs had a very small probability of selection.

**Table A. 4: Distribution of EAs in Sample Frame by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Number of Households	Rural	Urban	Total
1-29 households	26	6	32
30-59 households	404	180	584
60-79 households	490	341	831
80-99 households	397	332	729
100-119 households	230	210	440
120-149 households	112	126	238
150-199 households	35	51	86
200 + households	8	8	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>1702</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>2956</b>
<i>Mean</i>	80.5	89.6	84.4
<i>Minimum</i>	9.0	5.0	5.0
<i>Maximum</i>	252	275	275
<i>Std. Dev.</i>	30.1	31.2	30.9

Given that the EAs had been recently prepared for the Census, the sample frame was fairly fresh, and Table A4 shows that there was very little variability in size between EAs. Also there was not a great difference between the distribution in rural and urban areas.



Following the selection of the sample EAs at the first sampling stage, a new listing of households was conducted in each sample EA. As shown in Table A4, the average size of each EA was 84 households which meant that a thorough, good quality listing could easily take place over one to two days.

At the second sampling stage households were selected from the listing for each sample EA. The units of analysis for the 2014/15 Zanzibar HBS were private households and the persons in these households. The sample frame excluded group quarters such as prisons, military barracks and hospitals.

### **Stratification of the Sampling Frame for the 2014/15 HBS**

In order to increase the efficiency of the sample design for 2014/15 Zanzibar HBS, it was important to divide the sampling frame of EAs into strata that were as homogeneous as possible. The first stage sample selection was carried out independently within each explicit stratum. The strata needed to be consistent with the geographic disaggregation to be used in the survey tables. This sample design is based on the **ten districts as geographic domains**.

### **Sample Size and Allocation for 2014/15 HBS**

The sample size for a particular survey is determined by the accuracy required for the survey estimates for each domain, as well as by the resource and operational constraints. The accuracy of the survey results depends on both the sampling error, which can be measured through variance estimation, and the non-sampling error, which can only partially be measured through re-interview or validation studies. The sampling error is inversely proportional to the square root of the sample size. On the other hand, the non-sampling error may increase with the sample size, since it is more difficult to control the quality of a larger operation. It is therefore important that the overall sample size be manageable for quality and operational control purposes. The sample size also depends on cost considerations and logistical issues related to the organization of the teams of enumerators and the workload for the data collection each month.

An important aspect of the sample design that will affect the sample size and level of precision is the number of households to be selected in each sample EA at the second sampling stage, since this determines the statistical efficiency of the sample design, measured by the design effect. The design effect depends on the intraclass correlation coefficient, a measure of the similarity between the households within a cluster for a particular variable, as well as the average number of households selected in each cluster. The design effect is generally higher for estimates of socio economic characteristics such as household income and expenditures. For this reason in most countries the number of sample households per cluster for socio economic household surveys such as the HBS is generally between 8 and 15. **In the case of the 2014/15 Zanzibar HBS, the number of households selected per EA was 12.** In the previous HBS (2009/10) the issued sample size was similar (4,296 households). However, previously there had been 179 EAs (compared to 380 now), with 24 households per EA. This design improvement should increase the accuracy of the results.

Table A5 presents the sample size and allocation of the 2014/15 HBS, a total of 380 sample EAs and 4,560 households.



Table A. 5: Number of Sample EAs for the 2014/15 HBS by District.

District	Population	Rural	Urban	Number of Sample EAs	Number of households/EA <sup>4</sup>
Kaskazini A	102,221	28	4	32	12
Kaskazini B	79,956	23	2	25	12
Kati	74,227	24	1	25	12
Kusini	37,452	21	4	25	12
Magharibi	366,212	24	66	90	12
Mjini	219,357	-	60	60	12
Wete	106,544	23	9	32	12
Micheweni	102,598	29	2	31	12
Chake Chake	96,503	22	8	30	12
Mkoani	96,689	26	4	30	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,281,759</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>380</b>	

### Sample Selection Procedures

The sample selection methodology for the 2014/15 HBS was based on a stratified two-stage sample design. The procedures used for each sampling stage are described separately here.

#### First Stage Selection of Sample EAs

At the first sampling stage the sample EAs for the 2014/15 HBS were selected within each stratum systematically with PPS from the ordered list of EAs in the sampling frame. The measure of size for each EA is based on the total number of households identified in the sampling frame of EAs from the 2012 Tanzania Census. The EAs within each stratum were ordered geographically by ward and EA codes, providing implicit geographic stratification of the sampling frame. This procedure ensures a proportional allocation of the sample by ward within each district. Within each stratum the following first stage sample selection procedures were used:

- (1) Cumulate the measures of size (number of households) down the ordered list of EAs within the stratum. The final cumulated measure of size will be the total number of households in the frame for the stratum ( $M_h$ ).
- (2) To obtain the sampling interval for stratum  $h$  ( $I_h$ ), divide  $M_h$  by the total number of EAs to be selected in stratum  $h$  ( $n_h$ ):  $I_h = M_h/n_h$ .
- (3) Select a random number ( $R_h$ ) between 0 and  $I_h$ . The sample EAs in stratum  $h$  will be identified by the following selection numbers:

$$S_{hi} = R_h + [I_h \times (i - 1)], \text{ rounded up,}$$

where  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$

The  $i$ -th selected EA is the one with a cumulated measure of size closest to  $S_{hi}$  but not less than  $S_{hi}$ .

Once the 380 EAs had been selected, the next task was to find the relevant map from the Cartography Department. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA one week prior to the commencement

<sup>4</sup> An additional four replacement households were available to use in the case of refusals

of 2014/15 HBS data collection in that EA in order to select the sample households. Supervisors verified the boundaries of the sample EA in order to ensure good coverage of the listed households.

Table A6 shows that in the, almost two-year period between the PHC 2012 and the HBS 2014/15 listing the overall number of households in Zanzibar had increased by 5 percent. This seems to be reasonable. The differences shown in Table A6 reflect the quality of the enumeration in the Census and the HBS listing, as well as the actual growth of the population. The difference shown in Table A6 for Kaskazini A is exceptionally high. A probable reason for this is that during the PHC 2012 some people in this district boycotted the Census (protesting the absence of a question capturing religious affiliation), and so those figures were probably an under-estimate.

**Table A. 6: Average percentage difference in number of households in sample frame (August 2012)**

District	Rural EAs	Urban EAs	Total
Kaskazini A	31.1%	28.6%	30.9%
Kaskazini B	0.3%	-4.4%	-0.1%
Kati	8.1%	16.2%	8.4%
Kusini	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%
Magharibi	12.3%	9.2%	10.0%
Mjini	-	12.1%	12.1%
Wete	14.0%	-15.8%	5.6%
Micheweni	5.2%	-14.1%	4.0%
Chake Chake	-2.2%	9.9%	1.1%
Mkoani	5.3%	6.9%	5.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>

Table A7 shows that the average number of private households listed in each EA. Table A4 showed that the average was 84 from the sample frame, but for the listing the average EA size increased to 97. A certain amount of increase was expected given that the sample EAs were selected with PPS within each stratum. However, this increase is also evidence that the listing appears to be reliable.

**Table A. 7: Distribution of EAs in the Listing by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Number of Households	Rural	Urban	Total
1-29 households	1	4	5
30-59 households	33	14	47
60-79 households	45	35	80
80-99 households	52	45	97
100-119 households	45	24	69
120-149 households	29	23	52
150-199 households	10	12	22
200 + households	5	3	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>380</b>
<i>Mean</i>	96.0	98.3	97.0
<i>Minimum</i>	29	24	24
<i>Maximum</i>	251	287	287
<i>Std. Dev.</i>	37.5	40.2	38.6

## Second Stage Selection of Sample Households within a Sample EA

For the Zanzibar Household Budget Survey main survey a sample of 12 households was selected from the Listing Form, using systematic random sampling.

The households selected from the Listing Form were used for different three different purposes:

- The main HBS survey (12 households interviewed over 12 months)
- Control Group 1 who only did the diary for 14 days (2 households over the 12 months)
- Control Group 2 who did the National Panel Survey consumption recall questions instead of the diary

An example of the table used to identify the 16 households for each EA is shown on in Table A8.

The **first column in the table had a sequential list of numbers beginning with 17 that corresponds to the total number of households listed in the EA**. If a sample EA has 16 or less households, all households will be selected for the survey.

Using the table the supervisor went down the first column until they found the row corresponding to the total number of households listed in the EA. Each row shows 16 numbers and these are the households that should be selected and the serial numbers circled on the listing sheet in order to identify the 16 selected households.

For example, if in an EA the total number of households was 30. In the table the supervisor went down the first column until they found row 30. Then they would select the households 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 from the Listing Form. Therefore in this example:

- The twelve households 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28 and 29 would do the main survey
- The two households 8 and 26 would be in Control Group 1 (diary for 14 days)
- The two households 20 and 30 would be in Control Group 2 (NPS recall questions)

A second random systematic selection of four replacement households is identified in the last four columns. These households should be kept in reserve as possible replacements for the main survey in case it is not possible to interview the original sample households (replacements were not used for the two Control Groups).

Table A. 8: Part of the Household Selection Table for 2014/15 HBS

Number of households on the Listing Form	Main Household 1	Main Household 2	Main Household 3	Control Group 1, Household 1	Main Household 4	Main Household 5	Main Household 6	Control Group 2, Household 1	Main Household 7	Main Household 8	Main Household 9	Control Group 1, Household 2	Main Household 10	Main Household 11	Main Household 12	Control Group 2, Household 2	Replacement households for main survey only. Replacements should not be used for Control Groups			
17	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1			
18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	17	15	18		
19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17	16	18	19	
20	2	3	4	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	1	5	6	14
21	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	16	17	18	19	21	1	11	14	19
22	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	15	16	17	18	20	21	22	2	11	14	22
23	2	3	5	7	8	9	12	13	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	23	1	10	11	22
24	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	19	22	23	1	8	16	21
25	2	5	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	23	24	25	1	3	9	22
26	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	13	15	18	19	21	22	24	9	12	16	23
27	2	3	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	20	21	22	24	25	27	1	4	12	26
28	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	19	23	24	25	26	27	28	2	4	18	22
29	6	7	9	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	19	20	23	26	28	29	3	5	21	27
30	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	20	21	22	24	26	27	28	29	30	2	7	11	25

## Weighting Procedures

In order for the sample estimates from the 2014/15 HBS to be representative of the population, it was necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. The basic weight for each sample household was equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage).

The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample EA so that the corresponding overall probability and corresponding weight could be calculated.

The overall probability of selection for sample households in the 2014/15 HBS can be expressed as follows:

$$P_{hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}},$$

where:

$p_{hi}$  = probability of selection for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$n_h$  = number of sample EAs selected in stratum h for the 2014/15 HBS

$M_h$  = total number of households in the sampling frame of EAs for stratum h

$M_{hi}$  = total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$m_{hi}$  = number of sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$M'_{hi}$  = total number of households listed in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

The two components of this probability of selection correspond to the individual sampling stages.

The basic sampling weight, or expansion factor, is calculated as the inverse of this probability of selection. Based on the previous expression for the probability, the weight can be simplified as follows:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h \times M'_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hi}},$$

where:

$W_{hi}$  = basic weight for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

These weights vary within each stratum based on the difference between the number of households listed in each sample EA and the corresponding number from the sampling frame.

## Weighting to take account of Non Response

It was also important to adjust the weights to take into account the non-interviews in each sample EA. The

$$W'_{hi} = W_{hi} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{m''_{hi}},$$

final weight ( $W'_{hi}$ ) for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h can be expressed as follows: where:

$m'_{hi}$  = total number of valid (occupied) sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h,

$m''_{hi}$  = total number of sample households with completed interviews in the i-th sample EA in stratum h, including replacements

Following the listing and data collection for the HBS the total number of households listed in each sample EA and the final number of household interviews completed, including replacements were added to this file. Original sample households which could not be interviewed were replaced from the reserve sample of households for each EA.

By the end of the data collection 4,555 households were successfully interviewed for the survey out of the sample size of 4,560 original households. The completed interviews included 154 replacement households. All these 154 households were replaced because of refusals. The listing form had included only occupied private homes and non-interview for other reasons did not occur. The distribution of the final sample EAs enumerated and sample households interviewed by replacement status is presented in Table A9.

**Table A. 9: Final Distribution of Completed Household Interviews for 2014/2015 HBS by District**

District	Total	Original	Percent	Replacement	Percent
Kaskazini A	383	371	96.8	12	3.2
Kaskazini B	299	290	96.7	9	3.3
Kati	300	295	98.3	5	1.7
Kusini	300	290	96.6	10	3.4
Magharibi	1080	1038	96.1	42	3.9
Mjini	719	673	93.6	46	6.4
Wete	383	374	97.6	9	2.4
Micheweni	372	363	97.5	9	2.5
Chake Chake	359	350	97.4	9	2.6
Mkoani	360	357	99.1	3	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>4,401</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>3.4</b>

## Final Response Rate

The final household response rate is in reference to the **original households selected**. A total of 4,401 original sample households (out of 4,560) were interviewed, so the **final household response rate was 96.5**.

## Final Population Derived from the Weights

When the POPWEIGHT is applied to the data the final population the final population figure is **1,457,025**. Based on the fact that the annual population growth rate for Zanzibar is 2.8% Table A10 indicates that this figure is reliable.

**Table A. 10: Population in Private Households Increase based on Annual Growth Rate of 2.8percent**

		Population Projection
Year 1	August 2012 sample frame	1,281,759
Year 2	2013	1,356,101
Year 3	2014	1,434,754
Year 4	October 2015 HBS ends	<b>1,457,025 HBS weight</b>
Year 4	By end of year	1,506,491

## Annex A2: Method note on differences in sample design between 2009/10 and 2014/15

Due to improvements in sample design<sup>5</sup> and the fact that the sample was based on a much newer frame (Census 2012) the HBS 2014/15 data contains a larger urban population. The 2014/15 sample is very close to the 2012 Census distribution (see Tables A2.1 & A2.2) and the 2004/05 HBS, based the 2002 Census frame, also has a consistent distribution.

**Table A2.1: Percentage of Rural and Urban Population for three HBS**

District	2004/05		2009/10		2014/15	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini A	93.0	7.0	100.0	0.0	89.8	11.2
Kaskazini B	90.9	9.1	100.0	0.0	90.9	9.1
Kati	93.8	6.3	100.0	0.0	95.2	4.8
Kusini	75.0	25.0	85.0	15.0	85.3	26.3
Magharibi	50.0	50.0	44.4	55.6	26.7	73.3
Mjini	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wete	59.7	40.3	43.8	56.2	78.6	21.4
Micheweni	80.0	20.0	87.5	12.5	94.2	5.8
Chake Chake	52.6	47.4	52.9	47.1	71.8	28.2
Mkoani	63.5	36.5	77.8	22.2	86.9	13.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>43.6</b>

**Table A2. 2: Percentage of Rural and Urban Population for two Censuses**

District	2002 Census		2012 Census	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini A	98.9	1.1	88.5	11.5
Kaskazini B	97.3	2.7	94.5	5.5
Kati	98.5	1.5	97.5	2.5
Kusini	87.8	1.2	86.7	13.3
Magharibi	38.3	61.7	24.9	75.1
Mjini	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Wete	75.5	24.5	70.5	29.5
Micheweni	93.3	6.7	92.8	7.2
Chake Chake	76.8	23.2	71.5	28.5
Mkoani	86.8	13.2	88.2	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>

On the other hand, there is definitely a bias in the weighted urban/rural distribution of the 2009/10 HBS. Although in the 2002 Census frame the districts Kaskazini A, Kaskazini B and Kati have a relatively small population in the urban stratum, no urban sample was selected for these districts. At the national level the HBS 2009/10 shows 29.1% urban population, compared to 39.2% in the 2002 Census and 46.3% in the most recent Census.

This bias justified an adjustment of the weights for the 2009/10 survey and these new weights were used when adjusting the 2009/10 poverty statistics to match the new methodology used to create the consumption aggregate as the results were going to change in any case (i.e. the results in Chapter 7). A few instances of

<sup>5</sup> HBS 2009/10 sample introduced an additional strata based on a subjective assessment of whether the household was low, middle or high income. This may have introduced bias.



where the bias in the 2009/10 urban/rural distribution seems to have created unexpected trends can be found in the report and where this is suspected a note can be found. However the adjustment weight was not used for any other 2009/10 data otherwise this would change all results in the previous final report.

## **Annex A3: Creating the Consumption Aggregate and Estimating the Poverty Lines**

### **A3.1. Calculating the Consumption Aggregate**

The Zanzibar poverty estimates are based on aggregate household consumption as the key welfare indicator. As in many other parts of sub-Saharan Africa, consumption is considered a more reliable indicator of welfare than income. First, consumption is typically less fluctuating than income and gives a better and steadier picture of long-term welfare. Second, individuals feel more comfortable answering questions related to consumption than to income. Third, income measurement in countries with a large agricultural or informal sector is often highly inaccurate. The consumption aggregate captures both food, and non-food consumption.

### **A3.2 Food Consumption**

Food consumption is based on the food transactions recorded in the 28-day diary (Form V) of the HBS 2014/15. The food consumption aggregate captures food consumed by household members during the day, including consumption from purchases and own-production (section B1) and food consumed outside the household (section B3). Households recorded all food consumed either the total amount paid (in the cases of purchases) or an estimate of the monetary value in TZS<sup>6</sup> (for own produced food and gifts received). Total food consumption sums both actual expenses and estimated monetary values. Food consumption includes the following COICOP categories and consists of 199 different items<sup>7</sup>.

- 1 Bread and cereals
- 2 Meat
- 3 Fish
- 4 Milk, cheese and eggs
- 5 Oils and fats
- 6 Fruit
- 7 Vegetables
- 8 Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery
- 9 Food products not elsewhere classified
- 10 Coffee, tea and cocoa
- 11 Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices

### **A3.3 Non-food Consumption**

The non-food consumption aggregate of the HBS 2014/15 captures expenditures on the following goods and services:

<sup>6</sup> Estimates of the value of own produced goods and gifts were made by the respondents and so have the risk of being over or under-estimated. Interviewers were trained to double check estimates that seemed unrealistic.

<sup>7</sup>Alcoholic beverages, as usual, were categorised as non-food.

- 2 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
- 3 Clothing and footwear
- 4 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
- 5 Furnishings, household equipment, maintenance of the house
- 6 Health
- 7 Transport
- 8 Communication
- 9 Recreation and culture
- 10 Education
- 11 Restaurants and hotels
- 12 Miscellaneous goods and services

The recall periods of these items in Form II are 12 months, 3 months or 1 month, based on the assumed frequency of purchase. All spending on non-food goods and services is converted to monthly expenditure. The majority of non-food consumption (unweighted) is based on the non-food recall module (Form II). However, a limited set of small non-food items (matches, washing powder etc.) captured in the diary were added.

#### **A3.4: Exclusions from the Consumption Aggregate**

The consumption aggregate **excludes housing related expenditures, neither actual rent or imputed rental values for home owners**. There is a small housing rental market in Zanzibar. In towns only 12.6 percent of the HBS 2014/15 households reported renting their accommodation. While in villages the rental market is virtually non-existent with only 1.4 percent of HBS households reporting renting their home. Therefore it was decided not to impute a value for rent as the final consumption amount would not realistically reflect an actual amount in money terms that could be used for consumption by households as, by and large, there is no rental market in Zanzibar.

The consumption aggregate also excludes **use values for large durable items** but it does include the purchasing values of a fairly large number of smaller, semi-durable goods.<sup>8</sup> It would be possible to ask questions on HBS to capture the change in the value of the asset over time plus the opportunity cost. However the Zanzibar 2014/15 HBS was not designed to capture annual flow-of-value of assets as it was felt it would over-burden respondents.

Finally, **household level investments** from Section 10 of Form II (purchase of houses, apartments, garages, payments for hiring labour for own construction, expenditures on ceremonies such as weddings, funerals, business expenditures etc.) were also excluded.

#### **A3.5: Normalising consumption for differences in household composition**

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<sup>8</sup> The distinction between durables, semi-durables and non-durable items is based on UNStats.un.org official COICOP classification in which ND=Non-Durable, SD=Semi Durable and D=Durable.

On HBS consumption is not captured at the individual level, only household and as households differ in size and composition a simple comparisons of consumption between households can be misleading. Household consumption can be divided by household size to reflect per-capita consumption, however this doesn't take into account the composition effects as consumption levels may depend on the presence of children, women and elderly.

To measure the effects of different consumption needs by different household members depending on age and gender the data is converted into *adult equivalent* (AE) using the sum of adult equivalent measure of each household member. To normalise total household consumption for differences in household size and composition and to adjust for differences in consumption needs between children and adults the following equivalence scale is used:

**Table A3.1: Coefficients for Adult Equivalent Scale**

Age (years)	Male		Female
0-2		0.40	
3-4		0.48	
5-6		0.56	
7-8		0.64	
9-10		0.76	
11-12	0.80		0.88
13-14	1.00		1.00
15-18	1.20		1.00
19-59	1.00		0.88
60+	0.88		0.72

### A3.6: Normalising consumption for number of days in the household during last 28 days

An adjusted adult equivalent measure was estimated to take into consideration the number of consumption days in the survey month in which the particular member was present in the household. More precisely, the adult equivalent measure was weighted by the ratio of days of presence in the household over 28, which is the number of days for which the diary was filled. For example if the member was present for only 14 days out of 28 during the survey, then the adult equivalent measure of that member was multiplied by 14/28 or by 0.5.

$$\text{AEQ\_adjusted\_ind} = \text{AEQ} * \text{Number of presence days} / 28.$$

The final adult equivalent consumption of the household was then estimated as follows:

$$\text{Consumption\_adult\_equivalent} = \text{food consumption} / \text{AEQ\_adjusted\_hh} + \text{Non-food consumption} / \text{AEQ\_hh}$$

### A3.7: Normalising Consumption for Differences in Cost of Living

Individuals living in different locations and surveyed during different periods may pay different prices for similar goods. When comparing standard of living across locations and time period using a consumption based measure of welfare, such differences in cost-of-living need to be taken into account. Using nominal consumption that does not take into account spatial and temporal price variation may lead to underestimation of poverty in the areas where the prices are higher as well as to overestimation of poverty in areas where the prices are lower. A similar logic is valid for temporal differences.

Therefore the consumption aggregate is adjusted for variation in the prices of food across **regional and rural-urban locations and the survey quarter**. The prices are based on reported quantities and total value of purchased goods in the HBS 2014/15. The constructed indices reflect the cost of consumption basket relative to the national median prices during the survey period.

**Table A3. 2: Spatial and Temporal Price Indices across Region, Area and Survey Quarter, 2014/15 HBS**

Region	Area	Q1 10-12.2014	Q2 01-03.2015	Q3 04-06.2015	Q4 07-09.2015
Kaskazini Unguja	Rural	0.95	0.95	0.97	1.01
	Urban	0.95	0.93	0.96	1.01
Kusini Unguja	Rural	0.96	0.94	0.99	1.03
	Urban	0.90	0.92	0.93	0.96
Mjini Magharibi	Rural	0.99	0.96	0.98	1.00
	Urban	0.99	0.98	0.99	1.02
Kaskazini Pemba	Rural	0.96	0.97	0.97	0.99
	Urban	0.98	0.97	1.00	1.02
Kusini Pemba	Rural	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.06
	Urban	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.05

To deflate nominal consumption OCGS uses the Fisher ideal index. Fisher price indices do a better job than Laspeyres or Paasche price indices at capturing differences in consumption patterns across domains as a consequence of differences in relative prices. They also avoid overstating or understating the true inflation (as it would be the case with Laspeyres and Paasche respectively). Separate food and non-food fisher price indices are estimated by the five regions and rural/urban and quarter (a period of three consecutive months) according to the following formula:

$$F_i = \sqrt{L_i P_i}$$

Where  $i$  is a combination of stratum and quarter,  $L$  refers to a Laspeyres price index and  $P$  refers to a Paasche price index. The Laspeyres and Paasche price indices are defined as:

$$L_i = \sum_{k=1}^n w_{0k} \left( \frac{p_{ik}}{p_{0k}} \right)$$

$$P_i = \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n w_{ik} \left( \frac{p_{ik}}{p_{0k}} \right)^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

Where  $w_{0k}$  is the average household budget share of item  $k$  in the country,  $w_{ik}$  is the average household budget share of item  $k$  in stratum and quarter  $i$ ,  $p_{0k}$  is the national median price of item  $k$  and  $p_{ik}$  is the median price of item  $k$  in stratum and quarter  $i$ .

It should be noted that all prices that feed into the deflators are computed as unit values (value/quantity) from the HBS 2014/15 diary. The HBS food diary has six different measurement units for food items<sup>9</sup> – gram, kilogram, millilitre, litre, piece and unit. Prices are based on the most frequent unit for each item (with grams being converted to kg and ml being converted to litre).<sup>10</sup>

### A3.8: Setting the Poverty Lines

The HBS 2014/15 poverty lines are based on a food basket concept and are anchored in nutrition. The HBS 2014/15 food poverty line (TZS. 38,070 per adult per month) is based on the cost of a food basket that delivers 2,200 calories per adult per day. 2,200 calories is the amount of dietary energy per adult equivalent that is considered adequate to meet the energy needs for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out light physical activity (FAO). Consumed quantities are converted into calories using the OCGS calorie conversion factors<sup>11</sup> and valued at national median prices (the same as the reference for the Fisher deflators).<sup>12</sup>

The cost of buying 2,200 calories is derived from the food consumption patterns prevailing in a reference population. The choice of the reference population for the minimum food basket is a normative judgment in the construction of a poverty line and guided by the expectation that it:

- corresponds approximately to the population of households near the poverty line
- reflects food consumption that is near the poverty line
- reflects a minimum food basket that is not too poor and not overly rich.

The food basket of this group is designed to capture the food consumption patterns for a relevant, relatively low-income population, specifically **for HBS 2014/15 analysis the second, third, fourth and fifth population deciles of the per Adult Equivalent Consumption were used as the reference population for setting up the Minimum Food Basket. Error! Reference source not found.**<sup>1</sup> illustrates the composition of the cost of food consumed by the reference population based on 199 main food items including non-alcoholic beverages for achieving 2,200 calories a day per adult. These 199 items constitute 99.5% of all food consumption of the reference population.

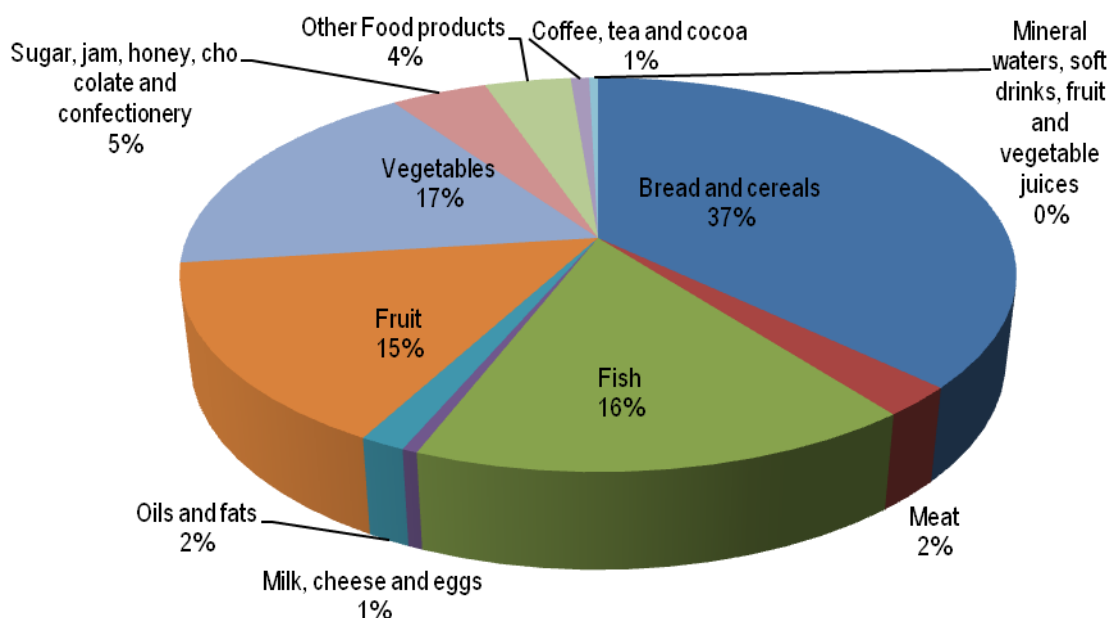
<sup>9</sup> The diary includes “metre” and “pair” but these measures were never used.

<sup>10</sup> If the household consumed the food item in a unit that does not have a metric conversion to the most frequent unit (e.g. piece to kg) the respective price is not used for the computation of the deflator. For most items the most frequent unit is kg or litre, but there are some exceptions (e.g. eggs overwhelmingly being consumed in units).

<sup>11</sup> See SPSS file Calories.sps.

<sup>12</sup> As in the context of the Fisher price deflator, only transactions in the most frequent unit are used for the computation of median prices and to derive the budget shares.

Figure A3. 1: Composition of the Food Poverty Line (share of cost)



An examination reveals that the main food items in the basket are rice, coconut and fish. **Error! Reference source not found..2** illustrates the composition of the 2,200 calorie food basket based on the share of calories.

Figure A3. 2: Composition of Food 2,200 Kcal minimum food basket (share of calories)

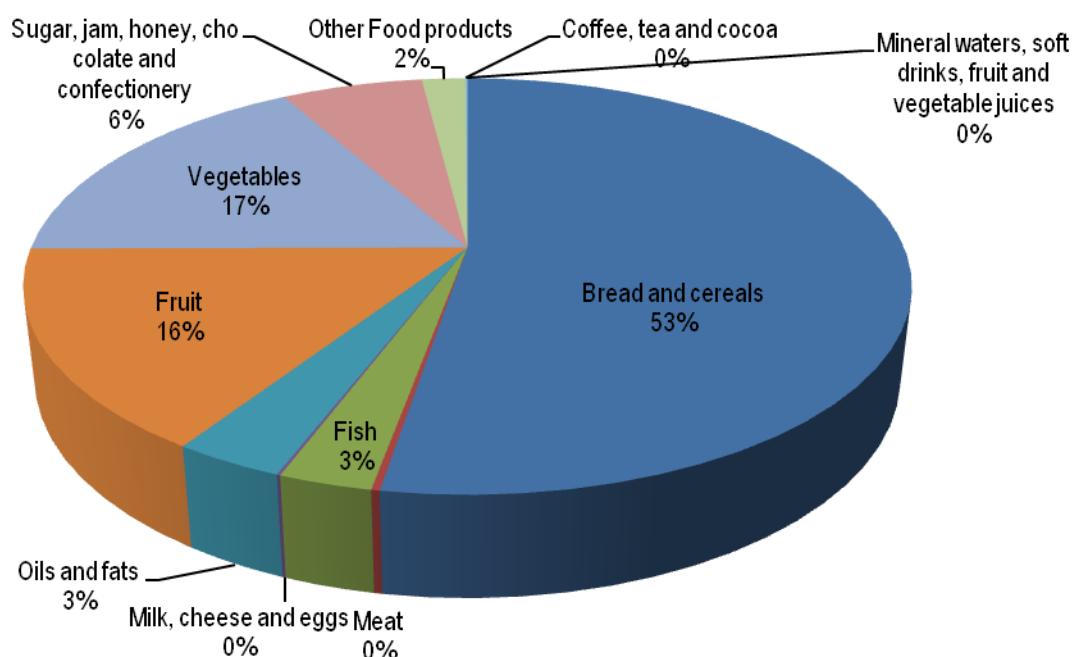


Figure A3.2 clearly shows that over half (53.0 percent) of the calories in the consumption basket of the reference population (deciles 2-5) were obtained from so called “cheap calorie” food items such as rice, bread and other cereals. It can also be observed that the share of fish and meat by cost is higher than their share by caloric value, a reflection of the fact that fish and meat are “expensive calorie” food products.

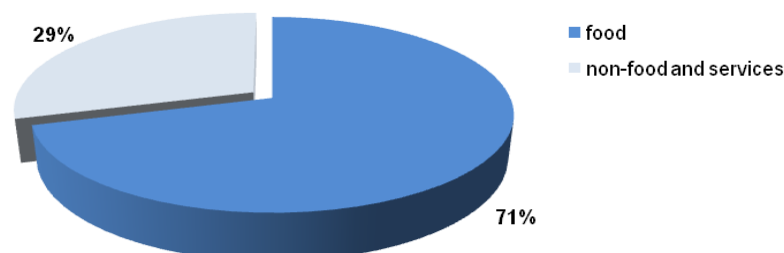
The estimated food poverty line is simply 2,200 times the cost of one kilocalorie for a reference population. The cost of the food basket was estimated at **TZS 38,071 per adult per month**.

Having set the food poverty line, the next step is to estimate an allowance for basic non-food goods to obtain the total poverty line. The lower bound method for estimation has been used, firstly selecting a reference group of households whose **total consumption per adult equivalent is close to the food poverty line**. The *share* of total consumption that goes to food consumption is calculated for this reference group. This share is the 'allowance' for non-food consumption that is added to the value of the food poverty line to get the complete poverty line as follows:

$$\text{Total Basic Needs Poverty Line} = \frac{\text{Food Poverty Line}}{1 - \text{Share of non food}} = \frac{\text{Food Poverty Line}}{\text{Share of food}}$$

The share of food for this reference group is **71.3%**. The value of total basic needs poverty line is estimated by dividing the value of food poverty line TZS 38,071 by food share 0.713. The value of the basic needs monthly poverty line is **TZS 53,377 per adult equivalent per month**.

**Figure A3. 3: Composition of the Basic Need Poverty Line, 2014/15 HBS**



**Box 1: What is methodologically different in HBS 2014/15 and HBS 2009/10 poverty estimates?**

- The HBS 2014/15 questionnaire used close ended questions in Form II for non-food expenditure to improve the reporting of non-food items.
- The HBS 2014/15 questionnaire used food consumption in the diary in addition to food purchases in order to get more accurate data on *actual household food consumption*.
- Estimates are based on a consumption aggregate which excludes explicit and imputed housing rents, housing maintenance cost, expenditures on durable goods and ceremonies.
- Spatial and Temporal price deflators were derived from survey data while in previous methodology official CPI was used for temporal deflation.

**A3.9: Re-estimating the Poverty Lines for 2009/10**

For re-estimation of 2009/10 poverty lines the Fisher index was calculated using 2009/10 and 2014/15 consumption data from HBS. The values of Fisher price indices were estimated at **1.501 for food and 1.531**

**For total index** respectively. To update the poverty lines for 2009/10, the 2014/15 poverty lines were divided by respective Fisher indices. The food poverty line of 2014/15 was deflated using the food fisher index and

the basic needs poverty line was estimated using the total Fisher index. The values of the poverty lines of both surveys are shown in Table A3.3.

**Figure A3. 4: Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines, TZS per month per adult (Survey year price)**

	2009/10	2014/15
Food poverty line	25,364	38,071
Basic needs poverty	34,861	53,377

### A3.10 Poverty Measures

This report reporting poverty incidence and poverty depth by using the Head Count Ratio (also called the Head Count Index) and Poverty Gap Ratio (also referred to as an index, and sometimes referred to the Poverty Gap Index).

**Head Count Ratio (or Head Count Index)** gives the fraction of the population who are below the poverty line. Let  $q$  be the total number of people whose income (or consumption) is below the poverty line, and let  $n$  be the total population. The Head Count Ratio is given calculated as follows:

$$P_0 = \frac{q}{n}$$

Poverty measured by the Head Count Ratio is also referred to as Incidence of Poverty. Head Count Ratio is the most popular measure of poverty because it is simple and easy to grasp. This measure however does not indicate how poor the poor are. If the level of deprivation increases the Head Count Ratio will not change as long as the percentage of people who are poor remains the same. This characteristic of Head Count Ratio is not desirable; a good poverty index should show that poverty has increased if the income of the poor declines. In order to correct this weakness, another poverty measure called **Poverty Gap Ratio (or Poverty Gap Index)** is used. Let the poverty line be denoted by  $z$ . The Poverty Gap Ratio is then calculated as follows;

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left( \frac{z - x_i}{z} \right)$$

The measure captures the average income of the poor and therefore if the income of the poor declines the Poverty Gap Ratio indicates that poverty has increased, and if the income of the poor increases, the Poverty Gap Ratio shows that poverty has declined. This is better than the Head Count Ratio which can remain invariant to changes in the income of the poor whenever the percentage of the poor remains constant.



### A3.11 Replicating the Results

The files and syntax for the poverty calculations were created in SPSS. These files are available from OCGS and the eight syntax files **should be run in the following order** to replicate the results presented in this report.

	SPSS SYNTAX FILES	Date of version used	Number of cases
1	1_create HH basic data file	6 Nov 2013	/
2	3_0 nonfood from diary overlap	6 Nov 2013	/
3	3_Consumption	6 Nov 2013	/
4	4_1_Food prices and indices	6 Nov 2013	/
5	4_2_Non-food prices and indices	6 Nov 2013	/
6	4_3_Fisher total index	6 Nov 2013	/
7	5_Food basket	6 Nov 2013	/
8	6_Food share	6 Nov 2013	/
	<b>SPSS DATAFILES</b>		
1	housing rents	8 Nov 13	10,186
2	Calories	17 Sep 13	226
3	Tanzania_HBS2011_weights_adjusted	28 Feb 14	400
4	COICOP_CROSS	8 Nov 13	466
5	DIARYCF	24 Oct 13	46,593
6	SECTCF	24 Oct 13	10,186
7	SECT1	24 Oct 13	46,593
8	SECTA2	24 Oct 13	619,842
9	SECTB1	24 Oct 13	1,736,572
10	SECTB3	24 Oct 13	351,330
11	SECTA1	24 Oct 13	1,272,611
12	SECT2	24 Oct 13	10,186
13	SECT2Q27	24 Oct 13	183,335
14	SECT2Q31	24 Oct 13	653
15	SECT3Q1	24 Oct 13	142,604
16	SECT4A	24 Oct 13	354,496
17	SECT4B	24 Oct 13	353,084
18	SECT5	24 Oct 13	56,721
19	SECT6Q1	24 Oct 13	71,295
20	SECT6Q7	24 Oct 13	42
21	SECT6Q15	24 Oct 13	50,930
22	SECT6Q19	24 Oct 13	404
23	SECT7Q1	24 Oct 13	61,110
24	SECT7Q5	24 Oct 13	175
25	SECT7Q9	24 Oct 13	3,690
26	SECT7Q11	24 Oct 13	305
27	SECT7Q13	24 Oct 13	4,592
28	SECT7Q15	24 Oct 13	781
29	SECT8Q2	24 Oct 13	152,745

The poverty variables are found in the file POV\_MEM which is generated from running the eight syntaxes. Basic need poverty rate of 28.2 percent is found in variable<sup>13</sup>ps (poverty incidence) while food poverty (extreme poverty) of 9.7percent is found in variable **fps**. The data needs to be weighted by the weight variable (final adjusted weight) to replicate these results.

<sup>13</sup> For variables ps and fps 0=Non poor and 1=Poor

## ANNEX B: ADDITIONAL TABLES BY CHAPTER

Table B2.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Head Highest Level of Education Achieved by District, HBS

Highest level of education achieved	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
No education	28.5	21.2	15.5	9.9	12.1	8.8	27.7	38.8	22.1	25.9	19.1
Pre school	3.2	4.6	3.7	5.8	4.4	3.4	4.6	4.8	3.0	3.7	4.0
Adult education only	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4
Primary Std 1-4	18.4	17.3	17.9	15.3	16.2	13.4	20.8	20.0	23.0	22.6	17.8
Primary Std 5-8	18.1	18.5	24.3	23.2	19.3	19.1	18.0	16.8	19.3	20.5	19.3
Form 1-4	28.6	35.8	36.2	43.9	40.9	46.9	25.2	17.9	28.0	24.1	34.6
Form 5-6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Training after primary	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Training after secondary	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4
Diploma	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.8	2.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.3
Other certificates	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
University	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.5	3.0	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.5
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male</b>											
No education	26.1	20.6	13.5	7.6	11.6	8.1	26.9	39.1	21.1	26.6	18.6
Pre school	3.7	4.8	3.7	6.0	4.7	3.4	4.9	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.2
Adult education only	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Primary Std 1-4	19.7	17.5	18.1	15.5	16.1	13.9	20.6	19.7	24.0	22.7	18.2
Primary Std 5-8	18.3	18.4	24.5	23.4	18.6	19.4	18.5	17.4	19.6	21.3	19.4
Form 1-4	28.8	36.3	37.6	45.3	41.5	46.4	24.9	17.6	27.9	23.1	34.6
Form 5-6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8
Training after primary	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Training after secondary	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3
Diploma	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.9	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.3
Other certificates	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
University	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.7	3.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.6
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female</b>											
No education	39.8	23.2	22.8	17.6	14.7	10.3	31.5	38.0	25.9	22.8	21.3
Pre school	0.8	3.9	3.3	5.3	2.8	3.4	3.5	6.4	2.5	5.3	3.4
Adult education only	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5
Primary Std 1-4	11.7	16.7	17.0	14.6	16.5	12.1	21.8	21.1	18.9	22.6	16.6
Primary Std 5-8	17.1	19.1	23.9	22.6	22.4	18.4	15.4	14.0	18.0	17.2	19.2
Form 1-4	27.6	33.9	31.2	39.2	37.8	47.9	26.2	19.3	28.5	28.0	34.8
Form 5-6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
Training after primary	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Training after secondary	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5
Diploma	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.1
Other certificates	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.6
University	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.2
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table B2. 2: Mean Average Age by Marital Status 2014/15 HBS

	Male	Female	Total
Single	19.4	18.1	18.8
Married	44.3	36.8	40.4
Living together	42.1	36.2	39.0
Divorced	45.3	44.0	44.2
Separated	43.8	45.9	45.3
Widowed	64.6	61.6	61.8
<b>Total Population Aged 12+</b>	<b>450,380</b>	<b>485,081</b>	<b>935,461</b>

**Table B2. 3: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Marital Status by District, 2004/05 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	Single			Married			Divorced			Separated			Widowed			Living together		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
Kaskazini A	32.5	32.4	34.7	57.6	57.6	56.2	4.1	5.0	3.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	4.6	4.9	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kaskazini B	32.3	29.2	33.0	56.9	59.7	58.3	6.5	6.4	4.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	3.8	3.8	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.1
Kati	36.4	34.5	33.8	51.3	54.7	54.2	7.4	6.8	6.0	1.6	0.5	0.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	0.5	0.2	1.0
Kusini	31.9	26.1	31.6	54.8	61.1	57.1	9.1	9.7	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	4.0	3.1	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Magharibi	34.5	36.0	35.1	55.7	55.6	56.7	5.8	5.3	5.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Mjini	44.4	41.0	43.4	44.1	45.7	43.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	3.1	4.6	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Wete	36.1	39.6	33.7	54.2	50.0	56.0	4.9	5.1	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	4.4	5.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Micheweni	29.4	32.6	35.4	62.6	60.5	55.9	4.0	4.3	3.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.5	2.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Chake Chake	34.4	38.6	36.5	56.0	51.1	53.9	5.9	5.4	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.5	4.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mkoani	31.7	33.3	38.1	59.1	59.0	52.6	5.5	4.7	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	3.4	2.7	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>

Table B2. 4: Percentage of Population Aged 0 to 17 Years by Age Group and Survival of Parents

Survival of parents	2004/05					2009/10					2014/15				
	0-4	05-9	10-14	15-17	Total	0-4	05-9	10-14	15-17	Total	0-4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15-17	Total
<b>Both Sexes</b>															
Both Parents Alive	97.9	94.0	89.1	84.5	92.7	98.0	95.5	92.5	90.0	94.7	98.2	95.4	92.2	89.9	94.8
Father Alive Mother Dead	0.5	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.6	0.7	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1
Mother Alive father dead	1.2	3.7	7.5	11.1	4.9	1.0	2.3	4.3	7.2	3.1	1.0	2.9	5.6	7.1	3.5
Both Parents Dead	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of Individuals</b>	<b>170,471</b>	<b>154,275</b>	<b>139,940</b>	<b>72,659</b>	<b>537,346</b>	<b>202,197</b>	<b>171,572</b>	<b>174,587</b>	<b>87,558</b>	<b>635,914</b>	<b>242,320</b>	<b>202,917</b>	<b>183,724</b>	<b>98,270</b>	<b>727,230</b>
<b>Male</b>															
Both Parents Alive	98.2	93.9	89	84.6	92.8	98.3	95.4	92.9	90.8	95	97.9	96.2	92.5	90.6	95.1
Father Alive Mother Dead	0.4	1.6	2	2.7	1.5	0.7	2.1	3.2	1.7	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0
Mother Alive father dead	1.1	3.8	7.8	11.4	5	0.6	2	3.5	7.2	2.7	1.1	2.4	6.0	7.2	3.5
Both Parents Dead	0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of Individuals</b>	<b>87,073</b>	<b>79,169</b>	<b>72,135</b>	<b>34,656</b>	<b>273,033</b>	<b>101,302</b>	<b>84,404</b>	<b>89,706</b>	<b>42,050</b>	<b>317,461</b>	<b>122,979</b>	<b>103,867</b>	<b>91,547</b>	<b>47,903</b>	<b>366,295</b>
<b>Female</b>															
Both Parents Alive	97.6	94.1	89.1	84.5	92.5	97.8	95.7	92	89.1	94.5	98.4	94.6	92.0	89.3	94.5
Father Alive Mother Dead	0.7	1.5	2.7	3.2	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.2
Mother Alive father dead	1.3	3.6	7.1	10.9	4.9	1.4	2.5	5	7.3	3.5	0.9	3.4	5.2	7.1	3.6
Both Parents Dead	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.5
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of Individuals</b>	<b>83,398</b>	<b>75,106</b>	<b>67,805</b>	<b>38,003</b>	<b>264,313</b>	<b>100,895</b>	<b>87,168</b>	<b>84,881</b>	<b>45,508</b>	<b>318,452</b>	<b>119,341</b>	<b>99,050</b>	<b>92,177</b>	<b>50,367</b>	<b>360,935</b>

**Table B2. 5: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years and Birth Registration by District and Sex, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Male					Female					Total				
	Yes	Has Birth	No	Don't	Total	Yes	Has Birth	No	Don't	Total	Yes	Has Birth	No	Don't	Total
Kaskazini A	81.9	10.5	7.5	0.1	100	85.2	8.5	6.3	0.0	100	83.5	9.5	6.9	0.1	100
Kaskazini B	86.7	7.6	4.8	0.9	100	89.6	4.6	4.8	1.1	100	88.2	6.0	4.8	1.0	100
Kati	88.7	8.5	2.1	0.7	100	86.0	9.7	4.3	0.0	100	87.3	9.1	3.2	0.3	100
Kusini	96.9	2.2	0.9	0.0	100	97.8	1.9	0.4	0.0	100	97.3	2.0	0.6	0.0	100
Magharibi	96.0	3.5	0.6	0.0	100	93.8	5.5	0.6	0.1	100	94.9	4.5	0.6	0.0	100
Mjini	96.2	2.8	0.9	0.1	100	94.6	2.7	2.3	0.4	100	95.4	2.8	1.6	0.3	100
Wete	84.2	14.2	1.2	0.3	100	81.1	15.7	1.8	1.4	100	82.6	15.0	1.5	0.9	100
Micheweni	65.5	30.4	4.1	0.0	100	60.9	32.8	6.1	0.3	100	63.2	31.6	5.1	0.1	100
ChakeChake	85.6	10.6	3.5	0.3	100	83.9	12.1	3.1	1.0	100	84.8	11.3	3.3	0.7	100
Mkoani	80.3	15.9	3.3	0.4	100	77.2	18.5	3.7	0.6	100	78.8	17.1	3.5	0.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>

**TableB3. 1: Percentage of Pupils Attending School by Class Attended and Age, 2014/15 HBS**

Class attended	Age (Years) 2009/10										Age (Years) 2014/15									
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pre-School	24.7	3.5									26.5	3.8								
Standard 1	63.9	55.4	19.7	8.5	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.5			58.4	36.6	12.3	5.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2		
Standard 2	11.4	34.4	44.6	25.4	9.1	5.9	2.5	0.7			12.0	43.8	36.8	17.4	5.9	2.5	1.3	1.1		
Standard 3		6.7	33.1	38.2	21.1	14.4	4.7	3.3	1.8	1.1		12.9	31.1	36.1	20.0	9.3	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.3
Standard 4			2.6	23.3	37.1	25.3	10.1	4.4	1.9	1.8			10.9	31.6	37.4	20.3	9.7	4.0	1.5	0.9
Standard 5				4.7	28.0	35.0	27.4	13.9	4.7	3.9			7.1	29.0	29.4	17.9	9.2	3.1	1.5	
Standard 6					1.7	16.3	30.7	25.8	12.9	7.3				6.4	29.6	35.7	20.8	11.2	3.5	
Standard 7						2.3	23.9	33.4	25.0	20.9					6.1	28.2	32.6	27.3	13.1	
Form 1								18.0	36.5	38.3									34.0	36.5
Form 2									17.2	26.9									22.0	42.4
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total individuals</b>	<b>21,880</b>	<b>23,066</b>	<b>29,534</b>	<b>38,515</b>	<b>23,198</b>	<b>35,428</b>	<b>32,591</b>	<b>28,135</b>	<b>26,575</b>	<b>19,064</b>	<b>29,259</b>	<b>34,143</b>	<b>38,853</b>	<b>39,670</b>	<b>31,965</b>	<b>34,930</b>	<b>30,244</b>	<b>30,875</b>	<b>30,388</b>	<b>16,813</b>

**TableB3. 2: Distribution of Children Attending School by Single Years, 2004/05 to 2014/15HBS**

Age	Male			Female			Total		
	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15	2004/05	2009/10	2014/15
4	Na	Na	18.2	NA	NA	17.3	Na	Na	17.7
5	17.0	28.3	32.5	17.9	20.0	39.6	17.4	24.2	36.1
6	25.9	27.5	53.3	24.9	35.5	55.3	25.4	31.9	54.3
7	45.7	62.8	78.0	44.4	56.7	60.2	45.1	59.8	69.0
8	67.1	71.1	78.5	70.5	75.3	82.8	68.8	73.2	80.7
9	82.3	83.7	93.6	83.7	85.9	90.3	83.0	84.9	91.9
10	83.6	88.9	97.1	87.9	91.8	90.7	85.6	90.4	93.8
11	93.4	91.0	70.3	93.7	92.7	81.1	93.6	91.8	75.8
12	88.9	85.6	93.2	90.8	91.9	72.0	89.8	88.6	82.5
13	91.7	91.2	69.2	91.9	93.2	74.6	91.8	92.2	71.9
14	89.5	87.4	68.4	87.6	87.7	80.0	88.6	87.6	74.3
15	85.6	78.6	67.8	85.1	79.1	81.7	85.3	78.9	74.8
16	79.9	71.0	49.2	78.2	69.2	48.3	79.0	70.2	48.7
17	77.7	50.9	43.2	73.4	40.6	41.4	75.4	45.4	42.3
18	65.4	29.6	32.6	55.5	20.8	28.1	60.4	25.4	30.3
19	60.5	23.6	23.3	43.9	15.3	24.8	51.4	19.5	24.0
20	41.4	5.8	12.8	25.0	6.5	13.5	32.4	6.2	13.2
21	33.4	4.3	10.0	20.4	1.0	9.6	25.5	2.4	9.8
22	23.8	3.2	8.9	15.1	1.1	8.8	19.1	2.1	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>75.6</b>

**TableB3.3: Percentage of Population Reporting Illness or Injury in the Last 4 Weeks by District and Age Group**

District	2004/05					2009/10					2014/15				
	0-4	5-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-4	5-14	15-64	65+	Total	0-4	5-14	15-64	65+	Total
Kaskazini A	27.2	16.2	23.5	55.4	23.3	31.8	9.1	15.1	27.8	17.1	24.9	10.3	12.5	48.9	15.7
Kaskazini B	32.8	12.9	17.6	33.6	19.3	17.2	5.8	7.8	21.6	9.5	21.3	6.8	10.1	32.5	12.2
Kati	18.0	15.7	18.6	37.6	18.3	9.2	4.1	7.2	11.4	6.9	17.0	7.6	9.2	25.9	10.7
Kusini	18.2	11.2	13.9	29.2	14.5	5.4	7.6	8.1	9.2	7.5	24.6	8.9	12.6	28.7	14.1
Magharibi	19.6	12.2	12.8	28.2	14.0	11.0	5.6	9.5	41.3	9.0	9.7	7.9	7.5	32.1	8.4
Mjini	15.2	7.8	8.3	14.7	9.2	11.3	5.2	6.3	21.9	7.1	14.5	7.2	7.3	18.6	8.6
Wete	38.1	23.9	26.8	47.4	28.6	24.1	11.4	13.6	24.8	14.8	14.8	9.1	13.3	33.4	13.1
Micheweni	34.0	22.4	23.9	41.3	25.8	15.0	8.0	10.9	34.5	11.2	24.5	8.2	15.8	21.8	15.2
Chake Chake	38.6	23.2	26.8	50.2	28.4	14.5	6.1	9.5	12.2	9.3	18.0	7.9	15.3	34.7	14.1
Mkoani	36.9	19.8	22.8	47.2	25.5	12.0	7.4	8.0	28.6	9.0	18.1	8.7	12.1	23.3	12.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>

**TableB3. 4: Type of Illness or Injury Reported by Broad Age Group, 2014/15 HBS**

Type of Illness or Injury	0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65 +	Total
Fever	62.1	51.6	51.8	46.8	40.7	54.6
Malaria	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.5	5.1	3.1
Diarrhea	9.1	5.9	4.6	3.4	5.5	6.7
Accident	2.9	3.8	5.7	4.1	0.9	3.5
Anaemia	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.8	1.1
Skin disease	4.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	0.9	3.0
Eye	3.9	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.7	3.1
Airborn disease	2.7	2.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	2.2
Worms	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Pneumonia	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.9
Dental disease	2.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	1.5	3.4
E.N.T	3.6	4.4	2.6	2.5	0.4	3.2
TB and NCD	1.4	3.4	3.4	12.1	20.2	5.2
Other (Specify)	14.5	25.2	25.6	32.7	33.1	22.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

**TableB3. 5: Distribution of Persons Reporting Illness or Injury by Source of Consultation and District, HBS**

Health Facility	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Referral Hospital	10.4	8.0	9.4	3.3	27.8	24.5	2.1	0.8	3.9	3.0	12.9
District Hospital	9.8	5.0	4.0	2.1	5.7	9.6	35.3	10.8	24.2	32.7	13.2
Cottage Hospital	24.1	5.2	0.5	35.1	1.2	3.0	3.1	18.2	12.7	2.0	9.0
Special Hospital	3.7	4.7	0.7	0.0	1.8	3.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU+)	26.0	29.8	29.0	19.6	24.6	17.6	9.1	19.7	26.7	20.3	22.4
Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU)	15.4	34.5	37.2	38.8	7.1	9.6	38.4	27.7	9.6	32.4	20.2
Private Hospital	8.1	5.1	4.5	3.0	15.0	20.5	0.8	0.4	8.3	4.8	8.9
Private dispensary	7.4	7.6	18.8	1.2	7.8	14.8	1.7	3.5	9.8	4.5	7.9
Pharmacy	10.9	1.9	1.9	0.6	4.5	4.1	8.0	0.0	1.2	14.5	5.5
Pharmacy (OTC)	5.1	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.9	1.2	38.6	62.9	6.8	38.3	15.2
Private doctors	2.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	3.1	2.6	4.8	0.4	3.3	0.9	2.2
Traditional Healer	1.8	0.7	4.5	3.2	1.0	0.0	7.6	4.0	1.8	2.5	2.3
Private Dispensary (FBO)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Pharmact (Traditional medicine)	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.5	1.5	0.0	3.3	1.9	0.5	1.9
Other specify	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6

**TableB3. 6: Distribution of Persons by problem faced during visiting time and District, 2014/15 HBS**

Have any problem at the time of visit	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
No problem	75.9	71.8	83.9	86.3	81.9	84.3	69.3	82.9	82.0	80.3	80.1
Facilities were not clean	8.3	8.1	7.7	2.5	3.1	3.8	9.4	2.3	3.6	4.3	5.0
Long waiting time	1.6	8.6	1.0	4.0	7.5	8.0	10.8	11.2	6.6	3.2	6.4
No trained professionals	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5
Too expensive	3.6	7.3	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.0	5.5	2.7	2.5
No drugs available	6.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	2.5	1.7	5.5	2.4	1.8	7.8	3.8
Unsuccessful treatment	3.2	0.0	2.2	0.5	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.5
Other (specify)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0	100	100.0	100

**TableB3. 7: Distribution of Persons by payment of Services and District, 2014/15 HBS**

Payment	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Consultation	28.1	42.4	26.6	17.6	33.1	54.4	29.1	7.3	18	14.5	29.4
Lab Medical test	27.5	17.8	17.8	11.7	39.4	56.2	30	11.7	32.6	23.3	30.9
Drugs	56.1	63.7	42.9	39.4	65.8	64.3	68.5	68.4	60.4	68.1	61.6
Operation/Therapy	0.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	2.5	4	0.5	0.4	2	0.4	1.7
Not paid	22.1	18.7	35.2	43.4	14.2	8.1	14	21.6	22	21.4	19.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,952</b>	<b>8,881</b>	<b>9,197</b>	<b>6,795</b>	<b>35,583</b>	<b>18,294</b>	<b>10374</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>11,869</b>	<b>144,500</b>

**TableB3.8: Percentage of Population with Type of Disability by Districts, 2014/15 HBS**

Type of Disability	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	
Has difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses	2.0	2.4	1.1	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.0	13,118	0.9
Has difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	11,056	0.8
Has difficulty walking or climbing steps	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	11,471	0.8
Has difficulty remembering or concentrating	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6	9,472	0.7
Has difficulty with self care (such as washing all over or dressing, feeding, toileting etc)	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	12,896	0.9

**TableB3. 9: Percentage of Population (15-64) Years by Main Activity and District**

Industry	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	62.6	48.1	63.7	54.7	13.9	5.9	63.1	74.4	52.6	73.9	41.8
Mining and quarrying	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing	4.5	9.0	3.8	10.1	7.5	6.6	5.0	4.0	7.6	2.7	6.1
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Water supply sewerage waste management	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3
Construction	4.5	6.6	3.7	3.5	8.8	6.5	3.6	1.2	5.8	3.5	5.7
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.1	7.2	9.8	6.4	23.3	25.2	7.2	5.7	8.3	5.4	14.1
Transportation and storage	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.8	6.3	8.0	3.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	8.7	11.1	6.1	13.1	12.9	14.4	3.5	2.7	6.4	3.2	9.1
Information and communication	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	1.4	2.1	1.9	3.2	3.7	2.8	1.0	0.1	1.7	0.6	2.2
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.5	4.5	1.6	1.3	7.5	8.4	4.4	1.3	6.5	1.6	4.8
Education	1.9	3.8	2.8	2.5	7.0	8.1	4.0	2.5	2.9	4.2	4.8
Human health and social work activities	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.1	2.2	3.0	1.6	1.0	2.3	0.7	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other service activities	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	3.1	5.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.1
Activities of hds as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of hd for own use	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**TableB3. 10: Percentage of Population with Disability by Districts, 2014/15 HBS**

District	0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65 +	Total
Kaskazini A	25.7	23.4	8.8	15.8	13.8	18.7
Kaskazini B	9.3	12.4	17.1	6.2	6.6	9.4
Kati	4.9	5.8	11.4	7.8	11.6	7.9
Kusini	5.4	3.1	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.1
Magharibi	22.4	9.9	10.8	11.7	10.4	14.2
Mjini	12.1	14.6	13.2	23.3	23.5	17.5
Wete	5.0	5.1	7.7	6.6	8.0	6.3
Micheweni	3.9	10.8	10.1	10.5	7.1	7.8
Chake Chake	5.4	4.4	3.4	2.7	4.4	4.2
Mkoani	5.9	10.4	9.6	8.0	7.9	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TableB3. 11: Distribution of the Distance to Health Centre by District, 2014/15 HBS**

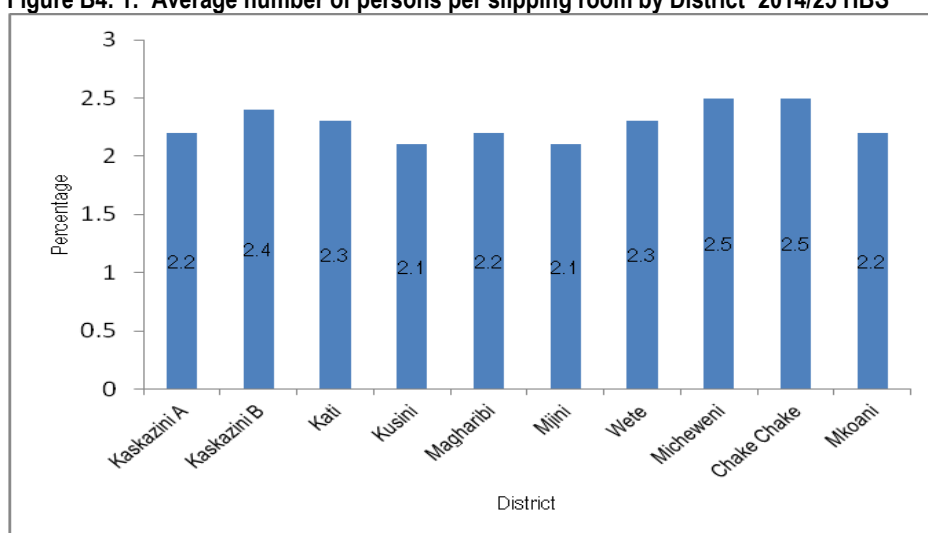
District	Less	1 to 1.9	2 to 2.9	3 to 3.9	4 to 4.9	Total
Kaskazini A	12.0	10.1	4.5	0.8	0.0	10.2
Kaskazini B	5.9	6.5	5.4	6.8	17.8	6.1
Kati	5.6	7.3	12.2	6.7	10.7	6.9
Kusini	4.9	0.6	3.0	4.2	4.2	3.5
Magharibi	31.1	33.0	20.5	12.3	0.0	29.7
Mjini	19.4	6.7	6.0	6.8	19.3	14.0
Wete	7.4	8.7	11.1	2.0	26.1	8.1
Micheweni	3.4	9.7	20.1	20.9	10.9	7.6
Chake Chake	7.0	6.0	6.5	10.1	6.7	6.8
Mkoani	3.3	11.4	10.7	29.5	4.2	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,809</b>	<b>73,775</b>	<b>28,571</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>262,295</b>

**TableB4. 1 Percentage of Population (15-64) Years by Occupation and Districts During last 7 days of survey, 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation group recoded	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
Professionals	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.5	3.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	3.8	3.0	2.9	8.9	10.5	6.1	2.7	5.2	4.3	6.1
Clerks	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.2	4.3	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	10.0	15.1	6.8	9.8	23.0	27.3	7.3	6.4	10.9	5.8	14.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	64.6	46.8	58.7	50.8	13.3	5.6	64.7	75.2	53.5	74.8	42.1
Craft and related workers	8.7	15.7	8.6	14.7	17.7	17.1	9.5	10.2	14.5	7.6	13.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	4.5	3.2	3.2	1.0	3.2	1.6	2.9
Elementary occupations	11.5	14.0	19.4	16.7	25.9	27.8	6.1	3.5	8.9	4.0	16.4
Other	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,873</b>	<b>22,911</b>	<b>34,678</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>125,317</b>	<b>56,767</b>	<b>33,058</b>	<b>43,563</b>	<b>34,754</b>	<b>40,569</b>	<b>452,051</b>

**TableB4.2: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Drinking Water by Districts, 2014/25 HBS**

Main source of drinking water	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Piped water into dwelling	7.0	27.0	4.6	37.9	43.0	55.5	35.1	8.5	29.8	21.2	31.5
Piped water to yard/plot	4.9	10.1	8.4	12.7	5.7	5.3	4.4	1.9	11.0	7.8	6.4
Public tap / stand pipe	56.0	36.4	28.8	38.5	20.2	19.4	36.7	45.8	22.0	47.2	31.3
Neighbourhood tap	1.1	9.6	3.0	5.6	14.4	10.4	8.3	5.3	11.0	5.8	9.0
Tubewell / borehole	4.9	5.1	37.5	1.1	5.6	2.1	4.0	2.3	7.6	4.6	6.7
Protected dug well	9.5	4.7	6.3	2.9	6.2	5.0	0.6	6.3	5.1	6.1	5.6
Unprotected dug well	12.2	4.9	6.9	0.7	3.0	0.1	7.5	29.1	12.9	7.0	7.1
Cart with small tank/drum	0.2	0.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	4.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.1
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
Total	26,766	16,048	17,969	9,115	77,849	36,612	21,163	19,981	17,730	19,061	262,295

**Figure B4. 1: Average number of persons per slipping room by District 2014/25 HBS**

**TableB4. 3: Percentage of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by District 2014/25 HBS**

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
<b>Main fuel used for lighting</b>											
Electricity	17.5	18.3	25.6	31.3	66.4	86.8	26.3	7.5	41.8	15.4	44.2
Generator	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4
Solar	1.4	1.0	3.9	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.7	0.9
Gas (Biogas)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
lighting of charges	1.2	1.6	6.5	19.0	4.1	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	4.1	3.3
Paraffin (Oil lamp)	77.3	76.0	60.2	45.2	26.8	9.9	68.1	89.2	55.2	76.5	49.2
Candles	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6
Firewood	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.4
Other source	0.7	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.7
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>77,849</b>	<b>36,612</b>	<b>21,163</b>	<b>19,981</b>	<b>17,730</b>	<b>19,061</b>	<b>262,295</b>
<b>Main fuel used for cooking</b>											
Electricity	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.3	5.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.7
Solar	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Generator/private sources	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gas (Industrial)	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Gas (Biogas)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Paraffin	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
Coal	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Charcoal	6.9	9.5	5.5	8.8	61.5	63.3	13.8	3.5	22.4	8.7	32.6
Firewood	91.1	87.4	90.7	89.6	31.2	21.8	80.6	95.1	75.3	88.8	61.6
Other source	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.7
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>77,849</b>	<b>36,612</b>	<b>21,163</b>	<b>19,981</b>	<b>17,730</b>	<b>19,061</b>	<b>262,295</b>

**TableB4. 4: Distribution of Household Owned Communication Equipment by District, 2014/25 HBS**

District	Telephone landline	Mobile phone	Personal Computer/ laptop	Modem	Satellite dish/Decoder
Kaskazini A	2.6	7.9	1.7	0.0	1.2
Kaskazini B	5.3	6.0	2.8	3.3	2.4
Kati	2.6	6.7	2.3	2.2	3.6
Kusini	7.9	7.0	2.8	0.0	2.2
Magharibi	28.9	25.7	38.4	33.7	45.0
Mjini	39.5	15.7	39.5	53.3	35.4
Wete	5.3	7.9	4.0	4.3	2.9
Micheweni	2.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	2.2
Chake Chake	5.3	8.1	5.1	3.3	2.6
Mkoani	0.0	7.7	3.4	0.0	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TableB4. 5: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Drinking Water by Districts, HBS 2014/15 HBS**

Main source of drinking water	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Piped water into dwelling	7.0	27.0	4.6	37.9	43.0	55.5	35.1	8.5	29.8	21.2	31.5
Piped water to yard/plot	4.9	10.1	8.4	12.7	5.7	5.3	4.4	1.9	11.0	7.8	6.4
Public tap / stand pipe	56.0	36.4	28.8	38.5	20.2	19.4	36.7	45.8	22.0	47.2	31.3
Neighbourhood tap	1.1	9.6	3.0	5.6	14.4	10.4	8.3	5.3	11.0	5.8	9.0
Tube well / borehole	4.9	5.1	37.5	1.1	5.6	2.1	4.0	2.3	7.6	4.6	6.7
Protected dug well	9.5	4.7	6.3	2.9	6.2	5.0	0.6	6.3	5.1	6.1	5.6
Unprotected dug well	12.2	4.9	6.9	0.7	3.0	0.1	7.5	29.1	12.9	7.0	7.1
Cart with small tank/drum	0.2	0.6	4.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	4.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.1
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>77,849</b>	<b>36,612</b>	<b>21,163</b>	<b>19,981</b>	<b>17,730</b>	<b>19,061</b>	<b>262,295</b>

**TableB4. 6: Percentage of Households and distance to drinking water by Districts, 2014/15 HBS**

Distance to drinking water dry season	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Less than 1 kilometre	90.7	96.3	95.5	94.5	99.0	98.9	93.2	98.2	97.4	98.4	96.9
1 to 1.9 kilometres	8.6	2.9	2.7	4.4	0.6	0.7	6.8	1.8	2.6	1.6	2.6
2 + kilometres	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,917</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>77,780</b>	<b>36,470</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>19,928</b>	<b>17,701</b>	<b>19,061</b>	<b>261,216</b>

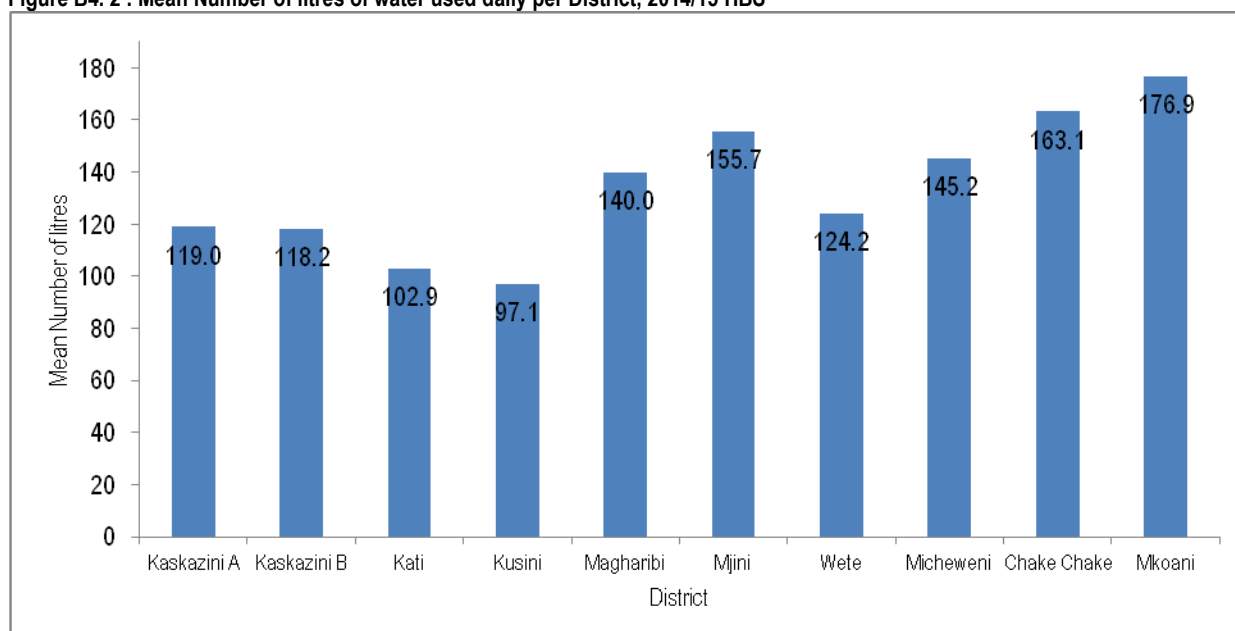
**TableB4. 7: Percentage of Households Usual Time Spent Fetching Drinking Water by District, 2014/15 HBS**

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Zero Mins	18.2	41.5	23.9	53.4	59.8	72.4	46.4	11.2	42.9	33.7	45.7
1-14 mins	58.5	49.7	50.1	41.9	31.3	19.8	41.4	58.9	38.4	50.8	40.1
15-29 mins	14.7	5.1	6.0	2.4	4.2	5.6	6.3	10.7	11.5	10.9	7.2
30-59 mins	8.3	3.6	20.0	2.4	4.7	2.2	6.0	19.2	7.2	4.6	7.0
More than an hour	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,917</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>77,780</b>	<b>36,470</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>19,928</b>	<b>17,701</b>	<b>19,061</b>	<b>261,216</b>

**TableB4. 8: Percentage of Households and Hand Washing Facilities by District, HBS 2014/15 HBS**

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
No	77.6	86.2	70.2	83.5	68.5	65.8	81.0	95.3	84.4	83.1	74.2
Yes - near to the latrine	8.0	7.7	12.8	11.4	11.9	8.9	5.3	1.8	10.2	11.9	10.0
Yes - near to the kitchen	12.9	4.4	12.0	4.0	16.6	17.9	5.4	0.6	4.8	4.6	12.3
Yes - other location	1.6	1.7	4.4	1.1	2.9	7.0	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.4	3.1
Note stated	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	5.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Figure B4. 2 : Mean Number of litres of water used daily per District, 2014/15 HBS



TableB4. 9: Percentage of Households and Disposal of Stools of Youngest Child by District, 2014/15 HBS

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Child used toilet/latrine Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	23.1	29.1	30.3	34.0	36.6	52.6	16.6	15.4	22.6	25.8	31.0
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	30.9	14.2	31.9	36.0	33.4	27.4	7.5	5.7	18.5	12.7	24.0
Thrown into garbage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buried	16.7	14.3	12.7	5.9	15.1	12.9	20.1	23.8	23.5	31.8	17.5
Left in the open	19.4	38.3	22.2	19.4	11.7	2.5	46.9	41.3	31.1	26.7	21.9
No children in this household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Note stated	10.0	4.1	2.5	4.8	3.1	3.8	2.9	13.5	4.0	3.1	5.0
Total	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,973</b>	<b>9,583</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>49,826</b>	<b>20,352</b>	<b>12,301</b>	<b>16,252</b>	<b>12,110</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>162,217</b>

TableB4. 10: Percentage of Households and Type of Toilet by District, 2014/15 HBS

Type of Toile	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
No toilet / bush / field	18.0	19.2	7.0	8.0	0.9	0.1	37.9	61.9	28.6	34.2	16.3
Open pit without slab	11.9	13.9	14.5	2.0	4.1	6.0	6.4	3.3	6.9	8.9	7.1
Pit latrine with slab (not washable)	10.8	10.1	14.6	8.8	7.2	7.2	5.8	2.7	6.7	5.4	7.7
Pit latrine with slab (washable)	40.2	25.6	49.9	74.3	19.2	31.1	12.8	8.8	13.3	12.4	25.2
Ventilated improved pit latrine	5.0	5.3	2.3	2.3	16.9	8.8	10.1	3.9	7.7	15.0	10.0
Pour flush toilet	12.5	25.4	10.4	4.0	47.1	40.9	22.4	19.1	33.6	22.8	30.6
Flush toilet with cistern	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.0	4.1	5.5	0.9	0.0	2.7	0.2	2.5
Other	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,969</b>	<b>9,115</b>	<b>77,849</b>	<b>36,612</b>	<b>21,163</b>	<b>19,981</b>	<b>17,730</b>	<b>19,061</b>	<b>262,295</b>

**TableB5. 1: Percentage of population 15 years and above by employment status in last 7 days and area, 2014/15 HBS**

Main activity status	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Employed	55.5	51.7	65.6	71.0	50.4	41.3	52.1	64.3	59.2	65.1	53.9
Unemployed	7.4	8.2	7.2	2.8	8.3	13.2	6.8	2.6	5.1	3.7	7.7
Housework	19.0	22.9	14.0	11.8	23.6	22.8	24.1	16.9	17.2	11.6	20.2
Full time Student	14.3	11.8	10.0	10.4	14.6	16.7	11.7	11.8	13.0	15.7	13.9
Unable to work	3.1	4.4	3.1	3.7	3.0	5.8	5.4	4.3	5.4	3.8	4.1
Other	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total	76,936	44,288	52,224	24,606	247,751	137,206	63,325	62,991	57,714	60,895	827,935

**TableB5. 2: Percentage of currently employed population age 15 years and above by main occupation 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
Professionals	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.5	3.3	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.6
Technicians and associate professionals	2.8	3.8	3.1	2.9	9.0	10.5	6.1	2.9	5.3	4.4	6.2
Clerks	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.2	4.3	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	10.0	15.1	6.8	9.8	22.9	27.3	7.3	6.9	10.9	5.7	15.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	64.6	46.8	59.0	50.7	13.3	5.6	64.6	74.9	53.1	74.6	41.8
Craft and related workers	8.7	15.7	8.3	14.8	17.7	17.2	9.5	9.6	14.6	7.8	13.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	4.5	3.2	3.2	1.0	3.2	1.6	2.9
Elementary occupations	11.4	14.0	19.2	16.7	25.9	27.6	6.1	3.6	8.9	3.9	16.5
Other	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Total	42,721	22,911	34,265	17,473	124,867	56,608	32,969	40,503	34,164	39,649	446,130

**TableB5. 3: Mean Average Monthly Salary by Main Occupation, and Districts, 2014/15 HBS**

Occupation	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	476,316	158,704	13,500	261,938	578,005	353,285	1,010,012	191,290	1,500,000	250,972	492,248
Professionals	200,000	350,976	356,780	294,302	599,130	695,264	237,770	207,763	627,637	304,773	557,397
Technicians and associate professionals	309,552	230,792	203,707	133,598	369,242	272,679	281,766	192,580	247,364	251,588	302,932
Clerks	279,709	500,000	158,084	212,207	324,525	263,034	252,490	0.0	203,414	200,929	276,813
Service workers and shop sales workers	220,943	232,531	242,602	159,361	255,463	225,227	205,352	268,086	279,753	295,332	243,628
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	159,049	194,895	176,221	172,905	210,639	147,403	151,978	185,098	194,197	157,555	176,187
Craft and related workers	212,036	175,214	154,510	173,332	217,732	213,171	191,436	189,839	204,098	206,577	204,298
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	78,483	206,135	226,039	77,742	285,127	208,561	220,071	220,000	208,194	236,698	244,130
Elementary occupations	223,631	160,243	223,982	170,537	204,515	163,186	177,260	181,225	175,627	214,278	192,680
Other	0.0	346,202	0.0	493,595	529,259	688,734	0.0	0.0	500,000	30,000	514,010
Total	202,644	199,985	196,318	174,110	275,445	242,196	196,446	191,089	226,624	185,862	231,285

**TableB5. 4: Percentage of respondents aged 15 and above who classify themselves as unemployed by district, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Population
Kaskazini A	5,671
Kaskazini B	3,652
Kati	3,775
Kusini	700
Magharibi	20,572
Mjini	18,115
Wete	4,282
Micheweni	1,663
Chake Chake	2,952
Mkoani	2,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,656</b>

**TableB5. 5: Percentage of Individuals Aged 15 and Above who Classify Themselves as Unemployed by Age, 2014/15 HBS**

District	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+	Total
Kaskazini A	9.0	9.7	6.2	0.0	8.9
Kaskazini B	6.0	6.2	1.3	0.0	5.7
Kati	6.8	2.7	5.5	23.1	5.9
Kusini	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Magharibi	32.9	33.0	22.9	21.3	32.3
Mjini	25.5	32.6	47.7	55.6	28.5
Wete	7.3	5.1	6.1	0.0	6.7
Micheweni	2.8	2.2	1.4	0.0	2.6
Chake Chake	4.5	4.4	7.1	0.0	4.6
Mkoani	4.0	2.9	1.7	0.0	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,007</b>	<b>13,708</b>	<b>3,639</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>63,656</b>

**TableB5. 6: Distribution of Household Head by Main Economic Activities and District, 2014/15 HBS**

Industry	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani
Agriculture forestry and fishing	64.2	49.8	64.6	55.0	14.8	6.7	65.6	75.4	53.4	74.9
Mining and quarrying	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.5	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	4.2	8.8	3.9	11.3	7.4	7.0	4.6	3.9	7.6	2.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Water supply sewerage waste management	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.0
Construction	4.2	6.3	3.5	3.3	8.6	6.2	3.3	1.1	5.6	3.4
Wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.7	6.8	9.6	6.1	23.4	24.8	7.0	5.6	8.4	5.1
Transportation and storage	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	6.2	8.0	3.5	1.8	2.3	2.3
Accommodation and food service activities	8.4	10.4	5.9	12.6	12.7	13.9	3.3	2.6	6.3	3.0
Information and communication	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	1.3	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.7	3.1	0.9	0.1	1.8	0.8
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.4	4.4	1.5	1.2	7.4	8.1	4.0	1.3	6.4	1.5
Education	1.8	4.1	2.7	2.5	6.8	8.1	3.8	2.4	2.8	3.9
Human health and social work activities	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.1	2.3	3.1	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other service activities	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	3.0	5.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8
Activities of hds as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of hd for own use	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TableB5. 7: Percentages of Households Owning/Not Owning Land for Agriculture or Grazing by District, 2014/15 HBS**

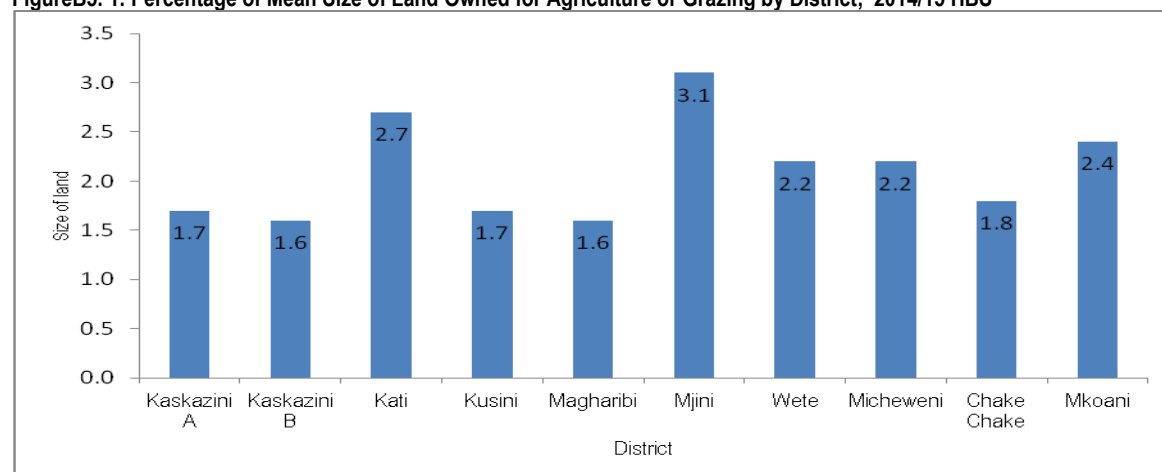
District	Yes, had land	No, didn't have land	Not stated	Total
Kaskazini A	14.9	7.6	0.0	10.2
Kaskazini B	5.5	6.5	0.0	6.1
Kati	10.5	4.8	4.8	6.9
Kusini	4.6	2.9	0.0	3.5
Magharibi	8.5	41.7	6.4	29.7
Mjini	2.2	20.5	13.2	14.0
Wete	13.0	4.9	68.0	8.1
Micheweni	16.0	2.9	4.9	7.6
Chake Chake	11.1	4.4	2.7	6.8
Mkoani	13.9	3.6	0.0	7.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,845</b>	<b>167,371</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>262,295</b>

**TableB5. 8: Percentage of Households Owning/Not Owning Land for Agriculture or Grazing by District, 2014/15 HBS**

District	Yes, had land	No, didn't have land	Not stated	Total
Kaskazini A	52.2	47.8	0.0	26,766
Kaskazini B	32.1	67.9	0.0	16,048
Kati	54.6	45.1	0.3	17,969
Kusini	46.9	53.1	0.0	9,115
Magharibi	10.3	89.6	0.1	77,849
Mjini	5.7	93.9	0.4	36,612
Wete	57.5	39.1	3.5	21,163
Micheweni	75.1	24.7	0.3	19,981
Chake Chake	58.5	41.3	0.2	17,730
Mkoani	68.2	31.8	0.0	19,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>262,295</b>

**TableB5. 9 Percentage of Size of Land Owned for Agriculture or Grazing by Area, 2014/15 HBS**

Size of land	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Less than 1	46.3	13.5	17.1	41.7	52.4	20.6	37.1	6.3	26.7	5.6	25.8
1.0-1.9	27.6	57.8	29.1	32.9	20	31.3	22.3	37	42.3	44.3	33.8
2.0-2.9	7.8	21.1	22.5	13.8	10.4	18.3	18.2	34.4	17.4	28.2	20.3
3.0-3.9	5.4	3.9	17.3	2.1	8.4	7.4	9.7	8.7	5.4	11.1	8.6
4+	12.9	3.6	14	9.5	8.9	22.4	12.7	13.6	8.2	10.8	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,968</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>9,814</b>	<b>4,276</b>	<b>8,010</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>12,158</b>	<b>14,996</b>	<b>10,377</b>	<b>13,001</b>	<b>93,845</b>

**FigureB5. 1: Percentage of Mean Size of Land Owned for Agriculture or Grazing by District, 2014/15 HBS**



TableB5. 10: Percentage of households by sex of landowners by District, 2014/15 HBS

		Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
owner of acres used for Agriculture	Women	39.9	28.9	23.0	24.1	14.6	21.6	21.1	23.1	22.7	24.9	24.8
	Men	22.3	54.4	51.7	61.9	64.2	72.4	49.5	49.3	62.5	49.8	50.6
	Both	37.8	16.8	25.3	14.0	21.3	6.0	29.4	27.6	14.8	25.3	24.5
	Total	16,874	9,127	11,006	4,974	13,850	4,351	14,933	16,801	12,631	15,911	120,459
owner of acres used for livestock	Women	28.8	29.3	26.2	22.1	31.3	3.8	25.0	20.4	26.8	24.3	25.1
	Men	36.2	39.4	50.6	46.2	51.3	87.3	44.0	25.6	51.6	42.4	43.3
	Both	35.0	31.4	23.2	31.7	17.4	9.0	31.0	54.0	21.6	33.3	31.5
	Total	8,839	6,635	10,062	2,168	10,572	2,807	10,510	15,217	9,247	11,236	87,292

TableB5. 11: Percentage of households who own land and livestock by who makes final decision on spending , 2014/15 HBS

		Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
own land	Women	34.5	18.1	18.5	18.1	17	24.5	19.2	20.2	23.8	22.7	22.2
	Men	24.7	54	65.8	57.4	49.5	54.5	35.7	41.4	53.6	40.1	44.4
	Both	40.8	27.9	15.7	24.5	33.5	21	45.1	38.4	22.6	37.2	33.3
	Total	16,545	10,100	11,344	4,662	9,110	2,450	15,629	18,699	13,352	17,110	119,000
own livestock	Women	36.9	18.9	22.3	26.4	21.8	15.8	22.4	22	31.7	20.5	24.5
	Men	33.9	41.6	62.5	47.6	52	78.4	41.6	27.4	47.1	39.1	41.9
	Both	29.2	39.5	15.2	26	26.2	5.9	35.9	50.6	21.2	40.4	33.6
	Total	8,594	5,936	9,220	2,324	5,185	865	10,694	15,952	9,929	12,396	81,090

TableB6. 1: Average Expenditure per capita and Quintile by District , 2014/15 HBS

District	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Total	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
<b>2009/10</b>												
Kaskazini A	21,362	22,932	29,529	29,213	38,256	37,937	51,168	50,406	83,899	75,406	39,832	35,345
Kaskazini B	20,791	20,972	28,852	28,412	38,735	38,277	50,923	49,334	83,868	76,007	40,893	36,206
Kati	21,037	21,172	29,706	29,730	38,759	38,547	50,901	49,469	95,247	82,770	43,962	37,521
Kusini	22,010	22,181	29,098	28,873	38,521	38,453	50,883	50,498	89,344	76,894	47,150	40,551
Magharibi	22,464	22,551	29,463	29,863	38,236	37,863	52,280	52,351	98,900	78,975	55,003	46,740
Mjini	22,601	22,248	30,647	30,838	38,579	38,932	52,379	51,609	104,536	87,514	70,106	57,475
Wete	19,186	20,344	29,545	29,509	37,751	37,406	51,441	50,852	91,126	77,275	34,849	30,110
Micheweni	20,373	21,114	28,649	28,212	37,458	36,552	50,789	51,565	75,676	67,994	28,891	25,675
Chake Chake	17,325	16,915	29,330	28,995	37,712	37,232	51,775	51,087	93,662	80,565	39,749	34,458
Mkoani	19,627	20,122	29,216	29,237	38,419	38,816	50,097	49,305	83,632	74,514	36,928	31,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,032</b>	<b>21,172</b>	<b>29,465</b>	<b>29,598</b>	<b>38,220</b>	<b>37,884</b>	<b>51,689</b>	<b>51,087</b>	<b>98,303</b>	<b>81,741</b>	<b>47,544</b>	<b>37,910</b>
<b>2014/15</b>												
Kaskazini A	32,033	32,927	46,250	46,318	61,394	60,955	79,412	77,975	157,661	119,988	83,660	69,789
Kaskazini B	32,483	33,952	46,292	46,220	60,060	60,113	80,628	79,740	147,960	113,729	75,387	62,113
Kati	33,083	33,564	46,928	47,090	61,344	60,552	78,101	76,121	150,025	112,468	69,283	58,680
Kusini	33,473	33,490	46,398	45,975	60,532	60,542	79,419	79,722	128,580	111,990	62,099	57,467
Magharibi	33,008	33,270	47,644	47,851	60,673	60,064	81,010	80,381	145,777	119,926	87,492	73,586
Mjini	33,719	34,668	47,879	48,169	61,464	61,370	80,321	79,474	176,255	135,570	92,952	71,443
Wete	29,672	30,901	46,598	46,475	59,406	58,020	77,937	75,460	144,338	120,997	55,382	48,526
Micheweni	31,449	31,685	46,124	45,634	58,756	57,690	80,129	79,949	152,773	112,540	43,311	37,291
Chake Chake	30,022	30,559	46,565	46,330	61,083	59,802	78,750	78,236	166,956	119,940	62,906	48,177
Mkoani	31,590	32,514	46,181	45,949	60,071	59,710	79,836	78,098	147,452	120,457	57,593	46,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,522</b>	<b>32,527</b>	<b>46,874</b>	<b>46,936</b>	<b>60,658</b>	<b>60,173</b>	<b>80,076</b>	<b>79,210</b>	<b>154,322</b>	<b>120,958</b>	<b>74,707</b>	<b>60,173</b>

**TableB6. 2: Percentage of Households by Usual Number of Meals Consumed a Day by District, 2004/5 to 2014/15 HBS**

District	2004/05				2009/10				2014/15				
	1 meal	2 meals	3+ meals	Total	1 meal	2 meals	3+ meals	Total	1 meal	2 meals	3+meals	Not stated	Total
Kaskazini A	2.5	60.4	37.1	100	0.2	66.7	31.6	100	0.5	50.6	48.9	0.0	100
Kaskazini B	0.1	61.6	38.3	100	1.5	54.2	44.2	100	0.6	57.1	42.3	0.0	100
Kati	0.4	60.5	39.2	100	0.8	43.6	55.5	100	0.3	59.0	40.4	0.3	100
Kusini	0.1	28.3	71.7	100	0.2	15.9	82.6	100	1.4	16.8	81.8	0.0	100
Magharibi	0.2	25.7	74.1	100	0.1	13.2	86.6	100	0.2	10.6	89.1	0.1	100
Mjini	0.3	21.0	78.7	100	0.2	19.3	80.5	100	0.9	16.6	82.1	0.4	100
Wete	2.5	47.2	50.3	100	0.2	29.2	67.7	100	0.3	26.0	70.3	3.5	100
Micheweni	4.2	68.7	27.2	100	0.7	59.4	37.4	100	0.7	44.0	55.0	0.3	100
Chake Chake	0.1	37.7	62.2	100	0.0	27.5	72.2	100	0.3	34.3	65.3	0.2	100
Mkoani	0.4	59.4	40.2	100	0.5	30.7	67.3	100	0.3	25.8	73.9	0.0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>

**TableB6. 3: Percentage of Households and Level of Food Security by District, 2014/15 HBS**

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	ChakeChake	Mkoani
Food secure	30.8	21.1	36.0	46.8	68.8	73.6	57.8	30.3	31.7	42.6
Mildly food insecure	3.1	3.5	6.6	10.4	6.5	5.9	5.0	7.9	5.2	8.0
Moderately food insecure	38.5	50.3	41.1	32.5	16.6	10.9	23.5	34.0	49.8	37.2
Severely food insecure	27.6	25.1	16.3	10.3	8.1	9.6	13.6	27.8	13.3	12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total households</b>	<b>26,766</b>	<b>16,048</b>	<b>17,917</b>	<b>9,116</b>	<b>77,781</b>	<b>36,470</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>19,928</b>	<b>17,701</b>	<b>19,061</b>

**TableB9.1: Remittance and Assistance by District, 2014/15 HBS**

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Earnings or food from a cash for work or food work program	234,292,370	1,931,295,515	1,601,445,125	22,001,653	4,250,283,202	1,584,942,990	525,222,292	252,627,784	804,922,220	372,419,607	11,579,452,758
Income from the rent of residential premises abroad	0	0	10,022,250	8,128,143	563,311,374	833,482,839		4,357,427	3,797,375	2,194,239	1,425,293,646
Income from the rent of residential premises in Zanzibar	0	0	0	0	187,671,043	12,942,013	25,831,524	0	0	0	226,444,580
Income from the rent of non agricultural business premises, garages, etc abroad	0	0	3,605,715	72,023,425	34,340,443	10,127,050	0	0	2,501,930	0	122,598,562
Income from the rent of non agricultural business premises, garages, etc in Zanzibar.	0	0	0	0	0	6,985,062	0	0	949,317	0	7,934,379
Income from the rent of non agricultural business premises, garages, etc in Tanzania mainland.	21,796,956	917,657	200,945	1,207,366	59,188,121	152,960,488	14,366,660	7,502,597	9,665,796	10,502,998	278,309,584
Money from other households or persons in Zanzibar	1,294,056,560	211,273,115	141,286,634	208,955,152	1,165,444,004	1,155,173,409	803,589,210	437,286,818	346,455,078	665,659,209	6,429,179,188
Money from other households or persons in Tanzania	1,084,563,457	19,831,449	78,023,135	26,684,715	2,136,626,571	946,856,959	998,034,252	202,359,505	378,431,381	269,677,487	6,141,088,911
Money from other households or persons abroad (remittances)	199,969,202	17,242,296	18,500,564	38,117,226	1,524,246,202	2,235,152,218	518,105,297	90,715,322	191,039,317	432,210,344	5,265,297,988
Assistance with tools from Zanzibar (ion, mobile, transportation etc)	168,502,640	8,259,591	26,118,814	33,873,943	204,177,883	213,395,847	158,639,619	62,721,817	119,782,563	44,398,029	1,039,870,744
Assistance with tools from Tanzania (ion, mobile, transportation etc)	26,779,025	1,785,278		2,029,406	24,416,756	33,321,552	63,774,278	6,342,367	25,290,066	16,869,947	200,608,674
Assistance with tools from abroad (iron, mobile, transportation etc)	32,880,887	6,085,027	11,190,764	31,125,344	384,827,476	314,558,119	62,494,667	4,601,701	66,647,892	12,002,402	926,414,278
Food assistance	811,157,513	194,912,033	64,094,166	156,683,823	1,114,969,510	245,272,289	300,780,036	56,500,540	86,063,457	213,543,395	3,243,976,761
Assistance with school uniform or shoes	135,021,989	13,885,867	24,200,098	34,400,765	58,144,872	84,936,288	113,368,540	111,560,441	118,864,708	128,636,716	823,020,285
Assistance with teaching aids, books etc	80,895,276	5,104,330	21,615,776	20,278,345	76,094,841	53,510,190	11,887,698	8,125,927	45,880,253	98,237,390	421,630,026
Assistance with bed nets	282,397,387	55,941,213	142,005,065	50,019,187	342,965,701	81,033,333	84,335,432	104,105,555	79,329,057	137,357,498	1,359,489,428
A loan	511,277,007	132,004,305	178,975,955	477,710,779	4,117,599,030	1,556,416,510	172,968,361	175,380,021	734,037,172	378,143,392	8,434,512,531
Exemption or waiver for school fees	3,872,937	1,687,479	2,218,590	9,586,102	29,282,490	110,444	2,912,061	2,606,202	9,234,407	12,836,078	74,346,789
Exemption or waiver for health expenses i	81,479,931	2,328,799	23,695,488	2,553,737	27,790,795	6,397,683	1,976,770	403,111	681,174	879,797	148,187,285
Cash transfer program (Govt or NGO)	2,050,387	5,065,170	0	698,295	437,540,599	0	0	0	0	0	445,354,451
Compensation payment from transport insurance company	0	0	18,400,587	7,352,863	132,157,930	31,399,531	0	2,318,405	1,582,195	35,704,910	228,916,421
Anything else?	113,971,480	5,156,359	55,363,914	47,341,525	205,898,155	17,896,622	43,353,002	1,279,525	8,361,918	153,231,451	651,853,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,084,965,003</b>	<b>2,612,775,482</b>	<b>2,420,963,585</b>	<b>1,250,771,792</b>	<b>17,076,977,001</b>	<b>9,576,871,436</b>	<b>3,901,639,699</b>	<b>1,530,795,063</b>	<b>3,033,517,273</b>	<b>2,984,504,886</b>	<b>49,473,781,219</b>

## ANNEX C Confidence Intervals for Basic Needs and Food Poverty Headcount Rates

**TableC1. 1 :Confidence Intervals for Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate 2014/15 HBS**

District	Headcount Rate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Kaskazini A	20.0	14.3	27.2
Kaskazini B	23.3	16.7	31.6
Kati	25.1	18.0	34.0
Kusini	26.3	19.5	34.5
Magharibi	19.2	14.8	24.5
Mjini	14.6	11.3	18.5
Wete	47.7	38.1	57.4
Micheweni	69.0	62.0	75.3
Chake Chake	51.6	42.2	60.9
Mkoani	52.4	42.9	61.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>

**TableC1. 2: Confidence Intervals for Food Poverty Headcount Rate 2014/15 HBS**

District	Headcount Rate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Kaskazini A	4.4	2.1	9.1
Kaskazini B	7.0	3.2	14.6
Kati	7.2	4.2	12.1
Kusini	6.0	3.6	9.9
Magharibi	3.5	2.2	5.5
Mjini	5.0	3.1	7.7
Wete	15.7	10.5	22.7
Micheweni	32.6	25.2	41.0
Chake Chake	24.4	17.0	33.8
Mkoani	21.0	14.6	29.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>

## Annex D 1All COICOPS with Total Monthly Expenditure and Percentage Share

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
<b>Group 1.Food &amp; Non Alcoholic Beverages</b>			
0111101	Rice- Thailand	6,615,793,148	6.08
0111102	Rice- Mbeya	1,415,774,735	1.30
0111103	Rice- Basmati	178,536,997	0.16
0111104	Rice- Jasmin	698,709,314	0.64
0111105	Rice-Kitumbo	46,711,738	0.04
0111106	Paddy	158,530,083	0.15
0111107	Other Rice	183,970,371	0.17
0111201	Flatbread	1,964,788,065	1.81
0111202	Round bread	11,132,424	0.01
0111203	Sliced bread	22,817,239	0.02
0111204	Sliced brown bread	7,768,352	0.01
0111205	Sweet Bread	10,152,374	0.01
0111206	Biscuits	71,585,259	0.07
0111207	Chocolate biscuit	10,329,386	0.01
0111208	Mkate wa Maji	14,821,293	0.01
0111209	Buns	119,673,733	0.11
0111210	Chapati	632,261,756	0.58
0111211	Mkate wa Jem	47,025,574	0.04
0111212	Mkate wa Mchele	34,738,326	0.03
0111213	Mkate wa Ufuta	72,335,442	0.07
0111214	Mkate wa Chila	34,798,169	0.03
0111215	Mkate wa Sembe	2,075,952	0.00
0111216	Kitumbua	75,290,816	0.07
0111217	Andazi	1,489,230,658	1.37
0111218	Other bread	95,637,856	0.09
0111301	Macaroni	20,105,399	0.02
0111302	Spaghetti	261,253,109	0.24
0111303	Industrial Spaghetti	89,907,812	0.08
0111401	Cake	54,995,348	0.05
0111402	Visheti	148,563,479	0.14
0111403	Vileja	61,437,009	0.06
0111404	Other pastry products	45,127,383	0.04
0111501	Sandwiches	3,951,560	0.00
0111502	Katles	77,575,375	0.07
0111503	Sambusa	51,636,703	0.05
0111504	Others	106,260,024	0.10
0111601	White Maize grains	24,343,314	0.02
0111602	Yellow Broken Maize Grains	19,121,578	0.02
0111603	Maize Flour White	1,053,501,336	0.97
0111604	Wheat Flour	713,367,946	0.66
0111605	Comflakes	3,865,173	0.00
0111606	Millet, grain	1,966,558	0.00
0111607	Millet, flour	2,951,879	0.00
0111608	Sorghum, grain	14,341,524	0.01
0111609	Sorghum, flour	22,857,613	0.02
0111610	Wheat, grain	13,842,121	0.01
0111611	Green maize cob	10,785,653	0.01
0111612	Cassava flour	37,132,592	0.03

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0111613	Baby food excluding milk	5,016,715	0.00
0111614	Other cereals	14,250,726	0.01
0111615	Other flour	37,871,587	0.03
0112101	Beef with bones	492,695,458	0.45
0112102	Beef without bones(Steak)	793,866,902	0.73
0112103	Beef Liver	42,437,585	0.04
0112104	Minced meat	36,316,785	0.03
0112105	Kidney	1,477,702	0.00
0112106	Offal	153,096,752	0.14
0112201	Pork meat	12,350,359	0.01
0112301	Goat meat	32,908,824	0.03
0112302	Sheep meat	465,468	0.00
0112303	Live Goat	666,657	0.00
0112304	Live sheep	254,254	0.00
0112305	Purchase of other live animals	1,236,343	0.00
0112306	Other domesticated animals	2,963,804	0.00
0112307	Wild animals	3,134,000	0.00
0112401	Industrially - Frozen chicken	162,450,119	0.15
0112402	Traditionally - Frozen chicken	92,866,993	0.09
0112403	Industrially bred live chicken	60,550,064	0.06
0112404	Traditionally bred live chicken	200,240,918	0.18
0112405	Purchase of Other poultry	8,319,185	0.01
0112406	Wild birds and insects	2,196,153	0.00
0112501	Pork Sausage	595,956	0.00
0112502	Beef Sausage	6,446,551	0.01
0112503	Dried or salted meat	78,703,949	0.07
0112601	Canned meat	1,945,029	0.00
0112602	Other fresh, chilled or frozen edible meat	15,278,150	0.01
0113101	Fresh Small Sardines	1,365,645,352	1.25
0113102	King Fish	108,440,375	0.10
0113103	Tuna Fish	212,540,304	0.20
0113104	Emperor Fish	603,702,321	0.55
0113105	Sword Fish	115,697,370	0.11
0113106	Mackerel	1,241,003,409	1.14
0113107	Spine Foot Fish	545,113,255	0.50
0113108	Parrot Fish	372,651,673	0.34
0113109	Sardine	221,328,613	0.20
0113110	Trevally Fish	35,613,571	0.03
0113111	Shark fish	25,314,150	0.02
0113112	Other fish	2,230,086,146	2.05
0113201	Lobster	5,477,286	0.01
0113202	Squid	51,928,661	0.05
0113203	Octopus	157,375,449	0.14
0113204	Chaza/Kome	34,373,641	0.03
0113205	Prawns	9,626,673	0.01
0113206	Crab	14,938,162	0.01

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COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0113207	Other seafood	20,427,421	0.02
0113301	Dried small fish	31,367,943	0.03
0113302	Dried sardines	193,664,657	0.18
0113303	Smoked small sardines	8,469,429	0.01
0113304	Smoked kingfish	3,548,188	0.00
0113305	Fresh dried fish	118,670,295	0.11
0113306	Dried or salted fish/shellfish	10,144,538	0.01
0113401	Canned fish/shellfish	1,183,215	0.00
0114101	Fresh cow milk	247,208,820	0.23
0114102	Fresh Goat Milk	4,532,481	0.00
0114201	Low Fat Cow milk	43,293,986	0.04
0114301	Powdered milk (NIDO)	3,891,602	0.00
0114302	Canned milk	21,195,843	0.02
0114401	Yoghurt	12,587,488	0.01
0114501	Cheese	1,228,800	0.00
0114601	Clotted milk	3,058,030	0.00
0114701	Eggs	185,358,836	0.17
0115101	Butter	60,811,725	0.06
0115201	Margarine (Tan Bond)	91,351,820	0.08
0115301	Olive oil	933,881	0.00
0115401	Sunflower oil	65,217,606	0.06
0115402	Cottonseed oil	3,419,073	0.00
0115403	Groundnuts oils	6,436,698	0.01
0115404	Sesame oil	4,500,411	0.00
0115405	Coconut cooking oil	9,926,713	0.01
0115406	Other cooking oil	204,568,578	0.19
0115407	Oki oil	412,299,489	0.38
0115408	Viking oil	40,915,124	0.04
0115409	Sindbad oil	6,114,569	0.01
0115501	Sesame seeds	2,139,908	0.00
0115502	Sunflower seeds and others	782,847	0.00
0115503	Products from nuts and seeds excl. cooking oils	18,362,362	0.02
0116101	Oranges	84,312,444	0.08
0116102	Tangerines	6,384,532	0.01
0116103	Grapefruits	15,204,136	0.01
0116104	Limes	140,288,136	0.13
0116105	Lemons	49,240,250	0.05
0116106	Other Citrus fruits	151,900,940	0.14
0116201	Bananas	167,744,851	0.15
0116202	Yellow banana	270,912,442	0.25
0116301	Apples	6,860,622	0.01
0116401	Pears	6,863,280	0.01
0116501	Avocado	22,157,464	0.02
0116502	Small mangoes	275,972,048	0.25
0116503	Large Mangoes	76,419,609	0.07
0116701	Pineapple	57,475,361	0.05
0116702	Pawpaw	46,858,649	0.04
0116703	Sugar cane	19,275,610	0.02
0116704	Melons	105,593,371	0.10

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0116705	Jack Fruit	65,198,644	0.06
0116706	Tofaa	4,691,975	0.00
0116707	Embe Sakua	13,949,173	0.01
0116708	Dorian	6,128,579	0.01
0116709	Guava	5,862,456	0.01
0116710	Passion fruit	12,546,757	0.01
0116711	Other wild fruits	281,263,058	0.26
0116801	Natural Groundnuts (Un roasted, Un husked)	35,837,798	0.03
0116802	Roasted groundnuts	37,151,300	0.03
0116803	Natural Groundnuts (Un roasted, husked)	18,401,846	0.02
0116804	Coconut	4,626,120,154	4.25
0116805	Cashew nuts	6,069,414	0.01
0116901	Coconuts immature	28,788,690	0.03
0116902	Almonds and other nuts	214,855	0.00
0116903	Canned fruits	2,192,661	0.00
0116904	Dates	66,242,103	0.06
0116905	Wild Fruit	6,174,352	0.01
0116906	Other fruit	20,012,578	0.02
0117101	Lettuce	287,578,614	0.26
0117102	Cassava vegetable	129,121,428	0.12
0117103	Sweet potatoes vegetable	161,379,502	0.15
0117104	Other leafy vegetables	18,058,989	0.02
0117105	Canned vegetables	724,937	0.00
0117106	Other Leaf and stem vegetables	6,730,450	0.01
0117201	Cabbages	17,988,543	0.02
0117302	Green Beans husked	37,487,124	0.03
0117303	Spotted beans	573,434,778	0.53
0117304	Soya beans	335,647,587	0.31
0117305	Packed Peas	5,711,822	0.01
0117306	Peas without shells	22,255,716	0.02
0117307	Tin Tomatoes/tomatoes paste	246,446,718	0.23
0117308	Tomatoes	1,413,274,719	1.30
0117309	Peas dry	129,016,175	0.12
0117310	Beans dry	100,970,957	0.09
0117311	Lentils and other pulses	104,116,965	0.10
0117312	Pulse products (e.g. dengu, etc)	40,859,467	0.04
0117313	Bitter tomatoes	53,644,004	0.05
0117314	Ladies fingers/Okra	124,860,956	0.11
0117315	Cucumber	40,299,467	0.04
0117316	Pumpkins	76,565,083	0.07
0117317	Brinjals, eggplant	315,845,304	0.29
0117319	Green beans, shelled or in pods	3,702,122	0.00
0117320	Fresh green pepper	10,413,687	0.01
0117321	Pilipili boga	104,554,225	0.10
0117322	Njugu Mawe	123,619,620	0.11
0117323	Others	12,716,365	0.01
0117401	Round Onions	573,231,823	0.53
0117402	Spring Onions	28,939,951	0.03

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COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0117403	Carrots	104,208,390	0.10
0117404	Radishes, beets, turnips	4,284,972	0.00
0117405	Garlic	191,871,434	0.18
0117406	Other Leeks	1,888,948	0.00
0117501	Dried vegetables	10,903,804	0.01
0117601	Other preserved or processed vegetables	1,099,118	0.00
0117701	Potatoes	790,310,026	0.73
0117801	Cassava, Fresh	1,817,535,380	1.67
0117802	Sweet Potatoes	303,211,130	0.28
0117803	Cassava dry	22,845,512	0.02
0117804	Cocoyam	115,613,676	0.11
0117806	Yam	125,357,722	0.12
0117807	Chipsi za muhogo/chauro/muhogo wa kuchoma/viazi vya kuchoma/bis/chama (cassava crisps)	199,530,116	0.18
0118102	Brown sugar	329,995,169	0.30
0118103	White sugar	1,395,060,256	1.28
0118201	Pineapple jam	5,296,066	0.00
0118202	Strawberry jam	2,792,965	0.00
0118203	Honey	5,018,570	0.00
0118204	Others	2,485,727	0.00
0118301	Chocolate	27,768,672	0.03
0118401	Confectionery products	50,263,507	0.05
0118501	Ice lollies and ice cream	451,311,377	0.41
0118601	Syrup	26,052,476	0.02
0119101	Chilli/tomato Sauce	4,151,216	0.00
0119201	Salt	179,131,114	0.16
0119202	Red pepper	6,542,160	0.01
0119203	Black pepper	16,944,165	0.02
0119204	Curry powder	69,350,488	0.06
0119205	Vinegar	3,029,657	0.00
0119206	Cocoa, cooking chocolate	3,070,875	0.00
0119207	Cinnamon	33,755,640	0.03
0119208	Ginger	134,020,914	0.12
0119209	Cardamon	59,418,140	0.05
0119210	Uzile	46,477,048	0.04
0119211	Others	11,090,313	0.01
0119301	Yeast	28,388,724	0.03
0119302	Baking powder	6,213,218	0.01
0119501	Green cooking banana	1,217,987,480	1.12
0121103	Coffee (Instant/Africafe)	1,266,499	0.00
0121104	Coffee (beans or ground)	10,497,740	0.01
0121105	Other raw material for Coffee drinks	2,531,914	0.00
0121203	Tea leaves	352,848,361	0.32
0121301	Cocoa and powdered chocolate	2,666,338	0.00
0122101	Drinking water	55,692,330	0.05
0122201	Coca cola	29,000,011	0.03
0122202	Fanta	40,289,340	0.04

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0122203	Mirinda	4,673,945	0.00
0122204	Pepsi	2,642,070	0.00
0122205	Sprite	8,061,008	0.01
0122206	Azam Cola, Fursana, Apple	84,904,309	0.08
0122207	Other soft drinks	41,116,377	0.04
0122301	Fruit juices	379,347,882	0.35
0129999	Unknown food code	4,472,714	0.00
<b>Group 2: Alcoholic Beverages &amp; Tobacco</b>			
0211101	Konyagi	2,937,336	0.00
0211102	Other Spirit	3,350,044	0.00
0212101	Wine from grape or other fruit	9,607	0.00
0212201	Other	228,009	0.00
0213101	Kilimanjaro Beer	2,972,284	0.00
0213102	Ndovu Beer	1,015,012	0.00
0213103	Castle	2,424,740	0.00
0213105	Guinness beer	2,769,760	0.00
0213106	Safari	1,146,889	0.00
0213108	Other beer	1,581,161	0.00
0221101	Filter Cigarettes (Sportsman)	39,811,460	0.04
0221102	Filter Cigarettes (Sweet menthol)	26,829,468	0.02
0221103	Non-Filter Cigarettes (nyota)	3,074,106	0.00
0221201	Cigars	5,900,920	0.01
0221301	Snuff	2,864,166	0.00
0221302	Pipe tobacco, pipes	544,990	0.00
0221303	Cigarette paper	1,061,999	0.00
0231101	Narcotics	63,245	0.00
<b>Group 3: Clothing &amp; Footwear</b>			
0311101	Curtain materials	11,923,689	0.01
0311107	Kitenges	45,995,912	0.04
0311108	Khangas	301,323,107	0.28
0311112	Materials for men	55,432,455	0.05
0311113	Materials for women	372,481,844	0.34
0311114	Materials for children	171,720,058	0.16
0312101	Men's shirts, T-shirts, sweaters, jerseys	606,761,269	0.56
0312105	Men's suit and jacket	39,524,624	0.04
0312106	Men's trousers (including blue jeans)	837,631,043	0.77
0312109	Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas)	117,518,462	0.11
0312113	Msuri/Kikoi/Kanzu/Shuka	265,218,772	0.24
0312114	Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)	17,542,380	0.02
0312131	Men's sports garments	39,055,641	0.04
0312201	Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters	115,041,916	0.11
0312204	Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas	197,818,885	0.18
0312206	Women's dresses	1,008,559,871	0.93



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COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0312216	Women's trousers and skirts	136,624,003	0.13
0312218	Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)	256,381,303	0.24
0312226	Women's sports garments	16,593,014	0.02
0312301	Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	358,535,035	0.33
0312306	Children's trousers, dresses	677,754,334	0.62
0312310	Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks	120,141,970	0.11
0312314	Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric)	165,782,544	0.15
0312318	Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) and suit	52,221,970	0.05
0312319	Children's school uniform	145,833,538	0.13
0312320	Children's sports garments	20,655,121	0.02
0313101	Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans, belt etc.)	259,801,243	0.24
0314101	Tailoring charges men's trousers	2,738,267	0.00
0314102	Tailoring charges women's dress	22,970,466	0.02
0314103	Repairs to clothing for men	685,577	0.00
0314104	Repairs to clothing for Women	958,098	0.00
0314105	Tailoring new clothes for Children	6,106,427	0.01
0321101	Footwear for men (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	367,252,885	0.34
0321102	Men's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	60,256,642	0.06
0321104	Slippers for men	79,333,872	0.07
0321201	Footwear for women (all footwear excl. sports footwear)	329,872,296	0.30
0321202	Women's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	20,840,105	0.02
0321204	Slippers for women	65,609,810	0.06
0321301	Children's shoes (all footwear excl. sports footwear)	272,288,181	0.25
0321302	Children's shoes for school	52,247,482	0.05
0321303	Children's sports shoes	5,253,569	0.00
0321304	Babies' (up to 2 years) shoes (excl. shoes made of fabric)	22,945,337	0.02
0321305	Slippers for children	28,110,263	0.03
0322101	Replacement of heel	179,039	0.00
0322102	Repairs to shoes	1,021,024	0.00
0322103	Shoe Polish	850,645	0.00
<b>Group 4: Housing, Water, Fuel &amp; Energy</b>			
0411101	Actual rent paid by tenants	763,724,167	0.70
0412101	Actual rent paid by tenants for secondary premises	9,822,852	0.01
0421101	Imputed rent of owner occupiers	9,043,685,536	8.31
0422101	Imputed rent of households living rent free	646,943,089	0.59
0422102	Imputed rent of households	70,106,214	0.06

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
	other arrangement		
0431101	Painting	71,090,348	0.07
0431102	Maintenance and repair of clean water installations	25,214,603	0.02
0431103	Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	7,417,147	0.01
0431104	Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations	50,435,508	0.05
0431105	Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	287,935,302	0.26
0431106	Other unspecified work	455,006,767	0.42
0431107	Cement	33,933,907	0.03
0431108	Sand	3,800,832	0.00
0431109	Lime (Chokaa)	2,571,308	0.00
0432101	Painting	44,807,376	0.04
0432102	Maintenance and repair of clean water installations	8,257,496	0.01
0432103	Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	4,052,545	0.00
0432104	Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations	17,438,721	0.02
0432105	Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	97,058,733	0.09
0432106	Other unspecified work	147,020,880	0.14
0441101	Cost of Clean water	455,796,218	0.42
0442101	Waste removal	63,697,681	0.06
0443101	Sewerage system	29,455,288	0.03
0444101	Common expenditures in multi-occupied building (lift, lighting)	10,742,600	0.01
0444102	Other current expenditures	29,497,868	0.03
0451101	Electric power (ZECO)	2,913,614,826	2.68
0451102	Electricity (SOLAR)	15,695,650	0.01
0452101	Gas in cylinders	163,184,799	0.15
0453101	Kerosene	1,193,625,033	1.10
0454101	Charcoal	2,021,298,895	1.86
0454102	Firewood	1,772,828,652	1.63
0454103	Coal	47,931,138	0.04
0454104	Sawdust	12,013,850	0.01
0454105	Makumbi/Vifuu/Makozi	18,033,623	0.02
<b>Group 5: Furniture, Household Equipment &amp; Household Maintenance</b>			
0511101	Chairs	35,692,182	0.03
0511102	Tables	55,265,732	0.05
0511103	Beds	446,885,574	0.41
0511104	Cupboards	290,036,080	0.27
0511108	Sofas	68,470,962	0.06
0511109	Kerosene lamp	26,176,786	0.02
0511110	Bath furniture and accessories (excluding rugs)	29,974,784	0.03
0511111	Outside furniture (wooden, metal or plastic)	7,187,795	0.01
0511112	Paintings, knick-knacks, mirror	51,532,417	0.05
0511113	Light fittings, lamp covers	36,716,103	0.03
0511114	Solar lamp	9,815,969	0.01



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COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0511115	Mattress	375,026,512	0.34
0511116	Lanterns	13,108,800	0.01
0511117	Other furniture	17,031,162	0.02
0512101	Carpets and other floor covers	133,658,755	0.12
0512102	Ukindu/rangi ya ukindu n.k	25,443,095	0.02
0512103	Kamba ya usumba/katani/nailoni n.k	11,591,843	0.01
0521101	Blankets	276,712	0.00
0521102	Curtains	52,031,120	0.05
0521103	Pillow without case	2,222,947	0.00
0521104	Mosquito nets	57,149,126	0.05
0521105	Towels	31,556,058	0.03
0521106	Bed Sheets	382,981,303	0.35
0521107	Pillow-cases	420,725	0.00
0521111	Door mats	4,944,402	0.00
0521112	Others	6,350,315	0.01
0531101	Refrigerator	220,441,351	0.20
0531201	Clothes washing machines	19,774,737	0.02
0531301	Electric or gas stove (including microwave oven)	98,306,488	0.09
0531303	Charcoal stove	46,294,180	0.04
0531304	Firewood and coal stove	3,838,465	0.00
0531401	Air conditioner	19,273,658	0.02
0531402	Water heater	11,694,041	0.01
0531403	Solar System	18,729,392	0.02
0531501	Cleaning equipment	693,112	0.00
0531601	Sewing machines	74,575,223	0.07
0531701	Generator	17,145,503	0.02
0532101	Iron (electric or charcoal)	25,535,754	0.02
0532103	Fan	50,155,721	0.05
0532104	Small electric appliances (food mixers, coffee mills, toasters etc.)	101,886,402	0.09
0533101	Repair of household appliances	774,499	0.00
0541101	Glass	22,630,985	0.02
0541103	Cups, mugs	255,165,030	0.23
0541104	Plates, bowls etc.	355,805,988	0.33
0541205	Cutlery (spoons/fork/knives)	79,795,086	0.07
0541307	Thermos flask	332,795,615	0.31
0541308	Cooking pots	112,752,771	0.10
0541317	Other household non-electric articles (ironing boards, food scale, etc.)	19,972,819	0.02
0541401	Repair of glassware, tableware and household utensils	2,420,628	0.00
0551101	Major tools for the house (electric drills, etc)	16,004,504	0.01
0552101	Electric bulbs	16,648,622	0.02
0552102	Torches	7,465,298	0.01
0552103	Baskets	15,238,860	0.01
0552104	Betri za Radio	21,586,790	0.02
0552105	Vitasa/ufunguo/tumbuo	5,235,254	0.00

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0552106	Ndowana/mishipi/vifaa vya uvuvi	7,189,714	0.01
0552107	Vifaa vya ujenzi mfano (pauo/sururu/ kijiko/ bero/ jembe/ panga/...	17,754,523	0.02
0552108	Shindano ya kushonea/shazia	2,132,494	0.00
0552109	Extension key holders	2,771,733	0.00
0561101	Laundry soap, bar	459,475,939	0.42
0561102	Laundry soap, powdered	813,813,306	0.75
0561103	Detergents in liquid or powder	10,675,286	0.01
0561104	Insecticides, sprays for house	18,262,765	0.02
0561105	Insecticides, Coils for house	27,560,832	0.03
0561106	Cleansing and scouring powders for toilet etc	14,061,980	0.01
0561107	Polish for floor/furniture	2,027,891	0.00
0561201	Matches	51,026,526	0.05
0561202	Shoe polish	892,812	0.00
0561203	Basin plastic	15,693,740	0.01
0561204	Scrubbing brush	2,733,721	0.00
0561205	Water bucket	18,380,662	0.02
0561206	Brooms, brushes, broom heads	20,226,472	0.02
0561207	Candles and other fuel and light	7,401,397	0.01
0561208	Lamp/stove wicks	673,506	0.00
0561209	Other	9,748,251	0.01
0562101	Periodical services (cleaning, gardeners, etc.)	35,877,327	0.03
0562102	Services by paid workers (cooking, cleaning, baby sitters, etc.)	430,472,597	0.40
0562201	Fumigation	2,672,589	0.00
<b>Group 6: Health</b>			
0611101	Aspirin	887,901,323	0.82
0611102	Metakeline	0	0.00
0611103	Dawa nyingine za malaria (e.g Dawa mseto n.k)	0	0.00
0611104	Panadol	0	0.00
0611105	Other Cough Syrup	0	0.00
0611106	Koflyn	0	0.00
0611107	Ampicyline	0	0.00
0611108	Diclofenac	0	0.00
0611109	Other tablet	0	0.00
0612101	Other medical products (thermometers, bandages, plasters, first aid kits)	23,291,704	0.02
0613101	Corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses	30,284,088	0.03
0613102	Hearing aids, prosthesis (except dental)	1,028,338	0.00
0613103	Blood pressure and blood sugar monitoring devices, etc.	6,631,035	0.01
0613104	Wheelchairs, special beds, orthopaedic shoes, braces, crutches, etc.	2,973,762	0.00
0613105	Repair of therapeutic appliances and equipment,	2,407,118	0.00

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COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
	etc.		
0621101	Physicians in general or specialist practice	39,483,948	0.04
0622101	Dentist (repairs, oral hygiene, prosthetics, etc.)	26,179,658	0.02
0623101	Medical laboratory findings	129,457,208	0.12
0623102	Other diagnostic control (X-rays, electrocardiogram, ultra sound, etc.)	97,810,823	0.09
0623201	Paramedical (physiotherapist, remedial gymnastics, acupuncture, curettage, etc.)	4,239,052	0.00
0623301	Other treatments (unqualified doctors such as healers, herbalist, etc.)	150,562,805	0.14
0631101	Services by general or specialised hospitals	136,089,782	0.13
0631102	Services by medical and rehabilitation centres, etc.	12,208,816	0.01
<b>Group 7: Transportation</b>			
0711101	Car purchase Private (Diesel Car)	1,123,248,179	1.03
0711102	Purchase other car private	768,585,666	0.71
0712101	Motorcycles (Vespa/Pikipiki)	969,446,715	0.89
0712102	Other Motorbikes	101,091,472	0.09
0713101	Bicycles	235,661,535	0.22
0721101	Other spare parts and accessories (spark plugs, batteries, etc.)	242,060,675	0.22
0721102	Tyres (all types)	270,003,316	0.25
0721103	Other car luxuries like stickers etc	40,689	0.00
0722101	Petrol, Diesel, Oil, lubricants etc.	952,179,114	0.87
0723102	Maintenance and repairs (mechanic, body work, car electrician, washing, etc.)	62,201,222	0.06
0724101	Renting a garage or a parking space not linked to the dwelling unit	9,192,904	0.01
0724102	Driving lessons and driver's test (for motorcycles, cars, boats, airplanes)	2,497,869	0.00
0731101	Passenger transport by railway	32,054,671	0.03
0732101	Transport by road (bus and taxis)	1,430,473,000	1.31
0732102	School bus (excludes city transport)	133,545,832	0.12
0733101	Passenger transport by air	887,536,615	0.82
0734101	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	769,801,284	0.71
0736101	Removal transport of objects, hired means	607,721	0.00
<b>Group 8: Communication</b>			
0811101	Postal services	94,136	0.00
0821101	Telephone landline	2,803,136	0.00
0821102	Mobile phone	616,238,865	0.57
0821103	Personal computer/laptop	86,345,808	0.08
0821104	Modem	5,695,534	0.01
0831101	Telephone service-fixed phone bill	102,767,864	0.09
0831102	Mobile telephone credit,	3,976,198,562	3.65

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
	vouchers, top-up cards		
0831106	Internet subscription (excluding connection cost)	45,197,158	0.04
<b>Group 9: Recreation &amp; Entertainment</b>			
0911101	Radio	75,082,723	0.07
0911104	Cassette/tape recorder	2,766,807	0.00
0911105	Hi-Fi system	7,169,508	0.01
0911201	Television	172,633,592	0.16
0911202	Satellite dish/decoder	87,727,312	0.08
0911203	Video Recorder/DVD player	50,121,201	0.05
0912101	Photographic equipment, video cameras, projectors, microscopes	3,572,235	0.00
0914101	Accessories for reception, reproduction and recording of sound and pictures	20,281,465	0.02
0921102	Camper vans, trailers	102,680,348	0.09
0922101	Musical instruments	6,779,563	0.01
0922201	Durables for indoor recreation (billiard tables, etc)	895,519	0.00
0923101	Parts and accessories for musical instruments	3,939,745	0.00
0931101	Games, toys, hobbies	31,588,335	0.03
0932101	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	31,197,100	0.03
0941102	Sports: expenditures for swimming pools, gym, tennis courts, etc.	3,276,629	0.00
0941103	Tickets to sporting shows	2,473,406	0.00
0941104	Amusement: painting and dancing courses, etc.	1,721,497	0.00
0941105	Pets (purchase)	35,443,306	0.03
0942101	Tickets for concerts, theatre, cultural events etc	1,841,381	0.00
0942201	Tickets for museums, national parks, zoos	2,964,123	0.00
0942301	TV subscription (cable and digital TV included)	517,874,492	0.48
0942401	Services of printing photo	3,451,833	0.00
0943101	Lottery tickets, bingo, betting	360,793	0.00
0951101	School Books	184,909,292	0.17
0951102	Books (not for school)	26,112,539	0.02
0952101	Newspapers	5,873,957	0.01
0952102	Magazines	566,366	0.00
0953101	Miscellaneous printed matter	694,550	0.00
0954101	Notebooks	2,804,408	0.00
0954102	Pencils	4,792,971	0.00
0954103	Ball point pens	13,616,678	0.01
0954104	Exercise book	43,285,945	0.04
0954105	Geometry instrument	8,358,427	0.01
0954106	Correction fluids	1,394,713	0.00
0954107	Diaries	3,113,000	0.00
0954108	Others	8,790,009	0.01
0961101	Food and drinks	102,347,529	0.09
0961102	Accommodation	45,315,921	0.04

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COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
0961103	Transport	163,325,174	0.15
0961104	Shopping	295,037,693	0.27
0961105	Recreational activities	4,254,293	0.00
0961106	Other	5,094,226	0.00
0961107	Transport to and from Zanzibar	174,955,796	0.16
0961108	Transport while outside Zanzibar	63,331,973	0.06
<b>Group 10: Education</b>			
1011101	Fees for Pre-primary education	60,516,069	0.06
1011102	Fees for Primary school education	56,636,164	0.05
1021101	Fees for Secondary education	48,921,365	0.04
1031101	Fees for non-tertiary education (certificate/diploma)	82,412,191	0.08
1041101	Tertiary education	50,933,829	0.05
1051101	Courses (vocational, language, computer, training courses, etc.)	250,582,197	0.23
1051102	Private tuition	135,382,869	0.12
1051103	Fees for vocational and other education	7,343,345	0.01
<b>Group 11: Restaurants &amp; Hotels</b>			
1111101	Chips with eggs	392,049,458	0.36
1111102	Chips with Chicken	251,649,296	0.23
1111103	Chicken with rice and sauce	61,899,807	0.06
1111104	Rice with beef	132,233,366	0.12
1111105	Rice with Beans and beef	577,173,886	0.53
1111106	Ugali with Beef/beef/fish	116,290,401	0.11
1111107	Chicken with Ugali and sauce	13,605,878	0.01
1111108	Biriani nyama	66,107,825	0.06
1111109	Biriani kuku	6,076,271	0.01
1111110	Biriani samaki	12,133,425	0.01
1111111	Pilau nyama	209,547,525	0.19
1111112	Pilau kuku	32,436,480	0.03
1111113	Pilau samaki	8,315,234	0.01
1111114	Ndizi nyama	30,620,047	0.03
1111115	Ndizi samaki	28,176,179	0.03
1111116	Coffee, with milk	1,447,990	0.00
1111117	Coffee without milk	8,805,215	0.01
1111118	Tea with Milk	14,314,246	0.01
1111119	Tea without Milk	97,470,541	0.09
1111120	Drinking water	46,242,860	0.04
1111121	Coca cola	18,545,547	0.02
1111122	Fanta	25,210,404	0.02
1111123	Mirinda	3,165,095	0.00
1111124	Pepsi	6,066,964	0.01
1111125	Fruit juices	223,479,661	0.21
1111126	Vegetable juices	25,492,643	0.02
1111127	Urojo	640,573,706	0.59
1111128	Porridge/soup	679,655,366	0.62
1111129	Muhogo wa kuchemsha au	246,219,933	0.23

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
	wa nazi/ndizi mbichi/ viazi vitamu/ viazi vikuu. n.k		
<b>Group 12: Miscellaneous Goods &amp; Services</b>			
1121101	Expenditure for accommodation of pupils and students in halls of residence and other educational institutions	106,421,614	0.10
1121102	Expenditure for private accommodation of pupils and students	19,067,182	0.02
1211101	Hairdressing salons men	12,712,332	0.01
1211102	Hairdressing salons women including body care	7,006,139	0.01
1212101	Repair of Electric appliance to personal care (hairdryers, depilates, razors and cutters, etc.)	3,231,016	0.00
1212102	Electric appliance to personal care (hairdryers, depilates, razors and cutters, etc.)	75,987,711	0.07
1213101	Toilet soap	98,162,002	0.09
1213102	Toothpaste	73,120,827	0.07
1213103	Tooth brush	9,644,755	0.01
1213104	Face cream	10,101,967	0.01
1213105	Combs, hair brushes	9,788,026	0.01
1213106	Hair cream / Hair tonic/curling	59,805,137	0.05
1213107	Shaving cream	423,980	0.00
1213108	Non electrical shaving equipment	8,825,834	0.01
1213109	Perfume	84,731,154	0.08
1213110	Lipstick	4,347,946	0.00
1213111	Powder	17,849,262	0.02
1213112	Toilet paper	6,343,629	0.01
1213113	Toilet articles for babies	46,925,127	0.04
1213114	Simple hair dressing for women	9,423,464	0.01
1213115	Services of beauty saloons	15,214,892	0.01
1213116	Make-up kits and Cosmetics	40,861,736	0.04
1213117	Hair clip	10,801,604	0.01
1213118	Deodorants	5,302,217	0.00
1213119	Other	40,606,944	0.04
1213120	Coconut oil as non-food item	26,191,731	0.02
1231102	Jewellery, gold and silver personal effects, etc.	191,015,213	0.18
1231103	Wall/hand Watch	16,577,645	0.02
1231104	Costume jewellery	128,806,793	0.12
1232101	Bags, suitcase and other travel goods (travel bags, hands-bags, school bags etc.)	452,720,238	0.42
1232201	Other personal articles (articles for smokers, umbrellas, sunglasses, etc.)	56,902,988	0.05
1232203	Other	15,014,042	0.01
1232205	Articles for babies (baby carriages and similar articles, car seats)	40,169,823	0.04

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COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
1241101	Services for non-self-sufficient elderly and disabled, etc.	34,295,787	0.03
1241201	Child care	14,896,788	0.01
1252101	Insurance connected with dwellings (theft, fire, damage, etc.)	496,109	0.00
1253101	Health Insurance – National Health Insurance Fund	18,749,128	0.02
1253102	Health insurance – the Community Health Fund	769,298	0.00
1253103	Health Insurance – Tiba Kwa Kadi	14,215,084	0.01
1253104	Health Insurance – Social Health Insurance Benefits	2,973,671	0.00
1253105	Private Health insurance (e.g. AAR, Strategis)	4,344,395	0.00
1253106	Community Health Insurance (e.g. UMIASITA, VIBINDO)	3,368,375	0.00
1254101	Compulsory insurance for motor car/motorcycle/scooter for year	44,858,786	0.04
1254102	Insurance connected with items, jewellery, boats etc.	158,085,679	0.15
1262101	Membership for SACCOS	119,984,086	0.11
1262106	Bank charges for having a bank account (s)	42,024,795	0.04
1262107	Charges for having an ATM card	16,554,046	0.02
1262108	Charges for using mobile banking (M-Pesa; Zantel, ZAP(Airtel) and TIGO-Pesa)	31,153,297	0.03

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
1262109	Expenditure for using the internet outside the home, internet cafes etc.	2,537,039	0.00
1262110	Charges for sending money inside/outside of Zanzibar (Bank, local money sender etc)	1,924,862	0.00
1271101	Contributions towards weddings and funerals	1,255,525,136	1.15
1271102	Other religious services (contribution to religious institutions and personnel, etc.)	225,845,761	0.21
1271103	Fees for lawyer, notaries, architect, etc. (excludes doctor's fees)	54,122	0.00
1271104	Expenditures for provision of documents (passports, driving license, etc.)	9,228,533	0.01
1271105	Expenditures for other services (cost of damages, membership for sports and other organisations, etc.	2,775,472	0.00
1271107	Cost of Grinding	2,580,149	0.00
1271108	Cost of photocopy	6,233,508	0.01
1271109	Cost advertisement	53,124	0.00
1271110	Other Cost Services	70,571,212	0.06
1271111	Giving money to someone	195,594,681	0.18
1271112	Medicine for Animals	5,740,463	0.01
9999999	Unknown Non-Food item	21,314,201	0.02


**Annex E Household Questionnaire**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Questionnaire no. \_\_\_ of \_\_\_



**ZANZIBAR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT**



**OFFICE OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN**

**ZANZIBAR HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY- 2014/2015**

*This information is collected under the Act of the Statistics (Act No. 9 of 2007)*

**THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSE ONLY**

**DEMOGRAPHICS, EDUCATION, MIGRATION, HEALTH,DISABILITY, TIME USE AND LITERACY**

**FORM1: WEEK 1**

**CODE**

1. REGION: \_\_\_\_\_

2. DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_

3. WARD \_\_\_\_\_

4. VILLAGE/STREET \_\_\_\_\_

5. ENUMERATION AREA (EA) \_\_\_\_\_

6. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER : \_\_\_\_\_

7. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS : \_\_\_\_\_

8. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: \_\_\_\_\_

9. LOCAL LEADER \_\_\_\_\_

NAME AND CODE OF THE ENUMERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

NAME AND CODE OF THE SUPERVISOR \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEWING TIME

STARTING			ENDING	
HOUR	MIN	HOUR	MIN	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

NAME OF THE EDITOR: \_\_\_\_\_

MARK BOX WITH AN 'X' IF YOU USE AN ADDITIONAL FORM 1

ENUMERATOR: DATE OF INTERVIEW

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SUPERVISOR: DATE OF SUPERVISING QUESTIONNAIRE

DAY	MONTH	YEAR
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

NAME AND CODE OF THE DATA ENTRANT: \_\_\_\_\_



IDENTIFICATION NUMBER											
EDUCATION QUESTIONS: TO BE ASKED FOR HH MEMBER AGED 4 AND ABOVE ( Q.9 TO 19)											
INDIVIDUAL	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	CODE Q13 AND Q14 pre-primary or nursery...01 adult.....02 <b>Primary</b> year 1..... 11 year 2..... 12 year 3..... 13 year 4..... 14 year 5..... 15 year 6..... 16 year 7..... 17 year 8..... 18 training after primary...19 <b>Secondary</b> form I ..... 21 form II..... 22 form III.....23 form IV.....24 training after secondary...25 form V ..... 31 form VI..... 32 training after form VI...33 Other certificate course..... 34 Diploma.. 35 <b>University</b> year 1..... 41 year 2..... 42 year 3..... 43 year 4..... 44 year 5+..... 45 Masters.....46 PhD..... 47	14.	15.	16.	17.	
	Did [NAME] ever go to school? Yes.....1 No.....2 If No (▶) 20	At what age did [NAME] start school?	Is [NAME] currently in school? Yes.....1 No.....2 If No ▶14	Is the school public or private? PUBLIC.....1 PRIVATE.....2	What grade is [NAME] currently attending? <b>FOR ANY RESPONSE</b>		What is the highest grade completed by [NAME]?	Why doesn't [NAME] attend school? Too Old.....01 Completed School.....02 Too far away.....03 Child is working.....04 School useless/ Uninteresting.....05 Illness.....06 Pregnancy.....07 Failed exam.....08 Caring for sick person.....09 Can't afford School..10 Too young.....11 Married.....12 Other, specify.....99 <b>FOR ANY ANSWER ▶ 20</b>	How does [NAME] usually travel to school? On foot.....1 By bike.....2 Vespa/motorcycle.....3 private vehicle.....4 Public vehicle .....5 Other.....6 Not Applicable...▶18	How long does it take [NAME] to get to school by this means of trans-portion? Exclude the time used to stop on the way by queuing or any other reason  <b>IF LESS THAN ONE MINUTE WRITE '00'</b>	
									HR	MIN	
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
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07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	
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IDENTIFICATION NUMBER																
[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]																
HEALTH ( QUEST. 33 UP TO 41 )																
I N D I V I D U A L  I D	33.	34.			35.	36.			37.	38.	39					
	Was [NAME] sick or injured during the last 4 weeks?  Yes.....1 No.....2 ▶35	What sort of illness/injury did [NAME] suffer?  Fever.....01 Malaria.....02 Diarrhea.....03 Accident.....04 Anaemia.....05 Skin disease.....06 Conjunctivitis.....07 Airborne disease.....08 Worms.....09 Pneumonia.....10 Dental disease.....11 E.N.T.....12 TB and NCD.....13 Other (Specify).....14  <b>CODE UP TO 3 ANSWERS</b>			Has [NAME] visited a health care provider in the last 4 weeks?  Yes.....1 No.....2 ▶40	What health facility did [NAME] attend?  Referral Hospital.....1 District Hospital.....2 Cottage Hospital.....3 Special Hospital.....4 Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU+).....5 Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU).....6 Private Hospital.....7 Private Dispensary.....8 Pharmacy.....9 Over the counter Pharmacy.....10 Private doctor.....11 Traditional Healer.....12 Private Dispensary (FBO).....13 Traditional medicine.....14  <b>CODE UP TO 3 ANSWERS</b>			How many visits did [NAME] make in the last 4 weeks?	Did (NAME) have any problem at the time of the visit?  No problem .....1 Facilities unclean..2 Long waiting time...3 No trained professionals.....4 Too expensive.....5 No drugs available..6 Unsuccessful treatment.....7 Other (specify).....9	Did [NAME] pay for any of the following services?  Consultation... 1 Lab/ Medical test.....2 Drugs.....3 Operation/Therapy.....4 No.....5  <b>MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE ALLOWED ▶41</b>					
			1	2	3		1	2	3			1	2	3	4	5
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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IDENTIFICATION NUMBER		DISABILITY (QUEST 42 UP TO 47)						
I N D I V I D U A L  I D	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
	Why did [NAME] not use medical care in the last 4 weeks?  No need.....1 Too expensive...2 Too far.....3 Had medicine at home.....4 Other,specify...9	Is [NAME] currently sick or injured?  Yes.....1 No.....2	Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses?  No,not at all.....1 No,no difficulty with assistive device...2 Yes,some difficulty.....3 Yes,alot of Difficulty.....4 Cannot perform.....5 Not applicable.....6	Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid?  USE CODES FROM Q42	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?  USE CODES FROM Q42	Does [NAME] have difficulty remembering or concentrating?  USE CODES FROM Q42	Does [NAME] have difficulty with self care (such as washing all over or dressing, feeding, toileting etc)?  USE CODES FROM Q42	Using your usual [NAME OF LANGUAGE] language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood?  USE CODES FROM Q42
BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL ,MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL HEALTH CONDITION...								
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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09	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Zanzibar Household Budget Survey 2014/15

TIME USAGE (Q. 48 TO Q.51) FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 5 AND ABOVE								READING AND WRITING (4 YEARS AND ABOVE)		
48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	
In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the house including travel time?	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend constructing their dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend making major repairs to their dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend on milling and other food processing for the household.	In the last 7 days how many hours did [NAME] spend making handicrafts for household use?	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend on preparing food for immediate consumption?	In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend on taking care of children, the elderly or ill/sick household members	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language?  KISWAHILI.....1 ENGLISH.....2 KISW& ENGL.....3 OTHER LANGUAGES.....4 NONE.....5  IF THE CODE IS 4 OR 5 GO TO NEXT HH MEMBER	CHECK QUESTION 13 AND 14 IF CODE 01 TO 18 HAVE BEEN ANSWERED  Yes.....1 No.....2  IF CODE 2 GOTO NEXT HH MEMBER	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me (SHOWCARD A IN KISWAHILI ON TOP AND ENGLISH UNDERNEATH) IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE , PROBE Can you read any part of the sentence to me? RESPONDENT FREE TO CHOOSE WHICHEVER LANGUAGE THEY PREFER  CANNOT READ AT ALL.....1 KISWAHILI ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ...2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....3 ENGLISH ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTANCE....4 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....5 BLIND OR VISUALLY IMPAIRED.....6 UNAVAILABLE.....7  ONLY SINGLE RESPONSE	
IF NOT NOT APPLICABLE WRITE 99. LESS THAN ONE HOURS WRITE "00										
HOOR	HOOR	HOOR	HOOR	HOOR	HOOR	HOOR	HOOR			
01	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ENTER TIME OF FIRST INTERVIEW ENDED, NOW EXPLAIN HOW TO KEEP THE DIARY OF THE DAILY RECORD FOR EACH HOSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 4 AND ABOVE

HOUR

MINUTE

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**Kiswahili**

Wazazi wanapenda watoto wao.

Kilimo ni kazi ngumu.

Mtoto anasoma kitabu.

Watoto wanafanya bidii Skuli.

**English**

Parents love their children.

Farming is hard work.

The child is reading a book.

Children work hard at school.



Identification number

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## SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

## A) MAIN BUILDING

<b>1. Storeys in building</b> - No story , building on 1 level .....1 - 1 story, building on 2 levels.....2 - 2 or more stores, building on 3 or more levels.....3 - Other type, e.g. House raised on poles etc.....4	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>2. How many rooms in this building used by this household for sleeping?</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>3. How many people are sleeping in this household?</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>4. What is the main building material of the <u>floor</u>?</b> Cement ..... 1 Ceramic tiles ..... 2 Parquet or polished wood ..... 3 Ter-razzo ..... 4 Vinyl ..... 5 Wood plank ..... 6 Palm/bamboo ..... 7 Earth/sand ..... 8	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>5. What is the main building material used for the <u>walls</u> of the main building?</b> Stone/Stoned bricks ..... 1 Cement bricks ..... 2 Sundried bricks ..... 3 Baked bricks ..... 4 Timber ..... 5 Timber with Iron sheets ..... 6 Poles and mud ..... 7 Grass ..... 8	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>6. What is the building material used for the <u>roof</u> of the main building?</b> Iron sheets ..... 1 Tiles ..... 2 Concrete ..... 3 Asbestos ..... 4 Grass/leaves ..... 5 Mud and Leaves ..... 6 Plastics ..... 7	<input type="checkbox"/>

## LEGAL STATUS OF THE MAIN BUILDING

<b>7. What is the sex of the owner of this dwelling?</b> Male ..... 1 Female ..... 2 Both Male and Female ..... 3 Don't know ..... 9	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>8. What is the legal status of use of the dwelling?</b> Owned by household ..... 1 Lived in without paying any rent ..... 2 Rented privately ..... 3 Rented from public real estate company (ZSSF, Insurance, bank etc.) ..... 4 Rented from employer including Government, Parastatal/Private/ Religious Organization ..... 5 Rented from employer including Government, Parastatal/Private at a subsidized rent ..... 6 Rented from a relative or friend at a subsidized rent ..... 7	<input type="checkbox"/>









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**SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING**

**27- 29 What was the amount of expenditures for regular work by specified items?** (If done on your own, please specify the materials only.)

Kind of works	Service		Material		Total
	COICOP	27. Amount paid (Tshs)	COICOP	28. Amount paid (Tshs)	29. Amount paid (Tshs)
a. Painting .....	04.3.2.1.01	_____	04.3.1.1.01	_____	_____
b. Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations .....	04.3.2.1.02	_____	04.3.1.1.02	_____	_____
c. Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations .....	04.3.2.1.03	_____	04.3.1.1.03	_____	_____
d. Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors .....	04.3.2.1.04	_____	04.3.1.1.04	_____	_____
e. Other unspecified work .....	04.3.2.1.05	_____	04.3.1.1.05	_____	_____





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**SECTION 3: EXPENDITURES FOR FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND SERVICES**

**A) FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, TOOLS AND APPLIANCES FOR HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE**

**1. Which of the following items did your household buy (in cash, by down payment or on credit) for yourself or as a gift, for the main or secondary dwelling, in the last 12 months?**

Article	1a. Yes = 1 No = 2 ⇒ Go to next Article	COICOP	1b. Amount paid (Tshs)
a. Bath furniture and accessories (excluding rugs)...	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.1.1.1.10	<input type="text"/>
b. Outside furniture (wooden, metal or plastic).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.1.1.1.11	<input type="text"/>
c. Bed sheets.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.2.1.1.06	<input type="text"/>
d. Towels.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.2.1.1.05	<input type="text"/>
e. Carpets and other floor covers.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.1.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
f. Paintings, knick-knacks, mirror.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.1.1.1.12	<input type="text"/>
g. Kerosene lamps.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.1.1.1.09	<input type="text"/>
h. Light fittings, lamp covers.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.1.1.1.13	<input type="text"/>
i. Washing machine.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.3.1.2.01.	<input type="text"/>
j. Solar system.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.3.1.4.03	<input type="text"/>
k. Solar lamp.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.1.1.1.14	<input type="text"/>
l. Generator.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.3.1.7.01	<input type="text"/>
m. Brooms, brushes, broom heads.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.6.1.2.06	<input type="text"/>
n. Major tools for the house (electric drills, etc).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	05.5.1.1.01	<input type="text"/>



Identification Number

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## SECTION 4a: NEW GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

1. Which of the following goods did your household buy <u>new</u> (in cash, by down-payment or on credit) for yourself or as a gift, <u>in the last 12 months</u> ?				
Articles / services	Yes = 1 No = 2 ⇒ GO TO NEXT ITEM	COICOP	NEW	
			1. Quantity	3. Amount paid (Tshs)
<b>Garments for men</b>				
1. Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, rain-coat).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2. Men's suit and jacket.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.05	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3. Men's trousers (including blue jeans) ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4. Men's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.09	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6. Msuli/Kikoi/Kanzu/Shuka .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.13	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7. Men's sports garments .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.31	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>Garments for women</b>				
8. Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.18	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9. Women's dresses.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10. Women's trousers and skirts.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11. Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys and dresses	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12. Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13. Kanga .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.1.1.08	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
14. Kitenge .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.1.1.07	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
15. Women's sports garments.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.26	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
16. Scarf.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.3.1.01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>Garments for children and babies (3 –13)yrs and infant (0 – 2)yrs</b>				
17. Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) and suit.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.18	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
18. Children's trousers, dresses.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
19. Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
20. Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.10	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
21. Children's school uniform.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.19	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
22. Children's sports garments.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
23. Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>



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**SECTION 4a: NEW GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR**

<b>24. Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans etc.).....</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.15	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Material/Fabric for clothing</b>				
25. Men's clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.1.1.12	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
26. Women's clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.1.1.13	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
27. Children's clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.1.1.14	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Footwear for men</b>				
28. Footwear for men (all footwear excluding sports footwear).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.1.01	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
29. Men's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.1.02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
30. Slippers for men .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.1.04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Footwear for women</b>				
31. Footwear for women (all footwear excluding sports footwear).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.2.01	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
32. Women's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.2.02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
33. Slippers for women .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.2.04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Footwear for children and babies</b>				
34. Children's shoes (all footwear excluding sports footwear).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.3.01	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
35. Children's shoes for school .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.3.02	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
36. Children's sports shoes .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.3.03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
37. Babies' (up to 2 years) shoes (excluding shoes made of fabric).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.3.04	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
38. Slippers for children .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.2.1.3.05	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Identification Number

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## SECTION 4b: SECOND HAND GARMET AND FOOT WEAR

**1 Which of the following goods did your household buy second hand (in cash, by down-payment or on credit) for yourself or as a gift, in the last 12 months?**

Articles / services	Yes = 1 No = 2 ⇒ GO TO NEXT ITEM	COICOP	SECOND HAND	
			1. Quantity	3. Amount paid (Tshs)
<b>Garments for men</b>				
1. Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, rain-coat).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2. Men's suit and jacket.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.05	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3. Men's trousers (including blue jeans) ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4. Men's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.09	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6. Msuli/Kikoi/Kanzu/Shuka .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.13	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7. Men's sports garments .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.1.31	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>Garments for women</b>				
8. Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.18	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9. Women's dresses.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10. Women's trousers and skirts.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.16	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11. Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys and dresses.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12. Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.04	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
13. Kanga .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.1.1.08	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
14. Kitenge .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.1.1.07	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
15. Women's sports garments.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.2.26	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>Garments for children and babies (3 –13)yrs and infant (0 – 2)yrs</b>				
16. Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) and suit.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.18	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
17. Children's trousers, dresses.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.06	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
18. Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.01	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
19. Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.10	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
20. Children's school uniform.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.19	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
21. Children's sports garments.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.20	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
22. Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.14	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
23. Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans etc.) .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	03.1.2.3.15	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>





Identification Number

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

A) VEHICLES

1. What kind of vehicles does your family have (excluding vehicles for business purposes) ?					3. For each type of new vehicle purchased in the last 12 months what was its price in Tshs? (even if by credit)		4. For each type of second hand vehicle purchased in the last 12 months what was its price in Tshs? (even if by credit)		5. WHERE WAS IT BOUGHT?	
Kind of vehicle	COICOP	1. Yes = 1 No = 2 > Next item	2. VEHICLE BOUGHT IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE ITS QUANTITY AND IF IT IS NEW OR SECOND HAND		NEW	SECOND HAND	NEW	SECOND HAND	NEW	SECOND HAND
			NEW	SECOND HAND						
1. Diesel Car.....	07.1.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Other car.....	07.1.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Motorcycles.....	07.1.2.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Motorbikes, scooters, moped	07.1.2.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Bajaji.....	07.1.2.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Camper vans, trailers .....	09.2.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Bicycles.....	07.1.3.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Did your family buy any of the above (Q.3 & 4) specified vehicles as a gift in the last 12 months (also, if bought on credit)? YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇒ Q.12 <input type="checkbox"/>										
7- 11. If the answer in question 6 is YES, please specify the type of vehicles and the amount paid in TSH: (Tshs)										Zanzibar .....1 Tanzania Mainland.....2 Outside Tanzania.....3
New vehicles bought as gifts		COICOP	8. Quantity		9. Amount paid (Tshs)					
1.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Second hand vehicles bought as gifts		COICOP	10. Quantity		11. Amount paid (Tshs) (Tshs)					
1.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
2.....		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			





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**SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

<p><b>13. Did your family make any expenditures for buses, train, airplane and ship</b> (excluding refundable work travel expenditures), <b>in the <u>last month</u></b>?</p> <p>Yes .... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No ..... 2 ⇒ <b>Q. 15</b></p>			
<p><b>14. Did your family make any expenditures for buses, train, airplane and ship</b> (excluding refundable work travel expenditures), <b>in the <u>last month</u></b>?</p>			<p><b>WHERE WAS IT BOUGHT</b>                  Zanzibar .....1                  Tanzania Mainland.....2                  Outside of Tanzania..3</p>
Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (Tshs)	
a. Transport by road (bus and taxis).....	07.3.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Transport by railway .....	07.3.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Transport by air .....	07.3.3.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Transport by sea and waterway, etc.....	07.3.4.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Identification Number

**SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

4.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Identification Number

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## SECTION 7: SPARE TIME AND EDUCATION

## A. SPARE TIME (RECREATIONAL FACILITIES)

1-3. What type of equipment does your family have?					
Kind of equipment	COICOP	Yes = 1 No = 2 → Next equip- ment	FOR GOODS BOUGHT IN THE <u>LAST 12</u> MONTHS WRITE THE OF EQUIPMENT AND THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES (ALSO IF BY CREDIT)		WHERE WAS IT BOUGHT Zanzibar .....1 Tanzania Mainland.....2 Outside of Tanzania...3
			2. Quantity	3. Amount paid (Tshs)	
1. Television.....	09.1.1.2.01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Video Recorder/DVD player .	09.1.1.2.03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Radio .....	09.1.1.1.01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. HI-FI system .....	09.1.1.1.05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Cassette/tape recorder. ....	09.1.1.1.04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Books (not for school).....	09.5.1.1.02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. . Did your family buy in the <u>last 12 months</u> any of the above specified items to make a gift to relatives of the household not living here or to friends?					
Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/>					
No.. .... 2 ⇒ Quest. 7					
5-6. If YES, please specify the kind of equipment and the amount paid in TSH					
Kind of equipment	COICOP	6. Amount paid (Tshs)			
1.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7. Did your family make expenditures (in cash, by down payment or on credit) to buy or rent any of the specified equipment (including gifts), in the <u>last 3 months</u> ?			WHERE WAS IT BOUGHT Zanzibar .....1 Tanzania Mainland..2 Outside of Tanzania..3
Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (Tshs) if no expenditure go to the next item	
a. Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation ( hunting and fishing equipment, rackets, back-packs, sleeping bags, etc.) .....	09.3.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Sports: expenditures for swimming pools, gym, tennis courts, etc. ....	09.4.1.1.02	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>











Identification Number

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**SECTION 7: SPARE TIME AND EDUCATION**

f. Recreational activities.....	09.6.1.1.05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Other (specify) .....	09.6.1.1.06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. No purchase .....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9								













**ANNEX G: Non Farm Household Businesses: All Questions in this Form III to those Aged 5 Years and Above Only**

<b>Confidential</b>		Dodoso la _____ kati ya _____
		
<b>Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar</b>		<b>Office of chief Government Statistician</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY: ZANZIBAR 2014/2015</b>		
<i>This information is collected under the Act of the Statistics (Act No. 9 of 2007)</i>		
<b>THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY</b>		
<b>NON FARM HOUSEHOLD BUSINESSES</b>		
<b>ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS FORM III TO THOSE AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE ONLY</b>		
<b>FORM III : 2<sup>nd</sup> WEEK</b>		<b>CODE</b>
1. REGION:	_____	[ ] [ ]
2. DISTRICT	_____	[ ] [ ]
3. WARD	_____	[ ] [ ] [ ]
4. VILLAGE /Street	_____	[ ] [ ]
5. ENUMERATION AREA	_____	[ ] [ ] [ ]
6. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:	_____	[ ] [ ] [ ]
7. INDIVIDUAL ID .....		[ ] [ ] [ ]
INTERVIEWER NAME AND CODE	_____	[ ] [ ] [ ]
SUPERVISOR NAME AND CODE.....		[ ] [ ] [ ]
	Hours	Minutes
	[ ] [ ]	[ ] [ ]
TIME ENUMERATION		Date Of Interview
		D D M M Y Y Y Y
		[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
EDITOR NAME	[ ] [ ]	Data entry name [ ] [ ]



IDENTIFICATION																						
7.	How much did you spend on each of these inputs during the last 30 days? IF NONE GO TO NEXT ITEM	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ID																				
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>																				
Na.	Description of Items	Value of Purchases/Expenses in Tanzania Shillings																				
1	Electricity																					
2	Bank charges (not interest)																					
3	Car running costs																					
4	Tricycle running costs																					
5	Bajaji running costs																					
6	Fuel and Lubricants																					
7	Mobile phone (bills and top up cards)																					
8	Fixed phone bills																					
9	Postage																					
10	Rent for land buildings																					
11	Rent for equipment hire																					
12	Travel allowances paid to employee																					
13	Water charges																					
14	Sewerage charges																					
15	Repair & maintenance of equipment (spare parts, etc.)																					
16	Security																					
17	Tools and equipment																					
18	Packaging materials (bags, containers, etc.)																					
19	Brokerage, commissions																					
20	Legal expenses																					
21	Taxes including Trading fees & Licenses, (TRA,ZRB)etc.																					
22	Interest paid on a loan																					
23	Bad debts, donations, less money spent getting the debt paid																					
24	Advertising																					
25	Cost of raw materials																					
26	Cost of goods bought for resale																					
27	Transportation cost																					
28	Other expenses (specify)																					









**ANNEX H: Agriculture and Livestock, Food Security, Utility, Water, Sanitation and Individual Income**

**CONFIDENTIAL**



**ZANZIBAR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT**



**OFFICE OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN**

Questionnaire no. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

**ZANZIBAR HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY- 2014/2015**

*This information is collected under the Act of the Statistics (Act No. 9 of 2007)*

**THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSE ONLY**

**AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK, FOOD SECURITY, UTILITY, WATER, SANITATION AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME**

**FORM IV: WEEK 3**

**CODES**

- 1. REGION: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. WARD \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. VILLAGE/STREET \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. ENUMERATION AREA (EA) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER : \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS : \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. LOCAL LEADER \_\_\_\_\_

MARK BOX WITH AN 'X' IF YOU USE AN ADDITIONAL FORM IV


ENUMERATOR: DATE OF INTERVIEW  
DAY MONTH YEAR

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SUPERVISOR: DATE OF SUPERVISING QUESTIONNAIRE

DAY MONTH YEAR

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

NAME AND CODE OF THE ENUMERATOR \_\_\_\_\_ 

--	--	--	--

NAME AND CODE OF THE SUPERVISOR \_\_\_\_\_ 

--	--	--	--

INTERVIEWING TIME  
STARTING HOUR MIN \_\_\_\_\_ ENDING HOUR MIN \_\_\_\_\_

NAME AND CODE OF THE DATA ENTRANT: \_\_\_\_\_ 

--	--

NAME AND CODE OF \_\_\_\_\_ 

--	--











SECTION 9: UTILITIES, WATER AND SANITATION		IDENTIFICATI																		
<b>1 Is the main building connected to ZECO?</b>																				
Yes.....	1																			<input type="checkbox"/>
No.....	2																			
<b>2 What is the main fuel used for lighting?</b>																				
Electricity .....	1																			
Generator.....	2																			
Solar .....	3																			
Gas (Biogas) .....	4																			<input type="checkbox"/>
Wick lamp .....	5																			
Paraffin (oil lamp).....	6																			
Candles.....	7																			
Firewood .....	8																			
Other (specify): .....	9																			
<b>3 What is the main fuel used for cooking?</b>																				
Electricity .....	01																			
Solar.....	02																			
Generator/private sources .....	03																			
Gas (Industrial) .....	04																			<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas (Biogas) .....	05																			
Paraffin .....	06																			
Coal.....	07																			
Charcoal .....	08																			
Firewood .....	09																			
Wood/farm residuals.....	10																			
Other (specify): .....	12																			
<b>4 Can you tell me what is the main toilet facility used by this household?</b>																				
No toilet / bush / field .....	1																			<input type="checkbox"/>
Open pit without slab .....	2																			
Pit latrine with slab (not washable) .....	3																			
Pit latrine with slab (washable) .....	4																			<input type="checkbox"/>
Ventilated improved pit latrine .....	5																			
Pour flush toilet .....	6																			
Flush toilet with cistern .....	7																			
Composting toilet / ecosan latrine.....	8																			
Other (specify): .....	9																			
<b>5 How many other households share toilet facilities with your household?</b>																				
None .....	1																			<input type="checkbox"/>
One.....	2																			
Two to five .....	3																			
More than five .....	4																			
<b>6 Is there a place for hand-washing with soap and water present and where is it located? (interviewer please observe)</b>																				
No .....	1																			<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes - near to the latrine .....	2																			
Yes - near to the kitchen.....	3																			
Yes - other location .....	4																			
<b>7 The last time your youngest child passed stools, what was done to dispose of them?</b>																				
Child used toilet/latrine .....	1																			
Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine .....	2																			
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch .....	3																			<input type="checkbox"/>
Thrown into garbage .....	4																			
Buried.....	5																			
Left in the open.....	6																			
No children in this household.....	7																			
Other (specify): .....	8																			







**ANNEX I: Household Diary of Purchases and Consumption**



ZANZIBAR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT



OFFICE OF CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

**HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY**

**FORM V**

**HOUSEHOLD DIARY OF PURCHASES AND CONSUMPTION**

*(This information is collected under the Act of the Statistics (Act No. 9 of 2007))*

*THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.*

	<b>HID CODE</b>		
1. REGION _____	<input type="text"/>	INTERVIEWER NUMBER	<input type="text"/>
2. DISTRICT _____	<input type="text"/>	INTERVIEWER NAME	_____
3. WARD _____	<input type="text"/>	SUPERVISOR NUMBER	<input type="text"/>
4. STREET/VILLAGE _____	<input type="text"/>		
4. ENUMERATION AREA _____	<input type="text"/>		
5. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____	<input type="text"/>		
6. EDITOR'S NAME AND CODE _____			<input type="text"/>
7. DATA ENTRANT'S NAME AND CODE _____			<input type="text"/>

**QUESTION 1 UP TO QUESTION 4: HAVE TO BE FILLED AT THE LAST DAY OF INTERVIEW IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

	1.	2.	3.	4.
<b>I</b>	<b>NAME</b> PUT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ON LINE 1.  MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.	How many of the 28 diary keeping days was [NAME] present in the household?  IF LESS THAN 28 DAYS GO TO Q3  IF 28 DAYS GO	What was the main reason for [NAME]'S absence during the 28 diary days?  EDUCATION.....1 WORK/EMPLOYMENT.....2 BUSINESS TRIP.....3 ILLNESS/HOSPITALISATION...4 TOURIST TRIP.....5 VISITING FRIENDS/RELATIVES.....6 WEDDING/FUNERAL.....7 A TEMPORARY GUEST.....8 OTHER.....9	How many months during the last 12 months was [NAME] present in the household?           MONTHS
<b>N</b>				
<b>D</b>				
<b>I</b>				
<b>V</b>				
<b>I</b>				
<b>D</b>				
<b>U</b>				
<b>A</b>				
<b>L</b>				
<b>I</b>				
1		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
3		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
4		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
5		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
6		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
7		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
8		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
9		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
10		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
11		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
12		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

**A. DAILY EXPENDITURES** Date:...../...../.....

Record all products PURCHASED or OBTAINED from other sources by household and the members during the day

S/N	2. COICOP CODE	3. Name of product	4. Unit of	5. Quantity	6. Amount paid or estimated in Tanzania Shillings	7. Where from?	8. Destination	9. Where was it bought
<b>A1.1 FOOD PRODUCTS PURCHASED OR OBTAINED</b>								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								
19								
20								
<b>A1.2 SERVICE/NON FOOD PRODUCTS PURCHASED</b>								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

**7. Where from?**

**Purchased from:**

- Market stall
- Street vendors
- Permanent shop
- Supermarket
- Department store
- Purchased from other household
- Other specify

**Obtained (but not purchased)**

- Own production
- Gift from other household
- Institutional Aid
- Gathered

**8. Destination Codes**

- Own Consumption
- Sale
- To stock
- Feed animals
- Other (Specify)

**9. PURCHASING PLACE CODE**

Zanzibar.....1

Tanzania Mainland ...2

Outside of Tanzania ... 3

**B. DAILY FOOD CONSUMED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (EXCLUDE FOOD FOR PARTIES)**

**B1. Record all FOOD products CONSUMED by household and the members during**

S/N	9. COICOP CODE	10. Name of food products (write the food products used to prepare the meals)	11. Unit of Measure 1. Gram 2. Kg 3. Metre 4. Litre 5. ml/cc 6. Pair 7. Piece 8. Unit	12. Quantity	13. Amount paid or estimated monetary value in Tanzania Shillings
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					

**B2. Daily number of people eating food inside the household by meals**

	15. Breakfast	16. Lunch	17. Dinner
Household members			
Non household members			

**B3. FOOD CONSUMED OUTSIDE HOME**

S/N	18. Office Use only COICOP CODE	19. Description of FOOD CONSUMED OUTSIDE HOME (Restaurants, bars, cafés, fast food, street vendors, etc.) Describe in detail what purchased, e.g. 2 plates of rice and meat, 3 cups of coffee	20a. Number of HH members	20b. Number of Non HH members
2				
3				

**B4. Daily number of household members eating at work/school canteens or friend's places by meals**

	22. Breakfast	23. Lunch	24. Dinner
Household members			
Non Household members			

**Annex J: List of Contributors**

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Suleiman Said Omary
Omary Salim Salahi
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**District**

Kaskazini 'A'
Kaskazini 'B'
Kati
Kusini
Mjini
Magharib
Magharib
Wete
Micheweni
Chake -chake
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