THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

Main Report

2019/20 Household Budget Survey

Office of the Chief Government Statistician
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Zanzibar

December, 2020

FOREWORD

The 2019/20 Household Budget Survey (HBS) is the fifth in a series of national household budget surveys conducted by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) since early 1990's. It follows the previous surveys conducted in 2014/15, 2009/10, 2004/05 and 1992. The main objective of the HBS is to collect and consolidate information required for monitoring the progress towards national poverty reduction strategies that include understanding the efficiency of development policies, programs and projects geared towards improving households' living standards. The scope of the survey also covers gathering information related to private households on economic activities, household income and expenditure, housing characteristics and asset ownership. Similarly, the 2019/20 HBS helps in evaluating Zanzibar's performance in relation to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as, regional development strategies.

A successful completion of the 2019/20 HBS involved a series of consultative processes which included field visits to various stakeholders and the review of relevant policy documents. A total of 2,804 participating households from 235 enumeration areas were interviewed throughout Unguja and Pemba islands using digitalized information tools to ensure the accuracy and quality of the data.

The 2019/20 HBS, therefore, provides valuable information to update the National Accounts Weighting Systems, as well as, a new commodity basket with updated expenditure weights to be used in calculating the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This report presents a detailed analysis of poverty and non-poverty indicators at the national, rural-urban and district levels of Zanzibar. To highlight the trends and understand the results overtime, the 2019/20 HBS results have been compared with the 2014/15 and 2009/10 surveys for majority of the chapters in this document.

It is our expectation that this report will facilitate planning processes within the Government and the business community, and stimulate further research and in-depth analysis of various social and economic sectors. The report also serves as a source of useful information to planners and policymakers, non-governmental organizations, academicians and other stakeholders, including national, regional and international organizations.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

BNPL	Basic Needs Poverty Line
BRN	Big Results Now
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
DPs	Development Partners
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HCR	Head Count Ratio
HQ	Head Quarters
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IP	Incidence of Poverty
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classification
KCAL	Kilo Calorie
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDUs	Ministerial Delivery Units
N/A	Not Available
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NMS	National Master Sample
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PGI	Poverty Gap Index
PL	Poverty Line
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
SPGI	Squared Poverty Gap Index
SNA	System of National Account
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupation
TC	Technical Committee
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Results of Poverty using a Welfare Measure:

▪ **Basic needs poverty and extreme poverty have declined since 2009/10.** Basic needs poverty declined from 34.9 percent to 25.7 percent between 2009/10 and 2019/20, and food poverty (extreme poverty) declined from 11.7 percent to 9.3 percent within the same period. These figures come from the HBS consumption-based headcount index, which measures the proportion of the Zanzibar's population with a consumption level below the poverty line that could not meet their basic consumption needs. About 9.3 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 66,313 per adult per month and the national food poverty line of TZS 47,541 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 2.4 percentage points between 2009/10 and 2019/20. Within the same period, both the rural and the urban basic needs poverty gap declined by over 2 percentage points. Additionally, there was a decline in the share of the population living in poverty in Zanzibar over the last decade, relative to the growth in the total population. This suggests that households were able to reduce their consumption shortfall by a notable margin relative to the poverty line. The observed consumption gap of the poor implies that the decline in the poverty index is explained by an increase in the number of non-poor people.

▪ **Majority of the poor and non-poor are still clustered around the poverty line.** Around 417,256 Zanzibaris are still below the basic needs poverty line. While the basic needs poverty headcount declined by 9.2 percentage points over the past decade, the absolute number of poor people only declined by about 27,000 people due to population growth. The proportion of people along the food poverty line saw some notable reduction within the last five years (from 157,133 in 2014/15 to 150,840 in 2019/20) but remained virtually the same over the last ten years. The food poverty headcount rate fell by 2.4 percentage points from 11.7 percent in 2009/10 to 9.3 percent in 2019/20.

▪ **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 basic needs poverty line by 20 percent (TZS 13,263 per adult per month) leads to a change of poverty rate by 53.0 percent (the headcount rate increased from 25.7 percent to 39.3 percent). The significant number of people clustering around the poverty line suggests 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. A high number of children and dependents affect 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-quarter (73.3 percent) of the basic needs poor and 76.5 percent of the food poor in Zanzibar live in rural areas. **Poverty is particularly pervasive in rural areas,** where the majority (55.8 percent) of the Zanzibar population resides. About 305,648 people in rural areas live in basic

needs poverty and 114,439 live in food poverty, compared to 111,608 living in basic needs poverty and 35,401 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 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.** The 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS asked detailed questions about non-agricultural businesses the households were running. 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. From the 2019/20 HBS, households with four or more employed members have a high basic needs poverty headcount rate (36.5 percent) compared to households with fewer members employed. Large family sizes and low wages of those in employment could explain this observation. The working poor is 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 the working poor.

- **Working in agriculture does not impact the incidence of being poor or non-poor**. From the 2019/20 HBS, the headcount poverty rate was higher among households that engaged in agricultural activities (30.7 percent) compared to households that did not (22.8 percent). For urban households that did not engage in agricultural activities, the poverty headcount rate was higher (16.5 percent) and for rural households that did not engage in agricultural activities, the poverty rate was lower (31.2 percent). Moreover, the majority (56.3 percent) of the poor population were not using agricultural land.

- **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 decade, Zanzibar experienced a marginal increase in consumption inequality by 1.0 percentage point from 30.0 percent in 2009/10 to 31.0 percent in 2019/20. Zanzibar's inequality level is moderate and compares favourably with sub-Saharan Africa (an average of 45.1).

- **The picture of overall food security is mixed**. The proportion of households that consume three or more meals in a day has increased by 10 percentage points over the past decade, leading to about nine out of ten households falling within an acceptable food security score from the 2019/20 HBS. The average food security scores for Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B seem to be similar to the other districts in Pemba, except Micheweni which had the lowest food security score among all the districts of Zanzibar.

Results of Poverty using Non-welfare Measures:

- **Considerable improvements have been made regarding the standard of housing**. Majority of houses were built by using modern materials, especially in the urban areas. The proportion of households connected to electricity has increased to 57.6 percent in 2019/20 from 25.2 percent in 2004/05. Access to an improved water source stood at 93.1 percent which is a considerable increase compared to previous surveys. The proportion of households using flush toilets increased to 51.8 percent in 2019/20 from 19.6 percent in 2009/10 while the proportion of households with no toilet decreased to 11.5 percent from 20.3 percent within the same timeframe. 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 steadily over the last decade. The attendance of 6 to 13 years old children at school has risen by ten

percentage points in the last 10 years. In 2019/20, basic and primary net and gross enrolment rates have largely increased compared to the previous surveys, except the net enrolment rate for primary education which remains virtually the same over the past decade.

■ Overall, in the **health sector,** there have been notable improvements, most remarkably in the **reduction of the incidence of malaria** across all ages**.** The percentage of households living less than two kilometres from a health centre has steadily increased over the last decade. The percentage of people who paid for consultation or advice has increased greatly from 14.4 percent in 2009/10 to 19.1 percent in 2019/20. Encouragingly, 8.6 percent of respondents in 2014/15 did not seek medical help as it was too expensive but that declined massively to 1.6 percent in 2019/20. Generally, there appears to have been encouraging developments within the health sector.

Other Chapters within HBS

■ **Demographically, the HBS 2019/20 shows some similarities with the previous HBS but with some exceptions**. Even though the proportion of the population aged 18 years or below with a birth certificate has declined from 86.7 percent in 2014/15 to 81.2 percent in 2019/20, birth notification has increased by about 7 percentage points within the same period. Average household size has also declined but with a small difference between urban and rural areas. Furthermore, the dependency ratio has declined from 86 percent in 2014/15 to 83 percent in 2019/20, suggesting the continued reduction in the fertility rate. Over one out of five of all households (22.8 percent) are headed by a woman, with no considerable change over time. About five percent of children have been orphaned, with a similar percentage noted in the previous HBS.

■ **About three-quarter of the working-age population is in the labour (74.6 percent), with most of the inactive population being full-time students.** Most employed people are subsistence farmers, fishers or hunters (29.0 percent), followed closely by those engaged in elementary occupations (22.7 percent), service and shop sales workers (21.4 percent), with a little over one in ten of the employed engaged as craft and related workers (13.4 percent). The remaining employed people are engaged as technicians and associate professionals (5.4 percent), professionals (2.9 percent), clerks (2.1 percent), plant and machine operators and assemblers (2 percent), with legislators, administrators and managers constituting 1.2 percent.

■ Of the rural population aged 15 years and above, almost one out of ten classify themselves as unemployed (9.8 percent) **while in urban areas, around 17 percent are unemployed.** There are distinct age differences. In rural areas, for instance, 16.2 percent of young people (aged 15 to 24 years) are unemployed and in urban areas, it rises to almost one-quarter (24 percent). The data shows that as people get older, the tendency to call themselves unemployed decreases. The proportion of females who classified themselves as unemployed was almost twice the proportion of unemployed males in all the age ranges.

■ **About 99 percent of all households live within a distance of 1 km to drinking water in the dry season**, with no marked difference between the rural and urban areas. Furthermore, around ninety out of hundred households (91.1 percent) have access to improved sources of drinking water. The access to improved sources of drinking water for households residing in the rural areas has marginally improved over the past decade. More females are involved in collecting water during the dry season than men across all the age groups, with an average of 2.2 trips made per day to collect water during the dry season in Zanzibar.

- **Close to half of all households in Zanzibar run a business (48.9 percent),** with 54.6 percent of households in the urban areas and 47.6 percent in the rural areas running a business from the

- 2019/20 HBS. Majority of households run only one business (67.4 percent); with just about a quarter of households running two or more businesses. Around one-third (33.1 percent) of household businesses in Zanzibar operate in a dedicated space and 12 percent in a permanent building other than the respondent's home. Nearly all businesses have sole owners (97.1 percent) but a small proportion of businesses have a partnership (2.5 percent).

- Close to two-thirds of the households (64.2 percent) stated that their own savings were the main source of business capital, *with close to one out of five households (18*.1 percent) stating that they used a gift from family as capital for their businesses. Just over a quarter of businesses in Zanzibar are registered (27.6 percent), with the remaining 72.4 percent of businesses not registered. Only about one out of every ten businesses in Zanzibar (9.6 percent) pay income tax, **with a whopping 81.2 percent of businesses not paying any form of tax.** Rural and urban differences are marginal in terms of registration and taxpaying.

- Overall, close to half of all households in Zanzibar (47.4 percent) in 2019/20 HBS **made at least one overnight trip in the last 12 months.** About 68.2 percent of households made trips within Zanzibar, followed by 29.7 percent of the trips made within the Tanzania Mainland, with just about 2 percent of the trips made overseas. Among the trips that were taken by households to five top regions in Tanzania Mainland, the Dar es Salaam Region had the highest proportion of trips (63.1 percent), followed by Tanga (17.4), Morogoro (4.5 percent), while only a few (2.2 percent) of the trips were taken to Pwani and Arusha Region each. The main purpose for recent trips was to visit friends (62.3 percent), holiday (6.1 percent), with business purposes constituting about 3 percent. The main means of transport used to make the most recent trip was ferry or boat (54.3 percent), followed by a bus (37.9 percent), aeroplane (3.7 percent) and, finally, own car (1.9 percent). In terms of the type of place respondents stayed for the trip, by far, the majority (90.6 percent) stayed in private homes and less than one percent stayed in hotels.

Table 00: 1 Summary of Key Indicators by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBSs

Indicator	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Household Demographic Characteristics and Housing						
Average household size	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4
Proportion of Dependants	49.4	41.9	46	49.1	40.8	45.4
Percentage of female-headed households	22.5	23.3	22.8	22.6	25.2	23.7
Percentage of children aged 0-4 with birth certificate	97.1	99.2	97.7	99.8	100	99.9
Percentage of children aged 0-17 with birth certificate	95.7	98.9	97	97.4	99.7	98.3
Percentage of households owning their accommodation	89.3	76.5	83.7	88.3	72.5	81.6
Percentage of households with modern floors	64.8	95	77.9	72	97.3	82.7
Percentage of households with modern walls	62.3	96.5	77.1	70.5	98.7	82.3
Percentage of households with a modern roof	75.8	98	85.4	85.7	99.1	91.3
Average number of persons per room for sleeping	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2
Education						
Percentage of adults (aged 15+) with no formal education	23.8	7.3	16.3	16.9	4.7	10.9
Percentage of literate adults aged 15+	76.1	92.3	83.7	80.9	94.6	87.4
Percentage of literate female adults aged 15+	70.4	89.3	79.4	76.2	92.2	83.9
Basic Net Enrolment Rate	79.5	87.9	83.7	82.4	90.4	85.7
Primary School Net Enrolment Rate*	79.6	88.8	84.2	78	86.8	81.4
Secondary School Net Enrolment Rate*	34.8	46.2	40.1	44.3	61.6	52.1
Percentage of households within 2 km to primary school	95.4	98.3	96.5	97.1	99	97.9
Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Primary School	19.8	18	19.1	14.5	10.1	12.7
Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to Secondary School	19.1	19.6	19.4	14.9	13.3	14
Percentage Distribution of Household Head Highest Level of Education Achieved (no education)	33.1	10.4	23.3	23.9	8.1	17.2
Health						
Percentage of individuals who were ill in the last 4 weeks	13.9	8	11.3	16.9	13.2	15.2
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health care provider in last 4 weeks	72.5	75.1	73.9	69.8	63.8	67.5
Percentage of Individuals who didn't use health care provider as too expensive	7.6	11.6	8.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Percentage of Individuals who satisfied with health care provided	79.2	81.8	80.1	80.3	76.3	78.9
Percentage of households within 5 km of a primary health care facility	100	100	100	100	100	100
Water and Sanitation						
Proportion of households using protected water source for drinking	86.3	96.3	90.5	91.8	98.6	94.7
Percentage of households within 1 km to the sources of drinking water	95.3	99	96.9	98	99.8	98.8
Percentage of households with any toilet facility	72.5	98.3	83.7	78.9	99.3	87.5
Energy Sources						
Percentage of households' connection to electricity grid (ZECO)	20.3	75.5	44.2	33.3	86.6	57
Percentage of households using electricity for lighting	22.2	76	45.5	33.3	86.6	55.3
Percentage of households using paraffin lamps for lighting	71.9	20.8	49.7	50.2	8.1	31.5
Percentage of households using charcoal or firewood for cooking	97.7	90.4	94.5	93.9	78.6	86.5
Percentage of households using Gas (Industrial) for cooking	0.1	2.4	1.7	2.4	14.5	7.7
Economic Activity						
Percentage of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above	5.8	9.8	7.7	3.5	8.3	5.9
Percentage of Households Owning Land for Agriculture or Grazing	54.6	11.2	35.8	47.9	16.4	34.6
Trips for Business and Recreation						
Percentage of Households who had Taken At Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months	38.8	36.4	37.7	46.3	48.6	47.3

Indicator	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Poverty						
Percentage of population below the basic needs' poverty line	40.2	17.9	30.4	33.7	15.5	25.7
Percentage of population below the food poverty line	15.7	4.5	10.8	12.7	4.9	9.3
Gini Coefficient	0.27	0.31	0.3	0.29	0.31	0.31
Percentage Distribution of children (0-17) below basic needs Poverty line	44.8	19.9	34.7	38.7	17.3	30.1
Percentage Distribution of children (0-17) below food Poverty line	18.1	5	12.8	15.3	5.4	11.4
Household Non- Agricultural Bussiness and Individual Income						
Percentage of Household Distribution of Businesses	44.5	55.5	41.6	45.4	54.6	48.7
Percentage of Registered Businesses	14.2	13.3	13.7	23.8	30.7	27.6
Food Security and Nutrition						
Percentage of Households consume three or more meals per day	58.9	86.4	80.0	56.5	80.1	67.0
Mean Households Food Consumption Score for Acceptable Consumption				54.4	45.6	63.0
Gender						
Percentage of children age 5 participated in one year before the official primary entry age				73.8	88.7	80.2
Proportion of Population who Used Computer or Tablet				5.0	17.2	10.6
Proportion of Population who Used Internet Over the Past 3 Months before the survey				9.6	25.4	16.8
Proportion of Household who Owned Dwelling				2.8	4.4	3.4
Proportion of Population who Secured Right to Agricultural Land				8.3	9.3	8.5
Proportion of Persons who Make Final Decision on Spending Agricultural Income				19.9	21.4	20.1
Non-Communicable Diseases						
Percentage Distribution of Population aged 25 - 49 Affected by Hypertension				9.3	16.4	12.7
Percentage Distribution of all Population Affected by Diabetes				1.0	1.8	1.3
Proportions of Women aged 10 - 49 who Heard Cervical Cancer				39.6	60.4	43.1
Proportions of Women aged 20 - 49 who Tested for Cervical Cancer				5.9	11.0	8.9
Proportions of Women aged 20 - 49 Who Self-check their Breasts to Detect Breast Cancer				7.3	9.7	8.5
Proportions of Women aged 20 - 49 Who Underwent Examination to Detect Breast Cancer				23.4	38	31.4
Percentage of Population who Reported Road traffic accident Injury in the Past Two Week				1.9	2	1.9
Percentage of Population who Reported Accident not related road traffic Injury in the Past Two Week				5.6	4.6	5.2
Percentage of Population Aged 20 and above Who Drink Alcohol				0.6	1.0	0.8
Percentage of Population Aged 5 and Above who Smoke Cigarettes				1.8	1.8	1.8
Percentage of Population Aged 5 and Above who are Currently Smoke or use any Type of Tobacco				0.8	0.2	0.5
Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 and Above by their Participation in any Physical Exercise for at Least 10 Minutes				12.0	18.0	14.7
Percentage Distribution of the Population Who Had Health Insurance				1.7	6.1	3.7

* The implementation of Education policy of 2006 in 2016 has been affect the education system from 7 years at primary schools at Aged 7 to 6 years at aged 6.

New structure of the Formal Education system shall be 2-6-4-2-3+ (that is 2 years of pre-primary education, 6 years of primary education, 4 years of secondary education ordinary level, 2 years of secondary education advanced level and a minimum of 3 years of higher education)

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS) has been conducting the Household Budget Surveys (HBS) since 1992 to collect data on consumption, expenditure, poverty and other socio-economic indicators for Zanzibar. The first HBS was conducted in 1992 that provided key socioeconomic indicators at the national and subnational levels of Zanzibar. Since then, the OCGS has successfully completed four more rounds of the HBS. The 2019/20 HBS provides empirical data for informed policy and decision-making, planning, monitoring and evaluation at the global, national and district levels of Zanzibar.

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar, as the sole provider of official statistics has, among others, the responsibility of undertaking National Statistical Surveys (NSS). To this end, the role of the OCGS is to provide up-to-date information for the assessment of the MKUZA and other national developmental initiatives. The OCGS has, therefore, undertaken the 2019/20 HBS to feed the need for information at the national level assessment of vision 2020, MKUZA, re-basing of National Accounts and global assessment through Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In carrying out the 2019/20 HBS, the OCGS collaborated with Planning Commission under the Ministry of Finance and Planning Zanzibar. Other institutions included President's Office, Region Administration, Local Government and Special Department (PORALG); Local leaders "Shehas"; Bank of Tanzania (BOT); Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training (MoESTVT); Nutrition Department under the Ministry of Health; Food Security Department under the Ministry of Agriculture; World Bank (WB); UN Women; United Nations Development Program (UNDP); and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Technical assistance during the planning and implementation of the survey was provided by the World Bank and UNICEF. A large amount of funding (70 percent) of the 2019/20 HBS survey was provided by the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) and assisted by Development Partners (World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF, and UN Women).

1.1 Objective

The main objective of the 2019/20 HBS is to obtain updated information on poverty, consumption and other socio-economic indicators for Zanzibar. The 2019/20 HBS will be used for the monitoring and evaluation of the progress made towards poverty reduction and the efficiency of development policies, programs and projects geared towards improving households' living standards. Similarly, it will serve to evaluate the Development Vision 2020, MKUZA III and Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Specifically, the 2019/20 HBS aimed to;
- Review the consumption pattern of goods and services of Zanzibar households.
- To help in rebasing National Accounts statistics (GDP) and Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- To provide baseline data on other socio-economic indicators to generate a measure of multi-dimensional poverty.
- To provide information on the distribution of household income and expenditure.

1.2 Survey Implementation

The preparation of 2019/20 HBS began in January 2018 by establishing Technical committee (TC) which drew members from Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) of the RGoZ and Development Partners (DPs). The TC was responsible for the provision of technical and financial support for the implementation of the survey.

1.2.1 Methodology

The 2019/20 HBS sample was designed to allow representation of the estimates at the national level, for urban and rural residence and for the 11 districts of Zanzibar as a lower domain, slightly more than the 2014/15 HBS which consisted of ten districts. A two-stage stratified sampling design was used. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) created during 2012 Population Census enumeration were grouped by districts and by rural-urban location. The EAs were then drawn using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) whereby the total number of households in each EA were used as a measure of size. At the second stage, private households (i.e. excluding institutional households such as military barracks, hostels e.tc) which were the ultimate sampling units were drawn using Systematic Random Sampling from the listed households which was done few days before selection took place.

A total of 235 EAs were selected from the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (TPHC) list of EAs (Zanzibar EAs) which constituted the Sampling Frame. The EAs were then grouped into 11 districts, taking into consideration the standard errors required for estimation of poverty indicators at district and rural-urban domains. Acceptable accuracies were deemed to be a coefficient of variation (CV) of less than 5% on the national poverty estimate and less than 20 percent on the district and urban/rural level poverty and consumption estimates.

1.2.2 Sample Size and Allocation

Sample size and allocations were created by iterating Excel Solver to minimize the total sample size under the coefficient of variation constraints and positivity constraints for each variable of interest. Once calculated, the largest sample size from each stratum was chosen which ensured minimum sample size requirements for every stratum for every variable. This led to a more efficient sample with 2,820 households required from within the 235 EAs. The details of the sample size used and its allocation are displayed in the Table 1.1.

Table 1. 1: Sample Allocation Proposal for HBS 2019/20

S/N	Domain	Clusters	HHs	Rural EAs	Urban EAs	Rural HHs	Urban HHs	HHs per Clusters	RSE
1	Kaskazini A	25	300	23	2	276	24	12	19.90%
2	Kaskazini B	19	228	18	1	216	12	12	19.90%
3	Kati	18	216	17	1	204	12	12	19.50%
4	Kusini	15	180	12	3	144	36	12	19.90%
5	Magharibi A	36	432	12	24	144	288	12	19.90%
6	Magharibi B	39	468	11	28	132	336	12	19.80%
7	Mjini	29	348	*N/A	29	*N/A	348	12	19.20%
8	Wete	16	192	12	4	144	48	12	13.30%
9	Chake	13	156	10	3	120	36	12	14.00%
10	Micheweni	11	132	10	1	120	12	12	10.30%
11	Mkoani	14	168	12	2	144	24	12	13.30%
	National	235	2,820	137	98	1,644	1,176	12	4.90%

*Note: Not applicable for Mjini district, it is a pure urban settlement

1.3 Improvement

There were many improvements in the survey methodology during the implementation of the 2019/20 HBS as compared to the 2014/15 HBS. These included:

1.3.1 Methodology changes

(i) Administered 14-day diary instead of a 28-day diary.
(ii) More disaggregated COICOP coding for food items

(iii) Use of Tablet - Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) for data collection instead of Paper Assisted Personal Interviews (PAPI).

1.3.2 Additional Modules and Questions

(i) Time use (TUS) for profiling gender related indicators,
(ii) Labour force module,
(iii) Non-communicable diseases (NCD) module,
(iv) Transfer goods and services in and out of Zanzibar,
(v) Additional questions for the Food Security module,
(vi) Nutrition for children under five years,
(vii) Social protections module and
(viii) Under-five mortality.

1.4 Questionnaire

The 2019/20 HBS was implemented using seven electronic questionnaires to collect data throughout the year, while one paper questionnaire (Form VI) for the individual members of the household was used to record their daily expenditure for goods and services to assess the seasonal variations in consumption and expenditure of the households. The questionnaires were used to capture information reflecting comprehensive coverage of the living conditions (engagement on economic activities, employment, household possessions, expenditure and income, 'day-to-day consumption and expenditure', etc.), services (transport and communication, etc.), health related issues (with module on non-communicable diseases), issues related to remittance (domestic and abroad), as well as, assessing time use for gender profiling.

The questionnaires were set in forms and each form carries different modules reflecting contents. The forms used were:

1. Form I: Demographics, parents' survivorship, citizenship, education and literacy, health, labour market indicators, non-farm household businesses, individual non-wage income migration, birth delivery and breast feeding, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), disability and nutrition for children under the age of five.

2. Form II: Dwellings; utility; water and sanitation, transport and communications, recall expenditures for main dwelling, durable goods, furniture, furnishings, tools and appliances for household maintenance, garments and footwear, health expenditures, transport and communication, vehicles purchased, transportation, entertainment facilities, expenditures to buy or rent any of the specified equipment, expenditures on personal trips abroad.

3. Form III: Businesses and individual income; non-farm household businesses and investment in last 12 months.

4. Form IV: Agriculture and livestock, livestock by products, food security, food consumed, non-wage, social security, access to community resources and crops grown by households.

5. Form V: Household dairy for recording daily household consumption and expenditure over a 14-day period.

6. Form VI: Individual diary for recording daily consumption and expenditure for each household member aged five and above for 14 days.

7. Form VII: Time use.

8. Form VIII: Transfer to and from Zanzibar, demographic characteristics of sender, frequency and value of cash received, usage of cash received, items in kind received and household expenditure on outward personal transfers.

1.5 Pre-test and Pilot

1.5.1 Pre-test

The data collection tools were pretested to ensure that the pattern of the questions was not confusing and could be well-understood by the respondents. This was done by an experienced HBS team member and field workers who were recruited and trained on how to administer the questionnaires.

1.5.2 Pilot

The reviewing of questionnaires was conducted on non-pre-selected areas with both urban and rural settlements in Unguja and Pemba. The pilot was undertaken over a 14-day period to reflect the data collection process. All observations were then discussed and incorporated in the tools before the main training took place.

1.6 Listing, Recruitment and Training

Listing of households was conducted in all 235 clusters (Enumeration Areas) in December, 2018. The listing exercise was conducted Survey Solution Programme followed by a systematic selection (Excel) of household involved in the survey. A total of 142 interviewers were recruited from the 11 districts to conduct interviews from the selected households. Training of Trainers (ToT) took place in Pemba at the end of January, 2019. Training of field staff (interviewers, supervisors, quality assurance staff and editors) was conducted at Unguja and Pemba for 21 days from 6th to 26th February 2019.

1.7 Data collection

Data collection took place over 12 consecutive months starting from 1st March 2019 to 28th February 2020. This exercise was conducted using tablets (CAPI) with internet connectivity for a timely transmission of data to the OCGS headquarters.

1.7.1 Data Management

Data collection, editing and processing were done concurrently. The Survey Solutions software combined the interviewing component with a powerful survey management system. All consistency checks were run in the field while the interviews were taking place.

1.7.2 Response Rate

Out of 2,820 selected households, 2,804 households participated in the survey, yielding a response rate of 99.4 percent.

1.8 Concepts and Definitions

In this section the frequently used concepts and definitions used to interpret and analyse the 2009/10, 2014/15 & 2019/20 HBS results 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 analyse 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 2014/15food 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, is the poverty line, and Y_i is 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, which includes the 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, educational attainment and occupation, as well as, orphan hood and status of birth registration.

2.2 Household Composition and Household Size

Average household size is obtained by dividing the total number of persons living in private households by the total number of private households. The result from the 2019/20 HBS reveals that the average household size in Zanzibar was 5.3 members. The urban areas have a larger average household size (5.4) than the rural areas (5.3). There is a slight decline in average household size from 5.6 in 2014/15 HBS to 5.3 in 2019/20 HBS. The trend in urban areas shows that there is a decline in size of household from 5.7 in 2009/10 HBS to 5.4 in 2019/20 HBS (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2. 1 Average Household Size by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
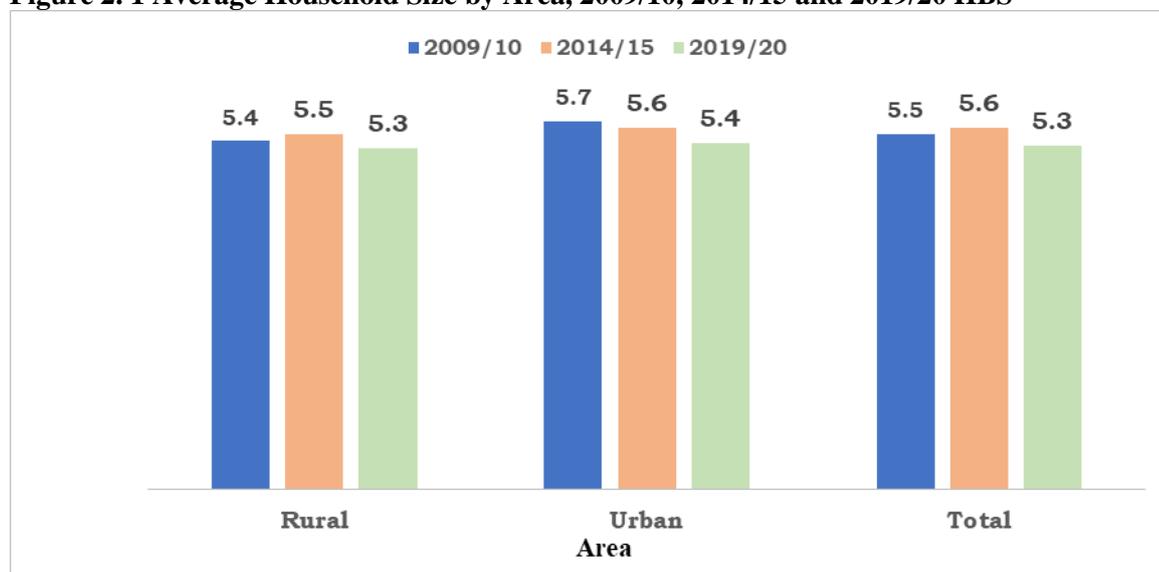
Household size varies across districts, with the result showing that Pemba districts have larger household size than Unguja districts. Specifically, from the 2019/20 HBS, Chake Chake district has the largest average household size (6.5) while Kusini district has the smallest household size (4.1) as shown in Figure 2.2. A similar trend was observed from both the 2009/10 HBS and 2014/15 HBS (Tables 2.1).

Figure 2. 2 Average Household Size by District, 2019/20 HBS
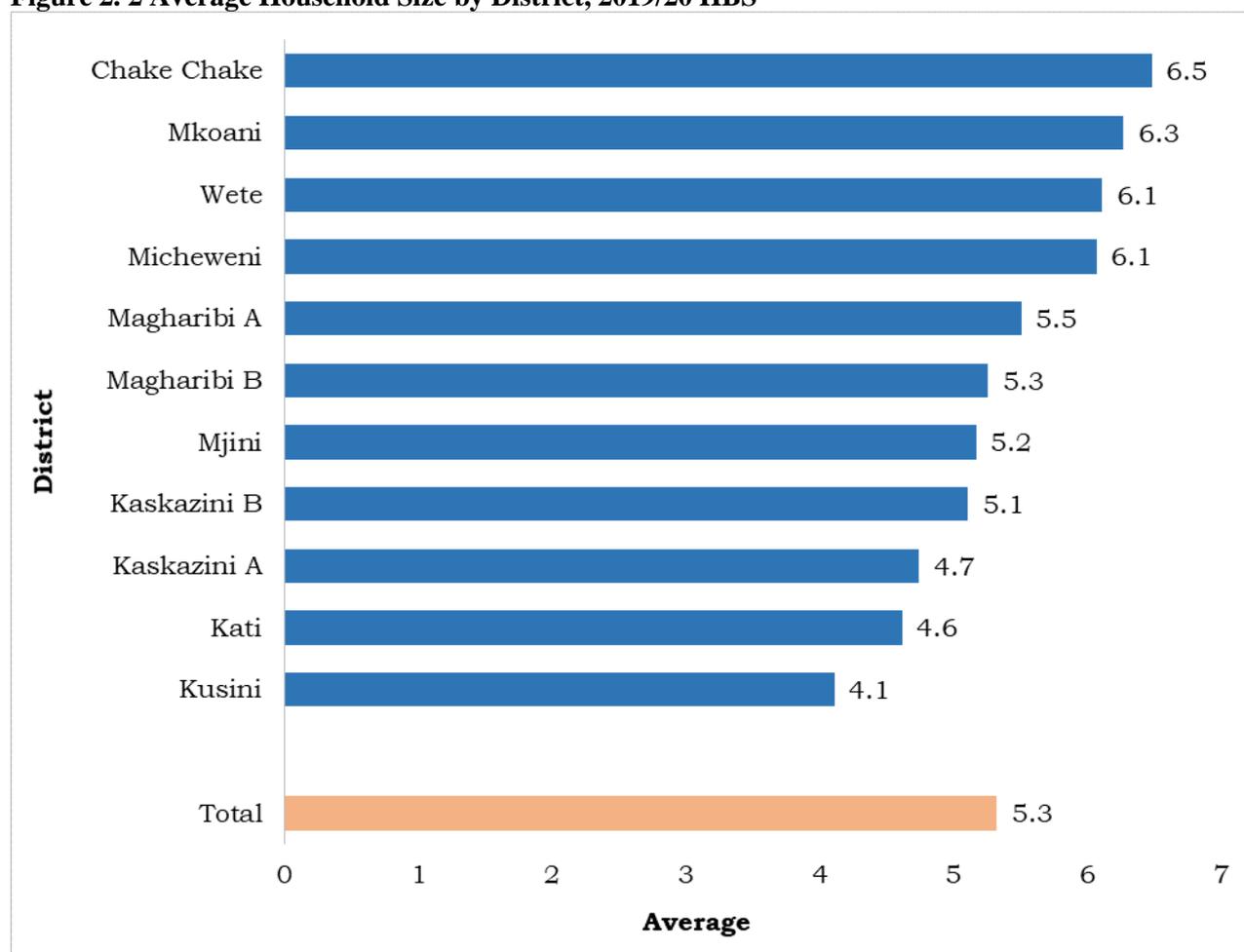
Table 2. 2: Average Household Size by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	2009/10	2014/15	2019/2020
Kaskazini A	5.1	5.1	4.7
Kaskazini B	4.6	4.8	5.1
Kati	4.8	5.0	4.6
Kusini	4.1	4.5	4.1
Mjini	5.3	5.6	5.2
Magharibi A	5.9	5.6	5.5
Magharibi B	-	-	5.3
Wete	5.9	5.7	6.1
Micheweni	5.8	6.2	6.1
Chake Chake	6.2	6.3	6.5
Mkoani	5.7	6.2	6.3
Total	**5.5**	**5.6**	**5.3**

2.2.1 Population Size

According to the 2019/20 HBS results displayed in Figure 2.3b, the estimated population for Zanzibar is 1.62 million. The population distribution is slightly higher in rural areas (0.907 million; 55.8 percent) than in urban areas (0.718 million, 44.2 percent). This pattern is similar from both the 2009/10 HBS and 2014/15 HBS.

The Population Pyramid in Figure 2.3a reveals a youthful population structure for Zanzibar as there is an inverse relationship between age and population size for both males and females. For instance; over four out of ten people (42.0 percent) in Zanzibar are children under the age of 15 while as little as 3.3 percent of the population belong to the 65+ age group. The population structure depicts a relatively high dependency ratio of 83 percent where each active person has to provide for themselves and several dependants.

Figure 2. 3a Population Pyramid for Zanzibar, 2019/20 HBS
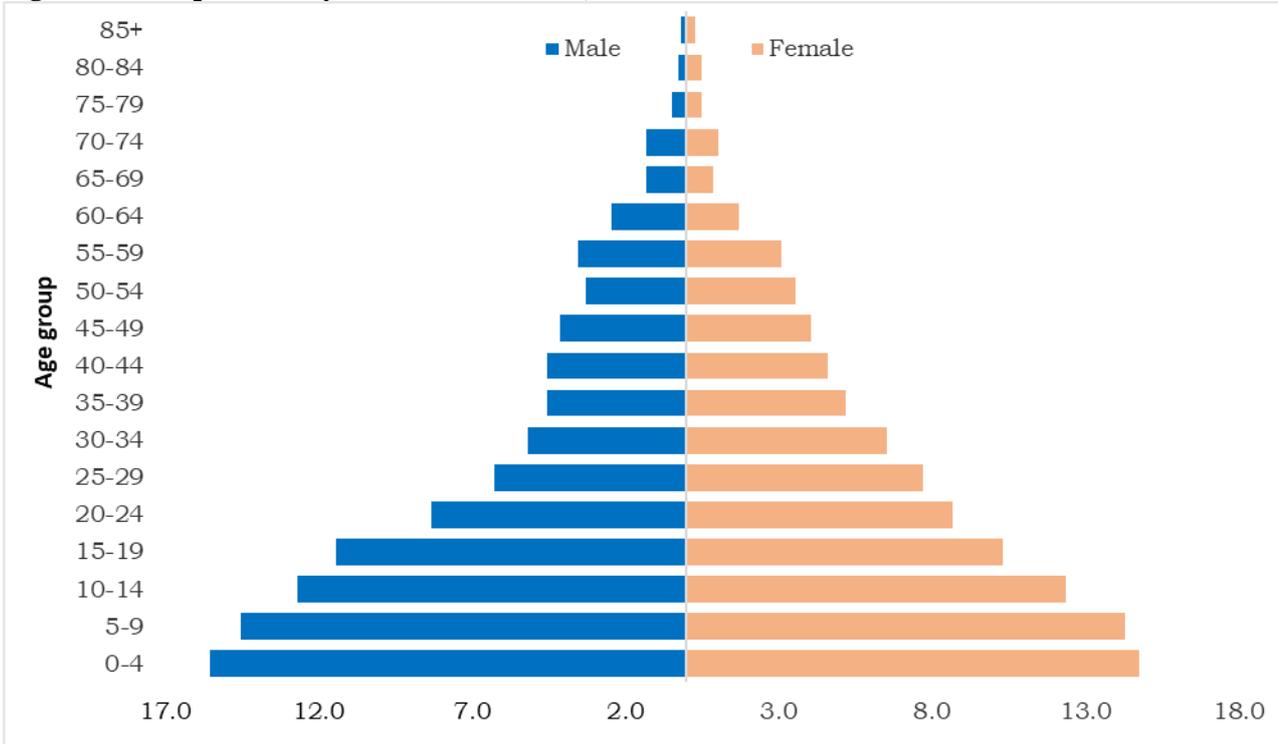
Figure 2. 3b Size of Population by Area (in Million), 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
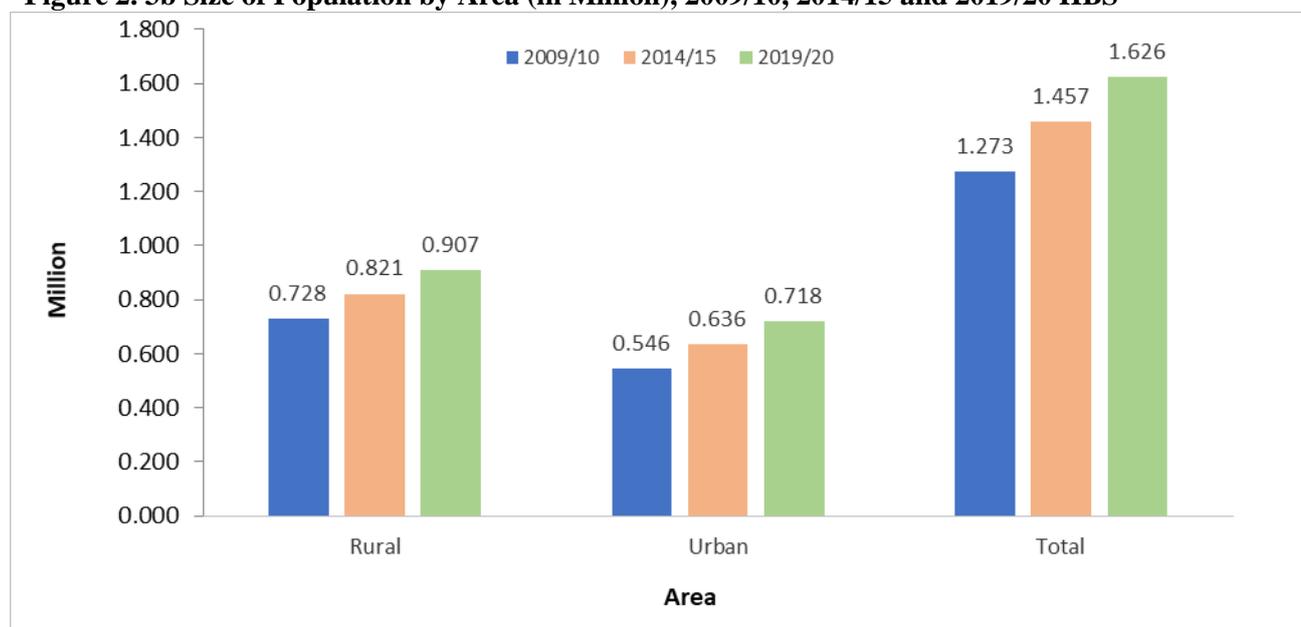
Moreover, in Table 2.2, the largest population age group is 0-4 years which constitutes 15.1 percent while less than one percent of the population is in age group of 75-79 years. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas, as well as, from the previous surveys. The results also show that population increased from 1.27 million in 2009/10 HBS to 1.62 million in 2019/20 HBS.

Table 2.3: Percentage of Population and Five-Year Age Groups by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Year	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
0-4	17.8	13.4	15.9	18	14.8	16.6	17.3	12.4	15.1
5-9	14.3	12.4	13.5	15.2	12.2	13.9	15.5	13	14.4
10-14	13.8	13.7	13.7	12.9	12.2	12.6	13	12	12.5
15-19	11.6	12.2	11.9	10.6	11.6	11	10.2	11.7	10.8
20-24	7.1	9.1	8	7.5	9.8	8.5	7.7	9.4	8.5
25-29	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.6	7.6	7	6.4	7.8	7.0
30-34	5.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.9
35-39	5.2	6.1	5.6	5.0	6.2	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.9
40-44	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.6
45-49	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.1
50-54	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.4
55-59	1.8	2.8	2.2	2	2.3	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.3
60-64	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.1
65-69	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
70-74	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
75-79	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
80+	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total %	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Population	**727,594**	**545,729**	**1,273,323**	**821,202**	**635,823**	**1,457,025**	**907,234**	**718,355**	**1,625,589**

The composition population for females is slightly higher (51.4 percent) than males (48.6 percent). Females have higher Working Age Population (15 to 64) distribution (28.5 percent) than males (26.1 percent). There is almost equal population distribution in old age groups (65+) for both males and females. This pattern is similar from both the 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBSs.

2.2.2 Sex ratio

The overall sex ratio for 2019/20 HBS is 95, which indicates an excess of female over male population. However, sex ratio at age group 65-69 is 146 indicating a higher number of males than females in that particular age group.

Table 2. 4 : Percentage of Population and Five-Year Age Groups by Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Age Group	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Total Popn	618,516	654,807	1,273,323	714,665	742,361	1,457,025	790,600	834,989	1,625,589	95
0-4	8.0	7.9	15.9	8.4	8.2	16.6	7.6	7.6	15.1	100
5-9	6.6	6.8	13.5	7.1	6.8	13.9	7.1	7.3	14.4	96
10-14	7.0	6.7	13.7	6.3	6.3	12.6	6.2	6.4	12.5	97
15-19	5.9	6.0	11.9	5.4	5.6	11.0	5.6	5.3	10.8	105
20-24	3.5	4.5	8.0	4.0	4.5	8.5	4.0	4.4	8.5	91
25-29	2.7	4.0	6.7	3.1	4.0	7.0	3.1	4.0	7.0	77
30-34	2.6	3.1	5.6	2.5	3.1	5.6	2.5	3.4	5.9	75
35-39	2.4	3.2	5.6	2.5	3.0	5.5	2.2	2.7	4.9	83
40-44	2.1	2.5	4.7	2.3	2.4	4.8	2.2	2.4	4.6	93
45-49	2.2	2.4	4.6	1.9	2.0	3.9	2.0	2.1	4.1	96
50-54	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.0	1.7	3.7	1.6	1.8	3.4	87
55-59	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	3.3	108
60-64	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	2.1	137
65-69	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.1	146
70-74	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.2	120
75-79	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	89
80+	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	58
Total Percent	48.6	51.4	100.0	49.0	51.0	100.0	48.6	51.4	100.0	

The results shown in Table 2.4 further reveal that the population distribution of children under 15 years was higher for males (42.7 percent) than females (41.4 percent). The youth population distribution (15-24) is almost the same for both males and females in both rural and urban areas.

Table 2. 4: Percentage of Population and Broad Age Group by Area and Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15and 2019/20 HBS

Age Group	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
0-14	48.1	39.7	44.5	47.1	41.3	44.6	46.4	37.9	42.7
15-24	17.7	21.7	19.4	18.1	20.5	19.1	18.5	21.5	19.8
25-34	9.7	12.4	10.8	10.6	12.4	11.4	10.5	12.8	11.5
35-44	9	9.7	9.3	9.1	11	10	9	9.1	9.1
45-64	12.3	14	13	11.9	12.3	12	12.2	14.9	13.4
65+	3.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.5	3	3.4	3.7	3.6
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Males	**358,026**	**260,490**	**618,516**	**405,213**	**309,451**	**714,664**	**447,581**	**343,019**	**790,600**
Female									
0-14	43.6	39.1	41.7	45.4	37.4	41.9	45.1	36.9	41.4
15-24	19.8	20.8	20.2	18.2	22.1	19.9	17.4	20.8	19
25-34	13.1	14.4	13.7	13	14.8	13.8	13.5	15.2	14.2
35-44	10.3	12.2	11.1	9.7	11.7	10.6	9.1	10.6	9.8
45-64	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.1	10.8	11.7	13.4	12.5
65+	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total females	**369,568**	**285,239**	**654,807**	**415,989**	**326,373**	**742,361**	**459,653**	**375,336**	**834,989**
Total Popn	**727,594**	**545,729**	**1,273,323**	**821,202**	**635,823**	**1,457,025**	**907,234**	**718,355**	**1,625,589**

2.3 Dependency Ratio

Age-Dependency Ratio is the ratio of people under age 15 and age 65 and above (dependent) to those people of age 15-64 years (a.k.a. working age population). A ratio of one (1) or higher suggests that an individual in the society has to produce not only for themselves but also to cater for the needs of additional people (an economic burden). Economically, this implies a diversion of economic investment, where perhaps limited resources have to be dedicated to supporting expenditures on upbringing, health and education of dependents.

The HBS 2019/20 reveals that for every 100 persons in the economically active group (aged 15 to 64 years), there were 83 dependents. The dependency ratio is higher in rural areas (94) than in urban areas (70). At the national level, the dependency ratio decreased from 86 dependents in 2014/15 to 83 dependents in 2019/20 HBS. This pattern is similar for urban areas (Figure 2.4) while in the rural areas, there have been an increase in dependents (from 92 in 2009/10 to 94 in 2019/20).

Figure 2. 4 Age Dependency Ratio by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
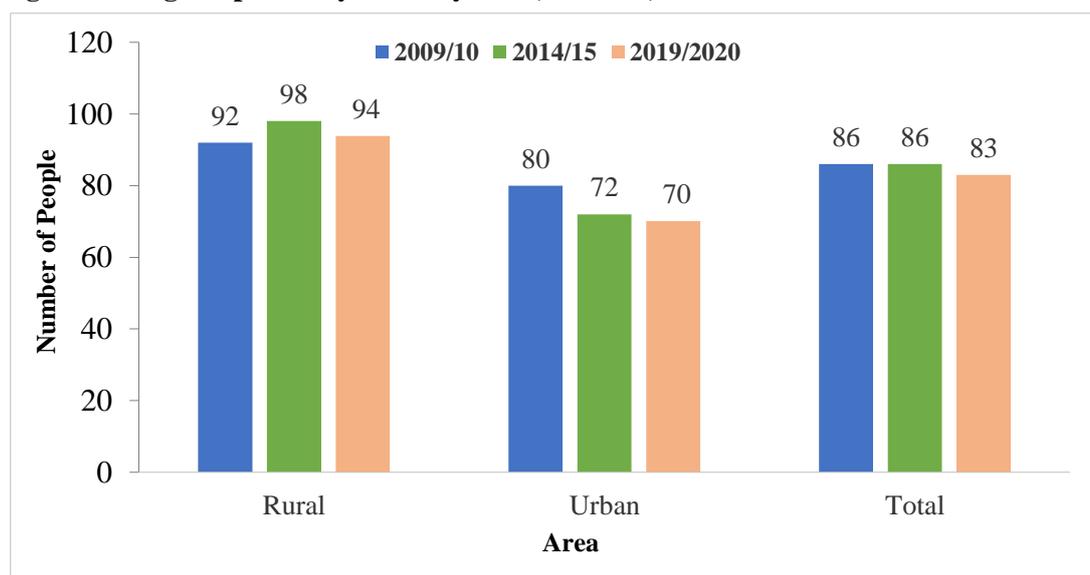
The dependency ratio varies among district with the highest dependents in Mkoani District (124), followed by the other districts in Pemba whereas the lowest dependents were in Mjini District (62) in Unguja. This pattern has remained unchanged from the previous surveys (Table 2.5).

Table 2. 5: Age Dependency Ratio by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	93	91	89
Kaskazini B	84	86	85
Kati	83	84	81
Kusini	76	79	86
Mjini	62	59	62
Magharibi A	86	80	74
Magharibi B	-	-	69
Wete	98	105	104
Micheweni	103	109	114
Chake Chake	96	104	99
Mkoani	103	106	124
Total	**86**	**86**	**83**

2.4 Marital Status

The result shows that 55.6 percent of the population above 15 years were married. The proportion of rural population that is married is higher (60.1 percent) than that of urban areas (50.7 percent). The proportion of the male population that is married is slightly higher (56.1 percent) than that of females (55.2 percent). Furthermore, less than one percent of both the male and female population were Living Together in Zanzibar (Table 2.6 and Figure 2.5).

In general, marriage remains the cultural norm and there have not been any major changes in the distribution of marital status over the last ten years (Table 2.6).

Table 2.5: Percentage of Population Aged 15 years and Above by Marital Status and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Marital Status	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both Sexes									
Single	33.1	40	36.2	33.8	39.3	36.4	30.7	38.4	34.4
Married	57.4	48.5	53.4	56.4	50.9	53.8	60.1	50.7	55.6
Divorced	5.4	6.7	6	5.1	5.5	5.3	4.8	6.4	5.6
Separated	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Widowed	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	0.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8
Living together	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.5	0.2	0	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**394,137**	**330,789**	**724,926**	**441,831**	**386,104**	**827,935**	**491,861**	**449,930**	**941,791**
Male									
Single	38.5	47	42.4	40.4	45.1	42.6	37.5	43.7	40.4
Married	59.1	49.2	54.6	56.3	51.9	54.3	59.5	52.2	56.1
Divorced	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.3
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Widowed	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Living together	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Inds	**185,878**	**157,185**	**343,063**	**214,545**	**181,726**	**396,271**	**239,714**	**213,030**	**452,744**
Female									
Single	28.2	33.7	30.7	27.5	34.1	30.7	24.3	33.7	28.9
Married	55.9	47.9	52.3	56.5	49.9	53.5	60.7	49.4	55.2
Divorced	8.8	**10.5**	9.6	**7.1**	8.9	8.4	7.5	9.7	8.6
Separated	0.3	**0.7**	0.5	**0.5**	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Widowed	6.7	6.9	6.8	7.4	6	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.6
Living together	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**208,259**	**173,604**	**381,863**	**227,286**	**204,378**	**431,664**	**252,147**	**236,900**	**489,047**

Figure 2. 5 Percentage of Population 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
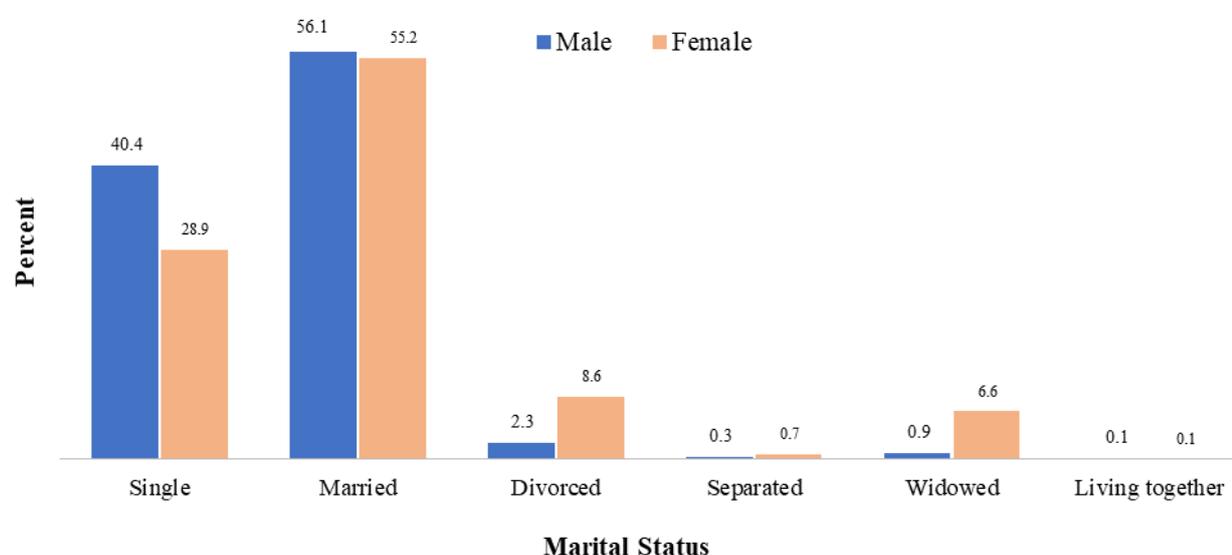
At the district level, Kusini had the highest proportion of the population who are married (68.1 percent), followed by Kaskazini B (64.9 percent), while Mjini had the lowest (46.1 percent). The notable districts in

Zanzibar with the proportion of people living together are Mjini and Magharibi B with 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent respectively (Table 2.7).

Table 2. 6: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Living together	Total
Kaskazini A	30.0	58.5	4.2	0.5	6.8	0.0	100.0
Kaskazini B	28.3	64.9	4.2	0.5	2.2	0.0	100.0
Kati	28.4	61.7	5.0	0.7	4.3	0.0	100.0
Kusini	23.7	68.1	5.4	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0
Mjini	39.6	46.1	9.1	0.3	4.6	0.3	100.0
Magharibi A	37.1	54.0	5.5	0.9	2.6	0.0	100.0
Magharibi B	37.6	53.8	4.9	0.9	2.7	0.2	100.0
Wete	31.7	57.7	6.0	0.6	3.9	0.0	100.0
Micheweni	29.3	59.4	5.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
Chake Chake	38.2	56.3	2.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
Mkoani	31.9	60.6	3.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
Total	**34.4**	**55.6**	**5.6**	**0.5**	**3.8**	**0.1**	**100.0**

2.5 Household Headship

The Head of Household (HoH) is the person who other people in the household recognise as the main decision maker in the household. The results show that over three-quarter (76.3 percent) of households are headed by males. There is no marked difference between male and female headed households in the urban and rural areas. This pattern is similar from both the 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBSs.

Table 2. 7: Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Sex and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex of HoH Head	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	80.6	76	78.7	77.5	76.7	77.2	77.4	74.8	76.3
Female	19.4	24	21.3	22.5	23.3	22.8	22.6	25.2	23.7
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total HHs	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**169,461**	**123,335**	**292,796**

At the district level, the Table 2.9 shows that the proportion of male headship is higher in relations to the female headship across all the districts of Zanzibar. Additionally, Kaskazini B district had the highest proportion of male-headed households (83.8 percent) while the proportion of female headed households was highest in Mjini district (29.6 percent).

Table 2. 8: Percentage Distribution of Head of Household by Sex and District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini A	80.9	19.1	20531	78.8	21.2	26766	77.4	22.6	27,209
Kaskazini B	82.4	17.6	15736	77.1	22.9	16048	83.8	16.2	19,599
Kati	78.6	21.4	15465	77.1	22.9	17969	79.5	20.5	18,190
Kusini	77.5	22.5	9333	72.9	27.1	9115	74.3	25.7	10,653
Mjini	74.8	25.2	51444	68.9	31.1	36612	70.4	29.6	46,140
Magharibi A	83.2	16.8	35064	81.6	18.4	77850	78	22.0	38,203
Magharibi B	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.4	23.6	39,229
Wete	70	30	23406	77.1	22.9	21163	78.4	21.6	25,254
Micheweni	81.7	18.3	19821	78.1	21.9	19981	71.2	28.8	21,394
Chake Chake	79.5	20.5	19636	74.8	25.2	17730	79.3	20.7	20,910
Mkoani	82.5	17.5	22074	76.3	23.7	19061	75.3	24.7	26,016
Total	**78.7**	**21.3**	**232511**	**77.2**	**22.8**	**262295**	**76.3**	**23.7**	**292,796**

The majority of household heads falls within the age group of 45-64 years (42.4 percent) while as little as 2.2 percent of household heads fall within the age group of 12-24 years (2.2 percent). The pattern is similar for both male and female headed households in the rural and urban areas.

Table 2. 9: Percentage of Head of Household by Age Group and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Age Group	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
Both sexes	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both sexes									
15-24	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2
25-34	19.3	16.1	18.0	19.7	18.5	19.2	21.1	15.2	18.6
35-44	25.9	27.5	26.6	26.4	30.7	28.2	25.4	23.6	24.6
45-64	39.9	45.2	42.1	38.9	39.8	39.3	39.1	46.8	42.4
65+	12.7	9.5	11.4	12.9	9.0	11.2	12.0	12.6	12.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**169,461**	**123,335**	**292,796**
Male									
15-24	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.2
25-34	22.0	16.6	19.8	22.9	20.3	21.8	24.3	17.7	21.6
35-44	28.1	29.6	28.7	28.7	32.1	30.1	26.7	24.9	26.0
45-64	37.8	43.9	40.3	36.5	38.1	37.2	36.8	44.6	40.0
65+	9.8	8.1	9.1	9.7	7.5	8.7	9.5	11.2	10.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**109,702**	**73,346**	**183,048**	**115,286**	**87,139**	**202,425**	**131,135**	**92,208**	**223,342**
Female									
15-24	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.9
25-34	8.4	14.4	11.2	8.8	12.6	10.5	10.3	7.7	9.1
35-44	16.9	20.7	18.7	18.6	25.9	21.8	20.9	19.5	20.3
45-64	48.4	49.3	48.8	47.2	45.3	46.4	47.2	53.2	49.9
65+	24.6	14.0	19.6	24.0	14.3	19.7	20.4	16.8	18.8
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**26,358**	**23,106**	**49,463**	**33,468**	**26,402**	**59,870**	**38,326**	**31,127**	**69,454**

There are considerable differences in educational attainment between the males and females in the rural and urban areas. In Table 2.11, it can be observed that the majority of heads of households attained Form 1-4 education level (40.5 percent). The proportion of heads of households with Form 1-4 educational attainment is higher in urban area (49.2 percent) than rural area (34.1 percent); and also higher for male-headed households (44.0 percent) than female-headed households (29.1 percent).

However, the results reveal that 17.2 percent of the heads of households have no education; and most of these groups are in the rural areas (23.9 percent). The proportion with no education was higher among the rural female-headed households (48.1 percent) than urban female-headed households (19.1 percent), and higher for rural males (16.9 percent) than urban male headed households (4.3 percent).

Table 2. 10: Percentage of Head of Household and Highest Education Level Achieved by Sex and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both Sexes									
No education	32.4	13.2	24.4	33.1	10.4	23.3	23.9	8.1	17.2
Pre school	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Adult education only	3.6	1.2	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Primary Std 1-4	8.7	5.2	7.3	8.8	4.3	6.8	13.0	5.8	9.9
Primary Std 5-8	22.3	23.7	22.9	19.9	21.7	20.7	21.9	23.8	22.7
Form 1-4	29.9	49.3	37.9	33.3	51.7	41.3	34.1	49.2	40.5
Form 5-6	0.5	2.4	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2
Training after primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Training after secondary	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.9	1.2
Training after form 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5
Diploma	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	3.7	2.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
Other certificates	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.9	2.3	2.7	2.5
Alternative education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
University	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	3.8	2.2	1.6	4.9	3.0
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**169,461**	**123,335**	**292,796**
Male headed									
No education	25.8	8.3	18.8	25.3	6.6	17.2	16.9	4.3	11.7
Pre school	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Adult education only	3.8	0.9	2.6	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Primary Std 1-4	9.1	4.4	7.3	9.4	4.1	7.2	12.8	5.7	9.9
Primary Std 5-8	24.1	25.4	24.6	21.8	20.7	21.4	24.0	22.7	23.5
Form 1-4	33.8	52.3	41.2	37.8	55.1	45.3	38.4	52.1	44.0
Form 5-6	0.6	3.2	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.4
Training after primary	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Training after secondary	0.5	2.6	-	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.2	1.4
Training after form 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.5
Diploma	0.8	1.2	-	1.5	4.1	2.6	0.2	0.7	0.4
Other certificates	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.9	2.6
Alternative education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
University	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	4.4	2.6	1.9	5.8	3.5
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**109,702**	**73,346**	**183,048**	**115,286**	**87,139**	**202,425**	**131,135**	**223,342**	**223,342**
Female headed									
No education	60.1	28.8	45.5	60.0	23.0	43.7	48.1	19.1	35.1
Pre school	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adult education only	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
Primary Std 1-4	7.0	7.7	7.3	6.5	4.9	5.8	13.4	6.0	10.1
Primary Std 5-8	14.8	18.5	16.5	13.3	24.9	18.4	14.4	27.0	20.0
Form 1-4	13.7	39.6	25.8	18.0	40.1	27.7	19.5	40.9	29.1
Form 5-6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
Training after primary	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Training after secondary	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
Training after form 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
Diploma	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other certificates	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Alternative education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
University	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.7	2.4	1.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**26,358**	**23,106**	**49,463**	**33,468**	**26,402**	**58,870**	**38,326**	**31,127**	**69,454**

The results show that most of the household heads are employed as skilled agricultural or fishery workers (33.5 percent), with about five out of ten of these household heads located in the rural areas (49.7 percent) and just about 10 percent located in urban areas. In the urban areas, most of the heads of households were engaged as service workers and shop sales workers (29.8 percent), with more females engaged in this occupation (35.8 percent) than males (28.6 percent). The results further reveal that a small proportion of household heads (1.8 percent) are employed as legislators, administrators, and managers (Table 2.12).

Table 2. 11: Percentage of Head of Household by Occupation and Area, 2019/20 HBS

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Legislators, administrators, and managers	1.2	0.5	1.1	3.3	1.1	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.8
Professionals	2.0	1.6	1.9	6.1	4.5	5.9	3.7	2.8	3.5
Technicians and associate professionals	4.6	3.7	4.4	5.8	7.1	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Clerks	1.2	1.7	1.3	3.7	6.4	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	13.5	10.6	13.0	28.6	35.8	29.8	19.6	21.0	19.9
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	48.3	56.8	49.7	10.7	6.9	10.0	32.9	36.1	33.5
Craft and related workers	8.5	3.4	7.6	19.3	9.3	17.6	12.9	5.8	11.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.7	0.0	2.3	4.4	0.0	3.6	3.4	0.0	2.8
Elementary occupations	18.0	21.8	18.6	18.1	28.8	19.9	18.0	24.7	19.2
Total Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Households	**111,010**	**22,261**	**133,271**	**76,447**	**15,785**	**92,232**	**187,457**	**38,046**	**225,503**

2.6 Survival of Parents

The data on survival of parents are usually collected to determine the extent of orphan-hood in a society. Generally, the term 'orphan' means a person whose mother and father are both dead. However, the United Nations identifies an orphan as a person or child who has lost one or both of his parents. The age limit for somebody to be called an orphan is dependent on the society. In Zanzibar specifically, an orphan is a child of age between 0 to 17 years who has lost one or both of his parents.

The results displayed in Table 2.13 show that 94.6 percent of all children aged 0 to 17 years reported to have both of their parents alive, with more parents reported to be alive in the rural areas (96.1 percent) than in the urban areas (92.4 percent). Furthermore, 0.2 percent of children reported to have lost both of their parents, with this observation similar for both males and female in the rural and urban areas. This pattern is similar from both the 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBSs. However, and specifically for the 2019/20 HBS results, the proportion of children who reported to have lost only their fathers was higher (3.8 percent) than those who reported to have lost only their mothers (1.1 percent).

Table 2. 12: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Survival of Parents	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both Sexes									
Both parents alive	94.6	94.9	94.7	95.2	94.2	94.8	96.1	92.4	94.6
Father alive, mother dead	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1
Mother alive, father dead	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	4	3.5	2.8	5.5	3.8
Both parents dead	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Don't know	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Children Aged Less Than 17	**381,877**	**254,036**	**635,914**	**432,837**	**294,393**	**727,230**	**472,016**	**316,609**	**788,625**
Male									
Both parents alive	94.9	95.2	95	95.7	94.3	95.1	96.3	92.7	94.9
Father alive, mother dead	1.9	2	1.9	0.9	1.1	1	0.6	1.9	1.1
Mother alive, father dead	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.2	4	3.5	2.8	5.3	3.8
Both parents' dead	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Don't know	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Children Aged Less Than 17	**195,608**	**121,853**	**317,461**	**216,021**	**150,275**	**366,295**	**240,248**	**154,426**	**394,674**
Female									
Both parents alive	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.8	94	94.5	95.9	92.2	94.4
Father alive, mother dead	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.2
Mother alive, father dead	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.6	2.7	5.6	3.9
Both parents' dead	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Don't know	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Children Aged Less Than 17	**186,269**	**132,183**	**318,452**	**216,816**	**144,119**	**360,935**	**231,768**	**162,183**	**393,951**

At the district level, there is no marked difference in observation for the proportion of children who reported to have both parents alive (Table 2.14). For instance, Kaskazini B district had the highest proportion of children who reported to have both parents alive (98.1 percent), followed by Chake Chake (96.8 percent), with the lowest proportion recorded in Kaskazini A district (92.1 percent).

Also, the proportion of children who reported to have lost both of their parents was considerably low through all the districts, ranging from 0.1 percent in Magharibi A and Wete districts to 0.6 percent in Kati district.

Table 2.13: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years by Survival of Parents and District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Both parents alive	Father alive, mother dead	Mother alive, father dead	Both parents dead	Don't know	Total Population
Kaskazini A	92.1	1.4	6.3	0.2	0.0	58,897
Kaskazini B	98.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	49,344
Kati	95.6	0.4	2.9	0.6	0.6	43,148
Kusini	96.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.5	21,888
Mjini	92.9	2.4	4.4	0.3	0.0	107,970
Magharibi A	94.1	0.9	4.8	0.1	0.0	91,862
Magharibi B	92.8	1.8	5.2	0.2	0.1	112,857
Wete	95.9	0.6	3.2	0.1	0.2	78,055
Micheweni	95.7	0.5	3.6	0.2	0.0	79,992
Chake Chake	96.8	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.2	69,918
Mkoani	94.6	0.9	4.0	0.3	0.2	74,692
Total	**94.6**	**1.1**	**3.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**788,625**

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. Table 2.15 shows that about 81.2 percent of children aged less than 18 years have a birth certificates and 17.1 percent have birth notification. The female population aged less than 18 years had marginally more birth registration (81.7 percent) compared to their male counterparts (80.7 percent). The urban population had more births registered (92.4 percent) compared to the rural population (73.7 percent). No marked differences exist between males and females with regards to birth registration in the rural areas. A less than 2 percent of children across Zanzibar, however, did not have their births registered (1.6 percent), with the rural population having higher unregistered births (2.4 percent) compared to the urban areas (0.3 percent).

Table 2.14: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years by Birth Registration and Area, 2019/20 HBS

Registration Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Have Birth Certificate	73.9	73.5	73.7	91.3	93.4	92.4	80.7	81.7	81.2
Have Birth Notification	23.2	24.2	23.7	8.4	6.3	7.3	17.4	16.8	17.1
No Birth Certificate	2.5	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
Don't know	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Population	**240,248**	**231,768**	**472,016**	**154,426**	**162,183**	**316,609**	**394,674**	**393,951**	**788,625**

Table 2.16 shows that the proportion of the population aged less than 18 years who has a birth certificate was higher in 2014/15 HBS (86.7 percent) than in 2019/20 HBS (81.2 percent).

Table 2.15: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years by Birth Registration, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Registration Status	2014/15	2019/20
Have Birth Certificate	86.7	81.2
Have Birth Notification	10.3	17.1
No Birth Certificate	2.7	1.6
Don't know	0.3	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**
Total Population	**727,360**	**788,625**

It is worth mentioning that the birth of many children are most often registered in Zanzibar when the children are about to enrol in schools, as birth certificates are some of the key requirements for enrolment in Zanzibar. The results show that the highest proportion of children with birth certificates belonged to the age group 5-9 years compared to the other age groups. Moreover, a 30.7 percent of children who have birth notification are within the age group of 0-4 years, indicating that parents do not often consider registering the birth of their children when the children are within the 0-4 age group (Table 2.17).

Table 2.16: Percentage of Population Aged Less than 18 Years by Birth Registration Status and Age Group, 2019/20 HBS

Registration Status	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-17	Total
Have Birth Certificate	69.2	88.2	85.2	86.0	81.2
Have Birth Notification	30.7	9.8	13.5	8.7	17.1
No Birth Certificate	0.1	1.9	1.3	5.0	1.6
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Population	**246,060**	**234,087**	**203,652**	**104,827**	**788,625**

CHAPTER THREE:
EDUCATION AND HEALTH

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the main findings for both education and health, providing trends over 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20. In this chapter, education is analysed using the following indicators - literacy, school attendance, enrolment, dropout, educational attainment, mode of transport to school, and the distance to school. The health indicators analysed include the type of health provided, the source of care, whether individuals had been ill over the last 4 weeks preceding the survey and the distance to health facilities.

3.2 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.

3.2.1 Literacy Rates

Table 3.1 shows the results of literacy rate for people aged 15 years and above. Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and above who can both read and write with an understanding of a short statement regarding their everyday life.[1] The 2019/20 HBS measures literacy for adult who can read and write either Swahili or English or both, with the result revealing that 87.4 percent of the adult population were literate, which represents an increase by about 4 percentage points from the 2014/15 figure. About 60.9 percent of the population aged 15 years and above is literate in English and Swahili, with more people in the urban areas literate in English and Swahili (75.4 percent) than in the rural areas (47.6 percent). Table 3.2a further indicates that literacy rate has steadily increased over the past decade. There exists some gender disparity in literacy, with the results showing that literacy rate was higher for males in relation to females across every district in Zanzibar.

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[1] http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/adult-literacy-rate

Table 3.1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Literate in any language, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both sexes									
Swahili	38.2	23.8	31.6	36.8	27.1	32.3	33.3	19.2	26.5
Swahili and English	37.3	66.4	50.6	39	65.1	51.1	47.6	75.4	60.9
Other language	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not able	24.4	9.7	17.7	23.9	7.7	16.3	18.9	5.3	12.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**394,137**	**330,789**	**724,926**	**441,831**	**386,104**	**827,935**	**491,861**	**449,930**	**941,791**
Male									
Swahili	41.1	23	32.8	40.6	27	34.4	35.7	18	27.4
Swahili and English	40.6	72.1	55.1	41.2	68.5	53.7	50.2	79.3	63.9
Other language	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Not able	18.1	4.8	12	17.8	4.4	11.7	13.9	2.6	8.6
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**185,878**	**157,185**	**343,063**	**214,545**	**181,726**	**396,271**	**239,714**	**213,030**	**452,744**
Female									
Swahili	35.5	24.5	30.5	33.2	27.2	30.3	31.0	20.3	25.8
Swahili and English	34.2	61.3	46.5	36.9	62	48.8	45.2	71.9	58.1
Other language	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not able	30.1	14.2	22.8	29.6	10.9	20.6	23.7	7.7	16
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**185,878**	**157,185**	**343,063**	**227,286**	**204,378**	**431,664**	**252,147**	**236,900**	**489,047**

Table 3. 2a: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Literacy by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District 2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	64.7	71.9	81.1
Kaskazini B	80.6	82.0	87.4
Kati	89.2	85.5	88.1
Kusini	93.9	91.3	94.5
Mjini	91.0	92.5	94.8
Magharibi A[2]	93.0	93.9	93.1
Magharibi B	-	-	97.3
Wete	76.9	71.1	78.2
Micheweni	62.1	60.3	65.1
Chake Chake	79.4	80.9	86.0
Mkoani	73.1	75.9	73.4
Total	**82.3**	**83.6**	**87.4**

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[2] For 2009/10 and 2014/15 Magharibi include Magharibi A and Magharibi B

Table 3. 2b: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by District, Sex and Literacy Status, 2019/20 HBS

District	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini A	85.9	76.9	81.1
Kaskazini B	89.3	85.4	87.4
Kati	92.1	84.2	88.1
Kusini	98.6	90.5	94.5
Mjini	97.6	92.3	94.8
Magharibi A	95.7	90.7	93.1
Magharibi B	98.1	96.6	97.3
Wete	85.9	71.0	78.2
Micheweni	74.9	55.7	65.1
Chake Chake	90.6	81.6	86.0
Mkoani	79.2	68.2	73.4
Total	**91.3**	**83.9**	**87.4**

3.2.2 Illiteracy Rates

Adult illiteracy as known as percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can neither read nor write or both, including the understanding of a short statement regarding their everyday life[3].

Table 3.4 illustrates the percentage of illiterate adult population by age group and area. Illiteracy is generally higher in rural areas (19.1 percent) compared to urban (5.4 percent). The 2019/20 results show a decline of illiteracy rate from the previous surveys. In terms of gender (Table 3.5), the results show that across the three surveys, females have higher illiteracy rates compared to males.

Table 3. 3 Percentage of Illiterate Adult Population by Age Group and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Age Group	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
15-19	7.7	1.6	5.0	6.1	2.0	4.3	6.5	0.9	3.8
20-24	11.2	2.1	6.8	6.8	2.7	4.8	8.9	1.9	5.5
25-29	16.3	2.9	10.2	15.5	3.5	9.8	10.7	2.6	6.7
30-34	19.5	5.2	12.6	22.0	6.9	14.9	13.1	2.2	8.0
35-39	25.0	8.0	17.0	27.3	6.1	16.9	17.6	4.2	11.3
40-44	30.7	10.1	21.4	28.1	7.4	18.3	27.5	4.9	17.2
45-49	34.5	12.6	24.9	32.7	9.8	21.9	27.2	6.5	17.4
50-54	43.9	16.5	31.9	38.7	12.1	27.8	28.8	5.9	17.8
55-59	41.6	27.1	33.9	46.1	17.4	32.6	25.6	10.6	18.2
60-64	57.4	35.2	48.6	56.3	25.3	42.5	41.6	12.4	27.0
65-69	61.0	41.4	52.9	68.0	26.6	49.8	42.2	10.8	26.7
70-74	78.3	67.8	73.9	69.9	46.6	61.6	70.2	30.4	53.9
75-79	64.3	71.3	66.3	79.7	46.1	66.7	61.5	58.8	60.4
80+	72.0	72.9	72.3	80.9	60.9	74.4	77.2	61.7	69.7
Total Percent	**24.4**	**9.7**	**17.7**	**23.9**	**7.7**	**16.3**	**19.1**	**5.4**	**12.6**

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[3] http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/adult-literacy-rate

In conclusion, there is a notable gender illiteracy gap in Zanzibar, with females having lower literacy scores than males over the past three surveys. The gap is, however, narrower among youth and young adults, reflecting the increased participation of girls in education in younger cohorts (Table 3.4). Generally, the illiteracy scores in 2019/20 show a decline in relation to the previous two surveys.

Table 3. 4 Percentage of Illiterate Adult Population by Age Group and Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Age Group	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.1	3.8
20-24	6.2	7.3	6.8	3.7	5.8	4.8	4.8	6.0	5.5
25-29	7.7	11.9	10.2	6.7	12.3	9.8	8.3	5.5	6.7
30-34	9.6	15.2	12.6	10.4	18.5	14.9	6.8	8.9	8.0
35-39	9.2	22.8	17.0	12.0	21.1	16.9	8.9	13.2	11.3
40-44	14.9	26.9	21.4	12.2	24.2	18.3	9.3	24.7	17.2
45-49	12.3	36.8	24.9	16,0	27.5	21.9	9.2	25.3	17.4
50-54	20.7	47.2	31.9	18.2	39.4	27.8	8.6	25.7	17.8
55-59	14.9	61.0	33.9	21.4	46.0	32.6	8.0	29.3	18.2
60-64	27.5	74.3	48.6	24.0	61.3	42.5	14.2	44.4	27.0
65-69	33.7	80.6	52.9	33.7	65.9	49.8	12.3	47.9	26.7
70-74	55.9	90.9	73.9	44.1	79.9	61.6	40.3	70.3	53.9
75-79	45.4	86.0	66.3	51.7	80.7	66.7	37.9	80.3	60.4
80+	48.7	85.3	72.3	58.5	84.4	74.4	49.6	80.9	69.0
Total Percent	**12.0**	**22.8**	**17.7**	**11.7**	**20.6**	**16.3**	**8.7**	**16.1**	**12.6**

3.2.3 Education Level

The results from Table 3.5a revealed that 53.6 percent of the population aged 4 to 14 years has attained primary education. There is a decrease in the population with no education from this young age group from 17.2 percent 2014/15 to 10.2 percent 2019/20. Also, there is an increase in population with pre-school education from 11.2 percent in 2014/15 to 32.4 percent 2019/20. This increase in pre-school education could be due to the new Zanzibar's education policy which makes pre-school education compulsory for every child.

Table 3. 5a Percentage of Population Aged 4-14 Years by Highest Level of Education Achieved by Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 4-14 years									
No Education	26.8	28.0	27.4	17.9	16.4	17.2	11.5	9.0	10.2
Pre-school	14.3	13.2	13.7	11.0	11.3	11.2	32.5	32.4	32.4[4]
Primary 1 -4	44.9	43.1	44.0	46.9	45.0	46.0	41.4	41.1	41.2
Primary 5 – 8	12.4	13.8	13.1	21.5	23.3	22.4	12.1	12.6	12.4
Form 1- 4	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.7	4.0	3.3	2.4	5.2	3.9
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Individuals	174,151	172,049	346,200	194,862	190,688	385,550	240,304	247,389	487,693

Illiteracy within the population aged 15 years and above (Table 3.5b) in 2019/20 has fallen by about 6 percentage points compared to 2014/15 HBS. This decline is higher for females (7.3 percentage points) than males (3.9 percentage points). About 52.5 percent attained secondary education, with female attainment increasing by 5.2 percentage points compared to the males (0.2 percentage points) from 2014/15 to 2019/20 HBS. Furthermore, a 2.8 percent of the population had a university education, with female education increasing by about 2 percentage points compared to a 0.6 percentage point of male from 2014/15 to 2019/20 HBS. From the 2019/20 HBS, the population with other certificates has increased for about two percent for both males and females from their 2014/15 values. As little as 0.1 percent of the population has attained alternative education from the 2019/20 HBS results.

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[4] Increasing of pre-school education in this survey due to the implementation of new policy in 2016 for the compulsory pre-primary education.

Table 3.5b: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Achieved by Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Population 15+ years									
No Education	12.3	30.2	24.4	11.4	23.0	17.9	7.5	15.7	11.7
Pre-school	0.5	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Adult education only	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
Primary 1 – 4	7.4	6.4	7.3	7.1	5.5	6.4	9.2	6.5	7.8
Primary 5 – 8	24.9	23.3	24.8	20.8	19.9	22.2	21.0	17.0	18.9
Form 1- 4	48.0	36.8	38.8	52.5	47.0	47.6	52.7	52.2	52.5
Form 5 – 6	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Training after primary	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Training after secondary	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
Training after form 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4
Diploma	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other certificates	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Alternative education	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
University	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	3.0	2.6	2.8
Total percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**343,063**	**309,684**	**652,747**	**396,271**	**381,863**	**778,134**	**452,744**	**489,047**	**941,791**

The results from Table 3.6a show that there is decline in illiteracy for both rural and urban areas (by 8.3 rural and by 4.8 percent urban) from 2014/15 to 2019/20 HBs. There is a slight decrease in the number of children with primary education in both rural and urban areas from 2014/15 to 2019/20 HBS. Also, there is an increase in the population who attained pre-school by more than 32 percentage points for both the rural and urban areas, and this could be due to the new education policy that require every child to attend pre-school.

Table 3. 6a: Percentage of Population Aged 4-14 Years and Highest Level of Education Achieved by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Population 4-14 years									
No Education	31.4	21.5	27.4	21.1	11.3	17.2	12.8	6.5	10.2
Pre-school	12.8	15.1	13.7	10.5	12.1	11.2	32.6	32.3	32.4
Primary 1 – 4	43.6	44.6	44	46	45.9	46	42	40.2	41.2
Primary 5 – 8	10.8	16.3	13.1	20.3	25.5	22.4	9.7	16.2	12.4
Form 1-4	1.3	2.4	1.7	2.1	5.2	3.3	2.9	4.9	3.7
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**204,220**	**141,980**	**346,200**	**230,646**	**154,904**	**385,550**	**287,761**	**199,933**	**487,693**

Additionally, Table 3.6b shows that the population aged 15 years and above with no education is continuing to decline for both the rural and urban areas (rural by 6.3 percentage points and urban by 1.8 percentage points) over the past three HBS.

Table 3. 6b: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Highest Level of Education Achieved by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Population 15+ years									
No Education	24.6	9.9	17.9	23.4	7.6	16.1	17.1	5.8	11.7
Pre-school	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0
Adult education only	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Primary 1-4	8.3	4.1	6.4	7.7	3.6	5.8	11.4	4	7.8
Primary 5-8	23.7	20.6	22.2	20.8	17.2	19.1	20.4	17.3	18.9
Form 1-4	40	57.6	47.6	43.8	60	51.3	45.3	60.3	52.5
Form 5 – 6	0.7	3.2	1.8	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.4
Training after primary	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Training after secondary	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.4	1
Training after form 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	0.4
Diploma	0.4	0.9	0.6	1	3	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other certificates	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	1	1.6	3.4	2.5
Alternative education	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.1	0.1
University	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	4	2.3	1.3	4.3	2.8
Total percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**394,137**	**330,789**	**724,926**	**441,831**	**386,104**	**827,935**	**491,861**	**449,930**	**941,791**

Additionally, Table 3.6c shows that Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba regions had the highest illiteracy among children compared to other regions (17.6 percent and 14.0 percent respectively) while Kusini Unguja had lowest illiteracy with 4.4 percent. With respect to the population aged 15 years and above, Table 3.6d shows that Pemba regions had higher illiteracy than Unguja regions (26.3 percent Kaskazini Pemba and 17.7 percent Kusini Pemba) while Mjini Magharibi had the lowest (4.9 percent). Mjini Magharibi had the highest population with secondary education (60.1 percent) and Kaskazini Pemba had the lowest (35.6 percent). Finally, Mjini Magharibi had 4.5 percent of the population with university education while Kusini Unguja had the lowest with 0.9 percent.

Table 3. 6c: Percentage of Population Aged 4-14 Years and Highest Level of Education Achieved by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Education level	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
No Education	9.1	4.4	6.5	17.6	14.0	10.2
Pre-school	33.6	33.0	32.8	33.1	29.8	32.4
Primary 1 – 4	41.0	43.9	40.6	39.1	43.9	41.2
Primary 5 – 8	12.8	12.0	15.1	8.6	10.3	12.4
Form 1- 4	3.5	6.7	5.0	1.5	2.0	3.7
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**66,855**	**39,442**	**197,361**	**96,230**	**87,805**	**487,693**

Table 3. 6d: Percentage of Population Aged 15 and Above Years and Highest Level of Education Achieved by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Education Level	Kaskazini	Kusini	Mjini	Kaskazini	Kusini Pemba	Total
No Education	15.5	7.5	4.9	26.3	17.7	**11.7**
Pre-school	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Adult education only	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	**0.3**
Primary 1 – 4	9.2	7.4	4.1	15.7	10.7	**7.8**
Primary 5 – 8	21.0	23.4	17.8	17.7	19.2	**18.9**
Form 1- 4	50.2	56.9	60.1	35.6	44.8	**52.5**
Form 5 – 6	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.5	**1.4**
Training after primary	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.2**
Training after secondary	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	**1.0**
Training after form 6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	**0.4**
Diploma	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	**0.5**
Other certificates	1.0	1.1	3.6	1.3	2.1	**2.5**
Alternative education	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	**0.1**
University	0.9	1.0	4.5	1.1	1.7	**2.8**
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**132,051**	**79,488**	**449,511**	**144,209**	**136,533**	**941,791**

3.2.4 Enrolment Ratio

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 group are currently attending school and **Gross** ratio means that pupils of any age group are currently attending school.

Basic education net and gross enrolment ratios are shown in Table 3.7. Over eight of every ten (85.7 percent) of school-age children (6-13 years) were enrolled in school (net enrolment ratio). This marks a slight increase compared to the previous two surveys (83.7 percent and 80.3 percent in 2014/15 and 2009/10 respectively).

Table 3. 7: Basic Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
Net Enrolment Ratio	77.9	84.8	80.1	77.5	88.3	82.9	79.5	89.4	84.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio	88.1	96.3	90.7	90.6	105.2	97.9	104.2	121.4	112.8
Female									
Net Enrolment Ratio	76.1	88.2	80.4	81.6	87.5	84.0	83.9	90.1	87.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio	85.2	95.6	89.0	93.1	104	98.5	102	113.1	107.5
Total									
Net Enrolment Ratio	77.3	86.7	80.3	79.5	87.9	83.7	82.4	90.4	85.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio	87.4	95.7	89.8	91.8	104.6	98.2	96.6	112.8	103.3

The gross enrolment ratio (i.e. pupils of any age attending primary or secondary school) is higher in 2019/20 (103.3 percent) than 2014/15 (98.2 percent). Basic education enrolment is higher in urban areas (112.8 percent) than rural areas (96.6 percent). Also, in terms of gender disaggregation, the results show a slight increase for both gross and net enrolments for both males and females from the previous surveys.

At the district level, the Table 3.8a shows that the net enrolment ratio has increased for some districts but not for some other districts across the survey periods. For instance; Kusini district had the highest net enrolment ratio (92.0 percent) while Micheweni had the lowest (67.9 percent), and these values showed a decline from the results of the 2014/15 HBS.

All the districts have experienced marked increases in Gross Enrolment Ratio. Specifically, Magharibi B had the highest rate (117.2 percent) while Micheweni had the lowest rate (86.4 percent). Apart from Micheweni district, the Gross Enrolment Ratio for all the districts are in excess of 100 percent. The Gross Enrolment Ratio exceeding 100% may be because there is late enrolment, early enrolment, or repetition or the total enrolment can exceed the population of the age group that officially corresponds to that level of education.

Table 3. 8a: Basic Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	Net Enrolment Ratio			Gross Enrolment Ratio		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	79.6	78.6	85.6	93.9	93.5	112.6
Kaskazini B	82.9	83.1	87.5	93.1	95.7	108.8
Kati	88.5	86.1	89.7	99.4	98.5	110.3
Kusini	90.2	94.6	92.0	103.8	105.3	110.5
Mjini	88.3	88.3	90.4	97.4	109.8	116.7
Magharibi A	82.6	87.4	88.7	90.3	101.3	114.6
Magharibi B	-	-	90.6	-	-	117.2
Wete	79.6	80.6	82.5	86	91.2	100.6
Micheweni	60.8	68.4	67.9	70.5	80.6	86.4
Chake Chake	79.9	82.1	87.0	91.2	95.2	114.6
Mkoani	71.6	79.2	77.6	81.5	92.8	101.7
Total	**80.3**	**82.8**	**85.7**	**89.8**	**96.4**	**103.3**

Among all the regions, Mjini Magharibi had the highest net and gross enrolment ratios for basic education while Kaskazini Pemba had the lowest gross and net enrolment ratios (Table 3.8b)

Table 3. 8b: Basic Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Region	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio
Kaskazini Unguja	86.5	110.8
Kusini Unguja	90.5	110.4
Mjini Magharibi	90.0	116.2
Kaskazini Pemba	74.8	93.1
Kusini Pemba	82.1	107.9
Total	**85.7**	**103.3**

From the 2019/20 HBS, the Net Enrolment Ratio in primary school for both rural and urban areas have decreased compared to the previous surveys while gross enrolment has increased significantly (Table 3.9). The Net Enrolment Ratio is higher for females (83.7 percent) than males (80.5 percent) while the Gross Enrolment Ratio is marginally higher for males (116.4 percent) than females (111.5 percent). A similar pattern is observed for males and females in rural and urban areas. The gross ratio exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and under age enrolment of children.

Table 3.9: Primary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20[5]		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
Net Enrolment Ratio	78.5	83.5	80.5	78.1	88.4	83.2	75.0	85.9	80.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio	103.7	105.3	104.4	96.9	106.7	101.8	114.4	118.4	116.4
Female									
Net Enrolment Ratio	77.7	88.1	82.2	81.1	89.2	85.1	80.3	87.1	83.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio	97.9	104.1	100.6	100.9	104.5	102.7	106.4	116.6	111.5
Total									
Net Enrolment Ratio	**70.1**	**85.8**	**81.4**	**79.6**	**88.8**	**84.2**	**78.0**	**86.8**	**81.4**
Gross Enrolment Ratio	**100.9**	**104.7**	**102.5**	**98.9**	**105.6**	**102.2**	**110.9**	**118.0**	**113.7**

At the district level, Micheweni had the lowest net and gross primary enrolment ratios of 61.0 percent and 92.9 percent respectively. The Gross Enrolment Ratio has increased across the districts from the 2019/20 HBS compared to the previous surveys except for Kusini (Table 3.10a).

Regionally, Kusini Unguja had the highest Net Enrolment Ratio; Mjini Magharibi had highest Gross Enrolment Ratio for primary education while Kaskazini Pemba had lowest in both indicators (Table 3.10b)

Table 3.10a: Primary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratios by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

DISTRICT	Net enrolment ratio			Gross enrolment ratio		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	80.9	77.4	84.0	107.8	98.2	111.3
Kaskazini B	85.1	82.6	84.6	111.1	100.7	113.9
Kati	87.6	88.7	89.1	115.5	107.2	116.5
Kusini	90.8	94.5	89.9	116.1	117.0	110.8
Magharibi A	87.8	88.1	87.0	102.6	102.3	115.2
Magharibi B	-	-	85.3	-	-	119.9
Mjini	87.1	89.0	87.2	104.6	109.2	119.0
Wete	82.4	81.9	79.5	101.9	98.6	111.5
Micheweni	60.8	66.7	61.0	80.0	89.2	92.9
Chake Chake	81.2	83.5	83.1	107.9	102.4	114.8
Mkoani	71.7	78.8	70.7	97.8	100.5	118.5
Total	**81.4**	**83.1**	**81.4**	**102.5**	**102.5**	**113.7**

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[5]The change of Education policy in Zanzibar whereby primary education stated at aged 6 and secondary education at age 12 and compulsory pre-education for two years at age 4. During Survey age cohort who stated From I in 2016 where in Form IV in 2019.

Table 3. 10b: Primary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Region	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio
Kaskazini Unguja	84.3	112.5
Kusini Unguja	89.4	114.5
Mjini Magharibi	86.6	117.9
Kaskazini Pemba	69.7	101.6
Kusini Pemba	76.8	116.7
Total	**81.4**	**113.7**

Table 3.11 shows that net and gross enrolment ratios at the secondary level of education were 52.3 and 65.7 percent respectively, which are both higher than the values from the 2014/15 HBS (11.5 percent more for net enrolment and 15.1 percent more for gross enrolment). Secondary education enrolment was higher in urban areas than rural areas. It is interesting to note that female secondary school enrolments have exceeded male enrolments since the 2009/10 survey in both the rural and urban areas.

Table 3. 11: Secondary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Sex and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male									
Net Enrolment Ratio	36.7	53.4	43.3	30.2	47.5	38.8	34.7	58.9	46.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio	44.1	64.2	52.1	37.3	60.6	47.9	45.7	76.5	61.1
Female									
Net Enrolment Ratio	42.8	58.7	48.8	39.4	45.0	42.2	50.1	61.7	55.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio	47.3	69.4	55.4	46.3	58.2	52.3	61.3	77.1	69.2
Total									
Net Enrolment Ratio	**39.8**	**55.6**	**46.1**	**34.8**	**60.3**	**40.5**	**44.3**	**61.6**	**52.1**
Gross Enrolment Ratio	**45.7**	**67.0**	**53.8**	**41.8**	**76.8**	**50.6**	**55.6**	**78.1**	**65.7**

In examining the net and gross enrolments for secondary education by district, we can observe that there has been a considerable increase across all eleven districts except for Mkoani (Table 3.12a). Kusini and Magharibi A had the highest net and gross enrolment ratios respectively (62.6 percent Kusini and 82.5 percent Magharibi B). Micheweni depicts the lowest net and gross enrolment ratios, which is that three in every ten people were enrolled in secondary school (27.9 percent and 35.8 percent respectively).

Table 3.12a: Secondary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	Net Enrolment Ratio			Gross enrolment ratio		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	37.9	35.2	53.0	41.6	44.7	69.0
Kaskazini B	35	34.1	47.3	40.9	43	58.2
Kati	47.2	37.1	47.8	51.9	45.4	51.1
Kusini	47.5	40.8	62.6	51.3	47.8	66.7
Magharibi A	47.9	44	60.9	61.2	58.2	82.5
Magharibi B	-	-	56.2	-	-	68.5
Mjini	56.2	46.7	61.8	63.7	57.5	76.0
Wete	44.2	37.4	39.3	49.5	42.4	55.6
Micheweni	36.2	31.1	27.9	40.4	34.8	35.8
Chake Chake	46.1	36.8	53.7	56	49.4	69.7
Mkoani	39.9	39.2	31.4	50.4	44.5	41.2
Total	**46.1**	**38.2**	**52.1**	**53.8**	**46.8**	**65.7**

Table 3.12b shows that the net and gross enrolment ratios were highest for Mjini Magharibi (59.8 percent and 76 percent respectively) while Kaskazini Pemba had the lowest enrolment ratios. Put differently, six in every ten people are enrolled in secondary school for Mjini Magharibi while three in every ten people are enrolled in secondary school for Kaskazini Pemba.

Table 3. 12b: Secondary Education Net and Gross Enrolment Ratio by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Region	Net Enrolment Ratio	Gross Enrolment Ratio
Kaskazini Unguja	50.5	64.3
Kusini Unguja	52.7	56.2
Mjini Magharibi	59.8	76.0
Kaskazini Pemba	33.6	45.8
Kusini Pemba	42.6	55.6
Total	**52.1**	**65.7**

3.2.5 School Attendance and Dropout Rates

Table 3.13a shows that the proportion of children aged 6-13 years attending school has slightly increased in 2019/20 from the previous surveys. The attendance of both males and females also increased in urban areas from 2009/10 to 2019/20 HBS but decreased from rural areas within the same periods. School attendance is higher among children residing in urban areas in relation to children residing in the rural areas.

Table 3. 13a: Percentage of Children Aged 6-13 Years Attending School by Area and Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Area	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	78.5	78.9	78.7	91.7	93.7	92.7	89.8	92.6	91.2
Urban	88.1	90.2	89.2	94.4	93.4	93.9	97.3	97.1	97.2
Total	**82.4**	**83.9**	**83.1**	**92.8**	**93.6**	**93.2**	92.8	94.5	93.6

Table 3.13b depicts that more than ninety percent of children aged 6-13 years from all the districts for both genders are attending school except for Micheweni, Wete and Mkoani which are below the 90 percent mark. Also, school attendance is higher among female children than male children in all the districts of Zanzibar except for Magharibi B, Mkoani and Micheweni.

Table 3. 13b Percentage of Children Aged 6-13 Years Attending School by District 2019/20 HBS[6]

District	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini A	92.3	98.0	95.2
Kaskazini B	92.2	96.5	94.4
Kati	90.5	99.4	94.3
Kusini	98.1	99.3	98.7
Mjini	98.1	98.4	98.3
Magharibi A	94.4	97.1	95.8
Magharibi B	99.1	98.0	98.5
Wete	87.1	90.9	88.9
Micheweni	82.9	79.6	81.3
Chake Chake	94.1	97.7	96.0
Mkoani	91.4	87.5	89.5
Total	**92.8**	**94.5**	**93.6**

At the regional level, about 93 percent of children aged 6-13 years are attending school from all regions except for Kaskazini Pemba (84.9 percent). Marginally, more female children are attending school than male children in all regions (Table 3.13c).

Table 3. 13c Percentage of Children Aged 6-13 Years Attending School by Region 2019/20 HBS

Region	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	92.3	97.3	94.8
Kusini Unguja	92.9	99.3	95.9
Mjini Magharibi	97.4	97.9	97.6
Kaskazini Pemba	84.9	85.0	84.9
Kusini Pemba	92.6	92.7	92.7
Total	**92.8**	**94.5**	**93.6**

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[6] Percentage of population aged 6-13 years who are attending to schools out of total population of that age

The Dropout Rate is the proportion of students leaving school early before completing their basic education. Table 3.14 shows the percentage distribution of dropout among children aged 6-13 years by class and area. The results reveal that dropout rate is higher among children in lower classes compared to their colleagues in upper classes.

Table 3. 14 Percentage Distribution of Dropout 6-13 Years and Class by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Class	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Standard 1	7.0	9.4	7.7	7.2	0.7	4.7	25.0	0.0	21.8
Standard 2	12.6	7.7	11.2	13.4	2.8	9.3	15.5	61.1	21.5
Standard 3	18.2	13.1	16.7	16.2	4.8	11.8	23.1	22.0	22.9
Standard 4	17.5	18.3	17.8	17.1	7.1	13.2	10.9	16.9	11.7
Standard 5	14.1	8.9	12.6	14.5	10.7	13.0	20.9	0.0	18.2
Standard 6	9.3	7.7	8.8	9.6	13.3	11.0	4.5	0.0	3.9
Standard 7	10.6	11.3	10.8	8.8	23.4	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form 1	3.6	11.5	6.0	3.2	4.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form 2	7.0	12.0	8.5	10.2	33.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**12,692**	**5,340**	**18,032**	**13,342**	**8,397**	**21,740**	**3,430**	**512**	**3,942**

Table 3. 15 Percentage Distribution of Dropout 6-13 Years and Class by Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Class	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Standard 1	8.7	6.1	7.7	6.7	2.4	4.7	31.8	0.0	21.8
Standard 2	13.0	8.1	11.2	10.7	7.8	9.3	20.4	23.7	21.5
Standard 3	18.1	14.3	16.7	15.1	8.1	11.8	14.6	41.2	22.9
Standard 4	20.8	12.9	17.8	14.5	11.8	13.2	8.7	18.0	11.7
Standard 5	14.8	9.0	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.0	18.7	17.1	18.2
Standard 6	7.1	11.8	8.8	9.4	12.9	11.0	5.8	0.0	3.9
Standard 7	7.8	15.7	10.8	12.4	16.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form 1	4.2	8.9	6.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form 2	5.5	13.3	8.5	14.7	23.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individual	**11,175**	**6,857**	**18,032**	**11,452**	**10,288**	**21,740**	**2,700**	**1,242**	**3,942**

There are many reasons that explain the dropout rate among children in Zanzibar. Table 3.16 shows that of all children who ever dropped out of school, 70.4 percent were not interested or thought school was useless, with 79.1 percent of male dropout and 51.6 percent of female dropouts alluding to this reason. In 2019/20, there is no dropout because of pregnancy compared to 0.8 percent 2014/15 HBS. Sickness was behind more female dropouts than male dropouts, while about 3.4 percent of males drop out of school because of the need to work. No females drop out of school for work reasons in Zanzibar.

Table 3. 16: Percentage Distribution of Dropout 6-13 Years and Reason by Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Reason	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School is uninteresting useless/uninteresting	71.2	44.7	61.1	72.2	53.5	63.3	79.1	51.6	70.4
Too far away	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Illness	1.1	4.9	2.6	1.8	3.4	2.6	12.1	18.0	14.1
Too old or completed school	5.8	14.7	9.2	17	34.6	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Couldn't afford (Very expensive)	4	2.8	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Working at home/payment	2.8	7	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.4	0.0	2.3
Pregnancy	n.a	2.2	0.8	n.a	0.8	0.4	n.a	0.0	0.0
Too young	3.3	9.6	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Failed examination	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.0	1.7
Other	9.3	12	10.3	5.2	4.7	1.5	2.9	30.5	11.6
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**11,175**	**6,857**	**18,032**	**12,415**	**11,223**	**23,638**	**2,700**	**1,242**	**3,942**

3.2.6 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 in Zanzibar. These factors particularly affect young children (Standard 1 and Standard 2 of primary school). The results in Table 3.17 show that virtually all pupils (90.1 percent of primary and 78.0 percent of secondary school students) walk to and from school. In the rural areas, the proportion of children who walked to primary school is 94.2 percent and 87.2 percent to secondary school. Also, the proportion of pupil using public transport has slightly increased for both primary and secondary schools from 2014/15 HBS to 2019/20 HBS.

Table 3. 17: Percentage of Mode of Transport to School by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Mode of Transport	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
To Primary School						
On foot	95.3	88.7	92.6	94.2	84.2	90.1
By bike	2.7	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
Vespa/motorcycle	-	-	-	0	0.8	0.3
Private vehicle	0.8	4.0	2.1	1.3	5.4	3.0
Public vehicle	1.3	6.0	3.3	2.9	7.9	4.9
Other	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**161,573**	**114,321**	**275,894**	**172,119**	**119,388**	**291,506**
To Secondary school						
On foot	84.9	71.3	77.4	87.2	69.8	78.0
By bike	6.5	4.7	5.5	4.5	1.6	3.0
Vespa/motorcycle	-	-	-	0.0	0.4	0.2
Private vehicle	1.2	5.2	3.4	0.3	3.2	1.8
Public vehicle	7.5	18.8	13.7	7.6	24.2	14.6
Other	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.6
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**42,009**	**51,220**	**93,229**	**52,142**	**61,031**	**113,173**

Table 3.18 shows the mean amount of time spent travelling to school by different means of transport. The average time spent walking to primary school is 12 minutes and to secondary school is about 14 minutes, which is lower compared to the previous survey. Students residing in the urban areas spend fewer minutes to walk to school compared to students residing in rural areas. Additionally, it takes students residing in the urban areas about 30 minutes to travel by public transport to primary schools compared to students in the rural areas who spend about 11 minutes. Furthermore, it takes 17 minutes to secondary school for students in the urban areas compared to14 minutes for students in rural areas.

Table 3. 18: Mean Amount of Time (in minutes) Spent Travelling to School and Mode of Transport by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Mode of Transport	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Primary School						
Foot	19.9	17.8	19.1	14.8	7.9	12.2
By bike	19.2	15.3	18.3	5.9	9.1	7.2
Vespa/motorcycle	-	-	-	0.0	18.9	18.9
Private car/vehicle	20.4	18.3	18.7	9.0	14.8	13.3
Public vehicle	15.3	21.3	19.9	10.9	30.3	23.5
Total Percent	**19.8**	**18**	**19.1**	**14.5**	**10.1**	**12.7**
Secondary School						
On foot	18.5	18.9	18.7	14.8	12.4	13.6
By bike	19.2	18.6	18.9	19.2	38.0	23.9
Vespa/motorcycle	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private car/vehicle	20.4	18.3	18.7	0.0	0.6	0.6
Public vehicle	15.3	21.3	19.9	14.3	16.8	16.3
Total Percent	**19.1**	**19.6**	**19.4**	**14.9**	**13.3**	**14.0**

The proportion of mode of transport for each of the districts in Zanzibar is displayed in Table 3.19a. There is very little variation in the mode of transport between the districts with pupils walking to school except for Mjini, whose students walking to school is noticeably the lowest with 78.3 percent. Public transport is common in Mjini, Magharibi A and Magharibi B especially to secondary school. Table 3.19b show that the most common means to reach school is by walking for all the four regions of Zanzibar. The use of bicycle as a mode of transport to both primary and secondary schools is highest for Kusini Unguja. Using public transports to secondary school is most common in Mjini Magharibi with 25.6 percent of secondary school students using public transport to school in this region.

Table 3.19a: Percentage of Mode of Transport to School by District, 2014/15 and 2019/20HBS

District	2014/15					2019/20					
	Foot	Bike	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Total	Foot	Bike	Vespa/ motorcycle	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Total
To Primary											
Kaskazini A	97.8	1.7	0.4	0.9	100	97.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	100
Kaskazini B	95.7	0.3	2.5	1.5	100	94	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	100
Kati	90.0	6.9	0.6	2.5	100	85.6	5.9	0.0	1.1	7.4	100
Kusini	96.0	2.9	0.3	0.7	100	95	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	100
Magharibi A	87.0	2.4	4.3	6.3	100	85.1	1.9	1.4	5.5	6.0	100
Magharibi B	-	-	-	-	-	83.7	0.0	0.4	6.4	9.5	100
Mjini	88.9	0.8	3.4	7.0	100	78.3	3.6	0.7	6.3	11.1	100
Wete	98.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	100	97.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	100
Micheweni	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100	96.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	100
Chake Chake	95.2	1.2	1.0	2.6	100	95.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.8	100
Mkoani	96.7	2.2	1.1	0.0	100	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100
Total Individual	**255,392**	**5,684**	**5,848**	**8,969**	**275,894**	**263,863**	**4,817**	**995**	**8,637**	**13,642**	**291,954**
To Secondary											
Kaskazini A	85.0	4.9	0.0	10.0	100	96.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100
Kaskazini B	87.0	2.4	2.8	7.7	100	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kati	81.4	14.0	0.0	4.6	100	83.1	10.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	100
Kusini	78.4	13.5	2.7	5.3	100	77.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	10.1	100
Magharibi A	62.4	5.6	7.6	24.4	100	72.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	24.6	100
Magharibi B	-	-	-	-	-	72.2	2.1	0.0	5.1	20.7	100
Mjini	76.2	4.1	2.9	16.9	100	65.0	2.5	0.4	1.8	30.3	100
Wete	88.5	5.0	0.7	5.8	100	93.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	100
Micheweni	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100	83.6	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	100
Chake Chake	90.8	0.6	1.5	7.1	100	89.2	0.0	1.3	1.3	8.3	100
Mkoani	95.5	3.0	0.0	1.4	100	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
Total Individual	**72,165**	**5,120**	**3,155**	**12,789**	**93,229**	**91,012**	**3,418**	**241**	**1,939**	**17,048**	**113,173**

Table 3. 19b: Percentage of Mode of Transport to School by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Mode of Transport	Foot	Bike	Vespa/ motorcycle	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Total
To Primary						
Kaskazini Unguja	96.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.4	**100**
Kusini Unguja	88.9	5.1	0.0	0.7	5.2	**100**
Mjini Magharibi	82.3	2.0	0.9	6.1	8.8	**100**
Kaskazini Pemba	97.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.1	**100**
Kusini Pemba	97.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	**100**
To Secondary			0.0			
Kaskazini Unguja	96.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	**100**
Kusini Unguja	80.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	**100**
Mjini Magharibi	69.6	1.5	0.2	3.1	25.6	**100**
Kaskazini Pemba	89.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	**100**
Kusini Pemba	92.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.3	**100**

Table 3.20a shows the mean amount of time spent travelling to school in different districts. The mean time spent to travel on foot is higher at Mkoani for both primary (33.6 minutes) and secondary (30.4 minutes) from the 2019/20 HBS. The mean amount of time travelling to primary schools is lowest in Kusini, Kaskazini B and Kati. Students in Chake Chake spend the highest mean amount of time on public transport (51.3 minutes to primary school and 50.9 minutes to secondary schools).

Table 3. 20a: Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to School and Mode of Transport by District, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	2014/15				2019/20				
	Foot	Bike	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Foot	Bike	Vespa/ motorcycle	Private Vehicle	Public Vehicle
Primary									
Kaskazini A	12.2	20.0	18.3	20.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini B	15.7	15.0	17.9	16.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Kati	20.9	30.5	36.2	10.6	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kusini	13.4	16.9	63.0	10.0	0.3	16.7	0.0		9.7
Mjini	15.9	14.4	18.5	190.0	9.6	2.3	32.9	22.6	47.8
Magharibi A	20.2	14.3	18.0	22.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	17.5
Magharibi B	-	-	-	-	3.7	10.7	0.0	10.5	23.3
Wete	18.5	13.3	30.4	21.5	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	25.5
Micheweni	23.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	9.4	15.0	0.0		5.0
Chake Chake	19.8	19.1	20.7	14.3	25.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	51.3
Mkoani	22.9	12.2	17.2	0.0	33.6	0.0	0.0	62.0	0.0
Total	**19.1**	**18.3**	**21.0**	**19.9**	**12.2**	**7.2**	**18.9**	**13.3**	**23.5**
Secondary									
Kaskazini A	10.9	17.3	0.0	15.9	11.5	151.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini B	17.4	12.3	10.0	28.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kati	19.4	24.2	0.0	37.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kusini	13.5	22.4	12.2	14.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4
Mjini	18.0	21.2	22.6	20.5	14.1			0.0	20.2
Magharibi A	21.1	17.0	24.7	23.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	13.6
Magharibi B	- -	-	-	-	11.6	41.8	0.0	0.0	11.2
Wete	16.2	8.9	30.0	22.4	19.5	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Micheweni	23.5	20.7	0.0	0.0	19.9	h1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chake Chake	16.5	30.0	10.0	13.9	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9
Mkoani	22.0	15.9	0.0	30.0	30.4	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**18.7**	**18.9**	**23.5**	**22.4**	**13.6**	**23.9**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**16.3**

At the regional level, Table 3.20b show that students in Kusini Pemba spend the highest mean time to walk to primary and secondary schools (29.6 minutes and 26.3 minutes respectively) while students in Kusini Unguja spend the least mean time to travel on foot to both primary and secondary schools. Furthermore, students in Kusini Pemba spend the highest mean time on public transport to primary and secondary schools compared to the other regions.

Table 3. 20b: Mean Amount of Time Spent Travelling to School and Mode of Transport by Region 2019/20 HBS

Mode of Transport	Foot	Bike	Vespa/motorcycle	Private Vehicle	Public Vehicle	Total
Primary						
Kaskazini Unguja	3.5	0.0	0	0	1.8	3.4
Kusini Unguja	0.8	4.8	0	0	1.2	1.0
Mjini Magharibi	5.8	7.9	18.9	12.9	27.2	8.3
Kaskazini Pemba	17.5	15.0	0.0	0.8	20.8	17.4
Kusini Pemba	29.6	0.0	0.0	24.7	51.3	29.7
Total	**12.2**	**7.2**	**18.9**	**13.3**	**23.5**	**12.7**
Secondary						
Kaskazini Unguja	6.9	90.1	0	0	0.0	8.95
Kusini Unguja	0.3	0.0	0	0	8.3	.93
Mjini Magharibi	11.3	25.7	0	0.6	14.8	12.04
Kaskazini Pemba	19.6	16.4	0	0.0	0.1	19.08
Kusini Pemba	26.3	75.0	0	0.0	50.9	27.55
Total	**13.6**	**23.9**	**0**	**0.6**	**16.3**	**14.04**

The distribution of children attending school by single year is shows in appendix B3.1 and Figures 3.1-and 3.3 whereby, a greater proportion of children aged 6 -12 years are attending school.

There is an inverse relationship between age and school attendance for females, whereas the relationship between age and school attendance for males is positive.

Figure 3. 1: Percentage of Children Attending School by Single and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
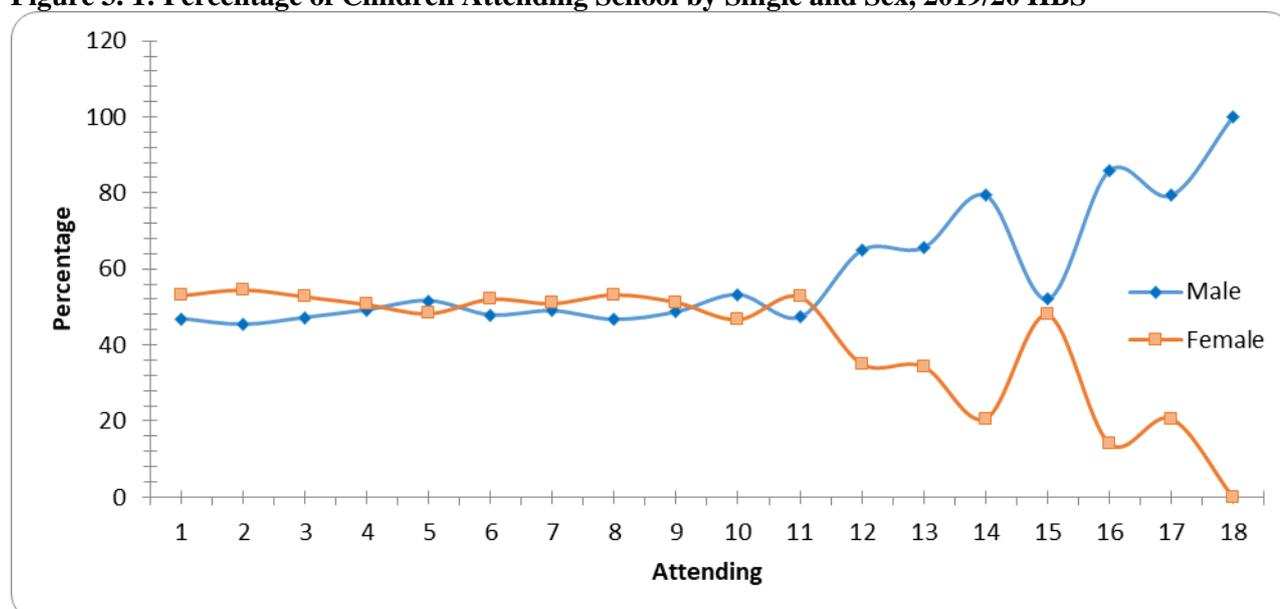
3.3 Health

This section presents information on 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 and their reasons for not using medical services. In addition, the section describes the questions on disability and type of disabilities by age group from 0 to 65+ years. This information is useful for planning and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

3.3.1 Health Status

During the course of the 2019/20 HBS, all interviewed 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 15 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 minimally increased by about 4 percentage points from the 2014/15 HBS result.

The 2019/20 HBS revealed a much smaller difference between the percentage of people reporting illness in the rural (16.9 percent) and urban (13.2 percent) areas compared to the 2014/15 HBS results which revealed the reported illness in rural areas (13.9 percent) and urban areas (8 percent).

Table 3. 21: Percentage of Population Health Status in the Last 4 Weeks by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Area	Sick			Not sick		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Rural	11	13.9	16.9	89	86.1	83.1
Urban	8.6	8	13.2	91.4	92	86.8
Total Percent	**10**	**11.3**	**15.2**	**90**	**88.7**	**84.8**
Total Individuals	**126,980**	**165,220**	**247,867**	**1,146,343**	**1,291,805**	**1,377,722**

The population aged 15 – 64 years was observed as the most vulnerable to diseases as it was reported to be 54.3 percent in 2019/20 HBS as shown in the Figure 3.2. The general pattern of reporting illness between the surveys is somewhat different. There is a considerable decrease in the population reporting sick among the elderly during the 2019/20 HBS compared to the previous surveys.

Figure 3. 2: Percentage of Individuals Reported Ill or Injury in the Past Four Weeks by Age group, 2019/20 HBS
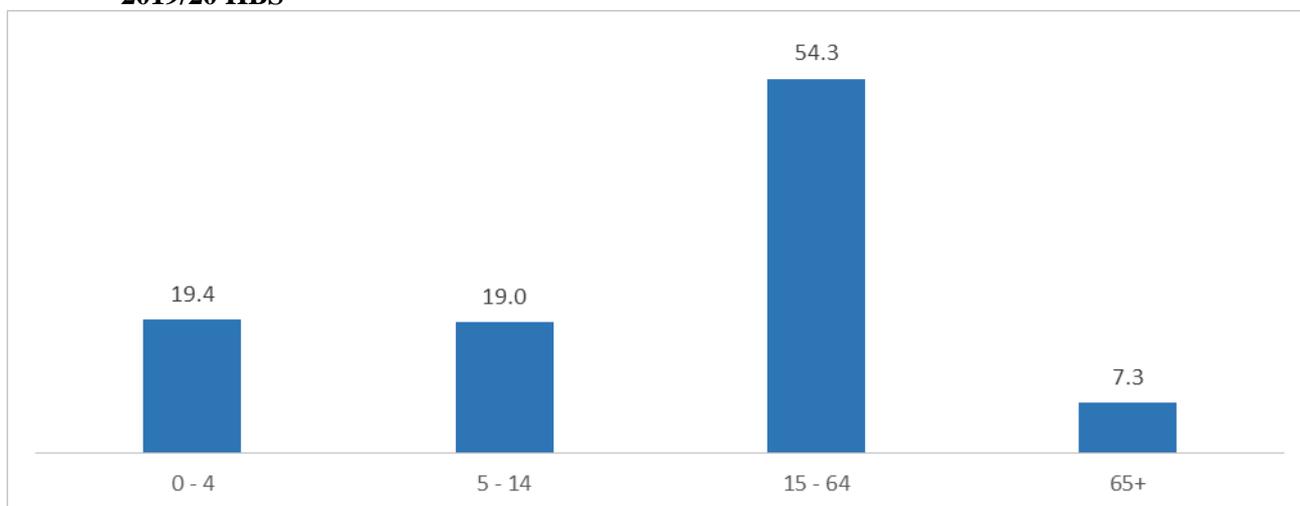
As depicted in Figure 3.3 below, apart from the proportion of respondents aged 65 years and above who reported illness or injury within the four weeks prior to the survey being the same for both rural and urban areas, a higher proportion of respondents under the age of 15 recorded more injuries or illnesses in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. In the urban areas particularly, a higher proportion of the respondents between the ages of 15-64 recorded an injury or illness (57.3 percent) compared to rural areas (52.5 percent).

Figure 3. 3: Percentage of Individuals Reported Ill or Injury in the Past Four Weeks by Area, 2019/20 HBS
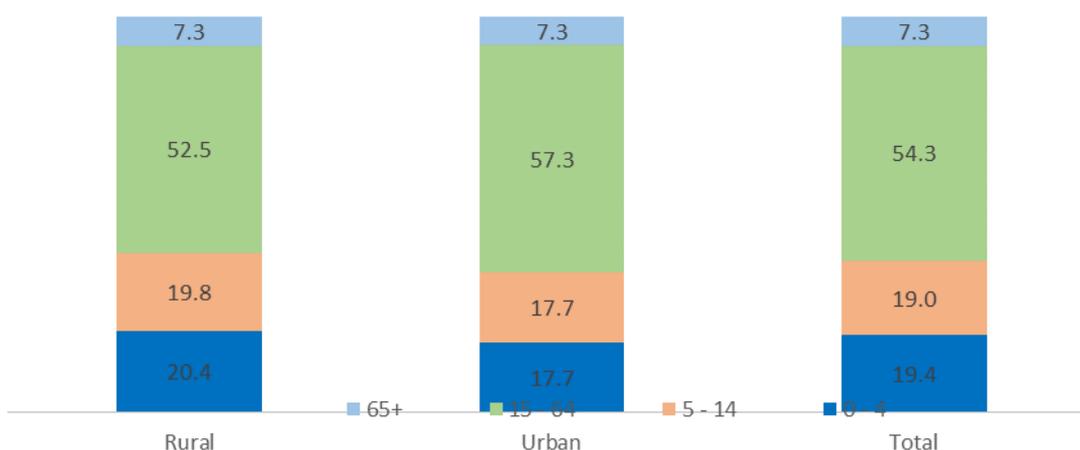
High sex differences are observed for the population reporting illness during the 2019/20 HBS. Figure 3.4 shows that females aged 15 years and above reported more sicknesses. However, at the age groups of 0-4 years and 5-14 years, the percentage of males reporting an illness is higher than females. It is worth noting that the proportion of males and females who reported ill or injury decreased as age increases from 65+ years and above.

Figure 3. 4: Percentage of Individuals Reported Ill or Injury in the Past Four weeks by sex, 2019/20 HBS
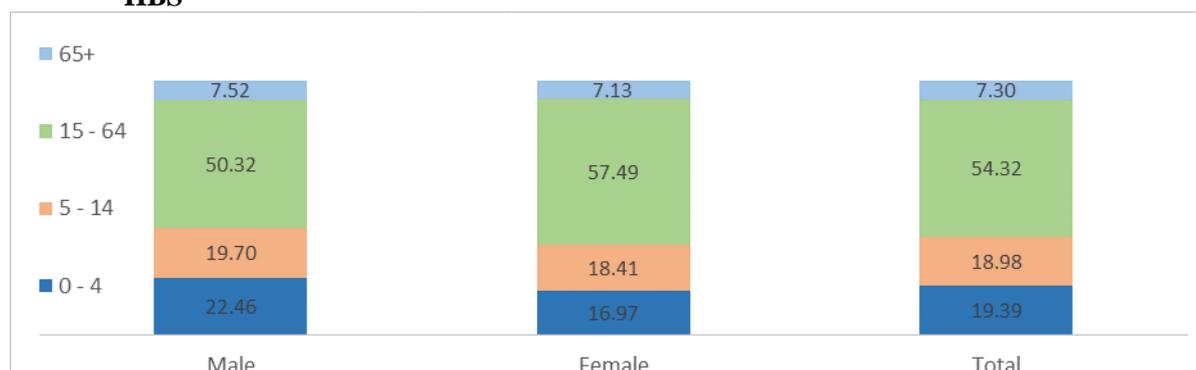
The above scenario in Figure 3.6 indicates the improvements in health facilitates and the quality of life, as well as, the proportion of working age adults in the population.

3.3.2 Type of Illness or Injury

Table 3.22 describes the proportion of respondents reporting incidence of illness by type of illness or injury. The 2019/20 Zanzibar HBS has made some modification to the list of diseases or conditions to align with the Mainland 2011/12 HBS. For instance; 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 the NCD categories. In the 2004/5 HBS, fever and malaria were separated but now have their own category.

Fever is an abnormally high body temperature, which is usually accompanied by shivering, headache, and restlessness. Fever was the most reported illness during the 2019/20 HBS. More than half of the respondents of all ages had a fever complaint. There were variations in 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 (73.5 percent) than those aged 15 years and above (64.6 percent). The rural-urban differences were not so high for those reporting fever. The fever prevalence has increased by about 12 percentage points in the 2019/20 HBS compared to 2009/10 HBS (Table 3.22).

The 2019/20 HBS revealed remarkable evidence on the reduction of malaria incidence in Zanzibar. The results show that the percentage of respondents aged less than fifteen years reporting malaria was 0.7 percent, which is much lower than the previous surveys. Skin disease was the second highest reported health complaint. This is different from previous surveys where Diarrhoea was reported as the second highest illness.

It seems that the pattern of diseases has changed from communicable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) over the years in Zanzibar. For the purpose of this study, TB and NCD were grouped together, however, the reported NCD were limited to those of chronic nature, such as diabetics and hypertension. From the 2019/20 HBS, 5 percent of respondents complained of TB and NCD. These types of conditions are more common to those aged fifteen years and above. Moreover, the population from the urban areas is more affected with these types of health problems compared to their counterparts in the rural areas.

Table 3. 22: Percentage of Type of Illness or Injury by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Illness or injury	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Less than 15									
Fever	43.0	26.9	37.1	63.5	58.6	62.1	73.6	73.4	73.5
Malaria	18.3	38.1	25.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
Diarrhoea	12.0	10.6	11.5	9.1	9.3	9.1	5.2	5.6	5.3
Accident	3.3	1.5	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.9	2,2	4.2	2.9
A-emia	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5
Skin Diseases	2.1	2.4	2.2	4.9	4.3	4.6	7.6	4.7	6.6
Conjunctivitis/Eye	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	6.3	3.9	3.5	0.6	2.5
Diabetes	0.6	3.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airborne diseases	-	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.7	1.8	4.6	2.8
Intesti-l Worms	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Pneumonia	3.1	8.7	5.1	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.3
Dental diseases	-	-	-	2.0	2.8	2.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
E.N.T	-	-	-	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.0	4.4
TB and NCD	-	-	-	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.8
Other Diseases	21.4	18.6	20.4	151.0	13.1	14.5	-	-	-
Multiple Diseases	7.3	10.3	8.4	15.0	*10.8*	13.7	-	-	-
15 years and									
Fever	35.5	21.3	30.2	50.3	45.5	48.8	66.7	61.4	64.6
Malaria	15.3	30.3	20.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	1.0	1.7	1.3
Diarrhoea	5.8	3.8	5.0	5.2	4.0	4.8	4.1	5.5	4.7
Accident	4.0	5.9	4.7	3.1	5.9	4.0	7.4	7.7	7.5
Ansemia	2.8	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Skin Diseases	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.7
Conjunctivitis/Eye	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.5
Diabetes	4.1	5.9	4.8	-	n.a	-	-	-	-
Airborne diseases	-	-	-	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	3.2	2.2
Worms	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pneumonia	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.9
Dental diseases	-	-	-	4.4	3.8	4.3	6.7	3.7	5.5
E.N.T	-	-	-	2.5	3.6	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.4
TB and NCD	-	-	-	7.1	10.5	8.1	7.2	9.9	8.3
Other Diseases	37.7	32.0	35.5	30.0	25.3	28.5	-	-	-
All Ages									
Multiple Diseases	8.5	5.6	7.4	14.4	10.6	13.2	-	-	-
Fever	38.8	23.7	33.2	56.2	51.0	54.6	69.7	66.1	68.4
Malaria	16.6	33.6	22.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.9	1.2	1.0
Diarrhoea	8.5	6.7	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.7	4.6	5.5	4.9
Accident	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.5	5.1	6.3	5.6
Anemia	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.2
Skin Diseases	1.2	1.1	1.1	3.2	2.6	3.0	4.8	3.6	4.3
Conjunctivitis/Eye	3.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	4.1	3.1	3.1	1.5	2.5
Diabetes	2.6	4.9	3.4	-	n.a	-	-	-	-
Airborne disease	-	-	-	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.6	3.8	2.4
Intestine Worms	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Pneumonia	1.8	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.5
Dental disease	-	-	-	3.3	3.4	3.4	5.5	3.8	4.8
E.N.T	-	-	-	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3
TB and NCD	-	-	-	4.5	6.9	5.2	4.3	6.6	5.1
Other Diseases	30.5	26.3	29.0	23.4	20.2	22.4	-	-	-
Multiple Diseases	8.0	7.6	7.8	14.6	10.7	13.4	-	-	-

Table 3.23 shows that males aged 15 years and above reported more accidents by almost 5 times more than females. The 2019/20 HBS also shows that proportion of female reporting diarrhoea was higher than males by one percentage point, which was in contrast to the 2014/15 HBS where males and females had almost the same episode of diarrhoea. However, discrepancies have been observed between the age groups for both sexes. For instance; females reported with slightly higher rate under the age of fifteen where males and females were almost the same at older ages for the episode of diarrhoea. Furthermore, females reported suffering more with anemia than males in all ages 15 years and above. During the 2019/20 HBS, fever was the most reported illnesses by respondents aged less than 15 years. The proportion of female respondents who had this complaint

is 75.5 percent, which is slightly higher by 4 percentage points than male respondents. The proportion of fever reported between 2014/15 and 2019/20 surveys has increased by 11 percentage points for females and about 6 percentage points for men.

Table 3. 23: Percentage of Type of Illness or Injury by Sex, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Illness or injury	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 15 years									
Fever	36.5	37.9	37.1	66.0.	64.5	62.1	71.6	75.6	73.7
Malaria	22	29.5	25.5	3.3.	3.1	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.7
Diarrhoea	12.6	10.3	11.5	9.2	9	9.1	3.8	7.1	5.5
Accident	3.4	1.8	2.6	4	1.7	2.9	4.8	0.9	2.8
Anemia	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5
Skin Disease	2.3	2	2.2	5.5	3.7	4.6	7.2	6.1	6.6
Conjunctivitis/Eye	3.6	1.5	2.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	2.7	2.1	2.4
Diabetes	2.6	0.6	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airborne diseases	-	-	-	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.9
Worms	0.6	1	0.8	0.9	1	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.8
Pneumonia	5.7	4.5	5.1	3.5	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.4
Dental diseases	-	-	-	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	4.9	3.7
E.N.T	-	-	-	3.1	4.2	3.6	5.6	3.2	4.4
TB and NCD	-	-	-	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.8
Other Diseases	20.4	20.3	20.4	15	14	14.5	-	-	-
Multiple Diseases	9	7.6	8.4	14.2	13.3	13.7	-	-	-
15 years and above									
Fever	32.5	28.7	30.2	46.8	50.1	48.8	61.3	67.1	64.5
Malaria	22.7	19.8	20.9	2.9	3.1	3	1.8	0.6	1.1
Diarrhea	4.5	5.4	5	3.7	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.4
Accident	8.7	2.2	4.7	7.1	2	4	14	3.2	7.9
A-emia	0.5	4.6	3.1	0.6	2.6	1.8	0.9	2.7	1.9
Skin Diseases	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.9
Conjunctivitis/Eye	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6
Diabetes	5.6	4.4	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airborne diseases	-	-	-	1.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Worms	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Pneumonia	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6
Dental diseases	-	-	-	4.1	4.4	4.3	5	5.6	5.3
E.N.T	-	-	-	3.3	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.8	2.4
TB and NCD	-	-	-	9.3	7.4	8.1	6.8	10.9	9.1
Other Diseases	30.6	38.5	35.5	27.5	29.1	28.5	-	-	-
Multiple Diseases	8.9	6.5	7.4	11.7	14.1	13.2	-	-	-
All Ages									
Fever	34.5	32.1	33.2	53.5	555	54.6	66	70	68
Malaria	22.3	23.4	22.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.3	0.6	0.9
Diarrhoea	8.6	7.2	7.8	6.5	6.8	6.7	4.3	5.3	4.8
Accident	6	2.1	3.8	5.5	1.9	3.5	9.8	2.3	5.7
Anemia	0.6	3.1	2	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.9
Skin Diseases	1.3	1	1.1	4	2.2	3	4.6	4.4	4.5
Conjunctivitis/Eye	3.5	2.1	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5
Diabetes	4	3	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airborne diseases	-	-	-	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5
Worms	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Pneumonia	3.2	2.4	2.7	2	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4
Dental diseases	-	-	-	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.8	5.3	4.6
E.N.T	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.2
TB and NCD	-	-	-	5.3	5.2	5.2	3.8	7.1	5.6
Other Diseases	25.4	31.8	29	21.1	23.5	22.4	-	-	-
Multiple Diseases	8.9	7	7.8	13	13.8	13.4	-	-	-

3.3.3 Disability

The 2019/20 HBS was the second HBS to collect information on disability and the questions used were identical to those used for the 2012 TPHC. Table 3.24 presents the percentage of population with disability and type of disabilities by age group. The results indicate that the older people (65 years and above) are the most affected group for all types of disability with 28.7 percent reported to have difficulties in walking or climbing steps. The proportion of this type of disability reported in 2019/20 HBS has increased by almost 18 percentage points from the 2014/15 HBS.

Difficulty seeing even with glasses is the second most reported disability by respondents aged of 65 years and above. The proportion of respondents who have this complaint is 15.1 percent, which is higher by 6.2 percentage points than recorded during the 2014/15 HBS. Furthermore, the 2019/20 HBS results indicate that persons aged 65 and above reported difficulty in remembering or concentrating as the third most common type of disability (13.1 percent), which represents an increase by 9 percentage points from the 2014/15 HBS.

Table 3. 24: Percentage of Population with Disability and Type of Disability by Age Group, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Type of Disability	2014/15						2019/20					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-64	65+	Total	0 - 14	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Total
Have difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.9	8.9	0.9	0.4	1	2	6.8	15.1	2.1
difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid	0.5	0.8	0.7	1	4.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	2	5.5	1.2
Have difficulty walking or climbing steps	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	11.1	0.8	1	1	1.4	6.3	28.7	2.7
Have difficulty remembering or concentrating	0.5	0.4	0.5	1	4.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.7	3.7	13.1	2.0
Have difficulty with self-care	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	5.9	0.9	3.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	11.4	2.2
Have difficulty communicating	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	1.2

3.3.4 Consultations

Respondents were asked whether they had sought a health consultation during the four weeks prior to the survey. For the purpose of the HBS survey, a consultation is not only limited to prescriptions from a health care provider but also services from traditional healers or buying medicine. Table 3.25a shows that among the respondents who reported sickness or injury, 67.5 percent had sought consultation from health care providers. The percentage was slightly lower in urban areas (63.8 percent) than in rural areas (69.8 percent). Additionally, the results show that consulting a health care provider was marginally higher among males (68.6 percent) than females (66.6 percent). The 2019/20 HBS results further reveal that percentage of respondents who consulted health care providers is slightly lower than the previous two surveys.

Table 3. 25a: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population who Consulted a Health Care Provider by Sex and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Both Sexes	83.5	85.7	84.4	72.0	78.0	74.0	69.8	63.8	67.5
Male	85.0	84.0	85.0	70.0	78.0	73.0	69.3	67.4	68.6
Female	82.4	86.7	84.1	74.0	78.0	75.0	70.1	61.1	66.6
Total Individuals	**66,836**	**40,282**	**107,118**	**114,426**	**50,794**	**165,220**	**153,044**	**94,823**	**247,867**

Table 3.25b shows that among the respondents who reported sickness or injury in Zanzibar districts, consulting a health care provider was highest in Magharibi B (14.1 percent), followed by Magharibi A (12.2 percent), and lowest in Kaskazini B with 5.3 percent. The results also show that females consulted a health care provider more than males.

Table 3. 25b: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population who Consulted a Health Care Provider by Sex and Area, 2019/20 HBS

District	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini A	6.5	8.1	7.4
Kaskazini B	5.4	5.2	5.3
Kati	8.7	8.8	8.8
Kusini	4.4	4.0	4.2
Mjini	11.2	8.5	9.7
Magharibi A	12.0	12.2	12.1
Magharibi B	13.7	14.4	14.1
Wete	7.7	7.7	7.7
Micheweni	9.6	12.4	11.1
Chake Chake	12.9	11.5	12.2
Mkoani	7.8	7.0	7.4
Total percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Number	**75,087**	**92,205**	**167,291**

Zanzibar offers a wide range of health systems covering both the public and private sectors. The public health system has three levels of care - primary, secondary and tertiary.

In the 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS questionnaires, a new item of 2nd level primary care (PHCU+) was added to the list of health care sources of consultation. From Table 3.26a, this improvement in the questionnaire shows that 17.9 percent of respondents consulted at a PHCU+. PHCUs are the first most used health services from the 2019/20 survey (19.7 percent). The results also reveal that the use of Over the Counter drugs (OTC) has substantially decreased by about 6 percentage points compared to the 2014/15 HBS. The use of OTC was higher in the rural areas (12.8 percent) compared to urban areas (3.2 percent). Despite the increase in private facilities, people seeking care at private health facilities (Dispensaries) is less than by almost 1.1 percentage points from the previous surveys. There is still a small minority population who seek treatment from traditional healers, FBO and traditional medicine (1.2 percent, 0.2 percent and 0.7 percent respectively).

Table 3. 26a: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population and Source of Consultation by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Source of Consultation	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Referral hospital	9.3	18.9	12.9	8.9	21.2	13.0	4.4	18.9	9.6
Regional hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	3	3.3
District hospital	11.9	22.4	15.8	13.9	11.7	13.2	12.9	10.8	12.1
Cottage Hospital	7.7	0.6	5	10.9	4.8	9	13.5	3.4	9.8
Special hospital	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.7	2.3	1.3
Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU+)	-	-	-	24	19.2	22.4	19.7	14.8	17.9
Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU)	56.9	22	43.8	25.8	8.6	20.2	23.7	12.7	19.7
Private hospital	7.9	16.1	11	6	12.3	9	6	21.6	11.7
Private dispensary	5.6	5.5	5.6	6.4	11.4	8	6.6	7.5	6.9
Pharmacy	4.1	14.8	8.2	4.5	6.4	5.5	3.4	8.3	5.2
drugs (OTC)	4.9	6.7	5.6	19.6	5.9	15.2	12.8	3.2	9.3
Private doctor	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Traditional healer	6.8	2.8	5.3	2.5	2	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
Traditional medicine	-	-	-	0.3	3.2	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.7
Other	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	6.0	1.3	5.4	2.8
Dispensary (FBO)							0.3	0.2	0.2
Percentage using multiple health care	**14.9**	**10.5**	**13.2**	**18.8**	**10.8**	**16.4**	**3.7**	**3.6**	**3.7**

* . In 2019/20 other includes private dispensary

The Table 3.26b further shows that the Government Primary Health Care Unit (PHCU) is the main source of consultation for the sick or injured population (19.7 percent) in Zanzibar.

Table 3. 26b: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population and Source of Consultation by District, 2019/20 HBS

Source of Consultation	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake chake	Mkoani	Total
Referral Hospital	4.7	7.4	8.6	4.6	36.2	12.7	15.3	0.9	3.1	1.5	1.7	9.6
Regional Hospital	0	2.3	0.5	3.3	1.8	0.6	0	2.0	1.6	2.6	28.2	3.3
Cottage Hospital	31.9	1.2	5.1	23.7	2.0	1.0	0.8	5.4	28.2	13.8	4.2	9.8
District Hospital	15.3	14.6	1.1	2.7	7.0	2.2	4.8	46.6	11.6	25.1	6.4	12.1
Government Primary Health Care Unit PHCU	13.5	33.9	42.1	26.5	14.5	12.9	17.0	17.3	10.6	16.8	29.7	19.7
Government Primary Health Care Unit PHCU+	21.7	25.5	21.2	28.8	12.6	23.4	12.0	8.8	26.4	14.7	9.4	17.9
Other	0	1.2	4.2	0	0.5	16.7	0.9	0	0.7	0.5	0	2.8
Pharmacy	1.4	3.6	5.9	0.9	4.2	4.1	17.1	3.6	1.9	3.1	1.5	5.2
Pharmacy (OTC)	7.3	8.2	12.6	3.8	2.1	3.0	6.4	12.6	26.1	12.4	3.6	9.3
Pharmacy (Traditional) medicine)	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0	1.7	1.8	0	0.7
Private Dispensary	0.8	3.9	14.5	0.7	3.6	7.8	14.9	8.7	2.7	4.7	5.4	6.9
Dispensary (FBO)	1.1	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0.8	0	0	0.7	0.2
Private doctors	1.9	0	0	1.4	1.6	1.8	0	3.2	1.4	0	8.5	1.6
Private Hospital	14.2	5.9	5.4	4.7	18.3	11.1	33.9	3.9	1.7	8.4	2.8	11.7
Special Hospital	0.7	0	1.9	0.7	4.6	4.3	0.5	0	0	0	0	1.3
Tradition Healer	1.4	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.1	0	0	0	2.2	1.6	1.0
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

3.3.5 Reasons for not using medical services

Table 3.27 shows that of all the respondents who were ill or injured but failed to consult a health care professional, 94.4 percent of them believed there was no need, 1.6 percent thought the medical services were too expensive, and less than 1 percent thought medical help was too far from them. It is encouraging to note that in 2019/20, the proportion of the ill or injured who said that medical help was too expensive declined by about 7 percentage points from the 2014/15 HBS result. Also, since the Ministry of Health has been implementing measures to provide health services closer to the communities, it is worth to note that very few respondents (less than one percent) stated that distance to the service delivery point was their reason for not using medical services.

Table 3. 27: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population Not Using Medical Care and Reason by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Reason	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
No need*	94.2	88.5	92.3	90.4	86.8	89.5	92.2	97.4	94.4
Too expensive	4.3	8.4	5.7	7.6	11.6	8.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Too far	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.5
Other	2.9	4	3.3	1.4	0.0	1.1	5.2	1.1	3.5
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**13,160**	**6,702**	**19,862**	**31,904**	**11,169**	**43,073**	**46,270**	**34,305**	**80,576**

*Other includes those who had medicine at home

At the district level, Table 3.28 shows Kati and Magharibi A are the districts with most the ill or injured people opting to use home medicine with Kusini being the region with the lowest proportion of ill or injured people applying home medicines.

Also, almost 7.1 percent of ill or injured respondents from the 2019/20 HBS who did not use medical services due to the services being too expensive for them resided in Mkoani district as compared with the 18.8 percent in Mjini district from 2014/15 HBS.

Table 3. 28: Percentage of Ill or Injured Population Not Using Medical Care by Reason and District, 2014/15 HBS and 2019/20 HBS

District	2014/15					2019/20				
	No need	Too expensive	Too far	Have drugs at home	Other	No need	Too expensive	Too far	Have drugs at home	Other
Kaskazini A	48.3	5.1	0.0	34.2	12.4	27.3	4	0.0	68.7	0.0
Kaskazini B	73.1	2.9	0.0	23.9	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	55.9	5.8
Kati	28.3	3.1	0.0	68.6	0.0	12	0.0	0.0	86.9	1.2
Kusini	63.1	8.8	0.0	28.1	0.0	40.2	0.0	0.0	51	8.8
Mjini	49.5	18.8	1.1	30.5	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.0	63.9	0.0
Magharibi A	38.4	10.9	3.2	47.6	0.0	6.7	3.7	0.0	86.5	3.1
Magharibi B	-	-	-	-	-	37.8	2.5	0.0	55.7	4.0
Wete	27.1	5	1.6	66.4	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	78.6	5.3
Micheweni	33.5	5	0.0	61.5	0.0	21	0.0	0.0	66.6	12.4
Chake Chake	14.1	12.9	0.0	72.3	0.7	38	0.0	1.9	57.3	2.5
Mkoani	40.4	7.7	0.0	51.8	0.0	30.8	7.1	0.8	59.9	1.5
Total	**36.3**	**8.6**	**0.8**	**53.2**	**1.1**	**28.1**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**66.3**	**3.5**

3.3.6 Distance to Health Facilities

Table 3.29a shows that over six out of ten of the households interviewed (63.0 percent) reported to be within less than one kilometre to the primary health facility. A higher proportion of the households in the urban areas live within less than a kilometre to a health facility (81.5 percent) in relation to the urban areas (49.5 percent).

Table 3. 29a: Percentage of Distance from Home to Primary Health Centre by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Distance km)	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Less than 1	41.3	82.3	58.3	47.3	69.9	57.1	49.5	81.5	63.0
1 to 1.9	27.5	11.5	20.8	31.1	24.3	28.1	30.1	12.1	22.5
2 to 2.9	16.5	4.3	11.4	16.1	4.1	10.9	12.8	3.6	8.9
3 to 3.9	6.5	0.6	4	4.8	1.5	3.4	5	2.1	3.8
4 to 4.9	4.8	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.9
5 to 5.9	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
6 +	2.8	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.5
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**169,461**	**123,335**	**292,796**

At the district level, Table 3.29b shows that of all the households who reported to be within less than a kilometre to a health facility, 92.5 percent resided in the Mjini district while as low as 25.5 percent resided in the Micheweni district. About 2 percent of the households reported to be situated within more than 5 kilometres to a health facility in Chake Chake. The obtained results suggest that majority of the population lives within a less than five kilometres from their homes to the health facilities.

Table 3. 29b: Percentage of Distance from Home to Primary Health Centre by District, 2019/20 HBS

Distance	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chakechake	Mkoani	Total
Less than 1	71.3	62.0	47.1	68.5	92.5	63.1	87.4	47.5	25.5	52.5	28.4	63.0
1.0-1.9	14.5	32.7	44.3	30.6	6.7	16.7	8.8	26.1	46.9	29.3	33.3	22.5
2.0-2.9	11.3	3.8	4.1	0.9	0.8	8.2	2.3	11.1	22.7	11.7	26.4	8.9
3.0-3.9	1.8	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.8	12.0	4.8	2.5	8.1	3.8
4.0-4.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	3.9	0.9
5.0-5.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
6 +	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.5
Total percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total individual	**27,209**	**19,599**	**18,190**	**10,653**	**46,140**	**38,203**	**39,229**	**25,254**	**21,394**	**20,910**	**26,016**	**292,796**

3.3.7 Problems During Medical Visits

Table 3.30a describes the percentage of the population facing problems during their visits to health facilities. It has been observed that only one-tenth of the respondents had faced some problems at the time they visited the health facility for medical services. The most common problem was long waiting time, with about 10 percent of the respondents who visited a health care facility encountering this type of problem. Long waiting time was observed more in the urban areas (14.1 percent) than in the rural areas (7.7 percent), with the problem in the urban areas representing an increase of about 6 percentage points from the 2014/15 results.

Availability of drugs at the facility was found as a second most common problem where 1.9 percent of the patients mentioned no drugs available. It is worth noting that this particular problem has steadily improved over the past decade with the 2019/20 result showing a decline by about 8 percentage points from the 2009/10 figure.

Table 3. 30a: Percentage of Population by Problem Faced During Health Visit and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Problem	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
No problem (Satisfy with health provider)	68.9	77.8	72.3	79.2	81.8	80.1	80.3	76.3	78.9
Facilities were dirty	7.7	5.9	7	5.2	4.6	5	1.6	2.5	2
Long waiting time	7.8	10.1	8.6	4.9	9	6.4	7.7	14.1	10.1
No trained professionals	0.6	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0,2	0.5
Too expensive	7.9	6.4	7.3	3.3	1.1	2.5	4.0	4.2	4.1
No drugs available	9.6	8.1	9	4.7	2	3.8	2,6	0.7	1.9
Unsuccessful treatment	6	3.2	4.9	1.8	0.9	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.6
Other problem faced	0.5	0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0	0.1
Multiple problems	7.5	11	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Individuals	**66,836**	**40,281**	**107,118**	**93,187**	**51,313**	**144,500**	**106773**	**60518**	**167291**

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

Table 3.30b describes the percentage of the population facing a problem during their visits to health facilities by Zanzibar districts. Magharibi B district was mentioned to be the district with the highest waiting time (17.7 percent), followed by Mjini district (17.2 percent) with Kusini, Kati and Chake

Chake districts having some of the lowest waiting times. Cleanliness of the facility was also found as a second foremost problem in the facilities, especially in Wete and Magharibi B districts with 27.8 percent and 26.3 percent respectively.

Magharibi A and Magharibi B are the districts mentioned with no drugs at their facilities compared to other districts with 18.3 percent and 15.5 percent respectively.

Table 3. 30b: Percentage of Population by Problem Faced During Health Visit and district, 2019/20 HBS

District	No drug available	expensive	Facilities were not clean	No problem (satisfied)	No trained professionals	Others	Treatment unsuccessful	Long waiting time
Kaskazini A	7.2	22.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	14.7
Kaskazini B	4.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.1
Kati	7.3	6.3	0.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	2.1	0.0
Kusini	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.3
Mjini	9.1	4.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	17.2
Magharibi A	15.5	18.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	100*	12.7	12.1
Magharibi B	18.3	15.6	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	17.7
Wete	8.7	4.3	27.8	28.7	28.7	0.0	8.0	15.8
Micheweni	8.3	16.3	4.2	21.2	21.2	0.0	35.0	7.8
Chakechake	11.9	9.0	7.2	42.7	42.7	0.0	6.2	5.2
Mkoani	6.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

3.3.8 Expenditure on Health Services

As it was in 2009/10 HBS, the 2019/20 HBS also sought to understand whether individuals incurred costs when visiting health care facilities and what services were paid for. The results in Table 3.31a show that 57.8 percent of the respondents said no payment was made for the medicine and almost 35.7 percent for diagnostic tests (examinations and medical tests). The percentage of people who have paid for consultation or advice has increased by about 5 percent in 2009/10 and decreased by more than 10 percent in 2014/15 HBS. Payment for health services was higher among urban residents than rural residents, and this is probably because most private health facilities are located in more urban areas than in rural areas. Notably, the results show that payment for operations slightly increased in 2019/20 from their 2009/10 figure.

Table 3. 31a: Percentage of Payment for Health Services by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Type of Service	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Consultation/Advice	14.9	13.5	14.4	24.7	37.9	29.4	14.0	27.1	19.1
Examine/Medical test	17.3	25.5	20.4	25.2	41.2	30.9	26.5	49.9	35.7
Medici-l drugs	53.9	73.2	61.2	60.3	64	61.6	-	-	-
Operation/Therapy	1	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0
No payment made	30.2	11.3	23.1	22.7	13.3	19.3	67.5	42.9	57.8
Multiple payments	14.4	19.5	16.3	27.9	45.3	34	-	-	-
Total Individuals	**66,836**	**40,282**	**107,118**	**93187**	**51313**	**144,500**	**67,532**	**43,984**	**111,515**

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

The results in Table 3.31b describe the comparability of payment in health services among Zanzibar districts. The results show that 35.7 percent of the respondents paid for lab or medical test while the second highest payment was 19.1 percent for consultation. The districts with high payment for health services in examinations and medical tests were Magharibi B and Magharibi A (62.6 percent and 58.5 percent respectively). Also, Magharibi A and Magharibi B were the only districts with high payment in health services above 50 percent compared to the other districts.

Table 3. 31b: Percentage of Payment for Health Services by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Consultation	Lab/Medical test	Not paid	Operation/Therapy	Total
Kaskazini A	6.9	34.1	64.2	0.0	100
Kaskazini B	11.9	30.3	63.2	0.0	100
Kati	16.4	21.7	69.5	1.7	100
Kusini	8.3	13.5	85.7	0.0	100
Mjini	18.2	39.4	53.4	3.6	100
Magharibi A	31.2	58.5	31.5	2.9	100
Magharibi B	44.4	62.6	29.1	2.9	100
Wete	17.2	35.9	54.9	2.0	100
Micheweni	0.0	11.5	86.5	2.0	100
Chake Chake	14.7	30.5	62.9	0.8	100
Mkoani	9.2	12.7	83.5	3.2	100
Total	**19.1**	**35.7**	**57.8**	**2.0**	**100**
Total individual	**21343**	**39,839**	**64474**	**2,247**	**111,515**

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 connection, sources of main fuel for both cooking and lighting, consumption of fire wood and charcoal, toilet facilities, drinking water and solid waste disposal.

4.1.1 Construction Materials of Floors, Walls and Roofs

The results presented in Table 4.1 shows that over eight out of ten households in Zanzibar are living in dwelling units where the floor is made from concrete, cement, tiles or timber (83.9 percent), whereas 16.1 percent are living in dwellings with an earth floor. More urban households live in homes whose floor is made from concrete, cement, tiles or timber than rural households.

With respect to House Walls, just 16.0 percent of households in Zanzibar live in dwellings where the walls are made up of poles, mud or stone while most of the households (82.7 percent) live in dwellings made up of modern materials (concrete, cement or stone). The percentage of households who have walled their houses with concrete, cement and stones have steadily increased over the past 10 years, with more urban households using these walling materials in relation to their rural counterparts (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Percentage of Construction Materials of Main Dwelling by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Construction Material	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
House Floor									
Earth	50.6	13.2	35.1	34.9	4.8	21.9	27.1	2.4	16.1
Concrete, tiles, cement, timber, vinyl	49.3	86.2	64.6	65.1	95.2	78.1	72.9	97.6	83.9
Other	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
House Walls									
Poles, branches, grass	8.9	2.6	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Poles, mud, stone	50.4	20.8	38.1	36.4	3.4	22.1	27.7	1.2	16.0
Baked, burnt ricks	3.3	2.0	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
Concrete, cement, stone	37.1	74.3	52.5	60.8	94.9	75.6	70.6	97.8	82.7
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
House Roof									
Grass / leaves	36.3	7.7	24.4	24.0	2.0	14.5	14.5	0.8	8.4
Concrete	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.7	3.3	1.9
Metal sheets	62.6	89.1	73.6	74.8	93.5	82.9	84.5	95.3	89.3
Tiles	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Furthermore, metal sheets are, by far, the most common roofing material, both in the rural and urban areas (84.5 percent and 95.3 percent respectively). At the national level, 89.3 percent of households used metal sheets as roofing materials which reflects a noticeable improvement on the 82.9 percent reported in 2014/15 HBS.

4.1.2 Tenure and Ownership

The results of the 2019/20 HBS show that owner occupancy is more prevalent in rural areas (88.1 percent) than urban areas (72.4 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 83.7 percent in 2014/15 to 81.1 percent in 2019/20 HBS.

Table 4.2: Percentage of Households and Type of Tenure by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Tenure	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Owned by household	92.1	69.2	82.6	89.3	76.5	83.7	88.1	72.4	81.1
Live rent free	6.3	12.9	9.1	9.2	10.8	9.9	9.6	12.7	11.0
Rent: Private	1.3	13.3	6.3	1.1	10.4	5.1	1.7	12.0	6.3
Rented: public real estate company	0	0.3	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Rent: Employer	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Rent: Employer subsidized rent	0	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4
Rented from a relative or friend	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Households	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

The results presented in Table 4.3 reveal notable variations in ownership of dwelling units with a much higher proportion owned by men (75.0 percent) compared to women (21.1 percent). The same pattern is shown in both rural and urban areas. It should be noted that 3.5 percent of dwellings are jointly owned. Joint ownership is more common in urban areas (4.4 percent) than in rural areas (2.8 percent). Joint ownership slightly increased in 2019/20 compared with 2014/15 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, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex of Owner	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	84.1	78.9	82	77.4	75.1	76.4	78.9	70.2	75.0
Female	14.8	18.3	16.3	20	20.3	20.1	18.1	24.9	21.1
Joint ownership	1	2.4	1.6	2.3	4.1	3.1	2.8	4.4	3.5
Don't know	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

Table 4.4 shows that female ownership is highest in Mjini (30.0 percent), while it is lowest in Kaskazini B (14.4 percent). With the exception of Mjini district which has the highest joint ownership, a joint ownership is more common within the Pemba districts compared to the other Unguja districts. The trend shows that joint ownership has been increasing over the last three surveys.

Table 4.4: Percentage of Households and Sex of Person who Owns the Dwelling by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	2009/10				2014/15					2019/20				
	Male	Female	Joint	Total	Male	Female	Joint	Don't know	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	79.5	19.6	0.9	0.0	100
Kaskazini B	86.2	12.0	1.8	100	75.2	21.9	2.6	0.3	100	84.6	14.4	0.7	0.3	100
Kati	87.0	12.0	1.0	100	80.8	17.6	1.6	0.0	100	78.0	18.2	3.7	0.0	100
Kusini	80.9	18.0	1.1	100	71.9	24.2	3.8	0.0	100	76.9	20.6	2.5	0.0	100
Mjini	78.6	17.5	3.4	100	70.2	23.7	5.0	1.0	100	63.9	30.0	6.1	0.0	100
Magharibi A	83.4	16.6	0.0	100	79.2	17.2	3.2	0.4	100	75.1	22.8	2.1	0.0	100
Magharibi B										75.7	20.7	3.2	0.4	100
Wete	73.1	24.6	1.7	100	72.2	24.2	3.3	0.4	100	75.3	18.6	5.6	0.5	100
Micheweni	87.8	11.8	0.4	100	77.2	19.0	3.8	0.0	100	74.4	19.8	5.8	0.0	100
Chakechake	80.2	18.2	1.6	100	72.6	24.8	2.1	0.5	100	78.3	15.3	4.2	2.2	100
Mkoani	81.4	16.6	2.0	100	76.1	22.1	1.7	0.0	100	79.7	18.5	1.2	0.6	100
Total	**82.0**	**16.3**	**1.6**	**100**	**76.4**	**20.1**	**3.1**	**0.4**	**100**	**75.0**	**21.1**	**3.5**	**0.3**	**100**

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. The findings from Table 4.5 show that the average number of persons per sleeping room is 2.2 from the 2019/20 HBS. There is virtually no difference between urban and rural areas and there has not been a noticeable change since the previous surveys.

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

Area	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Rural	2.3	2.3	2.3
Urban	2.1	2.1	2.1
Total	**2.2**	**2.2**	**2.2**

4.1.3 Connection to Electricity

The results from Table 4.6 show a steady improvement in the last ten years with the level of electricity connection increasing from 38.3 percent in 2009/10 to 57.0 percent in 2019/20. Big disparities still exist between the rural and urban areas of Zanzibar.

Table 4.6: Percentage of Households with Connection to ZECO Electricity by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Area	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Rural	15.7	20.3	33.3
Urban	70.1	75.5	86.6
Total	**38.3**	**44.2**	**57.0**

Looking at electricity connection by district (Table 4.7), it is clear that Mjini (91.4 percent), Magharibi A (76.8 percent) and Magharibi B (84.2 percent) are the districts with most households connected to electricity in relation to the other districts. Micheweni district, in particular, has the lowest electricity connection (15.7 percent) among all the districts. Regarding trend over time, electricity connection has steadily increased at the national level and across all the districts of Zanzibar since 2009/10.

Table 4.7: Percentage of Households with Connection to ZECO Electricity by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	4.9	17.5	25.7
Kaskazini B	5.2	18.3	35.5
Kati	17.7	25.6	34.4
Kusini	24	31.3	50.9
Mjini	79.2	86.8	91.4
Magharibi A	60.1	66.4	76.8
Magharibi B	-	-	84.2
Wete	37.4	26.3	41.4
Micheweni	4.7	7.5	15.7
Chakechake	39.4	41.8	54.8
Mkoani	13.4	15.4	25.7
Total	**38.3**	**44.2**	**57.0**

4.1.4 Energy Sources for Cooking and Lighting

The results from Table 4.8. show that about two thirds (67.1 percent) of the households use renewable energy (Electricity, solar and charging lights) for lighting whereby electricity is the most common source (57.0 percent) used than the others. The findings further show that the proportion of households using non-renewable energy sources has been decreasing for the past three surveys, unlike previous surveys where the Paraffin/Kerosene lamps were highly used in most of households. The use of paraffin/kerosene lamps is higher in rural areas while in the urban areas, there is a notable shift from paraffin kerosene lamp to electricity (86.6 percent).

Although the proportion of households using firewood has been decreasing for the past three surveys, the use of firewood for cooking in Zanzibar is still the most common (52.8 percent), followed by charcoal (34.1 percent). Furthermore, even though the use of electricity for cooking has slightly increased over the past three surveys. The proportion of households that use electricity for cooking is still low (2.6 percent) in 2019/20 and the use of gas has increased by 6.6 percentage points between 2014/15 and 2019/20.

Table 4.8: Percentage of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Energy Source	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Lighting energy									
Electricity (ZECO)	15.4	70.5	38.3	20.3	75.5	44.2	33.3	86.6	57.0
Paraffin/kerosene lamp	83.7	29.1	61	71.1	20.4	49.2	50.2	8.1	31.5
Solar	0.1	0	0	1.4	0.2	0.9	9.9	1.5	6.1
Charging light	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.6	3.2	4.0
Generator	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wick lamp	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.3	2.1	3.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
Candles	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Firewood	0.4	0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3
Other	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.5
Not stated	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Cooking energy									
Firewood	90.7	42.7	70.8	87.7	27.4	61.6	80.5	18.3	52.8
Charcoal	7.7	52.4	26.2	9.6	62.6	32.6	13.1	60.3	34.1
Paraffin/Kerosene	0.8	2.4	1.5	0.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.9
Electricity[7]	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.4	3.4	1.7	1.1	4.4	2.6
Gas (Industrial)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.4	1.1	2.4	14.5	7.7
Gas (Biogas)	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Solar	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Generator/private sources	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.1	0.1	0.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
Coal	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Not stated	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

During the 2019/20 HBS, the households were asked how much they usually paid for their main energy sources and some other common expenditures related to housing. The results presented in Table 4.9 show that 57 percent of the households reported paying an average of 26,402 TZS a month for electricity. Almost two-third (63.8 percent) of households spent an average of 5,321 TZS a month buying Kerosene while over nine out of ten households (91.6 percent) reported spending an average of 14,003 TZS a month on a mobile phone related expense.

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[7] 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.

Table 4.9: Average Monthly Expenditure (TZS) on Housing and Other Common Goods, 2019/20 HBS

Expenditure item	Monthly Mean Average	Number of Households	Percentage of households reporting type of expenditure
Electricity (ZECO)	26,402	171,572	**57.0**
Charcoal	20,490	139,747	47.7
Firewood	16,538	149,049	50.9
Kerosene	5,321	186,924	63.8
Mobile telephone bill (including top-up cards)	14,003	268,115	91.6
TV subscription (cable and digital TV included)	12,964	80,818	27.6

4.1.5 Ownership of Durable Goods

Generally, there has been an increase in the purchase of non-food products in the HBS 2019/20 for all items compared to the 2014/15 HBS. For this reason, it appears from Table 4.10 that the ownership of durable goods has increased over time. Mobile phones are a good example, with the results revealing that 92.1 percent of households own mobile phone compared to just 59 percent ten years ago. The percentage of households that owned television has increased to 47.7 percent in 2019/20 from 29.6 percent in 2014/15 HBS. The results further reveal that in exception of bicycles and mosquito nets, more urban households owned non-food products than rural households across the three survey periods.

Table 4. 10: Percentage of Ownership of Durable Goods by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Durables Goods	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Items in the home									
Television	11.5	58	30.8	11.6	53.3	29.6	26.1	74.6	47.7
DVD player	4.7	28.7	14.6	9	45.3	24.7	18.7	55.1	34.9
Refrigerator, freezer	9.1	42.2	22.8	9.4	40.9	23	18.2	58.7	36.2
Electric or gas stove	2.3	14.2	7.3	2.5	20	10.1	9.2	42.2	23.9
Iron	16.2	66.5	37.1	14.4	52.3	30.8	20.4	74.0	44.3
Mosquito net	89.5	84.6	87.5	63.7	58.7	61.5	88.5	74.8	82.4
Technology									
Mobile phone	47	75.9	59	68.2	73.1	70.3	89.6	95.2	92.1
Computer	1.2	3.7	2.3	1.1	7.5	3.9	3.1	16.5	9.1
Transport									
Car	2.6	4.1	3.2	1.1	3.5	2.1	3.7	11.4	7.1
Motorcycle	6.1	11.9	8.5	5.4	9.2	7.1	8.9	14.5	11.4
Bicycle	53.5	54.6	53.9	36.5	30.6	33.9	46.4	34.3	41.3
Total Households	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,745**	**113,550**	**262,295**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

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 also discussed. Finally, hand washing facilities and the methods of disposal of the stools of children and solid waste 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 2019/20 HBS collected information on drinking water, distance to drinking water, time taken to fetch 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 dug well and protected dug well inside the house.

Table 4.11 shows that 91.1 percent of households used improved water sources. Private piped water to dwelling is the most common source of drinking water (36.3 percent), while public tap or standpipe is the second most common source (25.2 percent). In urban areas, nearly all households (95.6 percent) have access to safe drinking water while it is 87.6 percent in rural households. There has been some improvement in access to safe drinking water over the past decade, even though this improvement is quite marginal.

Table 4.11: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Drinking Water by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Water Source	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Improved source									
Piped water into dwelling	19.3	50.1	32.1	18	49.3	31.5	25.0	50.5	36.3
Piped water to yard/plot	16.3	10.7	14	7.4	5.1	6.4	4.4	9.6	6.7
Public tap or standpipe	34.7	9.2	24.1	39.9	20	31.3	36.4	11.2	25.2
Neighbourhood tap	5.8	14.5	9.4	5.8	13.3	9	11.6	17.4	14.2
Tube-well or borehole	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.1	3.6	6.7	5.8	1.8	4.0
Protected dug well	9.8	9.9	9.9	6.1	5	5.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Protected dug well inside the	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.1	1.0	0.5
Bottled water	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total Improved Source	85.9	94.4	89.5	86.3	96.3	90.5	87.6	95.6	91.1
Non-improved Source									
Unprotected dug well	13.3	3.2	9.1	11.4	1.6	7.1	10.5	1.0	6.3
Cart with small tank or drum	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.1
Other	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
Not stated	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	136,059	70,053	232,511	148,754	96,452	262,295	166,985	133,896	300,881

Table 4.12 shows that the majority of households (78.3 percent) stored water in buckets with a lid. The proportion of households using an overhead tank for storing drinking water has about doubled (5.6 percent) in 2019/20HBS compared to the 2.6 percent recorded in 2014/15 HBS. Storing water in buckets with a lid is more prevalent in rural households compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 4.12: Percentage of Households Using Containers for Storing Drinking Water and Type of Container by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Storage Method	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Overhead tank	0.9	4.8	2.6	3.1	9.4	5.9
Underground tank	1.6	4.3	2.7	0.5	2.2	1.2
Drums - metal / plastic	5.1	18.2	10.8	3.8	11.8	7.4
Bucket with lid	83.9	60.2	73.6	87.3	67.1	78.3
Bucket without lid	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6
Jerry can	6.7	10	8.2	4.4	8.9	6.4
Traditional clay pot with cover	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

In terms of actions taken to ensure the safety drinking water, around seven of every ten households (70.4 percent) treat water with chemicals, while 12.8 percent do not treat their drinking water in anyways (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13: Percentage of Households and Measures Taken to Ensure Safe Drinking Water by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Method	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Treated with chemicals[8]	1.8	3.3	2.5	70.2	70.7	70.4
Boil	8.8	21.4	14.3	5.7	15.7	10.1
Use the water filter	1.2	0.9	1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Strain through a Cloth	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.1	0.0
Treated	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.6	5.1	3.7
Bottled water	0.3	2.2	1.1	0.5	3.7	1.9
Other (specify)	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	0.0	1.0
None	86.6	70.8	79.8	18.7	4.5	12.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

4.2.3 Distance to and Time Taken for Collecting Drinking Water

One of the development goals of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar is to ensure that all households have access to safe drinking water within a reasonable distance from their homes to minimize the time spent fetching water. Nearly all households (98.8 percent) access drinking water within one kilometre during the dry season. In both urban and rural areas, nearly all households do not have to travel more than one kilometre to fetch drinking water during the dry season. There has been a noticeable improvement in this indicator since 2009/10.

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[8] The 2019/20 HBS included all households received water from ZAWA as they have 'treated with chemicals', but previous surveys only included households who treated water with chemicals at home and those received from ZAWA as 'None'

At the district level, about 5.2 percent of households in Micheweni travel within one or more kilometres to fetch water during the dry season (Table 4.15). However, none of the households in Kaskazini A, Kusini and Mjini travel more than a kilometre to fetch drinking water.

Table 4. 14: Percentage of Households and Distance to Drinking Water in the Dry Season by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Distance to Water	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Less than 1 km	81.9	90.4	85.4	95.3	99	96.9	98.0	99.7	98.8
1 to 1.9 km	11.5	6.6	9.5	4	0.8	2.6	2.0	0.3	1.2
2 + km	6.4	2.9	5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	136,059	96,452	232,511	148,754	113,541	262,295			

Table 4.15: Percentage of Households and Distance to Drinking Water in the Dry Season by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Less than 1 km	1 to 1.9 km	2 + km	Total
Kaskazini A	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Kaskazini B	96.6	3.4	0.0	100
Kati	98.7	1.3	0.0	100
Kusini	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Mjini	100.0	0.0	0.0	100
Magharibi A	99.7	0.3	0.0	100
Magharibi B	99.2	0.8	0.0	100
Wete	98.0	2.0	0.0	100
Micheweni	94.8	5.2	0.0	100
Chake Chake	99.0	1.0	0.0	100
Mkoani	98.1	1.9	0.0	100
Total	98.8	1.2	0.0	100
Total Household	297,212	3,668	0.0	300,881

The time spent for fetching drinking water has an impact on people's participation in economic activities and on generating income. The data from Table 4.16 show that majority of households (91.8 percent) spend less than 15 minutes fetching drinking water during dry season. The average time taken to fetch drinking water is 3.4 minutes across Zanzibar.

Table 4.16: Percentage of Households Usual Time Spent Fetching Drinking Water During Dry Season by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Time Spent	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Zero minutes	21.6	53.7	34.9	31.6	64.1	45.7	66.0	87.7	75.7
1-14 minutes	51.4	30.2	42.6	50.8	26	40.1	22.5	8.1	16.1
15-29 minutes	17.7	8.9	14.1	8.0	6.2	7.2	5.5	1.9	3.9
30-59 minutes	8.4	6.5	7.6	9.5	3.7	7.0	5.0	1.7	3.5
More than an hour	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.9
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Time spent fetching water (Minutes)	10.1	6	8.4	8.8	4.5	6.9	4.6	1.8	3.4

Furthermore, the average number of trips a day made by households in Zanzibar to collect water during the dry season was 2.2 trips from the 2019/20 HBS. At the district level, Micheweni and Wete had households making

the highest number of trips per day to fetch water with 4.4 and 4.2 respectively (Figure 4.1). Additionally, households from Kaskazini A district make the fewest number of trips a day during the dry season to fetch water. Households in the urban areas made fewer number of trips to fetch water compared to the households in the rural areas (Table 4.16).

Figure 4. 1: Average Number of Trips Made a Day to Collect Water During the Dry Season by District, 2019/19 HBS
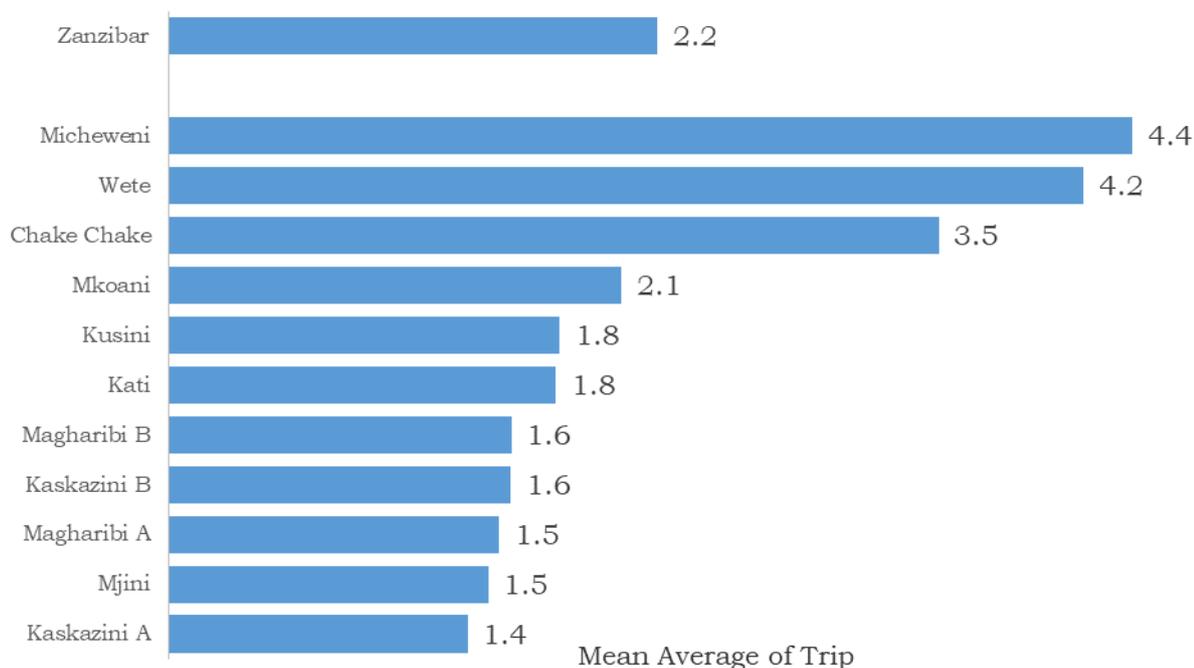
The 2019/20 HBS captured information on the household's daily water consumption. It is recommended that for water consumption to be sufficient, every person need at least 31 litres per day. The data show that the average household daily water consumption is 164.9 litres (Figure 4.2), which aligns with the average household size of 5.3. Household daily water consumption was higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The trend shows that the average household daily water consumption has been rising since 2009/10.

Figure 4. 2: Average Household Daily Water Consumption (litres), 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
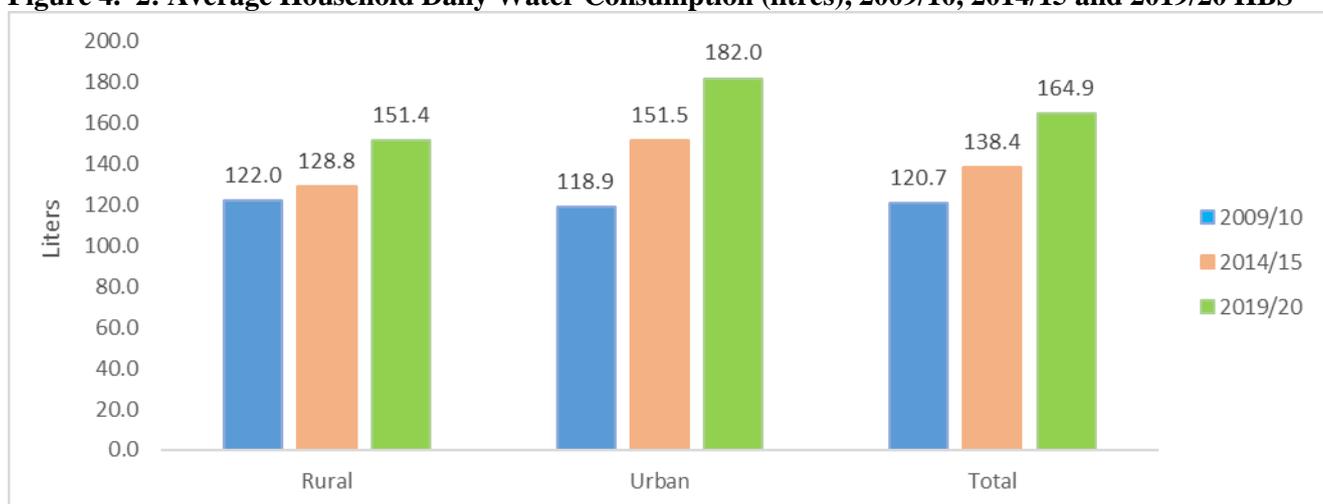
4.2.3 Water Collectors

The findings show that most of the burden of fetching drinking water is on women aged 15 and above who account for 69.0 percent compared to men with 26.5 percent (Table 4.17). The gender disparity is more obvious in rural areas with more women in the rural areas shouldering this responsibility compared to the men. Children under the age of 15 years are not much involved in collecting water.

Table 4. 17: Percentage of Households, Sex and Age of Person who Usually Collects Water by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Water Collector	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Female (15+years)	79.2	65.7	75.1	74.8	56.3	69.0
Male (15+ years)	15.9	28.4	19.8	21.0	38.4	26.5
Female (under 15 Years)	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Male (under 15 Years)	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.0	1.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households that Fetch Water	**127,415**	**56,440**	**183,855**	**117,853**	**53,460**	**171,314**

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 improved 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 toilet facilities used in Zanzibar. The results show that close to four out of ten households (38.6 percent) have a flush toilet with cistern, with 27.6 percent in the rural areas and 52.3 percent in the urban areas. Worryingly, about one out of every five households in rural areas do not have a toilet facility (20.7 percent) and use the field or seashore.

Table 4.18: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet and Area, 2019/20 HBS

Type of Toilet	Rural	Urban	Total
No toilet/bush/field/beach/river	20.7	0.6	11.7
Open pit without slab/open pit	8.9	4.6	7.0
Pit latrine with slab (washable)	6.3	3.5	5.1
Ventilated improved pit latrine	22.1	18.9	20.7
Pour flash toilet	12.2	13.2	12.6
Flush toilet with Cistern	27.6	52.3	38.6
Composting toilet/Ecosan latrine	1.1	6.8	3.6
Ecology toilet	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other (Specify):	0.9	0.1	0.5
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Households	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

Over the last five years, there has been a notable improvement in the availability of toilet facilities (Table 4.19). There has been an increase in the proportion of households using flush toilets from 33.0 percent in 2014/15 to 51.3 percent in 2019/20. The households with no toilet have reduced from 16.3 percent to 11.7 percent, and this trend is observed for both the rural and urban areas.

Table 4.19: Percentage of Households and Type of Toilet by Area, 2004/05 to 2019/20 HBS

Type of Toilet	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
No toilet /seashore	33.1	2.1	20.3	27.5	1.7	16.3	20.7	0.6	11.7
Flush toilet	10.4	32.6	19.6	20.1	50.0	33.0	39.8	65.5	51.3
Pit latrine	51.6	57.8	54.1	44.7	33.8	40	15.2	8.1	12.0
Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	4.7	7.5	5.9	7.2	13.7	10	22.1	18.9	20.7
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.1	7.0	4.3
Not stated	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**136,059**	**96,452**	**232,511**	**148,754**	**113,541**	**262,295**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

The data on toilet facilities by district from the 2019/20 HBS show a marked improvement in the last 5 years (Table 4.20) across the districts of Zanzibar. It is clear that the incidence of households having flush toilets in all the districts has increased, mostly in Magharibi A and Magharibi B and least in Kaskazini A. However, a majority (55.5 percent) of households in Micheweni district are still not having toilet facilities, despite this result representing a decline from the 61.9 percent recorded in 2014/15.

Table 4. 20: Percentage of Households and Type of Toilet by District, 2014/15 to 2019/20 HBS

District	No toilet, seashore		Flush Toilet		Pit Latrine		Ventilated improved pit	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	18.0	8.6	13.7	28.3	62.9	20.4	5.0	41.2
Kaskazini B	19.2	9.2	26.0	40.2	49.5	24.7	5.3	24.2
Kati	7.0	5.9	11.4	42.3	78.9	16.2	2.3	34.8
Kusini	8.0	4.2	4.0	30.8	85.1	8.9	2.3	55.5
Mjini	0.1	0.0	46.4	61.6	44.3	9.6	8.8	22.8
Magharibi A	0.9	0.3	51.1	71.3	30.6	7.5	16.9	15.6
Magharibi B	n.a	0.1	n.a	67.4	n.a	7.9	n.a	14.3
Wete	37.9	23.7	23.2	50.3	25.0	13.1	10.1	10.4
Micheweni	61.9	55.5	19.1	30.5	14.8	5.9	3.9	6.6
Chake chake	28.6	17.6	36.3	58.9	26.9	12.4	7.7	9.2
Mkoani	34.2	35.4	23.1	30.2	26.8	16.0	15.0	15.8

Furthermore, Table 4.21 reveals that most of the households do not share a toilet facility with other households (80.7 percent) while the remaining 19.3 percent of households are sharing with another household. Sharing a toilet with another household is more common in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 4. 21:Percentage of Households Sharing a Toilet with Other Households by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Number of Households Sharing	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
None	90	79.4	84.6	87.2	74.2	80.7
One	6.6	12	9.4	8.0	14.1	11.0
Two to five	2.2	7.6	4.9	4.6	11.1	7.9
More than five	0.6	0.6	0.6	.3	.6	.4
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households with a Toilet	**108,633**	**111,616**	**220,249**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

Moreover, those households with a toilet facility were also asked whether they had an area where hands could be washed. Most of the households (82.7 percent) did not have a hand washing facility, with the rural areas having a higher proportion of these households (88.9 percent) compared to the urban areas (76.6 percent). The proportion of households with no hand washing facility in both rural and urban increased in 2019/20 compared with 204/15 (Table 4.22).

Table 4. 22: Percentage of Households and Hand Washing Facilities by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Hand Washing Facilities	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
None	80.6	67.9	74.2	88.9	76.6	82.7
Yes, near the latrine	8.8	11.1	10	3.8	6.9	5.3
Yes, near the kitchen	8.4	16.1	12.3	6.2	14.3	10.3
Yes, other location	1.6	4.5	3.1	1.1	2.2	1.7
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households with a Toilet	**108,633**	**111,616**	**220,249**	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

4.2.4 Stools and Garbage Disposal

For those households with children, they were asked how the stools of their youngest children were disposed. The results from Table 4.23 show that more than one-third (35.7 percent) of the households disposed the stools in toilet or latrine while 22.4 percent buried the stools. In the rural areas, about 34 percent of households bury child stools compared to 5.3 percent in the urban areas.

Table 4. 23: Percentage of Households and Disposal of Stools of Youngest Child by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Disposal Method	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Child used toilet/latrine	23.3	42	31	24.8	50.7	35.4
Put/rinsed into toilet/latrine	20	29.6	24	19.0	23.8	21.0
Thrown into garbage	18	15.7	17.5	19.0	19.7	19.3
Buried	31.5	8.2	21.9	34.6	4.8	22.4
Other	6.4	4.5	5.7	2.6	1.1	2.0
Total Percent	**99**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households with Children	**95,286**	**66,931**	**162,217**	**103,270**	**71,692**	**174,962**

The households were also asked about the place where they normally disposed of their solid waste. The results from Table 4.24 reveal that majority of the households (57.2 percent) disposed their garbage outside household premises, while only 22.7 percent paid waste removers to manage the solid waste. Furthermore, about 46 percent of households in the urban areas paid waste removers compared to just 3.7 percent of households in rural areas (46.4 percent).

4.24: Percentage of Households and Solid Waste Disposal by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Method of Disposal	Rural	Urban	Total
Within household premises	12.9	3.5	8.8
Outside household premises	72.3	38.4	57.2
To the dust bin	3.4	4.9	4.1
Burning of waste	7.5	5.8	6.7
Pay to waste remover	3.7	46.4	22.7
Other	0.1	1.1	0.6
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total	**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

At the district level, with the exception of Magharibi B and Mjini, where majority of the households pay to waste removers, most of the households in other districts either dump waste in their premises, dust bins or burn them.

4.25: Percentage of Households and Solid Waste Disposal by district, 2019/20

District	Within household premises	Outside household premises	To the dust bin	Burning of waste	Pay to waste remover	Other	Total
Kaskazini A	7.0	84.2	3.9	3.4	1.0	0.5	26,785
Kaskazini B	32.2	64.3	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	19,691
Kati	32.8	42.4	5.8	18.1	0.8	0.0	19,317
Kusini	1.2	66.5	15.1	15.7	0.6	0.9	11,257
Mjini	0.8	36.3	9.5	0.7	51.4	1.4	51,845
Magharibi A	6.7	39.7	6.0	15.1	31.0	1.5	35,902
Magharibi B	6.1	21.7	0.8	9.1	62.0	0.4	48,172
Wete	6.5	91.4	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	23,610
Micheweni	1.9	93.9	0.0	3.6	0.6	0.0	23,248
Chake Chake	11.8	78.0	1.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	20,179
Mkoani	7.4	89.2	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	20,874
Total	**8.8**	**57.2**	**4.1**	**6.7**	**22.7**	**0.6**	**100**
Total Household	**26,333**	**172,192**	**12,192**	**20,195**	**68,284**	**1,684**	**300,881**

CHAPTER FIVE:
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents information on the economic and non-economic activities undertaken by household members. It also examines the characteristics of work activities engaged in by the household members. The Tables and Figures provide an overview of the main activities of individuals including employed persons by industry and occupation and unemployed persons by age group, area and sex. The Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO) is used to classify occupations and the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.4) used to classify industry. The analysis of labour market information is based on persons aged 15 years and above 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 employment and unemployment indicators. This chapter also presents information on household ownership of land, livestock and ownership of assets used for agriculture. Finally, data on household decision making based on income obtained from agriculture and livestock are also presented in this section.

5.1. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

5.1.1 Working age population

The working age population (WAP) includes persons 15 years and above. They comprised of 941,791 persons from the 2019/20 HBS, of whom 74.6 percent were in the labour force and 25.4 percent were out of the labour force (inactive). Majority of those in the labour force were employed (82.2 percent), however, and most of the inactive persons were full time students (46.9 percent).

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Working Age Population (15 years and above) in the Last 7 Days,   HBS 2019/20
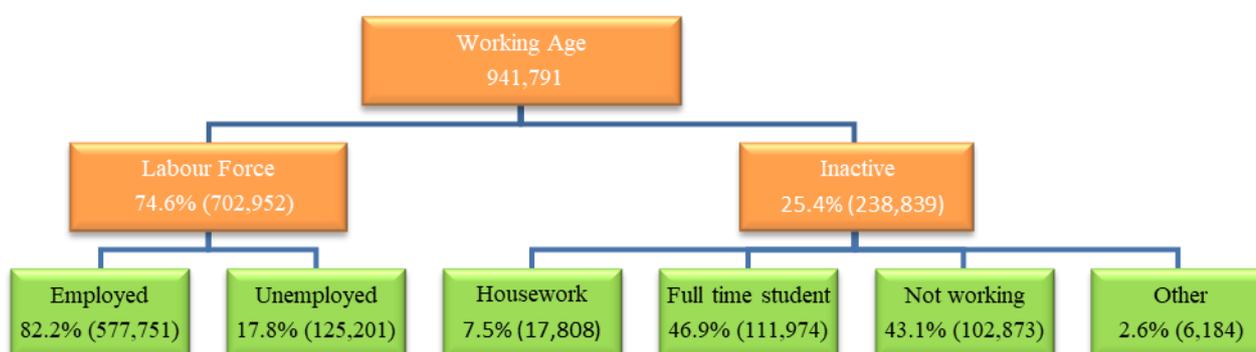
5.1.2 Persons by Main Activity

The results in Table 5.1 show that the majority of respondents aged 15 years and above were employed (61.3 percent). Very few (1.9 percent) of respondents stated they were doing housework at their home, 11.9 percent were full-time students, and about 13.3 percent of persons were unemployed. This should not be interpreted as the unemployment rate! This is the ratio of unemployed persons to the total population of 15 years and above. More people in the rural areas were unemployed than their counterparts in the urban areas.

Table 5.1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 years and Above and Main Activity in the Last 7 Days by Area, HBS   2019/20

Main Activity	Rural	Urban	Total
Employed	67.5	54.7	61.3
Unemployed	9.8	17.1	13.3
Housework	1.7	2.0	1.9
Full time student	10.2	13.8	11.9
Not working*	10.3	11.7	10.9
Other	0.5	0.8	0.7
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**491,861**	**449,930**	**941,791**

Includes the elderly, disabled who are not able to work, sick persons.

The proportion of males employed was higher (74.8 percent) than females (48.9 percent). Only 3.4 percent of females were doing housework. The proportion of males and females who were full time students were almost the same (12.2 percent and 11.6 percent respectively).

The proportion of unemployed males is lower (7.3 percent) than females (18.8 percent). The reasons for not working include people who were too young, too old, sick or disabled who are not able to work.

Table 5.2: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Activity in Last 7 Days by Sex, HBS   2019/20

Main Activity	Male	Female	Total
Employed	74.8	48.9	61.3
Unemployed	7.3	18.8	13.3
Housework	0.2	3.4	1.9
Full time student	12.2	11.6	11.9
Not working	5.3	16.1	10.9
Other	0.1	1.2	0.7
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**452,744**	**489,047**	**941,791**

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The results from the table 5.3 reveal that more than half (52.5 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above attained Form 1- 4 education level. Both employed and unemployed population recorded the higher number of persons who had Form 1- 4 education (47.5 and 62.8 percent respectively). The same level is observed for the inactive population with 59.1 percent.

Table 5.3 Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Activity in Last 7 Days by Level of Education, HBS 2019/20

Education level	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
No formal Education	13.0	6.1	11.7	11.7
Pre-school	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Adult education only	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Primary 1 – 4	9.3	5.1	5.8	7.8
Primary 5 – 8	20.5	17.4	15.9	18.9
Form 1- 4	47.5	62.8	59.1	52.5
Form 5 – 6	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.4
Training after primary	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Training after secondary	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.0
Training after form 6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4
Diploma	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
Other certificates	2.6	3.7	1.6	2.5
Alternative education	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
University	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.8
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Individuals	**577,751**	**125,201**	**238,839**	**941,791**

5.1.4 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 5.4 illustrate that most of the employed people were subsistence farmers, fishers or hunters (under the category of skilled agriculture and fishery). These occupations were found to be 29.0 percent of the total employed persons aged 15 and above in the last seven days. The second largest occupation fell under the group of elementary occupation with 22.7 percent of the total employees, which is very close to the service and shop sales workers with 21.4 percent of employees. The last occupation was managing directors, chief executives, legislators and senior officials with 1.2 percent (Table 5.4). **Table 5. 4:**

Table 5.4: Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 years and above and Main Occupation by Area and Sex, HBS 2019/20

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.9	0.2	0.6	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.2
Professionals	1.5	1.2	1.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.8	2.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.1	3.8	4.0	5.6	10.0	7.4	4.8	6.3	5.4
Clerks	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.9	4.4	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.1
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	12.1	14.0	12.9	28.8	39.0	32.9	19.4	24.3	21.4
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	46.3	44.3	45.5	8.8	3.5	6.7	29.9	27.6	29.0
Craft and Related Workers	10.5	9.5	10.1	22.1	11.3	17.8	15.6	10.2	13.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.9	0.2	1.8	3.9	0.1	2.4	3.3	0.2	2.0
Elementary Occupations	20.7	25.6	22.8	20.6	25.5	22.5	20.6	25.6	22.7
Total percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Number	**190,906**	**140,952**	**331,857**	**147,772**	**98,122**	**245,894**	**338,678**	**239,074**	**577,751**

Figure 5.2 reveals that majority of the currently employed population was found in the rural areas (55.5 percent) compared with the urban areas (44.5 percent). For sex differential, both the rural and urban areas had higher proportions of male employees than female employees.

Figure 5. 2 Figure 5. 2: Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
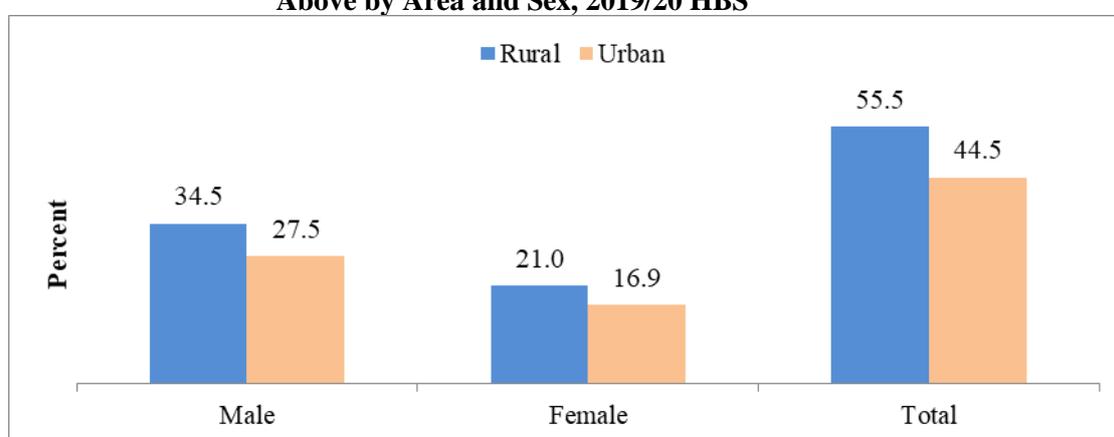
The data from the 2019/2020 HBS (Figure 5.3) shows that the average salary levels are higher for jobs requiring more qualifications. The overall average monthly salary is TZS 240,024 whereby the monthly salary of Legislators, administrators and managers (TZS 810,417) was the highest compared to other occupations. The subsistence farmer, which was included under the category of skilled agriculture and fishery, had the least amount of salary (TZS 149,103) whereas elementary occupation earned an average of TZS 210,631 per month.

Figure 5. 3 Average Monthly Salary by Occupation, 2019/20 HBS

Occupation	Salary
SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS	149,103
ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS	210,631
CRAFT AND RELATED WORKERS	250,852
SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP SALES WORKERS	263,995
TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	322,772
PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS	370,706
CLERKS	428,594
PROFESSIONALS	534,997
LEGISLATORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND MANAGERS	810,417

5.1.5 Employed Persons by Industry

Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the industry that engages the most of the employed persons (36.2 percent). There is no difference between the percentage of males and females working in the agricultural industry. The next industry observed to have more employed persons was wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which engaged 16.2 percent of total employed persons.

Geographically, in rural areas, more than a half (56.2 percent) of people were engaged in agriculture, where the proportion of females is higher (57.5 percent) than males (55.2 percent). In urban areas, however, about one-quarter of the people (25.7 percent) were engaged in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, with only 9.1 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, 2019/20 HBS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.2	57.5	56.2	11.5	5.6	9.1	36.1	36.2	36.2
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.8
Manufacturing	5.1	12.6	8.3	10.2	12.9	11.3	7.3	12.7	9.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
Construction	7.5	0.3	4.4	12.4	0.2	7.5	9.6	0.3	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle	8.3	10.2	9.1	23.5	29.1	25.7	14.9	18.0	16.2
Transportation and storage	7.1	0.3	4.2	11.1	1.0	7.0	8.8	0.6	5.4
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	5.2	4.0	4.1	11.2	6.9	3.5	7.7	5.2
Information and communication	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
Administrative and support service activities	2.7	1.8	2.3	5.6	4.8	5.3	4.0	3.0	3.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social securit	3.4	0.9	2.4	7.5	7.1	7.4	5.2	3.5	4.5
Education	2.1	3.6	2.7	3.7	9.3	5.9	2.7	5.9	4.1
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	4.1	3.1	1.5	2.2	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other service activities	1.2	2.2	1.7	3.9	7.9	5.5	2.4	4.5	3.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good	0.4	1.9	1.0	0.3	4.0	1.8	0.3	2.8	1.3
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	190,906	140,952	331,857	147,772	98,122	245,894	338,678	239,074	577,751

5.1.6 Employed Persons by Employment Status

The results from Table 5.6 show that nearly one-third of the employed persons were engaged as unpaid family workers in agriculture (32.9 percent), followed by self-employed non agriculture without employees (32 percent), with the lowest being persons engaged in their own farms or shamba/family (0.8 percent). About half of the employed persons (51.9 percent) in rural areas were unpaid family workers in agriculture. More males were engaged in paid employment than females, whereas more females were engaged as self-employed without employees than males.

Table 5. 6 Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Employment Status by Area and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Employment	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	22.4	10.7	17.5	45.7	41.0	43.8	32.6	23.1	28.7
A self-employed (non-agriculture) with employees	4.5	1.7	3.3	5.8	2.9	4.7	5.1	2.2	3.9
A self-employed (non-agriculture) without employees	21.0	29.7	24.7	37.6	48.5	41.9	28.2	37.4	32.0
Unpaid family workers (non-agriculture)	0.6	2.6	1.4	1.3	3.0	2.0	0.9	2.7	1.7
Unpaid family workers (agriculture)	50.6	53.6	51.9	9.2	4.3	7.3	32.6	33.4	32.9
Work on own farm or shamba/family	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8
Total percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total	**190,906**	**140,952**	**331,857**	**147,772**	**98,122**	**245,894**	**338,678**	**239,074**	**577,751**

Figure 5.4 shows the distribution of persons by their employment status in broad group categories. The discrepancy between self-employed (35.9 percent) and unpaid family workers (35.4 percent) is very marginal while paid employees account for 28.7 percent of the total employees.

Figure 5. 4 Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Employment Status by Area and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
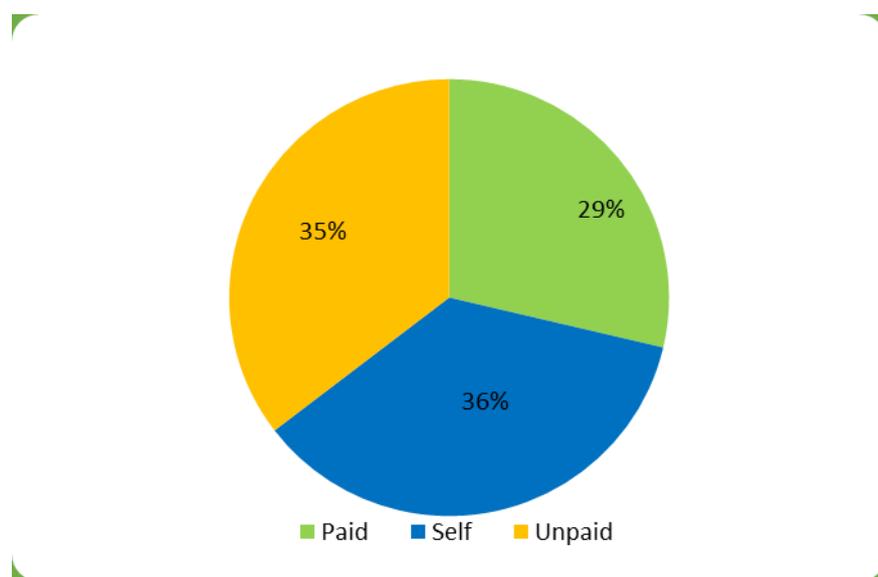
5.1.7 Unemployed Persons

Table 5.7 shows that overall, 7.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are unemployed and majority of the unemployed persons were found in the urban areas (10.7 percent) than in the rural areas (5.3 percent). In terms of age, the younger age groups (15-34) seemed to have higher figures for both rural and urban areas. There is a marked variation between the two sexes in all age groups where more females reported to be unemployed than males.

Table 5. 7 Percentage of Individuals Aged 15 and Above who Classify Themselves as Unemployed by Age Group, Sex and Area, 2019/20 HBS

Area/Sex	Age 15-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-64	Age 65+	Total
Rural	16.2	13.6	3.3	3.1	5.3
Urban	24.0	21.9	10.1	3.2	10.7
Total	**20.0**	**17.6**	**6.5**	**3.1**	**7.7**
Male	15.5	6.6	1.3	2.9	4.2
Female	24.5	25.9	11.6	3.4	11.0
Total	**20.0**	**17.6**	**6.5**	**3.1**	**7.7**
Total Individuals	**62,880**	**36,885**	**23,731**	**1,706**	**125,201**

The distribution of unemployed persons as highlighted in Figure 5.5 shows that Mjini district has the highest proportion of unemployed persons (30.3 percent) while Kusini has the lowest proportion (1.6 percent).

Figure 5.5: Percentage of Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by District, 2019/20 HBS
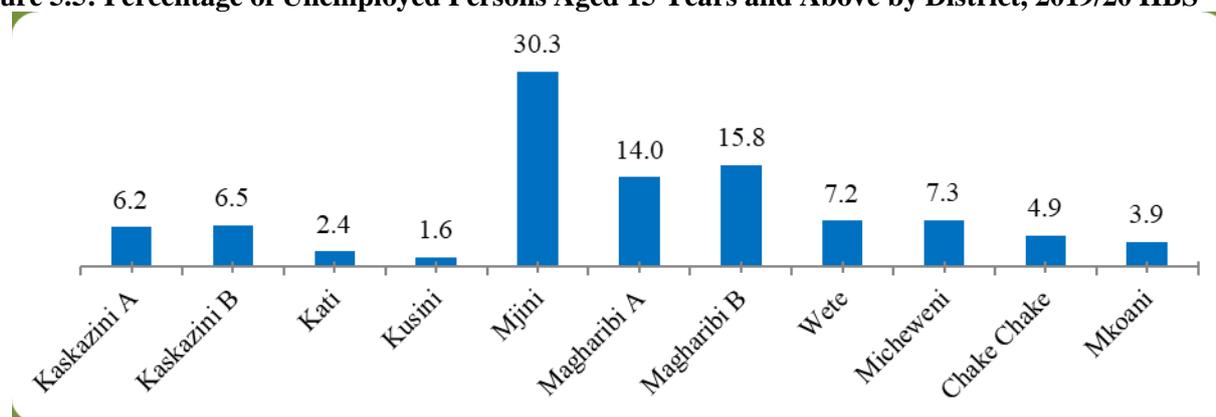
5.2   AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

5.2.1 Proportion of Households Owning and Using Land

The HBS 2019/20 asked households whether they had land for agriculture activities during 2017/2018 agricultural year (1st of October, 2017 to 30th of September, 2018). The result in Table 5.8 shows that from the total households of 292,796, 34.6 percent of them owned land for agriculture. Land owned for agriculture is much more prevalent in rural areas (47.9 percent) compared with 16.4 percent in urban areas.

Table 5.8: Percentage of Households Owned Land for Agriculture during 2017/18 Agricultural Year

Whether had own land 2013/14	Rural	Urban	Total
Yes	47.9	16.4	34.6
No	52.1	83.6	65.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**169,461**	**123,335**	**292,796**

Households owning land for agriculture activities was recorded in all districts, with the largest proportion in Mkoani district with 13.3 percent, followed by Kaskazini A district with 12.5 percent and 11.4 percent in Wete district. The district with the smallest proportion of households owning land for agriculture activities was Mjini district with only 3.5 percent (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Land for Agriculture by District, 2019/20 HBS
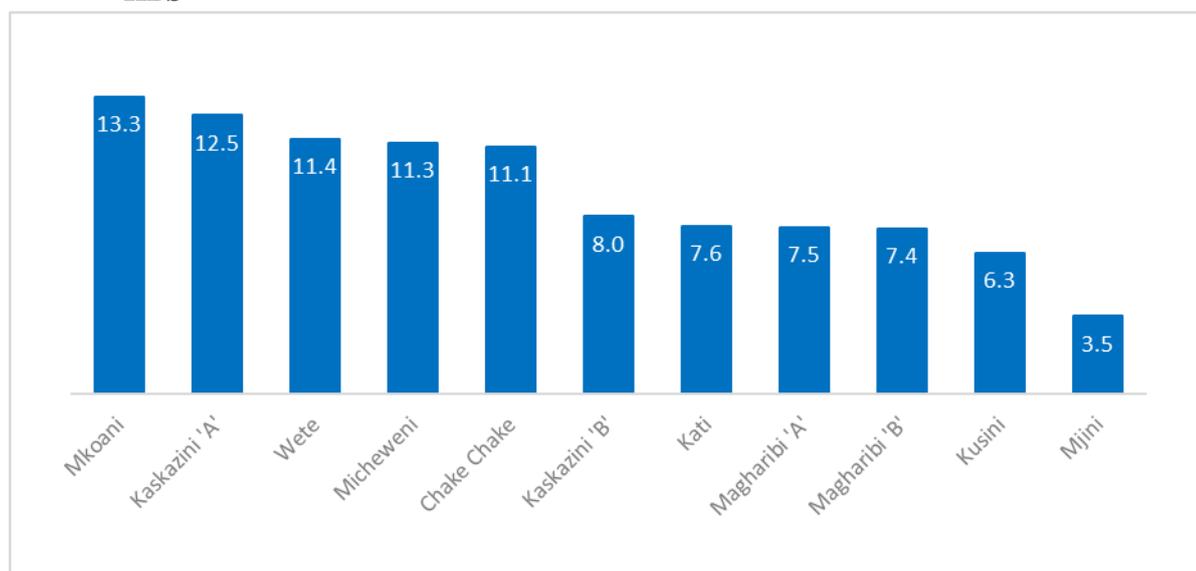
Figure 5.7 show the proportion of households that owned and did not own land for agriculture activities during 2017/2018 agriculture year, aggregated by district. The results reveal that 54 percent from the total households within the Micheweni district (21,394) owned land for agriculture activities. Similar result was observed for Chake Chake and Mkoani districts with 54 and 52 percent of the total households within the districts respectively. The Mjini district with only 8 percent, Magharibi A (20 percent) and Magharibi B (19 percent) were the district with the lowest proportion of households owning land for agricultural activities.

Figure 5.7: Percentage of Households Owned Land for Agriculture by District, 2019/20 HBS
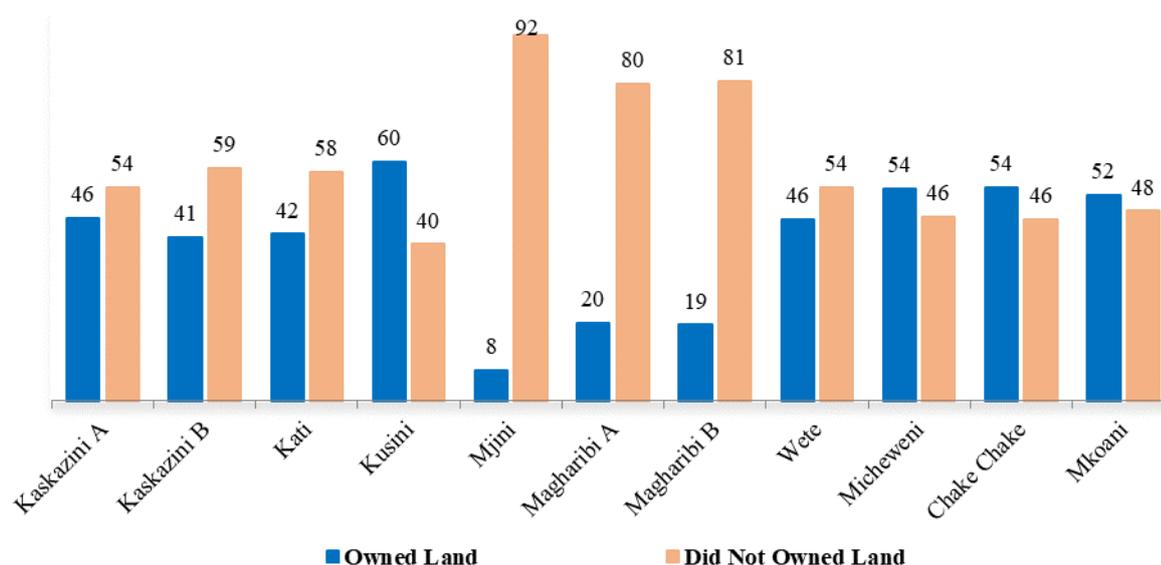
The findings from table 5.9 show the proportion of land used for agriculture by district and average holding size of the land used. The results reveal that from the total land reported to be used for agricultural activities (160,373 Acre), Mkoani district used 17.7 percent which is the largest, followed by Wete district with 11.6 percent, with the smallest proportion observed in Mjini district with only 4.4 percent of the total agricultural land used.

Table 5.9: Percentage of Households Owned Land and Percentage of Area Used by District and Holding Size during 2017/18 Agricultural Year

District	%Households	%Area	Holding Size (Acre)
Kaskazini A	12.4	11.3	1.4
Kaskazini B	8.0	7.9	1.6
Kati	7.6	11.0	2.3
Kusini	6.4	5.4	1.3
Mjini	3.5	4.4	2.0
Magharibi 'A'	7.5	4.9	1.0
Magharibi 'B'	7.4	7.8	1.7
Wete	11.5	11.6	1.6
Micheweni	11.3	7.6	1.1
Chake Chake	11.1	10.3	1.5
Mkoani	13.4	17.7	2.1
Total Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	
Total	**101,344**	**160,373**	**1.6**

The results further show that at the national level, the average holding size of land used for agriculture per household was 1.6 acre. At the district level however, there was a marginal difference in the holding size of land used for agriculture across the districts. Kati district had the highest average holding size of the land used for agriculture which is 2.3 acre per household, followed by Mkoani district with 2.1 acre, and Mjini district with 2.0 acre. The lowest holding size of land used for agriculture was observed in Magharibi A district with 1.0 acre per household (Table 5.9).

Figure 5.8 shows the proportion of households that owned land for agriculture during agricultural year 2017/2018 and area. The result reveals that at the national level, one third of the households (34.6 percent) own agricultural land, with more households in the rural areas owning agricultural land (80.1 percent) than in the urban areas (19.9 percent). The trend shows that the proportion of the total households' ownership of agricultural lands increased by 2.1 percentage points in 2019/20 HBS from their 2014/15 value.

Figure 5.8: Percentage of Households Owned Land for Agriculture by Area, 2019/20 HBS
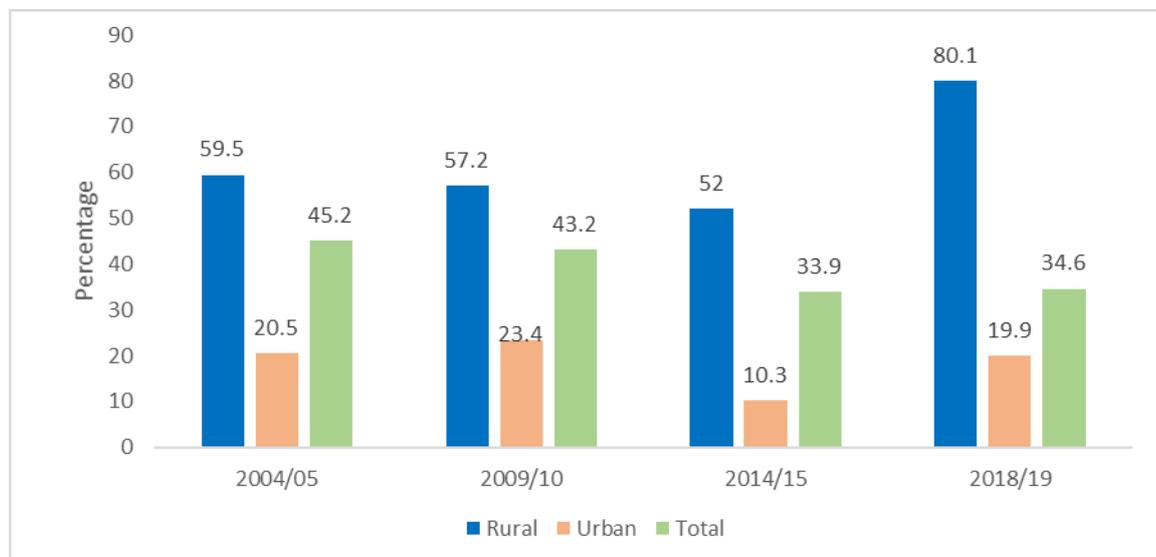
The results in table 5.10 show that in total, only 6.8 percent of households that reported to have owned land for agricultural activities owned four or more acres, which was a decline from the 11.5 percent in the 2014/15 HBS. About 57 percent of households have a small plot of less than one acre which represented an increase from the 25.8 percent recorded in the 2014/15 HBS. The result further indicates that 14.8 percent of the households that own land have plot size ranging from 2 to 2.9 acre which was less in comparison with the 2014/15 HBS.

On average, the majority of the households (57.3 percent) had less than one acres of land for agricultural purposes in 2019/20 HBS compared with 25.8 percent in 2014/15 HBS. This indicates that ownership of agricultural land has decreased over years.

Table 5.10: Percentage of Households Owned Land for Agricultural Activities by Plot size and Area, 2014/15 and 2018/19 HBS

Size of plot	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Less than 1 acre	25.0	57.0	31.1	58.4	25.8	57.3
1.0-1.9 acres	33.7	11.2	34.6	4.9	33.8	9.9
2.0-2.9 acres	21.0	15.4	15.3	12.6	20.3	14.8
3.0-3.9 acres	9.2	9.9	4.5	16.0	8.6	11.2
4+ acres	11.0	6.5	14.4	8.1	11.5	6.8
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Households	**81,152**	**81,135**	**12,693**	**20,209**	**93,845**	**101,344**

5.2.2 Agricultural Tools and Livestock Assets

Table 5.11 shows households' ownership of various agricultural assets. Ownership of these assets is more widespread in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural areas, for instance, the ownership of various agricultural assets account 64.3 percent compared with 35.7 percent in urban areas.

Table 5.11: Percentage of Households and Ownership of Agricultural Assets by Area 2019/20 HBS

Asset	Rural	Urban	Total
Cart	88.0	12.0	**33.0**
Harrow	0	0	**0**
Hoe	60.0	40.0	**41.2**
Plough	0	0	**0**
Tractor	0	0	**0**
Trailer	0	0	**0**
Wheel borrow	39.6	60.4	**17.3**
Water Pump	41.1	58.9	**20.0**
Total Households	**15,808**	**8,784**	**24,592**
Percentage	**64.3**	**35.7**	**100**

Table 5.12 shows the percentage of agricultural asset used for agriculture in 2019/2020 HBS. From the total assets used by the households, 88.0 percent (177,844) are other equipment such sickle, hand spike, rakes etc. The remaining assets that are Ox cart 3.6 percent (7,303), wheel barrow 2.1 percent (4,266), with seedling machines 0.1 percent (173) being the assets least used by the households. Although some agricultural households used tractors and their implements, all of these tractors and their associated implements were hired from the government.

Table 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Number of Assets used for Agriculture by District, 2019/2020, HBS

District	Ox Cart	Wheel Barrow	Water Pump	Seedling Machine	Oxen Plough	Other Equipment	Well	Other Assets	Total
Kaskazini A	12.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	**11.0**
Kaskazini B	10.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	43.0	14.0	4.0	5.0	**9.0**
Kati	19.0	3.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	9.0	7.0	**9.0**
Kusini	1.0	9.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	12.0	4.0	**5.0**
Mjini	3.0	10.0	16.0	0.0	23.0	6.0	10.0	1.0	**5.0**
Magharibi A	10.0	14.0	12.0	48.0	17.0	14.0	13.0	6.0	**8.0**
Magharibi B	1.0	27.0	43.0	52.0	17.0	8.0	34.0	1.0	**8.0**
Wete	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0	4.0	10.0	**11.0**
Micheweni	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	3.0	30.0	**11.0**
Chake Chake	19.0	18.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	7.0	4.0	**12.0**
Mkoani	3.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	2.0	31.0	**12.0**
Percentage	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Total	**7,303**	**4,266**	**4,925**	**173**	**926**	**177,844**	**6,417**	**18,055**	**201,854**
Percentage	**3.6**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**88**	**3.2**	**9**	**100**

5.2.3 Livestock

Table 5.13 shows the livestock and poultry population from the 2019/20 HBS. The results reveal that cattle was the most dominant livestock accounting for about 74 percent (166,047) of the total livestock (cattle, goats and sheep), followed by goats 24.8 percent (55,575), with sheep being the least 1.2 percent (2,769).

The Table 5.13 further shows that there was 2,903,221 poultry population as of 1st October 2018. Of these, indigenous chicken constituted 71.5 percent (2,076,770), broiler 3.7 percent (106,735), layers 21.8 percent (632,364), and other birds accounting for only three percent of the total poultry population.

Table 5.13: Number of Livestock by Type and Household, 2014/15 HBS

Livestock Type/ Poultry	Number of Household	Number of Livestock/Poultry	Number per Household
Cattle	105,476	166,047	2
Goats	24,331	55,575	2
Sheep	610	2,769	5
Pigs	0	0	0
Total Livestock		**224,391**	
Indigenous Chicken	114,875	2,076,770	18
Broilers	1,202	106,735	89
Layers	2,455	632,364	258
Donkey	0	0.0	0
Other Poultry	11,867	87,352	7
Total Poultry		**2,903,221**	

Table 5.14 shows the percentage of households and percentage of cattle by herd size. The herd size of cattle per holding is 2 herds from the 2019/20 HBS. However, from the total 105,476 cattle keeping households, 98.5 percent reared between 1 and 5 herds with an average of one cattle per household. One percent of the households reared between 6 and 10 cattle with average of 7 herds per household, while only 0.1 percent of the cattle keeping households reared between 16 to 20 herds with average of 18 herds per household. However, cattle population in this category account for only one percent of the total cattle population (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14: Percentage of Households and Percentage of Cattle by Herd Size, HBS 2019/20

Herd size	%Households	%Herd of Cattle	Average per Household
1 - 5	98.5	91.6	1
6 - 10	1.1	5.2	7
11 - 15	0.3	2.2	13
16 - 20	0.1	1	18
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	
Total Households	**105,476**	**166,047**	**2**

Figure 5.9 below shows the percentage distribution of cattle by district. Kati district accounted for 18 percent of the total cattle population in Zanzibar, followed by Wete district with 16.4 percent, Micheweni district with 13.2 percent, and the lowest percentage was recorded in Mjini district with only 1.1 percent of the total cattle population.

Figure 5.9: Percentage of Cattle Distribution by District, 2018/19 HBS
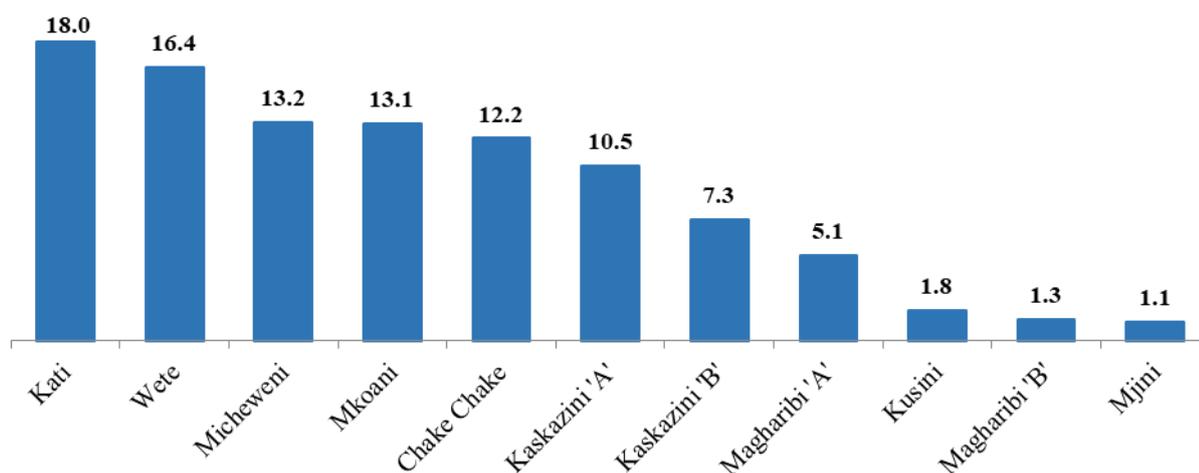
5.2.4 Goat Population

Table 5.15 show the percentage of households and percentage of goat by herd size. On average, the herd size of goat per holding is 2 herds. However, from the total 24,331 goats keeping households, 96.2 percent reared between 1 and 5 herds with average of two herds per household. Three percent of the households reared between 6 and 10 goats with average of 7 herds per household while only 0.2 percent of the goat keeping households reared between 16 to 20 herds with average of 17 herds per household.

Table 5.15: Percentage of Households and Percentage of Goat by Herd Size, HBS 2018/2019

Herd size	% of Households	% Herd of goats	Average per Household
1 - 5	96.2	86.7	2
6 - 10	3.1	9.1	7
11 - 15	0.4	2.5	14
16 - 20	0.2	1.7	17
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	
Total Households	**24,331**	**55,575**	**2**

Figure 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of goats by district. The Micheweni district accounted for 18.4 percent of the total goat population in Zanzibar, followed by Kati district with 15.4 percent, Mkoani district with 12.8 percent, with the least percentage recorded in Magharibi B district with only 2.1 percent of the total goat population.

Figure 5.10: Percentage of Cattle Distribution by District, 2018/19 HBS
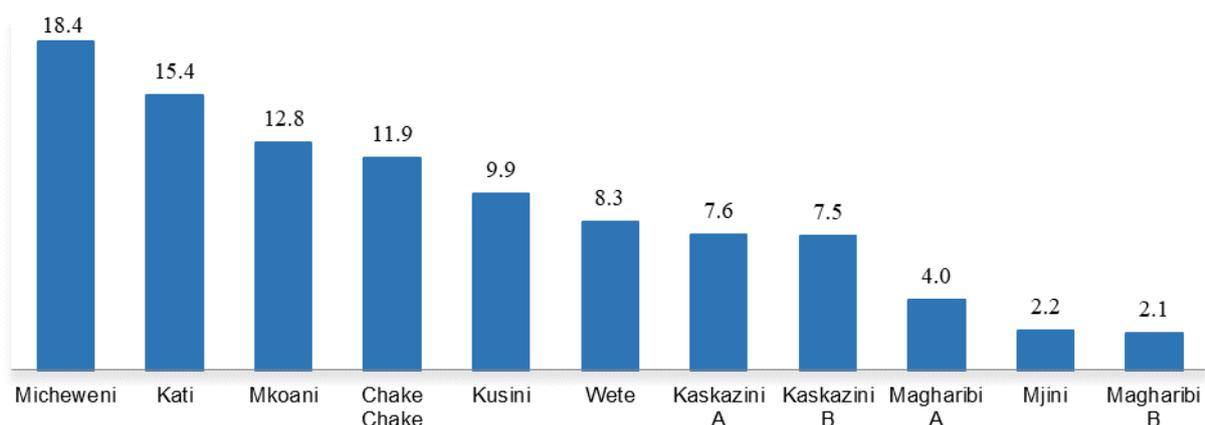
5.2.5 Sheep Population

Sheep keeping is insignificant in Zanzibar with only 610 households engaged in sheep rearing with only 2,769 herds. Table 5.16 shows the percentage of households and percentage of sheep by herd size. On average, the herd size of sheep per holding is 5 herds. However, from the total of 610 sheep keeping households, 63.8 percent reared between 1 and 5 herds with average of 4 herds per household. The remaining 36.2 percent of the households reared between 6 and 10 sheep with average of 6 herds per household.

Table 5.16: Percentage of Households and Percentage of Sheep by Herd Size, HBS 2018/2019

Herd size	%Households	% Herd of Sheep	Average per Household
1 - 5	63.8	52.0	4
6 - 10	36.2	48.0	6
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	
Total Households	**610**	**2,769**	**5**

Figure 5.11 shows the percentage of households keeping sheep and percentage of sheep population by district. The results reveal that Mjini district accounted for 88 percent of the total sheep population with 72 percent of the total households keeping sheep. The second district is Kusini of which 12 percent of the total sheep population was kept by about 28 percent of the total households reported to be keeping sheep.

Figure 5.11: Percentage of Households Keeping Sheep and % of Sheep Population by District,
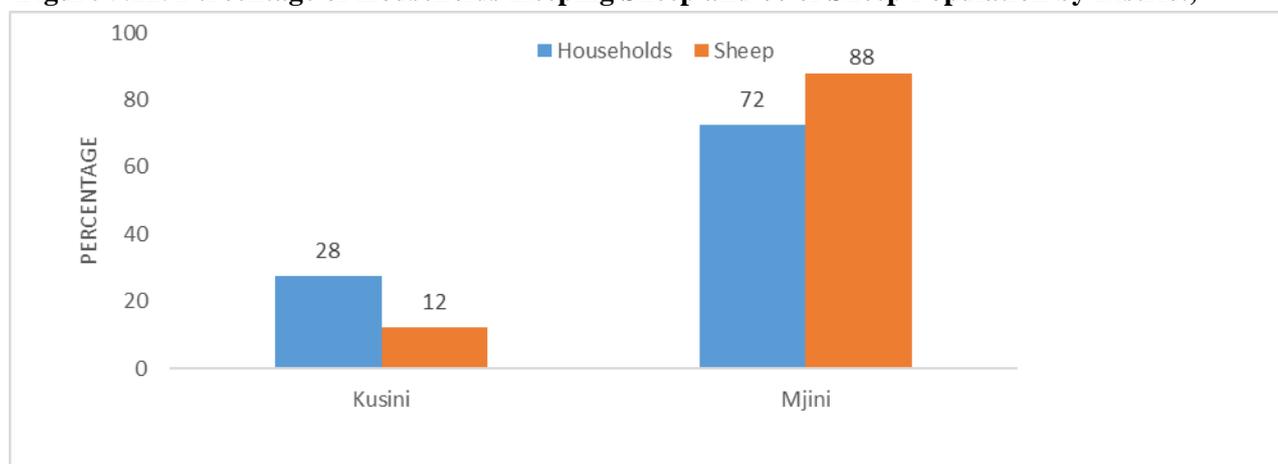
5.2.6 Chicken Population

Table 5.17 show the percentage of households and percentage of chicken by flock size. The result reveals that many households in Zanzibar keep chicken, especially indigenous chicken. There were a total of 118,156 households that kept 2,815,869 chickens of which 74 percent were indigenous, 22 percent were layers and 4 percent were broilers. On average, each household kept 24 birds per household. However, from the total 118,156 chicken keeping households, 96.9 percent kept between 1 and 49 birds with average of six birds per household. About 1.3 percent of the households reared between 100 and 299 birds with average of 156 birds per household while only 0.2 percent of the chicken keeping households reared 1000+ birds with average of 4496 birds per household.

Table 5. 17: Percentage of Households Keeping Chicken and Percentage of Chicken by Flock Size, HBS 2019/20

Flock Size	Percentage of Households	Percentage of Chicken	Average per Household
1-49	96.9	32.4	8
50 - 99	0.9	2.3	60
100 - 299	1.3	8.5	156
300 - 499	0.3	4.8	336
500 -999	0.3	5.9	549
1000+	0.2	46.1	4,496
Percentage	100	100	
Total	118,156	2,815,869	24

The result in the Table 5.17 further reveals that 46.1 percent of the total chicken population were kept by only 0.2 percent of the chicken rearing households, followed by 32.4 percent of the chicken population being kept by 96.6 percent of the chicken rearing households.

Figure 5.12 show the percentage of households keeping chicken and percentage of chicken population by district. The results reveal that Kati district accounted for 42.8 percent of the total chicken population with 8.3 percent of the total households keeping chicken. This was followed by Mjini district with 10.8 percent of the chicken population being kept by 1.9 percent of the households. Furthermore, the district with the least number of chickens recorded was Kusini with 2.2 percent of the total chicken population being reared by 3.5 percent of the households involved in keeping chicken.

Figure 5.12: Percentage of Households Keeping Chicken and Percentage of Chicken Population by District, HBS
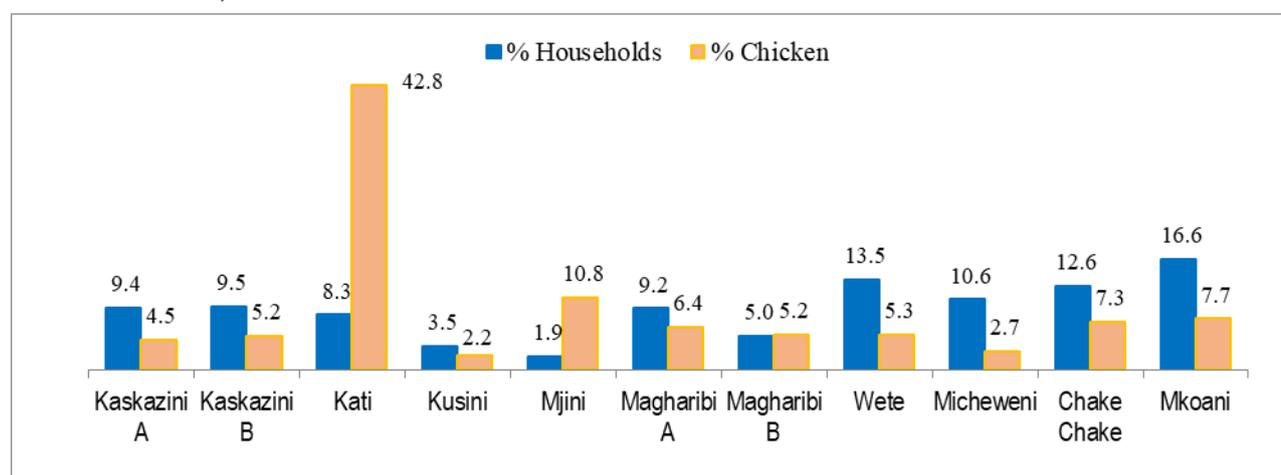
2019/20

5.2.7 Livestock Products

A total of 11,336,468 litres of cow milk was produced from indigenous and improved dairy cattle from the 2019/2020 HBS. Indigenous cattle produced 7,341,992 litres which represent 65 percent of the total production while improved dairy cattle produced 3,994,476 litres which is equivalent to 35 percent of the total production. The larger production of cow milk was reported in Mkoani district with 2,784,35 litres representing 24.6 percent of the total production, followed by Kati district with 2,418,191 litres equivalent to 21.3 percent, and the least amount of cow milk production was reported in Kusini district with 0.4 percent of the total production (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18: Total Milk Production by Cattle Type and District, HBS 2019/2020

District	Indigenous cattle Milk Production (Litres)	Improved Dairy Cattle Milk Production (Litres)	Total Milk Production (Litres)	Percentage
Kaskazini A	397,224	-	397,224	3.5
Kaskazini B	518,086	-	518,086	4.6
Kati	1,499,014	919,176	2,418,191	21.3
Kusini	41,971		41,971	0.4
Mjini	19,627	199,024	218,651	1.9
Magharibi A	522,199	335,840	858,039	7.6
Magharibi B	143,570	29,708	173,278	1.5
Wete	1,047,987	435,254	1,483,241	13.1
Micheweni	689,624	233,314	922,937	8.1
Chake Chake	920,345	600,160	1,520,505	13.4
Mkoani	1,542,345	1,242,000	2,784,345	24.6
Total	**7,341,992**	**3,994,476**	**11,336,468**	**100.0**
Percentage	**65.0**	**35.0**	**100**	

The average price of milk varied between indigenous cattle and improved dairy cattle. The average price of milk for indigenous cattle per litre was TZS 1,200.00 while the average price for improved dairy was slightly higher than indigenous cattle at TZS 1,317.00 per litre (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19: Total Milk Production by Cattle Type with Average Price, HBS 2019/2020

Cattle Type	Total production (Litres)	Total Sold Milk (Litres)	Total Value (TZS)	Average Price/ Litre (TZS)
Indigenous Cattle	7,341,992	2,922,171	3,505,293,922	1,200
Improved Dairy	3,994,476	2,740,079	3,609,409,709	1,317
Total	**11,336,468**	**5,662,249**	**7,114,703,632**	**1,257**

5.2.8 Eggs Production

A total of 113,867,115 eggs were produced from indigenous chicken and Layers from the 2019/2020 HBS. Indigenous chicken produced 35,801,251 eggs which represent 31 percent of the total production while Layers produced 78,065,864 eggs equivalent to 69 percent of the total production. From the total eggs production, 60 percent were sold with average price of TZS 359 per egg for indigenous chicken and TZS 207 per egg for Layers, while 40 percent of the produced eggs were consumed by household members. In general, less than half of the total eggs from indigenous chicken was sold compared to about 95 percent of the total eggs from Layers being sold (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20: Total Eggs Production with Average Price by Chicken Type, 2019/20 HBS

Chicken Type	Total production (Pieces)	Total Eggs Sold (Pieces)	Total Value (TZS)	Average Price/Piece
Indigenous chicken	35,801,251	344,144	123564701.2	359
Layer	78,065,864	67,914,469	14044986976	207
Total	**113,867,115**	**68,258,613**	**14,168,551,678**	**208**
Percent		**60.0**		

5.2.9 Sex of Decision Maker on Income from Agriculture

The results in Table 5.21 show that from the total households of 149,817 that reported to receive income from sales of agriculture crops, 58.1 percent of these households reported that the decision for spending the income comes from a male, followed by the decision coming from a female (23.6 percent), and both sexes making the decision accounting for only 18.3 percent. The results further show that from the total households of 94,036 that reported to have received income from livestock activities, 54.5 percent of these households reported that the decision for spending the income came from a male, followed by the decision coming from a female (25.4 percent), and both sexes making the decision accounting for only 20.1 percent.

Table 5.21: Percentage of Households Who Own Land and Livestock and Who Makes Final Decision on Spending

Household Income from Agriculture by Area, 2014/15 and 2018/19 HBS

Sex	2014/15			2018/19		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Person who has decision on income from Crop						
Female	22.3	21.9	22.2	23.0	26.9	23.6
Male	44.3	45.1	44.4	57.4	61.5	58.1
Both sexes	33.4	33	33.3	19.7	11.6	18.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total				**123,662**	**26,155**	**149,817**
Person who has decision on income from Livestocks						
Female	23.9	28.6	24.5	25.1	26.9	25.4
Male	42.1	40.4	41.9	55.0	51.7	54.5
Both sexes	34	31.1	33.6	19.9	21.4	20.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total				**80,230**	**13,806**	**94,036**

CHAPTER SIX:
HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE

6.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the levels of households' per capita expenditure and consumption from the 2019/20 HBS. Comparison between 2019/20, 2014/15 and 2009/10 HBS are also made in order to provide a trend analysis of the consumption pattern of the population. This is done in two ways. In section 6.2, comparisons are made between 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 using the old methodology applied in the 2009/10 HBS report. In summary, the consumption indicator previously <u>included</u> amounts for durable goods, imputed rent and expenditure on ceremonies such as weddings and funerals. However, the trends shown in section 6.4 compare the three HBSs but apply the new methodology – which <u>excludes</u> amounts for durable goods, imputed rent and the cost of weddings and funerals.

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 596 COICOP items identified in HBS 2019/19 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 2019/20 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 654,189 in 2019/20. The median total household expenditure over this period also increased from TZS 215,307 to TZS 539,780. Both the mean and the median per capita expenditure also increased over this period. Urban households enjoyed higher consumption during the three survey periods. In all cases, the mean values are higher than the median values, suggesting some high outlying values for a few households.

Table 6. 1 Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Area: 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Average Monthly Household Expenditure						Average Monthly Household Expenditure per capita					
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Area		Mean			Median			Mean			Median	
Rural	202,095	346,701	532,933	180,921	302,841	453,749	37,682	62,802	87,592	32,393	52,994	73,022
Urban	346,462	504,460	807,328	289,766	421,627	686,181	61,164	90,083	135,373	49,763	71,938	109,849
Total	**260,815**	**414,991**	**654,189**	**215,307**	**350,804**	**539,780**	**47,544**	**74,707**	**108,707**	**37,910**	**60,173**	**88,464**

Table 6.2 reports the average household expenditure per district from the 2019/20 HBS. There is notable variation in both total household expenditure and per capita expenditure across the districts. The results reveal that the newly-created Magharibi B district had both the highest average total monthly expenditure (TZS 947,473) and the total expenditure per capita (TZS 159,139). All the districts enjoyed an increase in their per capita expenditure over the three survey periods. Micheweni remains the district with the lowest per capita expenditure, despite some notable increments across the survey periods from TZS 28,891 in 2009/10 to TZS 68,471 in 2019/20. With the exception of the per capita expenditure values for the newly-created Magharibi A and Magharibi B, the Kusini district enjoyed the largest increase in per capita expenditure between 2009/10 and the 2019/20 survey periods.

Table 6. 2 Monthly Average Household Expenditure by District 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Average Total Monthly Expenditure						Average Total Expenditure per capita					
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
District		Mean			Median			Mean			Median	
Kaskazini A	204,716	427,219	530,568	204,808	369,091	471,346	39,832	83,660	99,343	35,345	69,789	89,655
Kaskazini B	186,827	363,314	495,869	172,557	313,943	455,901	40,893	75,387	88,976	36,206	62,113	76,626
Kati	211,068	346,353	509,446	184,544	290,611	439,474	43,962	69,283	95,373	37,521	58,680	82,920
Kusini	193,722	278,738	497,887	176,487	248,943	466,213	47,150	62,099	110,174	40,551	57,467	93,945
Magharibi	332,892	486,763		261,920	423,720		55,003	87,492		46,740	73,586	
Magharibi A			807,342			696,381			134,256			109,515
Magharibi B			947,473			739,108			159,139			124,648
Mjini	374,495	521,074	707,190	324,656	412,451	616,092	70,106	92,952	123,197	57,475	71,443	101,672
Wete	208,374	313,830	497,218	185,734	275,712	466,476	34,849	55,382	74,273	30,110	48,526	65,130
Micheweni	166,147	268,955	463,254	157,513	246,530	396,474	28,891	43,311	68,471	25,675	37,291	55,507
Chake Chake	240,699	395,651	629,149	201,269	308,066	537,420	39,749	62,906	88,794	34,458	48,177	73,022
Mkoani	210,569	357,692	551,219	188,233	309,066	425,368	36,928	57,593	77,296	31,493	46,149	59,327
Total	**260,815**	**414,991**	**654,189**	**215,307**	**350,804**	**539,780**	**47,544**	**74,707**	**108,707**	**37,910**	**60,173**	**88,464**

The average expenditure per capita and quintile by district can be found in Table B6.1 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 41.4 percent in 2019/20 while the share of expenditure on several non-food categories (transportation, Miscellaneous Goods & Services etc.) has increased.

Table 6. 3 Mean Per Capita Expenditure and Category of Item by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
COICOP Category	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	59.7	45.7	52.1	50.7	41.8	46.0	51.1	33.3	41.4
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clothing & Footwear	6.5	10.8	8.9	5.7	8.5	7.1	5.8	7.2	6.6
Housing, Water, Fuel &Energy	16.8	19.2	18	19.2	18.6	18.9	21.7	27.2	24.7
Furniture, Household Equipment & Household Maintenance	4.4	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.8	4.7
Health	1.3	2	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Transportation	4	6.4	5.3	5.2	9.3	7.3	5.8	9.7	7.9
Communication	2	3.2	2.6	3.9	5	4.4	2.4	3.6	3.0
Recreation & Entertainment	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.4	2.7	2.1
Education	1.4	2.6	2	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.4	1.7
Restaurants & Hotels	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.9	3.2	2.6
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	2.2	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.9	4.5	3.7
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The distribution of expenditure shares by five quintiles, with 1 being the poorest 20% of households and 5 being the richest, is presented in Table 6.4. 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, 2019/20

COICOP	1	2	3	4	5	Total
2009/10						
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	1.6	2	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
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
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2014/15						
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	62.7	56.8	52.5	47.9	35.8	46
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Clothing & Footwear	6	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	3	4.2	13.5	7.3
Communication	3	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
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2019/20						
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	55.9	49.9	45.2	38.8	31.4	41.4
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Clothing & Footwear	5.4	6.5	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.6
Housing, Water, Fuel & Power	25.1	25.1	26.4	24.6	23.4	24.7
Furniture, Household Equipment & Household Maintenance	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.9	4.7
Health	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.3
Transportation	1.7	3.3	4.4	9.9	13.1	7.9
Communication	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0
Recreation & Entertainment	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.2	3.3	2.1
Education	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	3.6	1.7
Restaurants & Hotels	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.6
Miscellaneous Goods & Services	2.1	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.8	3.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

6.4 Trends in Average Consumption Levels using the New Methodology

The mean and median household total expenditure and per capita expenditure over one month in 2019/20 prices are presented in Table 6.5, based on the new methodology. The new methodology excludes expenditure on imputed rent, household durables and costs for weddings and funerals. The rental market in Zanzibar is limited. For instance, in urban areas only 12.0 percent of the HBS 2019/20 households reported renting their accommodation and in the rural areas, the rental market is virtually non-existent with only 1.7 percent of the HBS households 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. This explains why the consumption values generated using the new methodology are lower compared to those generated using the old methodology.

Using the new methodology, the mean total household expenditure increased from TZS 230,346 in 2009/10 to TZS 499,793 in 2019/20. The median total household expenditure over this period also increased from TZS 191,131 to TZS 421,058 (see Table 6.5). Both the mean and median per capita expenditure also increased over this period. Urban households enjoyed higher consumption over the three survey periods in relation to their rural counterparts. In all cases, the mean values are higher than the median values, suggesting some high outlying values for a few households.

Table 6. 5 Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Area: 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Average Monthly Household Expenditure						Average Monthly Household Expenditure per capita					
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Area		Mean			Median			Mean			Median	
Rural	183,910	280,784	427,977	163,765	253,273	366,013	34,291	50,862	69,281	29,622	43,947	58,368
Urban	298,075	418,912	590,491	250,535	363,526	509,601	52,622	74,807	98,323	42,125	61,311	81,175
Total	**230,346**	**340,576**	**499,793**	**191,131**	**295,167**	**421,058**	**41,990**	**61,311**	**82,115**	**33,576**	**50,946**	**69,260**

6.5 Examining the Type of Expenditure using the New Methodology

In Table 6.6, the average monthly food and non-food aggregates across the survey periods are presented. The results revealed that the mean and median monthly expenditure for both food and non-food have steadily increased from 2009/10 to 2019/20. Urban areas enjoyed a much higher increase in both food and non-food expenditure compared to the rural areas.

Table 6. 6 Monthly Food and Non-Food Expenditure by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
		Mean			Median	
Total Monthly Food Consumption						
Rural	120,663	175,663	272,158	113,926	166,998	246,602
Urban	158,164	210,906	269,058	147,794	201,594	243,036
Total	**135,916**	**190,919**	**270,788**	**124,870**	**179,242**	**245,071**
Total Monthly Non-Food Purchases						
Rural	63,246	105,121	155,818	48,858	79,758	106,682
Urban	139,912	208,006	321,434	96,288	157,391	257,036
Total	**94,429**	**149,658**	**229,004**	**62,538**	**109,972**	**159,929**
Total Monthly Expenditure						
Rural	183,910	280,784	427,977	163,765	253,273	366,013
Urban	298,075	418,912	590,491	250,535	363,526	509,601
Total	**230,346**	**340,576**	**499,793**	**191,131**	**295,167**	**421,058**

6.6 Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure

Consumption data are collected 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 household of five. The 2019/20 HBS uses consumption "per adult equivalent" as the key welfare measure for the analysis of poverty. This requires equivalence scales to convert household members of different age and sex into a standardized adult based on assumptions about caloric requirements. Food consumption is further adjusted by the presence days of household members. Price deflators are then used to adjust consumption per adult equivalent for differences in prices across geographic domains and over the course of the HBS fieldwork.

The results in Table 6.7 shows that the adult equivalent consumption increased considerably from TZS 77,646 in 2009/10 to TZS 110,588 in 2019/20. The median adult equivalent consumption also increased across the survey periods. The urban areas had a much higher increase in adult equivalent consumption over the periods compared to the rural areas.

Within the 2009/10 to 2019/20 periods, all the districts enjoyed an increase in their adult equivalent consumption. Apart from the newly-created Magharibi A and Magharibi districts, Kusini had the largest increase in its adult equivalent consumption over the 2009/10 to 2019/20 periods (Table 6.8).

When adult equivalent consumption was disaggregated into quantiles, the results revealed that across the three survey periods, there is an increasing levels of consumption as the quintile increased (Table 6.9). This is also true for both urban and rural areas.

Table 6. 7 Mean and Median Per Equivalent Adult Consumption Expenditure in 2019/20 prices, regionally deflated (New Methodology)

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Area		**Mean**			**Median**	
Rural	68,575	67,842	94,257	59,914	58,649	79,769
Urban	90,172	96,840	131,212	71,795	80,470	107,433
Total	**77,646**	**80,497**	**110,588**	**64,013**	**67,281**	**92,067**

Table 6. 8 Mean and Median Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure in 2019/20 prices (New Methodology)

	Mean			**Median**		
District	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	75,264	88,563	103,169	65,028	76,273	87,839
Kaskazini B	78,800	81,321	98,137	69,904	69,067	81,912
Kati	79,877	76,240	106,224	68,477	65,596	96,731
Kusini	80,457	68,518	112,622	69,620	64,452	98,875
Magharibi	85,960	93,690		71,085	80,802	
Magharibi A			126,067			106,942
Magharibi B			148,699			116,926
Mjini	100,463	99,644	123,196	83,656	76,944	102,213
Wete	59,878	65,525	81,494	52,407	54,979	71,443
Micheweni	54,601	49,789	81,131	49,910	44,203	68,927
Chake Chake	66,693	62,664	94,725	56,918	52,358	80,911
Mkoani	64,352	60,692	86,494	55,372	51,330	68,139
Total	**77,646**	**80,497**	**110,588**	**64,012**	**67,281**	**92,067**

Table 6. 9 Quantiles of Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	10th	20th	50th/Median	80th	90th
2009/10					
Urban	42,630	48,045	71,795	115,979	155,393
Rural	33,903	41,521	59,915	89,895	111,344
Total	**36,868**	**44,059**	**64,012**	**99,987**	**130,446**
2014/15					
Urban	46,552	55,032	80,470	120,751	155,617
Rural	33,711	40,208	58,649	87,229	106,614
Total	**37,058**	**45,555**	**67,281**	**101,875**	**131,208**
2019/20					
Urban	44,181	54,571	79,769	124,174	153,759
Rural	59,689	71,471	107,433	170,897	226,899
Total	**49,102**	**60,804**	**92,067**	**143,410**	**189,711**

The complete list of all 596 COICOP items captured in HBS 2019/20 and their designated unique COICOP codes can be seen in Annex D1.

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, 2014/15 and 2019/20 data.

The 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: Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines (TZS) per Adult Equivalent per Month, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Food poverty line	25,364	38,071	47,541
Basic needs poverty line	34,861	53,377	66,313

The 2009/10 poverty lines have been adjusted to match the improved methodology implemented in 2014/15 and 2019/20. The steps involved are clearly described in Annex A3. This chapter examines poverty rates (basic needs and food poverty) by area and district. Changes between 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 are also 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 2019/20 stands at 25.7 percent. This means 25.7 percent of the Zanzibar population (approximately 417,256 people) is living on less than TZS 66,313 a month. There is a large disparity between urban and rural areas.

Figure 7. 1: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2019/20
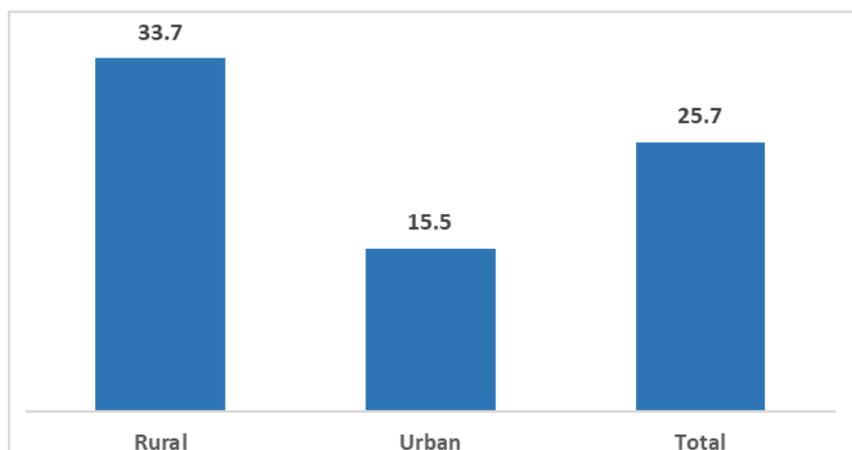
In terms of differences between districts, Figure 7.2 shows that there was marked differences between Unguja and Pemba districts, with Pemba districts having a larger proportion of basic needs poor. In relation to differences between districts, these statistics have wide confidence intervals (Annex C) so these results should be quoted with caution.

Figure 7. 2: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2019/20 HBS
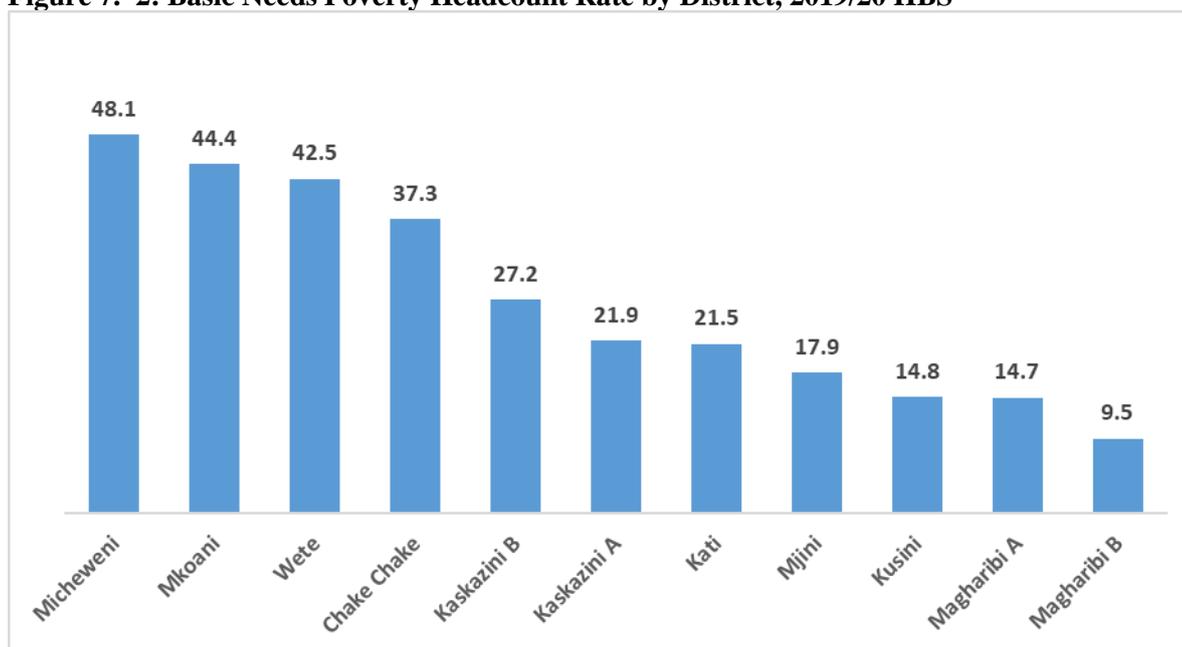
7.3 Food Poverty Headcount Rate by Area and District

Figure 7.3 shows that food poverty for 2019/20 stands at 9.3 percent. This means 9.3 percent of the Zanzibar population (approximately 150,840 people) is living on less than TZS 47,541 a month. Once again, a large disparity between urban and rural areas can be observed (Figure 7.4). Additionally, considerable differences between Unguja and Pemba districts can be seen from Figure 7.4.

Figure 7. 3: Food (extreme) Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2019/2 HBS
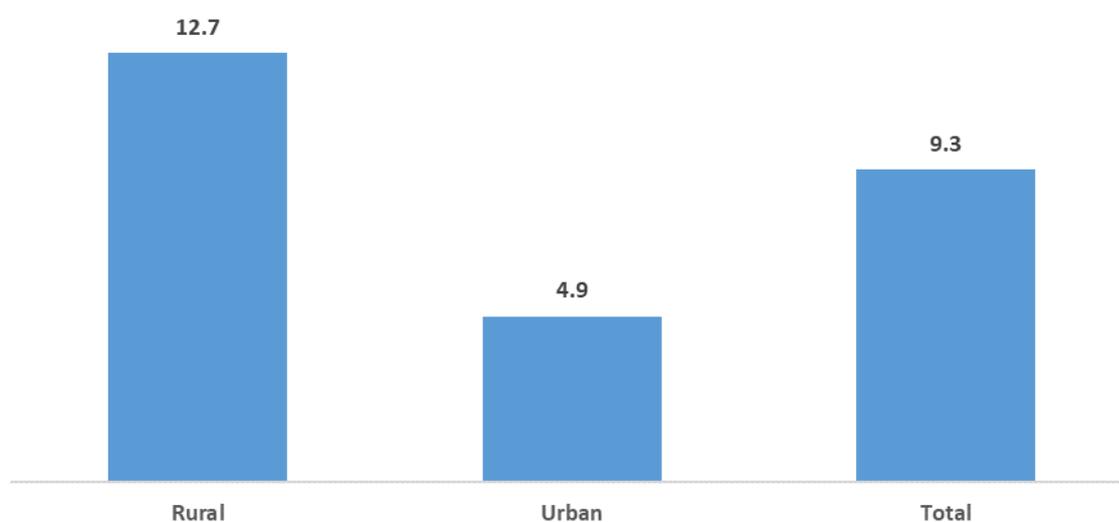
Figure 7. 4: Food (extreme) Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2019/20 HBS
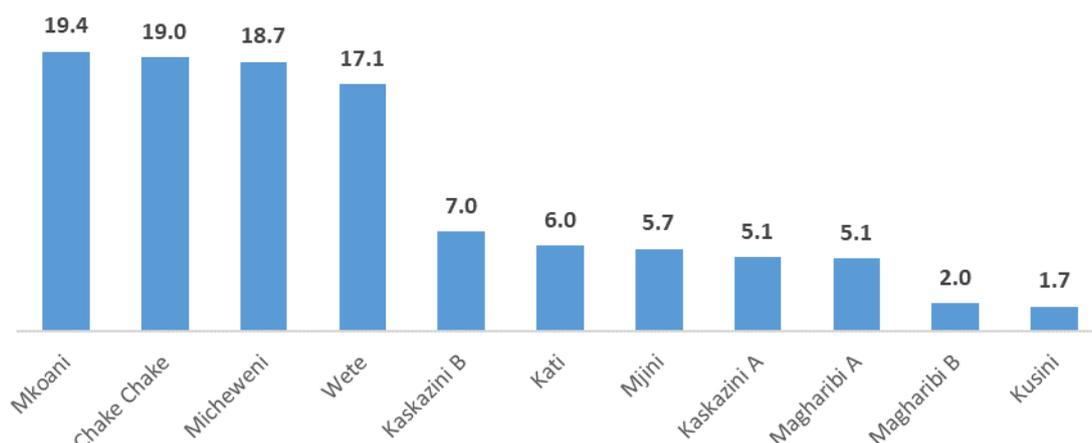
7.4 Trends in Poverty Reduction

There has been a notable decline in poverty rate over the last 10 years. In 2009/10 for instance, poverty rate was 34.9 but dropped to 25.7 in 2019/20 (Figure 7.5).

Figure 7. 5: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
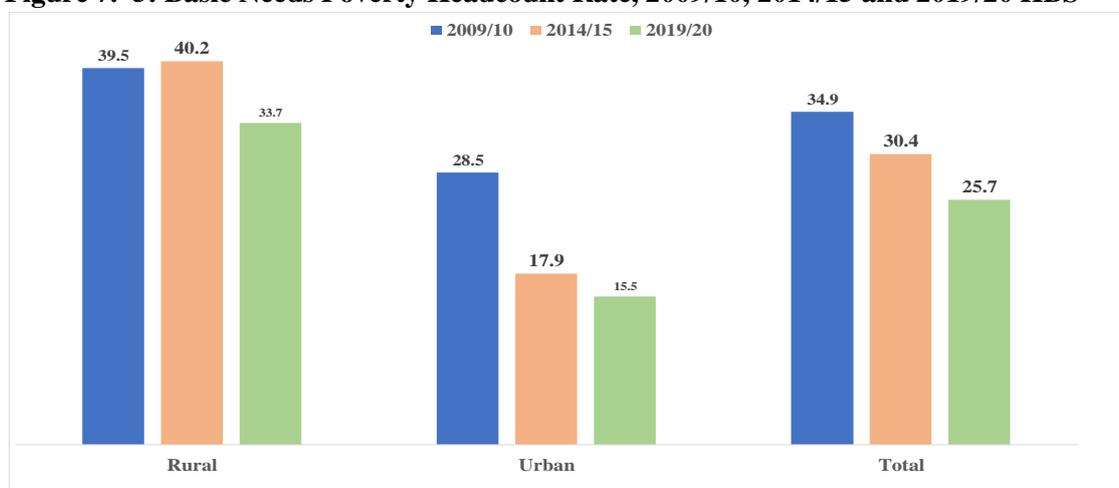
Although the poverty *rate* has dropped, due to population growth the *actual number* of basic needs poor people have remained virtually similar over the last 10 years (Table 7.2A). The distribution of the basic needs poor people shows that almost three quarters (74.3 percent) of Zanzibar's basic needs poor population live in rural areas (Table 7.3A).

Table 7.2A: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Urban	28.5	17.9	15.54
Rural	39.5	40.2	33.69
Total	**34.9**	**30.4**	**25.67**
Total Poor People	443,931	443,540	417,256
Total Population	1,266,910	1,457,025	1,625,589

Table 7.3A: Distribution of the Basic Needs Poor by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Urban	34.3	25.7	26.7
Rural	65.7	74.3	73.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Urban poor population	**152,268**	**113,990**	**111,608**
Rural poor population	**291,663**	**329,550**	**305,648**
Total poor population	**443,931**	**443,540**	**417,256**

The reduction in food poverty rate over the past decade has been rather slow. For instance, food (extreme) poverty rate in 2009/10 was 11.7 percent but dropped to 9.3 percent in 2019/20, which implies a decline of just 2.4 percentage points over the last 10 years.

Figure 7. 6: Figure 7. 5 Food (extreme) Poverty Headcount Rate, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
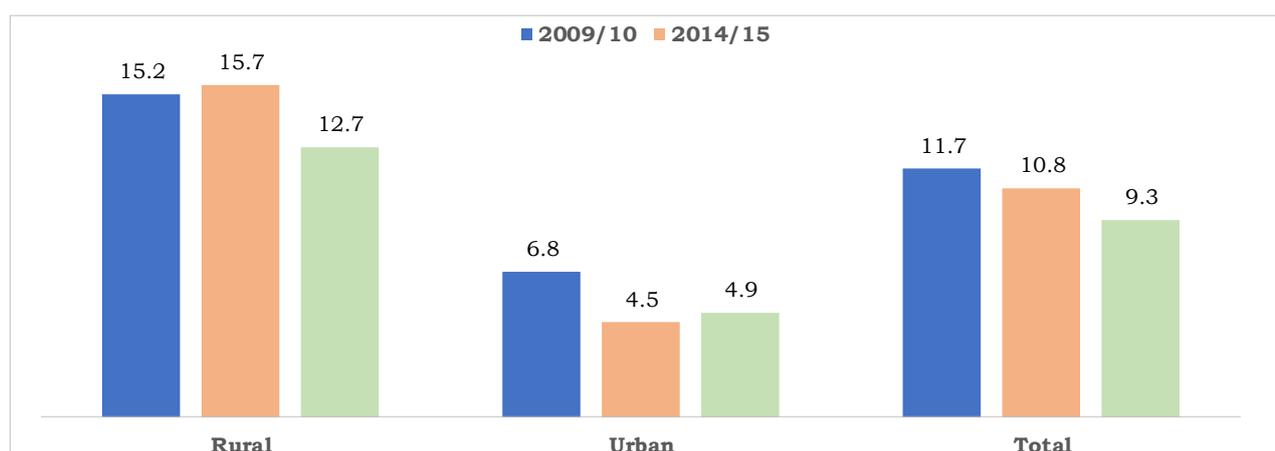
Due to population growth, the actual number of food poor people has remained largely the same over the last 10 years, despite some notable decline between 2014/15 to 2019/20 (Table 7.2B). Table 7.3B shows that in the rural areas, the proportion of the food poor population has declined from 81.8 percent in 2014/15 to 76.5 percent in 2019/20 while the proportion of the food poor population in urban areas have increased from 18.2 percent to 23.5 percent within the same period.

Table 7.2B: Food Poverty Headcount Rate, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Urban	6.8	4.5	4.9
Rural	15.2	15.7	12.7
Total	**11.7**	**10.8**	**9.3**
Total Poor People	**149,205**	**157,133**	**150,840**
Total Population	**1,266,910**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

Table 7.3B: Distribution of the Food Poor, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Urban	24.5	18.2	23.5
Rural	75.5	81.8	76.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Urban poor population	**36,555**	**28,598**	**35,401**
Rural poor population	**112,650**	**128,535**	**115,439**
Total poor population	**149,205**	**157,133**	**150,840**
Total Population	**1,266, 910**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

Overall, the reduction in basic needs poverty is driven by area as both rural and urban areas have experienced a noticeable reduction in their basic needs poverty within the periods from 2014/15 to 2019/20. It is worth noting that the reduction in basic needs poverty rate over this period was higher for the rural areas than their urban counterparts (Figure 7.7).

Figure 7. 7: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
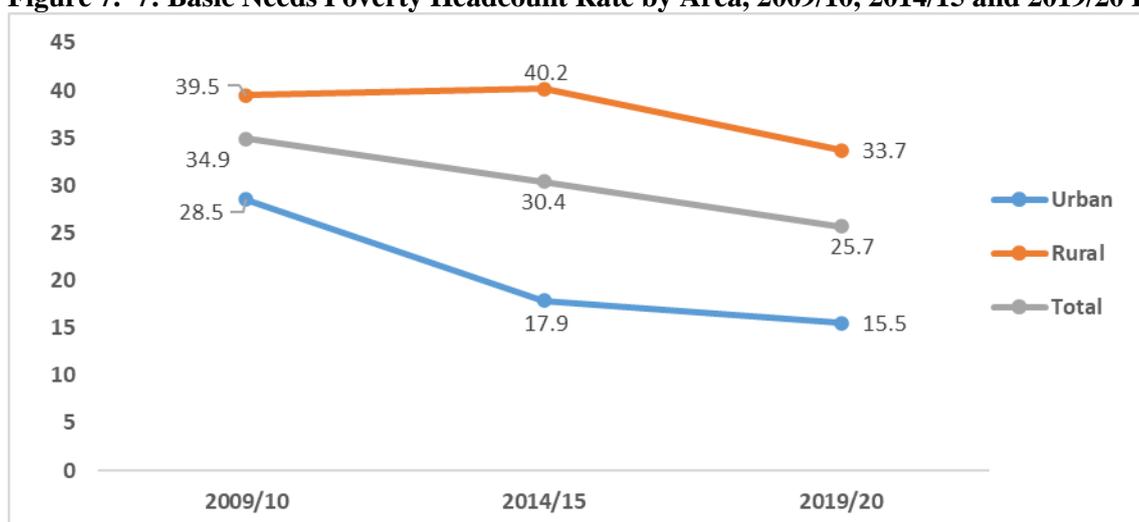
In Tables 7.3 and 7.4, the changes in poverty rates by district between 2014/15 and 2019/20 have been presented, even though these changes should be interpreted with caution. This is because as mentioned previously, the confidence intervals associated with the district level poverty rates are wide (Annex C). Generally, the reduction in poverty is more pronounced in Pemba, with Micheweni district in particular, having about 21 percentage points drop in basic needs poverty between 2014/15 to 2019/20 and Chake Chake having about 14.3 percentage points drop within the same period. Overall, the reduction in basic needs (Table 7.3) and food poverty (Table 7.4) seems to have been driven by the districts in Pemba.

Table 7. 3: Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Poverty Headcount Rate			Distribution of the Poor		
	2014/15	2019/20	Change	2014/15	2019/20	Change
Kaskazini A	20	21.9	1.9	6.2	6.7	0.5
Kaskazini B	23.3	27.2	3.9	4.1	6.5	2.4
Kati	25.1	21.5	-3.6	5.1	4.6	-0.5
Kusini	26.3	14.8	-11.5	2.4	1.7	-0.7
Magharibi	14.6		-14.6	14.2		-14.2
Magharibi A		14.7	14.7		6.9	6.9
Magharibi B		9.5	9.5		5.7	5.7
Mjini	19.2	17.9	-1.3	8.9	11.7	2.8
Wete	47.7	42.5	-5.2	12.9	14.6	1.7
Micheweni	69	48.1	-20.9	19.3	16	-3.3
Chake Chake	51.6	37.3	-14.3	13	11.7	-1.3
Mkoani	52.4	44.4	-8	14	13.9	-0.1
Total	**30.4**	**25.7**	**-4.7**	**100**	**100**	**0**

Table 7.4: Food Poverty Headcount Rate by District, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Poverty Headcount Rate			Distribution of the Poor		
	2014/15	2019/20	Change	2014/15	2019/20	Change
Kaskazini A	4.4	5.1	0.7	3.8	4.3	0.5
Kaskazini B	7	7	0	3.5	4.6	1.1
Kati	7.2	6	-1.2	4.1	3.5	-0.6
Kusini	6	1.7	-4.3	1.6	0.5	-1.1
Magharibi	3.5		-3.5	9.7		-9.7
Magharibi A		5.1	5.1		6.6	6.6
Magharibi B		2	2		3.3	3.3
Mjini	5	5.7	0.7	6.5	10.4	3.9
Wete	15.7	17.1	1.4	11.9	16.3	4.4
Micheweni	32.6	18.7	-13.9	25.8	17.2	-8.6
Chake Chake	24.4	19	-5.4	17.3	16.5	-0.8
Mkoani	21	19.4	-1.6	15.8	16.8	1
Total	**10.8**	**9.3**	**-1.5**	**100**	**100**	**0**

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 results from the 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS revealed that the population living in rural areas are deeper in poverty (they are further away from the poverty line) than their urban counterparts. The poverty gap exhibits a similar trend over time but the gains are relatively marginal. The urban poverty gap has slightly decreased (by 0.2 percentage point) from 2014/15 to 2019/20 while the overall drop by 1.4 percentage points over the same period was mainly driven by a drop of poverty gap in rural areas of 2.2 percentage points.

Table 7. 5 Basic Needs Poverty Gap by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	2014/15	2019/20	Change
Urban	3.2	3.0	-0.2
Rural	10.3	8.1	-2.2
Total	**7.2**	**5.8**	**-1.4**

More importantly, the poverty gap can allow the quantification of the absolute minimum in terms of how much money (transfer) would be needed to bring the poor population up to the poverty line. The amount of transfer is obtained by multiplying the poverty gap for Zanzibar (0.058) by the total population living in

private households (1,625,589) and by the basic needs poverty line value (TZS 66,313). This results in **TZS 6,252,265,635 per month (approximately US$ 2.7 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 have had some notable reduction in their extreme poverty gap because the food poverty gap has slightly declined from 2.9 percent in 2014/15 to 2.3 percent in 2019/20 (Table 7.8).

Table 7. 6 Food Poverty Gap by Area, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS

	2014/15	2019/20	Change
Urban	0.6	0.7	0.1
Rural	2.9	2.3	-0.6
Total	**1.9**	**1.6**	**-0.3**

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 2019/20 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 basic needs poverty line was increased by 5, 10, and 20 percent. Table 7.9 shows that a 20 percent increase in the poverty line would increase the poverty headcount rate by 13.6 percentage points from 25.7 percent to 39.3 percent, which translates into an increasing number of the poor population by 53.0 percent. The sensitivity of headcount poverty rate with respect to the choice of food poverty line is also presented in Table 7.10.

Table 7. 7: Sensitivity of Headcount Poverty Rate with Respect to the Choice of Basic Needs Poverty Line,
   2019/20 HBS

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Change from actual (%)
Actual	25.7	0
+5%	29.6	15.4
+10%	32.6	27.1
+20%	39.3	53.0
-5%	22.6	-12.1
-10%	18.7	-27.0
-20%	13.0	-49.2

Table 7. 8: Sensitivity of Headcount Poverty Rate with Respect to the Choice of Food Poverty Line, 2019/20 HBS

	Poverty Headcount Rate	Change from actual (%)
Actual	9.3	0
+5%	10.5	13.3
+10%	12.5	34.8
+20%	16.2	74.2
-5%	7.3	-21.5
-10%	6.0	-35.0
-20%	2.8	-69.7

7.7 Who has gained from increased consumption?

The Growth Incidence Curve in Figures 7.8, 7.9 and 7.10 show the change in mean per capita consumption between 2014/15 and 2019/20 on the Y axis and poorest to richest population on the X axis. The result reveals 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 the rural areas, however, (Figure 7.9), the line is largely flat but appears to rise as we approach the richest households. This implies that in the rural areas, the consumption growth of the richest households was faster than the consumption growth of their poorest counterparts. Overall, the Figure 7.10 suggests that the growth in per capita consumption was marginally higher for the richer households compared to the poorer households between the survey periods of 2014/15 and 2019/20.

Figure 7. 8: Growth Incidence Curve for Urban Areas, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
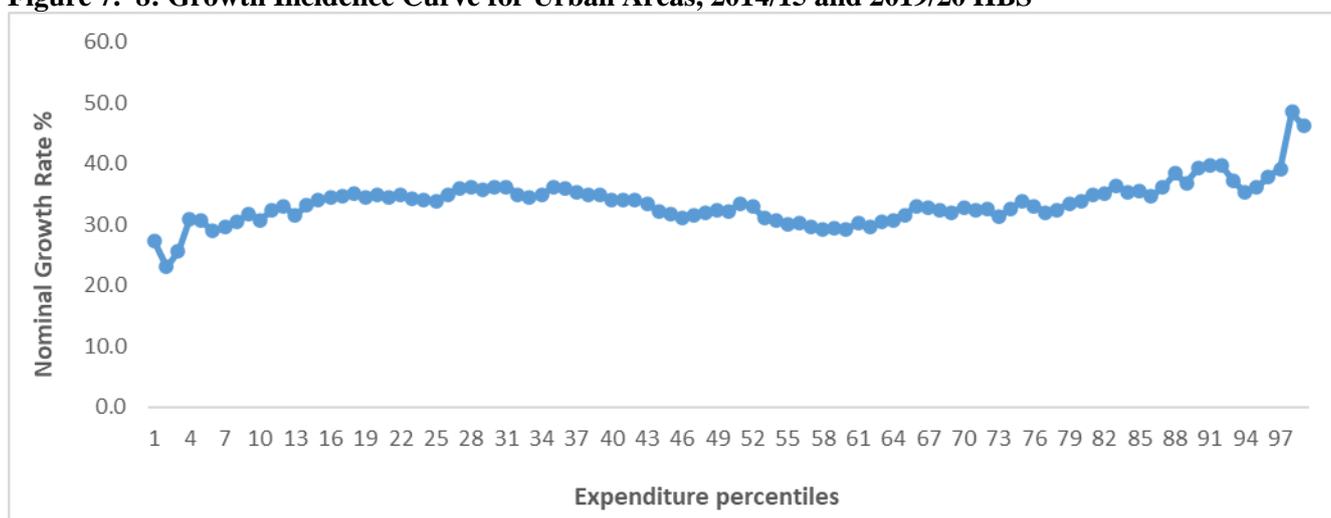
Figure 7. 9: Growth Incidence Curve for Rural Areas, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
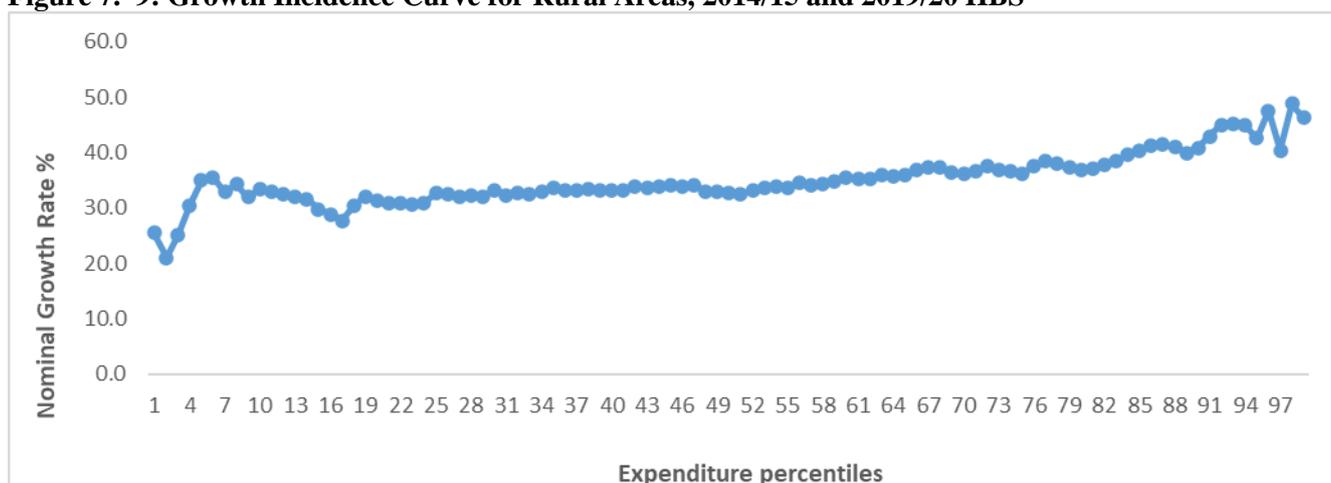
Figure 7. 10: Growth Incidence Curve for Zanzibar, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
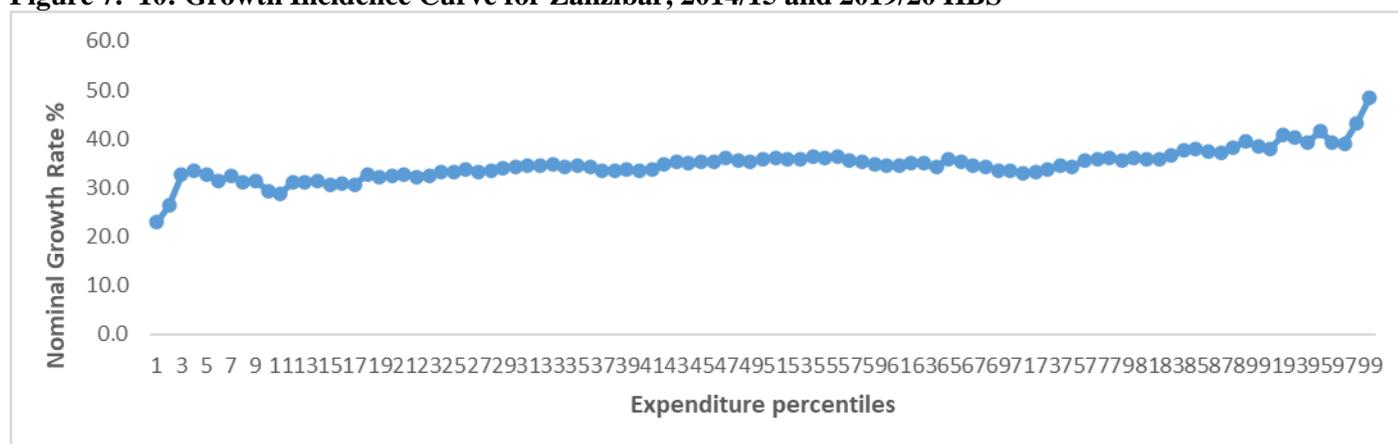
The decline in poverty from 2014/15 to 2019/20 could, further, be attributed to the nominal growth in adult equivalent consumption for both rural and urban areas within this period (Table 7.11).

Table 7. 9 Mean and Median Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure and Nominal Growth, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Mean	Median
2014/15		
Urban	96,841	80,470
Rural	67,843	58,649
Total	**80,497**	**67,281**
2019/20		
Urban	131,212	107,433
Rural	94,257	79,769
Total	**110,588**	**92,067**
Percentage change		
Urban	35.5	33.5
Rural	38.9	36.0
Total	**37.4**	**36.8**

7.8 Inequality

Income inequality refers to the extent to which income is distributed unevenly among the population. Consumption per adult equivalent can be used to examine inequality of income. Gini coefficient is the most common index 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 2019/20 HBS shows a marginal increase in consumption inequality from 0.30 in 2014/15 to 0.31 in 2019/20. The rise was also observed in the rural areas (from 0.27 to 0.29) while inequality remained unchanged between the two periods in the urban areas (Figure 7.11).

Figure 7. 11: Gini Coefficient, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
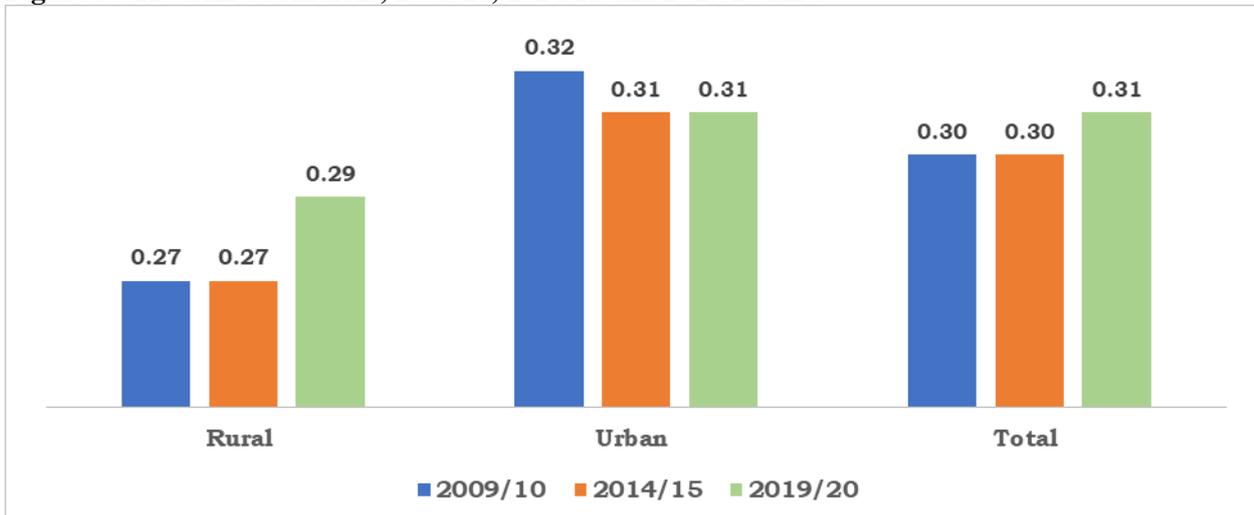
Furthermore, the observed changes in inequality between the periods of 2014/15 and 2019/20 are demonstrated through the Lorenz curves for urban and rural areas, as well as, the entire Zanzibar (Figures 7.12, 7.13 and 7.14). When there is a complete equality, the Lorenz curve coincides with the 45° ray through the origin of the curve. Conversely, there is inequality when the Lorenz curve deviates from the 45° ray. The greater the inequality, the further the Lorenz curve from the 45° ray. The result in Figure 7.12 confirms that between 2014/15 and 2019/20, the consumption inequality in the urban area was quite similar. In the rural areas, however, the Lorenz curves in Figure 7.13 confirm that inequality marginally increased in 2019/20 from the 2014/15 value (from 0.27 to 0.29). At the national level, the Figure 7.14 confirms the slight increase of inequality from 0.30 in 2014/15 to 0.31 in 2019/20.

Figure 7. 12: Lorenz Curve for Urban Areas, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
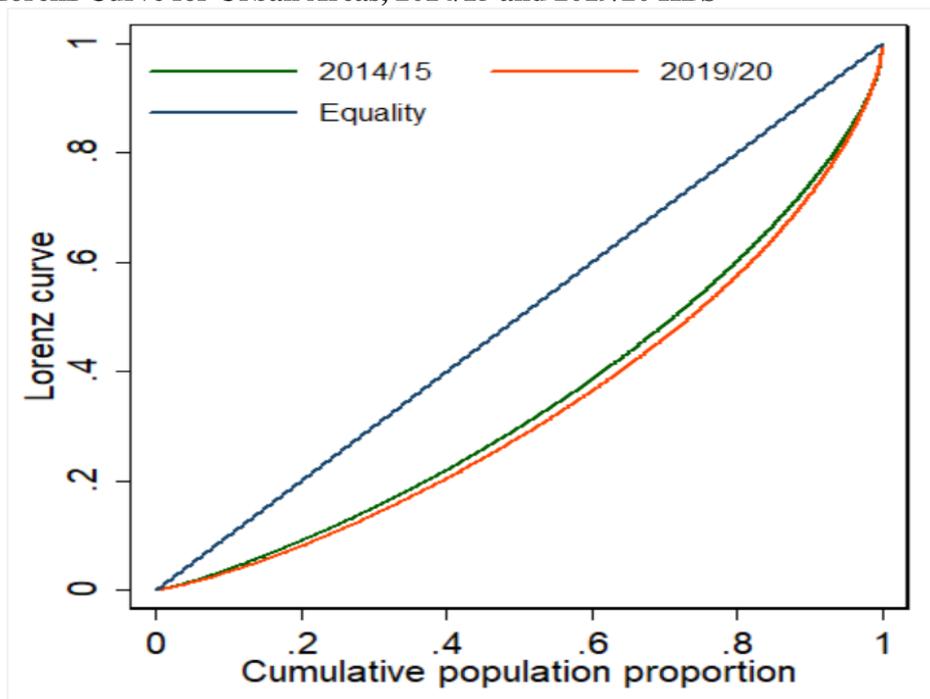
Figure 7. 13: Lorenz Curve for Rural Areas, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
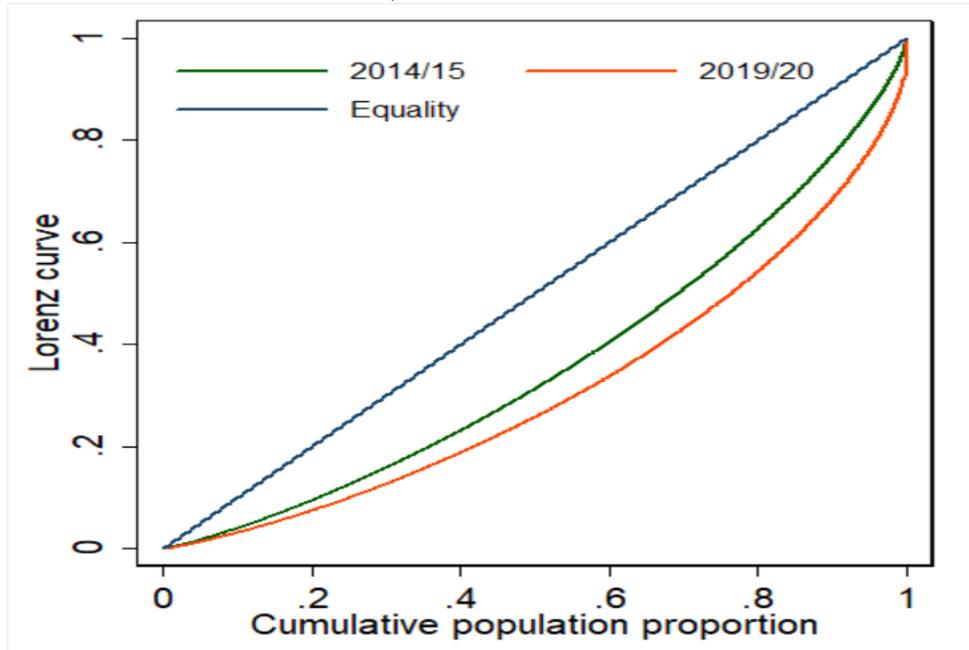
Figure 7. 14: Figure 7. 13: Lorenz Curve for Zanzibar, 2014/15 and 2019/20
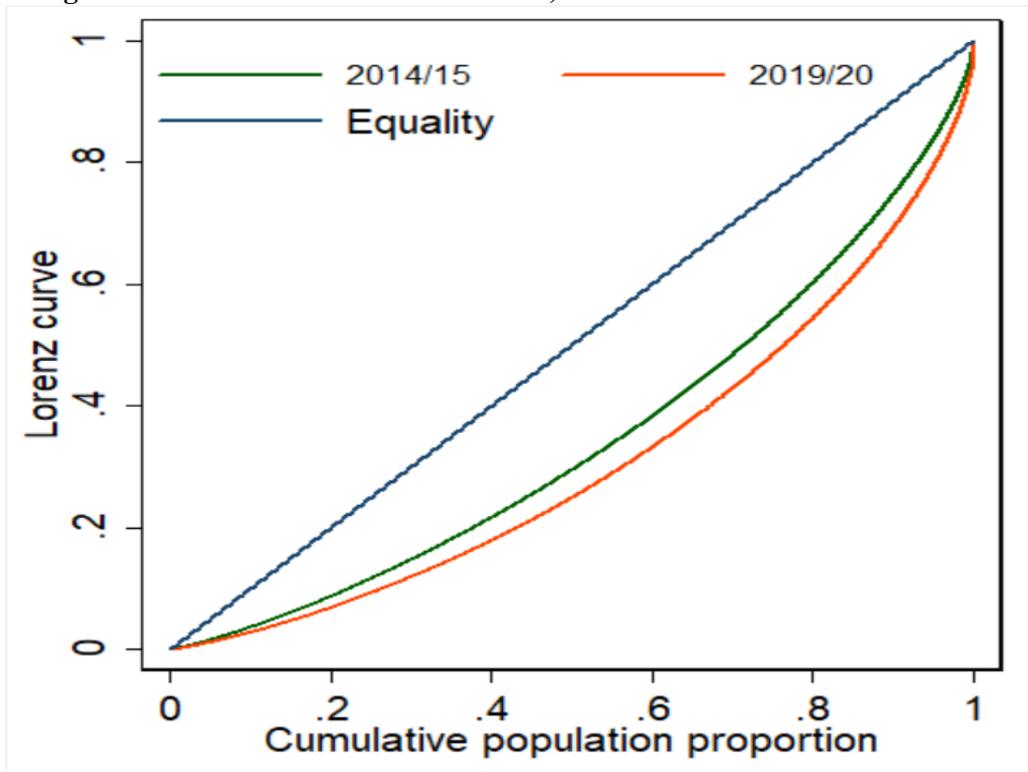
In examining consumption inequality at the district level, the Table 7.12 shows a clear trend for the districts in Pemba. For instance; inequality seems to have marginally decreased in Wete over the last decade while Micheweni, Chake Chake and Mkoani have experienced noticeable increases in inequality. In Unguja, Kaskazini A and Mjini experienced noticeable decline in inequality between 2014/15 and 2019/20. From the 2019/20 HBS, the greatest inequality is found in Mkoani and the lowest inequality is found in Kusini.

Table 7.10: Gini Coefficient by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Kaskazini A	24.3	28.5	25.9
Kaskazini B	25	27.8	27.0
Kati	27.1	25.3	26.7
Kusini	24.5	19.4	25.1
Magharibi	30.6	26.8	
Magharibi A			29.3
Magharibi B			31.0
Mjini	32.2	33.3	30.2
Wete	27.4	27.2	25.3
Micheweni	20.3	22.3	27.0
Chake Chake	28.7	28.9	31.7
Mkoani	26.9	27	32.1
Total	**30.3**	**30.1**	**31.1**

7.9 Other Measures of Inequality

According to the 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 7.13 clearly shows again how the urban population is richer than their rural counterparts. In 2019/20, 28.5 percent of the urban population are in the fifth quintile, while at the other end of the distribution only 10.9 percent of the urban population are in the poorest quintile (compared to 27.2 percent of the rural population).

Table 7. 11: Distribution of Population across Quintiles, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
2014/15					
Urban	8.9	15.7	21.1	23.8	30.5
Rural	28.6	23.3	19.1	17.1	11.9
Total	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
2019/20					
Urban	10.9	15.8	20.6	24.1	28.5
Rural	27.2	23.3	19.5	16.8	13.2
Total	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**20**
Change					
Urban	2.0	0.1	-0.5	0.3	-2.0
Rural	-1.4	0.0	0.4	-0.3	1.3
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Additionally, quantile ratios are also straightforward indicators for examining inequality and they 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 10th decile is 24,000 TZS and the same measure is 85,000 TZS for the 90th decile population then the Quantile Ratio is (85,000 – 24,000)/85,000 equals 71.7percent. Table 7.14 shows that the largest difference appears within the 90/10 group. The results also confirm the previous observations that inequality has marginally increased in 2019/20 across Zanzibar compared to the previous 2014/15 HBS and 2009/10 HBS.

Table 7. 12: Quantile Ratios of Per Adult Equivalent Consumption Expenditure, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Ninety-Ten	Eighty-Twenty	Ninety-Fifty	Fifty-Ten
2009/10				
Urban	72.6	58.6	53.8	40.6
Rural	69.6	53.8	46.2	43.4
Total	**71.7**	**55.9**	**50.9**	**42.4**
2014/15				
Urban	70.1	54.4	48.3	42.2
Rural	68.4	53.9	45	42.5
Total	**71.8**	**55.3**	**48.7**	**44.9**
2019/20				
Urban	75.7	59.8	55.0	46.1
Rural	70.2	55.5	45.8	45.0
Total	**74.1**	**58.5**	**52.3**	**45.8**

CHAPTER EIGHT
A POVERTY PROFILE

8.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the poverty is reported in relation to a variety of demographic, economic and geographic characteristics. It is important to note that the 2009/10 poverty figures are based on the original methodology used during the 2009/10 HBS that produced a poverty rate of 44.4 percent. For the sake of clarity, the consumption indicator used for the 2009/10 poverty rates included amounts for durable goods, imputed rents and expenditure on ceremonies, while the consumption indicator for the poverty rates in 2014/15 and 2019/20 excluded these items. As a result, it is important to compare the actual rates between the three surveys with some degree of caution. When shown, the 2009/10 data is only presented to show whether the same trend is noted in subsequent surveys.

8.2 Poverty and Demographic Characteristics of the Household

The relationship between basic needs poverty rate and the size of the household is presented in Tables 8.1 and 8.2. The results reveal a positive relationship between poverty and household size. From the 2019/20 HBS for instance, the basic needs poverty headcount rate is 6.8 percent for single person household but reaches 46.3 percent for households with ten or more members. Across the three survey periods, as well as, both the rural and urban areas, the results in Tables 8.1 and 8.2 confirm that poverty rate increases with an increasing size of the household.

Table 8.1 : Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Household Size by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Household Size	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
1	7.4	4.2	7.7	9.1	0.5	5.6	8.0	2.7	6.8
2	7.1	6.4	7.5	3.0	0.0	0.9	5.5	3.9	4.6
3	9.5	7.5	9.1	2.3	2.1	2.4	6.7	5.1	6.1
4	9.7	15.5	9.2	7.6	2.9	3.1	8.9	10.0	6.5
5	24.6	24.5	24.2	12.8	7.0	10.2	19.8	16.7	17.0
6	34.5	28.1	28.1	25.0	8.2	12.9	30.6	18.7	21.8
7	43.8	48.6	38.2	30.9	16.3	16.5	39.0	34.8	28.5
8	55.7	50.3	48.5	28.3	21.1	18.8	44.4	38.8	35.3
9	63.5	63.8	52.5	35.7	35.1	29.4	50.8	51.7	43.4
10+	72.4	68.0	56.6	58.4	42.0	32.6	65.3	56.4	46.3
Total	**39.5**	**40.2**	**33.7**	**28.5**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**34.9**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	369,191	329,733	305,648	196,303	113,807	111,608	565,494	443,540	417,256
Total Population	733,758	821,202	907,234	534,152	635,823	718,355	1,266,910	1,457,025	1,625,589

Table 8.2: Percentage of Poor and Household Size by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Household Size	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6
3	1.8	1.2	2.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.8
4	2.8	4.0	3.3	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.1
5	7.9	7.6	8.2	5.3	5.0	9.8	7.0	6.9	8.7
6	11.5	9.4	12.2	11.4	7.1	10.8	11.4	8.8	11.8
7	17.5	17.7	14.9	14.0	12.9	14.4	16.3	16.5	14.8
8	18.3	14.9	16.6	12.4	11.9	14.2	16.2	14.1	16.0
9	14.9	14.4	14.5	13.4	16.8	14.3	14.4	15.0	14.4
10+	24.7	30.2	27.3	40.0	43.9	32.5	30.0	33.7	28.6
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Poor Population	369,191	329,733	305,648	196,303	113,807	111,608	565,494	443,540	417,256
Total Population	733,758	821,202	907,234	534,152	635,823	718,355	1,266,910	1,457,025	1,625,589

In Tables 8.3 and 8.4, the relationship between the dependency ratio and basic needs poverty rate is presented. 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. From the 2019/20 HBS for instance, those living in households with a dependency ratio of 2.00+ had more than two times basic needs poverty rate of those living in households with a dependency ratio of 0.00 to 0.50. Furthermore, those living in households in the rural areas had higher poverty rates than their urban counterparts with the same dependency ratios. A similar pattern was observed during the 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS.

Table 8.3: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Dependency Ratio by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Dependency Ratio	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
0.00 to 0.50	26.8	31.7	18.7	21.1	15.2	12.9	23.7	22.5	15.5
0.50 to 1.00	37.8	40.0	28.5	38.3	21.2	16.5	38.1	30.5	22.7
1.00 to 1.50	38.7	39.1	41.1	25.2	17.4	22.3	33.2	30.3	33.7
1.50 to 2.00	42.5	38.8	49.8	27.3	16.0	11.8	37.7	30.4	39.6
2.00 +	48.8	48.7	48.3	27.4	17.9	12.0	42.9	39.8	39.8
Total	**39.5**	**40.2**	**33.7**	**28.5**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**34.9**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	369,191	329,733	305,648	196,303	113,807	111,608	565,494	443,540	417,256
Total Population	733,758	821,202	907,234	534,152	635,823	718,355	1,266,910	1,457,025	1,625,589

Table 8.4: Percentage of Poor and Dependency Ratio by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Dependency Ratio	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
0.00 to 0.50	10.6	12.1	13.6	19.0	21.1	31.4	13.5	14.4	18.4
0.51 to 1.00	22.2	22.7	25.9	40.2	34.4	39.1	28.4	25.9	29.5
1.01 to 1.50	25.1	27.4	21.6	21.7	24.1	20.8	23.9	26.6	21.3
1.51 to 2.00	13.8	12.4	20.8	7.7	8.6	5.0	11.7	11.5	16.6
2.01 +	28.4	25.4	18.0	11.4	10.9	3.8	22.6	21.7	14.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	100	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	369,191	329,733	305,648	196,303	113,807	111,608	565,494	443,540	417,256
Total Population	733,758	821,202	907,234	534,152	635,823	718,355	1,266,910	1,457,025	1,625,589

The incidence of poverty and household headship is presented in Tables 8.5 and 8.6. The results reveal that poverty rate male-headed households declined by about 6 percentage points between 2014/15 and 2019/20 while the poverty rate for female-headed households remained the same within the same periods. It is worth noting that as the proportion of the population living in female-headed households is smaller, they only represent 25.9 percent of the poor population in 2019/20 (Table 8.6).

Table 8.5: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Sex of Head of Household by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex of HoH	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Male	40.0	39.9	32.9	29.3	17.8	13.4	35.6	30.5	24.4
Female	36.4	41.1	36.8	25	18.1	22.5	30.8	30.2	30.2
Total	**39.5**	**40.2**	**33.7**	**28.5**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**34.9**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	369,191	329,733	305,648	196,303	113,807	111,608	565,494	443,540	417,256
Total Population	733,758	821,202	907,234	534,152	635,823	718,355	1,266,910	1,457,025	1,625,589

Table 8.6: Percentage of Poor and Sex of Head of Household by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Sex of HoH	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Male	86.8	81	77.4	83.5	78.2	65.6	85.7	80.3	74.2
Female	13.2	19	22.6	16.5	21.8	34.4	14.3	19.7	25.8
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	100	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	369,191	329,733	305,648	196,303	113,807	111,608	565,494	443,540	417,256
Total Population	733,758	821,202	907,234	534,152	635,823	718,355	1,266,910	1,457,025	1,625,589

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. Similar to 2014/15, the 2019/20 HBS reveal that the basic needs poverty headcount rate is highest for those households where the head is full time student (52.5 percent). The result for 2019/20 also curiously shows that poverty was lowest for people living in households whose heads were unemployed. This might not be any considerable as less than two percent (1.8 percent) of the poor were living in households headed by the unemployed. On a more substantive level, Table 8.8 shows that over eight out of ten poor people were living in households whose heads were employed (85.8 percent). The high poverty rate among households where the Head is working could illustrate the low wages 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, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Main Activity	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Employed	40.1	32.9	17.5	12.8	30.6	24.5
Unemployed	40.5	43.7	21.1	11.9	27.5	18.0
Housework	37.8	32.6	15.1	44.8	23.5	41.9
Full time student	75.1	52.5	0	0	60.5	52.5
Not working*	43	53.0	25.3	26.4	33.4	40.8
Total	**40.2**	**33.7**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	**329,732**	**305,648**	**113,808**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

Includes the elderly, disabled, sick persons.

Table 8.8: Percentage of Poor and Main Activity of Head of Household by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Main Activity	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Employed	92.5	91.8	84.8	69.6	90.5	85.8
Unemployed	0.5	1.2	1.4	3.6	0.7	1.8
Housework	2.4	1.7	4.8	20.9	3	6.8
Full time student	0.1	0.3	0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Not working*	4.5	5.1	9.1	5.9	5.7	5.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	**329,732**	**305,648**	**113,808**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

Includes the elderly, disabled, sick persons.

Tables 8.9 and 8.10 examine the incidence of poverty and the occupation of the head of the households. 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 those who are paid employees. Most respondents in the HBS survey are subsistence farmers, fishers or hunters (under the category of skilled agriculture and fishery). Similar to 2014/15, the 2019/20 results reveal that the basic needs poverty rate is highest for people residing in households whose heads were engaged in occupations classified as skilled agriculture and fishery. Within these occupations the basic needs poverty headcount rate is 37.8 percent for 2019/20 which represents just a marginal decline from 41.5 percent in 2014/15. The 2019/20 results further reveal that over five out of ten poor people (52.6 percent) are residing in households whose head are working in the skilled agriculture and/or fishery sector.

Table 8.9: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Occupation by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Occupation of HoH	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Legislators, Administrators, Managers	4.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	4.8	0.0
Professionals	25.1	25.0	1.5	0.0	8.1	8.5
Technicians, Associate Professionals	23.7	11.3	9.4	12.8	14.3	12.0
Clerks	10.6	26.2	7.7	0.0	8.3	10.1
Service and sales workers	22	16.9	8.4	10.6	13.2	12.8
Skilled agriculture/fishery	43.4	41.1	27.3	15.4	41.5	37.8
Crafts and related	29.3	19.5	18.6	18.6	23.5	18.9
Plant Machine Operators, Assemblers	27.2	10.1	11.5	6.9	18.5	8.3
Elementary Occupations	25.2	35.8	16.9	18.4	20.2	28.3
Other	11.5	0.0	4.4	15.4	8	9.2
Total	**36.5**	**32.8**	**14.5**	**12.8**	**27.7**	**24.5**
Total Employed Poor People, 15+	**98,731**	**279,957**	**26,327**	**77,211**	**125,058**	**357,168**

Table 8.10: Percentage of Poor and Occupation by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Occupation of HoH	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Legislators, Administrators, Managers	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Professionals	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.3
Technicians, Associate professionals	2.3	1.4	6.5	5.2	3.1	2.3
Clerks	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.9
Service and sales workers	5.3	5.7	14	23.6	7.1	9.6
Skilled agriculture/fishery	74.1	63.7	22.6	12.5	63.3	52.6
Crafts and related	8.3	4.4	23.0	25.2	11.4	8.9
Plant Machine Operators, Assemblers	1.6	0.5	3.2	1.9	1.9	0.8
Elementary Occupations	7.7	21.5	28.3	30.2	12	23.4
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Employed Poor People, 15+	**98,731**	**279,957**	**26,327**	**77,211**	**125,058**	**357,168**

Tables 8.11 and 8.12 show the incidence of poverty by the number of household members in employment. 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 (36.5 percent) compared to households with lower number of members in employment. A possible explanation for this observation is that household with more members employed often have higher family size, and consequently higher number of dependants.

Table 8.11: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Number of Employees in the Household by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Number of Employees in HH	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
None	24.0	33.2	18.1	21.2	21.0	26.2
1	27.3	25.3	14.8	12.4	20.6	18.7
2	42.6	28.6	17.1	17.5	33.2	23.9
3	50.5	42.4	22.5	13.1	39.2	30.2
4+	59.3	48.9	33.5	15.8	49.6	36.5
Total	**40.2**	**33.7**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	329732	305648.2	113,808	111,608	443,540	417,256
Total Population	821202	907234	635,823	718,355	1,457,025	1,625,589

Table 8.12: Percentage of Poor and Number of Employees in the Household by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Number of Employees in HH	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
None	1.4	21.8	3.1	42.2	1.8	28.3
1	20.3	13.9	36.6	15.3	24.5	14.3
2	47.7	27.1	32.1	25.9	43.7	26.7
3	17.3	18.6	15.2	8.9	16.8	15.5
4+	13.2	18.6	13	7.7	13.2	15.2
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	**329,732**	**305,648**	**113,808**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

In 2014/15 and 2019/20 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 non-agricultural business is linked to having a lower poverty rate for both 2014/15 and 2019/20. In 2019/20 for instance, the national poverty headcount rate for Zanzibar is 25.7 percent, but if the household runs a non-agricultural business their poverty rate falls to 18.7 percent. The same trend is observed in both rural and urban areas. Furthermore, over eight out of ten poor people in Zanzibar do not run a non-agricultural business, which represents a marked increase from the 2014/15 value of 69.8 percent (Table 8.14).

Table 8.13: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Whether Household has Non Agricultural Business by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Non-farm HH Business	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
No non Agric business	43.4	36.0	16.9	16.0	33.4	27.7
Has non Agric business	32.6	24.2	19.1	14.1	25.3	18.7
Total	**40.2**	**33.7**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	**329,732**	**305,648**	**113,808**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

Table 8.14: Percentage of Basic Needs Poor and Whether Household has Non-Agricultural Business by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Non-farm HH Business	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
No non Agric business	75.9	86.7	52.3	74.8	69.8	83.5
Has non Agric business	24.1	13.3	47.7	25.2	30.2	16.5
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	**329,732**	**305,648**	**113,808**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

In Tables 8.15 and 8.16, the relationship between headcount poverty and the household using agricultural land is displayed. Across the entire Zanzibar in 2019/20, headcount poverty rate is higher among households that use agricultural land (30.7 percent) compared to households that do not use agricultural land (22.8 percent). For urban households that are not using agricultural land, the poverty headcount rate is higher (16.5 percent) and for rural households that are not using agricultural land the poverty rate is lower (31.2 percent), while more than fifty percent (56.3 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 and 2019/20 HBS

Household Agricultural Land	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Uses agricultural land	34.9	36.3	16.0	10.5	22.9	30.7
Doesn't use agricultural land	43.3	31.2	29.3	16.5	41.1	22.8
Total	**40.2**	**33.7**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	**329,732**	**305,648**	**113,808**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

Table 8. 16: Percentage of Poor and Whether Household Uses Agricultural Land by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Household Agricultural Land	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Uses agricultural land	32.8	55.0	76.3	12.2	44	43.7
Doesn't use agricultural land	67.2	45.0	23.7	87.8	56.0	56.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	**329,732**	**305,648**	**113,808**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

The highlight of this section is that while poverty is often associated with joblessness, there is a considerable level of poverty in households whose members are employed. This could possibly be due to the low wages of the employed in Zanzibar as the low wages are not enough to lift them above the poverty line. Increasing welfare state provision, increasing minimum wages and absorbing the costs of education and health care are methods to potentially reduce the proportion of the 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 live 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.

The results in Table 8.17 reveal that from the 2019/20 HBS, more than seven out of ten poor people were living in households whose heads only achieved Pre-school education were basic needs poor (73.7 percent), followed by Training after primary (52.3 percent), No education (44.0 percent), etc. Additionally, people living in households whose heads achieved a University education had zero incidence of poverty, which represents a 10.1 percentage point decline from the 2014/15 value for University education. Table 8.18 shows about one out of three basic needs poor people were residing in households whose heads achieved no education from the 2019/20 HBS.

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 and 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
No Education	52.7	47.4	34.2	31.3	48.8	44.0
Pre-school	100	73.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.7
Adult education only	32.0	31.4	0.0	0.0	25.8	18.0
Primary 1 – 4	56.0	43.8	17.6	34.4	44.4	41.1
Primary 5 – 8	40.3	32.3	24	22.3	32.9	27.8
Form 1- 4	24.7	24.2	14.5	10.8	19.1	16.8
Form 5 – 6	25.3	18.2	1.3.0	0.0	9.6	8.3
Training after primary	90.4	41.2	0.0	59.2	62.6	52.3
Training after secondary	64.4	22.4	6.6	0.0	22.8	7.3
Diploma	14.1	41.4	4.9	0.0	8.1	10.4
Other certificates	7.9	20.2	9.5	6.0	8.9	14.6
University	26.8	0.0	3.6	0.0	10.1	0.0
Total	**40.2**	**33.7**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	**329,733**	**305,648**	**113,807**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

Table 8.18: Percentage of Poor and Highest Level of Education Achieved by the Head of Household by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
No Education	42.5	34.3	21.7	16.5	37.2	29.5
Pre-school	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Adult education only	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5
Primary 1 – 4	12.8	17.2	5.1	14.7	10.9	16.5
Primary 5 – 8	21	21.3	29.9	33.2	23.3	24.5
Form 1-4	19.9	23.2	40.6	33.9	25.2	26.1
Form 5 – 6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
Training after primary	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.4
Training after secondary	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Diploma	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.1
Other certificates	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.5
University	26.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	**329,733**	**305,648**	**113,807**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821,202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

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. This is largely true for both 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS. It is interesting to note, however, that over eight out of ten basic needs poor people reported no illness in the four weeks preceding the survey, which could indicate a very healthy poor population (Table 8.20).

Table 8.19: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate and Whether Ill in Last 4   Weeks by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Health Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Ill in the last 4 weeks	33.4	30.8	16.6	19.6	28.2	26.7
Not ill in last 4 weeks	41.2	34.4	18	14.8	30.7	25.4
Total	**40.2**	**33.7**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	329,733	305,648	113,807	111,608	443,540	417,256
Total Population	821202	907,234	635,823	718,355	1,457,025	1,625,589

Table 8.20: Percentage of Poor and Whether Ill in Last 4 Weeks by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Health Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Ill in the last 4 weeks	11.6	19.5	7.4	19.7	10.5	19.6
Not ill in last 4 weeks	88.4	80.5	92.6	80.3	89.5	80.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Poor Population	**329,733**	**305,648**	**113,807**	**111,608**	**443,540**	**417,256**
Total Population	**821202**	**907,234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1,457,025**	**1,625,589**

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 was almost twice as high as the poverty rate 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. This observation is largely true for both 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS.

Table 8.21: Distribution of Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate by Utility, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Utility Type	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20	2014/15	2019/20
Water supply						
Improved source	38.5	31.6	17.7	15.4	28.9	24.0
Non improved source	51.6	50.6	28.6	17.5	48.5	47.0
Toilet facilities						
No Toilet	61.6	50.2	48.8	34.1	61.0	48.5
With toilet	31.9	26.1	17.4	14.5	24.5	20.0
Connection to electricity						
With electricity	19.9	18.8	14.8	13.8	16.2	15.5
Without electricity	45.8	41.8	28.1	27.2	42.4	39.9
Total Poverty Rate	**40.2**	**33.7**	**17.9**	**15.5**	**30.4**	**25.7**
Total Poor Population	**329733**	**305648**	**113,807**	**111,608**	**443540**	**417256**
Total Population	**821202**	**907234**	**635,823**	**718,355**	**1457025**	**1625589**

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

The results from the 2019/20 HBS revealed that about one in three (30.1 percent) of children aged 0 to 17 years experienced basic needs poverty. Over the past decade, child poverty has dropped by about 10 percentage points from 39.7 in 2009/10 to 30.1 percent in 2019/20, representing a decline by approximately one percentage point every year.

Children residing in rural areas experienced more than two times basic needs poverty (38.7 percent) compared to their urban counterparts (17.3 percent). However, over the past five years, the decline in child poverty was higher in rural areas (6.1 percentage points) compared to urban areas (2.6 percentage points). Child poverty in

urban areas however declined by 15 percent over the past decade in relation to just around 6 percent in rural areas.

At the district level, the reduction in child poverty is more prominent for the districts in Pemba with Micheweni experiencing a decline from a whopping 72.1 percent in 2014/15 to around 52 percent in 2019/20. Other districts that have made important progress include Chake Chake, Mkoani, Kusini and Kati. There is no difference in the level of poverty experienced by children living in female and male headed households. This holds largely true for the three survey periods presented in Table 8.22.

On the other hand, the level of poverty experienced by children clearly varies with the education level of the household head. From the 2019/20 HBS for instance, while just about 11 percent of children living in a household with a head who had secondary or higher education experienced poverty, in the households where the head had no education, 35.4 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 (25.7 percent) and highest among children aged 12-15 (35.3 percent). Examining changes over time, there has been no marked change in the proportion of children who experience food poverty in Zanzibar since 2009/10. At the district level, Micheweni, Chake Chake and Wete experienced noticeable declines in food poverty among children from 2014/15 to 2019/20.

Figure 8.1: Basic needs Poverty Among Children by Districts in Zanzibar, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
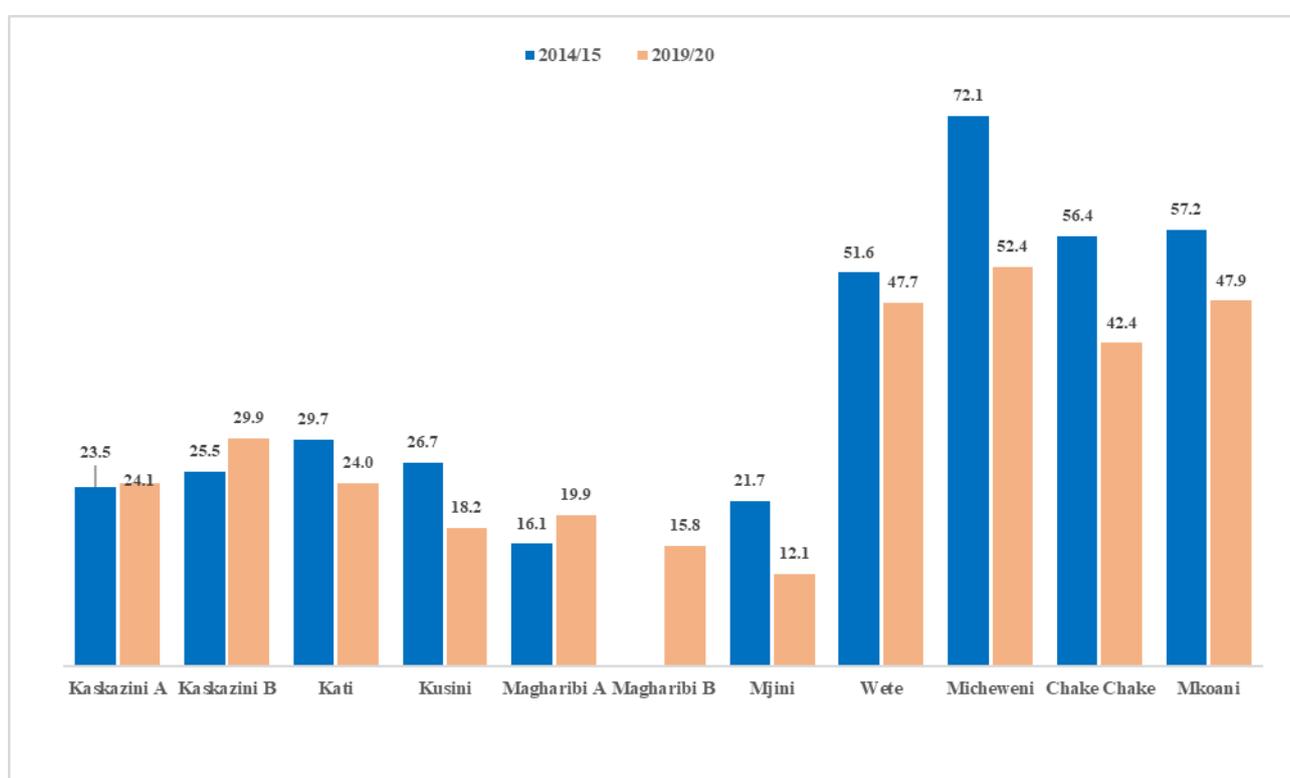
Figure 8. 2: Food Poverty Among Children by Districts in Zanzibar, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS
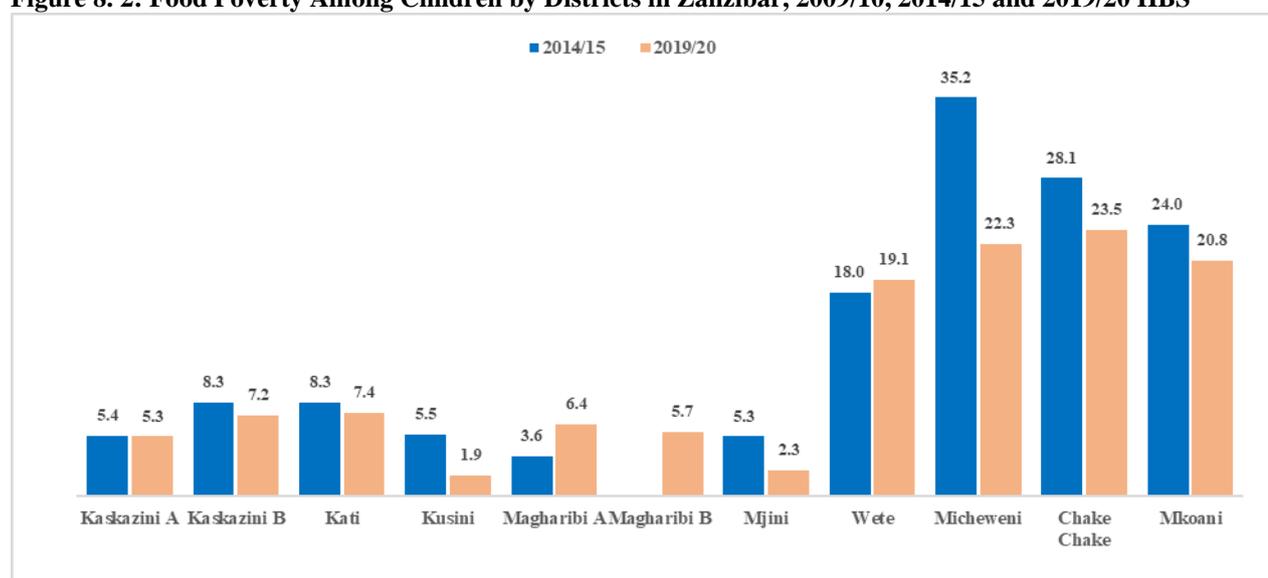
Table 8.22: Percentage Distribution of Children (0-17) below Basic Needs and Food Poverty   Lines by Districts in Zanzibar, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

	Children below the Basic Needs Poverty line			Children below the Food Poverty line		
	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20	2009/10	2014/15	2019/20
Districts						
Kaskazini A	32.3	23.5	24.1	5.3	5.4	5.3
Kaskazini B	30.9	25.5	29.9	8.3	8.3	7.2
Kati	29.3	29.7	24.0	8.1	8.3	7.4
Kusini	25.6	26.7	18.2	4.5	5.5	1.9
Magharibi A	29.0	16.1	19.9	7.4	3.6	6.4
Magharibi B			15.8			5.7
Mjini	29.8	21.7	12.1	6.2	5.3	2.3
Wete	53.7	51.6	47.7	22.7	18	19.1
Micheweni	61.2	72.1	52.4	21.4	35.2	22.3
Chake Chake	43.7	56.4	42.4	23.9	28.1	23.5
Mkoani	52.5	57.2	47.9	23.7	24	20.8
Total	**39.7**	**34.7**	**30.1**	**13.7**	**12.8**	**11.4**
Sex						
Male	41.2	35.9	29.7	14.8	13.3	10.9
Female	38.1	33.5	30.5	12.5	12.3	11.9
Total	**39.7**	**34.7**	**30.1**	**13.7**	**12.8**	**11.4**
Children by age group						
< 5 under five	33.9	29.7	25.7	11.6	13.3	8.8
(4-5) pre-primary	36.5	32.9	27.2	12.6	12.3	8.7
(6-11) primary school	41.6	36.2	31.8	14.4	12.8	12.4
(12-15) O level - sec	44.4	39.3	35.3	16.3	10.2	14
(16-17) A level - sec	45.8	40.6	30.7	13.5	11.1	12.3
Total	**39.7**	**34.7**	**30.1**	**13.7**	**12.8**	**11.4**
Location						
Rural	44.4	44.8	38.7	17.4	18.1	15.3
Urban	32.3	19.9	17.3	7.8	5	5.4
Total	**39.7**	**34.7**	**30.1**	**13.7**	**12.8**	**11.4**
Education level of household head						
None	34.2	53.6	35.4	12.4	23.6	13.6
Primary	34.5	41.2	23.2	10.4	15.1	8.2
Secondary and higher	51.2	20.7	11.1	20.8	5.7	2.2
Total	**39.7**	**34.7**	**19.1**	**13.7**	**12.8**	**6.1**
Sex of household head						
Male	40.4	34.8	17.9	14.1	12.8	5.7
Female	35.5	34.4	22.8	11.5	12.5	7.4
Total	**39.7**	**34.7**	**19.1**	**13.7**	**12.8**	**6.1**

CHAPTER NINE:
HOUSEHOLD NON-AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME

9.1 Introduction

Questions regarding household businesses were asked to measure the income of household members derived from their business activities. In this chapter, household's source of income from business, both in cash and in kind are analysed. Information is also given on household business by type of premises where they operate, ownership status and household involvement in business by sex. Business by status of registration and taxpaying, sources 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. This chapter, therefore, relates only to non-agricultural businesses.

9.2 Households Running their Own Business

Overall, in Zanzibar, about half of all households (48.9 percent) run a business (146,555 household businesses from a total of 300,881 households in Zanzibar). Households living in urban areas run more businesses (54.6 percent in 2019/20 HBS and 55.5 percent in 2014/15 HBS) compared to households in rural areas (47.6 percent in 2019/20 HBS and 44.5 percent in 2014/15 HBS). Most households (67.1 percent in 2019/20 HBS) run only one business whereas a quarter of households (25.2 percent) have two businesses. The total number of businesses increased from 108,727 businesses from 2014/15HBS to 146,555 businesses in 2019/20 HBS (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1: Distribution of Businesses by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Number of Businesses	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	72.0	65.7	68.5	73.0	62.1	67.1
2	24.7	29.6	27.4	20.2	29.3	25.2
3	2.5	3.9	3.2	6.0	6.6	6.3
4+	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.0	1.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Number of Businesses	**48,338**	**60,389**	**108,727**	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

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 33.1 percent of 2019/20 HBS household businesses in Zanzibar are operating in a special business space, and 12.0 percent in a permanent building other than the respondent's home. The percentage of businesses operating in a vehicle, cart, and temporary stall on the street is nearly the same in both rural and urban areas. The rank of types of premises leading in 2014/15 HBS were the same as 2019/20 HBS.

Table 9. 2: Percentage of Businesses and Type of Premises by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Premises Type	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
In own or business partner's home with special business space	31.5	28.6	29.9	28.2	37.3	33.1
In own or business partner's home without special business s	22.9	29.4	26.5	28.4	17.9	22.7
Permanent building other than home	11.3	11.1	11.2	9.1	14.3	12.0
Fixed stall or kiosk at market	7.2	8.7	8.0	5.6	8.2	7.0
Fixed stall or kiosk in the street	8.3	4.3	6.1	8.6	8.2	8.4
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall on the street	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.5
No fixed location/mobile	10.2	10.1	10.1	13.9	8.8	11.1
Other	7.6	7.1	7.3	3.8	2.8	3.3
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Number of Businesses	**48,338**	**60,389**	**108,727**	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

9.4 Ownership Status

Respondents were asked whether they or any household member own 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 from both 2014/15 HBS (93.9 percent) and 2019/20 HBS (97.1 percent) but a small percentage (6.1 percent in 2014/15 HBS and 2.5 percent in 2019/20 HBS) run as a partnership.

Table 9. 3: Percentage of Businesses by Type of Ownership, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Ownership Type	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Sole Proprietorship	92.1	93.9	93.1	96.6	97.6	97.1
Partnership	7.3	5.1	6.1	96.6	2.1	2.5
NGO	-	-	-	96.6	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	1.0	0.8	96.6	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Number of Businesses	**48,338**	**60,389**	**108,727**	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

9.5 Source of Start-Up Capital

Table 9.4 shows that from both 2019/20 HBS and 2014/15 HBS, the largest source of start-up capital was respondents' own savings (64.2 percent and 66.5 percent respectively), followed by a gift from family or friends (18.1 percent and 10.1 percent respectively). Furthermore, more household businesses situated in the rural areas derived their start-up capital from proceeds from agricultural activities than their counterparts in the urban areas.

Table 9. 4: Percentage of Business by Main Source of Start-up Capital by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Source of Capital	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Proceeds from agricultural production	8.7	1.2	4.5	6.3	0.8	3.3
Proceeds from non - agricultural production	3.3	0.6	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.8
Loan from banks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Loan from SACCOS	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3
Gift/Grant from family/friends	9.2	10.9	10.1	16.6	19.4	18.1
Loan from family/friends	8.2	3.6	5.6	9.8	5.9	7.7
From inheritance	3.0	2.3	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sales of assets owned by household	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Own savings	57.3	74.0	66.5	58.0	69.4	64.2
Lottery e.g (BIKO)	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other	7.2	5.1	6.0	4.5	0.6	2.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Number of Businesses	**48,338**	**60,389**	**108,727**	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

9.6 Expenditure on Inputs for the Business

Business inputs refer to the amount added in order to sell things at a profit (this includes everything necessary to add value to a product). Table 9.5 displays the expenditure associated with running all businesses. From the 2019/20 HBS, the highest cost of business inputs in 12 months was TZS 415,236,128,656 spent on purchasing goods bought for resale. This was followed by the cost of raw materials amounting to TZS.183,183,204,663 Expenditure on inputs is generally higher in urban areas as there are more businesses within urban areas for both 2019/20 and 2014/15 HBS. From the 2019/20 HBS, the total amount spent for businesses inputs were higher (TZS 752,753,500,000) compared with 2014/15 HBS (TZS 527,435,000,000).

Table 9. 5: Total Amount (100,000 TZS) Spent for Business Inputs in the Last 12 Month by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Business Inputs	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Electricity	18,173	44,246	62,419	38,783	67,460	106,243
Bank charges (not interest)	370	20,748	21,118	1,662	1,898	3,560
Car running costs	5,217	21,534	26,751	8,254	57,073	65,326
Tricycle running costs	1,789	1,466	3,255	2,406	1,751	4,157
Bajaji running costs	3,598	3,549	7,147	1,331	3,826	5,157
Fuel and Lubricants	7,592	29,971	37,564	73,504	44,748	118,252
Mobile phone (bills and top up cards)	24,094	36,720	60,814	19,828	39,919	59,746
Fixed phone bills	969	1,549	2,518	38,783	67,460	106,243
Postage	227	14,206	14,433	0	0	0
Rent for land buildings	8,887	55,864	64,751	29,136	86,382	115,518
Rent for equipment hire	965	2,424	3,390	3,102	6,946	10,048
Travel allowances paid to employees	16,164	2,899	19,063	6,435	5,846	12,281
Water charges	571	1,972	2,542	2,140	3,917	6,057
Sewerage charges	196	1,587	1,782	150	161	311
Repair and maintenance of equipment (spare parts etc)	5,583	9,412	14,995	11,049	27,473	38,522
Security	2,851	13,776	16,627	4,507	13,734	18,241
Tools and equipment	46,736	96,039	142,775	83,762	310,842	394,605
Packaging materials (bags, containers etc)	19,461	20,700	40,161	19,527	40,703	60,230
Brokerage, commission	868	4,706	5,574	2,754	512	3,267
Legal expenses	1,986	4,617	6,603	0	23	23
Taxes including trade fees and licenses, etc (e.g TRA, ZRB,	20,703	40,521	61,223	65,411	128,139	193,550
Interest paid on loan	10,862	11,559	22,421	1,277	1,939	3,216
Bad debts, donations, less recoveries	22,913	2,991	25,904	0	0	0
Long debts, donations, less recoveries (less follow up cost				16,234	57,059	73,293
Advertising	24,245	24,482	48,728	152	762	914
Cost of raw materials	461,047	324,998	786,045	761,954	1,069,878	1,831,832
Cost of goods bought for resales	1,384,420	1,992,378	3,376,798	1,894,325	2,258,036	4,152,361
Cost transportation	227,886	171,062	398,948	107,691	143,131	250,822
Total Amount	**2,318,374**	**2,955,976**	**5,274,350**	**3,155,376**	**4,372,159**	**7,527,535**

9.7 Non-wage income (Remittance and Assistance)

Remittances and or assistance is not a new phenomenon in the world, being a normal concomitant to migration and or reliefs which has always been a part of humanity. Table 9.6 shows that an assistance from household or person within Zanzibar is higher (TZS 9,137,917,277) than assistance and remittance from Tanzania mainland (TZS 2,295,118,303) and abroad (TZS 4,450,385,762). Rural areas received more money from other households or persons within Zanzibar as well as food assistance.

Table 9.6: Remittance and Assistance (100,000) by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Non-Wage Income	Rural	Urban	Total
Money from a household or someone else within Zanzibar	50,140.5	41,238.7	91,379.2
Money from a household or someone else in Tanzania Mainland	13,229.9	9,721.3	22,951.2
Money from a household or someone else out of Tanzania	14,706.2	29,797.7	44,503.9
Receiving aid of different items in Zanzibar (e.g Flat iron)	4,916.2	1,667.3	6,583.6
Receiving aid of different items from Tanzania Mainland (flat iron)	559.1	1,189.7	1,748.8
Receiving aid of different items from outside Tanzania Mainland	3,786.1	1,912.9	5,699.0
Food aid from Zanzibar	17,572.1	8,542.0	26,114.1
Food aid from Tanzania Mainland	617.5	336.5	954.0
Food aid from Outside Tanzania	1,480.0	2,500.8	3,980.8
Aid of school clothes or shoes in Zanzibar	2,046.9	1,145.6	3,192.5
Aid of school clothes or shoes from Tanzania Mainland	289.6	244.1	533.7
Aid of school clothes or shoes from outside Tanzania	34.5	281.2	315.7
Aid of teaching materials, books, etc. in Zanzibar	3,638.2	1,133.7	4,772.0
Aid of teaching materials, books, etc from Tanzania Mainland	140.2	5.2	145.4
Support of teaching materials, books, etc. from outside Tanzania	27.9	305.0	332.9
Aid of mosquito nets in Zanzibar	8,365.1	2,841.0	11,206.1
Aid of mosquito nets from Tanzania Mainland	48.9	16.2	65.2
Aids of mosquito nets from outside Tanzania	106.3	0	106.3
Loan in Zanzibar	61,177.3	117,422.2	178,599.5
Loan from Tanzania Mainland	0	672.5	672.5
Exemption of school fees within Zanzibar	640.2	545.9	1,186.1
Exemption of hospital costs within Zanzibar	846.6	623.6	1,470.3
Exemption of hospital costs from Tanzania	0	41.4	41.4
Exemption of hospital costs from outside Tanzania	0	4,648.8	4,648.8
Program /transfer plan (government or non-governmental) (TAS	7,639.8	19,062.1	26,702.0
Insurance payment for motor vehicles in Zanzibar	0	122.4	122.4
Others	21,275.8	15,361.7	36,637.5
Total Amount	**213,285.0**	**261,379.8**	**474,664.9**

9.8 Main Source of Business Income

A household's main source of business income can provide an indication of business performance and its contribution to the household's disposable income. Table 9.7 shows the distribution of businesses by the main source of income expressed in percentage values. Overall, TZS 17,694,966,784 constituting 50.9 percent of the total businesses in Zanzibar received income from sales of goods purchased for resale.

Table 9.7: Percentage of Annual Business Income Received by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Source of Income	Rural	Urban	Total
Sale of products mined/manufactured	19.9	25.0	23.0
Sale of goods purchased from others for resale	54.6	48.6	50.9
Construction work done	0.0	0.1	0.0
Receipts for services rendered	24.2	23.8	23.9
Rent from land	0.6	0.0	0.2
Rent from buildings	0.0	0.9	0.6
Hire out of equipment/tools	0.0	0.9	0.5
Dividends receivable	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income received as a gift, donations, gain in the sale of as	0.3	0.7	0.5
Other income (specify)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total Percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Amount in TZS (00000)	**1,607,807**	**2,562,226**	**4,170,034**

9.9 Capital Investment in Business

Investment is the accumulation of newly produced products such as factories, houses, machinery and equipment. Table 9.8 reveals that the total expenditure investment of TZS 393,840,000 (56.6 percent) was used for construction of business premises, which is the largest form of capital investment. The highest investment in rural areas was for expenditure on machinery and equipment (e.g block machine) (36.8 percent) while the highest investment in the urban areas was for expenditure of own construction of business premises (72.0 percent).

Table 9. 8: Percentage of Total Business Investment in TZS during the Last 12 Months by   Area, 2019/20 HBS

	Rural	Urban	Total
Purchase of premises (shop, offices etc)	18.6	3.4	6.8
Expenditure of own construction of business premises	3.1	72	56.6
Expenditure on capital repairs (e.g sewing machines)	2.3	6.4	5.5
Expenditure on machinery and equipment (e.g block machine)	36.8	5.5	12.5
Expenditure on transportation equipment (e.g vehicle accesso	39.2	12.6	18.6
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Amount in (1,000)	**155,024**	**540,558**	**695,582**

9.10 Other Non-Capital Business Expenditure

Expenditure on land, buildings and other fixed assets were examined in Table 9.9. Most amount (71.3 percent) spent in the last 12 months was on purchasing buildings (TZS 78,263,800 total amount spent), with about 11 percent spent on transportation equipment.

Table 9. 9: Percentage of Amount in TZS Spent on Businesses during 12 Months Prior to the Survey, 2019/20 HBS

Category of Expenditure	Rural	Urban	Total
Land	24.0	1.3	5.0
Buildings	30.2	79.1	71.3
Other structures (kiosks etc)	25.8	5.3	8.6
Other machinery, equipment and small tools	3.9	4.0	4.0
Expenditure on transportation equipment	16.1	10.2	11.1
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Amount spend	**17,536,900**	**92,230,000**	**109,766,900**

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 the country's laws and regulations including the payment of taxes. It is difficult for the government to collect taxes from unregistered businesses. The results from the 2019/20 HBS (Table 9.10) show that 72.4 percent of businesses in Zanzibar are not registered. The proportion of registered businesses increased from 13.7 percent in 2014/15 HBS to 27.6 percent 2019/20 HBS. There are only marginal differences between the rural and urban areas with respect to business registration.

Table 9. 10: Percentage of Businesses and Registration Status by Area, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBSs

Status	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Registered	14.2	13.3	13.7	23.8	30.7	27.6
Not registered	84.8	85.6	85.3	76.2	69.3	72.4
Not stated	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Businesses	**48,338**	**60,389**	**108,727**	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

Table 9.11 shows that a very small percentage of businesses are paying any sort of tax. Only 1.2 percent of businesses pay VAT from the 2019/20 HBS, which is lower compared to the 2014/15 HBS (5.0 percent). Over eight out every ten businesses do not pay any taxes (81.2 percent in 2019/20 HBS) while 2014/15 HBS showed that almost three quarters (74.6 percent) of businesses do not pay as they earn (PAYE). There are only marginal differences between the rural and urban areas with respect to the payment of taxes by businesses in Zanzibar.

Table 9. 11: Percentage of Businesses by Type of Tax Paid, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Type of Tax	2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Value added tax (VAT)	4.3	5.5	5	1.4	1.1	1.2
Pay as you earn (Paye)	4.4	5.2	4.8	8	4.7	6.2
Income Tax	8.7	9.7	9.2	7.1	11.6	9.6
Others	11.5	12.2	11.8	3.5	2.2	2.8
Not paying any taxes	75.6	73.8	74.6	81.5	81	81.2
Total Businesses	**48,338**	**60,389**	**108,727**	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

Table 9.12 shows that 72.4 percent of businesses in Zanzibar do not keep business records. The incidence of not keeping records is higher in rural areas (76.2 percent) than in urban areas (69.3 percent).

Table 9. 12: Percentage of Businesses and Status of Record Keeping by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Keeping records	23.8	30.7	27.6
Not keeping records	76.2	69.3	72.4
Total Percent	**100**	**100**	**100**
Total Businesses	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

9.12 Employment Status: Household and Non-Household Members

An examination of the employment status of household members working in the business (Table 9.13) shows that most household members were employed as working proprietors (81.7 percent) with a slight difference between rural and urban areas. In terms of non-household members, the majority of them were paid regular employees (4.0 percent), followed by paid casual employees (3.4 percent).

Table 9. 13: Employment Status of Household and Non-Household Members by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Employment Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Household members			
Working proprietor	81.1	82.3	81.7
Paid regular	0.2	0.6	0.4
Paid casual	0.9	2.4	1.7
Unpaid helper/family worker	19.5	14.7	16.9
Total Individuals	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**
Non household members			
Working proprietor	1.8	0.8	1.3
Paid regular	5.1	3.2	4.0
Paid casual	2.2	4.3	3.4
Unpaid helper/family worker	2.2	0.6	1.3
Total Individuals	**66,580**	**79,975**	**146,555**

Table 9.14 shows that for non-household members employed in the businesses, the majority of them are men (79.6 percent). The prevalence of male employees as casual workers is considerably higher (84.5 percent) than females (15.5 percent).

Table 9.14: Non-Household Members Working in the Household Business by Sex, Employment Status and Area, 2019/20HBS

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid in contract basis	50.4	49.6	**100**	72.9	27.1	**100**	69.7	30.3	**100**
Paid in casual worker	86.8	13.2	**100**	90.3	18.0	**100**	84.5	15.5	**100**
Total	**82.6**	**17.4**	**100**	**77.7**	**22.3**	**100**	**79.6**	**20.4**	**100**

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

An average of TZS 169,380 per month was paid to non-household members working in the household businesses as contract basis employees (Table 9.15). Casual workers received higher payment on average (TZS 307,853) than contract basis employees in a month. The payments difference between employees in rural and urban areas for both types of employment status is almost the same. Furthermore, contract or casual workers who were paid in cash received more remuneration in both rural and urban areas compared to contract or casual worker who were pain in kind (Table 9.15).

Table 9.15: Mean Monthly Payment (TZS) to Non-Household Member Employees by Employment Status and Area, 2014/15 HBSs

Employment Status	Rural	Urban	Total
Cash			
Paid in contract basis	121,823	177,101	169,380
Paid in casual worker	342,757	268,785	307,853
Total	**317,051**	**225,158**	**261,826**
In kind			
Paid in contract basis	43,203	7,433	12,429
Paid in casual worker	77,356	5,968	43,672
Total	**73,382**	**6,665**	**33,287**

9.14 Non-Salary Sources of Income at the Individual Level

In this survey, household members (aged five years and above) were asked about the 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 9.16.

Table 9. 16: Average Income in the Last Month by Area, 2019/20 HBS

Source of Income	Rural	Urban	Total
Income or food obtained from work or food plan	117,237	111,518	115,758
Income obtained from the rental payments of residential pro	259,357	230,931	239,030
Income obtained from the rental payments of residential pro	120,000	215,000	156,806
Income obtained from the rental payments of business proper	233,629	201,170	209,006
Income obtained from the rental payments of business proper	0	240,000	240,000
Money from a household or someone else within Zanzibar	45,826	69,712	54,209
Money from a household or someone else in Tanzania Mainland	72,720	65,874	69,654
Money from a household or someone else out of Tanzania	374,834	441,251	416,844
Receiving aid of different items in Zanzibar (e.g Flat iron	71,593	66,269	70,166
Receiving aid of different items from Tanzania Mainland (flat	33,584	174,552	74,531
Receiving aid of different items from outside Tanzania Mainland	263,633	316,250	279,226
food aid from Zanzibar	35,535	46,743	38,559
Food aid from Tanzania Mainland	45,237	35,864	41,418
Food aid from Outside Tanzania	203,786	288,015	249,652
Aid of school clothes or shoes in Zanzibar	13,533	20,606	15,434
Aid of school clothes or shoes from Tanzania Mainland	24,117	24,344	24,220
Aid of school clothes or shoes from outside Tanzania	11,384	107,345	55,894
Aid of teaching materials, books, etc. in Zanzibar	8,459	11,318	8,999
Aid of teaching materials, books, etc.from Tanzania Mainland	8,522	5,000	8,314
Support of teaching materials, books, etc. from outside Tanzania	11,612	80,268	53,656
Aid of mosquito nets in Zanzibar	12,967	14,145	13,246
Aid of mosquito nets from Tanzania Mainland	14,128	3,947	8,603
Aids of mosquito nets from outside Tanzania	13,247	0	13,247
Loan in Zanzibar	1,192,430	2,515,862	1,822,863
Loan from Tanzania Mainland	0	500,000	500,000
Exemption of school fees within Zanzibar	8,105	51,745	13,247
Exemption of hospital costs within Zanzibar	34,811	35,288	35,012
Exemption of hospital costs from Tanzania	0	20,000	20,000
Exemption of hospital costs from outside Tanzania	0	6,000,000	6,000,000
Program /transfer plan (government or non-governmental) (TAS	35,739	153,829	79,074
Insurance payment for motor vehicles in Zanzibar	0	200,000	200,000
Other	119,826	102,866	112,078
Total	**60,725**	**148,493**	**89,278**

CHAPTER TEN:
TRIPS FOR BUSINESS AND RECREATION

10.1 Introduction

For the second 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 semi-autonomous region aims to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction. This can be facilitated by implementing sound macroeconomic reforms which include a conducive investment environment to attract both domestic and international investments. Notable achievements have been made in the tourism sector where increased investment in accommodation and visits to historical sites and other tourist attractions have been registered. Consequently, it was deemed important to consider tourism as one of the important components of the HBS. Two types of tourism included in this chapter are domestic tourism (within Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland) and International tourism.

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

The results from Figure 10.1 shows that overall, 47.4 percent of households from the 2019/20 HBS had made at least one overnight trip in the last twelve months, which is higher compared to 37.7 percent in 2014/15 HBS. The results show that a higher percentage of people made more trips in this year due to the presence of accessible requirements like impressive cities, expansion of business/trade, joining the family etc. Such trips were slightly more common in households living in urban areas (48.7 percent) compared to those living in rural areas (46.4 percent) from the 2019/20 HBS. If households made multiple trips in the last twelve months, they were asked about the most recent one they made.

Figure 10. 1: Percentage of Households who had Taken at Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months by Area, 2014/14 and 2019/20 HBS
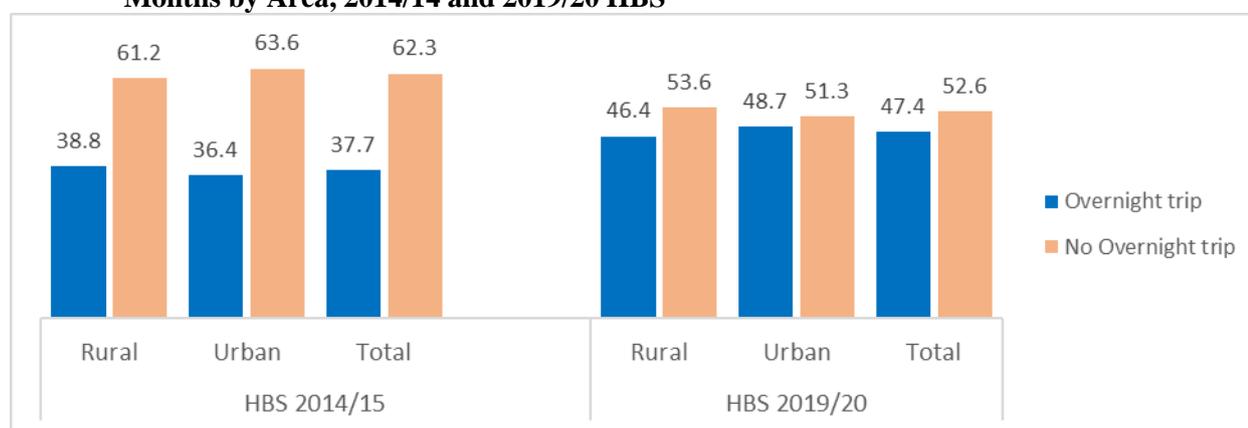
Quite similar to the 2014/15 HBS (65.5 percent), most of the households that made trips resided in the Kusini district (69.5 percent). The proportion of households that made trips from the Wete district has approximately doubled over the last 5 years (from 27.1 percent in HBS 2014/15 to 49.4 percent in HBS 2019/20). Furthermore, 61.8 percent of households in Chake Chake took at least one trip over the last 12 months while Kaskazini B had the least proportion of households (32.3 percent) taking a trip within the same period (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Percentage of Households who had Taken at Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months by District, 2014/14 and 2019/20 HBSs

District	HBS 2014/15	HBS 2019/20
Kaskazini A	52.6	41.8
Kaskazini B	47.1	32.3
Kati	39.7	59.6
Kusini	65.5	69.5
Mjini	37.7	51.8
Magharibi A	33.0	40.0
Magharibi B	N/A[9]	45.0
Wete	27.1	49.4
Micheweni	26.7	39.5
Chake Chake	43.6	61.8
Mkoani	31.0	45.6
Total percent	**37.7**	**47.4**

Table 10.2 shows that about 69.2 percent of the trips were taken within Zanzibar while 29.7 percent of the trips were taken in Tanzania Mainland. There appears to be a small increase in average trips that were taken outside of Tanzania between HBS 2014/20 and HBS 2019/20. This is mainly driven by increasing awareness of the Zanzibar is regarding business activities and extension of the scope of the trade activities outside of Zanzibar.

Table 10.2: The Percentage Distribution of Trips Taken.

	HBS 2014/15	HBS 2019/20
Zanzibar	69.0	68.2
Tanzania Mainland	30.0	29.7
Abroad	1.0	2.1
Total percent	**100.0**	100.0

Figure 10.2 reveals that nearly two-third of these trips (63.9 percent) were taken by one person in the household; 21.1 percent of trips by two people; a further 13.0 percent by three to five people; and the remaining 0.7 percent trips were taken by six or more people in the household.

Figure 10.2: Percentage of Trips Taken by Number of Household Members, 2019/20 HBS

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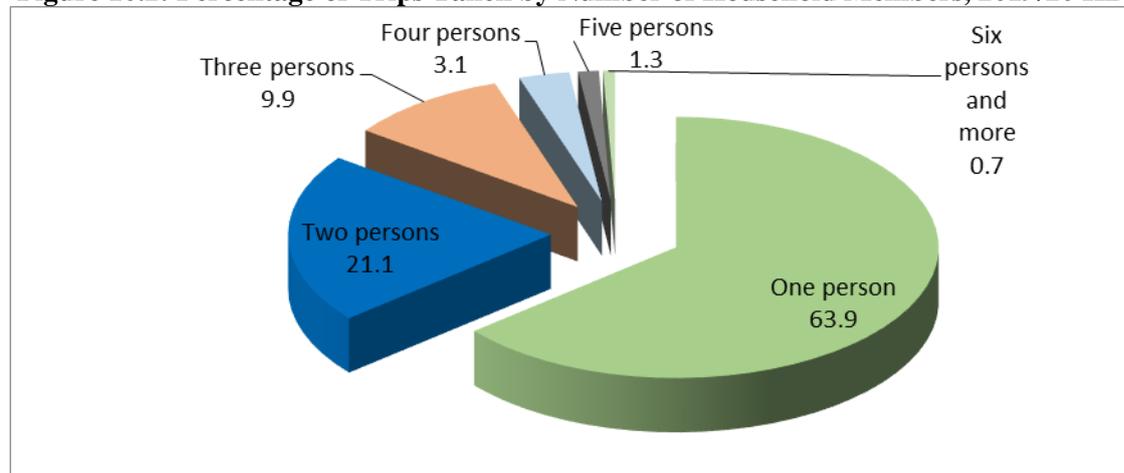
[9] *N/A here means the District was not existed yet.*

Among the trips that were taken by households within Zanzibar, most of them (17.2 percent) were taken to Mjini district while only few (3.7 percent) were taken to Kusini district. Wete and Micheweni districts show almost the same pattern (Table 10.3).

Table 10.3: Percentage of Households who had Taken At Least One Overnight Trip in the last 12 Months by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Yes	No	Total
Kaskazini A	7.8	9.9	8.9
Kaskazini B	4.5	8.4	6.5
Kati	8.1	4.9	6.4
Kusini	5.5	2.2	3.7
Mjini	18.8	15.8	17.2
Magharibi A	10.1	13.6	11.9
Magharibi B	15.2	16.7	16.0
Wete	8.2	7.6	7.8
Micheweni	6.4	8.9	7.7
Chake Chake	8.7	4.9	6.7
Mkoani	6.7	7.2	6.9
Total percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Household	**142,634**	**158,247**	**300,881**

Among the trips that were taken by households to five top regions in Tanzania Mainland, the Dar es Salaam Region had the highest proportion of trips (63.1 percent), followed by Tanga (17.4), Morogoro (4.5 percent), while only few (2.2 percent) of trips were taken to Pwani and Arusha Region each (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Trips Undertaken within the Five Top Regions, 2019/20 HBS
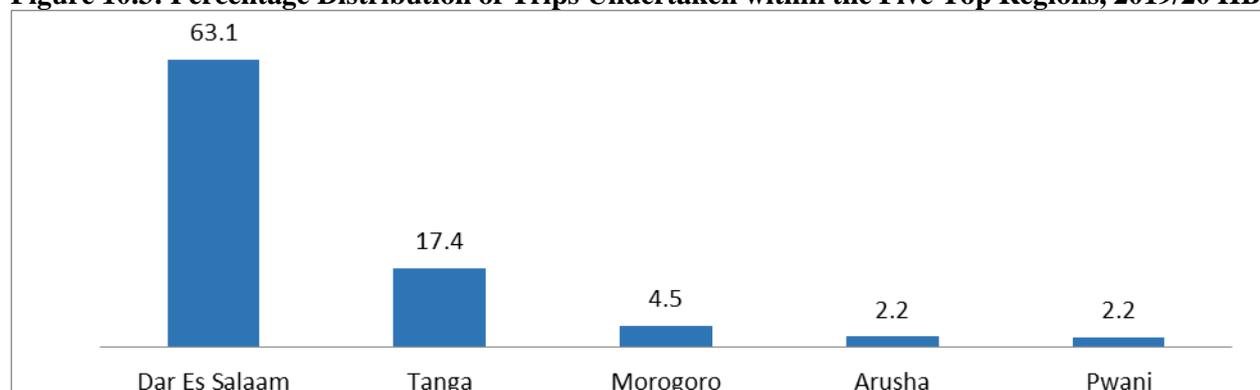
10.3 Number of Nights Spent on a Trip

Households were asked about the number of days they spent on a trip. The results from Table 10.5 reveal that most households (24.5 percent) spent 2 to 3 days on a trip, followed by 22.1 percent that spent 4 to 7 days on a trip and 17.1 percent of that spent 15 to 30 days on a trip. Fewer households (about 11 percent) spent 8 to 14 days, and more than a month on trips (about 11 percent). The examination of the data separately for urban and rural areas show that most of households in urban areas spent 4 to 7 days (25.3 percent) on trip. The average number of nights spent on the trip was 18.4 nights.

Table 10. 4: Percentage of Households by Number of Nights Spent on the Trip and Area,   2019/20 HBS

Length of Trip	Rural	Urban	Total
1 day	15.7	10.0	13.1
2 to 3 days	25.5	23.3	24.5
4 to 7 days	19.4	25.3	22.1
8 to 14 days	9.3	15.0	11.9
15 to 30 days	15.2	19.4	17.1
More than a month	14.9	6.9	11.2

Table 10.5 shows that Mjini district had the highest proportion of mean number of nights spent on the trip with 18.8 percent while Kaskazini B recorded the lowest ratio of 4.6 percent. Most of the households spent 2 to 3 days on their trips while about 22.2 percent of the households in Micheweni district spend a month or more on their trip but only 1.2 percent household in Mkoani spent 1 day.

Table 10.5: Percentage of Households by Mean Number of Nights Spent on the Trip by District and Area, 2019/20 HBS

District	1 day	2 to 3 days	4 to 7 days	8 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	A month or more	Total
Kaskazini A	17.1	8.6	9.6	3.9	2.8	3.8	**7.8**
Kaskazini B	3.9	7.9	6.1	2.4	1.6	1.0	**4.6**
Kati	14.0	12.8	7.4	5.5	2.9	2.9	**8.1**
Kusini	17.2	8.4	2.9	1.9	0.5	2.0	**5.5**
Mjini	22.7	17.7	17.4	26.7	19.9	9.5	**18.8**
Magharibi A	7.7	9.3	12.3	10.8	10.4	8.7	**10.1**
Magharibi B	5.3	14.9	22.8	17.2	17.3	7.1	**15.2**
Wete	4.3	7.4	5.6	10.5	12.4	10.5	**8.2**
Micheweni	4.2	2.8	3.0	3.6	9.4	22.2	**6.4**
Chake Chake	3.0	6.2	6.5	11.2	13.8	15.0	**8.7**
Mkoani	0.6	4.0	6.3	6.3	8.9	17.4	**6.7**
Total	**13.1**	**24.5**	**22.1**	**11.9**	**17.1**	**11.2**	**100.0**
Total Household	**18,677**	**34,977**	**31,530**	**16,989**	**24,426**	**16,034**	**142,634**

10.4 Purpose of the Trip

Over six out of every ten households stated that they travelled to visit friends (62.3 percent), and this was the main reason of their trips. This is because the dominance of purpose of visiting friends is said to be attributed with the core structure of Ujamaa, which is the traditional extended family and clan structure of most ethnic groups which provides a framework for mutual assistance and cooperation. The second reason mentioned was leisure and holiday (6.1 percent), followed by business reasons (3.3 percent), and only 0.4 percent of the households travelled for Hijja/Umra in Saudi Arabia.

Figure 10.4: Purpose of the Most Recent Trip in the Last 12 Months, 2019/20 HBS
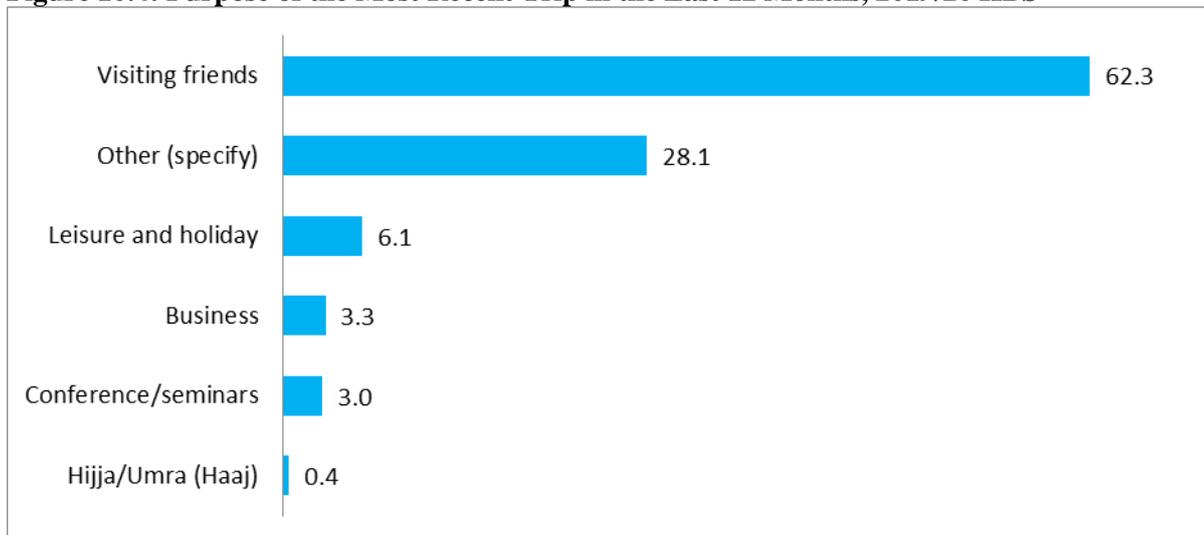
When asked about the main activities during the trip (again respondents were allowed to mention up to three activities), the ranking is as follows:

Table 10. 6: Main Activities During the Trip in the Last 12 Months, 2019/20 HBS

Main Activity	Percentage
National Park Safari	1.6
Beach tourism	6.3
Culture/Historical tourism	6.4
Hunting	0.1
Hijja/Umra	0.4
Social and Familial Activities	87.0
Total	**100.0**
Total Households	**138,504**

Table 10.6 reveals that most of household (6.3 percent) took a trip for beach tourism because beaches are great resources for tourism. The beaches attract a large number of domestic and inbound tourists for any country blessed with sea and ocean. By far, social and activities related to family dominated the main purposes for trips taken within the last 12 months.

In Table 10.7, the main means of transport for the household trips from the 2019/20 HBS have been presented. The results reveal that ferry or boat (54.3 percent) was the most used mean of transport for trips, followed by public transport (37.5 percent), air transport (3.7 percent), with only 1.9 percent of households using their own cars. The Table 10.7 also reveals that the usage of aeroplane was higher in urban areas (5.8 percent) than in rural areas (1.8 percent).

Malindi Fery Terminal, Stone Town, Zanzibar

Table 10.7: Main Means of Transport Used in the Most Recent Trip in the Last 12 Months, 2019/20 HBS

Means of transport	Rural	Urban	Total
Aeroplane	1.8	5.8	3.7
Own car	2.3	1.5	1.9
Car-hire (includes taxi)	2.1	0.5	1.4
Bus	45.5	28.9	37.9
Motorcycle/Vespa	0.6	0.5	0.5
Water/Marine Transport	47.4	62.6	54.3
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Households	**77,399**	**65,234**	**142,634**

Table 10.8 presents the respondent's place of stay during the trip in the last 12 Months from the 2019/20 HBS. The results reveal that 90.6 percent stayed in private homes, 1.7 percent stayed in guest houses and 0.6 percent stayed in hostels but those stayed in the Park/Forestry/Lodge were the least accounting for just 0.4 percent. The Table 10.10 also reveals that more urban households prefer to stay in towns (5.8 percent) on trips than rural household (1.8 percent).

Table 10.8: Respondents' Place of Stay During the Trip in the Last 12 Months, 2019/20 HBS

Place of Stay	Rural	Urban	Total
Town	1.8	5.8	3.5
Hotel in the Park/Forestry/Lodge	0.6	0.2	0.4
Guest house	1.3	2.3	1.7
Hostels	0.9	0.1	0.6
Private home	90.7	88.7	89.9
Other	4.7	2.9	3.9
Total Household	**78,521**	**59,982**	**138,504**

10.5 Average Expenditure (TZS) on Personal and Business trips

In the case of personal trips made within Zanzibar, the average expenditure was 33,442 in the 2019/20 HBS. The households mostly spend on accommodation during the personal trips within Zanzibar. The household spent an average of 126,086 Tanzania Shillings on accommodation in the last 12 months. However, in the business trips within Zanzibar, households mostly spend on shopping, which involve the purchasing of goods for the businesses. The households spent an average of TZS 455,019 on shopping in 2019/20 HBS, which was higher compared to TZS 342,502 average expenditure recorded in the 2014/15 HBS. Furthermore, the Table 10.9 shows that the average expenditures of household for shopping in rural areas for personal and business trips within Zanzibar are higher than that of urban areas in both cases.

Table 10. 9: Average Expenditure (TZS) for all Trips in the Last 12 Months, 2019/20 HBS

Personal trips within Zanzibar	Rural	Urban	Total
Food and drinks	22,154	17,686	19,790
Accommodation alone	62,420	143,387	126,086
Transport	26,831	31,925	28,985
Shopping	123,521	37,409	79,270
Recreational activities	8,000	17,547	17,153
Other (specify)	25,223	52,000	27,130
Total	**36,001**	**30,418**	**33,442**
Business trips within Zanzibar			
Food and drinks	43,160	36,854	39,425
Accommodation alone	50,000	66,499	63,919
Transport	41,612	39,865	40,679
Shopping	781,640	253,298	455,019
Recreational activities	32,112	0	32,112
Total	**127,508**	**70,630**	**95,111**
Personal trips outside Zanzibar	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Food and drinks	61,968	39,705	47,053
Accommodation alone	269,054	192,378	214,882
Shopping	69,361	134,277	117,505
Recreational activities	51,034	15,000	47,131
Other	230,000	2,140,070	1,771,386
Transport to and from Tanzania	274,147	231,214	244,768
Transport while abroad	64,111	81,510	75,982
Total	**143,967**	**158,909**	**154,229**
Business trips outside Zanzibar	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Food and drinks	73,578	37,259	50,434
Accommodation alone	216,537	93,556	116,696
Shopping	561,561	775,412	701,267
Recreational activities	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Transport to and from Tanzania	96,192	120,101	113,606
Transport while abroad	33,375	37,100	35,715
Total	**151,964**	**171,164**	**165,014**

In relation to business trips outside of Zanzibar, 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/colleagues. Costs of transportation for business trips outside Zanzibar are also lower than for personal trips within Zanzibar.

CHAPTER ELEVEN:
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

11.1 Introduction

Food security exists when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 1996). Food security is widely classified under the four pillars food availability, food accessibility, food utilization and food stability. Food and nutrition security have emerged as primary development goals at the top of the global development agenda. In the year 2000, national governments adopted the UN Millennium Declaration known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in which it was stipulated to reduce by half, the proportion of people suffering from hunger by the year 2015. In the year 2015, the achievements and successes of the MDGs were taken up by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN member states as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030, with emphasis put on achieving "zero hunger" and eliminating all forms of malnutrition. In order to measure the progress and the achievements of the zero-hunger goal, the development of both statistical methodologies and different surveys for obtaining reliable estimates of food security situation and levels of undernourishment became an essential step. In view of this important step, since 2009/2010 the HBSs have been including a number of questions to capture information for analysing the food security situation at household level in Zanzibar using some of the global indicators.

11.2 Main Source of Household Food

Table 11.1 shows the proportion of households and the main sources of household food. The results revealed that generally 82.1 percent of the households depends largely on food purchasing. The proportion of households depending entirely on their own production as a main source of food is 11.2 percent while 4.1 percent of the households get their food mainly as gifts or food aid. With respect to individual food items, more than 91 percent of the households depend on food purchase of cereal products (rice, maize, wheat flour and millets), the same as legume crops, and only around 2.4 percent from their own production. Nearly 65.9 percent of the households depend on food purchase for the root crops (potato, sweet potatoes, yams and cassava), and only 26.3 percent from their own production. The main source of fruits and vegetables varies depending on the type of the fruit or vegetable whereas around 52.2 percent to 86.6 percent of the households depend on purchase and about one third (27.7 percent to 32.7 percent) of the households depends on their own production as shown in Table 11.1. These results reveal that Zanzibar households are net food purchasers and dependency on food purchase is higher for all categories of food products.

Table 11.1: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Food in the Preceding Week, 2019/20 HBS

Type of food	Purchase	Own Production	Traded goods/Service, barter	Borrowed	Received as gift	Food aids	Others	Total
Cereals and grain: Maize, rice, sorghum, millet, bread	91.8	3.3	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.1	100
Roots and tubers: potato, yam, cassava, sweet potato or other	65.9	26.3	0.0	2.3	5.3	0.1	0.1	100
Legumes / nuts: beans, cowpeas, soy, peanuts, lentils, nut	91.7	2.4	0.0	3.0	2.5	0.4	0.0	100
Orange vegetables: carrot, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes,	86.6	7.2	0.0	2.3	3.6	0.1	0.2	100
Green leafy vegetables: spinach, amaranth and /or dark green leafy veg	52.2	37.2	0.0	1.2	8.3	0.1	1.0	100
Other vegetables: onion, tomatoes, peas cucumber, green beans,	93.0	2.2	0.0	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.0	100
Orange coloured fruits: Mango, papaya	57.7	27.7	0.1	1.8	12.1	0.2	0.5	100
Other fruits: banana, guava, orange, lemon, tangerine	55.8	32.7	0.1	1.3	9.1	0.3	0.7	100
Meat: goat, beef, chicken, pork (meat in large quantities)	82.9	8.5	0.0	1.9	6.2	0.5	0.0	100
Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	88.3	2.7	0.0	2.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	100
Fish: fish and dagaa (fish in large quantities)	87.0	7.2	0.1	2.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	100
Eggs	75.6	20.4	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	100
Milk and other dairy products: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, other	78.9	12.6	0.0	2.3	5.6	0.0	0.6	100
Oil / fat / butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, margarine, other	95.3	0.7	0.0	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.0	100
Sugar, or sweet: sugar, honey, candy and other sweet (sugary	95.3	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	100
Condiments / Spices: tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic	95.1	0.5	0.1	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100
Total	**82.1**	**11.2**	**0.0**	**2.3**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100**

11.3 Usual Number of Meals in the households

The results in Table 11.2 show that the proportion of the households that consume three or more meals per day has decreased from 80 percent in 2014/2015 HBS to 67.0 percent in 2019/20HBS. Also, the proportion of the household that consume two meals has increased to almost twice from 18.6 percent in 2014/15 to 31.8 percent in 2019/20HBS. Furthermore, the proportion of households that consume one meal per day has slightly decreased from 1.4 percent in 2014/2015 HBS to 1.2 percent in 2019/2020 HBS. In the urban areas, the households that consume three meals has decreased from 86 percent in 2014/2015 HBS to 80.1 percent in the 2019/2020 HBS while that of the rural areas has decreased from 58.9 percent to 56.5 percent within the same periods. However, households that consume two meals have increased by 2 percent in the rural areas and also increased by 6 percent in the urban areas.

Table 11.2: Percentage of Households and Number of Meals per Day by Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Number of meals	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.2
2	42.9	18.1	42.2	40.3	12.7	18.6	42.4	18.5	31.8
3+	55.7	80.9	56.7	58.9	86.4	80.0	56.5	80.1	67.0
Not stated	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	136,059	96,452	169,461	148,754	113,541	123,335	166,985	133,896	300,881

11.4 Proportion of Households Receiving Fewer Meals than Usual

Table 11.3 shows that the households that receive their usual number of meals have same trend between the two surveys with 69 percent in the 2014/2015 HBS and 2019/2020 HBS. The rest (30.4 percent) had received fewer meals within different periods. About a quarter of the households (23.3 percent) had fewer meals within one day to one week during the past 30 days, and 4.4 percent of the households had fewer meals within one to two weeks. Around 3 percent of the households had fewer meals for up to three weeks and nearly one in hundred households (0.7 percent) had fewer meals than normal for more than three weeks in the last 30 days.

In the urban areas, the proportion of household that received their usual number of meals decreased from 80.8 percent in 2014/15 HBS to 75.7 percent in the 2019/2020 HBS. Unlike the urban areas, the proportion of the households that received the usual number of meals in the rural areas in the last 30 days increased by 3.7 percentage points from 59.9 percent in 2014/15 HBS to 63.6 percent in 2019/20 HBS. However, the percentage of households that received fewer meals for more than three weeks in the past 30 days was higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas for both the 2014/2015 HBS and the 2019/2020 HBS as shown in Table 11.3.

Table 11.3: Percentage of Households that Had Fewer Meals Than Usual in the Last 30 Days by Number of Days and Area, 2009/10, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Number of Days	2009/10			2014/15			2019/20		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
None	56.2	83.6	67.6	59.9	80.8	69.0	63.6	75.7	69.0
1-7	32.9	13.7	24.9	27.2	14.4	21.7	26.7	19.1	23.3
8-14	8.7	2.5	6.1	6.5	1.8	4.5	5.6	3.0	4.4
15-21	1.6	0.3	1.1	4	1.3	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.6
22-30	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.4	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.7
Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Households	136,059	96,452	232,511	148,754	113,541	262,295	166,985	133,896	300,881

Table 11.4 presents the proportion of households that received meals categorized in districts. The results show that Mkoani district had only 46.3 percent of the households that received their usual number of meals, meaning that more than 50 percent of the households had fewer meals than usual, followed by Micheweni (49.6 percent), Kaskazini A (34.2 percent) and Kaskazini B (32.6 percent). Kusini district had the highest proportion (84.4 percent) of the households which had the usual number of meals in the last 30 days, followed by Magharibi B (78.6 percent), Chake Chake (73.6 percent) and Mjini (72.8 percent). Also, in Micheweni, Mkoani and Magharibi A, more than 4 percent of the households had fewer meals than normal within two to three

weeks during the past 30 days. Furthermore, in Wete, Magharibi A and Micheweni, at least one in hundred households had fewer meals than normal for more than three weeks during the past 30 days.

Table 11. 4 Percentage of Households That Had Fewer Meals than Usual in the Last 30 Days by Number of Days and District, 2019/20 HBS

District	None	1-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-30 days	Total percentage fewer meals	Total No. of Households	Households with fewer meals
Kusini	84.4	14.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	15.6	11,257	1,760
Magharibi B	78.6	15.3	4.0	1.8	0.3	21.4	48,172	10,316
Chake Chake	73.6	19.2	4.1	3.0	0.0	26.4	20,179	5,326
Mjini	72.8	23.5	2.7	0.8	0.3	27.2	51,845	14,098
Kati	72.1	22.5	3.2	1.8	0.4	27.9	19,317	5,380
Wete	70.0	24.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	30.0	23,610	7,088
Magharibi A	69.2	21.8	3.5	4.5	1.0	30.8	35,902	11,068
Kaskazini B	67.4	25.7	4.2	2.7	0.0	32.6	19,691	6,411
Kaskazini A	65.8	30.5	2.0	1.0	0.7	34.2	26,785	9,171
Micheweni	50.4	31.5	8.2	6.7	3.2	49.6	23,248	11,531
Mkoani	46.3	32.1	14.5	6.6	0.5	53.7	20,874	11,208
Total	**69.0**	**23.3**	**4.4**	**2.6**	**0.7**	**31.0**	**300,881**	**93,358**

11.5 Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a proxy indicator of the household dietary diversity and nutrients intake measured in a seven-day recall period. The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity (food groups), food frequency, and relative nutritional importance (weight) of each food group. It is used to identify the most food insecure households. The results from the FCS are categorized into "Poor dietary intake", "Borderline dietary intake" and "Accepted dietary intake". These results provide essential information on the people's current diets and is helpful in deciding the most appropriate type and scale of food security intervention, as well as, the right target group for food assistance. In view of that importance, the 2019/20 HBS used the FCS to assess food security in terms of diversity of the households' food intake, as well as, for measuring the intake of specific nutrients - Vitamin A, Protein and Iron.

Table 11.5 shows the proportion of the households that fall within the three categories of Food Consumption Score (FCS), i.e., the poor consumption, the borderline and the acceptable consumption. The results indicated that 91 percent of the households consume diverse types of food and are in the Acceptable FCS category. About 7 percent are in borderline and the rest two percent of the households have poor dietary intake which is a proxy indicator of the poor nutritional status in those households.

Table 11.5: Households Food Consumption Score by Area, 2019/20 HBS (%)

FCS Categories	Mean FCS			Percentage out Total of Households	Total Number of Household
	Rural	Urban	Total		
Poor	68.7	31.3	61.5	2.0	6,006
Borderline	66.7	33.3	61.7	6.8	20,556
Acceptable	54.4	45.6	63.0	91.0	273,715
Not Stated	46.5	53.5	64.0	0.2	604
Total	**58.65**	**68.54**	**63.05**	**100**	**300,881**

The results in Table 11.6 show that urban areas have higher proportion of the households with acceptable food intake (93.2 percent) compared with 89.2 percent in the rural areas. Magharibi A, Mjini and Kusini districts have higher food consumption score and therefore better dietary diversity compared with the other districts. Districts that registered low food consumption score are Kaskazini B, Mkoani and Micheweni, with FCS values of 55.9 percent, 53.3 percent and 49.3 percent respectively, indicating the intake of nutritionally poor diet at general.

Table 11.6: Table 11.6: Households Food Consumption Score by Area and District, 2019/20 HBS

	Mean FCS	FCS Categories				Total No. of HHs
		Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	Not Stated	
Area						
Rural	58.65	2.5	8.2	89.2	0.2	166,985
Urban	68.54	1.4	5.1	93.2	0.2	133,896
District						
Kaskazini A	59.37	0.5	5.1	93.8	0.6	26,785
Kaskazini B	55.95	4.0	5.5	90.0	0.5	19,691
Kati	67.49	0.3	3.2	95.8	0.6	19,317
Kusini	70.62	0.0	1.2	98.3	0.6	11,257
Mjini	71.21	1.4	3.4	95.1	0.2	51,845
Magharibi A	73.79	1.4	2.0	96.6	0.0	35,902
Magharibi B	60.87	2.4	10.0	87.5	0.2	48,172
Wete	57.15	1.6	11.7	86.7	0.0	23,610
Micheweni	49.29	5.3	16.6	78.1	0.0	23,248
Chake Chake	64.40	0.5	5.9	93.6	0.0	20,179
Mkoani	53.27	4.5	11.0	84.5	0.0	20,874
Total	**63.05**	**2.0**	**6.8**	**91.0**	**0.2**	**300,881**

11.6 Frequency of Food Consumption by Food Item and Area in the Preceding Week

Table 11.7 presents the average number of days a particular type of food is consumed in the week preceding the survey. Overall, there is a clear difference in the frequency of consumption of the various food types with cereals and grains, sugar, condiments and some of the vegetables consumed for more than five days a week. However, orange coloured fruits, orange coloured vegetables and green leafy vegetables (rich in vitamin A) are each consumed for less than 4 days a week. Meat products, together, are consumed for 3 days per week while fish is consumed for almost 5 days per week. Consumption of eggs and dairy products including fresh milk is consumed for less than 3 days in a week. Furthermore, the results indicated that there is no considerable difference in the consumption pattern between the urban and rural communities.

Table 11.7: Mean Frequency of Food Consumption by Food Item and Area in the Preceding Week, 2019/20 HBS

Type of Food Item	Rural	Urban	Total
Cereals and grain: Maize, rice, sorghum, millet, bread	5.3	5.4	5.4
Roots and tubers: potato, yam, cassava, sweet potato or other tubers	3.4	3.9	3.6
Legumes/nuts: beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon peas and / or other nuts	2.0	2.1	2.0
Orange vegetables: carrot, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes,	3.1	3.8	3.5
Green leafy vegetables: spinach, amaranth and / or dark greed	2.1	2.4	2.3
Other vegetables: onion, tomatoes, cucumber, green beans,	5.0	5.2	5.1
Orange fruits (rich in Vitamin A): Mango, papaya	3.0	2.6	2.8
Other fruits: banana, guava, orange, lemon, tangerine	3.1	2.9	3.0
Meat: goat, beef, chicken, pork (meat in large quantities and not as condiments)	1.7	2.1	2.0
Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats	1.3	1.5	1.5
Fish: fish and dagaa (fish in large quantities and not as condiments)	4.7	4.5	4.6
Eggs	1.6	2.0	1.8
Milk and other dairy products: fresh milk / sour, yogurt, other dairy products	2.8	2.8	2.8
Oil/fat/butter: vegetable oil, palm oil, margarine, other fats / oil	2.7	3.4	3.1
Sugar, or sweet: sugar, honey, candy and other sweet (sugary drinks)	6.1	5.6	5.9
Condiments/Spices: tea, coffee /cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, tomato sauce, meat or fish as condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee	6.7	6.6	6.7
Total	**4.1**	**4.0**	**4.0**

11.7 Frequency of Food Consumption by Food Groups, Area and Districts in the Preceding Week

Grouping of food items that have similar caloric and nutrient content provides a true picture of the household's consumption pattern as opposed to using the individual food items. Table 11.8 presents the weekly consumption (in number of days) of the 9 food groups by area and districts as used in the analysis of the Food Consumption Score. In both urban and rural areas, three groups – 'main staples', 'vegetables' and, 'meat and fish', are consumed seven days a week followed by condiments and sugar. Consumption of fruits ranges from 5 days in the urban areas to 6 days in the rural areas, oil is 2.7 days in the rural areas and 3.4 days in the urban areas, while milk is the same in the urban and rural areas (2.8 days per week). The results for food groups consumption across districts are almost similar to that of the rural and urban areas.

Table 11.8: Frequency of Food Consumption by Food Groups, Area and Districts in the Preceding Week, 2019/2020 HBS

Area	Main	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Meat and	Milk	Sugar	Oil	Condiments
Rural	7.0	2.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	2.8	6.1	2.7	6.7
Urban	7.0	2.1	7.0	5.0	7.0	2.8	5.7	3.4	6.0
Districts									
Kaskazini A	7.0	2.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	2.6	6.4	2.1	6.7
Kaskazini B	7.0	2.1	7.0	5.9	7.0	2.3	6.0	2.7	6.6
Kati	7.0	2.2	7.0	6.7	7.0	2.9	5.8	3.6	6.9
Kusini	7.0	2.0	7.0	5.8	7.0	2.5	6.0	3.1	6.9
Mjini	7.0	2.1	7.0	5.0	7.0	2.7	5.6	3.5	6.5
Magharibi A	7.0	2.1	7.0	6.4	7.0	2.9	6.0	3.5	6.8
Magharibi B	7.0	1.9	7.0	5.1	7.0	2.5	5.1	3.2	6.6
Wete	7.0	1.7	7.0	5.0	7.0	3.0	6.3	2.4	6.8
Micheweni	7.0	2.0	7.0	5.5	7.0	3.1	5.6	2.5	6.5
Chake Chake	7.0	2.1	7.0	6.3	7.0	2.8	6.6	2.7	6.9
Mkoani	7.0	1.9	7.0	5.6	7.0	3.5	6.5	2.0	6.8
Average	**7.0**	**2.0**	**7.0**	**5.8**	**7.0**	**2.8**	**5.9**	**3.1**	**6.7**

11.8 Consumption of Food items Rich in Vitamin A, Protein and Iron

Table 11.9 shows the results for the consumption of food items rich in vitamin A, protein and iron, normally known as Food Consumption Score for Nutrition (FCS-N). More than 80 percent of the households consume vitamin A rich food on daily basis, around 15 percent have vitamin A food irregularly (only in some of the days) in a week and 1.3 percent never consume any vitamin A rich food for the whole week preceding the survey. Protein consumption on daily basis is only within 64.8 percent of the households while iron rich food was found to be in the daily diet of only 33 percent of the households at national level. Furthermore, the urban areas had higher daily intake of vitamin A, protein and iron rich foods than the rural areas.

Table 11.9: Percentage of Household by Nutrients Consumption (FCS_N) and Area, 2019/2020 HBS

Type of Nutrient	Frequency of Consumption	Rural	Urban	Total
	Never consumed	1.7	0.8	1.3
	Consumed sometimes	18.5	9.8	14.8
Vitamin A rich food	Consumed at least daily	79.6	89.2	83.6
	Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Never consumed	1.4	0.7	1.1
	Consumed sometimes	39.6	26.2	33.9
Protein A rich food	Consumed at least daily	58.9	72.8	64.8
	Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
	Never consumed	2.6	2.0	2.3
	Consumed sometimes	68.5	58.1	64.2
Iron rich food	Consumed at least daily	28.7	39.7	33.3
	Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total Household		**166,985**	**133,896**	**300,881**

CHAPTER TWELVE
GENDER AND TIME USE

12.1 Gender

12.1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents gender statistics from education, employment, ownership and decision-making based on gender issues from the 2019/2020 HBS. This chapter includes some crucial gender indicators related to the Sustainable Development Goals and other indicators which are useful for the purposes of planning, policymaking and gender mainstreaming.

12.1.2 Education

Literacy is the ability to read and write even a small sentence in any language of choice. It is essential for social and human development and provides individuals with skills and empowers them to transform their lives and improve their standard of health and ability to earn a higher income.

In general, the gender distribution among those who knows Swahili only and, Swahili and English are equal between women and men. Similarly, in urban areas, there are equal distribution of men and women who know Swahili and English, while in the rural areas, the situation is a bit different with more men who know both languages than women (Table 12.1).

Table 12. 1 Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literate in Any Language by Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Literacy	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Swahili	48.0	52.0	100.0	56.0	44.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Swahili and English	49.0	51.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Other language	44.0	56.0	100.0	34.0	66.0	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0
Not able	64.0	36.0	100.0	77.0	23.0	100.0	67.0	33.0	100.0
Total	**252,147**	**239,714**	**491,861**	**236,900**	**213,030**	**449,930**	**489,047**	**452,744**	**941,791**

At the district level, majority of the literate women resided in Mjini and Magharibi B while the majority of the literate men resided in the other districts. Additionally, the percentage of illiterate women was higher compared to illiterate men (66.5 percent and 33.5 percent respectively), and this observation is true for all the districts across Zanzibar.

Table 12. 2 Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Literate in Any Language by Sex and District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Literate				Illiterate			
	Women	Men	Total %	Total number	Women	Men	Total %	Total number
Kaskazini A	50.0	50.0	100	61,177	64.7	35.3	100	14,215
Kaskazini B	47.5	52.5	100	49,519	56.2	43.8	100	7,141
Kati	48.6	51.4	100	45,813	67.3	32.7	100	6,209
Kusini	48.5	51.5	100	25,954	87.4	12.6	100	1,511
Mjini	51.3	48.7	100	169,720	77.9	22.1	100	9,354
Magharibi A	50.6	49.4	100	108,070	70.0	30.0	100	8,010
Magharibi B	53.1	46.9	100	150,163	67.2	32.8	100	4,193
Wete	46.6	53.4	100	59,278	68.4	31.6	100	16,521
Micheweni	43.8	56.2	100	44,526	65.0	35.0	100	23,884
Chake Chake	48.0	52.0	100	61,908	66.7	33.3	100	10,040
Mkoani	48.5	51.5	100	47,426	62.5	37.5	100	17,158
Total	**49.8**	**50.2**	**100**	**823,556**	**66.5**	**33.5**	**100**	**118,235**

Formal education is an education normally delivered by trained teachers in a systematic and intentional way within a school, higher education or university having a proper syllabus while **non-formal education** refers to education that occurs outside the formal school system such as adult education**.**

The total population aged 15 years and above was 941,791 and 110,553 did not attend formal education**.** Among those who did not attend formal education, about seven out of ten of them (69 percent) are women. Apart from Forms 1 to 6 and Diploma level, more men have attained all the other educational levels compared to women.

Table 12. 3 Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Achieved by Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Highest level of education achieved	Women	Men	Total
No formal Education	69.4	30.6	110,553
Pre-school	44.9	55.1	447
Adult/alternative education	25.2	74.8	2,986
Primary 1 – 8	46.3	53.7	247,016
Form 1- 4	51.4	48.6	499,005
Form 5 – 6	52.1	47.9	13,309
Training after primary/secondary	46.9	53.1	14,516
Diploma	51.9	48.1	27,830
University	47.7	52.3	26,128
Total	**51.9**	**48.1**	**941,791**

12.1.3 Participation Rate in Organized Learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

This indicator is defined as the percentage of children in the given age range who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. The official pre-primary entry age is the age at which children are obliged to start pre-primary education according to national legislation or policies. Zanzibar Education Policy (2016) explained all children aged 4 to 5 year should start pre -primary education. Figure 12.1 shows the participation rate in organized learning one year before the official primary entry ages. The results revealed that in both rural and urban areas, the participation in organized learning was higher for girls than for boys. Moreover, the participation rate in organized learning was higher in urban areas (88.7 percent) than in rural areas (73.8 percent).

Figure 12.1: Participation Rate in Organized Learning One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age by Location and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
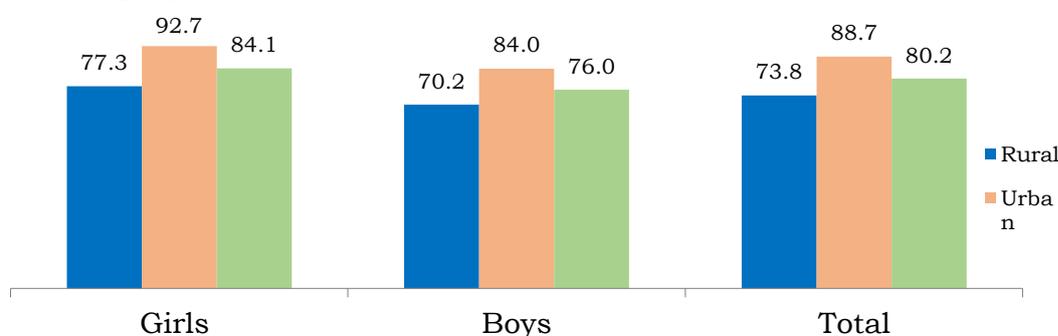
At the district level, it can be observed from Table 12.4 that Kusini district had the highest participation rate in organized learning for children aged 5 years where almost all children at that age (both boys and girls) are attending school, followed by Magharibi B district with 96.8 percent for girls and 91.3 percent for boys. The district with the lowest participation rate in organized learning was Micheweni district with 49.6 percent for girls and 51.1 percent for boys.

Table 12.4: Participation Rate in Organized Learning One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Girls	Boys
Kaskazini A	88.6	77.2
Kaskazini B	82.8	69.3
Kati	88.7	92.6
Kusini	99.0	99.0
Mjini	92.1	84.2
Magharibi A	87.7	76.4
Magharibi B	96.8	91.3
Wete	81.1	58.9
Micheweni	49.6	51.1
Chake Chake	68.3	70.3
Mkoani	81.4	64.6
Total	**84.1**	**76.0**

12.1.4 Participation Rate of Youth and Adult in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training by sex

The indicator is defined as the percentage of youth and adults in a given age range (15-35 years) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in a given time period.

The results from Table 12.5 reveal that the total participation rate of youth aged 15-35 years (Tanzania youth definition) participating in formal, non-formal education and training was 94.8 percent for women and 97.3 percent for men. Majority of youth participated in formal education where the rate for women was 93.9 percent and the rate for men was 96.0 percent. The participation rate was higher for men than women both in rural areas (92.9 percent women and 95.8 percent men) and urban areas (96.7 percent women and 98.9 percent men). The participation rate in training is about one percent for both women and men and similarly in rural and urban areas.

Table 12.5: Participation Rate of Youth Age 15-35 by Categories, Location and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Categories of Education	Sex	Rural	Urban	Total
Formal	Women	92.2	95.7	93.9
	Men	95	97.2	96
Non-formal	Women	0	0	0
	Men	0.1	0.2	0.2
Training	Women	0.7	1	0.9
	Men	0.7	1.5	1.1
Total	**Women**	**92.9**	**96.7**	**94.8**
	Men	**95.8**	**98.9**	**97.3**

The results (Table 12.6) show that Kusini district had the highest proportion of youth aged 15-35 participating in education (99.2 percent), with the rate for men (99 percent) marginally higher than the rate for women (98.5 percent). Micheweni district had the lowest participation rate (86.4 percent) among all the districts, with the participation for women at 84.0 percent and men at 88.8 percent. Very few youths participated in non-

formal education for both women and men in all districts. There were more men in training than women although the difference is marginal.

Table 12.6: Participation Rate of Youth Aged 15-35 in Formal and Non-Formal Education and Training by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Formal			Non-formal			Training			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	105.0	96.6	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	95.9	97.4	96.6
Kaskazini B	94.9	97.2	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	95.4	97.7	96.6
Kati	95.9	94.3	95.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	97.3	96.4	96.9
Kusini	98.0	98.3	98.1	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	98.5	99.0	99.2
Mjini	96.8	98.5	97.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	97.3	99.8	98.5
Magharibi A	94.0	96.0	94.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	96.2	98.0	97.0
Magharibi B	96.6	95.8	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	98.1	98.4	98.2
Wete	88.8	96.3	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.8	96.3	92.3
Micheweni	84.0	88.8	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	88.8	86.4
Chake chake	94.5	97.7	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	95.3	98.7	96.9
Mkoani	87.5	93.6	90.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	87.8	93.6	90.4
Total	**93.9**	**96.0**	**94.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**94.8**	**97.3**	**96.0**

12.1.5 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills by Sex; 2019/20

This indicator is a direct measure of the skill levels of the general population in the two areas of literacy and numeracy. Table 12.7 shows that the total proportion of the population who achieved a fixed level of proficiency in literacy was 58.7 percent, with the proportion of women (59.2 percent) slightly higher than men (58.3 percent). The age group of 56-65 years have maximum proportion (69.6 percent) and the proportion of women was 58.8 percent and 76.5 percent for men. This is followed by age group of 36-45 years with a proportion of 67.7 percent of which 63.0 percent were women and 62.9 percent were men. The results generally indicated that across the younger age groups (from less than 18 to 35 years), a higher proportion woman achieved fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills compared to the older age groups from 36 to 65+ years.

Table 12.7: Proportion of Population who Achieved at Least a Fixed Level of Proficiency in Functional Literacy Skill by Age Group and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Age group	Women	Men	Total
Less than 18	55.8	52.6	54.2
18 - 25	68.2	52.4	59.5
26 - 35	70.8	62.9	67.3
36 - 45	63.0	72.3	67.7
46 - 55	56.1	65.9	60.8
56 - 65	58.8	76.5	69.6
66+	53.7	71.3	65.2
Total	**59.2**	**58.3**	**58.7**

At the district level, Kusini district had the highest proportion of the population who achieved fixed level of literacy (68.2 percent), followed closely by Magharibi A (67.3 percent), Kati (65.1 percent), with Wete having the lowest proportion in this regard. Furthermore, Kusini, Mjini and Mkoani had more men who achieved at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy skills, while women achieved more in the remaining districts (Table 12.8).

Table 12.8: Proportion of Population who Achieved at Least a Fixed Level of Proficiency in Functional Literacy Skill by District and Sex ;2019/20

District	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	65.1	56.2	60.1
Kaskazini B	60.1	59.9	60.0
Kati	65.2	65.0	65.1
Kusini	64.6	72.5	68.2
Mjini	53.4	58.9	55.9
Magharibi A	70.8	64.0	67.3
Magharibi B	59.2	57.1	58.2
Wete	50.9	49.8	50.3
Micheweni	55.6	50.4	52.9
Chake Chake	54.0	51.5	52.6
Mkoani	59.2	65.4	62.6
Total	**59.2**	**58.3**	**58.7**

Table 12.9 shows that the proportion of the population who achieved a fixed level of proficiency in numeracy skill was 84.5 percent, with no marked difference between men and women. In the younger age groups of less than 18-25 years, more women achieved a fixed level of proficiency in numeracy skill than men. In the remaining age groups however, more men achieved a fixed level of proficiency in numeracy skill than women.

Table 12.9: Proportion of Population who Achieved at Least a Fixed Level of Proficiency in Functional Numeracy Skill by Age Group and Sex ;2019/20

Age group	Women	Men	Total
Less than18	84.4	81.2	82.8
18 - 25	86.0	82.0	83.8
26 - 35	83.5	86.1	84.6
36 - 45	91.1	92.4	91.7
46 - 55	88.4	92.0	90.1
56 - 65	77.4	90.8	85.6
66+	70.4	88.3	82.1
Total	**84.8**	**84.1**	**84.5**

At the district level, it can be observed in Table 12.10 that Kusini (97.3 percent), Mjini (90.8), Kati (90.6), Magharibi B (90.1 percent) were the districts with the highest proportion of their population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skill with no considerable difference between men and women. The Micheweni district had the lowest proportion of its population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skill. Furthermore, across all the districts, there appears to be no marked difference in the proportion of men and women achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional numeracy skill (Table 12.10).

Table 12.10: Proportion of Population who Achieved at Least a Fixed Level of Proficiency in Functional Numeracy Skill by District and Sex; 2019/20

District	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	79.4	79.0	79.2
Kaskazini B	80.4	79.3	79.8
Kati	89.8	91.1	90.6
Kusini	96.9	97.8	97.3
Mjini	90.9	90.7	90.8
Magharibi A	90.2	88.8	89.5
Magharibi B	89.7	90.6	90.1
Wete	77.9	73.1	75.3
Micheweni	69.8	71.9	70.9
Chake Chake	83.3	84.0	83.6
Mkoani	82.2	85.4	84.0
Total	**84.8**	**84.1**	**84.5**

12.1. 6 Employment

Employment is the situation where a person is having a job, either a paid job or as a self-employed. Employment is an important part of the economic, social and environmental development process of any country. Employment provides financial freedom and decision-making power.

The employed persons observed from this survey totaled 577,751, and it was found out that among the employed persons, there were more men (58.6 percent) than women (41.4 percent). Over three-quarter of the employed (36.2 percent) were engaged within the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, where there were more men (58.5 percent) than women (41.5 percent). Additionally, more women were employed in these industries than men – manufacturing, accommodation and food service activities, education, human health and social work activities, activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good, and other service activities.

Table 12.11: Sex Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry, 2019/20 HBS

Industry	Women	Men	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	41.5	58.5	208,945
Mining and quarrying	34.5	65.5	4,472
Manufacturing	55.1	44.9	55,224
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17.3	82.7	1,733
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	11.6	88.4	1,503
Construction	2.0	98.0	33,167
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and mot	45.9	54.1	93,495
Transportation and storage	4.4	95.6	31,208
Accommodation and food service activities	60.7	39.3	30,189
Information and communication	37.5	62.5	3,003
Financial and insurance activities	46.7	53.3	1,417
Real estate activities	31.3	68.7	519
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35.8	64.2	3,252
Administrative and support service activities	35.0	65.0	20,621
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	31.9	68.1	25,966
Education	60.3	39.7	23,444
Human health and social work activities	50.6	49.4	10,277
Arts, entertainment and recreation	49.8	50.2	2,605
Other service activities	57.4	42.6	18,931
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good	84.8	15.2	7,781
Total	**41.4**	**58.6**	**577,751**

An occupation is a work of a person who has a specific field of interest and distinct skills that benefit that field. From the 2019/20 HBS, all occupations were dominated by men, with women constituting 37.9 percent of the employed persons while 62.1 percent were men. Despite a higher proportion of men than women across all the occupation categories, it is worth noting that the difference between the proportion of men and women in the following occupations is very marginal – Technicians and associate professionals, Clerks, Service workers and shop sales workers, and Elementary occupations.

Table 12.12: Sex Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Occupation	Women	Men	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	22.3	77.7	6,943
Professionals	39.9	60.1	16,746
Technicians and associate professionals	48.3	51.7	31,299
Clerks	49.3	50.7	11,860
Service workers and shop sales workers	46.9	53.1	123,686
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	39.4	60.6	167,312
Craft and related workers	31.7	68.3	77,222
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.1	96.9	11,671
Elementary occupations	46.6	53.4	131,011
Total	**41.4**	**58.6**	**577,751**

12.1.7 Unemployed persons

Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy. During unemployment, there is no income, which leads to poverty, burden of dependency and economic problems. In Table 12.13, it can be

observed that out of a total of 125,201 unemployed persons, close to three-quarter of them were women (73.5 percent) compared to men (26.5 percent). Most of the unemployed persons fall within the age group of 20-24 years, with this group accounting for more than one-third of the unemployed persons. Furthermore, apart from the age group of 65 to 74, a higher proportion of women were unemployed across all the age groups compared to men.

Table 12.13: Sex Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Age group and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Age group	Women	Men	Total number
15-19	57.0	43.0	22,611
20-24	64.2	35.8	40,268
25-29	78.7	21.3	23,751
30-34	92.7	7.3	13,133
35-39	96.7	3.3	7,874
40-44	93.2	6.8	4,679
45-49	88.9	11.1	3,474
50-54	94.9	5.1	3,597
55-59	82.6	17.4	2,628
60-64	55.5	44.5	1,478
65-69	46.5	53.5	1,088
70-74	42.7	57.3	404
80-84	100	0	213
Total	**73.5**	**26.5**	**125,201**

12.1.8 Unemployed Persons by Education Level

The level of education of the highest percent of unemployed persons was those who completed Forms 1-4 for both women and men with 62.1 percent and 64.9 percent respectively. The second level was those who completed Primaries 1-8 and the lowest being those with Adult/Alternative education. The sex distribution of the unemployed persons who completed university level was 74.7 percent for women and 25.3 percent for men.

Table 12. 14: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Education Level, 2019/20 HBS

Education Level	Total number			% distribution		Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men
No formal Education	6,766	920	7,686	7.4	2.8	88.0	12.0
Adult/Alternative education	80	238	318	0.1	0.7	25.3	74.7
Primary 1 – 8	20,828	7,299	28,127	22.6	22.0	74.0	26.0
Form 1- 4	57,084	21,576	78,660	62.1	64.9	72.6	27.4
Form 5 – 6	987	253	1,240	1.1	0.8	79.6	20.4
Training after primary/secondary education	609	433	1,042	0.7	1.3	58.4	41.6
Diploma/certificate	3,473	1,799	5,273	3.8	5.4	65.9	34.1
University	2,134	722	2,855	2.3	2.2	74.7	25.3
Total	**91,961**	**33,239**	**125,201**	**100**	**100**	**73.5**	**26.5**

12.1.9 Information and Communication Technologies

Information and Communication Technologies (**ICTs**) refers to all communication technologies, including the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, computers, software, middleware, video-conferencing, social networking, and other media applications and services.

The results in Figure 12.2 reveal that more users of computer/tablets resided in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. Furthermore, the usage of computer/tablets was higher among men than women in both the rural and urban areas of Zanzibar.

Figure 12.2: Proportion of Population who Used Computer or Tablet by Location and, Sex, 2019/20HBS
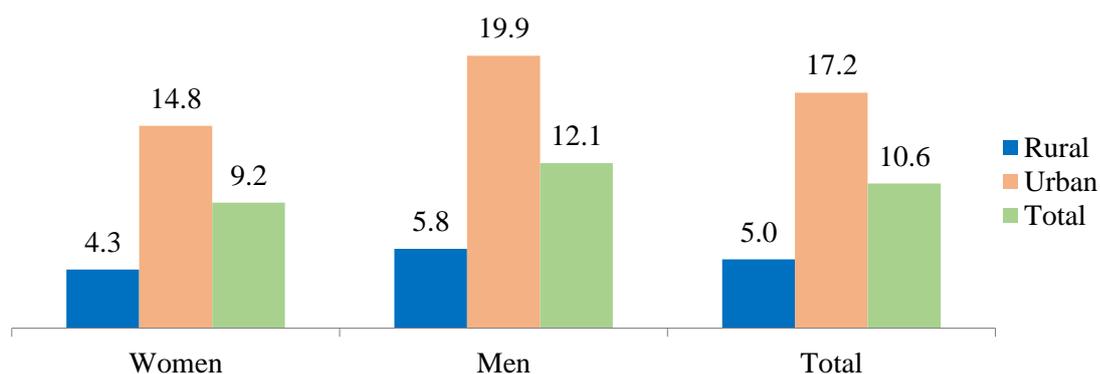
The usage of computer/tablets is highest among the age ranges 18 to 35 years, and lowest for those over the age of 65 years. Across all the age groups, the usage of ICTs is higher among men than women.

Table 12.15: Proportion of Population who Used Computer or Tablet by Age group and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Age group	Women	Men	Total
Less than 18 years	3.1	3.5	3.3
18 - 25	20.2	24.7	22.3
26 - 35	17.5	23.5	20.1
36 - 45	9.6	16.0	12.6
46 - 55	5.9	13.8	9.6
56 - 65	4.7	11.3	8.4
66+	0.5	3.6	2.1
Total	**9.2**	**12.1**	**10.6**
Special Age Group			
15 - 24	17.3	18.7	18.0
15 - 35	17.6	20.9	19.1
18+	13.2	18.5	15.7

At the district level, Magharibi B district had the highest proportion of the population who used computer or tablet with 17.7 percent for women and 24.5 percent for men, followed by Mjini district with 15.3 percent for women and 21.0 percent for men. The results show that, all districts have less proportion of women who use computer or table than to men (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Proportion of Population who Used Computer or Tablet by District and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

District	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	3.1	5.3	4.2
Kaskazini B	3.6	5.6	4.6
Kati	2.7	3.2	3.0
Kusini	8.7	14.6	11.5
Mjini	15.3	21.0	17.9
Magharibi A	12.8	16.7	14.7
Magharibi B	17.7	24.5	20.9
Wete	5.2	4.4	4.8
Micheweni	1.4	2.6	2.0
Chake Chake	5.9	6.8	6.3
Mkoani	2.1	3.2	2.7
Total	**9.2**	**12.1**	**10.6**

12.1.10 Proportion of Population who use the Internet

The Internet is a very important tool in the current environment that makes it easy to send or receive information**.** Basically, the internet is a great way to connect with the entire world. Majority of people use the internet as a way to connect with other people, sharing information, sharing of files, for entertainment, socializing, etc.

The proportion of the population who used the internet over the past 3 months were 16.8 percent. The proportion of women was 13.8 and 20.0 percent for men. More men and women living in the urban areas used the internet than in the rural areas but the results also show that more men used the internet than women in both rural and urban areas (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3: Proportion of Population who Used Internet Over the Past 3 Months by Location and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
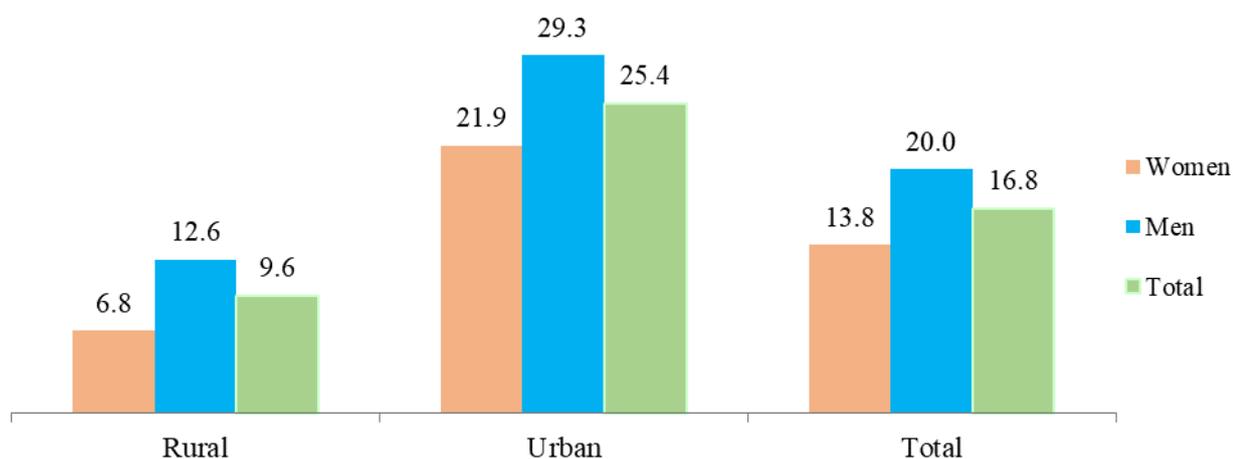
The younger ages of 18-25 years were more users of internet (35.8 percent) over the past 3 months before the survey, where the proportion of women in that age group were less compared to men (27.0 percent and 45.7percent respectively). This was followed by the age group of 26 to 35 years with 34.2 percent of the total users of internet. Overall, 22.0 percent of women aged 18+ years and 32.5 percent of men of the same age group used internet (Table 12.17).

Table 12.17: Proportion of Population who Used the Internet Over the Past 3 Months by Age Group and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Age group	Women	Men	Total
Less than 18 years	**1.5**	**3.3**	**2.4**
18 - 25	27.0	45.7	35.8
26 - 35	29.7	30.7	34.2
36 - 45	22.4	29.8	25.9
46 - 55	13.5	24.4	18.6
56 - 65	7.4	14.6	11.5
66+	2.6	5.8	4.2
Total	**13.8**	**20.0**	**16.8**
Special Age Group			
15 - 24	20.1	33.8	26.9
15 - 35	24.6	36.6	30.3
18+	22.0	32.5	27.0

The results in Table 12.18 show that Magharibi B district had the highest proportion of population who used the internet (28.5 percent), with the proportion of women (25.0 percent) and men (32.4 percent), followed by Mjini district with 21.2 percent for women and 29.8 percent for men. All the districts had smaller proportion of women users of the internet than men users of the internet.

Table 12.18: Proportion of Population who Used the Internet Over the Past 3 Months by District and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

District	Women	Men	Total
Kaskazini A	2.9	9.6	6.2
Kaskazini B	4.8	7.7	6.2
Kati	7.1	10.9	9.0
Kusini	13.9	28.4	20.9
Mjini	21.2	29.8	25.2
Magharibi A	21.0	27.3	24.1
Magharibi B	25.0	32.4	28.5
Wete	8.9	13.8	11.3
Micheweni	4.0	10.8	7.3
Chake Chake	11.1	17.9	14.5
Mkoani	2.7	6.7	4.7
Total	**13.8**	**20.0**	**16.8**

The use of internet is directly proportional to the education level from the 2019/20 HBS. University graduates constituted the most users of the internet (90.3 percent), followed by graduates with Other certificates (75.9 percent) and those with adult education only constituting the least users of the internet. Generally, more men used the internet than women from the 2019/20 HBS across all the educational levels.

Table 12.19: Proportion of Population who Used the Internet Over the Past 3 Months by Education Level and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Level of Education	Women	Men	Total
No formal Education	0.7	2.1	1.2
Adult education only	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary 1 – 4	1.3	3.6	2.5
Primary 5 – 8	8.7	13.2	11.1
Form 1- 4	22.5	34.6	28.3
Form 5 – 6	46.3	68.8	57.1
Training after primary	57.4	41.6	48.3
Training after secondary	51.5	58.9	55.6
Training after form 6	67.2	53.6	60.9
Diploma	58.6	56.7	57.6
Other certificates	77.7	73.9	75.9
Alternative education	0.0	39.3	39.3
University	87.9	92.4	90.3
Total	**13.8**	**20.0**	**16.8**

12.1.12 Ownership of Resources

Ownership refers to the ultimate and exclusive rights and control over property that have been conferred by a lawful claim or title. This property may be an object, land, real estate or intellectual property. They are usually owned by women alone, men alone or both women and men.

The proportion of households by which the dwelling they were living in was owned by women alone was 20.9 percent, where those owned by men alone was 75.3 percent. The proportion of dwelling by which both women and men together owned the dwelling is just 3.4 percent. A larger percentage of women living in urban areas have more ownership of their homes than women living in rural areas (Figure 12.4).

Figure 12.4: Proportion of Household who Owned Dwelling by Location and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
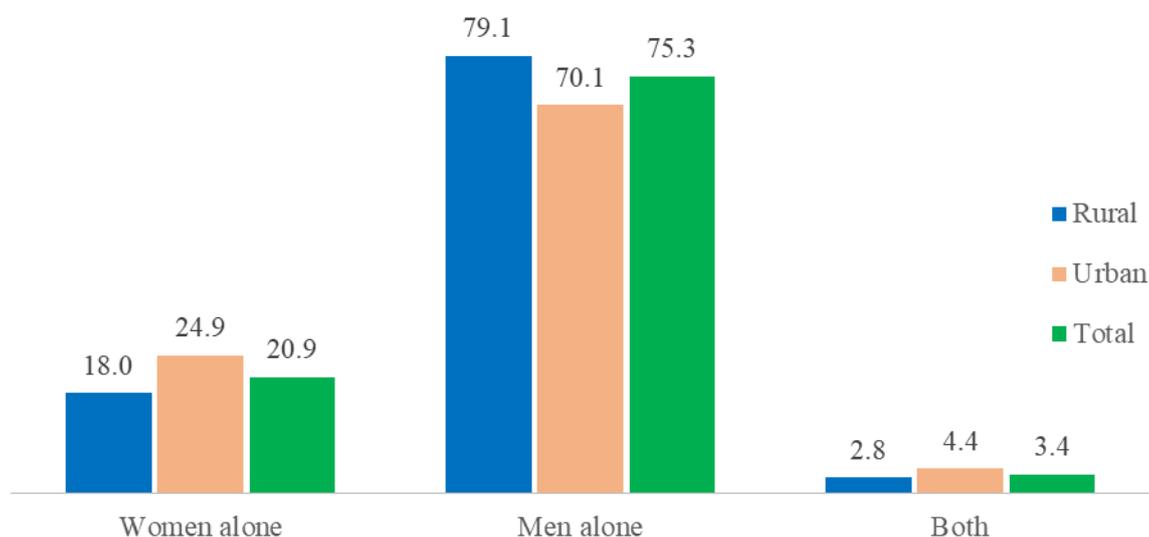
12.1.13 Secure Right of Agricultural Land

Among the households who reported that they have secured the right to an agricultural land, only 24.7 percent were women alone and 66.8 percent were men alone. The proportion who secured agricultural land together (both women and men) was about 8 percent. The proportion of women who had the secured right to agricultural land alone were fewer compared to men in both the rural and urban areas of Zanzibar (Figure 12.5).

Figure 12. 5: Proportion of Population who Secured Right to Agricultural Land by Location and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
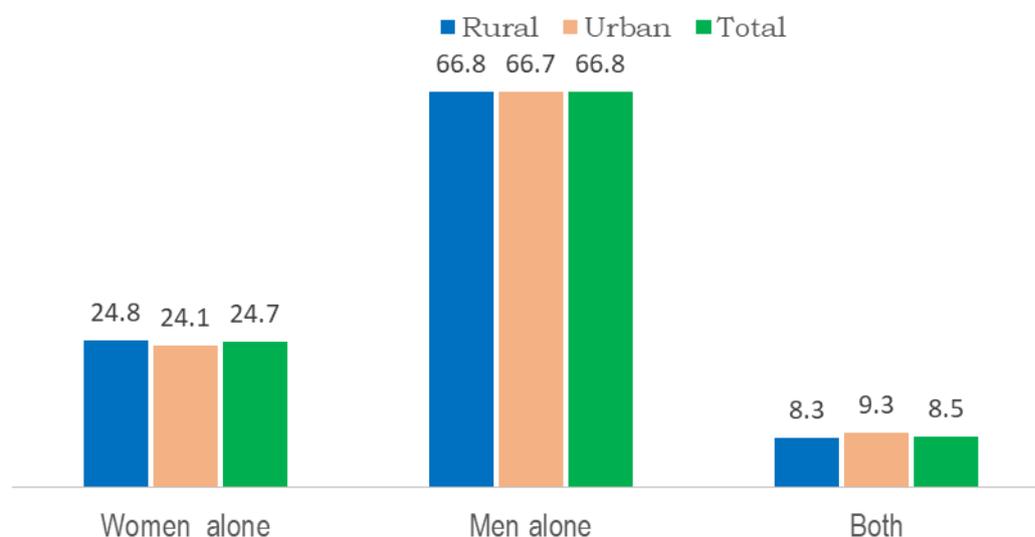
At the district level, the Kaskazini A district had the highest proportion of women who secured the right to agricultural land alone (41.6 percent), followed by Micheweni (28.9 percent), with Mjini district having the lowest proportion of women who secured the right to agricultural land alone. Across all the districts, more proportion of men secured the right to agricultural land alone than women. Furthermore, the Micheweni district had the highest proportion of both men and women who together secured the right to agricultural land (17.3 percent), followed by Mjini (16.7 percent), with Kusini having the lowest proportion in this regard (Table 12.20).

Table 12.20: Proportion of Population who Secured Right to Agricultural Land by District and Sex, 20219/20 HBS

	Women alone	Men alone	Both	Total
Kaskazini A	41.6	52.0	6.4	100
Kaskazini B	15.9	78.8	5.3	100
Kati	12.8	80.7	6.4	100
Kusini	24.1	72.8	3	100
Mjini	6.9	76.4	16.7	100
Magharibi A	16.7	81.2	2.0	100
Magharibi B	25.3	64.8	9.9	100
Wete	18.9	69.4	11.8	100
Micheweni	28.9	53.8	17.3	100
Chake Chake	23.9	65.6	10.5	100
Mkoani	31.9	62.9	5.1	100
Total	**24.7**	**66.8**	**8.5**	**100**

12.1.14 Decision Making

Decision making is the process of making choices by identifying a problem, gathering information, and assessing alternative resolutions to the problem. Using a step-by-step decision-making process can help to make more deliberate, thoughtful decisions by organizing relevant information and defining alternatives solutions. The results (presented in Figure 12.6) show that most men make decisions on the use of income from agriculture or livestock without the involvement of women.

The proportion of women who make final decision alone on spending farming income was 23.6 percent but 58.1 percent for men. A similar pattern was observed for men and women in both rural and urban areas. In the same vein, a higher proportion of males (54.5 percent) make final decision on spending livestock income than women (25.4 percent). Across Zanzibar, the rural and urban areas, a very small proportion of men and women both make the final decision to spend farming or livestock income together.

Figure 12.6: Proportion of Persons who Make Final Decision on Spending Agricultural Income by Location and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
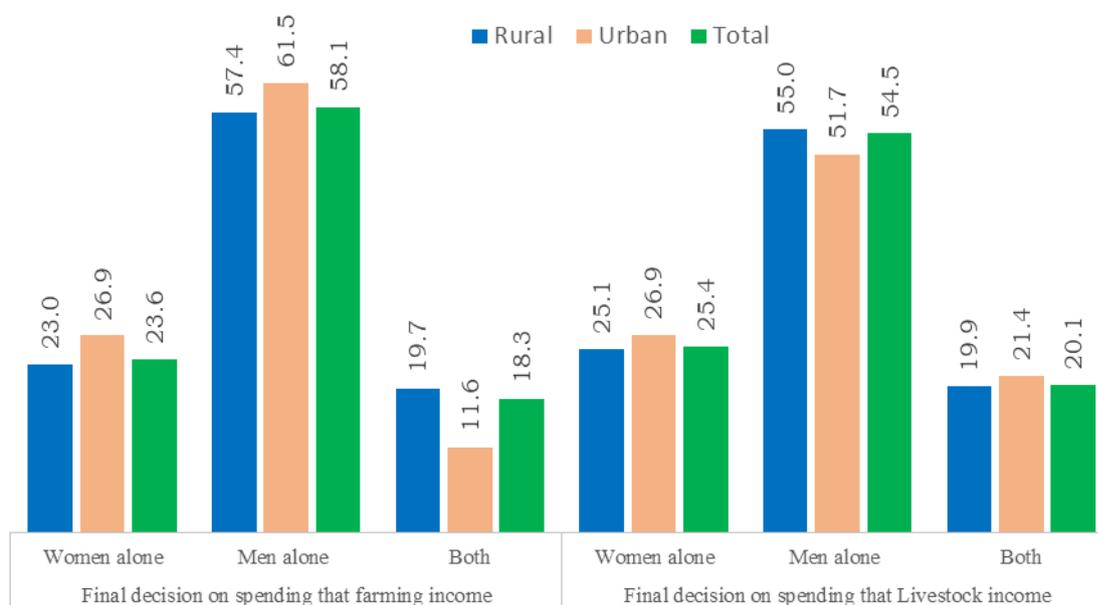
Kaskazini A district had the highest proportion of women who make final decision alone regarding the spending of farming income (36.8 percent), followed by Micheweni district (28.6 percent) and Chake Chake district (27.7 percent). For men in this regard, the Magharibi B district had the highest proportion (73.7 percent), followed by Mkoani district (69.2 percent) and Kusini district (69.1 percent) who make final decision alone regarding the spending of farming income (Table 12.21).

The highest proportion of women who make final decision regarding spending of livestock income resided in Chake Chake district (31.1 percent), followed by Micheweni district (30.3 percent) and Mkoani district (27.7 percent). Finally, for men, Mjini district had the highest proportion (83.8 percent), followed by Kusini district (66.3 percent) and Magharibi A district (64.4 percent) who make final decision alone regarding the spending of livestock income (Table 12.21).

Table 12.21: Proportion of Persons who Made Final Decision on Spending Agricultural Income by District and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

District	Final decision on spending that farming income				Final decision on spending that Livestock income			
	Women alone	Men alone	Both	Total	Women	Men	Both	Total
Kaskazini A	36.8	33	30.2	100	24.4	44.4	31.2	100
Kaskazini B	17.3	69.2	13.5	100	22.8	62.7	14.6	100
Kati	21.5	61.5	17	100	25.6	57.2	17.2	100
Kusini	24.6	69.1	6.3	100	25.3	66.3	8.4	100
Mjini	13.8	63.3	22.9	100	0	83.8	16.2	100
Magharibi A	17.1	67.4	15.6	100	19	64.4	16.6	100
Magharibi B	21.5	73.7	4.8	100	21.9	57	21	100
Wete	14.2	63.4	22.4	100	17.8	51.2	31	100
Micheweni	28.6	45.3	26.1	100	30.3	41.2	28.5	100
Chake Chake	27.7	58.8	13.5	100	31.1	60.7	8.3	100
Mkoani	24.3	59.8	15.9	100	28.9	53.2	17.9	100
Total	**23.6**	**58.1**	**18.3**	100	**25.4**	**54.5**	**20.1**	100

12.2 TIME USE

12.2.1 Introduction

This section presents the distribution of average time spent on all activities in 24 hours and participation of individuals in these activities, including the gender difference in unpaid care works and household work. The information has been disaggregated by sex, residence, region, age and marital status. The Table 12.22 shows the classification of System of National Account (SNA) with the main classifications of productive and non-productive activities.

Table 12.22: Activity Classification System

Main Classification	SNA Categories		Major Division
Productive	Activities within SNA boundary	1	Employment and related activities
		2	Production of goods for own final use
	Non-SNA production	3	Unpaid domestic services for household and family members
		4	Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members
		5	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
Non-Productive	Personal activities	6	Learning
		7	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
		8	Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices
		9	Self-care and maintenance

12.2.2 Average Time Spent by Sex

The results in Table 12.23 show that an average of 3.4 hours was spent (14 percent of total hours) doing SNA activities while an average of 10.7 hours was spent doing self-care maintenance activities like sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care, travels related to self-care & maintenance and other self-care and maintenance. On average, males spent on average more time (5.2 hrs) in doing SNA activities compared to females (1.8 hrs). On the other hand, females spent about five times on average doing unpaid work (4.3hrs) compared to males (0.7 hrs) per day. Self-care and maintenance activities for the population aged 15 years and above were not found to be considerably different between males and females (10.4 hrs and 11.1 hrs respectively).

Table 12.23: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by activity and sex

	Average Time Spent			Percentage		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
SNA activities	**5.2**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**21.5**	**7.5**	**14.0**
1. Employment and related activities	4.9	1.5	3.1	20.3	6.3	12.9
2. Production of goods for own final use	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Unpaid domestic and care work	**0.7**	**4.3**	**2.6**	**3.1**	**17.8**	**10.9**
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.6	3.4	2.1	2.5	14.3	8.8
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	3.5	2.1
Other activities	**7.7**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**32.2**	**28.6**	**30.3**
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7
6. Learning	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.5	3.2	3.3
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.0	3.3	3.6	16.5	13.6	14.9
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.8	2.7	2.7	11.7	11.1	11.4
9. Self-care and maintenance.	**10.4**	**11.1**	**10.7**	**43.2**	**46.1**	**44.8**
Total	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Figure 12.7: Average time spent (hrs) per day by sex in Zanzibar, 2019/20
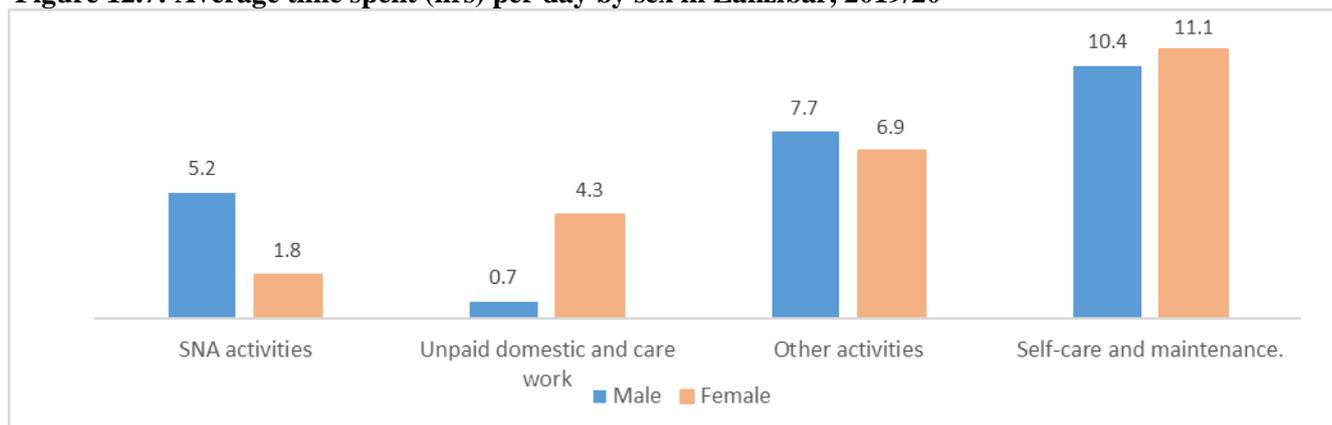
12.2.3 Average Time Spent by Sex and Residence

The population aged 15 years and above who are living in rural areas spent more time (3.6 hrs) in doing SNA activities compared to their urban counterpart (3.2hrs), although the difference is marginal. There is a gap in unpaid domestic and care work whereby rural population spent more time (2.8hrs) compared to urban population (2.4hrs). However, the time spent in self-care and maintenance is almost the same between the urban and rural population.

Table 12.24: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by activity and Location

SNA Activities	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA activities	**5.3**	**2.0**	**3.6**	**5.0**	**1.6**	**3.2**
1. Employment and related activities	4.9	1.5	3.1	4.8	1.5	3.1
2. Production of goods for own final use	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unpaid domestic and care work	**0.9**	**4.6**	**2.8**	**0.6**	**3.9**	**2.4**
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.7	3.6	2.3	0.5	3.2	1.9
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4
Other activities	**7.4**	**6.3**	**6.8**	**8.1**	**7.5**	**7.8**
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
6. Learning	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.6
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.1
9. Self-care and maintenance.	**10.4**	**11.2**	**10.8**	**10.4**	**11.0**	**10.7**
Total	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**

12.2.4 Average Time Spent by Sex and District

Table 12.25 reveals that the population aged 15 years and above who are living in Kaskazini A, Kaskazini B and Kusini districts are leading in doing SNA activities whereby Kaskazini B spent 4.3hrs, Kusini and Kaskazini A population spent 4.2hrs each. The population with the least hours was observed in Chake Chake (2.4 hrs). With respect to unpaid domestic and care work, Micheweni district is leading with females in this district spending 5.3 hrs compared to males with 1.7 hours per day. Generally, across all the districts, males spent considerably more time than females for all the activity categories.

Table 12.25: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by activity and District

District	SNA activity			Unpaid domestic and care work			Other activities			Self-care and maintenance		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini A	6.3	2.4	4.2	**0.6**	**4.3**	**2.6**	7.1	6.3	6.7	10.0	11.0	10.5
Kaskazini B	6.6	1.9	4.3	0.8	4.8	2.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	9.9	10.5	10.2
Kati	5.6	2.2	3.9	0.5	4.2	2.4	7.5	6.6	7.1	10.4	11.0	10.7
Kusini	5.9	2.4	4.2	0.4	4.4	2.5	7.3	6.4	6.8	10.4	10.8	10.6
Mjini	4.6	1.4	2.9	0.5	3.7	2.2	8.7	8.2	8.5	10.2	10.7	10.5
Magharibi A	5.3	1.4	3.2	0.5	4.2	2.5	7.9	7.5	7.7	10.3	10.9	10.6
Magharibi B	5.9	2.0	3.8	0.7	4.4	2.7	7.3	6.9	7.1	10.0	10.6	10.4
Wete	3.8	1.8	2.7	1.0	4.4	2.8	8.2	6.1	7.1	11.0	11.7	11.4
Micheweni	5.6	2.2	3.7	1.6	5.1	3.6	6.3	5.2	5.7	10.5	11.5	11.0
Chake Chake	3.5	1.5	2.4	1.0	4.1	2.6	7.8	6.2	6.9	11.8	12.3	12.0
Mkoani	4.4	1.7	3.0	1.0	4.5	2.9	8.1	6.2	7.1	10.5	11.6	11.1

The Table 12.26 shows the mean time spent by SNA activity category for every district. The results show that the Micheweni population aged 15 years and above spent more time in doing Non-SNA productive activities which are unpaid activities where females spent about three times compared to males. For non-productive activity, Chake Chake and Mjini districts are leading compared to the other districts. This group includes leanings, socializing, culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices, self-care and maintenance.

Table 12.26: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by SNA category activity and District

District	SNA activity			Non-SNA activities (productive)			Non productive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini A	6.3	2.4	**4.2**	0.7	4.5	**2.8**	17.0	17.1	**17.1**
Kaskazini B	6.6	1.9	**4.3**	0.9	5.0	**2.9**	16.5	17.1	**16.8**
Kati	5.6	2.2	**3.9**	0.8	4.5	**2.6**	17.6	17.4	**17.5**
Kusini	5.9	2.4	**4.2**	0.6	4.7	**2.7**	17.5	16.8	**17.1**
Mjini	4.6	1.4	**2.9**	0.6	3.9	**2.4**	18.8	18.8	**18.8**
Magharibi A	5.3	1.4	**3.2**	0.7	4.4	**2.7**	18.0	18.2	**18.1**
Magharibi B	5.9	2.0	**3.8**	0.8	4.7	**2.9**	17.3	17.3	**17.3**
Wete	3.8	1.8	**2.7**	1.1	4.5	**2.9**	19.1	17.7	**18.4**
Micheweni	5.6	2.2	**3.7**	1.7	5.3	**3.7**	16.6	16.5	**16.6**
Chake Chake	3.5	1.5	**2.4**	1.0	4.1	**2.6**	19.5	18.4	**18.9**
Mkoani	4.4	1.7	**3.0**	1.1	4.5	**2.9**	18.5	17.8	**18.1**

12.2.5 Average Time Spent by Sex and Age Group

The comparison of the time spent on different activities by age groups shows that the population aged 35-64 years spent more hours (4.6hrs) in doing SNA activities, followed by population aged 25-34 years who spent 3.7hrs out, with the elderly (65 years and above) spending 2.4hrs. Unpaid domestic and care work were normally done by the population aged 25-34 years which is dominated by females. Those aged 65 years and above recorded the highest amount of time spent on self-care and maintenance compared to the other age groups.

Table 12.27: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by activity and Age group.

SNA Activities	15-24			25-34			35-64			65+		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA activities	**2.7**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**6.5**	**1.7**	**3.7**	**6.9**	**2.6**	**4.6**	**3.4**	**1.4**	**2.4**
1. Employment and related activities	2.4	0.7	1.6	6.2	1.4	3.4	6.5	2.3	4.3	3.2	1.2	2.2
2. Production of goods for own final use	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Unpaid domestic and care work	**0.9**	**3.9**	**2.4**	**0.8**	**5.5**	**3.5**	**0.6**	**4.1**	**2.5**	**0.6**	**2.1**	**1.4**
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.8	3.2	2.0	0.6	4.1	2.6	0.5	3.4	2.0	0.6	1.7	1.1
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
Other activities	**9.7**	**7.9**	**8.8**	**6.6**	**5.9**	**6.2**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**8.2**	**8.1**	**8.2**
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
6. Learning	2.4	2.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.7	2.8	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	4.1	3.6	3.9	5.2	4.4	4.8
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.5	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.6	3.2
9. Self-care and maintenance.	**10.7**	**11.3**	**11.0**	**10.1**	**11.0**	**10.6**	**10.0**	**10.8**	**10.4**	**11.7**	**12.3**	**12.0**
Total	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**

12.2.6 Average Time Spent by Sex and Marital Status

The Table 12.28 demonstrates that females and males of age 15 years and above who are married or living together with spouses spent more time per day on SNA activities (4.1hrs per day) in relation to the other categories of marital status. Also, married females spent more time doing unpaid domestic care work (5.1hrs) compared to females in other categories of marital status. The majority of never married population spend their time (9hrs) in doing other activities which includes learning, socializing, communication, community participation, culture, leisure, mass media, religious and sports practices.

Table 12.28: Average time spent per day (24 hrs) by activity and marital status (hrs), age 15+ years

SNA Activities	Never married			Married or living together			Divorce or separated			Widowed/Widower		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SNA activities	**3.0**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**6.6**	**1.9**	**4.1**	**5.5**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**3.6**	**1.9**	**2.1**
1. Employment and related activities	2.8	1.1	2.0	6.3	1.6	3.8	5.3	2.5	3.1	3.3	1.5	1.7
2 Production of goods for own final use	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Unpaid domestic and care work	**0.8**	**3.2**	**1.9**	**0.7**	**5.1**	**3.0**	**0.9**	**3.5**	**3.0**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**2.4**
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	0.8	2.9	1.7	0.5	3.9	2.3	0.8	2.8	2.4	0.5	2.3	2.1
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3
Other activities	**9.4**	**8.4**	**9.0**	**6.6**	**6.1**	**6.3**	**6.7**	**6.6**	**6.6**	**8.1**	**7.7**	**7.7**
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
6. Learning	2.0	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	3.8	2.9	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.2	4.2
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.3
9. Self-care and maintenance.	**10.7**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**10.1**	**10.9**	**10.5**	**10.9**	**11.0**	**11.0**	**11.6**	**11.8**	**11.8**
Total	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**

12.2.7 Total Time Spent (per year) for Unpaid Domestic and Care Works

The Figure 12.8 highlights the total time spent in a year for unpaid domestic and care work which are not accounted for within the system of national accounts. The results reveal that 829 million hours were spent for unpaid domestic and care works annually in Zanzibar which represents about 10 percent of the total time. It was also found that females spent 718.8 million hours annually (86.7 percent) for unpaid domestics and care

works compared to 110.3 million hours males (13.3 percent). The results showed that the unpaid domestic and care works was mostly done by women.

Figure 12. 8 Total time spent per year for unpaid care works by sex in Million hrs
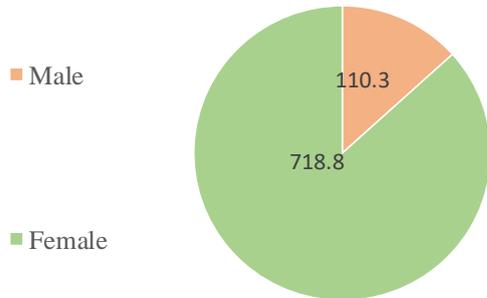
CHAPTER THIRTEEN:
INTERNAL MIGRATION

13.1 Introduction

This chapter mainly discusses the status of internal migration in Zanzibar. It presents information for both current migration (i.e. one year preceding the survey) and life time migrated population (i.e. place of birth). It also provides information on the regional and district index of representation and internal migration flows.

13.2 Population and Migration

A total population of 1,625,589 was estimated in Zanzibar from 2,788 interviewed household during the 2019/20 HBS. Out of this total population, 25.4 percent were migrants (equivalent to 412,900) and 76 percent are non-migrants (equivalent to 1,212,319). Figure 13.1 shows that among the migrants, 83 percent were internal migrants between Zanzibar regions or districts at a particular point in their life, 17 percent were intra-migrants from Tanzania Mainland to Zanzibar and only less than one percent were immigrants currently residing in Zanzibar.

Figure 13.1: Proportion of Migrants in Zanzibar, 2019/20 HBS
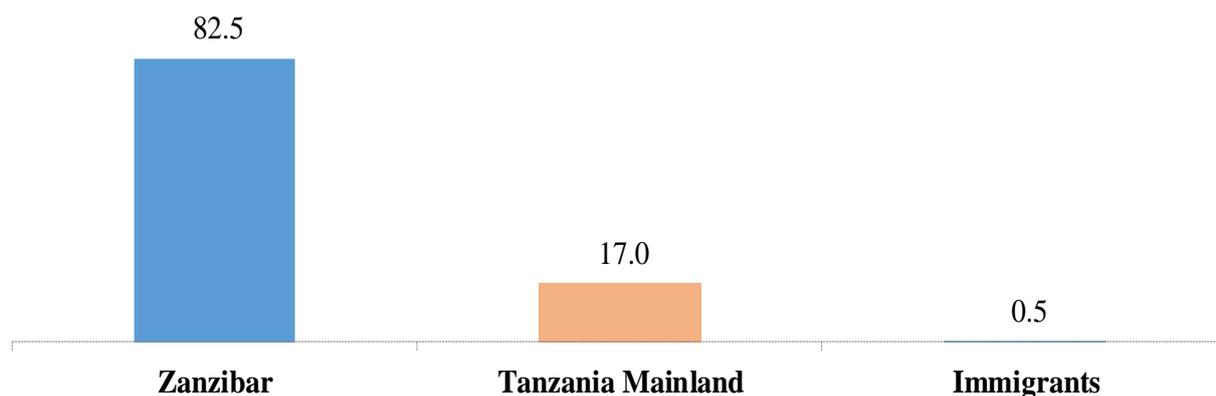
13.3 Migration Stock

Table 13.1 shows that there were more female migrants than male migrants, with more migrants in urban areas than rural areas. At the district level, Magharibi B (121,397), Magharibi A (90,366) and Mjini (73,793) districts had the most migrants compared to the other districts. Consequently, Mjini Magharibi region had more than half (285,556) of the total migrants and that reflects those districts with substantial migration stock.

Generally, the results revealed that more women migrate internally between the regions of Zanzibar and the Mainland whereas more men immigrate to Zanzibar than women. Furthermore, within Zanzibar and the Mainland Tanzania, more people in the urban areas internally migrated more than those in the rural areas. In terms of immigration, there is not a marked difference between the rural and urban areas (Table 13.1).

Table 13.1: Migration Stock by Sex and Residence, 2019/20 HBS

Characteristics	Internal Migration Zanzibar	Intra-migration Tanzania Mainland	Immigration[10] (Outside Tanzania)	Total
Sex				
Male	137,677	27,735	1,177	166,589
Female	203,066	42,720	894	246,681
Area				
Rural	124,874	28,663	1,061	154,597
Urban	215,869	41,792	1,011	258,673
District				
Kaskazini A	7,565	2,906	0	10,471
Kaskazini B	14,312	2,560	0	16,872
Kati	19,124	6,149	119	25,392
Kusini	8,247	1,166	0	9,414
Mjini	55,739	17,792	261	73,793
Magharibi A	80,103	10,043	221	90,366
Magharibi B	101,372	19,439	586	121,397
Wete	17,135	4,143	0	21,278
Micheweni	9,075	2,325	530	11,930
Chake Chake	18,074	2,429	244	20,747
Mkoani	9,996	1,503	111	11,610
Region				
Kaskazini Unguja	21,877	5,465	0	27,343
Kusini Unguja	27,371	7,315	119	34,805
Mjini Magharibi	237,214	47,274	1,068	285,556
Kaskazini Pemba	26,210	6,469	530	33,209
Kusini Pemba	28,070	3,932	355	32,357
Zanzibar	**340,743**	**70,455**	**2,072**	**413,270**

13.4 Internal migration

Table 13.2 shows that the total internal migrants in Zanzibar is 340,743 and that internal migration is more common among females (203,066) than males (137,677). In terms of age, internal migration initially increased with age and then decreased as age advanced beyond 44 years, with internal migration peaking at the age group of 20-29. The same pattern is observed among males, but, among females, the internal migration peaked at age group 25-29 years.

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[10] Note: 0 value does not necessarily mean no immigrants; the sample was not specifically designed to capture immigrants' households.

Table 13.2: Percentage of Internal Migration by Age and sex, 2019/20 HBS

Age group	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	**percent**	**Number**	**percent**	**Number**	**percent**
0 - 04	17,880	5.2	8,407	6.1	9,473	4.7
05 - 09	24,228	7.1	9,573	7.0	14,654	7.2
10 - 14	24,997	7.3	10,288	7.5	14,709	7.2
15 - 19	28,605	8.4	12,303	8.9	16,302	8.0
20 - 24	33,262	9.8	11,537	8.4	21,726	10.7
25 - 29	33,511	9.8	9,189	6.7	24,322	12.0
30 - 34	32,181	9.4	11,319	8.2	20,861	10.3
35 - 39	26,671	7.8	9,812	7.1	16,859	8.3
40 - 44	27,229	8.0	11,292	8.2	15,938	7.8
45 - 49	25,849	7.6	12,209	8.9	13,640	6.7
50 - 54	19,317	5.7	7,935	5.8	11,382	5.6
55 - 59	19,326	5.7	9,715	7.1	9,610	4.7
60 - 64	12,285	3.6	7,073	5.1	5,212	2.6
65 - 69	6,494	1.9	3,448	2.5	3,047	1.5
70 - 74	4,759	1.4	2,187	1.6	2,572	1.3
75 - 79	1,804	0.5	661	0.5	1,143	0.6
80 - 84	1,627	0.5	566	0.4	1,060	0.5
85+	719	0.2	164	0.1	556	0.3
Zanzibar	**340,743**	**100.0**	**137,677**	**100.0**	**203,066**	**100.0**

Figure 13.3 shows an expansive population pyramid with a broad base but gradually decreases as age increases, which demonstrates the youthfulness of the Zanzibar population. This is contrary to the somewhat constrictive internal migration pyramid which shrunk at the young age but more broadened at the adulthood age group of 15-49 years. This implies that the proportion of migrants at the working age group is relatively high compared to the migrants of the dependent age group. It is notable that among the males at age group 50-54 years, their internal migration decreased but increased for the age group 55-59 years. This often reflects a retirement period and a possible search for new job or returning migrants to their place of origin or place of birth.

Figure 13.2: Internal Migrations and Population Composition by Age and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
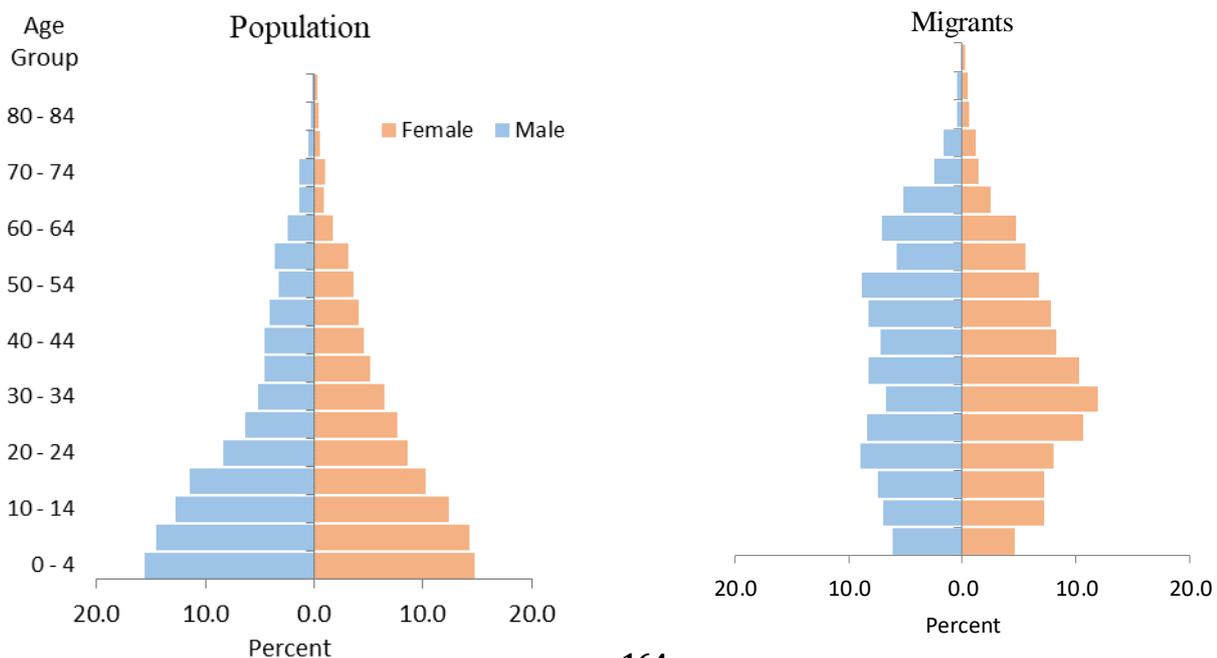
Figure 13.3 illustrates that nearly two-third of internal migrants moved to urban areas (63 percent) compared to more than one-third (37 percent) of migrants who moved to the rural areas. Males migrants were slightly more in urban areas (68 percent) compared to female migrants (60 percent).

Figure 13.3: Internal Migrations by Area and Sex, 2019/20 HBS
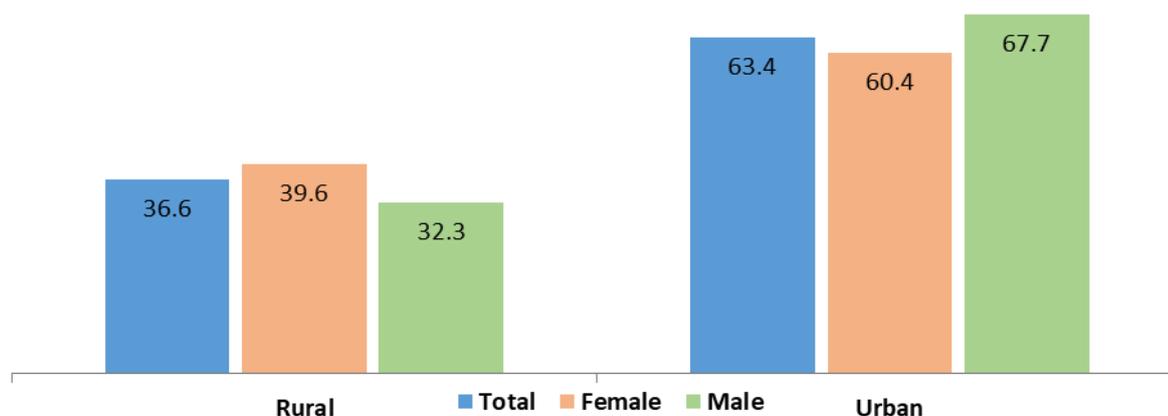
Furthermore, there is a notable difference in the number of internal migrants across the districts, ranging from the lowest 7,565 migrants in Kaskazini A district to the highest 101,372 migrants in Magharibi B district. Each district has a considerably more female migrants compared to the males (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Percentage of Internal Migration by Sex and District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Male	Females	Number
Kaskazini A	23.2	76.8	7,565
Kaskazini B	41.8	58.2	14,312
Kati	37.9	62.1	19,124
Kusini	31.1	68.9	8,247
Mjini	39.8	60.2	55,739
Magharibi A	45.5	54.5	80,103
Magharibi B	44.0	56.0	101,372
Wete	33.2	66.8	17,135
Micheweni	26.0	74.0	9,075
Chake Chake	31.6	68.4	18,074
Mkoani	31.1	68.9	9,996
Zanzibar	**40.4**	**59.6**	**340,743**

13.5 Reason for Internal migration

People internally migrate for several reasons. From the 2019/20 HBS, the most commonly mentioned reasons by internal migrants are housing (36 percent), followed by marriage (27 percent) and other family reasons (25 percent). Other reasons include the search for jobs (5 percent) and for schooling or studies (4 percent). The breakdown of these reasons by area of residence can be found in Table 13.4.

Table 13. 4 Percentage of Reasons for Internal Migration by Areas, 2019/20 HBS

Reason	Rural	Urban	Total
Housing	29.1	39.6	35.7
Marriage	32.9	23.9	27.2
Other family reasons	28.5	22.4	24.7
Seeking job	2.0	6.5	4.8
School /studies	2.5	4.5	3.8
Work related	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other	1.5	0.7	1.0
Better services / housing	1.1	0.6	0.7
Bussiness	0.4	0.5	0.5
Land for agriculture	0.8	0.1	0.3
Land / plot	0.1	0.2	0.16
Total	**124,874**	**215,869**	**340,743**

13.5.1 Reason for Internal migration and sex

The sex of a person could influence their potential reasons for internal migration. Figure 13.4 clearly shows marked differences in the proportion of internal migrants for the same reasons for males and females. The majority (83 percent) of male migrants were seeking job, 79 percent for work related purposes and 76 percent related to land for agricultural purposes. This is contrary to female migrants with an overwhelming majority (91 percent) of them migrating for the reasons of marriage, 61 percent for other family reasons and 59 percent for better service or better housing.

Figure 13. 4 Percentage of Reasons for Internal Migration by sex, 2019/20 HBS
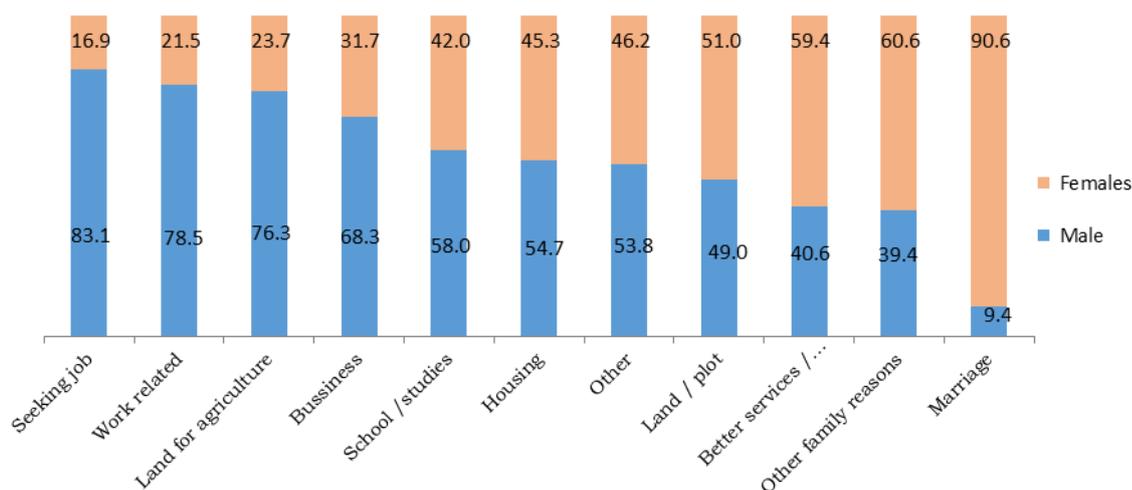
13.5.2 Reasons for internal migration and age

The age of a person may influence their reasons for internally migrating. From Table 13.5, a majority (58 percent) of children aged 0-14 were internal migrants for other reasons, 49 percent for various other family reasons and 31 percent for schooling or studies. The youth aged 15-34 reported business, better service and schools or studies as their reasons for internal migration with proportion of 56 percent, 55 percent and 53 percent respectively. Adults aged 35-64 years reported land/plot (68 percent), land for agriculture (66%) and seeking job (63%) as their reasons for migration. For those aged 65 years and above, owning a land or plot (32 percent) and work-related (12.7 percent) were the main reasons for their internal migration (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Reasons for Internal Migration by Age, 2019/20 HBS

Reasons	Age				Number
	0-14	15-34	35-64	65+	
Seeking job	0.0	27.5	63.1	9.4	16,493
Work related	0.0	29.6	57.7	12.7	3,881
Land for agriculture	0.0	26.2	65.8	8.0	1,115
Business	0.0	56.1	36.0	7.9	1,641
School /studies	31.4	52.9	13.2	2.5	12,943
Marriage	0.0	45.4	50.2	4.4	92,646
Other family reasons	48.7	34.1	14.0	3.2	84,012
Better services / housing	27.0	54.5	14.2	4.3	2,540
Housing	16.1	33.7	45.7	4.5	121,674
Land / plot	0.0	0.0	68.0	32.0	546
Other	58.1	22.2	11.0	8.7	3,254
Total	**19.7**	**37.4**	**38.4**	**4.5**	**340,743**

The nature of district and availability of infrastructure, goods or services could possibly influence internal migration. Six out of ten migrants in Magharibi B (60 percent) district and 48 percent in Magharibi A district cited housing as their reason for internal migration. Other family reasons are mainly provided by migrants residing in Micheweni district (46 percent) Chake Chake district (45 percent) and Wete districts (39 percent). Marital reasons were mostly reported in Mkoani district (46 percent) and Kaskazini B district (42 percent). Seeking job reason is mainly provided by migrant residing in Mjini district (12 percent), Kusini district (7 percent) and Kaskazini B district (5 percent) (Table 13.6).

Table 13. 6: Reasons for Internal Migration by District, 2019/20 HBS

Reason	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani
Seeking job	2.7	5.3	1.1	7.1	11.9	3.5	3.7	4.0	2.0	2.6	1.9
Work related	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.1	0.0	5.3	0.6
Land for agriculture	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
School /studies	9.9	1.9	1.2	0.5	6.4	3.0	3.6	2.6	4.9	5.6	1.2
Marriage	41.9	42.4	37.1	36.2	33.0	18.4	19.5	40.2	31.8	33.5	45.6
Other family reasons	30.2	23.7	27.9	32.8	31.6	24.3	10.9	39.3	46.2	45.2	31.3
Better services / housing	0.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.4
Housing	11.6	20.8	28.0	20.3	14.3	48.0	59.6	8.0	11.0	2.9	10.7
Land / plot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	2.1	4.0	2.8	6.2
Number	**7,565**	**14,312**	**19,124**	**8,247**	**55,739**	**80,103**	**101,372**	**17,135**	**9,075**	**18,074**	**9,996**

13.6 Internal migration and duration of stay

The duration of stay after migration is an important aspect for any settlement policies. Figure 13.5 shows that 48 percent of internal migrants stayed for more than 10 years in their current residence; followed by about 20 percent staying between 5-9 years, 23.8 percent between 1-4 years and about 8 percent staying for periods less than a year.

Figure 13. 5 Internal Migration and Duration of Stay, 2019/20 HBS
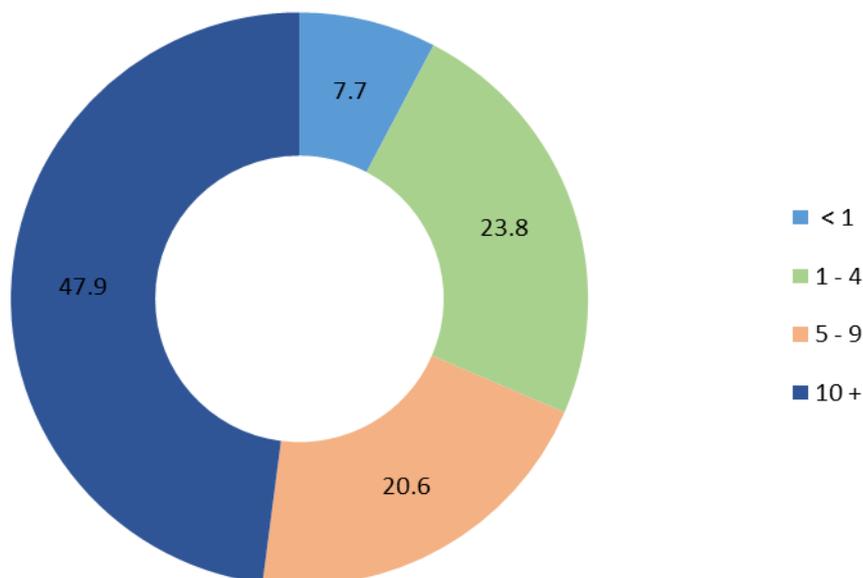
13.6.1 Internal migration, duration of stay and Area

The area a person migrates to may influence the migrant's duration of stay. Figure 13.6 shows that internal migration in urban areas is generally higher than in rural areas at any given duration of stay. Furthermore, it appears that in rural areas, internal migration is considerably more current than in urban areas as their proportion shows a reverse pattern. The proportion of internal migrants in the rural areas decreased as the duration of stay (in years) increased, contrary to the observation for the urban areas. A possible explanation for these results is that as migrants stay in rural areas for some time, they change their area of residence to the urban areas or the urban areas generally tend to retain migrants more than the rural areas.

Figure 13. 6: Internal Migration and Duration of Stay by Area, 2019/20 HBS
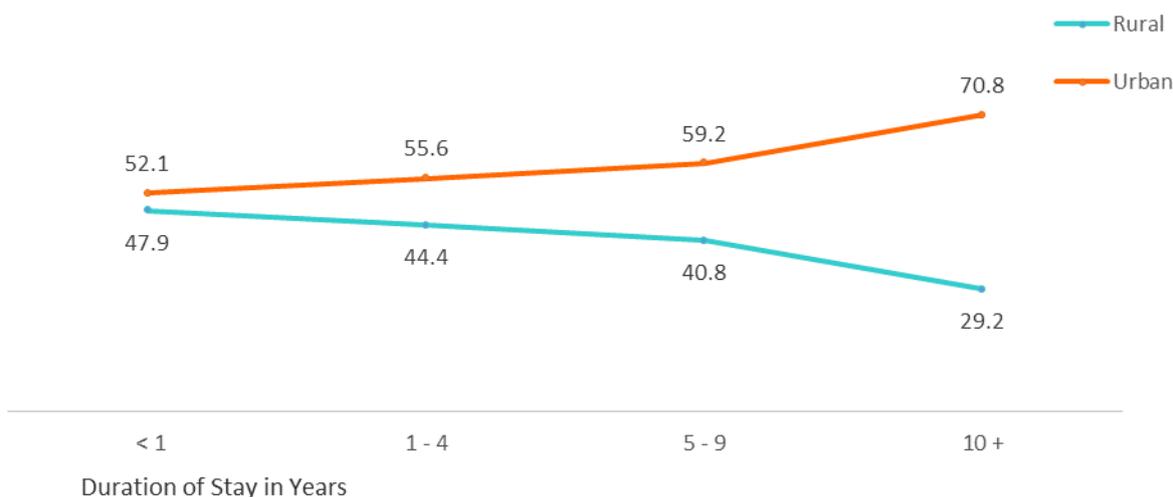
13.6.2 Internal migration, duration of stay and sex

Figure 13.7 shows that the percentage of females who are internal migrants decreased with duration of stay, with the proportion higher (65 percent) when duration of stay is less than one year but lower by 8 percentage point (57 percent) when duration of stay is above ten years. For males, however, the pattern is different as the proportion slightly increases with the duration of stay, ranging from 35 percent for less than a year to 43 percent for migrants who stayed in a current residence for more than ten years.

Figure 13.7: Internal Migration and Duration of Stay by Sex, 2019/20 HBS
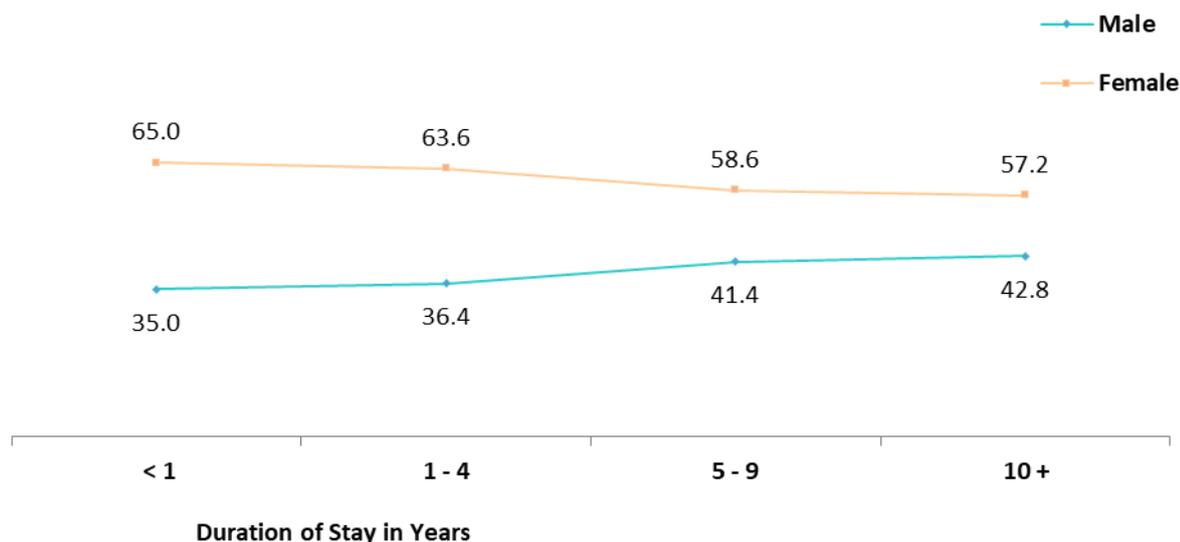
13.6.3 Internal migration, duration of stay and age

The age of a migrant may influence the migrant's duration of stay. Table 13.7 shows that more than a half of the internal migrants (53.8 percent) who were children aged 0-9 years stayed between 1-4 years; four out of ten migrants aged 10-14 years stayed between 5-9 years; with no clear pattern for internal migrants aged 15-34 years in duration of stay. The results further suggest that the most of the adolesent migrants (32 percent) aged 15-19 years stayed for more than 10 years; more than one-third (39 percent) of youth aged 20-24 stayed between one and four years; and 34 percent of youth aged 25-29 stayed between five and nine years. With respect to adult migrants aged 35 years and above, the results revealed that more than one-third of them resided at the same place for more than ten years. This result may suggest that adult migrants tend to be more stable in their new locations, with Table 13.5 revealing the new setlement could be their original place of birth or offering employment opportunities.

Table 13.7: Percentage of Internal Migration and Duration of Stay by Age, 2019/20 HBS

Age Group	Duration of stay in years				
	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 +	Number
0 - 04	46.2	53.8	0.0	0.0	17,880
05 - 09	13.1	59.3	27.62	0.00	24,228
10 - 14	9.4	29.9	41.02	19.65	24,997
15 - 19	9.7	28.4	30.26	31.62	28,605
20 - 24	10.3	38.6	20.92	30.17	33,262
25 - 29	5.1	32.2	34.10	28.63	33,511
30 - 34	4.6	23.1	29.88	42.42	32,181
35 - 39	5.2	13.3	16.10	65.41	26,671
40 - 44	1.6	9.6	15.98	72.80	27,229
45 - 49	0.7	4.0	13.46	81.86	25,849
50 - 54	1.8	2.7	12.54	82.91	19,317
55 - 59	1.1	4.0	4.70	90.15	19,326
60 - 64	0.7	4.9	5.80	88.52	12,285
65 - 69	1.4	8.6	2.58	87.46	6,494
70 - 74	2.9	2.6	1.48	93.02	4,759
75 - 79	0.0	22.3	4.3	73.34	1,804
80 - 84	8.5	3.5	0.0	88.05	1,627
85+	0.0	24.5	0.0	75.50	719
Total	**7.7**	**23.8**	**20.6**	**47.9**	**340,743**

13.6.4 Internal migration, duration of stay and District

Table 13.8 shows that 2 out of the 11 districts – Chake Chake (24 percent) and Micheweni (17 percent) had higher proportion of internal migrants with a duration of stay of less than a year in relation to the remaining districts. More than one-third of migrants in Kaskazini A (38 percent) and in Kaskazini B (39 percent) districts stayed between 1-4 years; more than a half of the migrants in Mjini (60%) and Magharibi A (51%) districts stayed for more than ten years.

Table 13.8: Percentage of Internal Migration and Duration of Stay by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Duration in years				
	<1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 +	Number
Kaskazini A	4.6	37.5	21.5	36.4	7,565
Kaskazini B	7.1	38.6	22.8	31.5	14,312
Kati	5.4	30.3	20.9	43.4	19,124
Kusini	10.4	24.8	27.4	37.4	8,247
Mjini	5.6	18.9	15.3	60.2	55,739
Magharibi A	7.1	20.0	21.6	51.4	80,103
Magharibi B	4.6	22.4	24.3	48.7	101,372
Wete	12.4	32.1	15.0	40.4	17,135
Micheweni	16.5	30.9	20.8	31.7	9,075
Chake Chake	24.3	26.6	12.8	36.3	18,074
Mkoani	14.4	24.9	17.6	43.1	9,996
Total	**7.7**	**23.8**	**20.6**	**47.9**	**340,743**

13.7 In-Migration and Out-Migration by district of Birth

Migration by place of birth can be derived from the population by district of enumeration at the time of survey, cross-tabulated with the respondent's district of birth. Table 13.9 shows that out of the total 1.6 million Zanzibar population, 304,544 were living outside their districts of birth at the time of the 2019/20 HBS with different patterns of population redistribution across district. Net-migration is positive in Magharibi A and Magharibi B districts. All other remaining districts have negative net-migration, with Kaskazini A and Mkoani districts losing most people to the other districts (Table 9).

Table 13.9: Number of In-Migration, Out-Migration and Net-Migration by District of Birth, 2019/20 HBS.

District	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net-Migrants	Gross-Migration
Zanzibar	**304,544**	**304,544**	**0**	
Kaskazini A	5,403	37,228	-31,825	42,631
Kaskazini B	12,642	18,454	-5,812	31,096
Kati	15,496	21,323	-5,827	36,819
Kusini	7,365	23,551	-16,187	30,916
Mjini	51,273	70,732	-19,459	122,005
Magharibi A	74,382	20,237	54,145	94,619
Magharibi B	94,192	16,299	77,893	110,492
Wete	13,088	21,660	-8,572	34,748
Micheweni	8,456	19,468	-11,011	27,924
Chake Chake	14,663	24,767	-10,104	39,431
Mkoani	7,583	30,825	-23,242	38,408

13.8 Current Migration by Place of District of Residence

The current migration covers only migration between Zanzibar districts by considering a change in district of previous residence. Data on inter-district flows of current migration can be derived from the population by district of enumeration at the time of survey, cross-tabulated with the district of residence (in this case, two years before the survey). In addition, the analysis excludes migrants with a duration of stay below one year. Table 13.10 shows that the total number of current migration two years preceding the survey is 39,925, with Magharibi B showing positive net migration, that is to say their current intra-district migration displays similar pattern to a lifetime migration. On the other hand, contrary to life time migration, the results indicate that Kaskazini B, Kati, Micheweni and Chake Chake districts experiences a negative net migration by place of birth (Table 13.9), but currently experienced a positive net migration (Table 13.10). That means, two years preceding the survey, these districts are currently gaining and attracting more migrants.

Table 13.10: Current Inter-District Migration (Number) Zanzibar, 2019/20 HBS.

District	In-Migration	Out-Migration	Net-Migration	Gross-Migration
Zanzibar	**39,925**	**39,925**	0	
Kaskazini A	1,228	3,839	-2,612	5,067
Kaskazini B	2,332	1,140	1,192	3,472
Kati	3,097	2,899	198	5,997
Kusini	1,201	1,510	-309	2,710
Mjini	6,695	8,835	-2,140	15,530
Magharibi A	7,031	7,208	-178	14,239
Magharibi B	11,221	4,632	6,589	15,852
Wete	2,361	2,925	-563	5,286
Micheweni	1,982	1,955	27	3,937
Chake Chake	1,750	2,520	-770	4,271
Mkoani	1,029	2,462	-1,433	3,490

13.9 District proportion of internal migration by Place of birth

The district with the highest proportion of in-migrants by place of birth is Magharibi B (70 percent), followed by Magharibi A (69 percent), with Kaskazini A (5 percent) representing the lowest. The district with the highest proportion of out-migrants by place of birth is Kusini (61 percent), with Magharibi B (12 percent) representing the lowest (Table 13.11).

Table 13.11: Percentage Share of In-migrants and Out-migrants by District of Birth, 2019/20 HBS

Location	None Migrant		In-Migrants		Out-Migrants		As a Percentage of Non-Migrants	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants
Zanzibar (District)	1,245,955	100	304,543	100.0	304,543	100.0	-	-
Kaskazini A	118,938	9.5	5,403	1.8	37,228	12.2	4.5	31.3
Kaskazini B	84,943	6.8	12,642	4.2	18,454	6.1	14.9	21.7
Kati	66,408	5.3	15,496	5.1	21,323	7.0	23.3	32.1
Kusini	38,237	3.1	7,365	2.4	23,551	7.7	19.3	61.6
Mjini	203,053	16.3	51,273	16.8	70,732	23.2	25.3	34.8
Magharibi A	107,201	8.6	74,382	24.4	20,237	6.6	69.4	18.9
Magharibi B	133,809	10.7	94,192	30.9	16,299	5.4	70.4	12.2
Wete	127,562	10.2	13,088	4.3	21,660	7.1	10.3	17.0
Micheweni	128,742	10.3	8,456	2.8	19,468	6.4	6.6	15.1
Chake Chake	114,465	9.2	14,663	4.8	24,767	8.1	12.8	21.6
Mkoani	122,598	9.8	7,583	2.5	30,825	10.1	6.2	25.1

13.9.1 Districts contributions to internal migration by Place of birth

Magharibi B and Magharibi A districts are dominating total Zanzibar in-migration population by having a proportion of 31 percent and 24 percent of in-migrants respectively. Mjini and Kaskazini A districts are dominating out-migration in Zanzibar with 23 percent and 12 percent respectively (Figure 13.8).

Figure 13.8: Percentage Share of In-migration and Out-migration by District of Birth, 2019/20 HBS
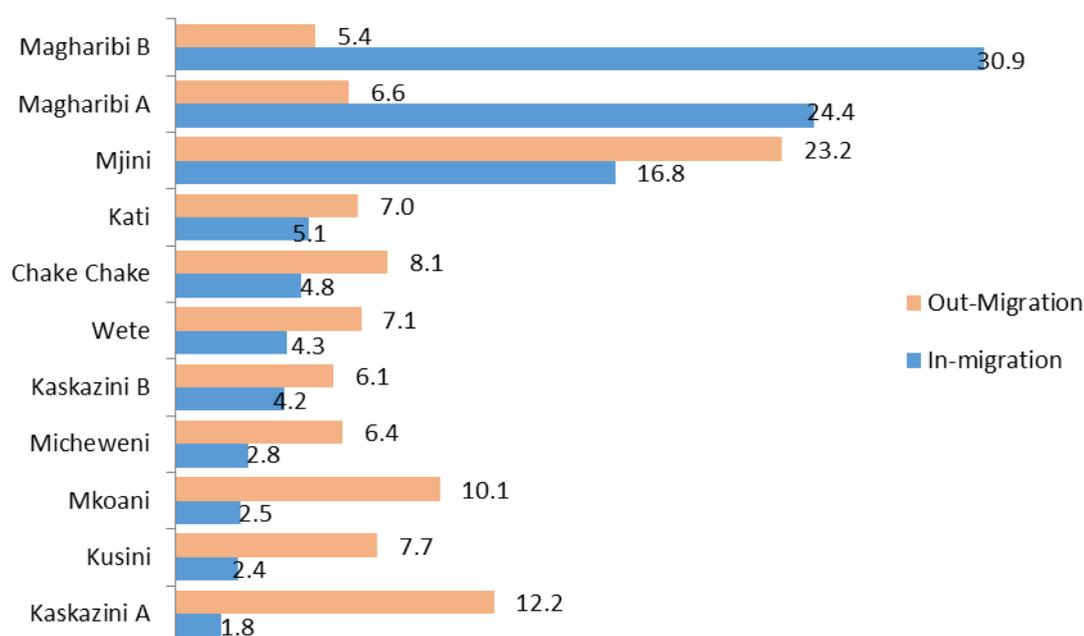
13.10 Index of Relative Representation (IRR)

In the 2019/20 HBS, the index of relative representation is used to estimate the share of migration to the total population size of the district. The index controls for the relative population size of the district while examining their share of inter-regional or intra-district in-migration and out-migration.

Table 13.12 shows that Magharibi A and Magharibi B contributed more to in-migration than their contribution to Zanzibar population. The number of districts which contributed more to in-migration were fewer than those which contributed more to out-migration. The districts which contributed more in out-migration are Kusini, Kaskazini A, Mjini, Mkoani and Kati.

Table 13.12: Percentage Distributions Relative Representation Index (IRR) by Districts, 2019/20 HBS

District	Number	Percent	Percent share		IRR	
			In	Out	In	Out
Kaskazini A	127,131	7.8	1.8	12.2	22.7	156.7
Kaskazini B	100,186	6.2	4.2	6.1	67.0	97.7
Kati	89,322	5.5	5.1	7.0	92.5	127.3
Kusini	46,913	2.9	2.4	7.7	83.4	266.7
Mjini	272,363	16.8	16.8	23.2	100.2	138.2
Magharibi A	194,678	12	24.4	6.6	203.5	55.4
Magharibi B	250,427	15.4	30.9	5.4	200.8	34.8
Wete	143,584	8.8	4.3	7.1	48.8	80.8
Micheweni	139,132	8.6	2.8	6.4	32.3	74.3
Chake Chake	131,000	8.1	4.8	8.1	59.4	100.4
Mkoani	130,853	8	2.5	10.1	31.1	126.5
Zanzibar	**1,625,589**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

CHAPTER FOURTEEN:
TRANSFER OF GOODS AND SERVICES / REMITTANCES

14.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings for the amount of remittances received in 2018, remittances used, and the value of remittances by country, remitter's demographic characteristics and information on transfer of goods and services.

14.1.1 Remittance Recipient Households

The largest proportion of households that received remittances were found in Magharibi A district (17.3 percent), followed by Mjini and Wete (17.3 percent and 15.7 percent respectively). This partially implies that the above districts have a considerable proportion of its population living outside the country. Furthermore, Chake Chake accounted 13.3 percent and Kaskazini B have the lowest proportion (1.1) as shown in Table 14.1 below.

Table 14.1: Percentage of Remittance Recipient Households by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Remittance Recipient Households	Percent
Kaskazini A	972	2.0
Kaskazini B	548	1.1
Kati	3,254	6.6
Kusini	1,935	3.9
Magharibi A	9,043	18.4
Magharibi B	3,859	7.9
Mjini	8,513	17.3
Wete	7,725	15.7
Micheweni	3,092	6.3
Chake chake	6,486	13.2
Mkoani	3,708	7.5
Total	**49,136**	**100**

The survey also shows that close to eight out of ten males (78.1 percent) have at least one member or friend of their households living abroad. There is no much difference for the households having at least a member living abroad in rural and urban area as indicated in Figure 14.2. Mjini district had the highest percentage of households who have family members or friends living abroad (18.4 percent) while Kaskazini B had the lowest (1.1 percent) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14. 3 Percentage of households who have family members or friends living abroad by sex	**Figure 14. 2 Figure 14.2: Percentage of households who have family members or friends living abroad by area**	**Figure 14. 2 Figure 14.3: Percentage of households who have**
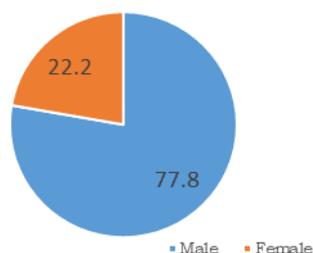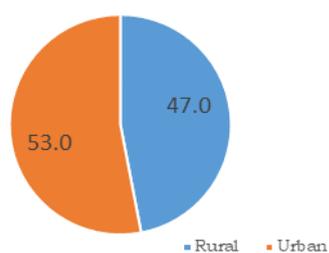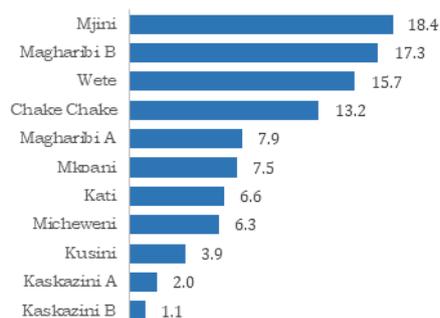
As indicated in Table 14.2, 26.3 percent of remitters sent money or items to Magharibi B district (26.3 percent), followed by Mjini (19.5 percent), with the Kaskazini B representing the lowest. The urban areas had more proportion of households that received money or items from abroad than the rural areas.

Table 14.2: Percentage of Households that Sends Money or Items from Abroad In 2018, 2019/20 HBS

Characteristics	No Person send	1 Person	2 Person	3+ Person	Total
Male	84.2	66.6	76.9	76.8	74.4
Female	15.8	33.4	23.1	23.2	25.6
Rural	38.3	38.0	16.4	53.7	36.5
Urban	61.7	62.0	83.6	46.3	63.5
Kaskazini A	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.5
Kaskazini B	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1
Kati	1.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.5
Kusini	5.7	3.7	7.4	0.0	4.7
Mjini	12.3	26.1	18.6	0.0	19.5
Magharibi A	10.3	11.7	13.7	0.0	11.0
Magharibi B	19.5	27.7	43.6	29.1	26.3
Wete	16.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	10.7
Micheweni	2.3	3.2	8.1	70.9	5.6
Chake chake	28.7	6.0	8.6	0.0	14.3
Mkoani	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	2.8
Total	**6,050**	**8,397**	**1,612**	**563**	**16,622**

14.1.3 Relationship to Remitter

The survey sought to establish the relationship between the head of household and the remitters.

More than one-third remitters are other relatives that are blood-related (34.1 percent), followed by friends (16.9 percent), daughters (11.3 percent), sons (10.7 percent), with spouses constituting the lowest proportion of remitters (5.1 percent) (Figure 14.4).

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Relationship to Remitters, 2019/20 HBS
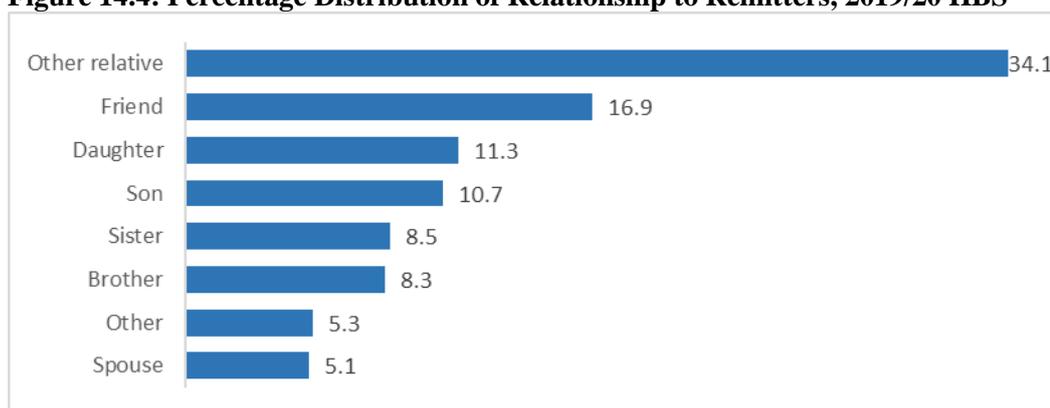
14.1.4 Period Remitter has Lived Abroad

Analysis for duration of living abroad reveals that about a quarter of remitters (25.9 percent) have lived abroad between 1-5 years, followed by 23.3 percent who have lived over 31 years, with those who have lived abroad for less than a year forming the least proportion (4 percent) (Figure 14.5).

Figure 14.5: Percentage of Remitter's Period of Stay in Abroad (in Years), 2019/20 HBS
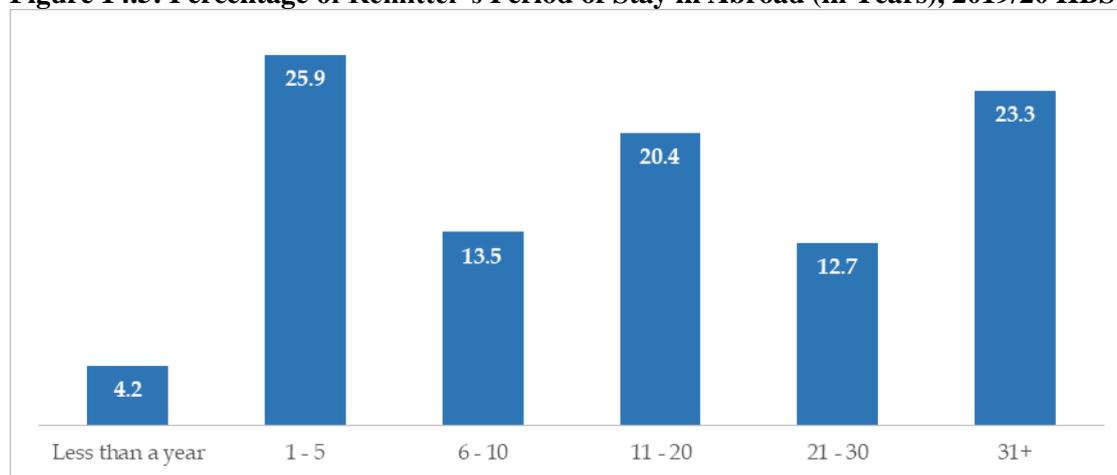
14.1.5 Age and Marital Status of Remitters

Age distribution shows that most of the remitters were between the ages of 40 – 49 years. This shows that the productive population is actively working from outside the country. Among the male remitters, 50-59 age group had the highest proportion of remitters (21.2 percent) while for the female remitters, the age group of 40-49 have the most remitters (27.2 percent). Apart from the age groups of 20-29 and 40-49 years, all the other age groups had more remitters who were males (Table 14.3).

Table 14. 3: Percentage of Remitter's Age by Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Age group of Remitter	Sex of Sender		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
20 - 29	1.9	14.1	6.7
30 - 39	19.1	18.4	18.8
40 - 49	20.6	27.2	23.2
50 - 59	22.1	19.8	21.2
60 - 69	13.3	10.9	12.3
70+	23.1	9.6	17.7
Total percent	**100**	**100**	**100**

The analysis by marital status of remitters indicated that 81.3 percent of them were married. The other categories constitute divorced (10.8 percent) and single (6.7 percent). There were more married female remitters (83.7 percent) than married male remitters (79.8 percent).

Table 14.4: Percentage of Remitter's Marital Status by Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Marital status	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Single	8.7	3.7	6.7
Married	79.8	83.7	81.3
Divorced	10.3	11.6	10.8
Separated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Widow	0.0	1.1	0.4
Living together	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not mentioned	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	1.3	0.0	0.8
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

14.1.6 Level of Education of Remitters

About three-quarter of remitters (75.5 percent) were reported to have attained secondary education, 7.8 percent attained a degree level education. Additionally, more than three quarters of female remitters (77.1 percent) had secondary level of education compared to the male remitters (74.1 percent). Finally, there was more male remitters with a degree level of education compared to female remitters (Figure 14.6).

Figure 14.6: Percentage of Level of Education of Remitters, 2019/20 HBS
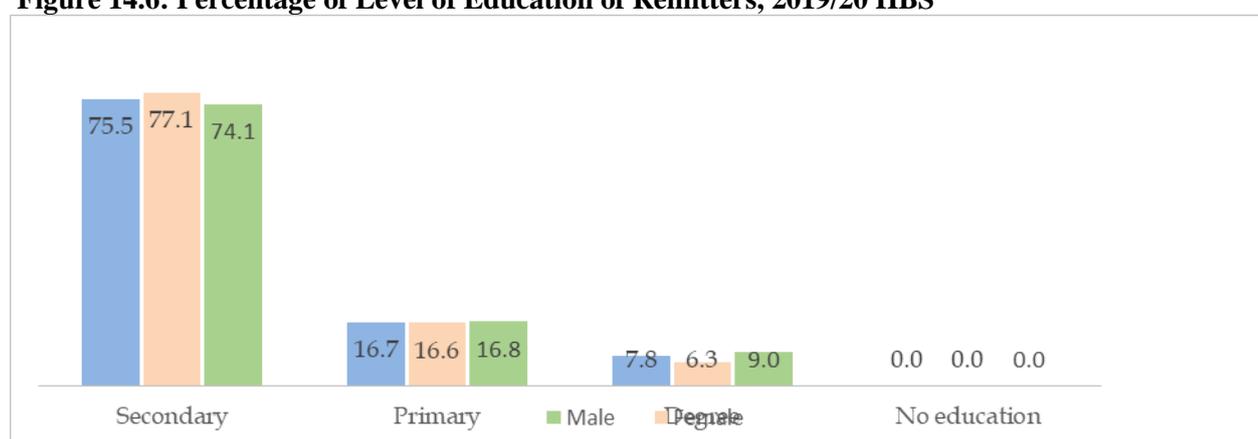
14.1.7 Labour Status of Remitters

More than half of remitters (58.5 percent) were employees; 20.4 percent belonged to the Housewife/Househusband category while the retired constituted 9.3 percent of remitters. The results further reveal that 7.9 percent of remitters were Self Employed without Employees in non-agriculture while 2.3 percent of them were Self Employed with Employees in non-agriculture (Table 14.5).

Table 14.5: Percentage of Labour Status of Remitters, 2019/20 HBS

Labour Status of Remitters	Sex		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employee	68.7	43	58.5
Self Employed With Employees (Non-Agr)	2.1	2.7	2.3
Self Employed Without Employees (Non-agr)	12.7	0.7	7.9
Unpaid Household Helper in Business (Non-agr)	0	0	0
Unpaid Household Helper in Agriculture	0	0	0
Working on own farm	0	0	0
Housewife/Househusband	4.9	44	20.4
Student	0	0	0
Long Term Unemployed	0	2.3	0.9
Retired	10.6	7.3	9.3
Too Young	0	0	0
Too Old	0	0	0
Disabled	0	0	0
Other(Specify)	1	0	0.6
Total	100	100	100

14.1.8 Remittance Channels

The results in Figure 14.7 reveal that Friends or Relatives travelling within Tanzania is the most frequent channel of remittance in Zanzibar (33.4 percent), followed by Western Union (18 percent) and Mobile (15.5 percent). The analysis further shows that the recipients in Zanzibar also receive remittances through other channels like Bank Account, Post Office, Money Gram, World Remittance and Traders/Shopping outlets (Figure 14.7).

Figure 14.7: Percentage of Remittance Channels, 2019/20 HBS
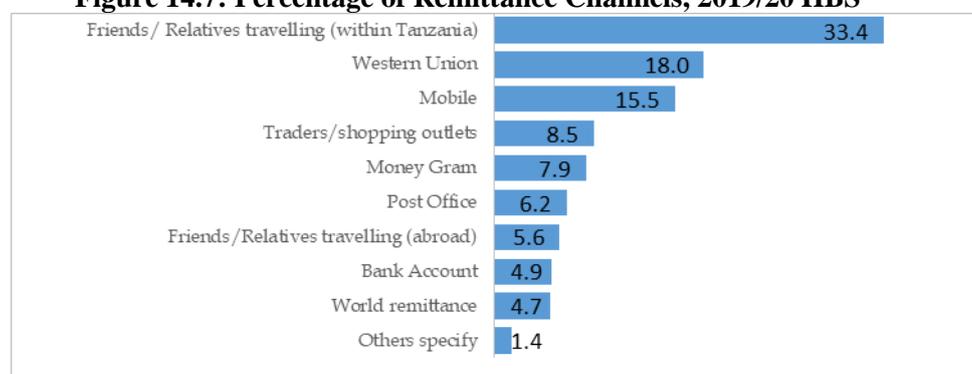
14.1.9 Remittance by Type

The highest proportion (65.3 percent) of recipient households received only cash remittances while 19.2 percent received items in kind. The remaining 15.4 percent received remittances both in cash and in kind (Figure 14.8).

Figure 14.8: Percentage of Type of Remittance, 2019/20 HBS
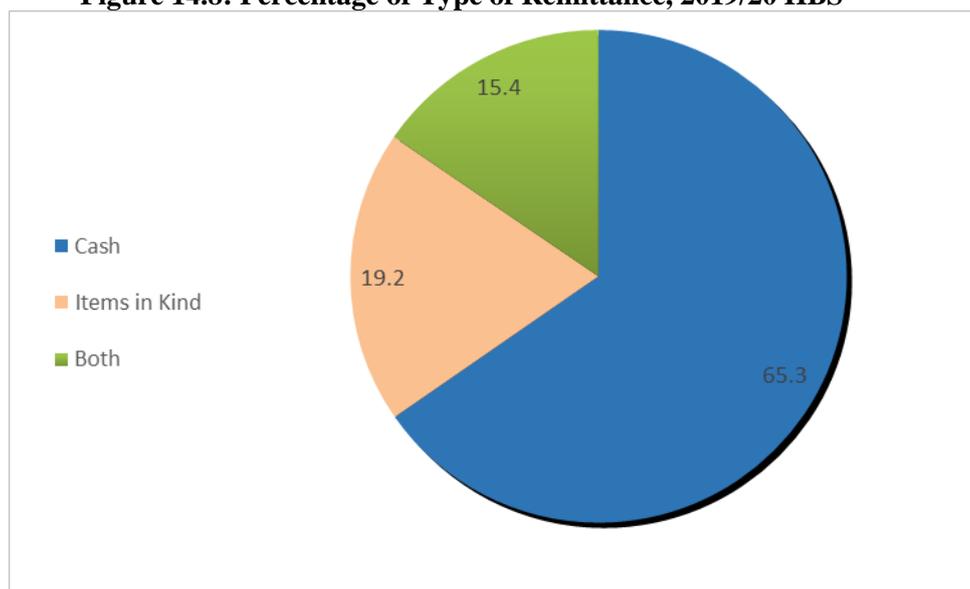
14.1.10 Reason for Use of Remittance Channels

In Table 14.6, the reason given for using a particular remittance channel is presented. The result reveals that sender's choice is the most reason (39.9 percent) for using a remittance channel, with easy access (33 percent), my usual way (12 percent) and favourable transaction cost (11.3 percent) given as the other main reasons. Moreover, of all those who gave sender's choice as the reason for using a particular remittance channel, majority of them (55.2 percent) chose the channel of family and friends travelling either abroad or within Tanzania. Security and safety were the main reason behind the choice of Western Union and mobile platform channels.

Table 14.6: Percentage of Reasons for Using the Remittance Channels, 2019/20 HBS

| Channel | Reason for Use of Remittance Channels | | | | | | |
	Favourable transaction charges	Easy Access	Sender's Choice	Security/safety	My usual way	Other	Total
Bank Account	17.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9
Western Union	27.2	28.6	5.3	50.9	18.1	0.0	18.0
Money Gram	6.5	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Post Office	0.0	8.4	5.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	6.2
World remittance	0.0	4.6	4.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	4.7
Friends/Relatives travelling (abroad)	12.9	5.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Friends/ Relatives travelling (within Tanzania)	13.8	13.8	52.5	0.0	52.4	0.0	33.4
Traders/shopping outlets	0.0	16.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5
Mobile	28.8	17.4	12.3	49.1	3.9	0.0	15.5
Others specify	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4
Total percent	**11.3**	**33.0**	**39.9**	**2.3**	**12.0**	**1.4**	**100.0**
Total Number	**948**	**2,777**	**3,356**	**195**	**1,010**	**118**	**8,404**

14.1.11 Remittances by Source of the Country

The biggest source of remittances to Zanzibar originated from Oman (42.4 percent), followed by United Kingdom (14.9 percent), Canada (4.7 percent) and Australia (3.3 percent). In Table 14.7, the types of remittances and the countries they originated from can be observed in greater detail.

Table 14.7: Percentage of Remittances by the Source of the Country, 2019/20 HBS

Country	Cash	Items in Kind	Both	Total
Australia	2.2	6.4	4.5	3.3
Bahrain	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Belgium	1.0	4.1	3.7	2.0
Canada	5.6	3.7	2.2	4.7
Central African Rep	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.7
China	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Congo	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.6
Cuba	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Denmark	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Germany	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
Italy	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.5
Kenya	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.5
Liberia	0.0	7.2	0.0	1.4
Malaysia	1.7	4.9	0.0	2.1
Mozambique	0.0	4.0	6.1	1.7
Oman	42.5	43.8	40.1	42.4
Pakistan	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Qatar	2.3	7.2	0.0	2.9
Saudi Arabia	2.3	0.0	8.8	2.9
South Africa	1.2	0.0	5.3	1.6
Sudan	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Sweden	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.8
United Arab Emirates	4.4	0.0	7.3	4.0
United Kingdom	14.6	15.8	14.9	14.9
United States	3.0	0.0	1.9	2.2
Other (Specify)	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	**65.3**	**19.2**	**15.4**	**100.0**
Total Number	**9,614**	**2,832**	**2,271**	**14,717**

14.1.12 Frequency of Cash Remittance Receipts

Close to 6 out of 10 recipients (58.2 percent) received remittances once during the year; 13.4 percent received bi-annually; with 11.9 percent receiving remittances monthly (Figure 14.9). Those who received remittances quarterly constituted 7 percent with less than one percent of recipients receiving remittances weekly.

Figure 14. 9: Percentage of Cash Remittances Received by Time, 2019/20 HBS

Once during the year	58.2
Bi-annually	13.4
Monthly	11.9
Other	9.0
Quarterly	7.0
Weekly	0.6
Fortnightly	0.0
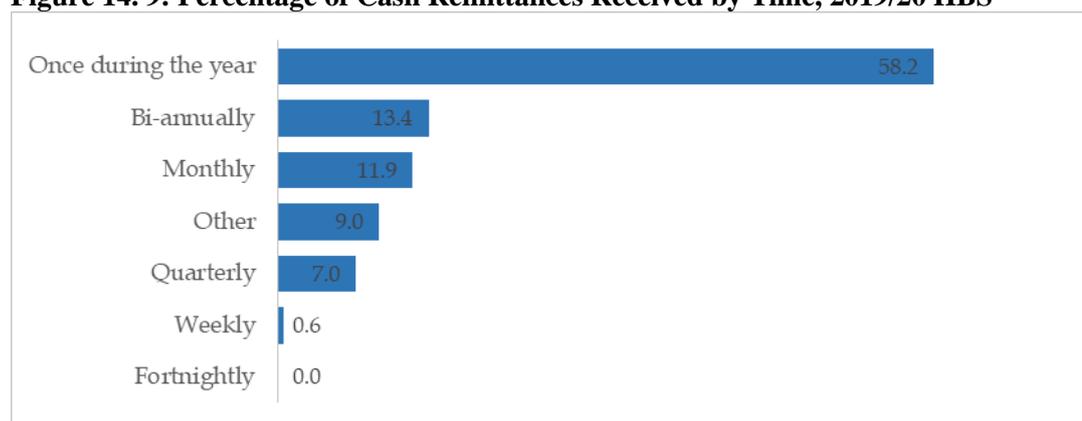
14.1.13 Uses of Remittances

As shown in Table 14.8, more than two-third of remittances received (69.6 percent) were spent on consumption, and 24.4 percent spent on savings and investment. A further disaggregation reveals however that household expenses (e.g. Food, Clothing, Rent) were the major consumption items, accounting for the biggest share (42.3 percent) of total remittances. This was followed by education (e.g. Uniforms, Meals, Books, Pocket money, Fees) (17.4 percent) and building works (Construction, Renovation, Expansion) (12.4 percent).

Table 14.8: Percentage of the Uses of Remittances 2019/20 HBS

Uses	Amount in TZS	Percent
Consumption	**7,167,198,688**	**61.9**
Households expenses (e.g. Food, Clothing, Rent)	4,357,034,766	37.6
Education (e.g. Uniforms, Meals, Books, Pocket money, Fees)	1,786,581,130	15.4
Health	1,023,582,793	8.8
Saving and Investment	**2,508,110,944**	**19.4**
Farming	88,027,364	0.8
Ceremony (e.g. Wedding, Birthday, Baptism, Funeral, Graduation)	521,825,779	4.5
Business (Start-up)	31,186,961	0.4
Business (Expansion)	160,590,474	1.4
Business (Working capital)	168,304,353	1.5
Building works (Construction, Renovation, Expansion)	1,275,789,111	11.0
Land purchase (agricultural, non-Agricultural)	0	0.0
Remittance to other Households	**131,193,451**	**1.1**
Other households located in Rural Zanzibar	6,579,822	0.1
Other households located in Urban Zanzibar	124,613,629	1.1
Other (Un specified)	**2,028,537,053**	**17.5**
Other (Amount)	2,028,537,053	17.5
Total	**10,294,688,595**	**100**

14.1.14 Remittances in Kind by Category

Remittances in kind seems to be common on clothing and footwear which accounted for 69.6 percent, followed by transport and communication (16.5 percent). The values of other remittances received in kind can be seen in Table 14.9.

Table 14.9: Percentage of the Values of Remittances in Kind 2019/20 HBS

Remittances in kind	Value in TZS.	Percent
Educational materials	0	0.0
Food	56012834.81	2.8
Clothing and footwear	1,395,100,816	69.6
Transport & Communication	331,168,166	16.5
Household and personal Items	114,921,971	5.7
General equipment	108,569,269	5.4
Total	**2,005,773,056**	**100.0**

CHAPTER FIFTEEN:
NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

15.1 Introduction

The 2019/20 HBS captured information on Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, that tend to be of long-term duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behaviors factors. The main types of NCDs are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes. Noncommunicable Diseases (NCDs), for the purposes of analysis, are due to multiple causes and are not passed or transmitted directly or indirectly from one person to another or by any agency. During the 2019/20 HBS, questions were asked as to whether any person was told by a doctor or health worker that he/she had an NCD, any involvement in a road traffic accident as a driver, passenger, pedestrian, or cyclist in the past 12 months or any injury not related to road traffic accident.

15.2 Hypertension and Diabetes

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the prevalence of hypertension is highest in the African Region, with 46% of Africans aged 25 years and above suffering from an NCD, while the lowest was found in the American region. Hypertension is defined as systolic BP (SBP)≥140 mmHg and/or diastolic BP (DBP) ≥90 mmHg, that is, ≥140/90 mmHg[11]. Hypertension, also known as high or raised blood pressure (BP), is a global public health challenge. Hypertension is a chronic medical condition in which the BP in the arteries is elevated. The higher the pressure in the blood vessels the harder the heart has to work in order to pump blood, thus making the heart to work too hard. It is popularly known as the "silent killer," because it has no specific signs and symptoms in the initial stages.

Table 15.1 and Figure 15.1 show the percentage distribution of population aged 25 and above who reported to be suffering from Hypertension from the 2019/20 HBS. The results indicate that 12.7 percent out of total population aged 25 and above (627,402) was suffering from the hypertension (high blood pressure), and as little as 1.3 percent was suffering from diabetes. The gender distribution revealed that more females were suffering from hypertension and diabetes compared to males. Furthermore, the prevalence of both hypertension and diabetes was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

The prevalence of hypertension is higher among the older age groups compared to the younger ones. For instance, about half of the population aged 75-79 (44.9 percent) and more than one-third of the population aged 70-74 were suffering from hypertension, compared to the low prevalence in the younger age groups (Table 15.1).

At the district level, Figure 15.1 indicates that Chake Chake, Mjini, Kusini and Magharibi A districts had most people suffering from hypertension compared to the other districts. The prevalence of diabetes is highest in Mjini district, with 2.5 percent of its population suffering from it, followed by Kusini district (1.8 percent), and the lowest being Kaskazini A (0.7 percent) and Mkoani (0.6 percent).

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[11] World Health Organization. Causes of Death 2008. Geneva; 2008a. Available from: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/cod_2008_sources_methods.pdf. [Last accessed on 2013 Jan 19]

Figure 15. 1: Distribution of Population Affected by Hypertension and Diabetes, 2019/20 HBS
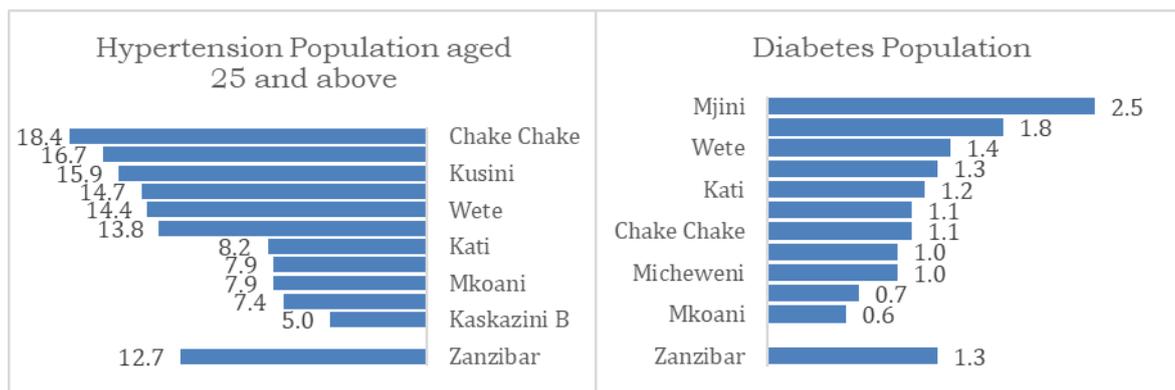
Table 15. 1 Percentage Distribution of Population Suffering from Hypertension and Diabetes, 2019/20 HBS

	Hypertension Population			Diabetes all Population		
	Sick	**Not Sick**	**Population**	**Sick**	**Not Sick**	**Population**
Area						
Rural	9.3	90.7	329,432	1.0	99	907,234
Urban	16.4	83.6	297,970	1.8	98.2	718,355
Sex						
Male	8.2	91.8	296,594	1.2	98.8	790,600
Female	16.7	83.3	330,808	1.5	98.5	834,989
Age groups						
00 - 04				0.4	99.6	246,060
05 - 09				0.2	99.8	234,087
10 - 14				0.1	99.9	203,652
15 - 19				0.2	99.8	176,366
20 - 24				0.0	100	138,023
25 - 29	4.1	95.9	114,134	0.6	99.4	114,134
30 - 34	6.4	93.6	95,535	0.8	99.2	95,535
35 - 39	5.3	94.7	79,110	1.1	98.9	79,110
40 - 44	10.7	89.3	74,358	1.6	98.4	74,358
45 - 49	13.8	86.2	66,721	2.2	97.8	66,721
50 - 54	14.1	85.9	55,781	4.6	95.4	55,781
55 - 59	20.7	79.3	53,962	9.3	90.7	53,962
60 - 64	27.9	72.1	33,521	8.1	91.9	33,521
65 - 69	29.5	70.5	17,689	8.7	91.3	17,689
70 - 74	35.0	65	19,001	11.0	89	19,001
75 - 79	44.9	55.1	7,804	5.1	94.9	7,804
80 - 84	41.3	58.7	6,132	7.5	92.5	6,132
85+	30.3	69.7	3,655	3.5	96.5	3,655
District						
Kaskazini A	7.4	92.6	53,128	0.7	99.3	127,131
Kaskazini B	5.0	95	40,062	1.0	99	100,186
Kati	8.2	91.8	36,209	1.2	98.8	89,322
Kusini	15.9	84.1	20,324	1.8	98.2	46,913
Mjini	16.7	83.3	120,932	2.5	97.5	272,363
Magharibi A	14.7	85.3	74,905	1.1	98.9	194,678
Magharibi B	13.8	86.2	101,600	1.3	98.7	250,427
Wete	14.4	85.6	50,032	1.4	98.6	143,584
Micheweni	7.9	92.1	44,151	1.0	99	139,132
Chake Chake	18.4	81.6	44,672	1.1	98.9	131,000
Mkoani	7.9	92.1	41,387	0.6	99.4	130,853
Zanzibar	**12.7**	**87.3**	**627,402**	**1.3**	**98.7**	**1,625,589**

15.3 Cancer

Cancer is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells anywhere in a body[12]. Anything that may cause a normal body cell to develop abnormally can potentially cause cancer. The general categories of cancer-related agents are as follows: chemical or toxic compound exposures, ionizing radiation, some pathogens, and human genetics. Cancer staging is often determined by biopsy results and helps determine the cancer type and the extent of cancer spread. Staging also helps caregivers determine treatment protocols. In general, in most staging methods, the higher the number assigned (usually between 0 to 4), the more aggressive the cancer type or more widespread is the cancer in the body. Staging methods differ from cancer to cancer and need to be individually discussed with your health care provider. During the 2019/20 HBS, questions were asked to understand whether women heard of cervical cancer, and whether they have undergone a test/examination for cervical and breast cancer.

15.3.1 Awareness of Cervical Cancer

The results presented in Table 15.2 reveal that the awareness of cervical cancer was higher in the urban areas than the rural areas. Awareness of cervical cancer is highest among women aged 25-29 years (17.1 percent), followed by 20-24 years (16.5 percent), and 30-34 years (15.3 percent), etc. Furthermore, Mijini (24.9 percent), Magharibi B (21.5 percent) and Magharibi A (17.8 percent) were the districts with the highest proportion of women having awareness of cervical cancer in relation to the other districts.

15.3.2 Testing for Cervical Cancer

Table 15.2 shows the proportion of women who got tested for cervical cancer. It is not surprising that a higher proportion of women in the urban areas got tested for cervical cancer (11 percent) than their counterparts in the rural areas (5.9 percent). Largely, the results revealed that getting tested for cervical cancer increased as the age of the women increased. At the district level, Mkoani had the highest proportion of women getting tested for cervical cancer (19.1 percent), followed by Mjini, Kusini, Magharibi A and Magharibi B districts with about 11 percent each.

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[12] https://www.medicinenet.com/cancer/article.htm

Table 15.2: Proportions of Women who Heard and Tested for Cervical Cancer, 2019/20 HBS

	Woman Aged 10 - 49			Woman Aged 20 - 49		
	Heard of cervical cancer			Test/exam cervical cancer		
	Yes	No	Population	Yes	No	Population
Area						
Rural	39.6	61.2	235,857	5.9	94.1	65,827
Urban	60.4	38.8	218,749	11.0	89.0	93,996
Age groups						
10-14	4.4	20.5	61,645			
15 - 19	14.1	22.6	85,974			
20 - 24	16.5	15.4	72,264	1.8	98.2	32,356
25 - 29	17.1	12	64,474	7.4	92.6	33,442
30 - 34	15.3	9.4	54,484	10.2	89.8	30,086
35 - 39	11.7	7.9	43,261	13.0	87.0	22,944
40 - 44	11.1	6.4	38,441	11.3	88.7	21,802
45 - 49	9.8	5.8	34,062	13.7	86.3	19,194
District						
Kaskazini A	5.5	9.5	35,524	4.8	95.2	9,363
Kaskazini B	4.8	6.2	25,446	4.2	95.8	8,766
Kati	7.7	3.4	23,898	1.8	98.2	12,464
Kusini	4.3	1.7	12,765	10.5	89.5	6,786
Mjini	24.9	13.7	84,222	11.6	88.4	39,811
Magharibi A	17.8	9.6	59,733	10.4	89.6	27,923
Magharibi B	21.5	13.8	77,821	10.9	89.1	33,218
Wete	3.7	10.8	35,237	0.0	100	6,127
Micheweni	0.6	12.5	33,498	0.0	100	1,120
Chake Chake	6.9	8.5	35,536	5.9	94.1	10,706
Mkoani	2.1	10.3	30,926	19.1	80.9	3,539
Total	**43.1**	**56.9**	**454,606**	**8.9**	**91.1**	**159,823**

15.3.3   Breast Cancer

15.3.3.1 Breast Self-examination

Breast cancer screening means checking a woman's breasts for cancer before the signs or symptoms of the disease[13] develop. Table 15.3 indicates that out of 306,987 women aged 20-49 years, only 8.5 percent of them had a self-check for breast cancer. Of all the women who conducted self-check for breast cancer, a higher proportion resided in the urban areas (9.7 percent) than in rural areas (7.3 percent). A self-check for breast cancer among women is highest for those aged 45-49 years (11.4 percent) and, unsurprisingly, lowest in the population aged 20-24 years (7.3 percent). The results fairly reveal that as women aged, they took the initiative to self-check their breasts for any possible signs and/or symptoms of breast cancer. Compared to the other districts, Kusini (17.4 percent), Kaskazini A (16.4 percent), Magharibi B (11.2 percent), Magharibi A (9.7 percent) and Mjini (9.7 percent) were the districts with the highest proportion of women conducting a self-check for breast cancer.

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[13] https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic_info/screening.htm

15.3.3.2 Examination by Health Professional to Detect Breast Cancer

A breast exam by a health professional (such as doctors, nurses, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant) is an important part of routine physical checkups[14]. Table 15.3 shows that out of 25,973 women respondents, just one out of every three of them (31.4 percent) underwent breast examination to detect breast cancer. Additionally, more women in the urban areas underwent examination compared to those in the rural areas. The results further reveal that examination for breast cancer increased largely with the aged of the women. Table 15.3 also contains the proportion of women in the various districts of Zanzibar that underwent examination to detect breast cancer, with about 65 percent of women in Micheweni undergoing breast examination for breast cancer.

Table 15.3: Proportions of Women Who Self-check their Breasts, and Underwent Examination to Detect Breast Cancer, 2019/20 HBS

	Self Check for breast cancer			Examined breasts to detect breast cancer		
	Test	No Test	Population	Examine	Not Examine	Population
Area						
Rural	7.3	92.7	159,981	23.4	76.6	11,670
Urban	9.7	90.3	147,005	38.0	62.0	14,303
Age groups						
20 - 24	7.3	92.7	72,264	14.7	85.3	5,307
25 - 29	8.3	91.7	64,474	24.7	75.3	5,324
30 - 34	7.7	92.3	54,484	24.8	75.2	4,195
35 - 39	9.7	90.3	43,261	48.2	51.8	4,193
40 - 44	7.9	92.1	38,441	40.6	59.4	3,055
45 - 49	11.4	88.6	34,062	45.3	54.7	3,899
District						
Kaskazini A	16.4	83.6	24,728	14.6	85.4	4,054
Kaskazini B	3.0	97.0	18,640	43.1	56.9	568
Kati	3.0	97.0	17,231	41.3	58.7	525
Kusini	17.4	82.6	9,219	43.1	56.9	1,607
Mjini	9.7	90.3	59,627	38.8	61.2	5,773
Magharibi A	9.7	90.3	40,760	36.1	63.9	3,935
Magharibi B	11.2	88.8	53,729	29.8	70.2	6,033
Wete	6.4	93.6	21,837	26.5	73.5	1,393
Micheweni	5.2	94.8	21,173	0.0	100.0	1,094
Chake Chake	4.3	95.7	20,997	65.1	34.9	898
Mkoani	0.5	99.5	19,043	0.0	100.0	94
Total	**8.5**	**91.5**	**306,987**	**31.4**	**68.6**	**25,973**

15.4 Injury

During the data collection for the 2019/20 HBS, all household members were asked to report on injuries incurred that were related to road traffic accident, and those injuries not related to road traffic accidents during the last two weeks preceding the survey.

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[14] https://www.webmd.com/breast-cancer/doctors-breast-exam

15.4.1 Road Traffic Accident

Road traffic injuries cause considerable economic losses to individuals, their families, and to the nation as a whole. These losses arise from the cost of treatment, as well as, lost productivity for those killed or disabled by their injuries, and for family members who need to take time off work or school to care for the injured[15]. Table 15.4 shows that the percentage of respondents who reported an injury caused by road traffic accident was 1.9 percent, with a marginally higher proportion of these in the urban areas compared to the rural areas. People

aged between 60–64 most reported injury caused by road traffic (5.0 percent), followed by 50-54 (3.9 percent), while children under 10 years least reported road traffic accident (0.8 percent). More males reported to be injured from accidents related to road traffic (3.2 percent) than women (0.8 percent). The 2019/20 HBS result further reveals that Kati district recorded the highest proportion of individuals injured by road accident (3.2 percent), followed by Chake Chake district (2.9 percent), with Kaskazini A district representing the lowest in this regard.

15.4.2 Accident not Related to Road Traffic Accident

An accident is an unplanned event that sometimes has inconvenient or undesirable consequences, other times being inconsequential. The occurrence of such an event may or may not have unrecognized or unaddressed risks contributing to its cause. Most scientists who study unintentional injury avoid using the term "accident" and focus on factors that increase the risk of severe injury and that reduce injury incidence and severity[16]. Table 15.4 shows the percentage of respondents who reported accident not related to road traffic accident. The results reveal that 5.2 percent of the respondents said they had an injury not related to road traffic accident, with more rural residents affected than urban residents. With respect to age, an injury not related to road traffic accident was highest among the age group of 70-74 years (12.6 percent), followed by 75-79 years (9.4 percent), with the result largely revealing that this type of injury increases with age. At the district level, Chake Chake had the highest rate of injury not related to road traffic accident (17.5 percent), followed by Kusini (9.3 percent), with Kaskazini A experiencing the lowest (2.6 percent).

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[15] https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/road-traffic-injuries
[16] Robertson, Leon S. (2015). Injury Epidemiology: Fourth Edition. Lulu Books.

Table 15.4: Percentage of Population who Reported Injury in the Past Two Week (all Population), 2019/20 HBS

	Road traffic accident			Accident not related road traffic		
	Injury	Not Injury	Total	Injury	Not Injury	Total
Area						
Rural	1.9	98.1	907,234	5.6	94.4	907,234
Urban	2.0	98.0	718,355	4.6	95.4	718,355
Sex						
Male	3.2	96.8	790,600	6.2	93.8	790,600
Female	0.8	99.2	834,989	4.2	95.8	834,989
Age group						
0 – 4	0.8	99.2	246,060	3.8	96.2	246,060
5 – 9	0.8	99.2	234,087	3.7	96.3	234,087
10 – 14	0.9	99.1	203,652	3.6	96.4	203,652
15 – 19	1.2	98.8	176,366	5.7	94.3	176,366
20 – 24	2.9	97.1	138,023	5.9	94.1	138,023
25 – 29	3.0	97.0	114,134	6.8	93.2	114,134
30 – 34	3.1	96.9	95,535	5.1	94.9	95,535
35 – 39	3.0	97.0	79,110	6.1	93.9	79,110
40 – 44	2.5	97.5	74,358	5.9	94.1	74,358
45 – 49	3.7	96.3	66,721	6.3	93.7	66,721
50 – 54	3.9	96.1	55,781	7.1	92.9	55,781
55 – 59	2.7	97.3	53,962	6.4	93.6	53,962
60 – 64	5.0	95.0	33,521	6.8	93.2	33,521
65 – 69	3.3	96.7	17,689	7.4	92.6	17,689
70 – 74	2.0	98.0	19,001	12.6	87.4	19,001
75 – 79	3.5	96.5	7,804	9.4	90.6	7,804
80 – 84	0.0	100.0	6,132	6.4	93.6	6,132
85+	0.0	100.0	3,655	3.5	96.5	3,655
District						
Kaskazini A	0.7	99.3	127,131	2.6	97.4	127,131
Kaskazini B	1.2	98.8	100,186	4.6	95.4	100,186
Kati	3.2	96.8	89,322	5.1	94.9	89,322
Kusini	2.5	97.5	46,913	9.3	90.7	46,913
Mjini	1.8	98.2	272,363	3.8	96.2	272,363
Magharibi A	1.7	98.3	194,678	2.6	97.4	194,678
Magharibi B	1.9	98.1	250,427	4.5	95.5	250,427
Wete	1.8	98.2	143,584	4.4	95.6	143,584
Micheweni	2.1	97.9	139,132	2.7	97.3	139,132
Chake Chake	2.9	97.1	131,000	17.5	82.5	131,000
Mkoani	2.0	98.0	130,853	6.0	94.0	130,853
Total	**1.9**	**98.1**	**1,625,589**	**5.2**	**94.8**	**1,625,589**

15.4.3 Causes of Injury

An injury is a damage to your body. It is a general term that refers to a harm caused by accidents, falls, hits, weapons and more[17]. These injuries range from minor to life-threatening. In Zanzibar, injuries happen from animal bites, near drowning, injuries, burn, cut and fall. From Table 15.5, it can be observed that the most common causes of injury in Zanzibar include a fall (44.2 percent), a cut (37.7 percent), a burn (9.4 percent), animal bite (5.4 percent), with the lowest being near drowning (0.9 percent).

Furthermore, a 47.9 percent of injuries from a fall was recorded in the urban areas while 41.2 percent was recorded in the rural areas. More females had injuries from a fall compared to males, while more males had injuries from a cut than females. The district level and age group breakdowns of the injury causes can also be observed from Table 15.5.

Table 15.5: Percentage of Individuals Who Reported Injury by Cause in the Past Two Weeks, 2019/20 HBS

	Cause of Injury						
	Animal bite	**Near drowning**	**Other**	**Burn**	**Cut**	**Fall**	**Total**
Area							
Rural	7.5	1.1	9.6	7.0	35.9	38.9	51,632
Urban	1.2	0.5	10.3	11.2	33.0	43.8	33,561
Sex							
Male	4.9	1.2	12.1	3.2	39.5	39.0	49,522
Female	5.2	0.3	6.8	16.1	28.4	43.3	35,671
Age group							
0 - 4	7.5	0.0	5.8	10.5	14.9	61.2	9,436
5-9	3.3	0.0	6.3	6.0	22.9	61.4	9,013
10-14	5.3	0.0	10.5	9.4	31.9	42.8	7,401
15 - 19	7.8	0.9	12.7	11.3	29.7	37.7	9,968
20 - 24	2.6	0.9	9.8	6.6	36.7	43.4	8,487
25 - 29	8.0	3.0	7.1	8.4	50.5	22.9	7,707
30 - 34	4.6	0.0	14.0	5.9	34.9	40.5	4,897
35 - 39	0.0	1.4	8.2	11.2	45.0	34.1	4,936
40 - 44	8.3	0.0	16.2	7.4	48.5	19.7	4,520
45 - 49	2.7	0.0	7.3	10.0	45.2	34.8	4,200
50 - 54	0.0	3.7	16.2	7.5	57.2	15.4	3,953
55 - 59	3.1	3.0	6.3	19.1	35.4	33.1	3,457
60 - 64	5.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	55.2	35.8	2,277
65 - 69	9.9	0.0	47.1	3.1	3.1	36.7	1,303
70 - 74	4.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	32.2	55.2	2,389
75 - 79	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	40.1	45.6	733
80 - 84	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	72.9	390
85+	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	127
District							
Kaskazini A	4.5	4.9	5.7	2.6	40.2	42.2	3,384
Kaskazini B	1.9	1.4	8.3	4.2	40.4	43.8	4,571
Kati	0.0	8.1	6.3	8.9	39.2	37.5	4,514
Kusini	4.9	0.0	8.1	11.9	27.1	48.1	4,480
Mjini	0.0	0.0	11.0	5.2	27.9	56.0	10,577
Magharibi A	2.4	0.0	10.8	5.9	28.6	52.2	5,116
Magharibi B	2.6	0.0	9.4	14.7	28.2	45.0	11,564
Wete	5.6	1.9	10.7	6.8	50.3	24.8	6,383
Micheweni	4.6	0.0	20.3	0.0	23.9	51.2	3,718
Chake Chake	11.6	0.0	5.8	9.4	37.0	36.2	23,034
Mkoani	3.0	0.0	21.2	12.8	41.2	21.8	7,853
Total	**5.0**	**0.8**	**9.9**	**8.7**	**34.8**	**40.8**	**85,194**

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[17] https://medlineplus.gov/woundsandinjuries.html

15.5 Risk Factors

15.5.1 Alcohol Consumption

During the 2019/20 HBS, the prevalence of alcohol consumption and the frequency of alcohol consumption among the population were assessed. Table 15.6 revealed that only 0.8 percent out of 765,425 respondents were current consumers of alcohol, while the remaining 99.2 percent never took any alcohol for those aged 20 years and above. The residents in the urban areas consumed more alcohol than their counterparts in the rural areas; men consumed more alcohol than women (Table 15.6).

The results further reveal that the prevalence of drinking alcohol largely decreased with age as the population belonging to the younger age groups consumed more alcohol, and no respondents from age 60 years and above reported drinking any alcohol. At the district level, Kati (3.2 percent), Magharibi B (1.6 percent) and Kusini (1.5 percent) are the districts with the highest proportion of the respondents who consumed alcohol.

Table 15.6: Percentage of Population Aged 20 and above Who Drink Alcohol by Area, Sex, Age Group and District, 2019/20 HBS

	Drink Alcohol			Mean number of days in which they had an alcoholic drink in the past 2 weeks
	Drink	**Not Drink**	**Total**	**Mean**
Area				
Rural	0.6	99.4	399,647	2.9
Urban	1.0	99.0	365,778	4.2
Sex				
Male	1.2	98.8	362,352	4.0
Female	0.4	99.6	403,073	3.0
Age Group				
20 - 24	0.5	99.5	138,023	3.7
25 - 29	0.6	99.4	114,134	2.2
30 - 34	0.9	99.1	95,535	3.3
35 - 39	1.7	98.3	79,110	3.0
40 - 44	1.5	98.5	74,358	4.4
45 - 49	0.6	99.4	66,721	1.2
50 - 54	0.7	99.3	55,781	5.8
55 - 59	0.9	99.1	53,962	8.0
60 - 64	0.0	100.0	33,521	0.0
65 - 69	0.0	100.0	17,689	0.0
70 - 74	0.0	100.0	19,001	0.0
75 - 79	0.0	100.0	7,804	0.0
80 - 84	0.0	100.0	6,132	0.0
85+	0.0	100.0	3,655	0.0
District				
Kaskazini A	0.1	99.9	63,366	2.0
Kaskazini B	0.2	99.8	47,540	1.0
Kati	3.2	96.8	42,596	1.8
Kusini	1.5	98.5	23,342	3.2
Mjini	0.7	99.3	150,012	2.3
Magharibi A	0.7	99.3	93,171	4.0
Magharibi B	1.6	98.4	126,556	6.0
Wete	0.0	100.0	59,450	0.0
Micheweni	0.0	100.0	53,521	0.0
Chake Chake	0.3	99.7	54,910	2.0
Mkoani	0.5	99.5	50,962	4.0
Total	**0.8**	**99.2**	**765,425**	**3.7**

15.5.2. Smoking

Smoking, especially tobacco smoking, is the practice of burning tobacco and ingesting the smoke that is produced. The smoke may be inhaled, as is done with cigarettes, or simply released from the mouth, as is generally done with pipes and cigars[18]. Table 15.7 presents the proportion of individuals who smoked cigarettes and currently smoked any types of tobacco in the past two weeks prior to the survey. Generally, as little as 1.8 percent of the respondents smoked cigarettes, with less than one percent that currently smoked any types of tobacco in the past two weeks prior to the survey. An equal proportion of respondent in both rural and urban areas smoked cigarettes (1.8 percent each), more men smoked cigarette (3.6 percent) than women (0.1 percent). Furthermore, the prevalence of smoking appears to be largely positively related to age with the respondents with advanced ages smoking more than those of younger ages (Table 15.7).

Table 15.7: Percentage of Population Aged 5 and Above who Smoke Cigarettes and Currently Smoke any Type of Tobacco, 2019/20 HBS

	Smoke Cigarettes		Cigarettes smoke in the last 24 hrs	Currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco		
	Smoke	Not Smoke	Mean	Smoke	Not Smoke	Total
Area						
Rural	1.8	98.2	5.7	0.8	99.2	750,212
Urban	1.8	98.2	5.6	0.2	99.8	629,317
Sex						
Male	3.6	96.4	5.8	0.5	99.5	667,810
Female	0.1	99.9	3.0	0.5	99.5	711,719
Age group						
5 - 9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	234,087
10 - 14	0.0	100.0		0.0	100.0	203,652
15 - 19	0.3	99.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	176,366
20 - 24	1.7	98.3	3.4	0.2	99.8	138,023
25 - 29	2.1	97.9	6.6	0.2	99.8	114,134
30 - 34	2.5	97.5	5.5	0.5	99.5	95,535
35 - 39	5.3	94.7	6.5	1.2	98.8	79,110
40 - 44	3.9	96.1	5.3	1.1	98.9	74,358
45 - 49	2.6	97.4	8.4	1.3	98.7	66,721
50 - 54	3.7	96.3	5.5	1.6	98.4	55,781
55 - 59	5.7	94.3	6.0	1.1	98.9	53,962
60 - 64	4.7	95.3	5.9	1.8	98.2	33,521
65 - 69	4.0	96.0	4.6	1.3	98.7	17,689
70 - 74	3.3	96.7	3.9	2.7	97.3	19,001
75 - 79	2.5	97.5	2.0	2.5	97.5	7,804
80 - 84	2.2	97.8	2.0	5.0	95.0	6,132
85+	5.0	95.0	2.0	5.2	94.8	3,655
District						
Kaskazini A	1.9	98.1	5.2	0.1	99.9	106,971
Kaskazini B	2.0	98.0	6.6	0.0	100.0	83,394
Kati	3.3	96.7	5.7	0.1	99.9	75,139
Kusini	1.8	98.2	5.2	0.6	99.4	40,487
Mjini	2.3	97.7	5.1	0.2	99.8	240,438
Magharibi A	1.7	98.3	4.3	0.1	99.9	167,808
Magharibi B	1.7	98.3	7.2	0.2	99.8	218,175
Wete	0.5	99.5	4.7	1.5	98.5	118,182
Micheweni	1.8	98.2	7.5	2.2	97.8	114,267
Chake Chake	1.2	98.8	6.0	0.8	99.2	109,371
Mkoani	1.7	98.3	4.3	0.6	99.4	105,296
Total	**1.8**	**98.2**	**5.7**	**0.5**	**99.5**	**1,379,529**

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[18] Gately, Iain (2004) [2003]. Tobacco: A Cultural History of How an Exotic Plant Seduced Civilization. Diane. pp. 3–7. ISBN 978-0-8021-3960-3. Retrieved 22 March 2009

15.5.3. The Use of Other Types of Tobacco

During the 2019/20 HBS, the respondents were asked to mention the other types of tobacco they currently smoked or use. From Table 15.8, it can be observed that chewing tobacco was the main type of tobacco used (24.9 percent), followed by snuff tobacco (20 percent), with several other types grouped within the Other category, including water pipes and shishas. The use of snuff and chewing tobaccos were more common in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. It is interesting to note that more females used chewing tobacco (41.5 percent) than males (13.5 percent). Furthermore, the use of snuff and chewing tobaccos increased largely with the age of the respondents. The breakdown of the use of types of tobaccos by districts can also be observed from Table 15.8.

Table 15.8: Types of Tobacco Used by the Population Aged 5 Years and Above, 2019/20 HBS

	Tobacco			
	Other	**Snuff**	**Chewing tobacco**	**Total**
Area				
Rural	47.4	25.6	27.7	10,645
Urban	74.4	7.0	18.6	4,636
Sex				
Male	67.3	20.1	13.5	9,024
Female	38.8	19.8	41.5	6,258
Age group				
5 - 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	631
10 - 14	100.0	0.0	0.0	846
15 - 19	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,305
20 - 24	100.0	0.0	0.0	874
25 - 29	68.5	14.4	17.1	867
30 - 34	62.4	8.0	29.6	1,209
35 - 39	35.3	20.9	43.8	1,334
40 - 44	48.2	40.2	11.5	1,515
45 - 49	27.7	14.7	57.7	1,208
50 - 54	44.1	20.4	35.4	1,559
55 - 59	29.1	57.2	23.5	864
60 - 64	0.0	77.6	22.4	612
65 - 69	75.5	13.1	11.4	934
70 - 74	29.0	38.9	32.1	726
75 - 79	34.9	0.0	65.1	300
80 - 84	0.0	0.0	100.0	307
85+	0.0	39.3	60.7	189
District				
Kaskazini A	83.2	16.8	0.0	245
Kaskazini B	100.0	0.0	0.0	469
Kati	77.7	0.0	22.3	407
Kusini	65.9	0.0	34.1	391
Mjini	74.3	12.8	12.9	1,514
Magharibi A	70.2	29.8	0.0	698
Magharibi B	79.6	5.3	15.1	1,395
Wete	28.7	16.1	55.2	2,424
Micheweni	23.2	37.5	39.2	3,246
Chake Chake	64.1	30.9	9.0	2,117
Mkoani	72.5	11.6	15.9	2,373
Total	**55.6**	**20.0**	**24.9**	**15,281**

15.6 Physical Exercise

Physical exercise is an activity that enhances or maintains the physical fitness and an overall health and wellness. Regular physical activity can improve muscle strength and boost endurance[19]. A lack of physical

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[19] En.m.wikipededia.org

activity can lead to an increased risk of NCDs. During the 2019/20 HBS, all household members were asked if they participated in any physical activity for at least 10 consecutive minutes within 24 hours prior to the survey.

The results in Table 15.9 show that only 14.7 percent of household members aged 5 and above engaged in any physical activity for at least 10 consecutive minutes, with most of these physical activities taking place in other places (70.5 percent) other than at home (25.2 percent) or at work (4.2 percent). The results further revealed that engaging in physical exercise is highest for those household members belonging to the age groups ranging from 15 to 64 years, in relation to the other age groups.

At the district level, engaging in physical activities was highest in Magharibi A (21.2 percent), followed by Magharibi B (20.2 percent), and lowest in Micheweni (4.5 percent) as shown in Table 15.9.

Table 15.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 5 and Above by their Participation in any Physical Exercise for at Least 10 Minutes by Area, Sex, Age Group and District, 2019/20 HBS

	Frequent exercise			Where do they do that exercise			
	Yes	No	Total	At Home	At work	Other place	Total
Area							
Rural	12.0	88.0	750,212	23.5	2.6	73.9	89,731
Urban	18.0	82.0	629,317	26.6	5.5	67.8	113,176
Sex							
Male	22.9	77.1	667,810	16.5	4.9	78.6	152,756
Female	7.0	93.0	711,719	51.8	2.4	45.9	50,151
Age group							
5 - 9	2.7	97.3	234,087	30.3	0.0	69.7	6,271
10 - 14	9.0	91.0	203,652	16.0	0.0	84.0	18,302
15 - 19	19.0	81.0	176,366	12.1	0.2	87.7	33,548
20 - 24	23.5	76.5	138,023	18.9	2.0	79.2	32,459
25 - 29	19.9	80.1	114,134	23.4	1.4	75.2	22,656
30 - 34	19.9	80.1	95,535	30.8	6.9	62.3	19,026
35 - 39	17.4	82.6	79,110	25.2	4.7	70.1	13,743
40 - 44	18.7	81.3	74,358	27.8	15.4	56.8	13,878
45 - 49	17.8	82.2	66,721	30.6	11.6	57.8	11,856
50 - 54	18.8	81.2	55,781	46.6	7.2	46.1	10,461
55 - 59	16.9	83.1	53,962	44.5	6.3	49.1	9,116
60 - 64	15.9	84.1	33,521	39.1	3.6	57.2	5,319
65 - 69	11.5	88.5	17,689	27.2	0.0	72.8	2,035
70 - 74	15.3	84.7	19,001	45.8	14.7	39.4	2,910
75 - 79	6.8	93.2	7,804	67.2	32.8	0.0	533
80 - 84	8.2	91.8	6,132	100.0	0.0	0.0	504
85+	7.9	92.1	3,655	100.0	0.0	0.0	290
District							
Kaskazini A	13.5	86.5	106,971	20.8	5.2	74.0	14,443
Kaskazini B	9.3	90.7	83,394	35.4	7.7	56.8	7,726
Kati	17.7	82.3	75,139	19.0	1.6	79.3	13,281
Kusini	19.8	80.2	40,487	17.6	0.0	82.4	8,035
Mjini	18.9	81.1	240,438	24.2	5.1	70.7	45,533
Magharibi A	21.2	78.8	167,808	31.4	3.9	64.7	35,641
Magharibi B	20.2	79.8	218,175	31.7	5.3	63.0	44,148
Wete	8.8	91.2	118,182	11.7	4.5	83.8	10,394
Micheweni	4.5	95.5	114,267	18.9	0.0	81.1	5,110
Chake Chake	10.3	89.7	109,371	7.9	3.9	88.3	11,309
Mkoani	6.9	93.1	105,296	30.1	1.5	68.4	7,288
Total	**14.7**	**85.3**	**1,379,529**	**25.2**	**4.2**	**70.5**	**202,907**

15.7 Health Insurance

Health insurance is a type of insurance cover that typically pays for medical, surgical, prescription drugs and sometimes dental expenses incurred by the insured. Health insurance can reimburse the insured for expenses for illness or injury, or pay the care provider directly[20]. The results presented cover health insurance and type of health insurance (Table 15.10 and Table 15.11). The results generally show that only 3.7 percent of the population (1,625,589) were covered by health insurance, with more urban residents covered (6.7 percent) than rural residents (1.7 percent). Furthermore, there was no marked difference between males and females when it comes to health insurance. At the district level, health insurance is highest among the population in Magharibi A (7.9 percent), closely followed by Magharibi B (7.2 percent), with Mkoani (0.3 percent) representing the lowest (Table 15.10).

Table 15.11 shows the types of health insurance the population is covered with. The results reveal that close to two-third of the population is covered with the NHIF insurance (65 percent), with health insurance through an employer (17 percent) representing the second most common source of health insurance in Zanzibar. Other health insurance schemes include those privately bought or those secured through community-based health insurance schemes.

At the district level, Magharibi A district had most of the NHIF insured population (80.0 percent), followed by Magharibi B (71.0 percent), with Mkoani district representing the lowest with 7 percent (Table 15.11)

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[20] www. Coversure.com/insurance

Table 15.10: Percentage Distribution of the Population Who Had Health Insurance, 2019/20 HBS

	Covered by any health insurance			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Area				
Rural	1.7	97.9	0.4	907,234
Urban	6.1	93.7	0.2	718,355
Sex				
Male	3.6	96.2	0.2	790,600
Female	3.8	95.9	0.4	834,989
Age groups				
0 – 4	2.8	97	0.1	246,060
5 – 9	2.9	96.5	0.6	234,087
10 – 14	2.1	97.6	0.3	203,652
15 – 19	2.8	97	0.2	176,366
20 – 24	2.7	97.2	0.1	138,023
25 – 29	2.8	96.6	0.5	114,134
30 – 34	3.4	96.1	0.5	95,535
35 – 39	4.3	95.7	0	79,110
40 – 44	4.5	95.5	0	74,358
45 – 49	4.5	95.4	0.1	66,721
50 – 54	8.7	91.1	0.3	55,781
55 – 59	8.6	91.3	0.1	53,962
60 – 64	9.2	90	0.9	33,521
65 – 69	12.6	87.4	0	17,689
70 – 74	5.6	92.9	1.6	19,001
75 – 79	4.9	95.1	0	7,804
80 – 84	7.6	90.5	1.9	6,132
85+	0	100	0	3,655
District				
Kaskazini A	1.4	97.6	1	127,131
Kaskazini B	1.4	98.4	0.3	100,186
Kati	1.4	98.4	0.3	89,322
Kusini	1.2	98.4	0.4	46,913
Mjini	6.2	93.5	0.3	272,363
Magharibi A	7.2	92.5	0.2	194,678
Magharibi B	7.9	91.9	0.1	250,427
Wete	0.8	98.7	0.5	143,584
Micheweni	0.5	99.4	0.1	139,132
Chake Chake	1.2	98.5	0.2	131,000
Mkoani	0.3	99.5	0.2	130,853
Total	**3.7**	**96.0**	**0.3**	**1,625,589**

Table 15.11: Percentage Distribution of the Population by their Type of Health Insurance, 2019/20 HBS

	Health Insurance					
	National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)	Other	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	community-based health insurance	Health insurance through Employer	Total
Area						
Rural	52	25	1	7	15	20,905
Urban	70	8	4	2	18	47,237
Sex						
Male	60	19	3	3	17	34,318
Female	69	8	3	4	17	33,824
Age groups						
00-04	78	8	0	1	14	7,343
05-09	56	9	10	4	23	7,286
10-14	67	17	4	7	8	5,051
15 - 19	56	21	3	2	19	6,287
20 - 24	60	19	5	7	9	4,546
25 - 29	72	16	0	0	16	3,818
30 - 34	61	19	7	0	12	3,956
35 - 39	66	12	5	4	13	3,890
40 - 44	61	18	3	0	21	3,976
45 - 49	62	10	0	9	19	3,328
50 - 54	63	12	0	1	24	5,530
55 - 59	69	5	0	8	18	4,912
60 - 64	62	0	0	0	38	3,068
65 - 69	59	24	0	5	12	2,929
70 - 74	83	17	0	0	0	1,267
75 - 79	79	21	0	0	0	491
80 - 84	100	0	0	0	0	465
District						
Kaskazini A	39	10	0	36	15	1,985
Kaskazini B	42	25	0	4	28	1,840
Kati	63	20	0	0	17	1,555
Kusini	43	43	0	4	10	982
Mjini	69	7	6	1	19	17,914
Magharibi A	80	4	1	0	15	14,604
Magharibi B	71	6	3	2	19	20,872
Wete	62	38	0	0	0	1,855
Micheweni	9	54	0	36	0	1,384
Chake Chake	23	47	0	5	26	3,055
Mkoani	7	82	4	7	0	2,097
Total	**65**	**13**	**3**	**3**	**17**	**68,142**

ANNEX A1: SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING

The sampling frame for the 2019/20 HBS was based on the data and cartography from the 2012 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (PHC 2012). The population and number of household information in this report are slightly different from those appearing in the NBS/OCGS Census Database. This is because the survey only focused on private/residential households excluding population living in the institutional households such as military barracks, hostels, hospitals and the like. The total Zanzibar population living in private households based on the sampling frame was 1,281,551 instead 1,303,569 for the entire 2012 Zanzibar population, which includes the aforementioned institutional households. 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 shows percentage distribution of the population in the frame across all 11 districts.

Table A. 1: Population in Sample Frame (based on PHC 2012) by District

District	Population	Percent
Kaskazini A	104,876	8.2
Kaskazini B	77,301	6.0
Kati	73,142	5.7
Kusini	38,537	3.0
Magharibi A	163,812	12.8
Magharibi B	202,704	15.8
Mjini	219,312	17.1
Wete	107,946	8.4
Micheweni	90,723	7.1
Chake Chake	102,255	8.0
Mkoani	100,943	7.9
Zanzibar	**1,281,551**	**100**

Table A.2 shows the distribution of the total number of EAs and households in the sample frame for Zanzibar by district. Zanzibar is divided administratively into eleven districts, as identified in Table A.1. Each district is further divided into wards. From the 2012 TPHC, 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 the 2019/20 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 A. 2: Distribution of EAs and Households in Sample Frame by District

District	Number of. EAs	Number of households
Kaskazini A	306	20,454
Kaskazini B	139	16,059
Kati	209	16,578
Kusini	132	9,008
Magharibi A	344	32,371
Magharibi B	408	38,395
Mjini	486	41,653
Wete	266	20,039
Micheweni	194	19,214
Chake Chake	232	17,546
Mkoani	242	18,061
Zanzibar	**2,956**	**249,378**

Table A.3 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. The average number of households was slightly

higher for the urban EAs (89.4) than for the rural EAs (80.6). 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

District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	HHs/EA	Average HH size	HHs/EA	Average HH size	HHs/EA	Average HH size
Kaskazini A	68.2	5.0	71.7	4.6	68.5	5.0
Kaskazini B	111.8	5.0	111.8	4.9	111.8	5.0
Kati	77.5	4.5	105.3	4.4	78.0	4.5
Kusini	69.9	4.2	72.5	4.0	70.3	4.2
Magharibi A	92.7	4.8	90.3	5.5	91.2	5.2
Magharibi B	93.8	4.7	97.9	5.3	97.0	5.1
Mjini			85.6	5.3	85.6	5.3
Wete	70.1	5.3	98.4	5.4	76.4	5.3
Micheweni	88.1	5.3	82.9	5.5	87.6	5.3
Chake Chake	80.6	5.5	79.0	5.6	80.1	5.5
Mkoani	77.7	5.4	81.7	5.2	78.1	5.4
Total	**80.6**	**5.0**	**89.4**	**5.3**	**84.3**	**5.1**

In order to investigate the variability of the EAs by size, Table A.4 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. 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 minimum and maximum number of households in an EA were 17 and 252 respectively for the rural stratum, and 12 and 275 respectively for the urban stratum. There were only 26 EAs with less than 30 households in the entire frame. Given the selection of the sample EAs systematically with a 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, 2019/20

Number of households	Rural	Urban	Total
1-29 households	25	7	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
Total	**1702**	**1254**	**2956**
Mean	*80.6*	*89.4*	*84.3*
Minimum	*17*	*12*	*12*
Maximum	*252*	*275*	*275*
Std. Dev.	*30.1*	*31.3*	*30.9*

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 A.4, 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 2019/20 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 2019/20 HBS

In order to increase the efficiency of the sample design for 2019/20 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 eleven districts of Zanzibar as geographic domains.

Requirements for the Sample Size

The sample was required to be nationally representative, to give district level estimates of poverty, adult-adjusted consumption (AECONS) and total consumption to give rural/urban level estimates. Acceptable accuracies were deemed to be a coefficient of variation[21] (CV) of less than 5% on the national poverty figure estimate and less that 20% on the district and urban/rural level poverty, AECONS, and total consumption estimates.

Sample Size Calculation

The formula below used to calculate sample size to each desired domain for a required precision (an acceptable precision) with a relative standard error α, for a simple random sampling the net sample size (number of completed interviews/households) needed was given by:

$$n = \frac{(1/P - 1)}{\alpha^2}$$

where,
n is the sample size (households);
P is the poverty figure (in proportion);
α is the desired relative standard error;

The sample size for a complex survey which adopt cluster sample such as the HBS is calculated by inflating the above calculated sample size with a design effect (Deft). Deft is a measure of efficiency of cluster sampling compared to a direct simple random sampling, defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample would have been used. Thus, the net sample size needed for a cluster sampling with relative standard error as per domain requirement was given by:

$$n = \text{Deft}^2 \times \frac{(1/P - 1)}{\alpha^2}$$

where; Deft is the design effect.
The breakdown of clusters along with households and predicted precision level is seen in the table 5.

Sample Size and Allocation

Sample sizes and allocations were created by iterating Excel Solver[22] to minimize the total sample size under the coefficient of variation constraints and positivity constraints for each variable of interest. Once calculated, the largest sample size from each stratum was chosen which ensured minimum sample size requirements for

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[21] The coefficient of variation is a scale-invariant measure of variation. It is defined as $CV = \mu/\sigma$.

[22] https://support.office.com/en-us/article/define-and-solve-a-problem-by-using-solver-5d1a388f-079d-43ac-a7eb-f63e45925040

every stratum for every variable were met.[23] This led to a more efficient sample than the previous HBS, with 2,820 households required amongst 235 EAs. The details of the allocation can be found in Table A.5.

Table A. 5: Determined Sample Size for the Different Domains

Domain		Sample size proposal for 2018/19 HBS						95% Confidence Interval		
		Clusters	HHs	2012 Household Total	HHs per Clusters	Poverty 2014	RSE	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Width
National	**Rural**	**137**	**1644**	**136,865**	**12**	**30.6%**	**5.4%**	**35.9%**	**44.4%**	**8.6%**
	Urban	**98**	**1176**	**110,527**	**12**	**12.5%**	**11.2%**	**14.2%**	**22.2%**	**8.0%**
Kaskazini A		25	300	21,122	12	13.6%	19.9%	13.0%	29.7%	16.7%
Kaskazini B		19	228	15,570	12	16.1%	19.9%	14.2%	32.4%	18.2%
Kati		18	216	16,656	12	19.2%	19.5%	15.6%	34.9%	19.3%
Kusini		15	180	8,953	12	21.5%	19.9%	16.0%	36.4%	20.4%
Magharibi A		36	432	28,520	12	10.4%	19.9%	10.2%	23.2%	13.0%
Magharibi B	District	39	468	39,847	12	9.2%	19.8%	7.7%	17.5%	9.8%
Wete		16	192	20,949	12	38.1%	13.3%	38.3%	65.2%	26.9%
Chake Chake		13	156	18,986	12	41.3%	14.0%	37.8%	66.4%	28.5%
Micheweni		11	132	17,001	12	55.6%	10.3%	53.5%	80.6%	27.1%
Mkoani		14	168	18,067	12	40.8%	13.3%	38.8%	66.1%	27.3%
Mjini		29	348	41,721	12	11.1%	19.2%	12.0%	26.4%	14.4%
National		235	2,820	247,392	12	30.4%	4.9%	27.6%	33.5%	5.9%

When allocating, the main consideration was meeting all precision constraints, with estimates of in-stratum variance calculated using the 2014 HBS data. Table A.6 lists the assumptions used in the calculation of the variance estimates.[24]

Table A. 6: Assumptions for Determining Sample Size to the Different Domains

Assumption	Justification
Poverty line estimate is accurate.	The poverty line is calculated using the 2014/15 HBS data and is therefore subject to variation as a function of the sample chosen. It greatly simplifies the design if the poverty line is fixed for a year as the official estimate.[25]
All variance estimators are distributed normally.	Justified by the central limit theorem. Standard errors are calculated with this assumption.
Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) calculated using an ANOVA model.	To calculate ICC, the R package *ICCbin* was used, which utilises an Analysis of Variance model (Paulsen, 2012).
Design effect estimated assuming Primary Sampling Units will be drawn using Simple Random Sampling (SRS).	The formula $\mathbf{Deff = 1 + (m-1)\rho}$, used to calculate the design effect, assumes a SRS, even though a PPS sampling approach was used for this survey. The effects of this should be minimal but it is hard to give an accurate assessment.

The sample selection methodology for the 2019/20 HBS was based on a stratified two-stage sample design. The procedures used for each sampling stage are described separately.

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[23] If n_{vh} is the minimum required sample size for a variable v and stratum h, then $n_h = \max_{v \in V}(n_{vh})$.

[24] These match those used by the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania (NBS) with which the OCGS intends to harmonise its outputs.

[25] Strategies that could be used to calculate a more accurate estimate of RSEs would involve complex bootstrapping procedures or making assumptions about distributions and taking convolutions.

First Stage Selection of Sample EAs

Selection probabilities were assigned according to a probability proportional to size (PPS) scheme, so $\pi_{\text{I}i} \propto h_i$ where h_i was the number of households in the EA as recorded in the sampling frame. 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. This was done stratum by stratum. In combination with the second stage selection outlined later, this implies that every unit in each stratum having an approximately equal probability of selection. Within each stratum the following first stage sample selection procedures were used:

1. Sort EAs geographically by ward, this led to an implicit proportional allocation by ward[26] within each district.
2. Cumulate the measures of size into a sequence (M_i) so $M_i = \sum_{k=1}^{i} h_k$.
3. Let $I = \frac{M_{n_h}}{n_h}$ and choose a random $r \sim U(0, I)$.
4. Finally, let $S_j = r + I \times (j - 1)$ for $j = 1, \dots, n_h$. Then i is included for every time $M_{i-1} < S_j < M_i$.

Second Stage Selection of Sample households

After the selection of EAs, a household listing was performed in each selected EA using cartographic maps developed during 2012 TPHC. This formed the sample frame for the second stage of selection. Each listing comprehensively lists all households in the EA, which may have changed from the last listing/census. From each EA list, twelve households were chosen by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). These households will then be interviewed and formed the sample for the survey. A second random systematic selection of four replacement households was drawn for each EA. These households were kept as reserves, only used in the main survey in case it was not possible to interview the original sample households.

Effects of an Increase in the Number of Districts

At the time of the 2014/15 HBS, there were only 10 districts - Kaskazini A, Kaskazini B, Kati, Kusini, Magharibi, and Mjini in Unguja, and Wete, Micheweni, Chake Chake and Mkoani, in Pemba. In 2017, the Magharibi district was split into two districts - Magharibi A and Magharibi B. Estimates of precision for the 2014/15 poverty figures under this new stratification were obtained and, while their RSE's were larger than the singular Magharibi stratum, they still had RSEs < 20%, meaning that a comparative analysis under the new stratification is possible between the two sets of results of 2014/15 and 2019/20.

Non-Response

The 2019/20 HBS was conducted in such a way as to minimize non-response. The team worked closely with community leaders (Shehas) to engage with the communities and minimize refusals as well as attempting multiple visits throughout the survey period to households unoccupied when previously contacted. Some level of non-response is of course unavoidable and so several sampling protocols were utilized. For each EA, 4 replacement households were selected. These households were used *if and only if* several unsuccessful attempts were made to contact the household throughout the survey period. The replacement households were not used for originally sampled households that refused to participate in the survey! As a standard in the HBS tradition, it is not replaced. Instead, an extra weight is used to adjust for refusal.

Weighting Procedures

In order for the sample estimates from the 2019/20 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).

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[26] Zanzibar is sorted into a number of geographic domains at various levels. The highest level is national, then Region, District, Ward, and so on.

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 2019/20 HBS can

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

be expressed as follows:

where:

p_{hi} = probability of selection for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h
n_h = number of samples EAs selected in stratum h for the 2019/20 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, was 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 Account for Non-response

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

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

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. The original sampled households which could not be interviewed were replaced from the reserve sample of households for each EA.

By the end of the data collection 2,804 households were successfully interviewed for the survey out of the original sample size of 2,820 households. The distribution of the final sample households and sample households interviewed by district is presented in Table A.7. The final response rate for the 2019/20 HBS was, therefore, 99.4 percent.

Table A. 7: Response Rate by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Total # of Hhld	Total # of Hhld	Response rate	Response rate
Kaskazini A	300	300	100.0	1.00
Kaskazini B	228	228	100.0	1.00
Kati	216	216	100.0	1.00
Kusini	180	179	99.4	0.99
Mjini	348	347	99.7	1.00
Magharibi A	432	430	99.5	1.00
Magharibi B	468	456	97.4	0.97
Wete	192	192	100.0	1.00
Chake Chake	156	132	100.0	0.85
Micheweni	132	156	100.0	1.18
Mkoani	168	168	100.0	1.00
Zanzibar	**2,820**	**2,804**	**99.4**	**0.99**

Final Population Derived from the Weights

When the POPWEIGHT was applied to the data, the final population figure was **1,625,589**. This population figure is the same as the projected population figure for 2019, and based on the 2.8% population growth rate for Zanzibar, this population figure is reliable (Table A.8).

Table A. 8: Population in Private Households Based on Annual Growth Rate of 2.8%

	Year	Population Projection
Year 1	2012 sample frame private households	1,281,551
Year 2	2017	1,579,849
Year 3	2018	1,625,589
Year 4	February 2020 HBS ends	**1,625,589 HBS weight**
Year 4	By end of year, 2020	1,671,598

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. Firstly, consumption is typically less fluctuating than income and gives a better and steadier picture of long-term welfare. Secondly, individuals feel more comfortable answering questions related to consumption than to income. Thirdly, 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 14-day diary (Form V) of the HBS 2019/20. 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[27] (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 159 different items[28].

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 2019/20 captures expenditures on the following goods and services:

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.

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[27] 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.

[28] Alcoholic beverages, as usual, were categorised as non-food.

A3.4: Exclusions from the Consumption Aggregate

The consumption aggregate **excludes housing related expenditures, neither actual rent or imputed rental values for home owners.** The rental market in Zanzibar is limited. For instance, in urban areas only 12.0 percent of the HBS 2019/20 households reported renting their accommodation and in the rural areas, the rental market is virtually non-existent with only 1.7 percent of the HBS households 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.[29] It would be possible to ask questions on HBS to capture the change in the value of the asset over time plus their opportunity cost. However, the Zanzibar 2019/20 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

Consumption in HBS is captured at the level of household, not at the individual level. As households in Zanzibar differ in size, composition and cost of living, a simple comparison 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

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[29] 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.

A3.6: Normalising consumption for number of days in the household during last 14 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 in the 2019/20 HBS was weighted by the ratio of days of presence in the household over 14 days, which is the number of days for which the diary was filled. For example, if the member was present for only 7 days out of 14 during the survey, then the adult equivalent measure of that member was multiplied by 7/14 or by 0.5.

AEQ_adjusted_ind = AEQ * Number of presence days / 14.

The final adult equivalent consumption of the household was then estimated as follows:

> **Consumption_adult_equivalent = food consumption/ AEQ_adjusted_hh + Non-food consumption/ 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 2019/15. 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, 2019/20 HBS

Region	Area	Q1 03-05.2019	Q2 06-08.2019	Q3 09-11.2019	Q4 12-02.2019/20
Kaskazini Unguja	Rural	0.99	0.99	0.99	.99
	Urban	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00
Kusini Unguja	Rural	0.97	0.97	0.97	.97
	Urban	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02
Mjini Magharibi	Rural	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
	Urban	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03
Kaskazini Pemba	Rural	0.92	0.92	0.92	.92
	Urban	0.95	0.94	0.93	.93
Kusini Pemba	Rural	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Urban	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.02

The OCGS uses the Fisher ideal index to deflate nominal consumption. 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 2019/20 diary. The HBS food diary has six different measurement units for food items[30] – 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).[31]

A3.8: Setting the Poverty Lines

The HBS 2019/20 poverty lines are based on a food basket concept and are anchored in nutrition. The HBS 2019/20 food poverty line (TZS 47,541 per adult per month) is based on the cost of a food basket that delivers 2,200 calories per adult per day. The 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[32] and valued at national median prices (the same as the reference for the Fisher deflators).[33]

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.

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[30] The diary includes "metre" and "pair" but these measures were never used.

[31] 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).

[32] See SPSS file Calories.sps.

[33] 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.

The food basket of this group is designed to capture the food consumption patterns for a relevant, relatively low-income population. Specifically, **for the HBS 2019/20 analysis, the second, third and fourth population deciles of the per Adult Equivalent Consumption were used as the reference population for setting up the**

Minimum Food Basket. Figure A3.1 illustrates the composition of the cost of food consumed by the reference population based on 159 main food items including non-alcoholic beverages for achieving 2,200 calories a day per adult.

Figure A3. 1: Composition of the Food Poverty Line (share of cost)
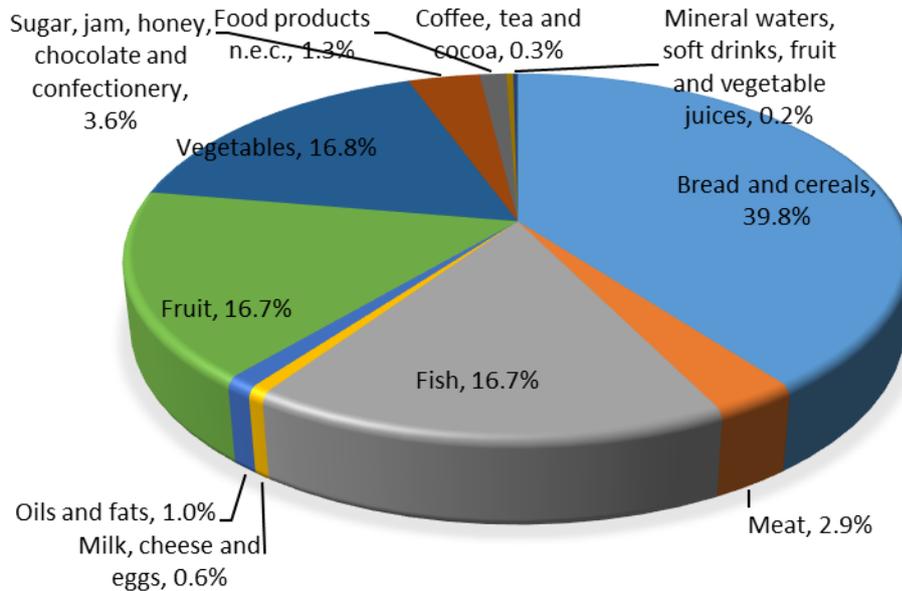
An examination reveals that the main food items in the basket are bread and cereals, vegetables, fruits and fishes. Figure A3.2 illustrates the composition of the 2,200 calorie food basket based on the share of calories.

Figure A3. 2: Composition of Food 2,200 Kcal minimum food basket (share of calories)
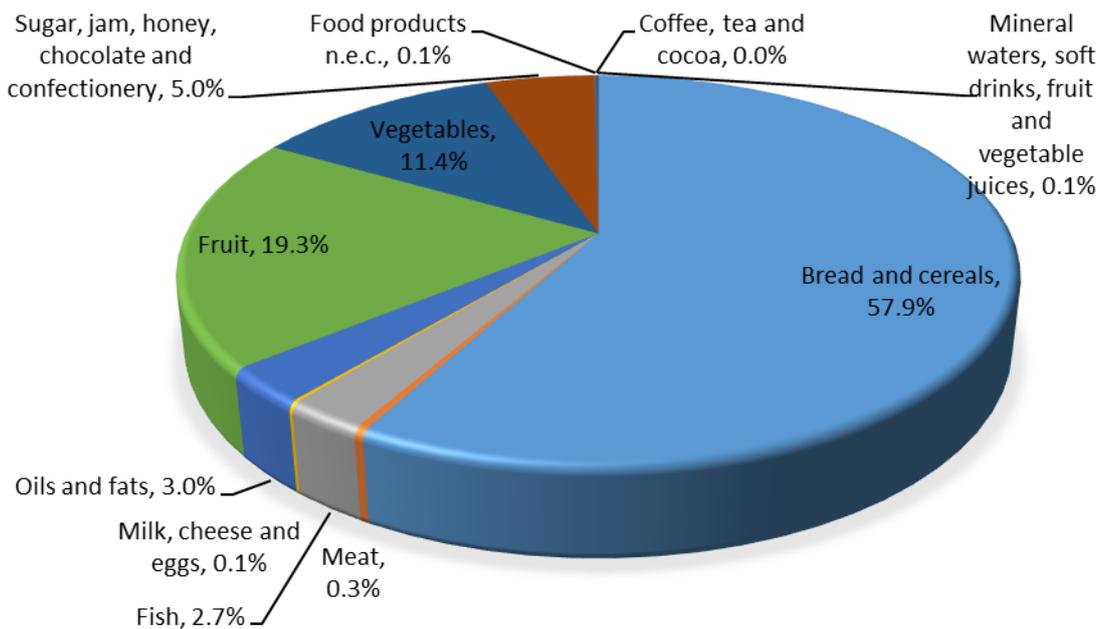
Figure A3.2 clearly shows that over half (53.0 percent) of the calories in the consumption basket of the reference population (deciles 2-4) were obtained from so called "cheap calorie" food items such as rice, bread

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 47,541 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 **71.7%**. The value of total basic needs poverty line is estimated by dividing the value of food poverty line TZS 47,541 by food share 0.717. The value of the basic needs monthly poverty line is **TZS 66,313 per adult equivalent per month.**

Figure A3. 3 : Composition of the Basic Need Poverty Line, 2019/20 HBS
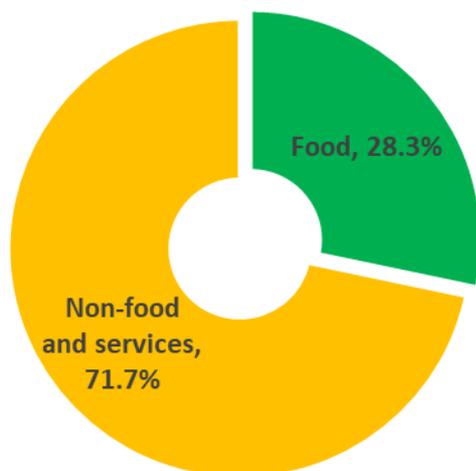
Box 1: Methodological Comparison of HBS 2019/20, HBS 2014/15 and HBS 2009/10 poverty estimates?

- A 14-day diary was administered for the 2019/20 HBS instead of the 28-day diary that was administered during the 2014/15 HBS.
- The 2019/20 HBS has the most disaggregated COICOP coding for food items
- The 2019/20 HBS used Computer-assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) for data collection.
- The 2014/15 HBS and 2019/20 HBS questionnaires used food consumption in the diary in addition to food purchases in order to get more accurate data on *actual household food consumption.*
- In exception of the 2009/10 HBS, the poverty 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 2019/20 and 2014/15 survey data while in 2009/10, the official CPI was used for temporal deflation.

A3.9: Poverty Measures

This report analyses the 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.

A3.10 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	05 Oct 2020	/
2	2_Food and Nonfood from Diary	05 Oct 2020	/
3	3_Nonfood consumption from FORM2	05 Oct 2020	/
4	4a_cleaning data_food consumption	05 Oct 2020	/
5	4b_cleaning data_food expenditures	05 Oct 2020	/
6	4c_cleaning data_eating out	05 Oct 2020	/
7	4d_cleaning data_non food	05 Oct 2020	/
8	5_Food groups	05 Oct 2020	/
9	6_Housing regression for imputed rents	05 Oct 2020	/
10	7_Nonfood union from Diary&FORM2 and groups	05 Oct 2020	/
11	8a_Checking and imputing missing daily food	05 Oct 2020	/
12	8b_Checking and imputing main food cons by exp	05 Oct 2020	/
12	8c_Total Consumption	05 Oct 2020	/
13	9a_Food prices and indices_District	05 Oct 2020	/
14	9b_Fisher total index_District	05 Oct 2020	/
15	10_Food backet	05 Oct 2020	/
16	11_Food share and poverty statistics	05 Oct 2020	/

The poverty variables are found in the file Poverty. sav which is generated from running the spss syntax files above. The Basic Need Poverty rate of 25.7 percent is found in variable[34] **ps** (poverty incidence) while food poverty (extreme poverty) of 9.3 percent is found in variable **fps**. The data needs to be weighted by the weight variable (final adjusted weight) to replicate these results.

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[34] 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

Education level	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
No Education	27.2	13.7	11.2	8.5	8.4	7.1	5.0	25.2	48.4	18.6	32.1	16.6
Pre-school	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adult education only	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.5
Primary 1 – 4	11.3	11.8	9.2	5.9	4.6	9.7	4.8	11.5	20.1	11.9	15.3	9.6
Primary 5 – 8	19.7	28.4	31.1	23.8	29.1	24.6	17.6	18.2	16.3	18.6	21.1	22.7
Form 1- 4	37.8	40.5	41.8	55.7	49.2	44.8	57.0	36.3	10.9	33.8	23.4	41.3
Form 5 – 6	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.6	2.7	2.0	1.2
Training after primary	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Training after secondary	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.7	2.2	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.3
Training after form 6	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	1.3	0.5
Diploma	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Other certificates	1.2	0.5	1.8	2.5	1.9	3.3	3.3	3.0	1.5	6.6	1.2	2.5
Alternative education	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
University	0.8	1.9	0.5	1.2	2.2	5.1	7.6	2.6	1.7	3.8	0.9	3.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total	**26,785**	**19,691**	**19,317**	**11,257**	**51,845**	**35,902**	**48,172**	**23,610**	**23,248**	**20,179**	**20,874**	**300,881**

Table B 2. 2: Mean Average Age by Marital Status 2019/20 HBS

Marital status	Mean
Single	17
Married	41
Divorced	43
Separated	45
Widowed	64
Living together	30
Not mentioned	45
Total	**31**

Table B2.3: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Marital Status by District, 2004/05 to 2019/20 HBS

District	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Living together	Not mentioned	Total
Kaskazini A	7.0	8.4	6.0	8.3	14.2	0.0	0.0	8.0
Kaskazini B	4.9	7.0	4.5	5.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.0
Kati	4.6	6.1	4.9	7.7	6.1	0.0	37.4	5.5
Kusini	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.9
Mjini	21.9	15.8	31.1	12.7	22.9	67.7	0.0	19.0
Magharibi A	13.3	12.0	12.1	22.2	8.3	0.0	30.5	12.3
Magharibi B	17.9	15.8	14.6	30.3	11.6	32.3	0.0	16.4
Wete	7.4	8.4	8.7	10.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.0
Micheweni	6.2	7.8	7.2	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	7.3
Chake Chake	8.5	7.7	3.5	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	7.6
Mkoani	6.4	7.5	4.4	0.0	6.9	0.0	32.1	6.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total	**323,991**	**523,746**	**52,316**	**4,486**	**36,164**	**757**	**330**	**941,791**

Table B2. 4: Percentage of Population Aged 0 to 17 Years by Age Group and Survival of Parents

Age group	Both Parents Alive	Father Alive Mother Dead	Mother Alive father Dead	Both Parents Dead	Don't know	Total	Total
0-4 years	98.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	246,060
5-9 years	96.1	0.6	3.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	234,087
10-14 years	91.9	1.2	6.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	203,652
15-17 years	87.5	4.2	7.5	0.7	0.1	100.0	104,827
Total	**94.6**	**1.1**	**3.8**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**788,625**

Table B2.5: Percentage of Population Less than 18 Years and Birth Registration by District and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

District	Yes, they have birth certificate			Yes, they have birth certificate notification			No			Don't know			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini A	48.6	51.4	52,672	47.8	52.2	5,861	68.8	31.2	278	100.0	0.0	87	48.7	51.3	58,897
Kaskazini B	51.3	48.7	44,253	65.9	34.1	4,526	86.0	14.0	565	0	0	0	53.1	46.9	49,344
Kati	54.9	45.1	36,398	55.1	44.9	6,181	66.3	33.7	568	0	0	0	55.1	44.9	43,148
Kusini	49.0	51.0	20,731	50.5	49.5	990	100.0	0.0	89	100.0	0.0	79	49.5	50.5	21,888
Mjini	46.3	53.7	102,783	53.2	46.8	5,102	0.0	100.0	84	0	0	0	46.6	53.4	107,970
Magharibi A	49.6	50.4	81,366	50.1	49.9	10,119	68.1	31.9	245	100.0	0.0	133	49.8	50.2	91,862
Magharibi B	48.6	51.4	104,053	49.1	50.9	8,759	0.0	100.0	45	0	0	0	48.6	51.4	112,857
Wete	53.0	47.0	57,174	50.6	49.4	19,244	58.7	41.3	1519	100.0	0.0	118	52.6	47.4	78,055
Micheweni	52.4	47.6	39,242	46.0	54.0	34,510	47.8	52.2	5886	100.0	0.0	355	49.5	50.5	79,992
Chake Chake	49.8	50.2	52,211	54.2	45.8	16,937	67.8	32.2	770	0	0	0	51.1	48.9	69,918
Mkoani	49.7	50.3	49,537	53.4	46.6	22,815	45.7	54.3	2275	100.0	0.0	65	50.8	49.2	74,692
Total	**49.7**	**50.3**	**640,419**	**50.9**	**49.1**	**135,044**	**53.4**	**46.6**	**12325**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**836**	**50.0**	**50.0**	**788,625**

Table B3.1: Percentage of Pupils Attending School by Class Attended and Age 2019/20HBS

Class	5-9	10-14	15-19	Total	Total
Standard 1	98	2	0	15	55,293
Standard 2	85	15	0	15	54,182
Standard 3	55	45	0	14	50,669
Standard 4	11	89	0	15	52,492
Standard 5	1	99	0	11	40,447
Standard 6	0	93	7	10	35,607
Standard 7	0	0	0	0	0
Standard 8	0	0	0	0	0
Form 1	0	83	17	9	31,222
Form 2	0	52	48	8	30,196
Form 3	0	18	82	2	8,714
Form 4	0	18	82	1	2,238
Total	**37**	**54**	**9**	**100**	**361,059**

Table B3.2: Distribution of Children Attending School by Single Years, 2004/05 to 2019/20 HBS

	Percent	Total
6	11.2	44,087
7	10.3	40,509
8	10.6	41,822
9	10.4	41,116
10	9.3	36,800
11	10.5	41,446
12	10.2	40,387
13	10.2	40,188
14	9.2	36,483
15	8.0	31,649
Total	**100.0**	**394,487**

Table B3.3: Percentage of Population Reporting Illness or Injury in the Last 4 Weeks by District and Age Group

District	Less than 15 years	15 years and above	Total	Total
Kaskazini A	37.2	62.8	6.2	15,348
Kaskazini B	38.5	61.5	4.7	11,640
Kati	39.6	60.4	8.0	19,877
Kusini	43.4	56.6	3.6	9,011
Mjini	33.2	66.8	11.2	27,660
Magharibi A	35.6	64.4	11.6	28,790
Magharibi B	39.5	60.5	13.1	32,576
Wete	39.6	60.4	8.2	20,212
Micheweni	34.4	65.6	10.4	25,736
Chake Chake	44.4	55.6	14.4	35,625
Mkoani	38.3	61.7	8.6	21,392
Total	**38.4**	**61.6**	**100.0**	**247,867**

Table B3.4: Percentage of Population Reporting Illness or Injury in the Last 4 Weeks by District and Age Group

Type of Illness	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Total	Total
Fever	45	16	12	8	13	6	100	131,178
Malaria	28	33	9	13	9	8	100	1,964
Diarrhea	45	15	9	11	13	6	100	9,478
Accident	22	17	16	10	26	9	100	10,690
Anemia	17	13	0	27	43	0	100	2,396
Skin Disease	64	8	10	6	12	0	100	8,291
Eye infection	42	17	5	13	17	7	100	4,825
Airborne disease	48	19	7	10	13	2	100	4,683
Worm	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	631
Pneumonia	66	4	9	4	7	9	100	2,789
Dental	34	28	14	12	8	3	100	9,268
Ear, nose, or throat disease	57	18	11	6	5	3	100	6,263
Tuberculosis or another Non-Communicable Disease	7	7	5	10	41	30	100	9,857

Table B3.5: Distribution of Persons Reporting Illness or Injury by Source of Consultation and District, HBS

Source of Consultation	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Referral Hospital	3.6	4.1	7.9	2.0	36.5	16.0	22.4	0.7	3.6	1.9	1.3	100.0	16,097
Regional Hospital	0.0	3.7	1.4	4.3	5.4	2.1	0.0	4.6	5.4	9.8	63.3	100.0	5,480
Special Hospital	4.0	0.0	12.7	2.3	34.8	40.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,163
District Hospital	9.3	6.3	0.8	0.9	5.6	2.2	5.5	29.5	10.7	25.2	3.9	100.0	20,299
Cottege Hospital	24.0	0.6	4.5	10.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	4.3	31.9	17.1	3.1	100.0	16,472
Government Primary Health Care Unit PHCU+	9.0	7.5	10.4	6.7	6.9	15.9	9.4	3.8	16.5	10.0	3.9	100.0	29,917
Government Primary Health Care Unit PHCU	5.1	9.1	18.8	5.6	7.2	7.9	12.2	6.7	6.0	10.4	11.1	100.0	32,982
Private Hospital	9.0	2.7	4.1	1.7	15.2	11.5	41.0	2.6	1.7	8.7	1.8	100.0	19,509
Private Dispensary	0.8	3.0	18.4	0.5	5.0	13.8	30.5	9.6	4.4	8.2	5.7	100.0	11,556
Pharmacy	2.1	3.7	10.0	0.8	8.0	9.7	46.8	5.3	4.1	7.3	2.2	100.0	8,627
Pharmacy (OTC)	5.8	4.6	11.8	1.7	2.1	4.0	9.6	10.3	31.1	16.2	2.8	100.0	15,641
Private doctors	8.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	9.6	13.5	0.0	15.4	9.8	0.0	39.3	100.0	2,665
Traditional Healer	9.7	4.8	7.7	8.6	8.7	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.3	11.2	100.0	1,739
Dispensary (FBO)	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	19.6	100.0	417
Pharmacy (Traditional medicine)	7.0	5.6	6.2	4.0	5.5	8.9	7.0	0.0	26.0	29.8	0.0	100.0	1,240
Other	0.0	2.2	13.2	0.0	1.8	73.0	4.5	0.0	2.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	4,654

Table B3.6: Distribution of Persons by problem faced during visiting time and District, 2019/20 HBS

Problem faced	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
No problem (satisfied)	5.7	5.9	10.3	4.8	9.5	12.3	13.6	6.5	10.4	13.3	7.8	100.0	131,932
Facilities were not clean	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	6.7	26.3	27.8	4.2	7.2	6.0	100.0	3,271
Long waiting time	14.7	4.1	0.0	2.3	17.2	12.1	17.7	15.8	7.8	5.2	3.1	100.0	16,776
No trained proffessional	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	21.2	42.7	0.0	100.0	812
expensive	22.8	1.8	6.3	0.7	4.8	18.5	15.6	4.3	16.3	9.0	0.0	100.0	6,789
Drugs	7.2	4.5	7.3	2.5	9.1	15.5	18.3	8.7	8.3	11.9	6.6	100.0	100,919
Treatment unsuccessful	14.2	1.9	2.1	0.9	4.2	12.7	11.5	8.0	35.0	6.2	3.4	100.0	4,376
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	116

Table B3.7: Distribution of Persons by payment of Services and District, 2019/20 HBS

Services	Consultation	Lab/Medical test	Operation/Therapy	Not paid
Kaskazini A	2.4	6.3	0.0	7.3
Kaskazini B	3.1	4.3	0.0	5.5
Kati	8.3	5.9	7.9	11.6
Kusini	2.0	1.8	0.0	7.0
Mjini	11.4	13.2	21.6	11.1
Magharibi A	19.8	19.9	17.5	6.6
Magharibi B	35.4	26.8	21.8	7.7
Wete	5.8	6.5	6.4	6.2
Micheweni	0.0	3.4	10.5	15.9
Chake Chake	8.8	9.8	4.7	12.5
Mkoani	2.9	2.1	9.6	8.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total	**21,343**	**39,839**	**2,247**	**64,474**

Table B3. 8: Percentage of Population with Type of Disability by Districts, 2019/20 HBS

Type of Disability		Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Have difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses	Yes	1.7	1.8	0.9	2.4	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	4.6	2.1	34,936
	No	97.7	97.1	98.2	96.7	95.3	97.1	97.3	96.5	98.3	97.4	94.1	96.8	1,572,974
	Not applicable	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.7	2.2	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	17,679
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,625,589
difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid	Yes	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	3.9	1.2	18,990
	No	97.8	97.4	97.8	97.3	97.7	98.1	97.7	97.4	98.1	97.7	94.4	97.5	1,584,304
	Not applicable	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.4	22,295
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,625,589
Have difficulty walking or climbing steps	Yes	3.1	1.3	2.7	3.0	5.2	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	3.1	2.7	43,183
	No	93.1	95.0	94.0	91.5	91.4	95.3	93.9	94.5	94.6	95.4	91.7	93.6	1,522,325
	Not applicable	3.8	3.6	3.3	5.5	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	2.8	5.2	3.7	60,081
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,625,589
Have difficulty remembering or concentrating	Yes	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.7	2.0	32,120
	No	90.6	90.4	89.0	89.1	93.5	94.1	92.4	94.8	92.0	94.3	86.9	92.1	1,497,581
	Not applicable	6.3	6.8	8.9	9.6	4.1	4.2	5.9	4.2	7.1	4.5	9.4	5.9	95,888
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,625,589
Have difficulty with self care	Yes	2.7	3.0	2.2	0.9	3.3	2.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	4.6	2.2	35,144
	No	90.1	88.4	85.6	86.9	89.7	91.9	91.6	92.5	93.6	93.7	84.9	90.4	1,469,756
	Not applicable	7.2	8.6	12.1	12.2	7.0	6.0	7.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	10.5	7.4	120,690
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,625,589
Have difficulty communicating	Yes	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.2	19,939
	No	93.4	91.9	92.4	90.1	95.3	95.1	93.5	94.8	92.4	93.8	89.6	93.5	1,519,211
	Not applicable	5.3	6.5	6.9	8.8	3.8	4.1	5.4	4.4	6.0	4.6	7.9	5.3	86,439
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		127,131	100,186	89,322	46,913	272,363	194,678	250,427	143,584	139,132	131,000	130,853		1,625,589

Table B3. 9: Percentage of Population (15-64) Years by Main Activity and District

Main Activity	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Employee	17.9	11.9	14.9	20.0	23.8	23.1	29.8	9.8	5.2	14.2	4.2	18.5	163,927
Self Employed With Employees(Non-Agr)	3.6	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	4.7	1.9	2.5	22,309
Self Employed Without Employees (Non-agr)	17.2	18.4	21.1	28.1	24.0	27.5	21.3	16.0	13.4	21.0	11.4	20.6	182,704
Unpaid Household Helper in Business (Non-agr)	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.1	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	12,757
Unpaid Household Helper in Agriculture	2.5	9.2	6.2	1.7	0.6	1.5	0.8	7.1	10.9	8.8	10.1	4.3	37,888
Working on own farm	25.1	27.6	28.4	26.8	1.5	2.4	2.8	28.0	38.9	17.6	45.9	16.4	145,812
Housewife/Househusband	14.2	13.9	13.1	7.3	20.9	15.5	19.3	15.2	14.8	11.3	11.3	15.9	141,349
Student	13.1	12.0	9.5	8.9	16.2	18.3	17.0	16.5	10.8	18.6	10.9	15.0	132,911
Long Term Unemployed	4.0	3.0	1.3	1.7	7.2	5.2	3.0	3.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	3.6	32,315
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	4,204
Too Young	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,409
Too Old	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,688
Disabled	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	4,189
Other (Specify)	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.5	4,048
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**887,511**
Total	**68,383**	**54,062**	**49,439**	**25,130**	**167,913**	**112,205**	**149,823**	**70,308**	**65,182**	**66,186**	**58,881**	**887,511**	

Table B3.10: Percentage of Population with Disability by Districts, 2019/20 HBS

Districts	Percent	Number
Kaskazini A	7.7	9,472
Kaskazini B	6.2	7,602
Kati	3.9	4,805
Kusini	3.1	3,749
Mjini	23.7	28,921
Magharibi A	9.4	11,511
Magharibi B	11.4	13,996
Wete	5.7	6,913
Micheweni	6.5	7,968
Chake Chake	6.2	7,617
Mkoani	16.1	19,711
Total	**100.0**	**122,264**

Table B3. 11: Distribution of the Distance to Health Centre by District, 2019/20 HBS

Distance	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Less than 1	72.0	62.6	46.5	68.5	92.5	63.4	87.7	48.4	25.5	52.5	28.4	64.9	195,139
1.0-1.9	14.5	32.7	44.3	30.6	6.7	16.7	8.8	26.1	46.9	29.3	33.3	21.9	65,958
2.0-2.9	11.3	3.8	4.1	0.9	0.8	8.3	2.8	11.1	22.7	14.4	26.4	8.6	25,732
3.0-3.9	2.1	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.8	12.6	4.8	2.5	8.1	3.9	11,809
4.0-4.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.2	3.9	0.7	2,243
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	300,881
Total	26,785	19,691	19,317	11,257	51,845	35,902	48,172	23,610	23,248	20,179	20,874	300,881	

Table B4. 1: Percentage of Population (15-64) Years by Occupation and Districts During last 7 days of survey, 2019/20 HBS

Occupation	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.80	0.24	0.21	0.00	0.91	1.94	2.79	1.66	0.41	0.55	0.00	1.11	6,131
Professionals	1.53	1.18	0.42	1.28	3.30	4.81	6.60	2.18	1.27	2.24	1.45	2.97	16,329
Technicians and associate professionals	4.39	2.47	3.44	3.34	6.85	7.17	7.99	4.19	4.44	7.92	2.97	5.61	30,885
Clerks	0.19	0.24	0.76	1.12	3.11	3.45	5.09	1.77	1.28	0.72	0.28	2.14	11,763
Service workers and shop sales workers	16.76	17.43	12.49	26.07	35.44	28.81	33.18	10.66	7.56	14.44	8.81	21.76	119,772
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	48.87	43.16	39.71	33.18	3.15	8.80	6.18	45.42	59.96	18.16	62.88	27.99	154,108
Craft and related workers	9.02	11.78	12.61	16.31	21.68	16.88	17.21	10.12	7.22	12.45	4.38	13.74	75,658
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.26	1.08	5.41	1.78	2.13	3.53	2.51	0.80	0.95	1.35	0.25	2.08	11,468
Elementary occupations	16.19	22.42	24.96	16.92	23.41	24.62	18.44	23.19	16.90	42.17	18.98	22.60	124,420
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**550,535**
Total	**46,351**	**35,138**	**35,017**	**19,697**	**87,011**	**65,277**	**85,697**	**43,003**	**44,786**	**44,736**	**43,824**	**550,535**	

Table B4. 2: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Drinking Water by Districts, 2019/20 HBS

Water Source	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Piped water into dwelling	20.3	26.8	22.3	33.7	54.3	44.3	43.8	39.4	9.7	46.6	21.0	36.3	109,319
Piped water to yard/plot	5.5	2.7	3.6	7.1	9.4	8.0	8.7	6.9	1.9	9.0	4.5	6.7	20,248
Public tap/standpipe	59.6	39.2	26.5	20.8	13.8	12.2	9.7	29.2	30.1	20.1	50.4	25.2	75,813
Neighbourhood tap	6.5	10.5	10.5	11.4	14.1	24.6	21.4	15.0	2.2	17.6	6.9	14.2	42,641
Tubewell/borehole	4.2	10.9	12.7	10.9	3.1	1.7	1.5	4.2	0.6	1.4	3.9	4.0	12,104
Protected dug well	2.5	6.4	5.7	9.0	1.0	7.4	5.4	3.7	0.6	1.6	2.5	3.9	11,695
Unprotected dug well	0.9	1.3	12.1	6.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.6	53.7	0.5	9.5	6.4	19,246
Protected spring	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	183
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rainwater collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bottled water	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	943
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3,175
Tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1,366
Surface water (pond, stream,	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	773
Protected well/Inside the house	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2,871
Unprotected well/Inside the house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	252
Other (Specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	252
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**300,881**
Total	**26,785**	**19,691**	**19,317**	**11,257**	**51,845**	**35,902**	**48,172**	**23,610**	**23,248**	**20,179**	**20,874**	**300,881**	

Table B4.3: Average Number of Persons per Slipping Room by District 2019/20 HBS

Area	Persons per Sleeping Room
Kaskazini A	2.2
Kaskazini B	2.4
Kati	2.2
Kusini	2.0
Mjini	2.1
Magharibi A	2.0
Magharibi B	2.1
Wete	2.3
Micheweni	2.4
Chake Chake	2.3
Mkoani	2.4
Total	**2.2**

Table B4. 4: Percentage of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Cooking by District 2019/20 HBS

Energy Source	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Energy mainly used for lighting													
Electricity	25.7	35.5	34.4	50.9	91.4	76.8	84.2	41.4	15.7	54.8	25.7	57.0	171,572
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Solar	5.9	8.4	18.3	13.7	0.3	3.9	1.5	3.7	14.3	4.1	13.7	6.1	18,445
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Charging light	4.9	2.6	11.4	10.2	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	4.0	11,933
Kerosine(lamp)	62.7	52.1	32.3	23.4	5.2	15.1	7.9	50.6	66.4	38.3	56.2	31.5	94,699
Candle	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1,711
Firewood	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	876
Other (Specify):	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	1,579
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**300,881**
Energy mainly used for cooking													
Electricity	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	5.1	5.6	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	7,817
Solar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	402
Generator	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Industrial gas	0.9	2.1	4.7	1.1	15.2	10.0	19.5	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	7.7	23,311
Biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	272
Kerosine	3.4	2.4	2.1	1.0	2.8	0.4	2.3	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	5,741
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	180
Chacoal	10.6	9.4	6.3	16.1	59.8	60.0	54.8	27.1	9.1	27.7	8.8	34.1	102,616
firewood	84.1	85.8	85.2	80.1	16.6	23.0	17.1	68.5	90.2	67.4	87.4	52.8	158,953
Wood/Field Residuals/Dust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Kinyesi cha Wanyama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other specify:	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	1,521
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**300,881**
Total	**26,785**	**19,691**	**19,317**	**11,257**	**51,845**	**35,902**	**48,172**	**23,610**	**23,248**	**20,179**	**20,874**	**300,881**	

Table B4. 5: Distribution of Household Owned Communication Equipment by District, 2019/20 HBS

Durables Goods	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Television	2.4	3.6	4.3	3.4	29.3	17.2	25.1	4.8	2.3	4.7	2.8	100	143,521
DVD player	1.7	3.0	4.4	3.7	32.3	17.1	25.6	2.8	2.9	4.1	2.4	100	105,045
Refrigerator, freezer	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.7	29.5	17.2	27.3	4.6	2.0	6.4	1.9	100	108,983
Electric or gas stove	0.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	29.0	18.2	32.2	3.7	1.5	6.2	1.4	100	71,906
Iron	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	31.9	17.0	25.9	5.7	1.1	5.7	1.9	100	133,234
Mosquito net	9.5	7.4	6.3	4.3	13.9	11.4	14.9	8.4	8.0	7.8	8.0	100	248,003
Mobile phone	8.4	6.4	6.4	3.9	17.9	12.2	16.7	7.8	7.2	6.6	6.6	100	277,117
Computer	1.0	1.1	0.8	2.5	27.1	18.1	40.3	2.1	1.4	4.4	1.0	100	27,281
Car	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.2	22.6	14.9	40.3	4.2	3.7	6.2	1.6	100	21,487
Motorcycle	3.2	5.6	3.2	5.0	18.0	19.8	22.5	5.9	4.8	10.2	1.8	100	34,198

Table B4. 6: Percentage of Households and Main Source of Drinking Water by Districts2009/10 to 2019/20 HBS

Water Source	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Piped water into dwelling	20.3	26.8	22.3	33.7	54.3	44.3	43.8	39.4	9.7	46.6	21.0	36.3	109,319
Piped water to yard/plot	5.5	2.7	3.6	7.1	9.4	8.0	8.7	6.9	1.9	9.0	4.5	6.7	20,248
Public tap/standpipe	59.6	39.2	26.5	20.8	13.8	12.2	9.7	29.2	30.1	20.1	50.4	25.2	75,813
Neighbourhood tap	6.5	10.5	10.5	11.4	14.1	24.6	21.4	15.0	2.2	17.6	6.9	14.2	42,641
Tubewell/borehole	4.2	10.9	12.7	10.9	3.1	1.7	1.5	4.2	0.6	1.4	3.9	4.0	12,104
Protected dug well	2.5	6.4	5.7	9.0	1.0	7.4	5.4	3.7	0.6	1.6	2.5	3.9	11,695
Unprotected dug well	0.9	1.3	12.1	6.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.6	53.7	0.5	9.5	6.4	19,246
Protected spring	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	183
Unprotected spring	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Rainwater collection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Bottled water	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	943
Cart with small tank/drum	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3,175
Tanker-truck	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1,366
Surface water (pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	773
Protected well/Inside the house	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2,871
Unprotected well/Inside the house	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	252
Other (Specify)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	252
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**300,881**
Total	**26,785**	**19,691**	**19,317**	**11,257**	**51,845**	**35,902**	**48,172**	**23,610**	**23,248**	**20,179**	**20,874**	**300,881**	

Table B4.7: Percentage of Households and Distance to Drinking Water in the Dry Season by District, 2009/10 to 2019/20 HBS

District	At home	Less than 1 km	1 to 1.9 km	Total	Total
Kaskazini A	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26,785
Kaskazini B	96.0	0.5	3.4	100.0	19,691
Kati	98.1	0.6	1.3	100.0	19,317
Kusini	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,257
Mjini	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	51,845
Magharibi A	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	35,902
Magharibi B	99.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	48,172
Wete	69.4	28.7	2.0	100.0	23,610
Micheweni	60.4	34.3	5.2	100.0	23,248
Chake Chake	94.3	4.7	1.0	100.0	20,179
Mkoani	74.3	23.9	1.9	100.0	20,874
Total	**91.7**	**7.1**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**300,881**
Total	**275,978**	**21,234**	**3,668**		

Table B4.8: Percentage of Households and Distance to Drinking Water in the Dry Season by District, 2009/10 to 2019/20 HBS

Time Spent	Zero minutes	1-14 minutes	15-29 minutes	30-59 minutes	More than an hour	Total	Total
Kaskazini A	10.1	4.0	6.5	3.7	25.2	8.9	26,785
Kaskazini B	7.9	0.7	6.2	2.7	9.3	6.5	19,691
Kati	7.5	3.7	2.4	1.9	0.0	6.4	19,317
Kusini	4.4	0.9	3.2	2.9	1.8	3.7	11,257
Mjini	20.9	3.7	11.9	5.9	16.7	17.2	51,845
Magharibi A	15.0	2.2	4.3	1.9	2.5	11.9	35,902
Magharibi B	17.5	12.1	6.3	10.9	20.9	16.0	48,172
Wete	6.0	16.1	7.4	10.9	4.4	7.8	23,610
Micheweni	1.6	25.0	25.2	44.4	0.0	7.7	23,248
Chake Chake	6.0	9.5	6.2	6.9	19.2	6.7	20,179
Mkoani	3.1	22.0	20.2	7.8	0.0	6.9	20,874
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**300,881**
Total	**227,639**	**48,431**	**11,611**	**10,578**	**2,621**		

Table B4.9: Percentage of Households and Hand Washing Facilities by District, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

Hand Washing Facilities	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Maghari bi A	Maghari bi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
No place for washing hands and no soap near the toilet	96.1	88.3	87.5	80.5	80.4	74.9	70.0	87.2	94.3	92.5	93.9	82.7	219,616
yes there is a place to wash hands with no soap near the toi	1.2	5.2	3.9	12.7	7.5	6.7	6.4	5.7	0.0	2.5	0.6	5.3	14,196
Yes there is a hand washing place with soap	2.6	6.4	6.3	6.8	9.6	15.8	21.3	7.2	1.3	5.0	3.9	10.3	27,301
Yes, other location	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.5	2.7	2.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	1.6	1.7	4,460
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	265,573
Total	24,474	17,885	18,178	10,787	51,845	35,812	48,106	18,017	10,345	16,631	13,494		

Table B4.10: Average Household Daily Water Consumption (litres), 2009/10 to 2019/20 HBS

Districts	
Kaskazini A	142.0
Kaskazini B	157.4
Kati	129.3
Kusini	127.6
Mjini	165.1
Magharibi A	187.5
Magharibi B	203.6
Wete	144.2
Micheweni	113.9
Chake Chake	176.1
Mkoani	196.8
Total	164.9

Table B4.11: Percentage of Households and Disposal of Stools of Youngest Child by District, 2014/15 and 2019/20 HBS

District	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet/latrine	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Others	Total	Total
Kaskazini A	29.0	17.8	20.3	31.6	1.4	100.0	14,952
Kaskazini B	30.4	21.9	6.5	40.5	0.7	100.0	11,725
Kati	30.0	40.0	4.2	23.5	2.4	100.0	10,671
Kusini	24.7	47.5	5.4	16.6	5.9	100.0	5,817
Mjini	60.5	17.7	20.6	0.4	0.8	100.0	28,187
Magharibi A	51.2	25.9	9.8	12.4	0.7	100.0	20,849
Magharibi B	40.0	37.8	17.3	3.6	1.3	100.0	25,851
Wete	29.3	10.0	12.2	46.1	2.3	100.0	15,647
Micheweni	6.0	1.3	32.5	59.0	1.3	100.0	13,709
Chake Chake	29.8	10.0	35.0	19.5	5.8	100.0	12,973
Mkoani	14.3	8.5	40.8	32.7	3.7	100.0	14,580
Total	**35.4**	**21.0**	**19.3**	**22.4**	**2.0**	**100.0**	**174,962**

Table B4.12: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet and District, 2019/20 HBS

Type of Toilet	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
No toilet/bush/field/beach/river	8.6	9.2	5.9	4.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	23.7	55.5	17.6	35.4	11.7	35,308
Open pit without slab/open pit	8.8	11.9	8.1	3.9	5.8	4.2	4.6	9.9	4.4	8.9	11.7	7.0	21,006
Pit latrine with slab (washable)	11.7	12.8	8.1	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.4	3.5	4.3	5.1	15,198
Ventilated improved pit latrine	41.2	24.2	34.8	55.5	22.8	15.6	14.3	10.4	6.6	9.2	15.8	20.7	62,249
Pour flash toilet	7.8	12.7	2.6	7.1	13.9	16.3	18.8	14.1	3.4	12.0	16.7	12.6	38,035
Flush toilet with Cistern	20.5	27.5	39.7	23.7	47.6	55.0	48.6	36.1	27.0	46.8	13.5	38.6	116,212
Composting toilet/Ecosan latrine	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.7	6.0	5.1	9.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	3.6	10,981
Ecology toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	237
Other (Specify):	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.5	1,654
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**300,881**

Table B5.1: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above and Main Activity in 'Last 7 Days by area, 2019/20 HBS

Employment status	Rural	Urban	Total	Total
Employed	67.5	54.7	61.3	577,751
Unemployed	9.8	17.1	13.3	125,201
Inactive	22.7	28.3	25.4	238,839
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**941,791**

Table B5. 2: Percentage of Currently Employed Population Aged 15 years and above and Main Occupation by District, HBS 2019/20

Occupation	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.74	0.56	0.20	0.00	1.27	2.18	2.75	1.82	0.40	0.52	0.00	1.20	6,943
Professionals	1.42	1.12	0.41	1.17	3.31	4.83	6.49	2.04	1.21	2.45	1.34	2.90	16,746
Technicians and associate professionals	4.08	2.60	3.34	3.06	6.49	6.98	7.86	3.91	4.24	7.92	3.05	5.42	31,299
Clerks	0.17	0.23	0.74	1.02	3.05	3.35	5.01	1.65	1.23	0.69	0.26	2.05	11,860
Service workers and shop sales workers	16.16	16.79	12.33	24.09	35.15	28.38	33.34	11.09	7.60	14.27	8.53	21.41	123,686
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	49.96	43.67	39.54	35.54	3.85	9.20	6.72	46.08	61.03	19.17	63.23	28.96	167,312
Craft and related workers	8.75	11.20	12.43	16.07	21.08	16.71	16.92	9.96	6.91	11.87	4.35	13.37	77,222
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.10	1.03	5.60	1.63	2.02	3.55	2.46	0.75	0.91	1.29	0.23	2.02	11,671
Elementary occupations	16.61	22.81	25.41	17.41	23.77	24.84	18.46	22.69	16.46	41.82	19.01	22.68	131,011
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**577,751**

Table B5. 3: Mean Average Monthly Salary by Main Occupation, and Districts, 2019/20 HBS

Occupation	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	582,707	464,012	413,918	0	926,008	636,532	1,115,157	378,262	300,000	652,317	0	800,483
Professionals	378,815	403,097	362,787	446,504	621,964	614,003	584,789	282,271	549,506	427,015	164,448	534,997
Technicians and associate professionals	369,965	348,023	374,896	377,847	304,634	374,326	321,710	173,996	232,619	330,540	369,564	322,596
Clerks	400,000	400,000	210,041	335,037	448,260	485,786	439,143	373,769	263,281	437,726	325,000	428,594
Service workers and shop sales workers	272,351	223,256	185,953	268,849	268,219	309,987	277,922	154,096	189,669	212,364	227,001	260,664
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	163,283	140,853	158,814	215,937	220,088	278,556	224,101	64,152	125,425	139,109	129,061	144,247
Craft and related workers	221,233	207,532	158,935	201,906	277,522	265,765	315,053	112,274	238,989	253,760	165,742	249,649
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	333,137	280,464	303,282	350,521	463,313	393,778	443,860	363,988	156,151	258,945	320,000	370,706
Elementary occupations	185,234	181,395	144,184	173,146	225,276	273,093	324,067	75,965	120,916	241,516	81,424	205,418
Total	**208,230**	**183,550**	**175,482**	**230,056**	**290,005**	**325,686**	**347,625**	**103,442**	**149,781**	**234,466**	**138,716**	**236,433**

Table B5. 4: Percentage of Individuals Aged 15 and above who classify themselves as Unemployed by District and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

District	Male	Female	Total	Total
Kaskazini A	5.0	6.6	6.2	7,706
Kaskazini B	6.6	6.5	6.5	8,128
Kati	2.0	2.5	2.4	2,976
Kusini	1.7	1.5	1.6	1,941
Mjini	31.7	29.8	30.3	37,894
Magharibi A	14.3	13.9	14.0	17,495
Magharibi B	17.1	15.4	15.8	19,820
Wete	8.9	6.7	7.2	9,068
Micheweni	4.4	8.3	7.3	9,116
Chake Chake	5.0	4.9	4.9	6,159
Mkoani	3.3	4.1	3.9	4,899
Total	**26.5**	**73.5**	**100.0**	**125,201**

Table B5. 5: Percentage of Individuals Aged 15 and above who classify themselves as Unemployed by Age Group, Area and Sex, 2019/20 HBS

Area/Sex	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	80-84	Total	Total
Rural	22.7	31.8	18.6	12.0	5.2	2.6	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	48,428
Urban	15.2	32.4	19.2	9.5	7.0	4.5	3.3	4.0	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76,772
Total	18.1	32.2	19.0	10.5	6.3	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	125,201
Male	29.3	43.4	15.2	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	33,239
Female	14.0	28.1	20.3	13.2	8.3	4.7	3.4	3.7	2.4	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	91,961
Total	**18.1**	**32.2**	**19.0**	**10.5**	**6.3**	**3.7**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**2.1**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**125,201**

Table B5. 6: Distribution of Household Head by Main Economic Activities and District, 2019/20 HBS

Industry	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Mjini	Magharibi A	Magharibi B	Wete	Micheweni	Chake Chake	Mkoani	Total	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.3	58.4	56.4	47.3	6.0	14.4	11.9	61.0	71.5	44.8	75.9	37.8	101,756
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	4.1	0.0	0.7	1,810
Manufacturing	6.6	5.4	5.9	8.9	14.2	5.6	6.0	5.9	2.6	2.4	5.2	6.8	18,232
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	734
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation act	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.5	1,335
Construction	6.9	5.5	6.2	6.4	6.0	13.0	11.3	1.8	3.5	4.5	4.1	7.0	18,883
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and mot	8.5	7.6	7.6	8.6	32.9	23.8	18.8	12.3	7.5	13.3	8.1	16.1	43,371
Transportation and storage	7.2	5.8	6.3	6.9	8.4	13.9	8.5	3.3	3.3	4.7	0.0	6.9	18,618
Accommodation and food service activities	6.8	3.5	2.3	6.5	6.0	3.5	6.3	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	10,720
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	1,362
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	1,115
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	377
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.7	1,748
Administrative and support service activities	4.8	3.1	4.1	3.8	7.0	4.0	6.1	2.2	0.6	2.8	1.9	4.2	11,225
Public administration and defence; compulsory social securit	4.2	6.2	5.2	4.0	6.8	11.4	12.9	3.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	6.2	16,633
Education	3.2	2.3	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.8	6.2	3.5	2.0	6.0	0.0	3.3	8,839
Human health and social work activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.9	1.2	3.7	1.7	1.2	5.4	2.2	1.9	5,123
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	400
Other service activities	0.9	0.0	1.4	1.4	3.5	2.0	4.6	2.8	0.0	1.0	2.6	2.2	6,041
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	602
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**268,923**

Table B5.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Land for Agriculture by District, 2020/21 HBS

Whether had access to land	Yes		No		Total	
DISTRICT						
Kaskazini A	12,378	46.2	14,407	53.8	26,785	100.0
Kaskazini B	8,140	41.3	11,550	58.7	19,691	100.0
Kati	8,143	42.2	11,173	57.8	19,317	100.0
Kusini	6,805	60.5	4,451	39.5	11,257	100.0
Mjini	3,988	7.7	47,857	92.3	51,845	100.0
Magharibi A	7,107	19.8	28,795	80.2	35,902	100.0
Magharibi B	9,254	19.2	38,919	80.8	48,172	100.0
Wete	10,858	46.0	12,753	54.0	23,610	100.0
Micheweni	12,455	53.6	10,792	46.4	23,248	100.0
Chake Chake	10,899	54.0	9,280	46.0	20,179	100.0
Mkoani	10,865	52.0	10,010	48.0	20,874	100.0
Total	**100,894**	**33.5**	**199,987**	**66.5**	**300,881**	**100.0**
Region						
Kaskazini Unguja	20,519	44.1	25,957	55.9	46,476	100.0
Kusini Unguja	14,949	48.9	15,625	51.1	30,574	100.0
Mjini Magharibi	20,349	15.0	115,570	85.0	135,920	100.0
Kaskazini Pemba	23,313	49.8	23,545	50.2	46,858	100.0
Kusini Pemba	21,763	53.0	19,290	47.0	41,053	100.0
Total	**100,894**	**33.5**	**199,987**	**66.5**	**300,881**	**100.0**

Table B5. 8: Percentage of Size of Land Owned for Agriculture or Grazing by Area , 2019/20 HBS (Holding size Area/Household in excel)

District	Household	Percent	Area
Kaskazini A	12378	12.3	17,831.0
Kaskazini B	8140	8.1	12,802.2
Kati	8143	8.1	18,725.7
Kusini	6805	6.7	9,145.4
Mjini	3988	4.0	7,942.3
Magharibi A	7107	7.0	7,451.2
Magharibi B	9254	9.2	15,454.9
Wete	10858	10.8	17,362.0
Micheweni	12455	12.3	13,231.9
Chake Chake	10899	10.8	15,878.0
Mkoani	10865	10.8	22,824.4
Total	**100894**	**100.0**	**158,649.0**

Table B5. 9: Percentage of Mean Size of Land Owned for Agriculture or Grazing by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Mean
Kaskazini A	1.4
Kaskazini B	1.6
Kati	2.3
Kusini	1.3
Mjini	2.0
Magharibi A	1.0
Magharibi B	1.7
Wete	1.6
Micheweni	1.1
Chake Chake	1.5
Mkoani	2.1
Total	**1.6**

Table B5. 10: Percentage of households by sex of landowners by District, 2019/20 HBS

District	Woman/Women	Man/Men	Both	Total	Total
Kaskazini A	41.6	52.0	6.4	12.3	12,378
Kaskazini B	15.9	78.8	5.3	8.1	8,140
Kati	12.8	80.7	6.4	8.1	8,143
Kusini	24.1	72.8	3.0	6.7	6,805
Mjini	6.9	76.4	16.7	4.0	3,988
Magharibi A	16.7	81.2	2.0	7.0	7,107
Magharibi B	25.3	64.8	9.9	9.2	9,254
Wete	18.9	69.4	11.8	10.8	10,858
Micheweni	28.9	53.8	17.3	12.3	12,455
Chake Chake	23.9	65.6	10.5	10.8	10,899
Mkoani	31.9	62.9	5.1	10.8	10,865
Total	**24.4**	**66.8**	**8.7**	**100.0**	**100,894**
Total	**24,659**	**67,421**	**8,814**	**100,894**	

Table B5. 11: Percentage of Households Who Own Land and Livestock and Who Makes Final Decision on Spending Household Income from Agriculture by Area, 2009/20

	Location (u/r)			
	Rural	**Urban**	**Total**	**Total**
Final decision on spending that farming income				
Women	20.0	23.0	20.6	18,501
Men	59.8	64.8	60.7	54,568
Both	20.2	12.2	18.7	16,834
Total	81.3	18.7	100.0	89,903
Final decision on spending livestock income				
Women	22.1	33.3	23.5	11,872
Men	57.4	49.5	56.4	28,522
Both	20.5	17.2	20.1	10,168
Total	**87.9**	**12.1**	**100.0**	**50,562**

Table B6.1: Average Expenditure per capita and Quintile by District, 2009/10, 2014/15 & 2019/20 HBS

District	Q1 Mean	Q1 Median	Q2 Mean	Q2 Median	Q3 Mean	Q3 Median	Q4 Mean	Q4 Median	Q5 Mean	Q5 Median	Total Mean	Total Median
2009/10												
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
Total	**20,032**	**21,172**	**29,465**	**29,598**	**38,220**	**37,884**	**51,689**	**51,087**	**98,303**	**81,741**	**47,544**	**37,910**
2014/15												
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
Total	**31,522**	**32,527**	**46,874**	**46,936**	**60,658**	**60,173**	**80,076**	**79,210**	**154,322**	**120,958**	**74,707**	**60,173**
2014/15												
Kaskazini A	55,607	53,452	74,318	76,579	95,021	93,169	119,097	114,858	175,324	158,649	99,343	89,655
Kaskazini B	49,688	51,845	66,940	64,821	82,861	83,055	108,885	108,458	163,295	138,483	88,976	76,626
Kati	46,739	43,614	66,141	64,093	82,705	78,848	108,408	101,611	176,782	153,178	95,373	82,920
Kusini	52,671	53,377	75,282	75,332	91,449	88,896	123,110	120,444	195,287	169,860	110,174	93,945
Mjini	58,246	55,196	73,963	73,805	100,305	99,921	118,548	121,137	217,268	188,790	123,197	101,672
Magharibi A	55,929	55,205	78,832	75,830	97,815	98,973	127,170	125,612	231,926	196,202	134,256	109,515
Magharibi B	57,865	57,013	82,298	77,016	105,783	100,417	146,776	123,914	238,434	207,672	159,139	124,648
Wete	41,942	40,563	63,791	63,163	80,288	81,277	108,931	104,890	182,177	156,057	74,273	65,130
Micheweni	42,237	41,522	61,623	58,837	79,963	82,692	95,394	93,956	142,648	108,577	68,471	55,507
Chake Chake	43,121	43,588	69,595	69,926	86,490	88,836	111,929	112,728	185,118	162,419	88,794	73,022
Mkoani	43,916	39,583	60,910	58,854	77,696	72,831	109,909	109,195	201,931	178,531	77,296	59,327
Total	**47,362**	**46,110**	**70,353**	**69,050**	**92,049**	**90,420**	**121,783**	**116,316**	**211,983**	**182,713**	**108,707**	**88,464**

Table 13.3b Percentage of internal migrations by sex and region, 2019/20 HBS

Region	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	7,741	35.4	14,136	64.6	21,877
Kusini Unguja	9,807	35.8	17,564	64.2	27,371
Mjini Magharibi	103,272	43.5	133,943	56.5	237,214
Kaskazini Pemba	8,047	30.7	18,163	69.3	26,210
Kusini Pemba	8,810	31.4	19,260	68.6	28,070
Total	**137,677**	**40.4**	**203,066**	**59.6**	**340,743**

Table 13.5a Reasons for internal migration by age, Zanzibar, 2019/20 HBS

Reason	Under 19	19 - 24	26 - 35	37 - 45	47 - 59	60+	Number
Seeking job	0.4	10.0	19.5	21.0	30.1	19.0	16,493
Work related	0.0	5.9	23.8	23.3	29.2	17.8	3,881
Land for agriculture	0.0	9.8	16.4	23.1	37.4	13.3	1,115
Business	0.0	3.4	52.6	24.8	11.2	7.9	1,641
School /studies	43.9	26.9	15.3	5.3	.6	8.1	12,943
Marriage	0.0	12.1	35.7	24.3	20.4	7.5	92,646
Other family reasons	57.7	15.0	10.6	5.8	6.2	4.6	84,012
Better services / housing	46.0	23.9	16.3	9.4	0.0	4.3	2,540
Housing	21.1	12.8	17.3	16.6	23.1	9.1	121,674
Land / plot	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	8.3	32.0	546
Other	61.5	11.6	9.7	7.1	0.0	10.1	3,254
Total	**24.4**	**13.5**	**20.8**	**15.9**	**17.3**	**8.1**	**340,743**

Table 13.6a Reason for internal migration by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Reason	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Seeking job	4.4	2.9	5.6	3.3	2.3	4.8
Work related	1.8	0.5	0.8	2.0	3.6	1.1
Land for agriculture	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Business	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
School /studies	4.7	1.0	4.0	3.4	4.1	3.8
Marriage	42.2	36.9	22.3	37.3	37.8	27.2
Other family reasons	26.0	29.4	20.3	41.7	40.3	24.7
Better services / housing	2.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.7
Housing	17.6	25.7	45.0	9.1	5.7	35.7
Land / plot	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.8	4.0	1.0
Total	**21,877**	**27,371**	**237,215**	**26,210**	**28,070**	**340,743**

Figure 13.8a Internal migration duration of stay by Region, 2019/20 HBS

Region	< 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 +	Number
Kaskazini Unguja	6.2	38.2	22.4	33.2	21,877
Kusini Unguja	6.9	28.6	22.8	41.6	27,371
Mjini Magharibi	5.7	20.8	21.2	52.3	237,214
Kaskazini Pemba	13.8	31.7	17.0	37.4	26,210
Kusini Pemba	20.8	26.0	14.5	38.7	28,070
Total	**7.7**	**23.8**	**20.6**	**47.9**	**340,743**

ANNEX C: Confidence Intervals for Basic Needs and Food Poverty Headcount Rates

Table C1. 1: Confidence Intervals for Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rate 2019/20 HBS

District	Headcount Rate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Kaskazini A	21.9	16.3	27.5
Kaskazini B	27.2	14.9	39.5
Kati	21.5	13.5	29.5
Kusini	14.8	7.0	22.5
Mjini	17.9	12.0	23.7
Magharibi A	14.7	9.1	20.3
Magharibi B	9.5	5.9	13.1
Wete	42.5	32.2	52.7
Micheweni	48.1	33.9	62.3
Chake Chake	37.3	23.7	51.0
Mkoani	44.4	33.3	55.5
Total	**25.7**	**22.2**	**29.1**

Table C1. 2: Confidence Intervals for Food Poverty Headcount Rate 2019/20 HBS

District	Headcount Rate	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Kaskazini A	5.1	2.0	8.2
Kaskazini B	7.0	1.8	12.1
Kati	6.0	0.6	11.4
Kusini	1.7	-0.6	4.1
Mjini	5.7	1.8	9.7
Magharibi A	5.1	2.0	8.2
Magharibi B	2.0	0.2	3.7
Wete	17.1	10.6	23.6
Micheweni	18.7	7.7	29.6
Chake Chake	19.0	11.6	26.3
Mkoani	19.4	8.5	30.2
Total	**9.3**	**7.2**	**11.4**

Annex D

Table D. 1 All COICOPS with Total Monthly Expenditure and Percentage Share

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
Group 1.Food & Non Alcoholic Beverages			
111101	Rice- Thailand	9,760,649,927	5.50
111102	Rice- Mbeya	2,120,404,693	1.19
111103	Rice- Basmat	348,019,593	0.20
111104	Rice- Jasmin	2,280,103,241	1.28
111105	Rice- Kitumbo	818,634	0.00
111106	Paddy	152,607,391	0.09
111107	Zanzibar Rice	175,978,929	0.10
111108	Other Rice	344,271,440	0.19
111201	Flatbread	3,043,825,619	1.71
111202	Mkate wa Kisu	10,096,216	0.01
111203	Sliced bread	81,859,546	0.05
111204	Sliced brown bread	13,654,887	0.01
111205	Sweet Bread	23,665,283	0.01
111206	Biscuits	180,884,803	0.10
111207	Chocolate biscuit	14,362,392	0.01
111208	Pan cake	5,427,589	0.00
111209	Round Bread	57,767,652	0.03
111210	Chapati	845,516,355	0.48
111211	Mkate wa Jem	33,425,262	0.02
111212	Mkate wa Mchele	53,862,363	0.03
111213	Mkate wa Ufuta	135,976,500	0.08
111214	Mkate wa Chila	32,076,065	0.02
111215	Mkate wa Sembe	5,491,973	0.00
111216	Kitumbua	70,585,751	0.04
111217	Andazi	1,673,299,627	0.94
111218	other bread	185,489,573	0.10
111301	Macaroni	12,612,065	0.01
111302	Spaghetti	271,102,837	0.15
111303	Industrial Spaghetti	84,308,805	0.05
111401	Cake	61,477,757	0.03
111402	Visheti	356,117,352	0.20
111403	Vileja	108,557,069	0.06
111404	other Pastry-cook products	416,549,111	0.23
111501	Sandwiches	19,545,093	0.01
111502	Katles	131,341,104	0.07
111503	Sambusa	79,309,304	0.04
111504	Others	25,879,131	0.01
111601	White Maize grains	22,493,120	0.01
111602	Yellow Broken Maize Grains	2,844,485	0.00
111603	Maize Flour	1,456,623,533	0.82
111604	Wheat Flour	1,044,806,501	0.59
111605	Cornflakes	76,537	0.00

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
111606	Millet grain	305,362	0.00
111607	Millet flour	15,630,291	0.01
111608	Sorghum grain	15,633,232	0.01
111609	Sorghum flour	31,352,962	0.02
111610	Wheat grain	10,931,815	0.01
111611	Green maize cob	25,388,762	0.01
111612	Cassava flour	76,846,420	0.04
111613	Baby food excluding milk	8,474,199	0.00
111614	Cow peas	194,724,002	0.11
111615	Green gram	55,627,124	0.03
111616	Soya Beans	512,759,035	0.29
111617	Combat Beans	890,996,750	0.50
111618	Peas	118,806,094	0.07
111619	Other cereals	54,733,413	0.03
111620	Other flour	53,732,377	0.03
112101	Beef with bones	1,000,599,937	0.56
112102	Beef without bones(Steak)	1,212,846,371	0.68
112103	Beef Liver	68,741,324	0.04
112104	Minced meat	37,264,175	0.02
112105	Kidney	5,429,815	0.00
112106	Offal	175,133,602	0.10
112201	Pork meat	2,018,057	0.00
112301	Goat meat	39,685,118	0.02
112302	Sheep meat	2,381,138	0.00
112307	Wild animals	2,226,529	0.00
112401	Industrially - chicken	735,161,885	0.41
112402	Traditionally – chicken	716,038,534	0.40
112403	Industrially bred live chicken	6,015,484	0.00
112404	Traditionally bred live chicken	35,163,426	0.02
112405	Purchase of Other poultry	18,342,557	0.01
112406	Wild birds and insects	2,489,925	0.00
112501	Chicken Sausage	4,922,271	0.00
112502	Beef Sausage	3,657,828	0.00
112503	Dried or salted meat	238,453,426	0.13
112602	Other fresh, chilled or frozen edible meat	103,235,315	0.06
113101	Small Sardines	1,689,650,217	0.95
113102	Fresh sardines	223,273,918	0.13
113103	King Fish	210,433,067	0.12
113104	Tuna Fish	250,233,128	0.14
113105	Emperors Fish	950,523,134	0.54
113106	Sword Fish	86,983,641	0.05
113107	Macskerels	2,163,049,363	1.22
113108	Spine Foot Fish	769,121,935	0.43
113109	Parrot Fish	564,521,760	0.32
113110	Sardine	63,322,222	0.04
113111	Travelly Fish	130,316,057	0.07

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
113112	Shark fish	16,906,329	0.01
113113	Taa	84,566,946	0.05
113114	Other fish	2,478,008,594	1.40
113201	Lobster	6,840,876	0.00
113202	Squid	119,026,975	0.07
113203	Octupus	228,340,098	0.13
113204	Chaza/Kome	49,535,590	0.03
113205	Prawns	23,655,716	0.01
113206	Crubs	17,383,892	0.01
113207	other seafood	491,385,278	0.28
113301	Dried small fish	261,578,312	0.15
113302	Smoked kingfish	19,220,391	0.01
113303	Fresh dried fish	269,971,734	0.15
113304	Dried or salted fish/ shellfish	35,201,149	0.02
113401	Canned fish/shellfish	22,296,445	0.01
114101	Fresh cow milk	547,665,118	0.31
114102	Fresh Goat Milk	278,418	0.00
114201	Low Fat Cow milk	7,165,043	0.00
114301	Powdered milk (NIDO)	4,771,557	0.00
114302	Canned /box milk	42,762,816	0.02
114401	Yoghurt	36,372,907	0.02
114501	Cheese	5,095,837	0.00
114601	Clotted milk	11,144,255	0.01
114701	Eggs	379,944,481	0.21
115101	Butter	68,599,837	0.04
115201	Margarine	104,535,857	0.06
115301	Olive oil	285,136	0.00
115401	Sunflower oil	98,220,828	0.06
115402	Cottonseed oil	69,032	0.00
115403	Groundnuts oils	54,895	0.00
115404	Sesame oil	977,868	0.00
115405	Coconut cooking oil	824,647	0.00
115406	Other cooking oil	112,125,174	0.06
115407	Oki	746,456,755	0.42
115408	Viking	46,783,784	0.03
115409	Sindbad	12,477,589	0.01
115501	Sesame seeds	1,012,505	0.00
115502	Sunflower seeds and others	484,261	0.00
115503	Products from nuts and seeds excluding cooking oils (e.g. Kashata, etc)	55,751,782	0.03
116101	Oranges	263,841,953	0.15
116102	Tangerines	8,340,645	0.00
116103	Grapefruits	6,800,531	0.00
116104	Limes	262,527,724	0.15
116105	Lemons	76,541,970	0.04
116106	Other citrus fruits	260,467,895	0.15
116201	Bananas	286,974,685	0.16

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
116202	Yellow banana	534,468,423	0.30
116203	Green cooking banana	2,298,714,151	1.30
116301	Apples	10,162,989	0.01
116401	Pears	8,740,353	0.00
116501	Avocado	22,574,917	0.01
116502	Small Mangoes	338,556,192	0.19
116503	Large Mangoes	188,009,298	0.11
116602	Grapes	2,440,110	0.00
116701	Pineapple	37,668,797	0.02
116702	Pawpaw	82,204,611	0.05
116703	Sugar canes	34,210,208	0.02
116704	Water Melons	199,328,931	0.11
116705	Jack Fruits	157,804,690	0.09
116706	Tofaa	12,942,840	0.01
116707	Embe Sakua	30,434,509	0.02
116708	Doriani	4,690,737	0.00
116709	Guava	63,572,144	0.04
116710	Passion	34,427,772	0.02
116711	Other wild fruits	601,971,200	0.34
116801	Natural Groundnuts (Un roasted, Un husked)	3,736,485	0.00
116802	Roasted groundnuts	48,879,608	0.03
116803	Natural Groundnuts (Un roasted, husked)	10,685,312	0.01
116804	Coconut	5,466,637,819	3.08
116805	Cashewnuts	7,291,215	0.00
116901	Coconuts immature	136,520,781	0.08
116902	Almonds and other nuts	64,318,428	0.04
116903	Fruits and fruit salads in canned	19,376,872	0.01
116904	Dates	96,669,645	0.05
116905	Wild Fruit	17,013,658	0.01
116906	Other fruit	72,628,075	0.04
117101	Lettuce	352,949,905	0.20
117102	Cassava vegetable	241,233,067	0.14
117103	Sweet potatoes vegetable	334,607,243	0.19
117104	Other leafy vegetables	22,934,520	0.01
117105	Canned vegetables	77,629	0.00
117106	Other Leaf and stem vegetables	19,213,152	0.01
117201	Cabbages	15,898,618	0.01
117301	Green Beans husked	103,712,507	0.06
117302	Green Peas	13,930,448	0.01
117303	Peas without shells,	9,784,189	0.01
117304	Canned Tomatoes/ tomatoes paste	354,372,587	0.20
117305	Tomatoes	1,764,994,751	0.99
117306	Lentils and other pulses	24,489,838	0.01
117307	Pulse products (e.g. dengu, etc)	21,341,462	0.01
117308	Bitter tomatoes	84,258,462	0.05
117309	Okra	177,903,137	0.10

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
117310	Cucumber	67,602,242	0.04
117311	Pumpkins	92,698,693	0.05
117312	Eggplant	336,341,032	0.19
117313	Peppers	19,485,745	0.01
117314	Green spicy peppers	173,690,033	0.10
117315	Njugu Mawe	95,193,194	0.05
117316	Other	315,857,755	0.18
117401	Round Onions	869,424,592	0.49
117402	Carrots	187,447,253	0.11
117403	Radishes,beets, turnips	3,154,589	0.00
117404	Garlic	107,404,557	0.06
117405	Other Leeks	193,921,606	0.11
117501	Dried vegetables	1,419,656	0.00
117601	Other preserved or processed vegetables	3,034,678	0.00
117701	Potatoes	1,927,588,836	1.09
117801	Cassava Fresh	1,630,664,650	0.92
117802	Sweet Potatoes	256,218,657	0.14
117803	Cassava dry	3,658,971	0.00
117804	Cocoyam/Tania	257,406,392	0.15
117805	Yam	5,679,834	0.00
117806	chipsi cassava / cassava / burns / burning potatoes / bis / party n.k	343,707,196	0.19
118102	Brown sugar	1,365,982,685	0.77
118103	White sugar	868,839,937	0.49
118201	Pineapple jam	1,768,455	0.00
118202	Strawberry jam	132,127	0.00
118203	Honey	5,150,956	0.00
118204	Other	2,027,125	0.00
118301	Chocolate	51,261,886	0.03
118401	Confectionery products	93,413,128	0.05
118501	Edible ices and ice cream	241,732,256	0.14
118601	Syrup	19,079,650	0.01
119101	Chilli/tomato Sauce	13,107,489	0.01
119102	Vinegar	1,301,028	0.00
119201	Salt	237,445,169	0.13
119202	Red pepper	4,317,432	0.00
119203	Black pepper	24,158,301	0.01
119204	Curry powder	72,944,595	0.04
119205	Cocoa, cooking chocolate	3,559,131	0.00
119206	Cinammon	55,323,808	0.03
119207	Ginger	309,623,339	0.17
119208	Cordamon	86,311,723	0.05
119209	Uzile	73,690,579	0.04
119210	Other	53,503,685	0.03
119301	Yeast	36,132,926	0.02
119302	Backing Powder	7,456,361	0.00
121103	Coffee (Instant/Africafe)	8,410,081	0.00

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
121104	Coffee (beans or ground)	98,591,801	0.06
121105	Other raw material for Coffee drinks	11,144,613	0.01
121203	Tea leaves	250,991,238	0.14
121301	Cocoa and powdered chocolate	2,355,157	0.00
122101	Drinking waters	370,237,949	0.21
122201	Coca cola	16,556,839	0.01
122202	Fanta	59,750,989	0.03
122203	Mirinda	9,933,950	0.01
122204	Pepsi	9,944,427	0.01
122205	Sprite	18,076,811	0.01
122206	Azam Cola, Fursana, Apple	55,952,445	0.03
122207	Other soft drinks	160,606,014	0.09
122301	Home made juices	1,394,357,502	0.79
122302	Industrial juices	147,789,774	0.08
122401	Flower Juice	348,423	0.00
129999	Other food	39,017,016	0.02
Group 2: Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco			
211101	Konyagi	6,526,458	0.00
211102	Other Spirit	16,457,339	0.01
212101	Wine from grape or other fruit	937,287	0.00
212201	Other	516,091	0.00
213101	Kilimanjaro Beer	30,493,685	0.02
213106	Safari	251,748	0.00
213107	Serengeti	3,410,977	0.00
213108	Other beer	2,780,657	0.00
221101	Filter Cigarettes (Sportsman)	136,075,087	0.08
221102	Filter Cigarettes (Sweet menthol)	81,479,368	0.05
221103	Non-Filter Cigarettes (nyota)	15,236,085	0.01
221201	Cigars	25,138,728	0.01
221301	Snuff	1,428,235	0.00
221302	Pipe tobacco, pipes	822,560	0.00
221303	Cigarrette paper	2,949,838	0.00
231101	Narcotics	187,590	0.00
Group 3: Clothing & Footwear			
311101	Curtain materials	158,253,474	0.09
311107	Kitenges	66,002,748	0.04
311108	Khangas	379,016,827	0.21
311112	Materials for men	27,337,283	0.02
311113	Materials for women	460,175,650	0.26
311114	Materials for children	132,805,364	0.07
312101	Men's shirts, T-shirts, sweaters, jerseys	785,575,307	0.44
312105	Men's suit and jacket	48,157,232	0.03
312106	Men's trousers (including blue jeans)	1,078,487,313	0.61
312109	Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas	215,908,636	0.12
312113	Msuri/Kikoi/Kanzu/Shuka	418,780,352	0.24

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
312114	Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)	34,898,597	0.02
312131	Men's sports garments	52,456,556	0.03
312199		882,602	0.00
312201	Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters etc	146,135,908	0.08
312204	Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas	331,293,924	0.19
312206	Women's dresses	1,484,325,566	0.84
312216	Women's trousers and skirts	172,190,823	0.10
312218	Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)	268,334,884	0.15
312219	Womens Suit	11,580,236	0.01
312226	Women's sports garments	7,226,485	0.00
312299		3,828,163	0.00
312301	Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	493,384,020	0.28
312306	Children's trousers, dresses	1,185,632,426	0.67
312310	Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks	177,801,399	0.10
312314	Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric)	347,380,184	0.20
312315	Clothing and other fabrics made from fabrics (caps, gloves etc.)	28,639,520	0.02
312318	Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) and suit	33,659,948	0.02
312319	Children's school uniform	408,474,503	0.23
312320	Children's sports garments	13,072,685	0.01
313101	Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans, belt etc.)	437,450,012	0.25
313199		2,363,630	0.00
314101	Tailoring charges men's trousers	1,307,174	0.00
314102	Tailoring charges women's dress	24,990,817	0.01
314103	Repairs to clothing for men	146,102	0.00
314104	Repairs to clothing for Women	262,626	0.00
314105	Tailoring new clothes for Children	1,330,755	0.00
321101	Footwear for men (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	487,509,160	0.27
321102	Men's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	71,570,842	0.04
321104	Slippers for men	117,349,056	0.07
321199		478,520	0.00
321201	Footwear for women (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	482,089,399	0.27
321202	Women's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	59,180,041	0.03
321204	Slippers for women	104,661,919	0.06
321301	Children's shoes (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	343,302,709	0.19

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
321302	Children's shoes for school	141,819,110	0.08
321303	Children's sports shoes	6,087,069	0.00
321304	Babies' (up to 2 years) shoes (excl. shoes made of fabric)	47,561,232	0.03
321305	Slippers for children	56,711,160	0.03
322102	Repairs to shoes	357,712	0.00
322103	Shoes Polish	106,919	0.00
Group 4: Housing, Water, Fuel & Energy			
411101	Actual rentals paid by tenants	1,162,209,294	0.65
412101	Actual rentals paid by tenants for secondary premises	3,630,228	0.00
421101	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	28,426,235,592	16.01
421199		79,318	0.00
422101	Imputed rentals of household's owner occupiers	330,985,819	0.19
422102	Imputed rentals of households housed free	176,408,984	0.10
431101	Painting	128,969,285	0.07
431102	Maintenance and repair of clean water installations	18,015,662	0.01
431103	Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	25,538,783	0.01
431104	Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations	62,841,219	0.04
431105	Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	428,550,443	0.24
431106	Other unspecified work	342,358,552	0.19
432101	Painting	129,563,782	0.07
432102	Maintenance and repair of clean water installations	16,597,862	0.01
432103	Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	35,367,650	0.02
432104	Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations	32,419,426	0.02
432105	Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	258,626,158	0.15
432106	Other unspecified work	264,197,416	0.15
441101	Cost of Clean water	815,036,523	0.46
442101	Waste removal	274,817,990	0.15
443101	Sewerage system	129,235,600	0.07
444101	Common expenditures in multi-occupied building (lift, common lighting...)	72,823,653	0.04
444102	Other current expenditures (specify):	102,910,059	0.06
451101	Electric power (ZECO)	4,485,391,845	2.53
451102	Electricity (SOLAR)	152,567,270	0.09
452101	Gas in cylinders	1,028,891,348	0.58
453101	Kerosene	1,025,621,579	0.58
453199		51,436	0.00
454101	Charcoal	3,084,704,127	1.74

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
454102	Firewood	2,453,877,898	1.38
454104	Sawdust	11,067,410	0.01
454105	Makumbi/Vifuu/makozi, n.k	66,710,757	0.04
454199		4,528,733	0.00
Group 5: Furniture, Household Equipment & Household Maintenance			
511101	Chairs	34,492,351	0.02
511102	Tables	54,835,160	0.03
511103	Beds	462,672,892	0.26
511104	Cupboards	286,793,874	0.16
511108	Sofas	63,115,793	0.04
511109	Kerosen Lamp	28,496,377	0.02
511110	Bath furniture and accessories (excluding rugs)	127,514,648	0.07
511111	Outside furniture (wooden, metal or plastic)	46,213,759	0.03
511112	Paintings, knick-knacks, mirror	64,354,157	0.04
511113	Light fittings, lamp covers	104,135,221	0.06
511114	Solar lamp	23,770,937	0.01
511115	Matress	440,217,306	0.25
511116	Lanterns	6,672,582	0.00
511117	Other furniture	16,239,773	0.01
512101	Carpets and other floor covers	219,499,818	0.12
512102	Ukindu/rangi ya ukindu n.k	975,826	0.00
512103	Kamba ya usumba/katani/nailoni n.k	6,027,895	0.00
513101	Repair of Furniture	16,514,048	0.01
521102	Curtains	49,911,455	0.03
521104	Mosquito nets	74,125,644	0.04
521105	Towels	46,566,125	0.03
521106	Bed Sheets	630,911,502	0.36
521107	Pillow cases	5,133,750	0.00
521111	Door mats	62,207,059	0.04
521112		36,269,584	0.02
531101	Refrigerator	273,901,678	0.15
531201	Washing machines	67,363,487	0.04
531301	Electric or gas stove (including microwave oven)	180,679,127	0.10
531303	Charcoal stove	82,602,096	0.05
531304	Firewood and coal stove	6,056,449	0.00
531401	Air conditioners	32,683,997	0.02
531402	Water heater	30,355,425	0.02
531403	Solar System	80,129,478	0.05
531501	Cleaning equipment	5,327,683	0.00
531599		1,952,461	0.00
531601	Sewing machines	60,023,303	0.03
531701	Generator	2,871,036	0.00
532101	Iron (electric or charcoal)	52,007,926	0.03
532103	Fan	88,852,138	0.05

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
532104	Small electric appliances (food mixers, coffee mills, toasters etc.)	173,886,323	0.10
532199		691,905	0.00
533101	Repair of household appliances	359,696,671	0.20
541101	Glass	9,146,413	0.01
541103	Cups, mugs	267,007,874	0.15
541104	Plates, bowls etc.	378,006,668	0.21
541205	Cutlery (spoons/fork/knives)	118,027,974	0.07
541307	Thermos flask	422,794,735	0.24
541308	Cooking pots	109,098,224	0.06
541317	Other household non-electric articles (ironing boards, food scale, etc.)	145,631,700	0.08
541401	Repair of glasseware, tableware and household ustensils	29,920,262	0.02
551101	Major tools for the house (electric drills, etc)	59,914,911	0.03
552101	Electric bulbs	7,712,770	0.00
552102	Torches	33,798,551	0.02
552103	Baskets	5,178,463	0.00
552104	Betri za Radio	23,394,737	0.01
552105	Vitasa/ufunguo/tumbuo	1,896,257	0.00
552106	Ndowana/mishipi/vifaa vya uvuvi	20,124,897	0.01
552107	Vifaa vya ujenzi mfano (pauro/sururu/ kijiko/ bero/ jembe...)	73,390,015	0.04
552108	Shindano ya kushonea/shazia	1,445,365	0.00
552109	Extension	4,232,130	0.00
561101	Laundry soap, bar	579,313,322	0.33
561102	Laundry soap, powdered	1,223,647,246	0.69
561103	Detergents in liquid or powder	5,050,118	0.00
561104	Inseticides, sprays for house	36,294,719	0.02
561105	Inseticides, Coils for house	11,240,530	0.01
561106	Cleansing and scouring powders for toilet etc	25,982,271	0.01
561107	Polish for floor / furniture	7,265,110	0.00
561199		419,530	0.00
561201	Matches	44,754,279	0.03
561202	Shoe polish	8,022,795	0.00
561203	Basin plastic	10,899,530	0.01
561204	Scrubbing brush	18,941,393	0.01
561205	Water bucket	855,625	0.00
561206	Brooms, brushes, broom heads	61,725,146	0.03
561207	Candles and other fuel and light	9,895,343	0.01
561208	Lamp/stove wicks	889,066	0.00
561209		41,192,537	0.02
561299		367,752	0.00
562101	Periodical services (cleaning, gardeners, etc.)	190,093,280	0.11
562102	Services by paid workers (cooking, cleaning, baby sitters, etc.)	331,062,154	0.19

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
562199		270,996	0.00
562201	Fumigations	2,946,966	0.00
Group 6: Health			
611101	Aspirin	1,157,734,693	0.65
611199		4,151,431	0.00
612101	Other medical products (thermometers, bandages, plasters, first aid kits)	54,246,746	0.03
613101	Corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses	10,385,216	0.01
613103	Blood pressure device	11,689,107	0.01
613104	Wheelchairs, special beds, orthopaedic shoes, braces, crutches, etc.	5,733,151	0.00
613106	Sugar monitoring devices	13,298,266	0.01
621101	Physicians in general	83,864,248	0.05
621102	Specialist practice	49,983,689	0.03
622101	Dentist (repairs, oral hygiene, prosthetics, etc.)	30,921,146	0.02
623101	Medical laboratory findings	311,259,516	0.18
623102	Other diagnostic control (X-rays, electrocardiogram, ultra sound, etc.)	262,631,899	0.15
623201	Paramedical (physiotherapist, remedial gymnastics, acupuncture, curettage, etc.)	7,253,434	0.00
623301	Other treatments (unqualified doctors such as healers, herbalist, etc.)	140,034,864	0.08
623399		1,190,653	0.00
631101	Services by general or specialised hospitals	147,513,204	0.08
631102	Services by medical and rehabilitation centres, etc.	2,266,359	0.00
Group 7: Transportation			
711101	Car purchase Private (Diesel Car)	186,926,483	0.11
711102	Purchase other car private	3,541,414,616	2.00
711201	Car purchase Private (Diesel Car)	2,065,150	0.00
712101	Motorcycles (Vespa/Pikipiki)	630,416,387	0.36
712102	Other Motorbikes	228,174,388	0.13
712103	Bajaji	4,537,785	0.00
713101	Bicycles	172,431,520	0.10
721101	Other spare parts and accessories (spark plugs, batteries, etc.)	282,312,373	0.16
721102	Tyres (all types)	311,792,151	0.18
722101	Petrol, Diesel, Oil, lubricants etc.	1,778,625,227	1.00
723102	Maintenance and repairs (mechanic, body work, car electrician,etc.)	290,698,144	0.16
724101	Renting a garage or a parking space not linked to the dwelling unit	53,966,305	0.03
724102	Driving lessons and driver's test (for motorcycles, cars, boats, airplanes)	20,452,846	0.01

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
731101	Passenger transport by railway	1,574,890	0.00
732101	Transport by road (bus and taxis)	512,466,769	0.29
732102	School bus (excludes city transport)	3,665,628,920	2.07
732199		170,081	0.00
733101	Passenger transport by air	659,465,670	0.37
734101	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	897,154,187	0.51
736101	Removal transport of objects, hired means	9,490,388	0.01
Group 8: Communication			
811101	Postal services	1,402,632	0.00
821101	Telephone landline	9,034,564	0.01
821102	Mobile phone	1,087,146,820	0.61
821103	Personal computer/laptop	93,977,296	0.05
821104	Modem	948,487	0.00
821199		2,174,971	0.00
831101	Telephone service-fixed phone bill	22,319,880	0.01
831102	Mobile telephone bill (including top-up cards)	4,007,452,207	2.26
831106	Internet subscription (excluding connection cost)	300,501,175	0.17
Group 9: Recreation & Entertainment			
911101	Radio	92,649,387	0.05
911104	Cassette/tape recorder.	5,519,719	0.00
911105	HI-FI system	3,749,927	0.00
911201	Television	350,510,202	0.20
911202	Satellite dish/decoder	102,149,392	0.06
911203	Video Recorder/DVD player	68,069,504	0.04
912101	Photographic equipment, video cameras, projectors, enlarges, etc.	10,160,400	0.01
913101	Printer	52,525,105	0.03
914101	Accessories for reception, reproduction and recording of sound and pictures	83,025,975	0.05
915101	Repair of Television	3,793,917	0.00
915102	Repair of Radio	2,589,682	0.00
922101	Musical instruments	9,195,905	0.01
922201	Durables for indoor recreation (billiard tables, etc)	280,134	0.00
923101	Parts and accessories for musical instruments	2,691,419	0.00
931101	Games, toys, hobbies	98,282,700	0.06
932101	Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation	43,321,345	0.02
933101	Natural or artificial flowers and foliage	30,471,715	0.02
933103	Pots and pot holders	6,791,166	0.00
934102	Pet foods	4,412,068	0.00
941102	Sports: expenditures for swimming pools, gym, tennis courts, etc.	5,296,017	0.00

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
941103	Tickets to sporting shows	19,559,769	0.01
941104	Amusement: painting and dancing courses, etc.	4,212,099	0.00
941105	Pets (purchase)	33,400,000	0.02
942101	Tickets for concerts, theatre, cultural events etc	7,670,446	0.00
942201	Tickets for museums, national parks, zoos	2,505,033	0.00
942301	TV subscription (cable and digital TV included)	1,148,637,682	0.65
942401	Services of printing photo	2,866,024	0.00
942499		235,891	0.00
943101	Lottery tickets, bingo, betting	753,237	0.00
951101	School Books	284,595,696	0.16
951102	Books (not for school)	52,999,983	0.03
952101	newspapers	6,188,989	0.00
953101	Miscellaneous printed matter	241,069	0.00
954101	Notebooks	8,547,661	0.00
954102	Pencils	6,405,509	0.00
954103	Ball point pens	12,221,748	0.01
954104	Exercise book	72,409,242	0.04
954105	Geomentry instrument	5,967,834	0.00
954106	Correction fluides	2,237,179	0.00
954107	Diaries	2,726,425	0.00
954108	Others	19,186,239	0.01
961101	Food and drinks	154,518,357	0.09
961102	Accomodation	100,783,469	0.06
961103	Transport	288,486,015	0.16
961104	Shopping	230,668,010	0.13
961105	Recreational activities	3,540,666	0.00
961106	Other	33,700,534	0.02
961107	Transport to and from Zanzibar	325,902,813	0.18
961108	Transport while outside Zanzibar	115,888,423	0.07
Group 10: Education			
101110	1 Fees for Pre primary education	139,915,916	0.08
101110	2 Fees for Primary school education	73,636,449	0.04
102110	1 Fees for Secondary education	35,120,627	0.02
103110	1 Fees for Non tertiary education (certificate/diploma)	138,505,544	0.08
104110	1 Tertionary education	62,313,493	0.04
105110	1 Courses (vocational, language, computer, training, etc.)	1,994,904,678	1.12
105110	2 Costs for Personal Study (Refund) and repeat lessons	379,731,659	0.21
105110	3 Fee for vocational and other education	16,922,300	0.01
Group 11: Restaurants & Hotels			
1111101	Chips with eggs	5,266,146	0.00
1111102	Chips with Chicken	459,363,576	0.26

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
1111103	Chicken with rice and sauce	97,860,994	0.06
1111104	Rice with beef	269,908,727	0.15
1111105	Rice with Beans and beef	431,942,252	0.24
1111106	Ugali with Beef/beef/fish	152,670,277	0.09
1111107	Chicken with Ugali and sauce	11,805,541	0.01
1111108	Biriani nyama	92,727,177	0.05
1111109	Biriani kuku	13,194,368	0.01
1111110	Biriani samaki	1,856,841	0.00
1111111	Pilau nyama	221,162,355	0.12
1111112	pilau kuku	42,541,664	0.02
1111113	Pilau samaki	11,996,506	0.01
1111114	Ndizi nyama	37,997,059	0.02
1111115	Ndizi samaki	10,575,757	0.01
1111116	Coffee with milk	522,973	0.00
1111117	Coffee without milk	44,144,854	0.02
1111118	Tea with Milk	17,390,217	0.01
1111119	Tea without Milk	61,517,658	0.03
1111120	Drinking waters	6,305,538	0.00
1111121	Coca cola	649,753	0.00
1111122	Fanta	4,246,806	0.00
1111123	Mirinda	878,163	0.00
1111124	Pepsi	1,815,075	0.00
1111125	Fruit juices	168,784,556	0.10
1111126	Vegetable juices	120,643	0.00
1111127	urojo	857,824	0.00
1111128	porige/soup	95,445	0.00
1111129	Muhogo wa kuchemsha au wa nazi/ndizi mbichi/ viazi vitamu/ v	787,877	0.00
Group 12: Miscellaneous Goods & Services			
1121101	Expenditure for accommodation of pupils and students in halls of residence	300,531,635	0.17
1121102	Expenditure for private accommodation of pupils and students	90,435,525	0.05
1211101	Hairdressing salons men	42,966,901	0.02
1211102	Hairdressing salons women including bodycare	65,927,069	0.04
1212101	Repair of Electric appliance to personal care (hairdryers, depilates, etc.)	1,242,930	0.00
1212102	Electric appliance to personal care (hairdryers, depilates, etc.)	94,255,003	0.05
1212199		3,920,796	0.00
1213101	Toilet soap	52,443,232	0.03
1213102	Tooth paste	83,910,793	0.05
1213103	Tooth brush	24,524,398	0.01
1213104	Face cream	21,421,518	0.01
1213105	Combs, hair brushes	20,452,886	0.01
1213106	Hair cream / Hair tonic/curling	77,886,047	0.04
1213107	Shaving cream	17,383,610	0.01
1213108	Non-electrical Shaving equipments	17,154,600	0.01

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
1213109	Perfumes	96,426,905	0.05
1213110	Lipstick	7,887,650	0.00
1213111	Powder	13,492,009	0.01
1213112	Toilet paper	55,109,354	0.03
1213113	Toilet articles for babies	6,675,165	0.00
1213114	Simple hair dressing for women	27,323,638	0.02
1213115	Services of beauty saloons	48,435,653	0.03
1213116	Make up kits and Cosmetics	26,861,628	0.02
1213117	Hair clip	10,263,952	0.01
1213118	Deodorants	5,245,979	0.00
1213119		43,523,361	0.02
1213199		2,297,012	0.00
1231102	Jewellery, gold and silver personal effects, etc.	224,171,255	0.13
1231103	Wall/hand Watch	12,347,130	0.01
1231104	Costume jewellery	73,006,485	0.04
1232101	Bags, suitcase and other travel goods (travel bags, hands-bags, etc.)	940,696,031	0.53
1232201	Other personal articles (articles for smokers, umbrellas, etc.)	143,321,584	0.08
1232203	Other expenditures (specify):	21,906,242	0.01
1232205	Articles for babies (baby carriages and similar articles, car seats)	110,857,041	0.06
1241101	Services for non-self-sufficient elderly and disabled, etc.	4,706,678	0.00
1241201	Child care	25,676,141	0.01
1241299		62,800	0.00
1262101	Membership for SACCOS	239,793,218	0.14
1262106	Bank charges for having a bank account (s)	107,796,901	0.06
1262107	Charges for having an ATM card	77,847,005	0.04
1262108	Charges from banking accounts to mobile banking (Easypesa, Tigo, ...)	112,801,682	0.06
1262109	Expenditure for using the internet outside the home, internet cafes etc.	4,171,040	0.00
1262110	Charge s for sending money inside/outside of Zanzibar	8,658,829	0.00
1262111	Expenditure for mobile money transfer (M-Pesa, Ezy Pesa, Airtel pesa...)	299,368,876	0.17
1262112	Charges for using mobile banking (Easypesa, Zantel)	6,457,781	0.00
1262113	Charges for using mobile banking (TIGO-Pesa)	2,187,927	0.00
1271101	Contributions towards weddings and funerals	2,357,448,822	1.33
1271102	Other religious services (contribution to religious institutions and personnel, etc.)	461,568,776	0.26
1271103	Fees for lawyer, notaries, architect, etc. (excludes doctor's fees)	75,104,856	0.04
1271104	Expenditures for provision of documents (passports, driving license, ID cards, ...)	48,980,256	0.03
1271105	Expenditures for other services (cost of damages, membership for sports and other, etc.)	7,032,636	0.00

COICOP	Item	Total monthly expenditure TZS	Percent
1271106	Annual registration of the vehicles	420,313,812	0.24
1271107	Cost of Grinding	12,426,504	0.01
1271108	Cost of photocopy	3,623,709	0.00
1271110	Other Cost Services	32,352,351	0.02
1271111	Giving money to someone	42,066,666	0.02
1271112	Medicine for Animals	537,624	0.00
1271199		1,191,433	0.00
9999999	Unknown Non-Food item	181,141,824	0.10

Annex E Questionnaire

Annex E.1 Form I: Household Questionnaire; Demographics, parents' survivorship, citizenship, education and literacy, health, labour market indicators, non-farm household businesses, individual non-wage income migration, birth delivery and breast feeding, non-communicable diseases (NCD), disability and nutrition for children under the age of five.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY ZANZIBAR 2018/19

This information is collected under section 4 (1) (a-i) of the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007

THE INFORMATION COLLECTED ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY

DEMOGRAPHICS, EDUCATION, MIGRATION, HEALTH, DISABILITY

FORM1:   **GERESHO**

1. REGION:

2. DISTRICT

3. WARD

4. VILLAGE/STREET

5. ENUMERATION AREA (EA)

6. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER :

7. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: _____

8. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

9. PHONE NO. OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: ....

10. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD REPLACE ANOTHER SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD CHOSEN FOR THE SURVEY?

YES..1   NO...2

11. RESULT OF INTERVIEW:

```
Agreed to be Interviewed...................................1
No Household Member at Home during Time of Visit..........2
Household Refused......................................3
Dwelling Not Found.....................................4
The interview is not complete..........................5
Other (Specify)._____9
```

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD SELECTED BEFORE

Interviwer Comment

FORM ____ OUT OF ___

TIME   Hour | Minut | Second

LATITUDO

LONGITUDO

ALTITUDI (M)

NAME AND CODE OF THE ENUMERATOR _____

_____

NAME AND CODE OF THE SUPERVISOR_____

_____

VALIDATION_____

NAME AND CODE OF THE DATA ENTRY _____

STARTING TIME   HOURS   MINUTES

SECTION A-2: SURVEY STAFF DETAILS   IDENTIFICATION: ☐☐ ☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐

A12   A11. NAME OF ENUMERATOR: _____

A13   A12. ENUMERATOR CODE: ☐☐☐

A14   A16. DATE OF INTERVIEW:

	DD MM YY	FORM	RESULTS
First Visit	/ /		
Second Visit	/ /		
Third Visit	/ /		
Fourth Visit	/ /		
Fifth Visit	/ /		
Sixth Visit	/ /		
Seventh Visit	/ /		
Eighth Visit	/ /		
Ninth Visit	/ /		
Tenth Visit	/ /		
Eleventh Visit	/ /		
Twelve Visit	/ /		
Thirteenth Visit	/ /		
Fourteeth Visit	/ /		

RESULT OF INTERVIEW: ☐

Completed.. 1

No Household Member at Home at Time of Visit ... 2

Refused.. 3

Dwelling Vacant 4

Dwelling Not Found...5

Postponed...6

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INTERVIEW
RECORD GENERAL NOTES ABOUT THE INTERVIEW AND RECORD ANY SPECIAL INFORMATION THAT WILL BE HELPFUL FOR SUPERVISORS AND THE ANALYSIS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS (Q1 TO Q8)

TO BE ASKED FOR 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

INDIVIDUAL ID	1. NAME	2. What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of household?	3. Sex	4. In what month and year was [NAME] born?		5. How old is [NAME]?	6. What is [NAMES] citizenship?	7. Has (NAME) have a birth certificate ?	8. What is [NAME]'s marital status?
	LIST HOUSEHOLD HEAD 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. CIRCLE THE CORRECT NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	Head..........01 Spouse........02 Son/daughter..03 Step son/daughter ....04 Sister/ brother.......05 Grandchild....06 Father/mother.07 Other relative (Specify).....08 Live-in servant.......09 Other non- Relatives (Specify)...10	Male....1 Femal...2	PUT "97" IF DON'T KNOW		IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, USE YEAR OF BIRTH TO CALCULATE AGE. **IF 97 YRS OR MORE PUT 97 YRS 'UNDER ONE YEAR PUT 00'**	Tanzania.........1 Kenya.............2 Uganda ....3 Nchi nyengine za Afrika Mashariki.......4 Nchi nyingine.9	Yes, has certificate...1 Yes,Has birth notification..2 No ....3 Don't know....4	Single.........1 Married........2 Divorced.......3 Separated......4 Widow..........5 Living together.......6 Not mentioned..7
				YEAR	MONTH	AGE			
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IDENTIFICATION NUMBER [| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |]

TO BE AKED FOR HH MEMBER AGED 4 AND ABOVE

	9.	9A.	10.	11.	12.	13.	CODE Q13 AND Q14	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
I N D I V I D U A L I D	Did [NAME] ever go to school? Yes.........1 No.........2 IF NO (►)10	Why did (NAME) never attend school? Too Young...........1 Too Far Away......2 child is Workin........3 Parent/s Think School is Not Important....4 Illness................5 Disability............6 Can't Afford School..7 Other.................8 For any answer ► 20.1	At what age did [NAME] start school? IF DOES NOT KNOW PUT 98	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? FOR ANY RESPONSE►16	pre-primary or nursery....01 adult.........................02 **Primary** 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 **Secondary** 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 diploma................34 other course......35 **University** year 1.....................41 year 2.....................42 year 3.....................43 year 4.....................44 year 5+....................45 Masters..................46 PhD.......................47	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 Very expensive......10 Too young...........11 Getting married....12 Other, specify.....99 FOR RESPONSE ►20.1	How does [NAME] usually travel to school? On foot........1 By bike.........2 Vespa/motorcycle.....3 By private car/ vehicle.........4 By public vehicle Minibus.........5 Other, specify..6 Not applicable...►18	How long does it take [NAME] to get to school by this means of trans- portation? Exclude the time used to stop on the way by queeing or any other reason IF LESS THAN ONE MINUTE WRITE '00' HOURS MINUTES	Has [NAME] missed any school for at least one day in the last two schooling weeks? Yes.............1 No.............2(►20)	Why was [NAME] absent from school for at least one day in the last two weeks? CODE UP TO 3 ANSWERS, THE PRIMARY REASON SHOULD START IN THE FIRST COLUMN Public holiday..............A School closed not in break..B School closed in break......C Absence of teacher..........D Illness child...............E Illness HHD member.........F Funeral.....................G Disciplinary action.........H Cannot meet costs...........I Child refused...............J Child had to work...........K Other, specify..............Z 1 2 3
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	SECTION 9: LABOUR STATUS										
	AGE 5 OR OLDER										
	20.1	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6					
I N D I V I D U A L I D	What was [NAME]'s main status for the past 12 months? Employee..........................01 Self Employed With Employees (Non-Agr).........................02 Self Employed Without Employees (Non-agr)..........................03 Unpaid Household Helper in Business (Non-agr)...........................04 Unpaid Household Helper in Agriculture........................05 Working on own farm.................06 Housewife/Househusband.....,......07 Student...........................08 Long Term Unemployed.................09 Retired..........................10 Too Young........................11 Too Old..........................12 Disabled...........................13 Other (Specify)....................99	Did [NAME] do any work of any type for pay, profit, barter, or home use during the last week (from Monday-Sunday) even for one hour? YES....1 ▶ Q20.5 NO....2	Although [NAME] did not do any work during the last week, did he/she have a job or own farm or enterprise at which he/she did not work last week and to which he/she will definitely return to work? YES ...1 ▶ Q20.5 NO 2	What was the MAIN reason for being absent from work last week? Vacation, holidays..........................1 Illness, injury, temporary disability..........2 Maternity/paternity leave.......................3 Temporary slack work for Technical or economic Reasons.....................4 Bad weather..............................5 Strike or labour dispute.........................6 Off season (self-employed).....................7 Off season (wage Employment)...............8 Education or training............................9 Family / community responsibilities......10 Other (specify)............................94	Did [NAME] have more than one job or business during the last week? YES..........1 NO.......... 2	How many hours did [NAME] actually work in your job(s) during the last week? IF TOTAL HOURS WORKED IS MORE THAN 40 ▶ Q20.8					
						MAIN JOB		OTHER JOBS		TOTAL	
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	SECTION 9: LABOUR STATUS						
	AGE 5 OR OLDER						
	20.7	20.8	20.9A_1	20.9A_2	20.9B_1	20.9B_2	20.10A_1
I N D I V I D U A L I D	Was [NAME] available for more hours of work during the last week? YES..........1 NO.......... 2	While working, what was the status of employment of [NAME] MAIN job ? A paid employee.......................................1 A self-employed (non-agric) with employees.............................2 Self-employed without Employees.......3 Unpaid family helper (non-agric)..........4 UNPAID FAMILY HELPER (AGRIC): Fishing...5 Crop farming...6 Livestock...7 OWN FARM OR SHAMBA: Fishing...8 Crop farming...9 Livestock...10 Other.(Specify)......................................94	What type of work/activity did [NAME] do in his/her MAIN job last week? DESCRIBE WORK/ACTIVITY FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS	What type of work/activity did [NAME] do in his/her SECONDARY job last week? DESCRIBE WORK/ACTIVITY FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS	TASCO CODES		What type of product/ service is mainly produced/ rendered by the company/ business/ activities where [NAME]'s MAIN job was carried out last week? DESCRIBE ACTIVITY FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS
					ENTER TASCO CODES AS PER TYPE OF WORK IN Q20.9A_1 AND Q20.9A_2		
					MAIN JOB	SECONDARY JOB	
1	☐	☐					
2	☐	☐					
3	☐	☐					
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		20.10A_2	20.10B_1			20.10B_2			20.11	20.12A_1	20.12A_2	20.12B_1	20.12B_2
I N D I V I D U A L I D		What type of product/ service is mainly produced/ rendered by the company/ business/ activities where [NAME]'s SECONDARY job was carried out last week? DESCRIBE ACTIVITY FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS	ENTER ISIC CODES AS PER TYPE OF ACTIVITY IN Q.20.10A_1 AND Q.20.10A_2 ISIC CODE			ISIC CODE			Who is the owner of this enterprise where the MAIN job of [NAME} is carried out? Central Government...............1 Local Government................2 Parastatal Organization.........3 Political Party....................4 Partnership - Registered.........5 Non-governmental Organization....6 Religious Organization...........7 Cooperative - Registered.........8 International/Regional Organization....9 Private Own Account/Family Agriculture....10 Private Sector Employed (Agriculture)....11 Household - Fetching Water/Collecting Firewood..12 Household - Other Economic Activities....13 Cooperative - Unregistered......14 Private Own Account (Non-agriculture)....15 Private Sector Employed (Non-agriculture)....16 Partnership Un-registered.......17 Other Private (Specify)..........99	How much in cash was [NAME] paid or obtain from his/her jobs and what was the period for this income? FOR PERSONS IN AGRICULTURE AND BUSINESS REPORT NET INCOME TSH		PERIOD WEEK......1 MONTH...2	
			MAIN JOB			SECONDARY JOB				MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS	MAIN JOB	OTHER JOBS
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SECTION 9: LABOUR STATUS
AGE 5 OR OLDER

SECTION 9: LABOUR STATUS								
AGE 5 OR OLDER								
I N D I V I D U A L I D	20.13A_1	20.13A_2	20.13B_1	20.13B_2	20.14	20.15	20.16	20.17
	How much did [NAME] receive in kind and what was the period for this payment in kind? **TSH**		PERIOD WEEK......1 MONTH...2		Was [NAME] available for work last week? YES....1 ▶ Q20.16 NO.....2	What is the MAIN reason why [NAME] WAS NOT available for work last week? Attending School...1 Taking Care Of Those Who Need Assistance/Household Chores.................2 Forbidden By Spouse..............................3 Retired...4 Too Old/Too Young...............................5 Sick...6 Disabled...7 Resting/Income Recipient, Remittances, Investments..8 Do Not Want To Work............................9 **END OF INTERVIEW FOR THIS SECTION**	Has [NAME] taken any steps during the past four weeks to look for work? Yes...........1 No........... 2	In the last 12 months, did [NAME] run a non-farm business of any size for themselves or another household member, even if for one hour? **DO NOT INCLUDE FARMS** YES........ 1 NO........ 2
	MAIN JOB	**OTHER JOBS**	**MAIN JOB**	**OTHER JOBS**				
1						☐	☐	☐
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IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

I N D I V I D U A L I D	TO BE ASKED TO THE HH MEMBER AGED 18 AND BELOW		MIGRATION (Q29TO Q 32)						
	27.	28.	29.	30.			31.	32.	
	Where is [NAME]'s biological father?	Where is [NAME]'s biological mother?	For how many years has (NAME) lived in this district?	From which district did (NAME) move? IF IN ZANZIBAR, WRITE THE DISTRICT NAME THEN FILL THE REGIONAL AND DISTRICT CODES IF IN TANZANIA MAINLAND WRITE THE REGIONAL NAME THEN FILL REGIONAL CODE AND PUT "00" IN THE DISTRICT CODE IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA WRITE THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY,FILL THE REGIONAL CODES AND THEN FILL "99" IN THE DISTRICT BOXESS			Why did [NAME] move here? Seeking job..................1 Work related.................2 Land for agriculture......3 Bussiness....................4 School /studies.............5 Marriage......................6 Other family reasons....7 Better services / housing.......................8 Housing........................9 Land / plot..................10 Other, Specify............11	In which district did (NAME) born? WRITE DISTRICT CORDE IF IN ZANZIBAR WRITE REGIONAL CORDE IF IN TANZANI MANLAND [WRITE THE COUNTRY IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA AND CODE	
	If father Is member Of hh, Copy id. Living Outside Of hh......96 Dead........97 Does not Know.......98	If mother Is member Of hh, Copy id. Living Outside Of hh.....96 Dead.......97 Does not Know......98	BELOW ONE YEAR WRITE "00" WRITE COMPLETE YEAR. ENTER 97 LIVED HERE SINCE BIRTH 97 ► 33						
				COUNTRY/REGION/DISTRICT	CODES			DISTRICT/COUNTRY	CODES
				NAME	COUNTRY/ REGION	DISTRICT		NAME	REGION	DISTRICT
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IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

CODE UP TO THREE ANWERS, MAIN REASON SHOULD IN COLUMN 1

	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39	40.	41.
N A M B A Y A M W A N A K A Y A	Was [NAME] sick or injured during the last 4 weeks? Yes..............1 No......... ..2 ▶35	What sort of illness/injury did [NAME] suffer? Fever................A Malaria..............B Diarrhea............C Accident............D Anaemia............E Skin disease........F Macho Tongo........G Airbone disease......H Wormes..............I Pneumonia..........J Dental disease......K E.N.T...............L TB and NCD..........M Other (Specify.......Z **MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE ALLOWED**	Has [NAME] visited a health care provider in the last 4 weeks? Yes...........1 No.............2 ▶40	What health facility did [NAME] attend? Refferal Hospital ....A Regional Hospital...........................B Special Hospitali ....C District Hospital...........................D Cottege Hospital.............................E Government Primary Health Care Unit PHCU+..G Government Primary Health Care Unit PHCU..H Private Hospital............................I Private Dispensary..........................J Pharmacy....................................K Pharmacy (OTC)..............................L Private doctors.............................M Traditional Healer..........................N Private Dispensary (FBO). ....M Pharmact (Traditional medicine).......O Other (specify).............................Z **MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE ALLOWED**	How many visits did [NAME] make in the last 4 weeks?	Did (NAME) have any problem at the time of the visit? No problem (satisfied)..........1 Facilities were not clean.......2 Long waiting time...............3 No trained proffesionals.....4 Too expensive...................5 No drugs available.............6 Unsucceful treatment.......7 Other (specify)....................9 **MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE ALLOWED**	Did [NAME] pay for any of the following services? Consultation........... A Lab/ Medical test......B Drugs......................C Operation/Therapy. .D No.....................Z **MULTIPLE RESPONSES ARE ALLOWED**	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	Did [NAME] currently sick or injured? Yes..........1 No......... ..2
		1 2 3		1 2 3					
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03	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐☐	☐	A B C D Z	☐	☐
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06	☐☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐☐	☐	A B C D Z	☐	☐
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	42A	42B	42C	42D	42E			42F	42G	42H	42I		
QUESTIONS OF NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (Q 42A- Q42R)											**WOMEN AGE 12 AND ABOVE**		
N A M B A Y A M W A N A K A Y A	Have you ever been told by a doctor or health worker that you have raised blood pressure or hypertension? Yes.................1 No...................2	Have you ever been told by a doctor or health worker that you have raised blood sugar or diabetes? Yes...........1 No......... 2	In the past 12 months, have you been involved in a road traffic accident as a driver, passenger, pedestrian, or cyclist? Yes...........1 No......... ...2	In the past 12 months, were you injured accidentally, not related to a traffic accident? Yes.......1 No......... 2 ►42F	Please tell me how you were injured. FALL..A BURN..B POISONING.................................C CUT..D NEAR_DROWNING.................E ANIMAL BITE.............................F OTHER..X SPECIFY RECORD ALL MENTIONED			Do you currently smoke cigarettes? Yes......1 No......2►42H	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? NUMBER OF CIGAREE	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco? Yes.......1 No..........2 ►42J	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? PIPE . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . B SNUFF . . . . C WATER PIPE SHISHA . . . . . . D OTHER X(SPECIFY)................E		
					1	2	3						
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12		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

	42J	42K	42L	42L1	42M	42N	42O	42P	43R	43R1		
N A M B A Y A M W A N A K A Y A	Do you drink alcohol? Yes.......1 No.. 2►42L	During the last two weeks, on how many days did you have at least one alcoholic drink? NUMBER OF DAYS	Does name involved in any exercise for at least 10 minutes continuously? Yes......1 No....2 ►42M	Where did he involve in that exercise? At Home ....1 At work..............2 Other place 3	Now I would like to ask you about women's health. Have you ever heard of cervical cancer? Yes......1 No.2►42O	Have you ever had a test or exam to see if you had cervical cancer? Yes......1 No.........2	Have you ever examined your breasts to detect or check for breast cancer? Yes......1 No.2►43R	Has a doctor or other health professional examined your breasts to detect or check for breast Yes......1 No........2	Are you covered by any health insurance? Yes.......1 No......2►44 Don't know..3►44	What type of health insurance are you covered by? Mutual health organization/community-based health insurance.............A Health insurance through Employer...B NHIF....................................C Other privately purchased commercial health insurance ....D OTHER.................................X (SPECIFY) OTHER X (SPECIFY)		
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03	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
04	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
05	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
06	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
07	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
08	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
09	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

							Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition…			Women (10-49)			
DISABILITY (QUESTION 36 TO 42)													
		44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	WMPI1	WMPI2	WMPI3	WMPI4		
N A M B A Y A M W A N A K A Y A		Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses?	Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid?	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Does [NAME] have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Does [NAME] have difficulty with self care (such as washing all over or dressing, feeding, toileting etc)?	Using your usual [NAME OF LANGUAGE] language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood?	Weight in kilograms	Height in cm	Have you ever given birth to a son or daughter who was born alive but later died?	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? Interviewer: If none, record 0		
		USE CODES FROM Q44 to Q49 No,not at all.............................1 No,no difficulty with assistive device........2 Yes, some difficulty..........................3 Yes, a lot of Difficulty.....................4 Cannot perform...............................5 Not applicable...............................6						Not Present..............9994 Refused..................9995 Other 9996		Yes...........1 No............2 Don't Know......98 Will not answer....88 Interviewer Checkpoint: If no, probe – Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?			

	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	WMPI1	WMPI2	WMPI3		WMPI4	
01	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
02	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
03	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Fema	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
04	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
05	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
06	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
07	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
08	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
09	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Fema	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	Male Female	☐☐	Male Female	☐☐

Children (0-5)			Vifo vya watoto chini ya miaka 5		READING AND WRITING		
CMPI1	CMPI2	CMPI3	CMPI.3a	CMPI.3b	55.	56.	57.
Child Weight in kilograms	Child Height in cm	Interviewer Checkpoint: Children under 2 years of age should be measure lying down	Any child has died in the household in the past 5 years	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died?	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language?	CHECK QUESTION 20 AND 21 IF CODES 01 TO 18 HAVE BEEN ANSWERED	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
1.Child Weight (Alone); 2. Weight 1 (Mother + Child); 3. Weight 2(Mother); Not Present..9994 Refused..........9995 Other 9996		Lying Down.......1 Standing Up......2 Not Measured....3	Yes...........1 No.............2	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	Kiswahili........1 English..........2 Kiswahili na kisw&english.....3 Other languages..4 None.........5	Yes...........1 No.............2	Cannot read at all.......................1 Kiswahili Able to read only parts of sentence.......2 Able to read whole sentence.................3 Blind or visually impaired...............4 Not available.........................5 IF CODE 4 OR 5 GOTO NEXT HH MEMBER SINGLE RESPONSE
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Fema ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Fema ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐
☐☐☐.☐	☐☐☐.☐	☐	☐	Male ☐☐ Female ☐☐	☐	☐	☐

58.	59	60	61	62	63						64	65
Does,[NAME] have ability to count and perfom simple mathematical calculation ?	Now I would like you to do this calculation,(GIVE THE RESPONDENT CARD B) IF THE RESPONDENT CANT DO THE CALCULATION PROBE MORE CAN ABLE TO COUNTI.	Does,(NAME) Know any thing about computer,?	Do you use computer / tablet even if its not yours?	Where did you get computer / tablet skills??	What kind of skills do you have?						Do you use mobile phone even if its not yours?	Over the past 3 month did you use the internet?
Yes...1 NO....2 iF No (▶) 60	Cannot do at all.................1 Able to count ....2 Able to do simple calcuation..........3 Blind or visually impaired...............4 Not found at home...................5 SINGLE RESPONSE	Yes......1 NO...2(▶) Skip to another respondent	Yes......1 NO..2▶64	School.................1 Computer center......2 Instute/University ....3 At work ....4 Home.................5 Other 6	Use Microsoft Word........A Use microsoft excel......B Production Presentation..C Intaneti.................D Downloading...............E Installing...............F MULTIPLE RESPONSE						Yes...1 No....2	Yes.....1 No.......2
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	A	B	C	D	E	F	☐	☐

57.

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.

ENTER TIME OF FIRST INTERVIEW ENDED, NOW EXPLAIN HOW TO KEEP THE DIARY OF THE DAILY RECORD FOR EACH HOSEHOLD MEMBER AGED 5 AND ABOVE

FIRST INTERVIEW ENDED

Hour   Minute

Enterviewer Observation:

Annex E.2. Form II: Housing Questionnaire Dwellings; utility; water and sanitation, transport and communications, recall expenditures for main dwelling, durable goods, furniture, furnishings, tools and appliances for household maintenance, garments and footwear, health expenditures, transport and communication, vehicles purchased, transportation, entertainment facilities, expenditures to buy or rent any of the specified equipment, expenditures on personal trips abroad.

Confidential

Form _____ out of _____

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY: ZANZIBAR 2018/2019

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.

FORM II: DWELLING, UTILITIES, WATER, SANITATION AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1. **REGION**_____

2. **DISTRICT** _____

3. **WARD** _____

4. **VILLAGE/STREET** _____

5. **ENUMERATION AREA (EA)**_____

6. **HOUSEHOLD NUMBER** _____

7. **NUMBER OF HHD MEMBER** ……………………………………………

INTERVIEWER NUMBER _____

INTERVIEWER NAME..

SUPERVISOR NUMBER_____

Enumerator's Opinion:

SUPERVISOR NUMBER………………………………………….

TIME ENUMERATION   Hours   Minutes   Date Of Interview   D D   M M   Y Y   Y Y

EDITOR NAME ……………………………………   Data entry name………………

INTERVIEWER: TAKE CARE TO REMIND THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE DIFFERENT PERIODS OF TIME THE QUESTIONS REFER TO (ONE MONTH, THREE MONTHS, ONE YEAR).

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

A)   MAIN BUILDING

1. Storeys in building
    - No storey , building on 1 level 1
    - 1 storey, building on 2 levels...2
    - 2 or more stores, building on 3 or more levels.......................3
    - Other type, eg. House raised on poles etc..............................4
	☐

2. How many rooms are used for sleeping in this household?	☐☐
3. How many household members usually sleeping in this household?	☐☐

3.A. Is there place of cooking/kitchen in this houshehold?
    Yes, inside the household...1
    Yes, outside the household..2
    No, there is no place for cooking/kitchen......... 3
	☐

4. What is the main building material of the <u>floor</u>?
    Cement...1
    Ceramic tiles 2
    Parquet or polished wood...3
    Tarazo 4
    Vinyl or asphalt strips...5
    Wood planks..6
    Palm/bamboo...7
    Earth/sand..8
	☐

5. What is the main building material used for the <u>walls</u> of the main building?
    Stones 1
    Cement bricks 2
    Sundried bricks 3
    Baked bricks..4
    Timber 5
    Timber and iron sheets...6
    Bamboo/Poles and mud..7
    Grass...8
    Tents..9
	☐

6. What is the building material used for the <u>roof</u> of the main building?
    Iron sheets 1
    Tiles...2
    Concrete..3
    Asbestos..4
    Grass/leaves 5
    Mud and leaves 6
    Plastics/pieces of tins..7
    Tents..8
	☐

LEGAL STATUS OF THE MAIN BUILDING	

7. What is the sex of the owner of this house?
    Male 1
    Female 2
    Both male and Female...3
    Don't know...4
	☐

8. What is the legal status of use of the dwelling/household?
    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
    Other (*specify*):_____ 9
	☐

2

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

If code 1,2 and 9 go to Qs 11

9. What is your monthly rent to which your household live?

(including garage and parking linked to the dwelling)

(Excluding usual costs: heating, electricity, water, etc.)

COICOP

04.1.1.1.01

TSH ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

10. When was rent last paid?

Month ☐☐ Year ☐☐☐☐ ⇒ **Q12**

NOTE: ASK THIS QUESTION IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 8 IS CODED EITHER 1, 2 OR 9

COICOP

11. Assume that you want to rent this dwelling (with no equipment), **what would be a real monthly rent?**

04.2.1.1.01

TSH ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

12. Is this building used for:

Dwelling only 1
Dwelling and business activity 2
Dwelling and renting...3
Dwelling, renting and business activity.......................................4

☐

CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR MAIN DWELLING (EXCLUDE EXPENDITURE FOR BUSINESS)

	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
13. How much did you pay for your last monthly bill for:		*If no expenditure, go to other item*
a. Electricity (ZECCO)...	04.5.1.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Fixed telephone phone bill	08.3.1.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Mobile telephone bill (including top-up cards)........	08.3.1.1.03.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. TV subscription (cable and digital TV included).......	09.4.2.3.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Internet subscription (excluding connection cost).....	08.3.1.1.06.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Water	04.4.1.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Sewerage system..	04.4.3.1.01	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
h. Common expenditures in multi-occupied building (lift, common lighting, cleaning, running of generator, cost of the building manager, common garages, etc.)	04.4.4.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
i. Waste removal	04.4.2.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
j. Other current expenditures (*specify*):_____	04.4.4.1.03.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
14. How much did you pay in the last 3 months for:		
a. Gas in cylinders..	04.5.2.2.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Charcoal...	04.5.4.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Kerosene	04.5.4.3.01	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Firewood	04.5.4.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Saw dust	04.5.4.1.04.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

MAINTENANCE OF MAIN BUILDING				

15. Did you make expenditures for regular maintenance and repair of this building <u>in the last 12 months</u>?
 	
    YES 1
    NO .... 2 ⇒ **Q19a**				

16 - 17. What was the amount of the expenditures for regular work by specified item? (If done on your own, please specify materials only.)

Type of work	Services		Material	
	COICOP	16. Amount paid (TSH)	COICOP	17. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Painting	04.3.2.1.01.	_____	04.3.1.1.01.	
b. Maintenance and repair of clean water installations..	04.3.2.1.02	_____	04.3.1.1.02	—————
c. Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	04.3.2.1.03.	_____	04.3.1.1.03.	————— _____
d. Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations..	04.3.2.1.05.	_____	04.3.1.1.05.	_____
e. Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	04.3.2.1.07.	_____	04.3.1.1.07.	_____
f. Other unspecified work	04.3.2.1.09.	_____	04.3.1.1.09.	_____

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

B) SECONDARY BUILDINGS

18. Does your household use another apartment or house in addition to this apartment or house?	
YES .... 1 NO............ 2 ⇒ **Q29**	☐
19. How many secondary building(s) does your household use?	☐☐
20. How many rooms in all the secondary building(s) are used for sleeping?	☐☐

QNS 21- 22. INTENT TO KNOW THE BUILDING LEGAL STATUS; MONTHLY RENT IF RENTED OR SUBLETED; OWNERSHIP STATUS, LIVING FREE OF CHARGE OR <u>WHAT WOULD BE THE ESTIMATED MONTHLY RENT</u>?

Legal status	21. Dwelling			22. Paid or estimated monthly rent	
	First	Second	Third	COICOP	Total amount paid (TSH)
					If no expenditure, go to other item
a. Owner or joint owner of dwelling	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	04.2.2.2.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Rent or sublet.................................	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	04.1.2.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Free of charge (also life estate)........	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	04.2.2.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

CURRENT EXPENDITURES ON SECONDARY BUILDING
IF EXPENSES ALREADY INCLUDED WITH PRIMARY BUILDING "NOT APPLICABLE"

23. How much did you pay for your <u>last monthly bill</u> for:	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
		If no expenditure, go to other item
a. Electricicty (ZECO).........	04.5.1.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Telephone services - fixed phone bill	08.3.1.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Mobile Telephone.........	08.3.1.1.02	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. TV subscription (cable and digital TV included)	09.4.2.3.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Internet subscription (excluding connection cost)	08.3.1.1.04.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Water clean.........	08.3.1.1.06	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Sewerage system.........	04.4.1.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
h. Common expenditures in multi-occupied building (lift, common lighting, cleaning, running the generator, costs of the building manager, common garages, etc.)	04.4.4.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
i. Waste removal	04.4.2.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
j. Other current expenditures (*specify*): _____	04.4.4.1.04.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
24. How much did you pay during the <u>last 3 months</u> for:		**If no expenditure, go to other item**
a. Gas in cylinders.........	04.5.2.2.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Charcoal	04.5.4.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Kerosene	04.5.4.3.02	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Firewood	04.5.4.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Saw dust	04.5.4.1.04.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

MAINTENANCE OF SECONDARY DWELLING

25. Did you make expenditures for regular maintenance and repairs in the last 12 months?

YES 1

NO .... 2 ⇒
Q28

26 - 27. 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	26. Services		27. Material	
	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)	COICOP	27. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Painting	04.3.2.1.02.	_____	04.3.1.1.02.	
b. Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	04.3.2.1.04.	_____	04.3.1.1.04.	_____
c. Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations	04.3.2.1.06.	_____	04.3.1.1.06.	_____
d. Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	04.3.2.1.08.	_____	04.3.1.1.08.	_____
e. Other unspecified work	04.3.2.1.10.	_____	04.3.1.1.10.	_____

C. DURABLE GOODS
(for main and secondary buildings)

28 - 30. Does your household have any of the following items?

Type of item	COICOP	28. YES = 1 NO = 2 If no, go other item	29. How many	30. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Electric or gas stove (including microwave oven)	05.3.1.3.01.	☐		
b. Charcoal stove	05.3.1.3.03.	☐		
c. Firewood and coal stove	05.3.1.3.04.	☐		
d. Refrigerator, freezer or fridge-freezer	05.3.1.1.01.	☐		
e. Chairs	05.1.1.1.01.	☐		
f. Sofas	05.1.1.1.08.	☐		
g. Tables	05.1.1.1.02.	☐		
h. Beds	05.1.1.1.03.	☐		
i. Cupboards	05.1.1.1.04.	☐		
j. Lanterns	05.1.1.1.16.	☐		
k. Iron (electric or charcoal)	05.3.2.1.01.	☐		
l. Water heater	05.3.1.4.02.	☐		
m. Mosquito net	05.2.1.1.04.	☐		
n. Air conditioner	05.3.1.4.01.	☐		

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

o. Sewing machine..............................	05.3.1.6.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
p. Clock	12.3.1.1.03	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
q. Fan	05.3.2.1.03	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
r. Cooking pots	05.4.1.3.08	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
s. Mattress..	05.1.1.1.15	☐		

31. During the last 12 months did your household purchase (in cash, by instalments or on credit) **any of the above items to be given as gifts to relatives of the household not living here or to friends?**

YES....... 1

NO......... 2 ⇒ **Section 3**

32 - 34. If YES, please specify the item and the amount paid in TSH:

Type of appliance / equipment	32. COICOP	33. How many	34. Amount paid (TSH)
1	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
2	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
3	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 3: EXPENDITURES FOR FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND SERVICES

A)   FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, TOOLS AND APPLIANCES FOR HOUSEHOLD MAINTANANCE

1. Which of the following items did your household buy (in cash, by downpayment or on credit) **for yourself or as a gift, for the main or secondary dwelling, <u>in the last 12 months</u>?**

Articles	Yes ...1 No.....2 ⇒ Go to next	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Bath furniture and accessories (excluding rugs).................	☐	05.1.1.1.10.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Outside furniture (wooden, metal or plastic)	☐	05.1.1.1.11.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Bed sheets	☐	05.2.1.1.06.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Towels...	☐	05.2.1.1.05.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Carpets and other floor covers....................................	☐	05.1.2.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Paintings, knick-knacks, mirror....................................	☐	05.1.1.1.12.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Kerosene lamps	☐	05.1.1.1.09	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
h. Light fittings, lamp covers	☐	05.1.1.1.13	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
i. Washing machine...	☐	05.3.1.2.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
j. Solar system ………………………………………	☐	05.3.1.4.03	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
k. Solar lamp………………………………………..	☐	05.1.1.1.14	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
l. Generator………………………………………	☐	05.3.1.7.01	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
m. Brooms, brushes, broom heads	☐	05.6.1.2.06.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
n. Major tools for the house (electric drills, non-electric etc)....	☐	05.5.1.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

B)   SMALL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, DISHES, UTENSILS, ETC.

2. Which of the following items did your household buy (in cash, by down-payment or on credit) **for yourself or as a present, for the main or secondary dwelling, in the <u>last 3 months</u>?**

Articles	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2 ⇨ Go to next	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Small electric appliances (food mixers, coffee mills, toasters etc.)	05.3.2.1.04.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Cutlery	05.4.1.2.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Plates, dishes etc...	05.4.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Cups, mugs	05.4.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Thermos flask..	05.4.1.3.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Other household non-electric articles (ironing boards, food scale, etc.)..	05.4.1.3.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

3. Did your family make expenditures for domestic workers <u>in the last month</u>? (including social duties, if paid)

YES 1

NO .... 2 ⇒ **Section 4**

Type of collaboration / service	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2 ⇨ Go to next	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Periodical services (cleaning, gardeners, etc.).....	05.6.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Services by paid workers (cooking, cleaning, baby sitters, etc.)...	05.6.2.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Services for non self-sufficient elderly and disabled, etc..	12.4.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 4: GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

A: 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	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2 ⇒ Go to next item	**NEW**	
			1. How many	2. Amount paid (TSH)
Garments for men				
1. Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)...	03.1.2.1.14.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
2. Men's suit and jacket	03.1.2.1.05.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
3. Men's trousers (including blue jeans)	03.1.2.1.06.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
4. Men's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	03.1.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
5. Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas...	03.1.2.1.09.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
6. Sarong	03.1.2.1.13.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
7. Men's sports garments	03.1.2.1.31.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Garments for women				
8. Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)......................	03.1.2.2.18.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
8a. Women's suit and jacket.	03.1.2.2.19.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
9. Women's dresses......................	03.1.2.2.06.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
10. Women's trousers and skirts	03.1.2.2.16.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
11. Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys and dresses	03.1.2.2.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
12. Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas...	03.1.2.2.04.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
13. Kanga	03.1.1.1.08.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
14. Kitenge	03.1.1.1.07.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
15. Women's sports garments......................	03.1.2.2.26.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
16. Mitandio/shungi/vilemba	03.1.3.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
Garments for children and babies				
17. Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) and suit......................	03.1.2.3.18.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
18. Children's trousers, dresses	03.1.2.3.06.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
19. Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys......................	03.1.2.3.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
20. Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks	03.1.2.3.10.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
21. Children's school uniform........................	03.1.2.3.19.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
22. Children's sports garments......................	03.1.2.3.20.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
23. Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric)................	03.1.2.3.14.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
24. Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans etc.)	03.1.3.1.15.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 4: GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

25. Material/Fabric for clothing - men	03.1.1.1.12.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
26. Material/Fabric for clothing - women	03.1.1.1.13.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
27. Material/Fabric for clothing - children	03.1.1.1.14.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Footwear for men				
28. Footwear for men (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
29. Men's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace..........................	03.2.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
30. Slippers for men	03.2.1.1.04	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Footwear for women				
31. Footwear for women (all footwear excluding sports footwear).....................	03.2.1.2.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
32. Women's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	03.2.1.2.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
33. Slippers for women.....................	03.2.1.2.04	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Footwear for children and babies				
34. Children's shoes (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.3.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
35. Children's shoes for school	03.2.1.3.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
36. Children's sports shoes	03.2.1.3.03.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
37. Babies' (up to 2 years) shoes (excluding shoes made of fabric)..................	03.2.1.3.04.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
38. Slippers for children.....................	03.2.1.3.05.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

B: SECOND HAND GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

Articles / services	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2 Go to next Item	Second hand	
			1. How many	2. Amount paid (TSH)
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? IF NONE ENTER 0 AND LEAVE AMOUNT BLANK				
Garments for men				
1. Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)....	03.1.2.1.14.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
2. Men's suit and jacket	03.1.2.1.05.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
3. Men's trousers (including blue jeans)	03.1.2.1.06.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
4. Men's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	03.1.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
5. Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas....	03.1.2.1.09.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
6. Msuli/Kikoi	03.1.2.1.13.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
7. Men's sports garments	03.1.2.1.31.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Garments for women				
8. Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat).....................	03.1.2.2.18.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
8a. Women's suit and jacket.	03.1.2.2.19.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 4: GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

9. Women's dresses	03.1.2.2.06.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
10. Women's trousers and skirts	03.1.2.2.16.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
11. Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys and dresses	03.1.2.2.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
12. Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas	03.1.2.2.04.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
13. Kanga	03.1.1.1.08.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
14. Kitenge	03.1.1.1.07.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
15. Women's sports garments	03.1.2.2.26.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
16. Headscarves	03.1.3.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Garments for children and babies				
17. Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, rain-coat) and suit	03.1.2.3.18.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
18. Children's trousers, dresses	03.1.2.3.06.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
19. Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	03.1.2.3.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
20. Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks	03.1.2.3.10.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
21. Children's school uni-form	03.1.2.3.19.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
22. Children's sports garments	03.1.2.3.20.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
23. Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric)	03.1.2.3.14.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
24. Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans etc.)	03.1.3.1.15.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
25. Material/Fabric for clothing - men	03.1.1.1.12.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
26. Material/Fabric for clothing - women	03.1.1.1.13.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
27. Material/Fabric for clothing - children	03.1.1.1.14.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Footwear for men				
28. Footwear for men (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
29. Men's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	03.2.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
30. Slippers for men	03.2.1.1.04	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Footwear for women				
31. Footwear for women (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.2.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
32. Women's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	03.2.1.2.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
33. Slippers for women	03.2.1.2.04	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
Footwear for children and babies				
34. Children's shoes (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.3.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
35. Children's shoes for school	03.2.1.3.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
36. Children's sports shoes	03.2.1.3.03.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
37. Babies' (up to 2 years) shoes (excluding shoes made of fabric)	03.2.1.3.04.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
38. Slippers for children	03.2.1.3.05.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 5: HEALTH EXPENDITURES

1. Did your household make any formal or informal health expenditure on medicines or receive any health services such as therapy, regular or extraordinary, medical examinations, check up, control or other health expenditures in a hospital or clinic **in the last month**?
YES ☐ 1
NO ☐ 2 ⇒ **Section 6**

2. What was the amount paid for specified items in the last month?

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid by the household (TSH)		
		Formal pay		4. Informal
		2. Public	3. Private	
1. Pharmaceutical products (medicines, serum, vaccines)	06.1.1.1.01	_____	_____	_____
2. Other medical products (thermometers, bandages, plasters, first aid kits)	06.1.2.1.01	_____	_____	_____
Admissions to clinics or hospitals (includes medical services, food services, drinks, care, etc.)				
3. Services by general or specialised hospitals.........................	06.3.1.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
4. Services by medical and rehabilitation centres, etc..............	06.3.1.1.02.	_____	_____	_____
Out of hospital services and treatments				
5. Physicians in general	06.2.1.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
5.a Specialist practice..	06.2.1.1.02.	_____	_____	_____
6. Dentist (repairs, oral hygiene, prosthetics, etc.)	06.2.2.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
7. Medical laboratory findings..	06.2.3.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
8. Other diagnostic control (X-rays, electrocardiogram, ultra sound, etc.)..	06.2.3.1.02.	_____	_____	_____
9. Paramedical (physiotherapist, remedial gymnastics, acupuncture, curettage, etc.)..	06.2.3.2.01.	_____	_____	_____
10. Other treatments (unqualified doctors such as healers, herbalist, etc.)...	06.2.3.3.01.	_____	_____	_____
Therapeutic appliances and equipment		_____	_____	_____
11. Corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses	06.1.3.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
12. Hearing aids, prosthesis (except dental)	06.1.3.1.02.	_____	_____	_____
13. Blood pressure and blood sugar monitoring devices, etc...	06.1.3.1.03.	_____	_____	_____
13.a Blood sugar monitoring devices, etc..................................	06.1.3.1.06.	_____	_____	_____
14. Wheelchairs, special beds, orthopaedic shoes, braces, crutches, etc.	06.1.3.1.04.	_____	_____	_____
15. Repair of therapeutic appliances and equipment, etc.	06.1.3.1.05.	_____	_____	_____

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

A) VEHICLES

1. What kind of vehicles does your family have (excluding vehicles for business purposes) ?					3. Ask for new transport vehicle bought in the last 12 months. What was the total cost (even if on credit)	4. Ask for second hand transport vehicle bought in the last 12 months. What was the total cost (even if on credit	5.Bought from Zanzibar ------1 Tanzania Main-land... 2 Abroad------- 3	
Kind of vehicle	COICOP	Tick yes or no for every item YES=1 NO=2	2 Ask for items ticked yes in previous question whether vehicle bought in the last 12 months. If yes write in how many bought new or second hand in last 12 months		New	SECOND HAND	New	Sec-ond hand
			NEW 2. How many	SECOND HAND 3. How many				
1. Diesel Car	07.1.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐	☐
2. Petrol car	07.1.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐	☐
3. Motorcycles	07.1.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐	☐
4. Motorbikes, scooters, mo-ped	07.1.2.1.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐	☐
5. Bajaji	07.1.2.1.03.	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐	☐
6. Bicycles	07.1.3.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐	☐

6. Did your family buy any of the above specified vehicles as a gift in the last 12 months (also, if bought on credit)?
Yes.............. 1
No............... 2 Go to Q 12   ☐

7-11 If question 6 is yes please mention the other motor vehicle and amount in TZS

Type of vehicle (new)	COICOP	8. TOTAL	9. AMOUNT PAID	Zanzibar ....1 Mainland........ 2 Abroad.................... 3
1.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
2.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
Type of vehicle (second hand)		10. TOTAL	11. AMOUNT PAID	
1.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
2.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐

Z

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

12 . For the last 12 monthes have you sell any motor vehicle that mention in question 6 above
Yes----------- 1
No...............2 Go Question 13   ☐

If question 12 is yes please mention the other motor vehicle that sold and amount in TZS

Type of vehicle (new)	COICOP	TOTAL	AMOUNT RECIEVED	Zanzibar ....1 Mainland........ 2 Abroad.................... 3
1.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
2.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
Type of vehicle (second hand)		TOTAL	AMOUNT RECIEVED	
1.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
2.............................	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐

13. Does your household do any payment for the registration of vehicle (safety fee and other registration excluding busimess vehicles) for the last 12 month?

Amount paid
☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

14. What were the expenditures for all the vehicles of your family by specified items (excluding vehicles for business purposes)? IF HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT HAVE ANY VEHICLES AT Q1 SKIP TO Q13.

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Annual registration of the vehicles (compulsory insurance, technical inspection and other costs for the registration: excludes camper vans	12.5.4.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Annual inspection for the vehicle (excluding business vehicles)..................	12.5.4.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Expenditures in the last 3 months:		
c. Tyres (all types)	07.2.1.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Other spare parts and accessories (spark plugs, batteries, etc.)	07.2.1.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Oil, lubricants etc.	07.2.2.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Maintenance and repairs (mechanic, body work, car electrician, washing, etc.).	07.2.3.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Renting a garage or a parking space not linked to the dwelling unit	07.2.4.1.02.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

h.No costs..	☐ 9		
13. Did your family make any expenditures for buses, train, airplane and ship (excluding refundable work travel expenditures)**, in the last month?**			
YES ☐ 1			
NO ☐ 2 ⇒ **Q15**			
14. What was the amount by specified items?			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)	
a. Transport by road (bus and taxis)...	07.3.2.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
b. Transport by railway	07.3.1.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
c. Transport by air..	07.3.3.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	
d. Transport by sea and waterway, etc..	07.3.4.1.01.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	

B. COMMUNICATION

15 - 17. Which of the following does your family have?				
Kind of equipment	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	For goods bought in the last 12 months write the total expenditures (also if by credit)	
			16. How many	**17.** Amount paid (TSH)
1. Telephone landline	08.2.1.1.01.	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
2. Mobile phone	08.2.1.1.02.	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
3. Personal computer/laptop – without internet	09.1.1.2.03.	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
4. Personal computer/laptop with internet	08.2.1.1.04.	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
5. Satellite dish/decoder	09.1.1.2.05.	☐ 1 ☐ 2	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
18. Did your family buy in the last 12 months any of the above specified communication equipment to make a gift to relatives of the household not living here or to friends?				
YES ☐ 1				
NO ☐ 2 ⇒ **Section 7**				
19. If YES, please specify the kind of equipment and the amount paid in TSH				
Kind of equipment		COICOP		20. Amount paid (TSH)

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
2	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
3.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
4.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
5.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
6.	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 7: ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES AND EDUCATION

A) ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES

1. What type of equipment does your family have?		YES...... 1 NO... 2➔ Next item	For goods bought in the last 12 months write how many and the total expenditures (also if by credit)		BOUGHT FROM Zanzibar........1 Mainland.......2 Abroad..........3
Kind of equipment	COICOP		2. How many	3. Amount paid (TSH)	
a. Television	09.1.1.2.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
b. Video Recorder/DVD player	09.1.1.2.03.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
c. Radio	09.1.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
d. HI-FI system	09.1.1.1.05.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
e. Cassette/tape recorder.........................	09.1.1.1.04.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
f. Books (not for school).............................	09.5.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐

4. Did your family buy in the last 12 months any of the above specified items to make a gift to relatives of the household not living here or to friends??

YES ....1 ☐

NO...........2 ⇒ **Q7**

5-6. If YES, please specify the kind of equipment and the amount paid in TSH			BOUGHT FROM Zanzibar........1 Mainland.......2 Abroad..........3
Kind of equipment	COICOP	6. Amount paid (TSH)	
1.	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
2.	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
3.	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
4.	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
5.	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
6.	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐

SECTION 7: ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES AND EDUCATION

7. Did your family make expenditures (in cash, by downpayment or on credit) to buy or rent any of the specified equipment (including gifts), in the last 3 months?		YES....... 1 NO... 2➔ Next item	Amount paid (TSH)	BOUGHT FROM Zanzibar........1 Mainland.......2 Abroad..........3
Type of expenditure	COICOP			
a. Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (hunting and fishing equipment, rackets, back-packs, sleeping bags, etc.)	09.3.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
b. Sports: expenditures for swimming pools, gym, tennis courts, etc.	09.4.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
c. Tickets to sporting shows	09.4.1.1.03.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
d. Tickets for concerts, theatre, cultural events etc.....	09.4.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
e. Tickets for museums, national parks, zoos.....	09.4.2.2.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
f. Lottery tickets, bingo, betting	09.4.3.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
g. Photographic equipment, video cameras, projectors, enlarges, microscopes, etc..........................	09.1.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
h. Musical instruments ……………………………………..	09.2.2.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
i. Parts and accessories for musical instruments	09.2.3.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
j. Accessories for reception, reproduction and recording of sound and pictures (CD-ROMs, floppy disk, pre-recorded and un-recorded tapes, etc.)	09.1.4.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
k. Amusement: painting and dancing courses, etc................	09.4.1.1.04.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
l. Durables for indoor recreation (billiard tables, etc)..............	09.2.2.2.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
m. Games, toys, hobbies..	09.3.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐
n. Pets (purchase)...	09.3.4.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐

SECTION 7: ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES AND EDUCATION

B) EDUCATION

8. Did your household make expenditures for the specified items in <u>the last 3 months</u>?			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➜ Next item	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Nursery or day care centre…………………………	12.4.1.2.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Courses (vocational, language, computer, training courses, etc.)...	10.5.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. School bus (excludes city transport)....................	07.3.2.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. School books..	09.5.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Private tuition	10.5.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Expenditure for accommodation of pupils and students in halls of residence and other educational institutions	11.2.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Expenditure for private accommodation of pupils and students	11.2.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

9-10. Did your household make any <u>formal</u> expenditures for registration fees for <u>private</u> schools in the <u>last 12 months</u>?

YES.......1
  NO.......2 ⇒**Q11**   ☐

Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➜ Next item	10. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Pre-primary education	10.1.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Primary education..................................	10.1.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Secondary education	10.2.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Tertiary (Certificate/Diploma).................	10.3.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies)	10.4.1.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Vocational and other education	10.5.1.1.03.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

11-12. Did your household make any <u>informal</u> expenditures for registration fees for <u>private</u> schools in the <u>last 12 months</u>?

YES........1
NO...........2 ⇒ **Q13**   ☐

Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➜ Next item	12. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Pre-primary education	10.1.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Primary education..................................	10.1.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Secondary education	10.2.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Tertiary (Certificate/Diploma).................	10.3.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies)	10.4.1.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Vocational and other education	10.5.1.1.03.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 7: ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES AND EDUCATION

13-14. Did your household make any <u>formal</u> expenditures for registration fees for <u>public</u> schools in the <u>last 12 months</u>?

YES......... 1

NO........... 2 ⇒ **Q15**

Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➔ Next item	**13**. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Pre-primary education	10.1.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Primary education..................................	10.1.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Secondary education	10.2.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Tertiary (Certificate/Diploma).................	10.3.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies)	10.4.1.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Vocational and other education	10.5.1.1.03.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

15-16. Did your household make any <u>informal</u> expenditures for registration fees for <u>public</u> schools in the <u>last 12 months</u>?

YES......... 1

NO........... 2 ⇒ **Q17**

Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➔ Next item	**16**. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Pre-primary education	10.1.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Primary education..................................	10.1.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Secondary education	10.2.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Tertiary (Certificate/Diploma).................	10.3.1.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies)	10.4.1.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Vocational and other education	10.5.1.1.03.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 8: SPARE TIME AND HOLIDAYS

17. Did your household or any members of your household make a trip for at least one overnight in the last 12 months? IF MORE THAN ONE TRIP SELECT MOST RECENT

YES 1

NO ....2 ⇒ **Section 8**   ☐

18. How many people went on this trip? ....   ☐☐☐

SECTION 7: ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES AND EDUCATION

19 . Where did you go? WRITE IN DISTRICT OF TANZANIA OR COUNTRY ABROAD	Region	District
District of Tanzania_____	☐☐	☐
Region in Mailand_____	☐☐	
Country abroad_____	☐☐	

20. What was the purpose of the visit? (TICK UP TO THREE)	
Leisure and holiday...	A
Business	B
Conference/seminars..	C
Visiting friends	D
Hijja/Umra	E
Other (specify)	F

21. What was the activity during the trip? (TICK UP TO THREE)	
National Park Safari..	A
Beach tourism	B
Culture/Historical tourism...	C
Hunting	D
Hijja/Umra	E
Other (specify)	F

22. What was your main means of transport? (TICK ONE ONLY)	
Aeroplane	1
Own car	2
Car-hire (includes taxi)...	3
Bus..	4
Motorcycle/Vespa	5
Water/Marine Transport	6
Other	9

23. What was the type of place you stayed for most of the trip? (TICK UP TO THREE)	
- Town...	A
- Hotel in the Park/Forestry/Lodge.......................................	B
- Guest house	C
- Hostels	D
- Private home	E
- Other..	F

24. How many nights did you stay in that place?	☐☐☐

25a. How much have you spent for all personal trips within Zanzibar for at least one overnight in the last 12 months

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Food and drinks…………………………………………	09.6.1.1.01	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Accommodation alone……………………………………	09.6.1.1.02	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Transport …………………………………………………	09.6.1.1.03	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Shopping …………………………………………………	09.6.1.1.04	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Recreational activities …………………………………	09.6.1.1.05	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Other (specify)……………………………………………	09.6.1.1.06	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. No purchase………………………………………………	☐ 9	

25b. How much have you spent for all business trips in Tanzania for at least one overnight in the last 12 months

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Food and drinks…………………………………………	09.6.1.1.01	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 7: ENTERTAINMENT FACILITIES AND EDUCATION

	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
b. Accommodation alone..	09.6.1.1.02	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Transport	09.6.1.1.03	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Shopping	09.6.1.1.04	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Recreational activities	09.6.1.1.05	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Other (specify)..	09.6.1.1.06	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. No purchase		☐ 9

26a. How much have you spent for <u>all personal trips Abroad</u> for at least one overnight <u>in the last 12 months</u>

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Food and drinks..............................…...............	09.6.1.1.01	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Accommodation alone..	09.6.1.1.02	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Transport to and from Tanzania	09.6.1.1.07	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Transport while abroad……………………………	09.6.1.1.08	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Shopping	09.6.1.1.04	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Recreational activities	09.6.1.1.05	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Other (specify)...	09.6.1.1.06	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
h. No purchase...		☐ 9

26b. How much have you spent for <u>all business trips Abroad</u> for at least one overnight <u>in the last 12 months</u>

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Food and drinks…………………….....................	09.6.1.1.01	☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Accommodation alone	09.6.1.1.02	☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Transport to and from Tanzania	09.6.1.1.07	☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Transport while abroad……………………….....	09.6.1.1.08	☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Shopping	09.6.1.1.04	☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Recreational activities..	09.6.1.1.05	☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Other (specify)	09.6.1.1.06	☐☐☐☐☐☐
h. No purchase		☐ 9

SECTION 9: INVESTMENT AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

1. What were expenditures for purchase of specified products for your household (including gifts) in the last month?			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➡ Next item	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Bags, suitcase and other travel goods (travel bags, hands-bags, etc.)	12.3.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Jewellery, gold and silver personal effects, etc.	12.3.1.1.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Costume jewellery..................................	12.3.1.1.03.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Other personal articles (articles for smokers, umbrellas, sunglasses, etc.)...........	12.3.2.2.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Articles for babies (baby carriages and similar articles, car seats)...................	12.3.2.2.02.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Electric appliance to personal care (hairdryers, depilates, razors and cutters, etc.)..	12.1.2.1.01.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Other expenditures (*specify*): _____	12.3.2.2.03.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

2-3. What were the expenditures of your family for the following services in the last 12 months?			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➡ Next item	3. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Contributions towards weddings and funerals	12.7.1.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Other religious services (contribution to religious institutions and personnel, etc.).............................	12.7.1.1.02	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Health Insurance – National Health Insurance Fund ..	12.5.3.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Health insurance – the Community Health Fund	12.5.3.1.02	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Health Insurance – Tiba Kwa Kadi	12.5.3.1.03	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f. Health Insurance – Social Health Insurance Benefits	12.5.3.1.04	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g. Private Health insurance (e.g. AAR, Strategis)............	12.5.3.1.05	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
h. Community Health Insurance (e.g. UMIASITA, VIBINDO)..	12.5.3.1.06	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
i. Insurance connected with dwellings (theft, fire, damage, etc.)...	12.5.2.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
j. Insurance connected with items, jewellery, boats etc...	12.5.4.1.02	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
k. Driving lessons and driver's test (for motorcycles, cars, boats, airplanes)	07.2.4.1.02	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
l. Fees for lawyer, notaries, architect, etc. (excludes doctor's fees).................................	12.7.1.1.03	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
m. Removal transport of objects, hired means	07.3.6.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
n. Expenditures for provision of documents (passports, driving license, ID cards, birth, marriage certificates)......	12.7.1.1.04	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
o. Expenditures for other services (cost of damages, membership for sports and other organisations, rental of marriage celebration venues, administrative tax, etc.)...	12.7.1.1.05	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

4-5. Did your family have any of the following expenditures, in the last 12 months:			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES....... 1 NO... 2➡ Next item	5. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Bank charges for having a bank account (s)	12.6.2.1.06	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Membership for SACCOS...	12.6.2.1.01	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 9: INVESTMENT AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

c. Charges for having an ATM card	12.6.2.1.07	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Charges for using mobile banking (M-Pesa; Zantel, ZAP (Airtel) and TIGO-Pesa)...........................	12.6.2.1.08	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Expenditure for using the internet outside the home, internet cafes etc.	12.6.2.1.09	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
f.Expenditure for money transfer in/outside of Zanzibar (banks/private/Western Union etc)	12.6.2.1.10	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
g.Expenditure for mobile money transfer (M-Pesa; Ezy Pesa, Airtel pesa, TIGO-Pesa, nk)	12.6.2.1.11	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

6-8. Did your family have any of the following expenditures, in the last 12 months?

Type of expenditure	YES....... 1 NO..........2	7. No. of hhld members	8. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Life insurance	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
b. Housing loan to buy or construct a dwelling	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
c. Reimbursement of loans from banks, financial firms, friends, relatives, etc.	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
d. Court and administrative costs (excluding administrative tax)	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
e. Fines for traffic and other violations	☐	☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Type of investment	YES....... 1 NO... 2➜ Next item	2. How much was spent in the last 12 months? TSH
1. Purchase of house, apartment, garage, etc.	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
2. Purchase of land for construction of dwellings	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
3. Purchase of building materials for own construction	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
4. Payments for hiring labour for own construction	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
5. Payments to subcontractors for own construction	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
6. Expenditure for Drawing land site plan and connection to public-communal infrastructure	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
7. Expenditure for acquiring construction permits	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
8. Purchase of materials and reconstruction for own-repairs	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
9. Purchase of repair services	☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

SECTION 10: SALES AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Type of Sale	YES....... 1 NO... 2➜ Next item	2. How much was received from this sale in the last 12 months? TSH
1 Sale of house, apartment, garage, etc.		☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
2 Sale of land for construction of dwellings		☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
3 Sale of land for cultivation		☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
4 Sale of durable good (specify the type of good)	☐ Specify_____ ☐ Specify_____ ☐ Specify_____	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

MAONI YA MDADISI:

TIME OF VISIT ENDED

Hours
☐☐

Minutes
☐☐

Annex E.3. Form III Businesses Questionnaire: Individual income; non-farm household businesses and investment in last 12 months.

Confidential

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY ZANZIBAR 2018/19
This information is collected under section 4 (1) (a) (i) of the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007
THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY

HOUSEHOLD BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUAL INCOME
ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS FORM III TO THOSE MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD WHO HAVE BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

FORM III: CODES

1. REGION _____

2. DISTRICT _____

3. WARD _____

4. VILLAGE/STREET _____

5. ENUMERATION AREA (EA) _____

6. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER: ....

7. NUMBER OF HHD MEMBER ....

INTERVIEWER'S NAME AND CODE _____

SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE _____

TIME TO START ENUMERATION   HOURS MINUTES   DATE OF INTERVIEW
                                                DAY MONTH YEAR

EDITOR'S NAME AND CODE _____

DATA ENTRY NAME _____

IDENTIFICATION

SECTION OF NON-FARM HOUSEHOLD BUSINESSES

		FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
1.	What are the main activities/services you produce starting with one consuming much of your time: (list up to 2)	
1.1	MAIN ACTIVITIES _____	CPC
1.2	SECONDARY ACTIVITIES _____	CPC
2.	In which year and month did the business start operating? **99 IF DK MONTH**	MONTH YEAR
3.	In which type of premises do you conduct your business activity? In own or business partners home with special business space ....1 In own or business partners home without special business space ....2 Permanent building other than home .... 3 Fixed stall or kiosk at a market ....4 Fixed stall or kiosk on the street ....5 Vehicle, cart, temp stall on the street.................6 No fixed location/mobile.................7 Other (specify):._____8	
4.	What is the ownership type of this business? Sole Proprietorship ....1 Partnership ....2 Religious Institutions/Corporations.................3 NGO.................4 Other (specify) _____ 5	
5.	How many months in the last 12 months has the business been operating?	
6.	What was the main source of start-up capital for this business? Proceeds from agricultural production ....01 Proceeds from non-agricultural production.................02 Loan from bank.................03 Loan from SACCOS ....04 Gift/Grant from family/friends.................05 Loan from family/friends ....06 From inheritance ....07 Sale of assets owned by HHD.................08 Own savings ....09 Lottery (Eg. BIKO) ....10 Other (specify) _____ 11	

IDENTIFICATION ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

7. At this bussiness/activity, how much did you spend on [SERVICES/ITEM] during the last one month, IF NONE FILL '0' SKIP TO ANOTHER SERVICES/ITEM

No	Services/Item	Value of Purchases/Expenses in Tanzania Shillings without cent
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, etc. (e.g TRA, ZRB, ZMC, ZFDA….)	
22	Interest paid on a loan	
23	Long debts, donations, less recoveries(Less follow up cost Ukitoa gharama za ufuatiliaji kulipwa madeni)	
24	Advertising	
25	Cost of raw materials	
26	Cost of goods bought for resale	
27	Transportation cost Gharama za usafirishaji	
28	Others expenses (specify)	

ENUMERATOR CHECK ITEM 25 IN QUESTION 7 ABOVE IF NONE SKIP TO Q9

8. Please mention all raw material with its cost purchased during the last one month

No	Raw material	Cost	CPC CODE (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

IDENTIFICATION

| | |

9. How much was the total income received from [INCOME SOURCE] during the last 30 day? IF NONE FILL '0' THEN SKIP TO ANOTHER SOURCE.

Na.	INCOME SOURCE	Tanzania Shilling
1	Sale of Products mined/manufactured	
2	Sale of goods purchased from others for resale	
3	Construction work done	
4	Receipts for services rendered	
5	Rent from land	
6	Rent from buildings	
7	Hire out of equipment /tools	
8	Interest receivable (e.g. from village circles)	
9	Dividends receivable	
10	Income received as a gift, donation, gain in the sale of assets, remittances etc	
11	Other income (specify)	

10 what was the total inverstment for [SOURCE] during the last 12 month. IF NONE SKIP TO ANOTHER SOURCE .

Na.	Source	Cost
1	Purchase of premises (shop, office etc)	
2	Expenditure of own construction of business premises	
3	Expenditure on capital repairs (e.g sewing mashine)	
4	Expenditure on machinery and equipment (e.g: block machinei)	
5	Expenditure on transportation equipment (e.g: vehicle accessories)	

11. What was the amount spent during the last 12 months for your business on…. …………………………………………………………………….……...? IF NONE DO NOT ASK Q12 AND Q13 AND GO TO ANOTHER ITEM		12. Who owns this asset? Myself ………………………………………1 Shared……………………………………………………2 Leased……………………………………………………3 Borrowed…………………………………………………4 Don't know………………………………………………8 Not Applicable…………………………………………9 ▶ Q 14	13. How is the asset used? By business only………………….1 By the household and the business …………..2
1	Land			
2	Buildings			
3	Other structures (kiosks etc)			
4	Other machinery, equipment and small tools			
5	Expenditure on transportation equipment			

IDENTIFICATION ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

14	Is your business registered with any businesses register or licensing institution/agency)?		
	Yes……………………..………….…..... 1		☐
	No………………..……………..……….. 2		

14a	With which agency is your business registered/acquired business license/permit?		
	Register of Business and Property Zanzibar BPRA	A	
	ZIPA	B	
	Zanzibar Revenue Board	C	
	Tanzania Revenue Authority	D	☐
	Register of School and Institute of Education Zanzibar	E	☐
	Register of health center and medicine	F	☐
	Zanzibar Municipality	G	☐
	District council	H	
	Commission for tourism	I	
	Other Register of in Tanzania mainland	J	
	Town council	K	
	Other specifying	Z	

15	What type of Tax(es) are you paying? **MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS APPLICABLE**	
	VAT …………….………………	A
	Pay as you earn…………….………………	B
	Income tax………....………………………..	C
	Others (Specify)………...……………………	D
	None……………………..…………………….	E

16	Do you keep records of business transactions?		
	Yes…………………………………..... 1		☐
	No………………………...…………... 2		

No.	17a. Did any members of the household work in the following roles in the household business in the last month Yes…………….1 No……………..2	17b. Which members of the household had the following roles in the household business in the last month? **ENTER THE INDIVIDUAL ID(S). IF NONE LEAVE BLANK.**	18. How many of the following non-household member employees did you have in the last month? **IF NONE LEAVE BLANK.**
		Individual IDs	Number
1	Working proprietor ☐	☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐☐
2	Paid casual ☐	☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐☐
3	Paid regular ☐	☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐☐
4	Unpaid helper/family worker ☐	☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐	☐☐☐

"IF ALL CATEGORIES OF QUESTION 18 ARE NOT RESPONDED, WILL BE THE END OF INTERVIEW FOR THIS QUESTIONNAIRE"

IDENTIFICATION ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

QUESTIONS ABOUT NON HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EMPLOYEES (NUMBERED IN QUESTION 18) WORKING IN THE BUSINESS   - IF MORE THAN 12 NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EMPLOYEES ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SELECT THE 12 HIGHEST PAID

	19 Is (NAME) male or female? Male......1 Female....2 CIRCLE APPROPRIATE	20 What age is (NAME)? Adult (18+)...............1 Child (<18).... 2 CIRCLE APPROPRIATE	21 What is (NAME) status in this business? Working Proprietor ....1 Paid in contract basis ....2 Paid Casual worker ....3 Unpaid helper/Family member.................................4	22. How much does (NAME) receive for wages & salaries (Including employers' contribution to Social security fund e.g ZSSF)?	23. How much does (NAME) receive for payments in kind?	24 FOR AMOUNT MENTIONED IN Q22 OR Q23 – What period of time does that payment refer to? Day.......................................1 Week.....................................2 Month....................................3 Other (specify).....................4 CIRCLE APPROPRIATE	25 How many days did (NAME) work in the last month?
				Shilingi za Tanzania			
1	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
2	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
3	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
4	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
5	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
6	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
7	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
8	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
9	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
10	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
11	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	
12	1 2	1 2	1 2 3 4	☐☐☐☐☐☐☐	☐☐☐☐☐☐	1 2 3 4	

Annex E.4. Form IV Agriculture Questionnaire: Agriculture and livestock, livestock by products, food security, food consumed, non-wage, social security, access to community resources and crops grown by households.

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY ZANZIBAR 2018/19

This information is collected under the Statistics Act no.9 4 (1) (a),(i) cha sheria ya Ofisi ya Mtakwimu wa Serikali (Sheria Na. 9 ya 2007)

THE INFORMATION COLLECTED ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FOOD SECURITY,ENERGY, WATER, UTILITIES, SANITATION AND PERSONAL INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FORM IV:

CODE

1. REGION_____

2.DISTRICT_____

3.WARD/SHEHIA_____

4. VILLAGE/STREET _____

5. ENUMERATION AREA (EA) _____

6.HOUSEHOLD NUMBER …………………………………………………………

7. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS……………………………………………….............

8. NAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD_____

ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE_____

SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE SUPERVISOR_____

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW

| HOURS | MINUTES |
TIME TO START THE INTERVIEW

DAY   MONTH   YEAR

EDITOR'S NAME_____

DATA ENTRANT'S NAME_____

IDENTIFICATI □□□□□□□□□□□□□

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK SECTION

1	Does any of the household member participate in informal plan of borrowing and saving?		
	Yes……………………………………..	1	□
	No………………………………….……	2	

2	Does any of the household member participate in formal plan of borrowing and saving (eg. SACCOS, Bank)?		
	Yes……………………………………	1	□
	No………………………………….……	2	

3	How many acres of agricultural land/ land for livestock feeding were owned by the houseHold for the Agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)? (**FILL IN ONE DECIMAL PLACE EG: 24.7**)	KAMA "HAKUNA" ARDHI INAYOMILIKIWA NA KAYA JAZA "0000 . 0"
		Ekari □□□□ . □

4	How many acres of agricultural land/ land for livestock feeding were used by the household for the Agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)?(FILL IN ONE DECIMAL PLACE EG: 24.7)	KAMA "HAKUNA" ARDHI INAYOMILIKIWA NA KAYA JAZA "0000 . 0"
		Ekari □□□□ . □

5	Did your household used land for agriculture/ feeding animals that it didn't own for agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 -		
	Yes……………………………………..	1	□
	No………………………………….……	2 ➡ sw.9	

6	What type of land that your household didn't own was used for agricultural year2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30,			
	Rented from others……………………………….1		Agriculture	Livestock
	Partnership	2		
	Private Land (for free)	3	□	□
	Open Land	4		

7	if question 5 is yes, that your household used the not owned land, who was the sponsor of that land?			
	Female………………………………………………………………………..	1	Agriculture	Livestock
	Male………………………………………………………………………..	2		
	Both………………………………………………………………………..	3	□	□

8	How many acres of not owned land (Question 5) were used for agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)? (FILL IN ONE DECIMAL PLACE)?	IF THERE WAS NO OWNED LAND FILL"0000 . 0"
		Acres □□□□ . □

9	How many acres of not owned land (Question 5) does your household expect to use for agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)? (FILL IN ONE DECIMAL PLACE e.g 24.7)	if there was no owned land fill "0000 . 0"
		Acres □□□□ . □

10 Specify the number oflivestock as it was on 1 October 2017?

Definition :
Oxen/ Castrated Oxen: Male Cattle that has been catrated used for working

Uncastrated Bulls: Male Cattle that has not been catrated for breeding

Cows: Mature female cattle that has givenn birth at least once

Heifer: Female cattle of 1 year up to the first calving

Steer: Castrated male cattle over 1 year

Male Calf: Young male cattle under 1 year of age

Female Calf: Young female cattle under 1 year of age

	Type of Livestock	Number of indiginous livestock	Number of Improved Livestock for meat	for dairy
1	Oxen			
2	Bulls			
3	Cows			
4	Steers			
5	Heifer			
6	Male Calve			
7	Female Calve			
8	She Goat			
9	Billy Goat			
10	Male lambs			
11	Female Lambs			
12	Pig			
13	Indigenous Chicken			
14	Broilers			
15	Layers			
16	Other (taja)			

11	If your household owns land for farming / livestock (question 3 and 10), who owns the land / livestock?	(IF NO LANDI/LIVESTOCK QN. 3 and 10 GO TO FOOD SECURITY SECTION)	
	Women…………………………………………………………………………1 1	a)Agriculture	b)\ Livestock
	Men………………………………………………………………...2 2	□	□
	Both…………………………………………………………………3 3		

12	Does your household receive income from Agricultural / livestock keeping activities? Yes…………………………………………………………………….1 No………………………………………………………………...2 ***If the answer is No, go to the Food Security Section***		

| 13 | Who has the final decision on spending that income? Women……………………………………………………………1 1 Men……………………………………………………………..2 2 Both……………………………………………………………..3 3 | a) Agriculture | b)Livestock |

14 Does your Household owns the following equipments?			
Type of Agricultural Equipment	Number	15. Did you purchase any of these in the last 12 months? Yes…..1 No..2 **If No proceed to another equipment**	16. How much did you buy?
Cart			
Wheel barrow			
Water Pump			
Tractor			
Trailor for tractor			
Plough			
Seedling Mashine			
Oxen Plough			
Other agricultural equipments eg: sickle, handspike,rake			
Well			

SECTION OF COST OF KEEPING LIVESTOCK

		24.16. What was the total cost of paid labor from outside the household to help with tending to [ANIMAL]during the agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)? IF NONE WRITE ' 0'	24.17. How much was used for purchasing pesticides/treatment for [LIVESTOCK] for agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, ~~2019~~ IF NONE WRITE '0 '	24.18. How much fodder was used for [LIVESTOCK] during the agricultural year 2017/2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)? IF NON WRITE 0' NOTE: IF LIVESTOCK WERE FED IN THE PASTURES WRITE "0"	24.19. What was the total cost of this fodder for [LIVESTOCK] in the last agricultural year (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)? if none write '0 '
CODE	LIVESTOCK	TSH	TSH	KG	TSH
1	INDIGENOUS CATTLE/DONKEY				
2	IMPROVED BEEF/DAIRY				
3	INDIGENOUS GOATS/SHEEP				
4	IMPROVED GOATS/SHEEP				
5	PIGS				
6	INDIGENOUS CHICKEN				
7	IMPROVED CHICKEN				
8	DUCK				
9	RABBIT				
10	DOGS				
11	GUINEA PIGS				
12	OTHER (MENTION)..				

SECTION OF LIVESTOCK BY-PRODUCTS

	PRODUCT	25.1. Did your household produce any [PRODUCT] in the agriculture year 2017/18(October 1, 2017-September 30,2018) YES...........1 NO.............2 ▶NEXT PROCUCT	25.2. In the in the agriculture year 2017/18(October 1, 2017-September 30,2018), for how many months did your household produce any [PRODUCT]? MONTHS	25.3a During these months, what was the average quantity of [PRODUCT] produced per month? LITRE...........1 KILOGRAM...2 PIECES.........3 UNIT	25.3b QUANTITY	25.3c Total production is LITRE...........1 KILOGRAM...2 PIECES.........3 UNIT	25.3d QUANTITY	25.4 Did you sell any of the [PRODUCT] that you produced in the last 12 months? YES...........1 NO.............2 ▶NEXT PROCUCT	25.5 Did you sell any of the [PRODUCT] that you produced in the last 12 months? LITRE...........1 KILOGRAM...2 UNIT	QUANTITY	25.6 What was the total value of sales of [PRODUCT] in the last 12 months? TZS
1	COW MILK (TRADITIONAL)										
2	COW MILK (IMPROVED)										
3	CHICKEN EGGS (TRADITIONAL)										
4	CHICKEN EGGS (IMPROVED)										
5	GHEE/BUTTER										
6	CHEESE/YOGURT										
7	HONEY										
8	SKINS AND HIDES										
9	MANURE										
10	OTHER _____										

1.2	Access and use to community resources	Distance to natural resources (km) season		Uses
	Community resources	Summer	Rain	makuu
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.2.1	Water for human consumption			
1.2.2	Water for livestock			
1.2.3	Communal grazing land			
1.2.4	Communal firewood			
1.2.5	Wood for charcoal burning			
1.2.6	Wood for building poles			
1.2.7	Forest for bee keeping (honey)			
1.2.8	Hunting			
1.2.9	Fishing			

Instructions on distance from the resource (Cols 2 and 3):
Distance is estimated from the centre of the village.
If under1 km 1, enter 0
If above 1 km 1 enter whole number , eg. 1.5km= 2km, 1.25km= 1km

Main uses (Col 4)
Home or farm /livestock consumption...1
Sold to traders in the village.............…...2
Sold to the village market..................…....3
Sold to local wholesalers........................4
Sold to Big wholesalers 5

SECTION OF FOOD SECURITY   **IDENTIFICATION** ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

1	What is the main source of food in your household? Purchase with cash Own Production Purchase with cash and Own Production Other (Specify):………………………	**1** **2** **3** **4**	☐

2	How many meals your household usually gets per day?	Number	☐

3 How many days over the last seven days did members of your household eat the following foods items, prepared and /or consumed at home and what were their source?

(Use codes below, write 0 if not consumed in last 7 days)

	Foods	3a - Number of days eaten in past 7days (0 to 7) **If 0 days, do not specify the main source**	3b – How was this food acquired? **Write the main source of food for the past** 7 days
a	**Cereals and grain:** Maize, rice, sorghum, millet, bread	☐	☐
b	**Roots and tubers:** potato, yam, cassava, sweet potato or other tubers	☐	☐
c	**Legumes / nuts:** beans, cowpeas, peanuts, lentils, nut, soy, pigeon peas and / or other nuts	☐	☐
d	**Orange vegetables (rich in Vitamin A):** carrot, pumpkin, orange sweet potatoes, red pepper	☐	☐
e	**Green leafy vegetables:** spinach, amaranth and / or dark green leaves, cassava leaves	☐	☐
f	**Other vegetables:** onion, tomatoes, cucumber, green beans, peas, lettuce	☐	☐
g	**Orange fruits (rich in Vitamin A):** mango, papaya	☐	☐
h	**Other fruits:** banana, guava, orange, lemon, tangerine	☐	☐
i	**Meat:** goat, beef, chicken, pork (meat in large quantities and not as condiments)	☐	☐
j	**Liver, kidney, heart and / or other organ meats**	☐	☐
k	**Fish:** fish and dagaa (fish in large quantities and not as condiments)	☐	☐
l	**Eggs**	☐	☐
m	**Milk and other dairy products:** fresh milk / sour, yogurt, other dairy products	☐	☐
n	**Oil / fat / butter:** vegetable oil, palm oil, margarine, other fats / oil	☐	☐
o	**Sugar, or sweet:** sugar, honey, candy and other sweet (sugary drinks)	☐	☐
p	**Condiments / Spices:** tea, coffee / cocoa, salt, garlic, spices, yeast / baking powder, tomato sauce, meat or fish as condiment, condiments including small amount of milk / tea coffee	☐	☐

Food acquisition codes

Own Production (crops, animal)......1
Fishing/Hunting...............................2
Gathering..3
Loan..4
Market (Purchase with cash)............5

Market (Purchase with credit).............................6
Beg for food...7
Exchange labor or items for food........................8
Gift (food) from family, relatives or friends.........9
Food aid..10

4	In the past 30 days, have you ever been worried that your household will not have enough food? Yes……………………………………………………………………1 No…………………………………………………………...…2 ⟹ **Qn 6**	☐

5	If so, for how many days? Number	☐☐

6	In the past 30 days, did any member of the household couldn't eat the type of food he/ she prefers due to the lack of money? Yes……………………………………………………………………1 No……………………………………………………………...…2 ⟹ **Qn 8**	☐

7	If so, for how many days? number	☐☐

8	In the past 30 days, did any member of the household couldn't eat different types of food due to the lack of money? Yes……………………………………………………………………1 No……………………………………………………………...…2 ⟹ **Qn 10**	☐

9	If so, for how many days? Number	☐☐

10	In the past 30 days, did any member of the household ate the food he/ she didn't like/want because he/ she didn't have money to buy other type of food ? Yes……………………………………………………………………1 No……………………………………………………………...…2 ⟹ **Qn 12**	☐

IDENTIFICATION

11	If so, for how many days?		
	Idadi		

12	In the past 30 days, was there any household member who ate less food the diet needed because there was not enough food?		
	Yes………………………………………………………………..1		
	No……………………………………………………..…..2 ⟹ **Qn 14**		

13	If so, for how many days?		
	Number		

14	In the past 30 days, was there any of the household members who ate fewer meals a day because there was not enough food for them?		
	Yes………………………………………………………………..1		
	No……………………………………………………..…..2 ⟹ **Qn 16**		

15	If so, for how many days?		
	Number		

16	Over the last 30 days, did it happen in your household that there was not any type of food because of the lack of money to buy food?		
	Yes………………………………………………………..1		
	No………………………………………………………..2 ⟹ **Qn 18**		

17	If so, for how many days?		
	Number		

18	Over the last 30 days, did it happen in your household that the household member slept hungry because of the lack of sufficient food?		
	Yes………………………………………………………..1		
	No………………………………………………………..2 ⟹ **Qn 20**		

19	If so, for how many days?		
	Number		

20	In the past month, did any household member spend the whole day without eating any food because there was not enough food?		
	Ys………………………………………………………..1		
	No………………………………………………………..2 ⟹ **Qn 22**		

21	If so, for how many days?		
	Number		

22	How do you generally compare your household life for this year with that of the last year?	
	Worst…………………………………………………………………..1	
	Worse…………………………………………………………….....2	
	The same…………………………………………………………..3	
	Better…………………………………………………………4	
	Best …………………………………………………………5	
	I don't know…………………………………………………6	

23	How does it generally compare the social status of the community of this year compared to one year ago?	
	Worst…………………………………………………………………..1	
	Worse…………………………………………………………….....2	
	The same…………………………………………………………..3	
	Better…………………………………………………………4	
	Best …………………………………………………………5	
	I don't know…………………………………………………6	

24	How do you generally compare your family's living conditions this year with other households in this community?	
	Worst…………………………………………………………………..1	
	Worse…………………………………………………………….....2	
	The same…………………………………………………………..3	
	Better…………………………………………………………4	
	Best …………………………………………………………5	
	I don't know…………………………………………………6	

25	What is the main source of income for this household?		
	(Jaza geresho)		
	Sales of food products………….…………01	Other Wage (Cash)………	07
	Sales of livestock…………………….…......02	Financial Assistance……….	08
	Sales of livestock products…………..…......03	Fishing…….....….…………………	09
	Sales of Cash crops (Eg; Seaweeds/cloves)...04	Selling of Chacoals…....……	10
	Business……………………………….....……05	Selling of firewood……...…...…………	11
	Salary (Cash)…..… 06	Sales of buildings and other forest products………....……	12
		Other source (Specify)……....………13	

IDENTIFICATION

26	Who has the final decission on the use of this household income?

Male…………………………………………...………………….1

Female ……………………………………………………………2

Both……………………………………………………………..3

27	Is there any household member with financial savings in any bank?

Yes……………………………………1

No…………………………………....2

28	Is there any household member who has a financial savings on any other financial institution in mobile phone networks? (// etc.)?

TigoPesa	Yes…………1	No……2
Ezy-Pesa	Yes…………1	No……2
M-pesa	Yes…………1	No……2
Halo pesa	Yes…………1	No……2
Airtel pesa	Yes…………1	No……2
TTCL Pesa	yes…………1	No……2

29	INTERVIEWER WRITE THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER'S NUMBER FROM FORM 1 IF QN 27 ANSWERED WITH CODE 1

Number of household member

First member………………………………………………..…………

Second member………………………………………...…………………..

Third member…………………………………………………………

Forth member…………………………………………………….

30	Is there any household member who took bank loan in the past twelve months?

Yes…………………………………………………………………….1

No……………………………………………………………....2

IF NO PROCEED TO ENERGY, WATER, HEALTH AND HYGINE SECTION

31	What is the mount of bank loan received?

a) Member's Number   b) Amount (Tshs)

1st Household member

2nd Household member

3rd hous hold member

4th household member

	IDENTIFICATION														

ENERGY, WATER, HEALTH AND HYGINE

1. Is the main house connected to electriciry (ZECO)?		
Yes………………………………………………………………………………………	1	
No………………………………………………………………………………….	2	

2.What kind of energy do you mainly use for light / lighting??		
Electricity ………………………………………………………...……………………	1	
Generator...	2	
Solar ………………………………………………………………………..	3	
Biogas…………………………………………………………….	4	
Charging light..	5	
kerosine(lamp)……………………………………………………………….	6	
Candle…………………………………….…...………………………………….	7	
Firewood…………………………………………………...……………………………..	8	
Other (*Specify*):………………………………………………………………..	9	

3. What kinf of energy do you mainly use for cooking?		
electricity ……………………………………………….………………………………….	01	
Solar ………………………………………………………….	02	
Generator…………………………………………………………………….	03	
Industrial gas……………………………………………………...………………	04	
Biogas…………………………………………………………	05	
Kerosine…………………………………………………………….	06	
Coal………………………………………………………..	07	
Chacoal……………………………………………………………….	08	
firewood…………………………………………………………………………….	09	
Wood/Field Residuals/Dust ……………………………...………..	10	
Kinyesi cha Wanyama ………………………………………………………….	11	
Other specify: …………………………………………………...…………………..	12	

4.What is the main type of toilet used by this household??		
No toilet / bush / field / beach / river……………………………….……………………..	1 ⇨	
Open pit without slab/ open pit…………………………...……………………………..	2	
pit latrine with slab (washable)……………….………………….	3	
Ventilated improved pit latrine	4	
Pour flash toilet	5	
Flush toilet with Cistern	6	
Composting toilet/ Ecosan latrine	7	
Choo cha ikolojia …………………………………………………………….	8	
Other (*Specify*):………………………………………………………..	9	

5.How many other households are sharing toilets with your household?		
None………………………………………………………………..………………………….	1	
One …………………………………………………………...…………………………….	2	
Two to Five…………………………………………………………………………….	3	
More than five……………………………………………………………………	4	

6. Is there a place to wash hands with soap near the toilet? (INTERVIEW OBSERVE)		
No place for washing hands and no soap near the toilet…………………..……………………	1	
yes there is a place to wash hands with no soap near the toilet…………….…..……………..	2	
Yes there is a hand washing place with soap……………………..………………	3	
Yes, other location ……………………………………………………………………..	4	

7. The last time your youngest child (aged 0-4) passed stools, what was done to dispose of them?		
Child used toilet / latrine………………………………………………………………	1	
Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine………………………………………..	2	
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch ………………………..………………….	3	
Thrown into garbage ………………………………………………...……………..	4	
Buried …………………………………………………………………..………	5	
Left in the open	6	
No children in this household ..……………………………………..………..……	7	
Other (*Specify*): ……………………………………………………….	9	

8.What is the main measure undertaken by this household to ensure the safety of drinking water?

Treated with chemicals	**1**
Boil	2
Use the water filter	3
Strain through a Cloth	4
Kuweka dawa………………………………………………………………….	5
Bottled water	6
Other (specify)	7
Non……………………………………………………………….…………...	8

9. What type of storage container is used toprotect water collected from the source?

Overhead tank..	1
Underground tank………………………………...………………………	2
Drums - metal / plastic………………………………………………….…	3
Bucket with lid………………………………………………………….…..	4
Bucket without lid……………………………………………………….…..	5
Jerry can……………………………………..………………………….…	6
Traditional clay pot with cover………………………..………………………..	7
Traditional clay pot without cover……………………..…………………….	8
Other (Specify):…………………………………………..…………………	9

10.What is the main source of drinking water for your household in the rainy season?

Piped water into dwelling………………………………………………….…	01
Piped water to yard/plot…………………………..……………………………	02
Public tap/standpipe………………………………………….………………	03
Neighbourhood tap..	04
Tubewell/borehole…………………………………..……………………	05
Protected dug well……………………..………………..	06
Unprotected dug well………………….………………………	07
Protected spring…………………………………………………………	08
Unprotected spring………………………………………………………	09
Rainwater collection………………………………………………………	10
Bottled water……………………………………………………….……	11
Cart with small tank/drum……………………………………………………..	12
Tanker-truck ………………………………………………………..	13
Surface water (pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)……..…………..	14
Other (Specify)::…………………………………………….……………………	15

11.What is the main source of drinking water for your household in the dry season?

Piped water into dwelling………………………………………………………	01
Piped water to yard/plot…………………………..………………………	02
Public tap/standpipe………………………………………………….………	03
Neighbourhood tap...	04
Tubewell/borehole…………………………………..……………………	05
Protected dug well……………………..………………..	06
Unprotected dug well………………….………………………	07
Protected spring…………………………………………………………	08
Unprotected spring………………………………………………………	09
Rainwater collection………………………………………………………	10
Bottled water……………………………………………………….……	11
Cart with small tank/drum……………………………………………………..	12
Tanker-truck ………………………………………………………..	13
Surface water (pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)……..…………..	14
Other (Specify)::…………………………………………….……………………	15

12. How far is it between your house and the place you collect water in the rainy season?

    IF HOME …………………………………………………………9.9   **Kilometres** ⬚⬚.⬚

13. How long does it take to go there, get water and come back during rain season?

    IF HOME …………………………………………………………9.9   ⬚⬚.⬚
    Go to Qn 20

14. How much is your daily water consumption for your household?

                                               Litres ⬚⬚⬚

15. How much do you pay for 20 litres of water?   **Tshs** ⬚⬚⬚⬚⬚
              If you are not paying write "00000"

16. How long does it take to go there, get water and come back during rain and dry season? (Go and Return)

	Dry season	Rain season
Hours	⬚⬚	⬚⬚
Minutes	⬚⬚	⬚⬚

             If less than an hour write 00

17. Who usually goes to this source to fetch water for your household?

    Adult Female (15 year and above) …………………………………..………………………… 1

    ⬚

    Adult Male (15 years and above) …………………………………....……………………… 2
    Female child (Less then 15 years)…………………………………..…..………………… 3
    Male Child (Less than 15 years) ……………………………………………………………. 4

18. How many times a day does the household collect water in the rainy season?? ⬚

19. How many times a day does the household collect water in dry season? ⬚

20. Where do you dispose your garbage?
    Rubish pit inside compound ……………………………………………… 1
    Rubish pit outside compound………………………………………………………. 2 ⬚
    Rubish bin ...…………………………………………………. 3
    Thrown inside compound…………………………………………. 4
    Thrown outside compound……………………………………………………….. 5
    Burn…………………………………………………………. 6
    Paid garbage cleaner ……………………………………………………. 7
    Other, Specify ………………….. ……………………………………………………. 9

21.How far is it from your household to the nearest primary school?
    LESS THAN ONE KILOMETRES WRITE "00"   Kilometres ⬚⬚

22. How far is it from yopur household to the nearest health clinic?
    LESS THAN ONE KILOMETRES WRITE "00"   Kilometres ⬚⬚

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS

PS1a	Is there any member in your household who receive any form of pension or social welfare?				
	YES 1 NO 2				

PS1b	Which member in your houshold who receive pension or social welfare? **ENTER NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER**	ENTER INDIVIDUAL ID	ENTER INDIVIDUAL ID	ENTER INDIVIDUAL ID	ENTER INDIVIDUAL ID
PS1c	**When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received social benefits?** This Month ....1 last Month............2 Three Month ago..........4 Six Month ago.............5 One year ago.............6 Other.............9				

PS2

ai) Do you receive pension from ZSSF?
YES 1 → **aii.** How much did you receive in your last payment? Tshs. ▢ / NO 2

bi) Have you ever received any benefits from ZSSF?
YES 1 → **bii.** How much of benefits did you receive in your last payment?
NO 2

Benefits	Tshs
Disability	
Inheritance	
Maternity	
Retirement/Pension	
Others	

ci) Do you receive pension from NSSF?
YES 1 → **cii.** How much did you receive in your last payment? Tshs. / NO 2

di) Have you ever received any benefits from NSSF?
YES 1 → **dii.** How much did you receive in your last payment?
NO 2

Benefits	Tshs
Disability	
Inheritance	
Maternity	
Retirement	
Others	

ei) Do you receive any social welfare from Zanzibar Government?
YES 1 → **eii.** How much did you receive in your last payment?
NO 2

Benefits	Tshs
a. Disability Fund	
b. Universal Pension	
c. Ministry of Labour	
d. WAKF donation	
d. Others	

fi) Do you receive social welfare/benefits from TASAF?
YES 1 → **fii.** How much of benefits did you receive in your last payment for (......)?
NO 2

Benefits	Tshs
Educatation	
Health	
public works	

GO TO NEXT INDIVIDUAL

(Columns 2–4 repeat the same structure labelled B(i)/B(ii) "How much did you receive in your last payment?" with Benefits/Tshs tables for Disability, Inheritance, Maternity, Retirement, Others; and a. Disability Fund, b. Universal Pension, c. Ministry of Labour, d. WAKF donation, d. Others; and Educatation, Health, public works. Each ending with GO TO NEXT INDIVIDUAL.)

(NON WAGE)

Number of Household member

26	For every 5-year-old or older person, write whether he or she has received any income from the following over the last 12 months.			
Na.		1. Have you received any of the following payments? Yes..........1 No....... 2 I don't ....8 IF THE ANSWER IS 2 OR 8 GO TO THE NEXT ITEM	2.Explain the full amount of monthly earnings you received recently (Tsh) *If the income received were in terms of items (not money) estimate its value*	3 .How many times have you paid /received any income for the last 12 months?
	Source of Income	Code	Amount in TSH	Number
A1	Income or food obtained from work or food plan..			
A2	**Income obtained from the rental payments of residential property located in Zanzibar**			
A3	Income obtained from the rental payments of residential property located in Tanzania Mainland			
A4	Income obtained from the rental payments of residential property located out of Tanzania			
A5	Income obtained from the rental payments of business property (not agricultural land)e.g. Garage etc, located in			
A6	Income obtained from the rental payments of business property (not agricultural land)e.g. Garage etc, located in			
A7	Income obtained from the rental payments of business property (not agricultural land)e.g. Garage etc, located out of			
A8	Money from a household or someone else within Zanzibar			
A9	Money from a household or someone else in **Tanzania Mainland**			
A10	Money from a household or someone else out of **Tanzania**			
A11	Receiving aid of diferent items in Zanzibar (e.g Flat iron, phones, stoves, vehicles etc.)			
A12	Receiving aid of diferent items from Tanzania Mainland(flat iron, phones, stoves, vehicles, etc)			
A13	Receiving aid of diferent items from outside Tanzania Mainland(flat iron, phones, stoves, vehicles, etc)			
A14	food aid from **Zanzibar**			
A14.a	Food aid from Tanzania Mainland			
A14.b	Food aid from Outside Tanzania			
A15	Aid of school clothes or shoes in Zanzibar			
A15.a	Aid of school clothes or shoes from Tanzania Mainland			
A15.b	Aid of school clothes or shoes from outside Tanzania			
A16	Aid of teaching materials, books, etc. in Zanzibar			
A16.a	Aid of teaching materials, books, etc.from Tanzania Mainland			
A16.b	Support of teaching materials, books, etc. from outside Tanzania			
A17	Aid of mosquitp nets in Zanzibar			
A17.a	Aid of mosquito nets from Tanzania Mainland			
A17.b	Aids from mosquito nets from outside Tanzania			
A18	Loan in **Zanzibar**			
A18.a	Loan from Tanzania Mainland			

Na.		1. Have you received any of the following payments? Yes..........1 No....... 2 I don't ....8 IF THE ANSWER IS 2 OR 8 GO TO THE NEXT ITEM	2.Explain the full amount of monthly earnings you received recently (Tsh) *If the income received were in terms of items (not money) estimate its value*	3 .How many times have you paid /received any income for the last 12 months?
A18.b	Loans from outside Tanzania			
A19	Exemption of school fees within Zanzibar			
A19.a	Exemption of school fees from tanzania Mainland			
A19.b	Exemption of school fees from outside Tanzania			
A20.	Exemption of hospital costs within Zanzibar			
A20.a	Exemption of hospital costs from Tanzania			
A20.b	Exemption of hospital costs from outside Tanzania			
A21	Program / transfer plan (government or non-governmental) (TASAF / Pansion)			
A22	Insurance payment for motor vehicles in Zanzibar			
A22.a	Insurance payment for motor vehicles in Mainland			
A22.b	Insurance payment for motor vehicles outside Tanzania			
A23	Other ? (Specify) _____			

Annex E.5. Form V Household dairy; Recording daily household consumption and expenditure over a 14-day period.

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Revelation Government of Zanzibar

Office of chief Government Statistici

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY: ZANZIBAR 2014/2015
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.

1. REGION

2. DISTRICT

3. WARD

4. VILLAGE /STREET

5. ENUMERATION AREA

6. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

INTERVIEWER NUMBER

INTERVIEWER NAME

SUPERVISOR NUMBER

SUPERVISOR NAME

INDIVIDUAL ID	1. NAME 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.	2 How many of the 14 diary keeping days was [NAME] present in the household? IF LESS THAN 14 GO TO Q3 IF 14 DAYS GO TO Q4 NUMBER DAYS	3 What was the main reason for absence during (some of) the 14 diary days? EDUCATION...............1 WORK/EMPLOYMENT.........2 BUSINESS TRIP...................3 ILLNESS/ HOSPITLAISATION ....4 TOURIST TRIP...................5 OTHER (SPECIFY)...............6	4 How many months during the last 12 months was [NAME] present in the household? MONTHS
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				

A. DAILY EXPENDITURES Date:………../…………../……………

Record all products PURCHASED or OBTAINED from other sources by household and the members during the day

S/N	2. SUPERVISOR only COICOP CODE	3. Name of product	4. Unit of Measure 1. Gram 2. Kilogram 3. Metre 4. Litre 5. ml/cc 6. Pair 7. Piece 8. Unit	5. Quantity	6. Amount paid or estimated monetary value in Tanzania Shillings	7. Where from?	8. Destination
		FOOD PRODUCTS					
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
		NON-FOOD PRODUCTS AND SERVICES					
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

7. Where from?

Purchased from:
1. Market stall
2. Street vendors
3. Permanent shop
4. Supermarket
5. Department store
6. Purchased from other household
7. Other specify

Obtained (but not
8. Own production
9. Gift from other household
10. Institutional Aid
11. Gathered

8. Destination Codes
1. Own Consumption
2. Sale
3. To stock
4. Feed animals

B. DAILY FOOD CONSUMED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (EXCLUDE FOOD FOR PARTIES)

B.1 Record all FOOD products CONSUMED by household and the members during the day

S/N	9. SUPERVISOR only 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. Quanity	13. Amount paid or estimated monetary value in Tanzania Shillings	14. Source 1. Purchased 2. Own production 3. Received as payment in kind 4. Free or a gift 5. Food aid 6. Gathered
1						
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	21. Amount spent on total food in Tanzania Shillings
1					
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 E.6. Form VI Individual diary; Recording daily consumption and expenditure for each household member aged five and above for 14 days.

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Revelation Government of Zanzibar

Office of chief Government Statistician

ZANZIBAR HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY (2018-19 HBS)

FORM VI: 14 DAYS DIARY
INDIVIDUAL DIARY FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER
(HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGE 5 OR MORE)

REGION _____

DISTRICT _____

WARD _____

VILLAGE _____

HOUSEHOLDS NUMBER _____

NAME OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER _____

NAME OF THE INTERVIEWER _____

NAME OF THE SUPERVISOR _____

FORM VI: Household Budget Survey 2014/015 ZANZIBAR
Daily sheet for recording expenditure and consumption

Name: …………….….……………   Date:……..…./……..……./……….……

	Record all the products you PURCHASED or OBTAINED during the day				
S/N	2. Name of product	3. How much?	4. Local Unit of measure	5. Unit of measure	6. Amount paid or estimated monetary value in Tanzania Shillings
B1. FOOD PRODUCTS PURCHASED OR OBTAINED					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
B.2 Record all FOOD products you CONSUMED during the day					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
B3. Record non food items/services purchased for household members					
1					
2					
3					
4					
B4. Record food and non food items/services for non-household members					
1					
2					
3					
4					

Annex E.7. Form VII: Time use.

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IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

P.O.Box 2321, Zanzibar Telephone: 24-2231869   Fax: 024-2231742   Email: zanstat@zanlink.go.tz   Website: http://www.ocgs.go.tz

FORM IV

2018/19 HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY
TIME USE

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

MARK BOX WITH AN 'X' AND NUMBER OF FORMS BELOW
IF YOU USE MORE THAN THIS SINGLE FORM TO
COLLECT INFORMATION FROM THIS HOUSEHOLD.   IF
SO, BE SURE TO MARK IN THE SAME WAY THE OTHER
FORMS USED FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

CODE

1. REGION:

2. DISTRICT

3. WARD / SHEHIA

4. VILLAGE/STREET

FORM _____ OF ____

5. ENUMERATION AREA (EA)

GPS COORDINATES

6. HOUSEHOLD ID CODE (FROM LIST) :

	DEGREES	MINUTES	SECONDS
7. NAME OF COMMUNITY LEADER:	LATITUDE		
8. PHONE NO. OF COMMUNITY LEADER:	LONGITUDE		
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:	ALTITUDE (M)		

10. PHONE NO. OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:

11. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD REPLACE ANOTHER SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD CHOSEN FOR THE SURVEY?   YES..1; NO..2

12. WHICH HOUSEHOLD IN THIS CLUSTER DOES IT REPLACE?   HOUSEHOLD NUMBER OF ORIGINALLY SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

13. RESULT OF INTERVIEW: ENUMERATORS OPINION

```
Completed...........              1
No household member at home or no comptent respondents
at time of visit.................  3
Entire household absents ........  4
Refused..................... 5
Dwelling vacant or address not a   6
dwelling............................  7
Dwelling destroyed.....................  8
                                   9
```

TIME TO START THE INTERVIEW
TIME   MINUTES

CONFIDENTIAL

IDENTIFICATION ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐

Quest. No........ Of .....

TIME USE

	Period/ Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
PERSONAL NO. [ ] [ ]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PERSONAL DIARY — DATE, MONTH, YEAR, DAY — FOR OFFICIAL USE: Code of day		List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.......2			Inside....1 Outside...2	

		Period/Time	Description of activity (i–v)	ICATUS	Same time?	Code A	Code B	Place	Code C
1	What were you doing yesterday between .... and .... *INT: FILL IN ACTIVITY IN FIRST LINE FOR TIME PERIOD*	06:00 am	i						
2	What else were you doing during that period? *INT: FILL IN ACTIVITIES ON THE NEXT FOUR LINES FOR THE TIME PERIOD*		ii						
			iii						
3	If more than one activity mentioned: Did you do the activities at the same time, or one after the other? *INT: WRITE CODE 1 IF THE ANSWER IS 'YES' AND CODE 2 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NO'*		iv						
			v						
4	Did you get any payment? (e.g. Monthly salary; Food and allowance) *INT: FILL IN COLUMN 5 USING CODE A -PAYMENT*	07:00 am	i						
			ii						
5a	Where were you when you did the activities? *INT: FILL IN COLUMN 6 USING CODE B – LOCATION AND COLUMN 7 USING "1" FOR INSIDE OR "2" FOR OUTSIDE*		iii						
			iv						
			v						
5b	Which means of transport, did you use to reach the place of this activities? *INT: FILL IN COLUMN 8 USING CODE C –MEANS OF TRANSPORT*	08:00 am	i						
			ii						
	INT: REPEAT QUESTIONS 1 TO 5 FOR EACH CATEGORY OF TIME IN AN HOUR PERIOD FROM 6:00 AM YESTERDAY TO 5:00AM TODAY		iii						
			iv						
			v						

TUS DIARY PAGE 1

IDENTIFICATION ⬚⬚ ⬚⬚ ⬚⬚⬚ ⬚⬚⬚ ⬚⬚⬚ ⬚⬚

						Period/Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
PERSONAL NO.					FOR OFFICIAL USE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PERSONAL DIARY	DATE	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	Code of day		List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.......2			Inside....1 Outside...2	

6 Did you spend any time during the day looking after the children?

Yes: Not mentioned all the time.....................................11	1
Yes: Already mentioned all the time.................................22	2
No	3

7 Did you spend any time during the day looking after the sick person?

Yes: Not mentioned all the time.....................................11	1
Yes: Already mentioned all the time.................................22	2
No	3

8 Did you spend any time during the day looking after the elderly person?

Yes: Not mentioned all the time.....................................11	1
Yes: Already mentioned all the time.................................22	2
No	3

9 Did you spend any time during the day looking after the disabled person?

Yes: Not mentioned all the time.....................................11	1
Yes: Already mentioned all the time.................................22	2
No	3

10 Was yesterday a typical day for you?
(CYCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER)

Yes...	1
No, because I was sick..	2
No, because it was School/Holiday............................	3
No, because I was on leave from work/day off................	4
No, because there was a funeral, wedding, etc................	5
No, because there was a problem with the weath.............	6
No, because I was looking after another family member........	7
No, because there was a public holiday.......................	8
No, because it was a weekend day............................	9
No, other, specify	10

INT: IF THE ANSWER IS CODE 1 IN Q.6 - Q.9, FILL THE ACTIVITY ON A PARTICULAR TIME

Period/Time column:
- 09:00 am — i, ii, iii, iv, v
- 10:00 am — i, ii, iii, iv, v
- 11:00 am — i, ii, iii, iv, v
- 12:00 pm — i, ii, iii, iv, v
- 01:00 pm — i, ii, iii, iv, v

TUS DIARY PAGE 2

IDENTIFICATION

PERSONAL NO.		

	PERSONAL DIARY	DATE	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	**FOR OFFICIAL USE** Code of day

	Period/ Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.......2			Inside....1 Outside..2	

11 Which activity during the day did you enjoy the most?

Activity		Code	

12 Which activity during the day did you enjoy the least?

Activity		Code	

13 Generally, how did you feel about yesterday's activities you have just described?

I was too busy/ I had too many things to do..	1
I had a comfortable amount of things to do in the day..	2
I was not busy enough/ I did not have enough to do...	3
I was sick..	4

Period/Time rows:

02:00PM — i, ii, iii, iv, v

03:00 PM — i, ii, iii, iv, v

04:00 pm — i, ii, iii, iv, v

05:00 pm — i, ii, iii, iv, v

TUS DIARY PAGE 3

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IDENTIFICATION ☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

		Period/Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
PERSONAL NO. ☐☐☐☐☐☐		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PERSONAL DIARY DATE MONTH YEAR DAY / FOR OFFICIAL Code of day			List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.......2			Inside....1 Outside..2	

CODES FOR PAYMENT, LOCATION AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

(CODE "A") PAYMENT

01	No Payment
02	Monthly salary only
03	Salary and other allowances or transport allowance.
04	Salary and other allowances without transport allowance.
05	Food and allowance (Cash payment)
06	Cash payment for Services / Sales.
07	Food, accomodation and other needs.
08	Allowance and all needs (Cash payment)
09	Other, specify _____
10	Not applicable

(CODE "B") LOCATION

01	Own household
02	Someone's household
03	Field farm or other agricultural workplace within private H/Hold.
04	Field farm or other agricultural workplace outside private H/Hold
05	Other workplace within private household
06	Other workplace outside private household
07	Educational establishment
08	Public area i.e. not in a private household workplace or hospital
09	The place for fetching water
10	The area for collecting firewood.
11	Traveling or waiting to travel
12	Other, specify _____

(CODE "C") MEANS OF TRANSPORT

1	Traveling on foot
2	Traveling by private transport (e.g. car, van, bicycle, motorcycle e.t.c)
3	Hiring Transport (e.g. taxi, Pick-up, motocycle, e.t.c)
4	Traveling by train
5	Traveling by bus
6	Traveling by bicycle
7	Water transport (Boat, Ship e.t.c)
8	Traveling by animal (e.g. Horse, Cow e.t.c)
9	Traveling by other means (specify)
10	Not applicable

Time periods with activity rows (i, ii, iii, iv, v):

Period/Time
06:00 pm
07:00 pm
08:00 pm
09:00 pm
10:00 pm

TUS DIARY PAGE 4

IDENTIFICATION ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

PERSONAL NO.					Period/ Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
				FOR OFFICIAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PERSONAL DIARY	DATE	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	Code of day		List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.......2			Inside....1 Outside..2	

Period/Time		Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
11:00 pm	i							
	ii							
	iii							
	iv							
	v							
12 - 04am	i							
	ii							
	iii							
	iv							
	v							
04:00 am	i							
	ii							
	iii							
	iv							
	v							
05:00 am	i							
	ii							
	iii							
	iv							
	v							

TUS DIARY PAGE 5

INDIVIDUAL ID	NAME	AGE	INDIVIDUAL ID

CODES FOR PAYMENTS, LOCATION AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT

CODE A - PAYMENTS

01	No Payment
02	Monthly salary only
03	Salary and other allowances or transport allowance.
04	Salary and other allowances without transport allowance.
05	Food and allowance (Cash payment)
06	Cash payment for Services / Sales.
07	Food, accomodation and other needs.
08	Allowance and all needs (Cash payment)
09	Other, specify |_____
10	Not applicable

1			01
2			02
3			03
4			04
5			05
6			06
7			07
8			08
9			09
10			10
11			11
12			12

CODE B - LOCATION

01	Own household
02	Someone's household
03	Field farm or other agricultural workplace within private H/Hold.
04	Field farm or other agricultural workplace outside private H/Hold
05	Other workplace within private household
06	Other workplace outside private household
07	Educational establishment
08	Public area i.e. not in a private household workplace or hospital
09	The place for fetching water
10	The area for collecting firewood.
11	Traveling or waiting to travel
12	Other, specify |_____

GERESHO C - MEANS OF TRANSPORT

01	Traveling on foot
02	Traveling by private transport (e.g. car, van, bicycle, motorcycle e.t.c)
03	Hiring Transport (e.g. taxi, Pick-up,motocyle, e.t.c)
04	Traveling by train
05	Traveling by bus
06	Traveling by bicycle
07	Water transport (Boat, Ship e.t.c)
08	Traveling by animal (e.g. Horse, Cow e.t.c)
09	Traveling by other means (specify)
10	Not applicable

Annex E.7.Form VIII: Transfer to and from Zanzibar.

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY ZANZIBAR 2018/19

TRANSFERS TO AND FROM ZANZIBAR 2017

This information is collected under section 4 (1) (a-i) of the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007

'THE INFORMATION COLLECTED ARE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY

1. REGION _____

2. DISTRICT_____

3. WARD_____

4. VILLAGE/STREET_____

5. ENUMERATION AREA (EA) _____

6. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:_____

7. NUMBER OF HHD MEMBER ....

NAME OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD_____

DATE OF THE INTERVIEW
D D   M M   Y Y Y Y

SECTION 1

1 Does this household have any family members or friends living abroad?

       Yes...................1

       No...................2 ➝ END

2 If Yes, How many?

3 How many of these send money/items in kind to the family?

4 How many of these sent money/items in kind to the family in 2017?

    If 00 ➝ SECTION 6

Complete this section for each of the people who sent money/items in kind to this household in 2017

SECTION 2 : DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SENDER (S)

1. Please list the names of family members/friends who sent money or items for this household in 2017	2. Household head's relationship to sender	3. How long has the sender lived abroad?		4. Age Of sender	5. Sex of sender	6. Highest level of education Of sender	7. Marital status Of sender	8. Number of dependant children (biological or otherwise) of sender		10. In which country does the sender live?	11. Labour force status of sender	12. Type of personal transfer	13. How much money did you receive from this sender in 2017 (Please record only the amount. Don't write the symbol /=, don't write TZS and commas e.g write five thousand shillings as 5000)
s/n	Spouse................1 Parent..................2 Daughter..............3 Son......................4 Sister...................5 Brother................6 Other relative.......7 Friend...................8 Other (Specify).....9				Male........1 Female......2	pre-primary or nurzery............01 adult................02 year 1...........11 year2............12 year 3...........13 year4............14 year5............15 year6............16 year7............17 year8............18 training after primary....19 Secondary 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 diploma........34 other course....35 University year 1............41 year 2..........42 year 3.......... 43 year 4............44 year 5+............ 45	Single.........1 Married........2 Divorced.......3 Separated.......4 Widow.......5 Living together.......6	None............00 Number...... _ _ Don't know....99		Australia.................1 Botswana..................2 Canada.....................3 France......................4 Germany...................5 India.........................6 Iraq..........................7 Japan........................8 Kenya........................9 Lesotho....................10 Libya.......................11 Namibia...................12 Rwanda...................13 Saudi Arabia.............14 South Africa...............15 Sudan.......................16 South Sudan...............17 Swaziland.................18 United Arab Emirates.................20 United Kingdom.........21 United States of America....................22 Uganda.....................23 Zambia.....................24 Other Specify.................99	Employee......01 Self Employed With Employees (Non-Agr).....02 Self Employed Without Employees (Non-agr)......03 Unpaid Household Helper in Business (Non-agr)...........04 Unpaid Household Helper in Agriculture...05 Working on own farm.....06 Housewife/House husband.07 Student........08 Long Term Unemployed.09 Retired.......10 Too Young....11. Too Old.......12 Disabled.......13 Other (Specify).........99	Cash......1 Kind.......2 Both......3 If response is 2, skip to section 4	
		YRS	Mths					In Tanzania	Abroad				
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	9a	9b	10	11	12	13

SECTION 3b: Channels Through Which Money Was Received

*Now, I am going to ask some questions about the channels through which money was **received from abroad***

	1. Channel	2. Did you use [CHANNEL] to receive personal transfers in 2017? Yes................1 No.............2 if 2 go to Section D	2a IF YES (1) in COLUM N (3) What proportion of total personal transfers was received through this channel?	3. Which one was the main channel to receive money	4. What is the main reason for using the channel with the highest share of personal transfers in the previous column? Choose only one option 1=Favourable transaction charges 2=Easy Access 3=Prompt Services 4=Sender's Choice 5=Security/safety 6=Favourable exchange rate 7=Other (Specify)	5. How satisfied are you with the services of this channel? 1= Very satisfied 2=Somewhat satisfied 3=Somewhat dissatisfied 4=Very dissatisfied 5=N/A	6. If money was received by Bank account how did you access it? 1=Cswthd 2=ATM 3=Other (specify) 4= N/A
	1	2	2a	3	4	5	6
01	Bank Account						
02	Western Union						
03	Money Gram						
04	Post Office						
05	World remitance						
06	Friends/Relatives (abroad)						
07	Friends/ Relatives(within Tanzania)						
08	Traders/shopping outlets						
09	Licensed local						
10	Other (specify)						

(See list of licensed Money Transfer Operators in manual)

SECTION 4 : USAGE OF CASH RECEIVED

This section seeks to establish how money received is/was used.

Indicate amount and proportion (percentage) spent for each use. Record ' 0' where NOT applicable

			AMOUNT	PROPORTION %
1		In 2017, when your household received the money what proportion was used for?		
	a	Households expenses (e.g. Food, Clothing, Rent)		
	b	Education (e.g. Uniforms, Meals, Books, Pocket money, Fees)		
	c	Health		
	d	Farming		
	e	Ceremony (e.g. Wedding, Birthday, Baptism, Funeral, Graduation)		
	f	Business (Start-up)		
	g	Business (Expansion)		
	h	Business (Working capital)		
	i	Building works (Construction, Renovation, Expansion)		
	j	Land purchase (agricultural, non-Agricultural)		
	k	Other household located in Rural Zanzibar.		
	l	Other household located in Urban Zanzibar		
	m	Other (specify)		
	n	**Total**		

			Number of people	
2	How many other individuals in this household received cash during the year 2017?		☐☐	
3	Did this household receive any money from abroad in 2017?		Yes........1 No..........2 SECTION 5	
4	If yes how much money did you receive in 2017 (TZS)			
5	For what main purpose was the money used?			
6	From which country did you receive this money?			

Complete this section if the household received any items in kind during 2017

SECTION 5: ITEMS IN KIND RECEIVED

s/n	1. Item *(Insert the actual item(s) such as shoes, television. See other examples in the manual)*	2. Give a brief description of the item (such as Nokia N75, See other examples in the manual) COICOP	3. Unit of measure	4. Quantity *(Insert the actual number of item(s) received)*	5. Please give a value of the item received (TZS)	6. Where did the items in kind originate? *(see country codes below)*	7. How often did you receive items in kind during 2017? Weekly...................1 Fortnightly..............2 Monthly..................3 Quarterly................4 Bi-annually..............5 Once during the year...6 Other (Specify)..........9	8. Which of the following channels did you use for receiving these items? Friends/Relatives abroad..........1 Friends/Relatives in Tanzania....2 Post office................................3 Traders/shopping outlets..........4 Un accompanied luggage........5 Other (specify).....................9
	1	**2a** / **2b**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**

9	How many other individuals, in this household, received items in kind during the year 2017?	☐☐
10	Did this household receive any items in-kind from abroad in 2016?	Yes.................1 No..................2

Country codes

1. Australia	5. Germany	10. Lesotho	15. South Africa	21. United Kingdom
2. Botswana	6. India	11. Libya	16. Sudan	22. United States of America
3. Canada	7. Iraq	12. Namibia	17. South Sudan	23. Zambia
	8. Japan	13. Rwanda	18. Swaziland	24. Other specify
	9. Kenya	14. Saudi Arabia	19. Uganda	

SECTION 6: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON OUTWARD PERSONAL TRANSFERS

The following section seeks to establish the non-consumption expenditure pattern on outward personal transfers.
Complete this section if the household sent any items in kind abroad during 2017

SECTION 6: This section seeks to establish whether the household sent money or items in kind abroad during 2017. Ask the questions to all households selected in the sample

1. Did your household send money or items in-kind to any relative abroad for personal use in 2017?

Yes..................1
No....................2 >>>> END

2 How many members of this household sent items in-kind to a relative abroad for personal use during the year 2013?

3. Relationship between the sender and the recipient abroad:

Serial No.	What is the sender's relationship to Recipient abroad? 1=Spouse 2=Parent 3=Daughter 4=Son 5=Sister 6=Brother 7=Other relative 8=Friend 9=Other (Specify)
1	2

SECTION 7: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON CASH AND IN-KIND OUTWARD PERSONAL TRANSFERS

	Money sent abroad					Items in-kind sent abroad							
s/n	1. To which country was money sent? *(see codes below)*	2. Value sent (in TZS) during 2017	3. Main purpose for sending money abroad 1. Education 2. Medical 3. Upkeep 4. Purchase of goods 5. Purchase of other services 6. Other specify	4. How often did you send the money? 1. Weekly 2. Fortnightly 3. Monthly 4. Quarterly 5. Bi annually 6. Annually 7. Other (specify)	5. What channel did you use to send the money? *(see codes below)*	6. Item *(Insert the actual item(s) such as shoes, television. See other examples in the manual)*	7. Give a brief description of the item *(such as Nokia N75, See other examples in the manua)*	8. Unit of measure	9. Quantity *(Insert the actual number of item sent)*	10. Value of item sent abroad (TZS)	11. To which country were the items sent? *(see codes below)*	12. How often did you send items in kind during 2017? See codes in COL 5	13. Which of the following channels did you use for sending these items? 1. Friends/Relatives abroad 2. Friends/Relatives in Tanzania 3. Post office 4. Traders/shopping outlets 5. Un accompanied luggage 6. Other (specify)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Country codes
1. Australia
2. Botswana
3. Canada
4. France
5. Germany
6. India
7. Iraq
8. Japan
9. Kenya
11. Libya
12. Namibia
13. Rwanda
14. Saudi Arabia
15. South Africa
16. Sudan
17. South Sudan
18. Swaziland
19. Uganda
20. United Arab Emirates
21. United Kingdom
22. United States of America
23. Zambia
24. Other specify

Channels used
1. Bank account
2. Western Union
3. Money Gram
4. Post Office
5. Friends/Relatives (abroad)
6. Friends/relative (within Uganda)
7. Traders/ shopping outlets
8. Licensed local MTO
9. Other (specify

APPENDIX 1: EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAJOR CURRENCIES IN CALENDAR YEAR 2017

CURRENCY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
POUND STERLING												
US DOLLAR												
BURUNDI FRANCS												
CANADIAN DOLLAR												
EURO												
IRAQI DINAR												
JAPAN, YEN												
KENYA SHILLINGS												
NORWEGIAN KRONE												
RWANDA FRANCS												
S.A. RAND												
SAUDI RIYAL												
S.SUDAN POUND												
SWEDISH KRONE												
SWISS FRANC												
UGANDA SHILLINGS												
UAE DIRHAM												

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Mission
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