

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN,
ZANZIBAR**



HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2014/15

**INCOME AND NON INCOME POVERTY
PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

MARCH, 2016

FOREWORD

This report summarizes the preliminary findings of the **2014/15 Household Budget Survey** (HBS), which covered Zanzibar. The analysis focuses on poverty-related indicators, including those defined in the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP II), commonly known as MKUZA II and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The 2014/15 HBS contains a wide range of data and several new items were included for the first time. Some questions have been asked identically in both 2014/15 HBS and the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC), enabling linkage that will generate even more research and analysis from these crucial datasets.

The survey was carried out by the Office of the Chief Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the Planning Commission of Zanzibar. Funding was provided by the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) basket funding arrangements and support from the World Bank.

The data in the report are the latest available statistical information. Figures have been rounded off to the nearest digit, hence in some tables there may be slight discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the total given.

I would like to express my gratitude to all the households for supporting the survey, particularly in the time consuming data collection exercise across the country and by providing the much needed information. The guidance provided by District Officials as well as local leaders played a large role in the successful implementation of the survey.

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

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Key Indicators

Key Indicators, HBS 2009/10 and HBS 2014/15

	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Household and Housing						
Average Household Size	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Age Dependency Ratio	1.08	0.83	0.98	0.98	0.72	0.86
Percentage of female-headed households	19.4	24.0	21.3	22.5	23.3	22.8
Percentage of children aged 0-4 with birth certificate	76.2	87.4	80.2	97.1	99.2	97.7
Percentage of households owning their accommodation	92.1	69.2	82.6	89.3	76.5	83.7
Percentage of households with modern floors	49.3	86.2	64.6	64.8	95.0	77.9
Percentage of households with modern walls	40.4	76.3	55.3	62.3	96.5	77.1
Percentage of households with a modern roof	63.7	92.4	75.6	75.8	98.0	85.4
Average number of persons per room for sleeping	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2
Energy Sources (Main Source)						
Percentage of households connection to electricity grid (ZECO)	16.0	70.0	38.4	20.1	75.1	43.9
Percentage of households using electricity for lighting	15.4	70.5	38.3	19.7	74.4	43.4
Percentage using paraffin lamps for lighting	83.7	29.1	61.0	71.9	20.8	49.7
Percentage of households using charcoal or firewood for cooking	98.4	95.1	97.0	97.7	90.4	94.5
Water and Sanitation						
Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking in dry season	85.9	94.4	89.5	88.3	98.4	92.6
Percentage of households within 1 km of drinking water in dry season	81.9	90.4	85.4	95.3	99.0	96.9
Percentage of households with any toilet facility	66.7	97.9	79.6	72.5	98.3	83.7
Education						
Percentage of adults (aged 15+) with no education	24.6	9.9	17.9	23.4	7.6	16.1
Percentage of literate adults aged 15+	75.7	90.3	82.3	76.1	92.3	83.7
Percentage of literate female adults aged 15+	69.9	85.8	77.2	70.4	89.3	79.4
Basic Net Enrolment Rate	77.3	86.7	80.3	79.5	87.9	83.0
Primary School Net Enrolment Rate	78.0	87.0	81.0	79.5	88.8	83.2
Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate	40.0	56.0	46.0	34.8	46.2	40.1
Percentage of households within 2 km of a primary school	84.0	98.2	89.9	95.4	98.3	96.5
Health						
Percentage of respondents who were ill in the last 4 weeks	11.0	8.6	10.0	13.9	8.0	11.3
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health care provider in last 4 weeks	83.5	85.7	84.4	72.5	75.1	73.9
Didn't use health care provider as too expensive	4.3	8.4	5.7	7.6	11.6	8.6
Satisfied with health care provided	68.9	77.8	72.3	79.2	81.8	80.1
Percentage of households within 5 km of a primary health care facility	96.6	98.7	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household Consumption (09/10 data old methodology)						
Average consumption per capita (Tshs.28 days)	36,297	54,826	44,238	57,812	89,926	68,772
Percentage of consumption on food	58.0	47.0	52.2	50.0	41.0	45.0
Percentage of total consumption by poorest 20 percent of population	9.4	8.9	8.8	9.5	9.3	8.8
Poverty and Inequality (New Methodology 09/10 & 14/15)						
Percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line	39.5	28.5	34.9	40.2	17.9	30.4
Percentage of population below the food poverty line	15.2	6.8	11.7	15.7	4.5	10.8
Gini Coefficient	0.27	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.31	0.30

Household Budget Surveys are intended to:

“ collect, compile and analyse numerical information on household income, consumption and expenditure. From this information it is possible to assess the impact of various policies on people and consequently identify the most vulnerable groups of the population. Like the previous surveys, 2014/15 HBS aims at producing indicators that will be used to monitor the performance of various sectors within MKUZA II. ”

Survey Design and Data Collection

The survey was a representative sample for Zanzibar of 380 enumeration areas. A total of 4,560 households were selected for interview and 4,555 households completed the interview. The sample was based on the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) frame. Sampling weights were used to make estimates representative of the population and this sample provides estimates for the ten districts of Zanzibar.

The 2014/15 HBS was wider in scope than previous ones and it is a valuable source of data. Four main questionnaires were used, together with a diary recording household purchases and consumption over a 28 days period. Each member of household aged 5 and above was also given a dairy to record his/her purchases and consumption. The fieldwork of the survey was conducted for a year from October 2014 to October 2015. Data were collected on a wide range of individual and household characteristics, including:

- Household members' education and health status;
- Household expenditure and consumption;
- Ownership of consumer goods and assets;
- Housing structure and building materials;
- Household access to services and facilities;
- Access to water and sanitation;
- Food security;
- Economic activities and employment;
- Tourism;
- Ownership of non-farm businesses; and
- Agricultural activities.

Income Poverty Methodology

The **basic needs** approach is used to measure **absolute poverty** in Zanzibar. It attempts to define the absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term being in terms of **consumption of goods**. Poverty lines are then defined as the amount of **income** required to satisfy those needs.

The **food poverty line** is the level at which households total spending on all items is less than they need to spend to meet their needs for food. It is also often referred to as the extreme poverty line. Individuals who fall below this level are classified as **extremely** poor.

BOX 1: HOW THE POVERTY LINE IS CREATED

The HBS 2014/15 recorded everything that was purchased and consumed over 28 days in sampled households. This includes records on food and non food items that were purchased; it also includes food that was grown by the household. It excludes household expenditure that is not for consumption, for example, purchasing inputs for a farm or other businesses operated by the household and consumption for large ceremonies like weddings and funerals.

Food poverty line is the monetary value of minimum food bundle or basket of 2,200 kilocalories that are required by a poor adult person per day for one month, based on the food consumed by the poorest 10 to 50 percentile of the population (population deciles 2-5 inclusive). The daily cost of the food poverty line is 1,251.64TShs per adult equivalent (monthly food line 38,070.62). This is based on the 199 most common food items purchased in Zanzibar. A 'basic needs' poverty line (using the lower bound method) includes other essentials such as clothes, services etc. It excludes expenditures on durable goods, housing imputed rents, housing repairs and the cost of ceremonies. The monthly Cost of Basic Needs poverty line is 53,377.26 TShs).

The poverty line for Zanzibar was adjusted for the prices prevailing in the two Islands by rural and urban areas and by the time in which the interview was conducted. The price of most foodstuffs is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, so it costs more, for example, to purchase enough food for 2,200 calories in Mjini.

According to 2014/15 HBS the **basic needs poverty line is 53,377** Tanzanian Shillings per adult equivalent per month and **food poverty line is 38,070** Tanzanian Shillings per adult equivalent per month. Using these two poverty lines, **30.4 percent** of the Zanzibar population falls below the **basic needs poverty line** and **10.8 percent** falls below the **food poverty line**.

Figure1: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rates by Area (percent), HBS2014/15

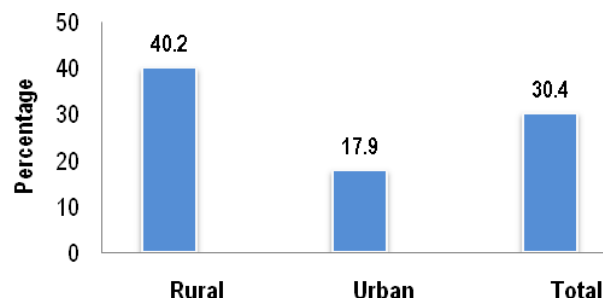
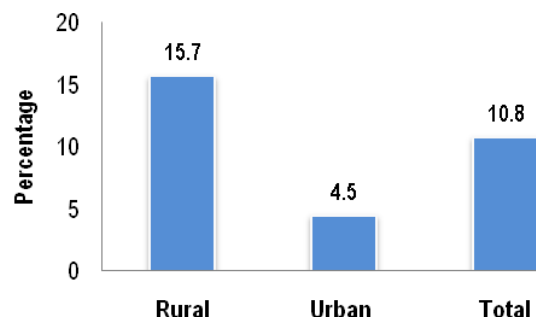


Figure 2: Food (extreme) Poverty Headcount Rates by Area (percent), HBS 2014/15



The poverty difference between the **urban and rural population is large**. The rural population is 22.3 percentage points poorer than the urban population for basic needs poverty and 11.2 percentage points poorer for food (extreme) poverty. There are also large differences between districts with Micheweni having the highest level of basic needs poverty and Magharibi the lowest (and the same for food poverty).

Figure 3: Percentage of Basic Needs Poor Population by District, HBS, 2014/15

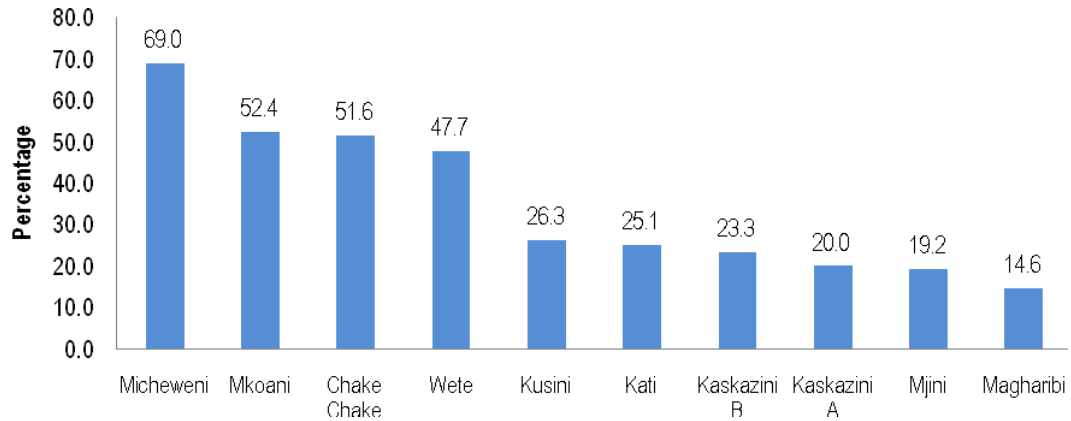
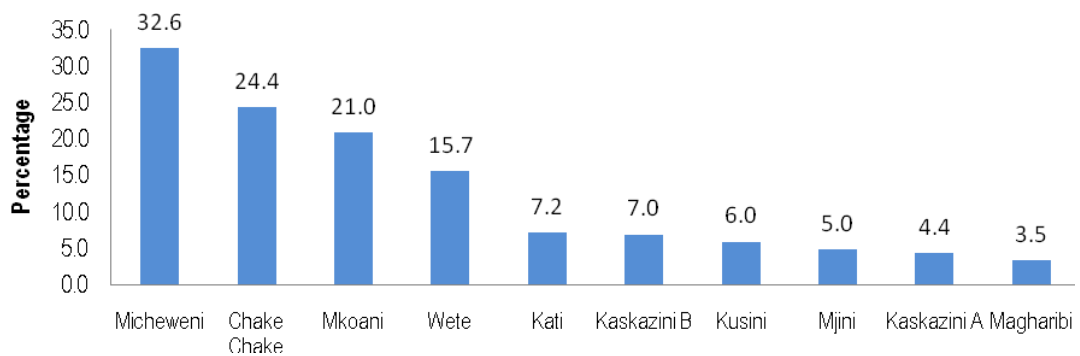


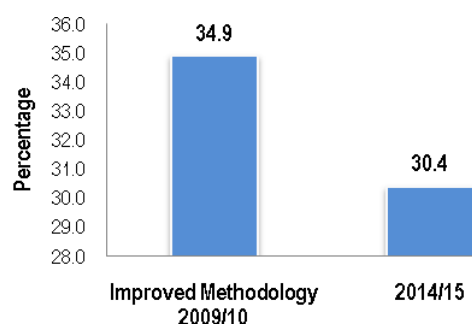
Figure 4: Percentage of Food (extreme) Poor Population by District, HBS, 2014/15



Trends in Poverty 2009/10 to 2014/15

The basic needs poverty headcount rate for the 2014/15 HBS is 30.4 percent while in the 2009/10 HBS it was 34.9 percent.

Figure 5: Percentage of Basic Needs Poor Population 2009/10 &



2014/15

It is very important to note that due to improvements in the methodologies used in the 2014/15 HBS the methodology employed in estimating poverty rates in 2009/10 has been revised to match the methodological improvements implemented during the 2014/15 HBS. Undertaking this improvement we can see that basic needs poverty has fallen in the five years since 2009/10 by 4.5 percentage points.

The Depth of Poverty in 2014/15

In addition to examining the income poverty (poverty headcount rate), it is useful to examine the **poverty gap**. Poverty gap is the average shortfall of per equivalent adult 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 index. Data from 2014/15 HBS shows the overall poverty gap index for Zanzibar population is 7.2 percent. The gap in rural areas is 10.3 percent meaning that the population living in rural areas are deeper in poverty (they are further away from the poverty line).

Table 1: Poverty Gap Index by Area (percent), HBS, 2014/15

	Rural	Urban	Total
Poverty Gap Index	10.3	3.2	7.2

Table 2: Poverty Gap Index by District (percent), HBS, 2014/15

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani
Poverty Gap Index	4.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	2.6	3.6	11.7	18.9	14.1	14.2

Inequality Levels in 2014/15

Income inequality refers to the extent to which income is distributed in an uneven manner among the population. Consumption per adult equivalent can be used to examine inequality of income. **Gini coefficients and percentile ratios** are common indices used to measure inequality. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 (every person has the same consumption) to 1 (one person has all of the consumption in the country). The Gini coefficient stands at 0.30 in the 2014/15 HBS. There is more inequality among the individuals in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Another inequality measure, the **percentile ratio**, is the ratio of the consumption of the richest 90th percentile over the 10th percentile. HBS 2014/15 shows that in both rural and urban areas people in the 90th percentile has 3.8 times more consumption than those in the 10th percentile.

Table 3: Gini Coefficient and Percentage Ratio by Area, HBS, 2014/15

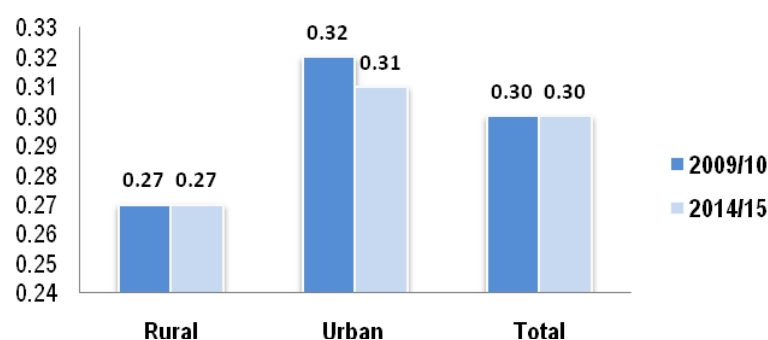
	Rural	Urban	Total
Gini Coefficient	0.27	0.31	0.30
Percentile Ratio	3.8	3.8	3.7

Table 4: Gini Coefficient and Percentile Ratio by District, HBS, 2014/15

	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani
Gini Coefficient	0.29	0.28	0.25	0.19	0.27	0.33	0.27	0.22	0.29	0.27
Percentile Ratio	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.8	3.1	2.4	3.8	3.5

Inequality Levels in 2009/10 and 2014/15

Inequality, as measured by the Gini Coefficient, has remained virtually unchanged in the five year period between the 2009/10 and 2014/15 Household Budget Surveys (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Gini Coefficients 2009/10 & 2014/15

Zanzibar's inequality level compares favourably with Sub-Saharan African countries. Zanzibar's Gini coefficient is below the Sub-Saharan Africa average of 45.1 (World Development Indicators, 2015).

Food Security

New to the HBS 2014/15 were a series of questions known as the **Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)**. The HFIAS is composed of a set of nine questions that have been used in several countries and appear to distinguish food insecure from food secure households across different cultural contexts. The questions ask about the changes households made in their diet or food consumption patterns as a result of limited resources to acquire food. These results are then assigned a category (food secure or mildly, moderately, or severely food insecure) and given a numerical value (0-27), with higher numbers representing a greater level of food insecurity.



The results show that overall, just over half of the population is food secure (51.4 percent), 6.0 percent experience mild food access insecurity, 28.0 percent has moderate food insecurity but 14.6 percent are severely food insecure. There is a noticeable difference between rural and urban households, with rural households being much more likely to experience severe food insecurity.

Table 5: Percentage of Households by Level of Food Security, HBS 2014/15

	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
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Households	148,163	113,052	262,295

Table 6: Mean Average HFIAS by Area, HBS 2014/15

Area	Mean Score	Total Households
Rural	5.6	148,163
Urban	2.2	113,052
Total	4.1	262,295

There is a large difference between urban and rural areas, with rural areas having an average Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) score of 5.6 compared to 2.2 in urban areas.

The usual number of meals consumed in a day has increased over time. In 2009/10 66.2 percent of households reported eating three or more meals a day, in 2014/15 this had risen to 70.7 percent.

Table 7: Percentage of Households and Usual Number of Meals Consumed a Day by Area

Number of meals	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
1	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
2	42.9	40.3	18.1	12.7	32.6	28.4
3+	55.7	58.9	80.9	86.4	66.2	70.7
Not stated	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	136,059	148,754	96,452	113,541	232,511	262,295

A **food secure** household experiences none of the food insecurity conditions, or just experiences worry, but rarely.

A **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.

A **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.

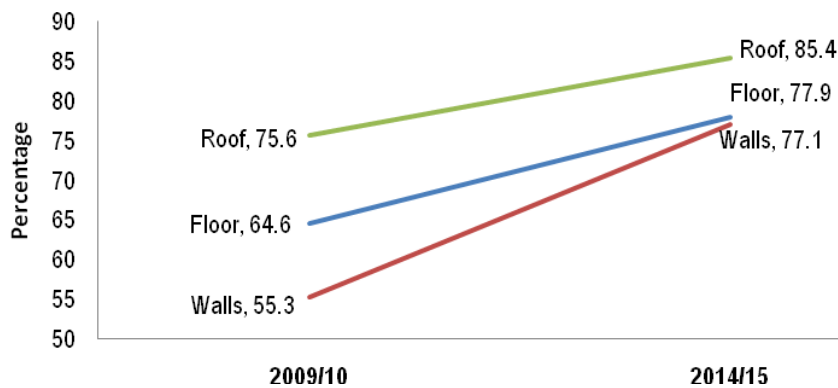
A **severely food insecure** household cuts back on meal size or number of meals often, and/or experiences running out of food, going to bed hungry or going a whole day and night without eating, even as infrequently as once or twice in the last 30 days.

Household and Housing

The 2014/15 HBS shows that Zanzibar households consist of an average of six people (5.6) compared to 5.5 in 2009/10. Nearly half (46.1 percent) of household members are dependants (children under age 15 and elders aged 65 or more years). The total population of Zanzibar according to HBS 2014/15 is 1,457,026 people, of which 629,090 are aged less than 15, 784,080 are of working age (15 to 64 years) and 43,856 are elderly (aged 65 and above). Using these figures it is possible to calculate the Age Dependency Ratio. This is done by dividing the total number of dependents by the working age population (15 to 64). Based on this the Age Dependency Ratio for Zanzibar is 0.86. This has reduced from 0.98 in 2009/10. Nearly a quarter (22.8 percent) of Zanzibar households is headed by females, which is virtually unchanged from 2009/10 (21.3 percent).

Overall 83.7 percent of households own the house they live in. This proportion is highest in rural areas where 89.3 percent of households own their dwellings. Ownership of dwellings is 76.5 percent in urban areas. There has been a continuous rise in the proportion of households living in dwellings built with modern materials. Nearly 85.4 percent of households in 2014/15 live in houses with a modern roof compared to 75.6 percent of households in 2009/10. Similarly, 77.1 percent of households live in houses with modern walls in 2014/15 HBS compared to 55.3 percent in 2009/10 HBS.

Figure 7: Percentage of Households with Dwellings with Modern Materials HBS 2009/10 & 2014/15



Modern floors = concrete, cement, tiles, timber, vinyl.

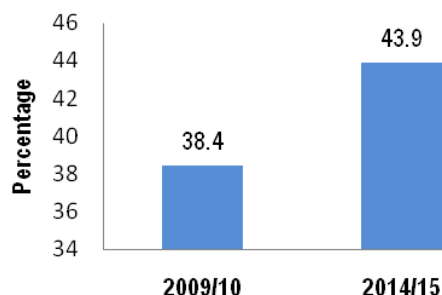
Modern walls = stones, cement bricks, sundried bricks, baked bricks

Modern roof = iron sheets, tiles, concrete, asbestos sheets

Energy Sources

Overall, 43.9 percent of Zanzibar households live in houses that are connected to the **national electricity grid** (ZECO) in 2014/15 HBS. This is an increase of 5.5 percent compared to the results of 2009/10 HBS.

Figure 8: Percentage of Households Connected to ZECO Electricity, HBS 2009/10 & 2014/15



Coverage of the grid connectivity is much more extensive in urban areas than rural areas. Only one-fifth of rural households are connected to the grid (20.1 percent) compared to 75.1 percent of urban households.

The 2014/15 HBS results show that paraffin oil lamps are still widely used as a source of **lighting** in Zanzibar (49.7 percent). Paraffin lamps are extensively used in rural areas (71.9 percent), while almost three-quarters of urban households have electric lighting. There has been a five percentage point increase in electric lighting in the period between 2009/10 and 2014/15. Over three-fifths of households (61.8 percent) use firewood as their main source of energy for **cooking**. Use of firewood for cooking is much more extensive in rural than urban areas (88.0 percent of households in rural areas compared to 27.5 percent in urban areas).

Table 8: Percentage of Households and Fuel for Lighting by Area, HBS 2014/15

Lighting energy	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Electricity	15.4	70.5	38.3	19.7	74.4	43.4
Paraffin (oil lamps)	83.7	29.1	61.0	71.9	20.8	49.7
Other	0.9	0.4	0.7	8.4	4.8	6.9
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9: Percentage of Households and Fuel for Cooking by Area, HBS 2014/15

Cooking energy	2009/10			2014/15		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Charcoal	7.7	52.4	26.2	9.7	62.9	32.7
Firewood	90.7	42.7	70.8	88.0	27.5	61.8
Other	1.6	4.9	3.0	2.3	9.6	5.5
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100

Water and Sanitation

Increased access to improved drinking water is one of the Sustainable Development Goals. Different sources of drinking water have different implications on the quality of water (e.g. likelihood of being contaminated, pollution and water borne diseases). Thus, water sources serve as proxy indicator of whether water is suitable for drinking or not. Table 10 presents the distribution of households by source of drinking water and by area. Sources that are likely to provide water that is suitable for drinking are identified as improved sources. Improved sources include a piped source within the dwelling, yard, or plot; a public tap or standpipe, protected dug well or spring, tube well or borehole, rainwater, bottled

water and delivered water. In both dry and rainy seasons the vast majority of households have access to an improved water source (92,6 percent and 93.2 percent respectively). The situation has improved slightly since 2009/10 (89.5 percent in the dry season).

The 2014/15 HBS shows that in the dry season 38.0 percent of households have drinking water within the home. This is more likely in urban areas where 56.5 percent have water in the home. In total 96.9 percent of households have a water source within once kilometre during the dry season. The figure was 85.4 percent in 2009/10, so there seems to have been an improvement in this indicator

Table 10: Percentage of Households and Water Source for Drinking by Area, HBS 2014/15

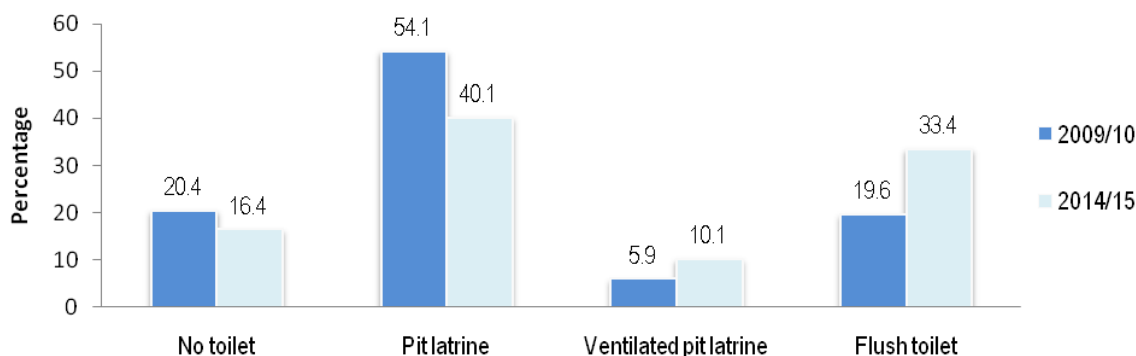
	Rural	Urban	Total
Dry season			
Improved source	88.3	98.4	92.6
Non-improved source	11.7	1.6	7.4
Total Percent	100	100	100
Rainy season			
Improved source	89.2	98.5	93.2
Non-improved source	10.8	1.5	6.8
Total Percent	100	100	100

Table 11: Percentage of Households and Water Source for Drinking by Area, HBS 2014/15

	Rural	Urban	Total
Dry season			
In the home	23.9	56.5	38.0
Less than 1 km	71.4	42.5	58.9
More than 1 km	4.7	1.0	3.1
Total Percent	100	100	100
Rainy season			
In the home	25.5	57.5	39.3
Less than 1 km	71.7	42.0	58.8
More than 1 km	2.8	0.5	1.8
Total Percent	100	100	100

A large proportion of Zanzibar households reported having a **toilet facility** and there was a slight increase from 79.6 percent in 2009/10 to 83.7 percent in 2014/15. Rural areas are less likely to have a toilet facility (72.5 percent) compared to 98.3 in urban areas.

Figure 9: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet, HBS 2009/10 & 2014/15



* No toilet includes 0.1 percent Other

Education

The percentage of adults (aged 15 and above) with **no education** has hardly changed in the five year period between 2009/10 and 2014/15 (reducing from 17.9 percent to 16.1 percent). The percentage of adults with no education is markedly lower in urban areas (7.6 percent) compared to rural areas (23.4 percent).

There has only been a small improvement in the **adult literacy rate**. Overall the adult literacy rate is fairly high with more than 4 out of 5 adults being literate (83.7 percent) but it only increased by 1.4% in the five year period between the two HBSs. It should be noted that during the 2014/15 HBS literacy was actually tested by asking respondents to read from a card. Previously this test was not completed and so the 2009/10 estimate might have been an over-estimate. Literacy is slightly lower for female adults, 79.4 percent compared to 88.3 percent for men.

Overall, 83.0 percent of children aged between 7 to 16 years are enrolled in schools and are in primary levels standard 1 to 8 or Forms 1 to 4 in secondary school (**basic net enrolment rate**). This is a 2.7 percent increase compared to 2009/10. The **primary net enrolment rate** (children aged between 7 and 13 attending Standard 1 to 8) is 83.2 percent, again another small increase since 2009/10 (81.0 percent). However **secondary net enrolment rate** (children aged 15 to 20 attending secondary school Forms 1-6) is currently 40.1 percent, an almost 6 percent drop from 2009/10. With all the rates the rate is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

In terms of the distance to **travel to primary school**, this has improved from 2009/10. Overall 96.5 percent of households live within 2 kilometres of the nearest primary school in 2014/15 compared 89.9 percent in 2009/10.

Health

The 2014/15 HBS shows that there was a very small increase in the percentage of respondents who **reported an illness** the last 4 weeks (10.0 in 2009/10 compared to 11.3 percent in 2014/15). Of these ill people just less than three quarters (73.9 percent) visited a health provider in the last 4 weeks, this is a drop from 84.4 percent in 2009/10. When asked **why they hadn't visited a health care provider** in 2009/10 the majority stated they hadn't visited a health care provider as there was no need, in 2014/15 the main reason was that people already had medicine at home (53.2 percent). Almost one in ten respondents stated they hadn't used a health care provider as they were too expensive (8.6 percent).

For those who did use a health care provider in the last four weeks, four of out five people (80.1 percent) were **satisfied with the service provided**. None of the HBS respondents reported having to travel more than 5 kilometres to reach a primary health care facility.