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The Social Statistics Report 2019 is the fourth publication of its kind produced by Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS). The OCGS is mandated to provide relevant, reliable and timely official statistics needed to support evidence-based policy formulation and to monitor the development of the country. The statistical information is compiled based upon the standards and definitions in accordance with international principles and guidelines. The report presents the information derived in the administrative records from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) collected through Economic Survey.

This report is the product of the efforts made by staff from Education and Health and Gender and Crime Statistics Units under the Demographic and Social Statistics Department. Special thanks should go to OCGS technical Staff who compiled this report.

We sincerely hope that our stakeholders will find the information in this report very useful. OCGS continues to appreciate comments from stakeholders aimed to improve the quality of future publications. Comments should be directed to the Chief Government Statistician, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, P.O. Box 2321, Zanzibar, zanstat@ocgs.go.tz.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HF	Health Facilities
Hour	House of Representatives
KATI	Kizimbani Agricultural Training Institute
KIST	Karume Institute of Science and Technology
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MLEEWC	Ministry of Labor, Empowerment, Elderly, Women and Children
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, Zanzibar
MoH	Ministry of Health
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
OPD	Out-Patient Department
PHCCs	Primary Health Care units and Centers
PHCUs	Primary Health Care Units
PO-RALGSD	President's Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments of SMZ
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SUZA	State University of Zanzibar
VAW	Violence against Women
VTCs	Vocational Training Centers
ZAFELA	Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association
ZHESLB	Zanzibar Higher Education Student Loan Board.
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA)
ZU	Zanzibar University

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Office of the Chief Government Statistician has designed and produced this Social Statistics Report of 2019 to increase the availability of social statistics in order to meet the demand of stakeholders including planners, policy and decision makers, researchers, international agencies and students from different institutions within and outside Zanzibar.

Education: Enrolment at pre-primary school has shown an increase of 19.2 percent from 72,151 pupils in 2018 to 85,974 pupils in 2019. The data shows that, more girls than boys are enrolled in pre-primary schools between 2018 and 2019 in public and private schools. A total of 38,370 pupils were enrolled in Government pre-primary schools and 47,604 pupils in private pre-primary school out of 85,974 of the total pupils enrolled in 2019. The enrolment at the primary school increased to 290,510 students in 2019 from 276,858 students in 2018 (4.9 percent increase).

The total number of students received loan from Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board for the academic year 2019/2020 is 4,040 with 1,860 selected new applicants and 2,180 continuing students within and outside of Zanzibar. The number of new applicants received loan increased from 1,720 students in 2018/2019 to 1,860 students in 2019/2020.

The year 2019 records the gender parity index (GPI) is equal to one for primary school in which 0.98 recorded for both public and private schools which indicates more male student than female student. The Gender Parity Index for Secondary School by class level is slightly above one from 2018 to 2019 which reflect more female student than male student.

Health: The number of public health facilities (PHCU) increased from 122 facilities in 2018 to 125 facilities in 2019 and upgrading of two cottage hospitals (Makunduchi and Kivunge cottage) to district hospitals. The number of dispensaries has increased from 73 dispensaries in 2018 to 92 dispensaries in 2019. The findings show that, the number of visiting out-patients at health facilities in 2019 is 1,934,419 with 1,451,845 visiting outpatients at public health facilities, 139,835 visiting out-patients at parastatal, and 31,049 faith based and 311,690 visiting

outpatients at private health facilities. The number of visiting inpatients increased from 93,666 visiting inpatients in 2018 to 96,055 visiting inpatients in 2019.

Political Leadership and Governance: The total registered voters in the October 2015 general election was 503,580 while the total persons voting was 341,865 (67.9 percent). Out of the total registered voters, women were 268,176 (53.3 percent) and men were 235,403 (46.7 percent).

The number of candidates contesting for election to the House of Representatives (HoR) was 180, out of which women were 30 (16.7 percent) and men 150 (83.3 percent). Similarly, the total number of women who contested for the local council election was 87 (25.2 percent) compared to 258 men (74.8 percent). The numbers of candidates who won the council election was 23 females (20.7 percent) and 111 males (79.3 percent). The total number of special seats for women in the house of representative was 25.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The OCGS as the custodian of official statistics produced this report to improve evidence-based data used for planning and decision-making. The Social Statistics section is responsible for collecting, and analyzing social statistics. This publication has compiled information on health, education, social welfare, crime, and leadership and governance statistics. This information used by planners, policy and decision makers, researchers, international agencies and students from different institutions within and outside Zanzibar for planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for the OCGS's general purposes.

1.2 Education

After the Zanzibar Revolution in 1964, the Government announced Free Education for All (EFA) for Zanzibar citizens where a number of new schools were initiated both in rural and urban areas for Unguja and Pemba. Major changes in the curriculum, organization and administration of educational institutions have been introduced so that education for the students serves the needs of the country, encouraging self-reliance and the development of science, technology and innovation. The Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP III) emphasizes the importance of education through the Key Result Area B and C promoting human capital development and inclusive and equitable access to quality education and skills training to enhance human capacity for sustaining human development.

In order to ensure education services are effectively and efficiently delivered the Revolutionary Government has transferred authority and functions from the central Government to local authorities since 2017. Pre-primary and Primary schools are operating under the President's Office, Regional Administration, Local Government and Special Departments (PO-RALGSD) of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and only the secondary schools are operating under the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT). The information presented comes as secondary data are collected by the MoEVT. The information collected includes the number

of schools, students' enrolment by grade, performance in examination results and the number of teachers etc.

1.3 Health

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has been providing free health services to all the people of Zanzibar since 1964 with particular emphasis on elderly, women and children. This evolves the Government's understanding that national development and the good health of the people cannot be separated. This is well stated under the Zanzibar Long Term Development Plan, "Vision 2020" and ZSGRPIII as well as in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key Result Area C of ZSGRP III emphasizes the need of quality health in the Outcome Statement C1 which stated "improve access quality health and sanitation services for safe and clean water and mitigated burden of communicable (including HIV) and non-communicable diseases". The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has decentralized some of the Health facilities including PHCU, PHCU+ to operate under the Local Government authorities from the Ministry of Health (MoH) aiming to ensure that health services reach the people in easiest way.

1.4 Gender

Gender refers to a range of socially constructed roles and relationships, personality, traits, attitudes, behaviors, and values as determined by sexually biological differences between male and female

The Zanzibar Strategy for Economic and Social transformation mainstream gender in all its Key result areas and articulate the importance of gender mainstreaming in sectoral programs and policies. Key result area E outcome 2 elaborate the need for the attainment of gender equity, equality, social inclusion and empowerment of women, girls, youth, people with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations.

Zanzibar Gender Policy is an outcome of several efforts including Women Protection and Development Policy of 2001. It takes into consideration the implementation of the aforementioned international, regional treaties, conventions and declarations, in addition to the national policies and commitments, towards achieving gender equality and women empowerment from the highest levels of the state instruments of powers to the grassroots (Zanzibar Gender Policy, 2016).

The Zanzibar Vision 2020 provides macroeconomic framework and identifies the following strategies for gender sensitive human development:

- Equal access of women to opportunities for improving their socio-economic status.
- Participation of both sexes and removing gender bias in access to resources, with enhancement of participation in decision making and ownership of properties.
- Equal access to education and employment at all levels, reducing workload for women by adopting fair division of labour and applying appropriate technological innovation.
- Provide opportunities for the formation of women's groups to promote education, training, skills development, and equal rights to employment.
- Provide women with equal rights to own property and obtain credit.
- Encourage women to undertake training in management skills, negotiation techniques, entrepreneurship and community leadership.
- Review laws and regulations to eliminate all forms of discrimination and impose severe penalties for sexual offenses against women.

The Government policy and legal frameworks offer opportunity for promoting gender equality in government positions and enhance the gender representation in private and other institution through the developed policies, strategies and the set of laws

1.5 Definition of terms

Education System: Is the overall network of institutions and programmes through which education of all types and / or all levels is provided to the population.

Primary Education: Some time called elementary education refers to educational programmes that are normally designed on a unit or project basis to give pupils a sound basic education.

Secondary Education: Is the level immediately after primary level. Education at the secondary level based on at least four years of instruction at the first level and providing general or specialized instruction on both, such as middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher training school at this level and vocational or technical school.

Tertiary Education: Is an education at the third level such as universities, teacher's colleges and higher level professional schools requiring as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.

Pupil: Is a young person who is enrolled in an educational program usually pupil refers to a child enrolled in a primary school, learning experiences in gaining knowledge, attitude, and skills that are stipulated by a defined curriculum program.

Student: Is a young person or an adult enrolled at more advanced level.

Teacher: Is a person who on his/her professional capacity guides and directs pupil

Enrolment: Is the pupils who were admitted /re-admitted and full recorded in the school's register at the beginning of the first term. It includes all those pupils whose names appear on the school register (including repeaters and those temporarily absent).

Pupils Teacher Ratio: Is an average number of pupils per teacher at a specific level of education in a given school years based on headcount of pupils and teachers.

Gender Parity Index: (GPI) is the ratio of the female student to the male student for a given indicator.

Gender mainstreaming: Is the integration of gender concerns into the analyses, formulation and monitoring of policies, programmes and projects, with the objective of ensuring that these reduce inequalities between women and men

Population: Is the totality of all units of interest in a study or investigation at a given time and a given area.

Violence against women (VAW): Is "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including the threat of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

CHAPTER TWO

EDUCATION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on education indicators. These includes number of education institutions, student's enrolment at various levels, number of schools, number of teachers by types of training, examination performance and student loans by sex and location of universities. Formal Education in Zanzibar is provided at different levels. These include pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education. Pre-primary education is provided to children for two years from age four (4). In 2015 a new curriculum has been developed at the primary level which covers six years (standard I to VI) after pre-primary education. Secondary education also covers six years of which the first four-years are for ordinary level (Form 1- Form 4) while the second two years are for advanced level (Form 5- Form 6).

There are three Vocational Training centres (VTCs) in Zanzibar; Mkokotoni and Mwanakwerekwe in Unguja, and Vitongoji in Pemba which opened in 2010. Students join these vocational training programs after completion form two and form four at certificate award

2.2 Education Institutions

In 2019, the number of education institutions is 1,060 of which 511(48.2 percent) institutions were public and 549 (51.8percent) were from private. The total number of pre-primary is 382, Primary school is381, Primary and middle Schools is88 and Secondary school is199. The total number of education institutions increased by 9.3 percent between 2018 and 2019. The public school increase by 6.2 and private schools increased by 12.2 percent. The number of the universities remaining the same over the past five years (Table 2.1)

Table 2. 1: Number of Education Institutions by Category, 2015-2019

Category	Public					Private					Total				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-Primary Schools	31	30	32	31	30	246	259	296	317	352	277	289	328	348	382
Primary Schools	200	211	213	239	266	60	68	86	102	115	260	279	299	341	381
Primary and Middle Schools	73	63	59	46	21*	37	50	54	55	67	110	113	113	101	88
Secondary Schools	135	141	143	159	188	12	12	10	11	11	147	153	153	170	199
Teacher Training College	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	2
Institution/Colleges	5	5	3	3	3	0	2	2	2	2	5	7	5	5	5
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Grand Total	448	454	453	481	511	357	393	450	489	549	805	847	903	970	1,060

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

: *Some of Primary and Middle public schools in 2019 Split into Secondary and Primary school only

2.3 Education Indicators

The number of pupils enrolled at pre-primary level in 2019 was 85,974 of which 38,370 (44.6 percent) pupils were from public and 47,604 (55.4 percent) were from private. The total number of enrolled for females pupils in 2019 were 43,643 (50.8 percent) and 42,331 (49.2 percent) were male. The gender parity index is above one in 2019 which indicates disparity favour girls than boys. The number of enrolled pupils in public Pre-primary schools increased by 24.2 percent between 2018 and 2019 while in private schools increased by 15.4 percent between 2018 and 2019 (Table2.2).

Table 2. 2: Indicators for Pre-primary Education, 2015-2019

School Type	Indicator	Year				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public	Enrolment - Total	18,930	21,000	25,426	30,898	38,370
	Male	9,164	10,497	12,535	15,280	19,084
	Female	9,766	10,503	12,891	15,618	19,284
	Percentage Annual change	13.9	10.9	21.1	21.5	24.2
	Gender Parity Index	1.07	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.01
Private	Enrolment Public- Total	22,801	23,629	37,294	41,253	47,604
	Male	11,222	11,672	18,221	20,223	23,247
	Female	11,579	11,957	19,073	21,030	24,357
	Percentage Annual change	2.8	3.6	57.8	10.6	15.4
	Gender Parity Index	1.03	1.02	1.05	1.03	1.05
Total	Enrolment Private - Total	41,731	44,629	62,720	72,151	85,974
	Male	20,386	22,169	30,756	50,783	42,331
	Female	21,345	22,460	31,964	52,266	43,643
	Percentage Annual change	7.5	6.9	40.5	15.0	19.0
	Gender Parity Index	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.03

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

The number of pupils enrolled at primary level in 2019 was 290,510 of which 257,453 (88.6 percent) pupils were from public schools and 33,057 (11.4 percent) were from private schools. The total number of enrolled girl pupils in 2019 were 144,174 (49.6 percent) and 146,336 (50.4 percent) were boys. The gender parity index is below one in 2019 which indicates disparity favor boys than girls. The total number of pupils enrolled in primary level increased by 4.9 percent between 2018 and 2019. The number of enrolled pupils in public schools increased by 4.6 percent between 2018 and 2019 while in private schools increased by 7.8 percent between 2018 and 2019 (Table2.3).

Table 2.3: Indicators for Primary Education, 2015-2019

School Type	Indicator	Public				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public	Enrolment - Total	239,274	224,887	230,333	246,190	257,453
	Male	119,124	113,369	115,567	121,739	129,997
	Female	120,150	111,518	114,766	124,451	127,456
	Percentage Annual change	2.3	-6.0	2.4	6.9	4.6
	Gender Parity Index	1.01	0.98	0.99	1.02	0.98
Private	Enrolment - Total	21,938	24,256	25,715	30,668	33,057
	Male	10,862	11,840	12,724	15,169	16,339
	Female	11,076	12,416	12,991	15,499	16,718
	Percentage Annual change	13.9	10.6	6.1	19.2	7.8
	Gender Parity Index	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02
Total	Enrolment - Total	261,212	249,143	256,048	276,858	290,510
	Male	129,986	125,209	128,291	136,908	146,336
	Female	131,226	123,934	127,757	139,950	144,174
	Percentage Annual change	3.2	-4.6	2.8	8.1	4.9
	Gender Parity Index	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.02	0.98

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

The number of students enrolled at Secondary level in 2019 was 130,711 of which 118,502 (90.7percent) students were from public and 12,209 (9.3 percent) were from private schools. The total number of enrolled female's students in 2019 were 71,151 (54.4 percent) and 57,957 (45.6 percent) were male. On average the Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary school is above one, which reflect that more girls than boys enrolled. The total number of students enrolled in secondary levels increased by 6.9 percent between 2018 and 2019 and the number of enrolled pupils in public schools increased by 6.4 percent while in private schools increased by 11.1 percent (Table2.4).

Table 2.4: Indicators for Secondary Education, 2015-2019

School Type	Indicator	2015	2016	Public		
				2017	2018	2019
Public	Enrolment - Total	79,608	110,230	111,532	111,336	118,502
	Male	36,821	51,353	50,663	49,962	52,389
	Female	42,787	58,877	60,869	61,374	66,113
	Percentage Annual change	6.2	38.5	1.2	-0.1	6.4
	Gender Parity Index	1.16	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.30
Private	Enrolment - Total	7,365	8,970	10,631	10,987	12,209
	Male	3,327	4,155	5,022	5,057	5,568
	Female	4,038	4,815	5,609	5,930	5,038
	Percentage Annual change	10.7	21.8	18.5	3.3	11.1
	Gender Parity Index	1.21	1.16	1.12	1.20	0.90
Total	Enrolment - Total	86,973	119,200	122,163	122,323	130,711
	Male	40,148	55,508	55,685	55,019	57,957
	Female	46,825	63,692	66,478	67,304	71,151
	Percentage Annual change	6.6	37.1	2.5	0.1	6.9
	Gender Parity Index	1.17	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.23

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.4 Gender Parity Index

This section presents Gender Parity Index (GPI) of student enrollment for Pre-primary school, Primary school and Secondary schools by district. The GPI is the ratio of the female student to the male student for a given indicator. It measures inequality between male and females. A value of one indicates gender equality between male and female. However, a value of below one indicates disparity favoring male and a value above one indicates disparity favoring female.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda is aimed at having an inclusive world where every individual reaches the benefits of prosperity. Education is a fundamental part of the SDG agenda, and gender parity is at the heart of SDGs. Equal access to education is not only a target but a basic building block to sustain a better world without any gender discrimination. Achieving gender equality in education participation, in the teaching and learning process and in access to social and economic opportunities that education can facilitate are key interlinked ambitions in two of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: SDG 4 on education and SDG 5 on gender equality

2.4.1 Pre-primary Enrolment

The GPI for the year 2019 was 1.00 for Public pre-primary school and 1.05 for private pre-primary schools. The gender parity index indicates that more girls were enrolled than boys in private pre-primary schools. Regarding to district wise for Unguja districts (Kaskazini A and Kaskazini B) the number of girls enrolled were more than boys over five years while Kati, Kusini, Mjini, Magharibi A and Magharibi B reported gender parity index above one over the last 3 years for public schools and for Pemba districts only Micheweni the gender parity index was greater than one in public school meanwhile Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani districts reported to have equal enrollment between boys and girls for 2019 entry. In 2019 private schools pupil enrollment, the number of female enrolled was more than male across the all district except Magharibi B.

Table 2. 5: Gender Parity Index of Pre-Primary in Public and Private Schools by District, 2015-2019

District	Public					Private				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kaskazini 'A'	1.10	1.05	1.14	1.10	1.00	1.04	1.25	1.14	1.00	1.09
Kaskazini 'B'	1.08	1.14	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.14	1.03	1.04	1.10	1.03
Kati	0.83	0.9	1.04	1.10	1.00	0.96	0.97	3.06	1.10	1.07
Kusini	1.01	0.96	1.07	0.90	1.00	0.94	0.96	0.86	1.00	1.17
Magharibi 'A'	-	-	1.04	1.10	1.10	-	-	1.04	1.10	1.05
Magharibi 'B'	-	-	1.02	1.10	1.00	-	-	1.01	1.10	0.98
Mjini	1.03	0.98	1.01	1.10	1.00	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.10	1.08
Micheweni	1.10	1.01	1.13	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.25	1.09	0.90	1.07
Wete	1.13	0.93	0.94	1.10	1.00	0.98	1.05	0.99	1.10	1.03
Chake Chake	0.99	1.10	1.02	1.10	1.00	0.99	1.03	0.94	0.90	1.07
Mkoani	1.12	1.02	0.96	1.10	1.00	0.95	0.98	1.10	0.80	1.03
Total GPI	1.07	1.1	1.03	1.10	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.05
Total number of Students	18,930	21,000	25,426	30,898	38,370	22,801	23,629	37,294	41,253	47,604

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.4.2 Primary Enrolment

In 2019 the GPI was 0.98 for public primary schools and 1.02 recorded for private primary schools. The result shows that the GPI for Kaskazini B, Kati and Kusini districts the gender parity index is below one for public schools which indicates more boys than girls and on the other side, Mjini, Magharibi A, Magharibi B have opposite of which the index indicates more girls than boys' student enrolled. The wider gender disparities in 2019 observed in all Pemba districts which shows that a big gap between boys and girls enrolled (Table 2.6).

Table 2. 6: Gender Parity Index of Primary in Public and Private Schools by District, 2015-2019

District	Public					Private				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kaskazini 'A'	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.83	0.62	0.87	1.10	1.01
Kaskazini 'B'	0.99	0.93	0.96	1.4	0.99	2.00	0.94	0.93	1.10	1.09
Kati	0.99	0.96	0.96	0.13	0.96	0.86	1.04	1.12	1.10	1.07
Kusini	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.92	0.86	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.01
Magharibi 'A'	-	-	1.03	1.05	1.04	-	-	1.10	1.00	1.09
Magharibi 'B'	-	-	1.02	1.97	1.00	-	-	1.03	1.10	1.03
Mjini	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.01	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.02	1.00	1.02
Micheweni	1.00	0.97	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.90	0.86	0.87	0.90	0.90
Wete	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.92	1.07	0.95	0.80	0.73
Chake Chake	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.92	0.97	0.89	1.00	0.93
Mkoani	0.97	0.92	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.80
Total GPI	1.01	0.98	0.99	1.17	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.0	1.02
Total number of Students	239,274	224,887	230,333	246,190	257,453	21,938	24,256	25,715	30,668	33,057

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.4.3 Secondary Enrolment

In 2019 data shows that, the GPI was 1.26 recorded for public secondary schools and 1.19 recorded for private secondary schools. The trend shows that, more female students were enrolled compare with male students between 2015 and 2019 both public and private schools. District wise the findings further shows that, the highest value of gender parity index recorded for Public schools at Kaskazini “A” district followed by Kaskazini “B” with more females than males and the lowest gender parity index recorded at Kusini district for public schools which shows a large gap favoring males while for Private schools the highest gender parity index recorded at Magharibi “B” district followed by Mjini district and the lowest gender parity index recorded at Kaskazini “B” district for private schools (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Gender Parity Index of Secondary in Public and Private Schools by District, 2015-2019

District	Public					Private				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kaskazini 'A'	1.36	1.28	1.38	1.32	1.43	-	-	-	-	-
Kaskazini 'B'	1.32	1.27	1.28	1.32	1.34	-	0.61	0.75	0.76	0.76
Kati	1.12	1.14	1.23	1.23	1.25	0.64	0.81	0.93	1.11	0.96
Kusini	1.04	0.99	1.08	1.06	1.09	0.96	0.75	0.82	0.8	0.96
Magharibi 'A'	-	-	1.21	1.2	1.23	-	-	0.92	1.07	1.05
Magharibi 'B'	-	-	0.77	1.21	1.21	-	-	1.24	1.28	1.33
Mjini	1.12	1.07	0.96	1.23	1.29	1.14	1.21	1.86	1.23	1.25
Micheweni	1.06	1.11	1.16	1.19	1.21	-	-	0.59	0.68	0.8
Wete	1.07	1.06	1.16	1.15	1.25	1.33	1.40	0.89	0.91	1.01
Chake Chake	1.22	1.07	1.16	1.23	1.27	0.93	0.99	0.97	1.10	1.05
Mkoani	1.12	1.11	0.99	1.18	1.27	-	-	-	-	1.20
Total GPI	1.16	1.11	1.20	1.21	1.26	1.21	1.18	1.12	1.19	1.19
Total number of Students	79,608	110,230	111,532	111,336	118,502	7,365	8,970	10,631	10,987	12,209

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.4.4 Enrolment of Primary school by Level of Standard

In 2019 the GPI for private schools in all levels was above one which indicates more girls than boys in all classes while for government schools the GPI for Standard 1 to standard IV was below one and for standard V and VI was above one. The trend also observed for the year 2015 to 2018 although there are small fluctuations in some of the levels

Table 2. 8: Gender Parity Index of Primary Enrolment in Public and Private Schools by Grade 2015-2019

STD	Public					Private				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
I	0.96	0.93	0.96	0.93	0.94	1.00	1.04	1.00	1.03	1.01
II	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	1.04	1.04	1.02	1.05
III	1.00	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.95	1.05	1.04	0.99	1.03	1.00
IV	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.97	0.98	1.02	1.08	1.01	0.99	1.03
V	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.08	1.02	1.04	0.99	1.02
VI	1.13	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.03
VII	1.01	na	na	na	na	1.04	1.11	na	na	na
Total GPI	1.01	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.02	1.05	1.02	1.02	1.02
Total number of students	239,274	224,887	230,333	246,190	257,453	21,938	24,256	25,715	30,668	33057

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.4.5 Enrolment of Secondary school by Class level

Table 2.9 shows GPI for secondary schools from 2015 to 2019. The data revealed that gender parity index is above one in all class in Public and private schools which reflects the numbers of female students in the class are higher than male students except form 5 and form 6 in public schools which is less than one in which indicates the number of male students higher than female students. The highest gender parity index in public schools observed in form 4 with 1.64 GPI followed by Form 3 with 1.3GPI and the lowest gender parity index for public schools observed in Form 5 with 0.89 GPI while in private schools the highest gender parity index was in Form 3 with 1.24 GPI followed by Form 2 with 1.23 GPI whereas the lowest gender parity index observed in Form 1 and Form 5 with 1.1 GPI.

Table 2.9: Gender Parity Index of Secondary Enrolment in Public and Private Schools by Class level 2015-2019

Form	Public					Private				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.11	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.15	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.23
3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.24
4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.64	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.21
5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.89	2.5	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1
6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.94	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.16
Total GPI	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.16	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.18
Total number of students	79,608	110,230	111,532	111,336	124,200	7,365	8,970	10,631	10,987	12,941

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.4.6 Tertiary Education

The tertiary education in Zanzibar comprises of Higher Learning Institutions which includes public and private universities, colleges and Specialized Institutions. In 2019/2020, the number of enrolled students at tertiary level was 17,921 of which 11,759 (65.6 percent) students were enrolled in Public institutions and 6,162 (34.4 percent) were enrolled in Private institutions. The total number of female students in 2019/2020 were 10,324 (57.6 percent) and 7,597 (42.4 percent) were males.

Table 2.10: Number of Student Enrolment in Public Higher Learning Institutions by Sex; 2015/16 - 2019/2020

	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public										
University	2,711	3,280	2,180	2,870	2,064	2,768	1,780	2,919	3,233	4,159
Institution	934	1,102	1,663	1,400	1,114	1,624	858	1,403	887	1,009
College	351	535	734	1,077	638	1,228	850	1,306	894	1,577
Subtotal	3,996	4,917	4,577	5,347	3,816	5,620	3,488	5,628	5,014	6,745
Private										
University	1,616	2,246	1,322	1,888	1,051	1,421	1,210	1,839	2,265	3,082
Institution	225	353	271	438	194	303	132	189	68	82
College	130	208	163	339	202	295	236	355	250	415
Subtotal	1,971	2,807	1,756	2,665	1,447	2,019	1,578	2,383	2,583	3,579
Grand Total	5,967	7,724	6,333	8,012	5,263	7,639	5,066	8,011	7,597	10,324

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician

Greater attention has centered on the importance of Vocational Training Centre (VTC) for creating self and decent employment. Technical and vocational skills development help to strengthen the local workforce in emerging economies. A skilled workforce also creates an attractive economic environment for investors. The Ministry of Education and Vocational Trainings in Zanzibar has experienced an impressive increase in the number of students enrolled in Vocational Training Centre Between 2015 and 2019, the number of student enrolled in VTC more than doubled, from 468 in 2015 to 1,291 students in 2019. Moreover, the number of male enrolled (900 students) doubled compared to female (391 students) Table 2.11

Table 2.11: Student Enrollment in Vocational Training Centre 2015-2019

Year	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
2015	First Year	127	46	173
	Second Year	109	44	153
	Third Year	100	42	142
	Total	336	132	468
2016	First Year	115	74	189
	Second Year	107	42	149
	Third Year	72	33	105
	Total	294	149	443
2017	First Year	222	172	394
	Second Year	159	34	193
	Third Year	75	22	97
	Total	456	228	684
2018	First Year	391	175	566
	Second Year	211	156	367
	Third Year	170	79	249
	Total	772	410	1,182
2019	First Year	461	199	660
	Second Year	284	112	396
	Third Year	155	80	235
	Total	900	391	1,291

2.5 Examination Results and Performance

The ordinary Secondary level examination conducted every year by the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA). Student must pass the examinations in order to join advance Secondary level of education.

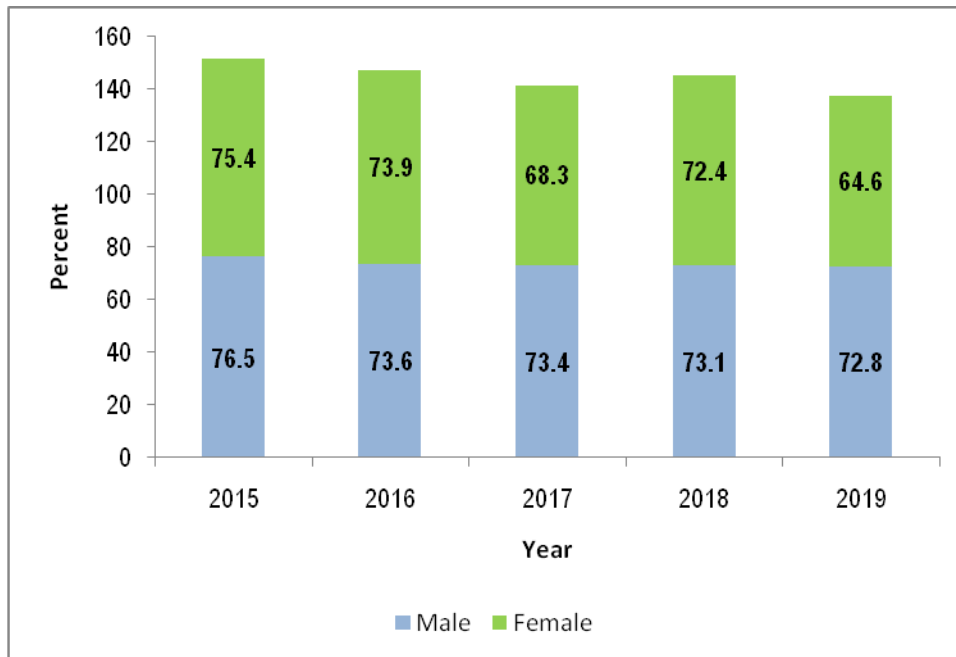
The year 2019 recorded that, 18,647 students passed Form IV examination of whom 7,744 (41.5 percent) were males and 10,903 (58.5 percent) were females. The year 2015 recorded the highest proportion (75.9 percent) of the students who passed Form IV examination.

Table 2. 32: Number of Student in Form 4 Examination Results by Sex and Grade, 2015- 2019

Year	Sex	Division						% of Passed
		I	II	III	IV	Passed	Candidate	
2015	Male	73	346	855	3,061	4,335	5,664	76.5
	Female	31	311	808	4,383	5,533	7,338	75.4
	Total	104	657	1,663	7,444	9,868	13,002	75.9
2016	Male	145	451	893	2,962	4,451	6,051	73.6
	Female	97	428	969	4,120	5,614	7,596	73.9
	Total	242	879	1,862	7,082	10,065	13,647	73.8
2017	Male	79	477	1,004	3,226	4,786	6,521	73.4
	Female	63	396	1,014	4,943	6,416	9,388	68.3
	Total	142	873	2,018	8,169	11,202	15,909	70.4
2018	Male	134	519	978	3,538	5,169	7,069	73.1
	Female	91	478	1,061	5,307	6,937	9,585	72.4
	Total	225	997	2,039	8,845	12,106	16,654	72.7
2019	Male	154	701	1317	5,572	7,744	10,638	72.8
	Female	145	808	1598	8,352	10,903	16,875	64.6
	Total	299	1,509	2,915	13,924	18,647	27,513	67.8

Source: Ministry of Education and vocational Trainings.

Figure2. 1: Percentage Students Passed in Form 4 Examination Result, 2019



The year 2019 recorded 2,000 students who passed Form 6 examinations of whom 988 (49.4 percent) were males and 1,012 (50.6 percent) were females. The year 2018 recorded the highest proportion (98.1 percent) of the students who passed Form VI examination compared with other years. The proportion of female who passed Form 6 examination increase by 9.3 percent from 2018 to 2019 where as that of male increased by 16.2 percent. The number of student with division one increased from 125 students in 2018 to 188 students in 2019 (Table 2.13).

Table 2. 13: Number of Student in Form 6 Examination Results by Sex and Grade, 2015–2019

Year	Sex	Division				Passed	Candidate	% of Passed
		I	II	III	IV			
2015	Male	41	100	163	41	345	360	95.8
	Female	49	103	160	49	361	363	99.4
	Total	90	203	323	90	706	723	97.6
2016	Male	33	213	515	130	891	985	90.5
	Female	17	164	612	128	921	978	94.2
	Total	50	377	1,127	258	1,812	1,963	92.3
2017	Male	43	188	400	98	729	780	93.5
	Female	45	167	425	79	716	744	96.2
	Total	88	355	825	187	1,445	1,524	94.8
2018	Male	77	256	476	41	850	868	97.9
	Female	48	251	576	51	926	942	98.3
	Total	125	507	1,052	92	1,776	1,810	98.1
2019	Male	98	310	509	71	988	1,014	97.4
	Female	90	303	527	92	1,012	1,051	96.3
	Total	188	527	1,036	1,012	2,000	2,065	96.9

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.6 Teachers' Training and Pupil Teacher Ratio

The year 2019 recorded that, 14,430 teachers teaching STD 1 to Form VI whereby 11,472 (79.5 percent) teaching in public schools while 2,958 (20.5 percent) in private schools. Majority of them (97.0 percent) were trained and only 3.0 percent were untrained teachers. Private schools have higher proportion (12.6 percent) of untrained teachers than public schools (0.5 percent).

Table 2. 14: STD I - Form VI Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Training, 2015-2019

Type of School		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public School	Trained	9,942	9,857	10,187	10,674	11,420
	Untrained	89	93	87	59	52
	Total	10,031	9,950	10,274	10,733	11,472
	Percentage of Untrained	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Private School	Trained	1,441	1,638	1,865	2,108	2,584
	Untrained	354	405	401	319	374
	Total	1,795	2,043	2,266	2,427	2,958
	Percentage of Untrained	19.7	19.8	17.7	13.1	12.6
Total	Trained	11,383	11,495	12,052	12,782	14,004
	Untrained	443	498	488	378	426
	Total	11,826	11,993	12,540	13,160	14,430
	Percentage of Untrained	3.7	4.2	3.9	2.9	3.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Pupils Teacher Ratio is a very important indicator as it shows the strength of pupils -teacher-contact. The higher the ratio the fewer pupils -teacher-contact and hence there is less pupils - teacher consultations. Means that there is higher teaching load to teachers and they lose the required time to effectively supervise pupils' work. The teacher pupil ratio is therefore among the important indicators of quality of education. In 2019 the pupil teacher ratio in public school was 44.3, 39.5 and 24.7 for Pre-primary school, Primary school and Secondary school respectively. It indicates that in every 44 students in pre-primary school are attended to by one teacher, in every 39 students in Primary school are attended to by one teacher and in every 25 students in Secondary school are attended to by one teacher. In 2018 the ratio was 42.8 for pre-primary school, 39.8 for primary school and 25.4 for secondary school there is no much difference for pupil teacher ratio for all level between 2018 and 2019. In private schools, the ratio was 26.0 for pre-primary school, 18.0 for primary school and 12.0 for secondary schools in 2019.

Table 2.15: Pupil Teacher Ratio in Public schools by level of Education, 2015-2019

Level of Education	Pupil Teacher Ratio				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-Primary Education	39.0	36.8	36.3	42.8	44.3
Primary Education	41.0	37.9	38.4	39.8	39.5
Secondary	20.6	27.3	25.6	25.4	24.7

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Table 2.16: Pupil Teacher Ratio in Private schools by level of Education, 2015-2019

Level of Education	Pupil Teacher Ratio				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Pre-Primary Education	19.0	18.0	25.0	17.3	26.0
Primary Education	18.0	14.0	17.0	18.9	18.0
Secondary	12.0	14.0	13.0	12.7	12.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

2.7 Zanzibar Higher Education Students Loans

The number of students who received loans from Zanzibar Higher Education Students Loan Board in 2019/2020 academic year is 4,040 with 1,860 selected new applicants and 2,180 continuing students studying within and outside Zanzibar. The total number of new applicants who applied for the loan also increases by 8.1 percent (from 1,720 in 2018/2019 to 1,860 students in 2019/2020). The number of female's new applicants who received loans increased from 859 students in 2018/2019 to 914 students in 2019/2020 as shown in table 2.17 below.

Table 2. 17: Number of University Students Applied and Received Loans from Zanzibar by Higher Education Loan Board 2016/17 - 2019/2020

Type	Sex	2016/17			2017/2018			2018/2019			2019/2020		
		New Applicants	Continuing Students	Total	New Applicants	Continuing Students	Total	New Applicants	Continuing Student	Total	New Applicants	Continuing Student	Total
Applied Loan	Male	1,424	0	1,424	1,338	0	1,338	1,577	0	1,577	1,240	0	1,240
	Female	1,476	0	1,476	1,337	0	1,337	1,469	0	1,469	1,193	0	1,193
	Total	2,900	0	2,900	2,675	0	2,675	3,046	0	3,046	2,433	0	2,433
Received Loan	Male	286	1,018	1,304	733	576	1,309	861	829	1,690	949	1,047	1,993
	Female	308	1,054	1,362	728	545	1,273	859	932	1,791	914	1,133	2,047
	Total	594	2,072	2,666	1,461	1,121	2,582	1,720	1,761	3,481	1,860	2,180	4,040

Source: Zanzibar Higher Education Loan Board

CHAPTER THREE

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents statistics on key aspects of public and private health information. The statistics covered in this chapter include health facilities, visiting out-patients and in-patients and live births at health facilities.

Primary health care services are provided in dispensaries, PHCUs, PHCU+ and PHCCs. District and regional hospitals are classified as secondary level health care service provider while the referral and specialized hospitals provide tertiary health care services.

3.2 Health Care System in Zanzibar

In Zanzibar, the provision of Health Care services is provided through the public, private and parastatals health facilities.

Table 3.1 shows that, the number of public health facilities (PHCU) increased from 122 facilities in 2018 to 125 facilities in 2019 and upgrading of two cottage hospitals Makunduchi and Kivunge cottages to district hospitals has increased the district level facilities to 4 centers. There are 159 primary, five secondary and three tertiary public health facilities. For private health facilities, there are four hospitals in 2019 and the number of dispensaries has increased from 73 dispensaries in 2018 to 92 dispensaries in 2019.

The increase in number of health facilities is in line with WHO's policy which recommends the availability of health facilities not more than 5 km from people's settlements for accessing the primary health care services, where this criterion has been met in many areas in Zanzibar.

See Table 3.1

Table 3. 1: Number of Health Facilities by Category, 2015-2019

Category	Level	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public Facilities						
	PHCU	110	115	115	122	125
	PHCU+	34	34	34	34	32
Primary level	PHCC	4	4	4	4	2
	Regional Hospital	0	0	1	1	1
Secondary level	District Hospital	3	3	2	2	4
	Special	2	2	2	2	2
Tertiary level	Referral	1	1	1	1	1
Private Facilities						
	Private Hospital	4	4	4	5	4
	Dispensary	67	65	78	73	92

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

3.3 Visiting Out-Patient in Health facilities

A total of 193,441,9 out-patient visits were made in the year 2019. About 75 percent of these visits were made at public health facilities, 16.1 percent at private health facilities, 7.2 percent at Parastatals facilities and while faith based had only 1.6 percent of the total visits.

The results maintain the long time trend which shows that majority of the patient use public facilities which might be the result of government policy of free treatment to all.

On the other hand OPD utilization rate which is a measure of the accessibility and utilization of health services that may reflect the quality of services is defined as the ratio of number of visits to that of total population of the catchment area in Zanzibar has reached nearly to 1.2 visit per year which is still stable.

Table 3. 2: Visiting Out-Patient in Health facilities by Ownership 2015-2019

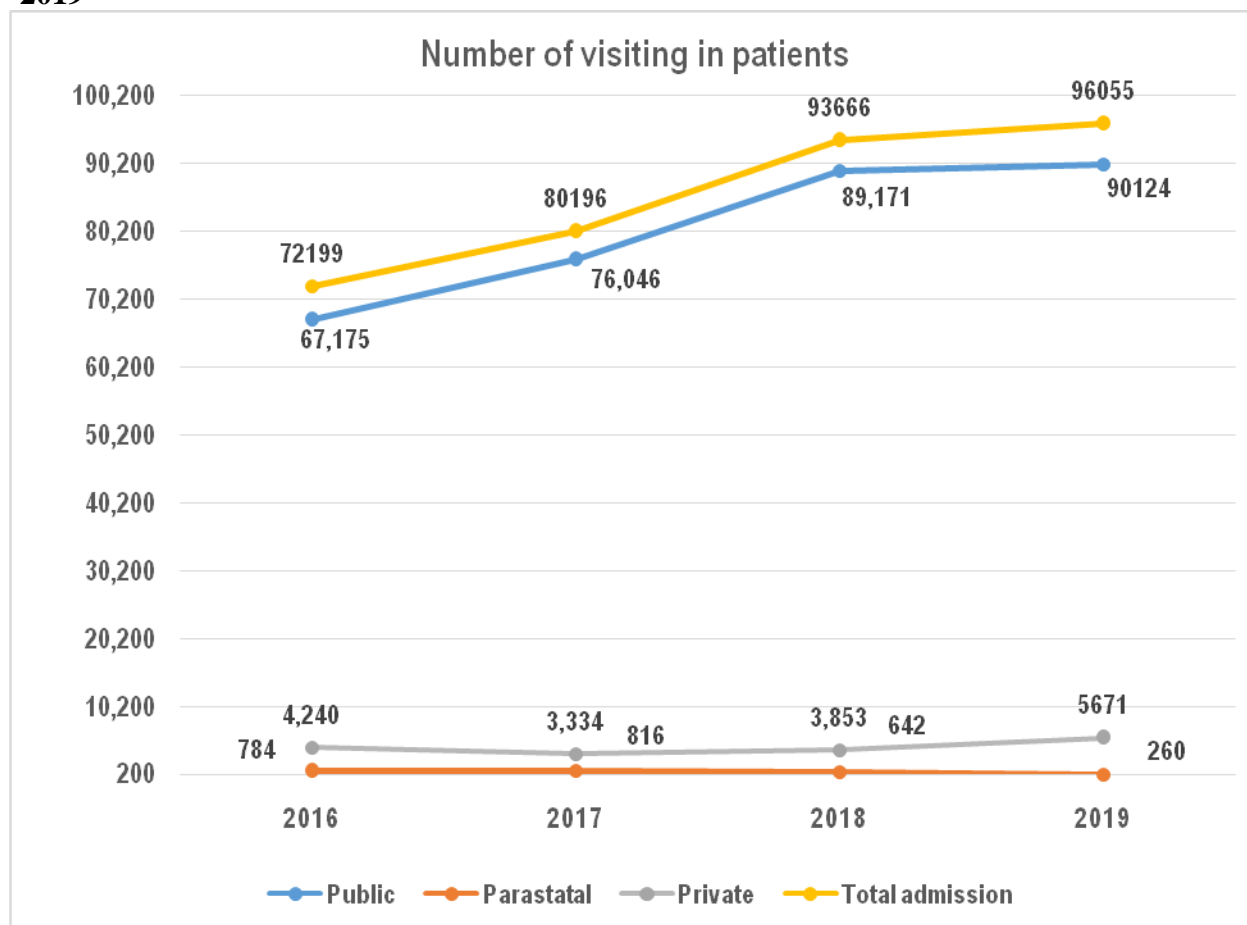
Type	2015	Percent	2016	Percent	2017	Percent	2018	Percent	2019	Percent
Public Health Facilities	933,119	70.7	750,314	65.3	1,052,479	70.4	1,220,802	75.8	1,451,845	75.1
Parastatals	145,658	11	143,025	12.4	131,323	8.8	55,330	3.4	139,835	7.2
Faith Based	30,052	2.3	30,723	2.7	35,979	2.4	24,083	1.5	31,049	1.6
Private health Facilities	211,007	16	225,136	19.6	275,892	18.4	309,563	19.2	311,690	16.1
Total	1,319,836	100	1,149,198	100	1,495,673	100	1,609,778	100.0	1,934,419	100.0

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

3.4 Visiting In-Patient in Public, parastatals and Private Hospitals

The total number of 96,055 in-patient visits was recorded in the year 2019. Most of visiting in-patients were recorded at public hospital which sum to 90,124 (93.8 percent) of all visiting in-patients, followed by private hospital which accounts for about 5,671 (5.9 percent) and finally parastatal which held 260 (0.3 percent) inpatients. The number of in-patients visits increased from 93,666 to 96,055, an increment of 2.5 percent from 2018 to 2019.

Table 3. 3: Number of Visiting In-Patient in Public, parastatals and Private Hospital, 2016 – 2019



Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

3.7 Live birth at health facilities.

A total of 48,201 live births recorded in all health facilities in 2019 which represent an increase of 16.5 percent from 2018 which has recorded 41,360 live births. Mjini district recorded the highest proportion of live births of about 22,325 which accounts for 46.3 percent of all live births reported in Zanzibar. This is contributed to the presence of Mnazi Mmoja Hospital which is referral hospital in Zanzibar, in which as one of the strategy of safe delivery in Zanzibar, the first pregnancy of a pregnant mothers have to be delivered in Mnazi Mmoja for close care of any unexpected maternal problem which results to gathering of pregnant mothers from many places of the isles and rise up the number of live birth of the District.

Meanwhile, the total live births in Unguja shows an increased of 16.8 percent from 27,069 (2018) to 31,630 (2019) while Pemba also increased by 15.9 percent (an increase of 2,280 live birth) compared with previous year (2018).

Table 3. 4: Number of live birth at health facility by District, 2015-2019

District	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kaskazini “A”	2241	2,468	3,453	3,648	3,650
Kaskazini “B”	353	263	408	633	651
Kati	231	262	482	650	917
Kusini	935	974	1,198	1,247	1,160
Magharibi “A”	1,250	1593	287	644	754
Magharibi “B”			1,711	1,706	2,173
Mjini	17,878	18,108	21,684	18,541	22,325
Unguja	22,888	23,668	29,223	27,069	31,630
Chake Chake	4,319	4,327	5,059	5,132	5,304
Micheweni	1,281	1,072	1,444	2,324	3,687
Mkoani	2,253	2,326	2,791	2,797	3,382
Wete	2,782	2,941	3,979	4,038	4,198
Pemba	10,635	10,666	13,273	14,291	16,571
Zanzibar	33,523	34,334	42,496	41,360	48,201

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

3.8 Social Welfare Services

Zanzibar provides social welfare services using both Government and Non-Government institutions. Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) play an important role in providing social assistance to the poor and vulnerable persons. The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar administers a range of social protection programs through the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elderly, Women, and Children (MLEEWC), runs an orphanage, and residential care homes for older persons.

3.9 Children and Old People Care

This section presents the information of the children and Old people cared in different cared centers in Zanzibar. In 2019 the number of children cared increased up to 230 compared to 221 children cared in 2018. The sex composition of orphans fluctuates between years; for the year 2019, there were more boys (151) compared to girls (79). The number of old people cared for has almost remained the same for the past five years. This is also true to either sex, except that there are slightly more males compared with females. For the year 2019, there were 126 old people cared for, of whom 55 were females and 71 are males (Table 3.7).

Table 3. 5: Number of Children Cared by Government Centre by Sex, 2015-2019

Type of Centre	Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Children	Male	106	110	90	140	151
	Female	82	77	132	81	79
	Total	188	187	222	221	230
Old People	Male	71	68	69	69	71
	Female	56	57	57	58	55
	Total	127	125	126	127	126

CHAPTER FOUR

GENDER

4.1 Gender mainstreaming

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGoZ) in its initiatives to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) put emphasis on gender equality at all levels. This follows the recognition that gender equality enables full participation of both women and men in the development process of country, which leads to the promotion of leadership and governance, social justice, peace and economic growth (Zanzibar Gender Policy, 2016).

On gender representation and participation, public decision-making is one of the areas in which progress has been made in the RGoZ. The Government policy and legal frameworks offer opportunities for promoting gender equality in government positions and enhance the gender representation in private and other institutions through the developed policies, strategies and the set of laws.

4.2 Leadership

For the year 2019 all other leadership positions were dominated by men exception of Primary court magistrate where more women (56.6 percent) hold leadership positions than men. The data further show that, there were completely no women in Regional Commissioner and Sub District Administrative Secretary (Table 4.1)

Table 4. 1: Women's Representation in Government Leadership in Zanzibar – 2017-2019

Indicators	2017				2018				2019			
	Number		Sex Distribution		Number		Sex Distribution		Number		Sex Distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ministers	5	11	31.3	68.8	4	12	25	75	5	12	29.4	70.6
Deputy Ministers	4	7	36.4	63.6	4	8	33.3	66.7	4	8	33.3	66.7
Member of Revolution Council	5	13	27.8	72.2	5	15	25	75	5	16	23.8	76.2
Presidential Advisors	2	4	33.3	66.7	2	4	33.3	66.7	2	6	25	75
Chief Secretary	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100
Attorney General	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100
Principal Secretaries	5	13	27.8	72.2	5	13	27.8	72.2	6	14	30	70
Deputy Principal Secretary	8	15	34.8	65.2	8	15	34.8	65.2	9	16	36	64
Chief Government Statistician	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0
Chief Government Chemist	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100	0	1	0	100
Director (Include Director General)	28	89	23.9	76.1	28	89	23.9	76.1	29	90	24.4	75.6
Deputy Director	1	6	14.3	85.7	1	6	14.3	85.7	1	6	14.3	85.7
Manager	5	15	25	75	5	15	25	75	5	15	25	75
Commissioner	4	15	21.1	78.9	4	15	21.1	78.9	5	15	25	75
Members of Zanzibar Electoral Commission	0	7	0	100	1	6	14.3	85.7	1	6	14.3	85.7
Executive Secretary	4	15	21.1	78.9	4	15	21.1	78.9	4	15	21.1	78.9
In charge Officer	2	11	15.4	84.6	2	11	15.4	84.6	2	12	14.3	85.7
Members of House of Representatives	32	54	37.2	62.8	32	54	37.2	62.8	32	56	36.4	63.6
Regional Commissioner	0	5	0	100	0	5	0	100	0	5	0	100
District Commissioner	3	8	27.3	72.7	3	8	27.3	72.7	3	8	27.3	72.7
Regional Administrative Secretary	1	4	20	80	1	4	20	80	1	4	20	80
District Administrative Secretary	2	9	18.2	81.8	2	9	18.2	81.8	2	9	18.2	81.8
Sub District Administrative Secretary	0	2	0	100	0	2	0	100	0	2	0	100
District Executive Director	1	10	9.1	90.9	1	10	9.1	90.9	1	10	9.1	90.9
Councilors	60	106	36.1	63.9	60	106	36.1	63.9	49	110	30.8	69.2
Sheha	33	308	9.7	90.3	33	308	9.7	90.3	54	376	12.6	87.4
Court magistrates	13	51	20.3	79.7	16	48	25	75	17	52	24.6	75.4
Judges	3	5	37.5	62.5	3	5	37.5	62.5	3	5	37.5	62.5
Regional magistrates	6	12	33.3	66.7	6	12	33.3	66.7	6	12	33.3	66.7
District magistrates	5	7	41.7	58.3	5	7	41.7	58.3	5	8	38.5	61.5
Primary court magistrates	9	4	69.2	30.8	9	4	69.2	30.8	10	8	55.6	44.4
Kadhi's court	0	10	0	100	0	10	0	100	0	10	0	100

Source: Annual Social Statistics Report, 2019

4.1.1.3 Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Gender Based Violence is spread in Zanzibar despite various efforts taken to reduce the problem, and new patterns are emerging. Evidence from legal and medical institutions indicates that women and girls are more often subject to physical, sexual and psychological abuse. The number of cases including rape, abduction, and early pregnancy and marriage disputes were reported to Zanzibar Female Lawyers Association (ZAFELA).

The data show that about 91 gender based violence cases were reported in 2019 with higher number of women (85 cases) than men (6 cases) reported. Case of children maintenance was the type of violence with the highest reported number for women (35 cases).

The number of complaints reported in 2019 decreased by 45.8 percent compared with 2018 (from 168 in 2018 cases to 91 cases in 2019). The number of complaints reported by both women and men in 2019 decreased from 143 cases in 2018 to 85 cases in 2019 and from 25 cases to six (6) cases at the same years respectively. Generally, with the exception of division of matrimonial property and assault cases that showed a decrease in 2019 compared with previous year.

Table 4. 2: Number of Complaints Reported by Type of Violence and Sex, 2015 -2019

Type of Violence	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rape	13	0	10	0	5	3	2	5	3	3
Abduction	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Early pregnancy	8	n.a	3	n.a	1	n.a	2	n.a	2	n.a
Defilement /sodomy	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	0	-	1
Children maintenance	23	25	35	27	46	0	60	0	35	0
Division of matrimonial property	11	0	8	0	20	7	30	9	24	0
Inheritance	5	0	3	0	4	1	6	2	3	0
Desertion	23	19	34	33	7	0	4	0	0	0
Indecency assault	3	0	4	0	2	0	6	3	0	0
Assault	1	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	0	0
Custodian dispute	20	11	21	18	15	8	20	6	13	3
Forced marriage	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marriage dispute	12	0	53	1	17	1	7	7	4	0
Total	123	57	179	82	126	21	143	25	85	6

Source: ZAFELA, 2019

4.1.1.4 Crime

The total number of reported cases of violence against children in 2019 was 1,154, which is higher compared with previous year with 910 reported cases. Majority of them were reported in Magharibi A District (247 cases) followed by Mjini and Magharibi B with 212 and 180 cases respectively. The same districts reported the higher number of violence for females recording 181 in Magharibi A, 137 in Mjini and 132 in Magharibi B (Table 4.3).

Table 4. 3: Number of Reported Cases of Violence against Children by District and Sex, 2016-2019

District	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini 'A'	6	56	62	8	48	56	74	8	82	6	49	55
Kaskazini 'B'	5	25	30	9	43	52	72	7	79	10	63	73
Kati	3	57	60	4	112	116	11	69	80	15	77	92
Kusini	3	41	44	2	60	62	3	40	43	1	24	25
Mjini	25	103	128	23	167	190	1	85	86	75	137	212
Magharibi 'A'	23	123	146	16	196	212	2	109	111	66	181	247
Magharibi 'B'	14	189	203	26	191	217	0	120	120	48	132	180
Wete	1	42	43	15	96	111	10	99	109	6	72	78
Micheweni	2	20	22	9	21	30	2	24	26	3	55	58
Chake Chake	3	38	41	9	103	112	1	115	116	11	81	92
Mkoani	-	14	14	2	52	54	0	58	58	6	36	42
Total	85	708	793	123	1,089	1,212	176	734	910	247	907	1,154

Source: Police Headquarter, Zanzibar

According to offences against persons in 2019, data reveals that the total number of offences for rape to girl was higher (594 offences), followed by assaults (426 offences), abduction (180 offences), Sodomize (157 offences) and indecent Assault (104 offences). The number of female (285) for assaults was higher than that of male (181). (Table 4.4)

Table 4. 4: Number of Reported Offences against Persons by Sex, 2016-2018

Offences	2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Murder	32	2	34	37	5	42	36	5	41	30	4	34
Attempt suicide	2	3	5	2	4	6	3	3	6	4	2	6
Rape (18 years and above)	-	477	477	-	84	84	-	17	17	-	57	57
Rape to girl (under 18 years)	-	371	371	-	594	594	-	484	484	-	594	594
Gang Rape	-	2	2	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	1	1
Attempt to Rape	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	10	10
Sodomize	3	-	3	97	-	97	8	-	8	157	-	157
Interference Against Nature	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	97	97	-	8	8
Child Desertion	0	29	29	13	9	22	0	18	18	1	0	1
Child stealing	1	4	5	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Abduction	0	288	288	0	379	379	0	159	159	0	180	180
Assaults	752	834	1,586	1,131	157	1,288	763	29	792	181	245	426
Indecent Assault	26	16	42	13	24	37	9	25	34	7	97	104
Total	816	2,029	2,845	1,294	1,258	2,552	819	842	1,661	380	1,198	1,578

Source: Police Headquarter Zanzibar

4.1.1.5 Prison Statistics

The total number of 1,662 remands was recorded in 2019 with more males (1,618remands) compared with females (44 remands). Furthermore, the information shows that Mjini district has the highest number of remands (441), followed by Magharibi B (212), Magharibi A (202) and Chake Chake (157) and. The number of remands in 2019 increased to 1,662remands compared with previous year with 1367 remands.

The total number of 477 inmates was recorded in 2019 with more males (468 inmates) compared with females (9 inmates). The information also shows that Mjini district has the highest number of inmates (111). The number of inmates in 2019 decreased by 5.9 percent compared with previous year.

Table 4. 5: Number of Remands and Inmates in Custody by Origin District, 2016-2019

District	2016						2017						2018						2019					
	Remands			Inmates			Remands			Inmates			Remand			Inmates			Remands			Inmates		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Kaskazini 'A'	120	0	120	60	0	60	246	10	256	35	0	35	71	3	74	20	0	20	66	2	68	22	1	23
Kaskazini 'B'	93	0	93	43	0	43	118	2	120	55	0	55	109	4	113	36	0	36	123	3	126	46	1	47
Kati	63	0	63	33	0	33	78	1	79	63	1	64	87	2	89	43	3	46	115	3	118	37	0	37
Kusini	78	0	78	43	0	43	43	0	43	24	0	24	81	4	85	23	0	23	49	7	56	19	0	19
Magharibi 'A'	134	5	139	53	1	54	104	2	106	39	1	40	126	2	128	34	0	34	198	4	202	39	1	40
Magharibi 'B'	94	4	98	45	4	49	130	11	141	65	4	69	146	9	155	64	4	68	204	8	212	70	2	72
Mjini	91	8	99	39	3	42	152	8	160	82	6	88	262	19	281	97	6	103	428	13	441	111	0	111
Wete	48	0	48	13	0	13	78	3	81	28	0	28	115	4	119	43	1	44	120	1	121	36	4	40
Micheweni	39	0	39	11	0	11	61	0	61	17	0	17	73	1	74	22	0	22	58	1	59	15	0	15
Chake Chake	65	0	65	21	0	21	132	4	136	43	0	43	139	5	144	66	2	68	155	2	157	49	0	49
Mkoani	53	0	53	17	0	17	85	2	87	29	0	29	94	1	95	43	0	43	102	0	102	24	0	24
Total	878	17	895	378	8	386	1,227	43	1,270	480	12	492	1,303	54	1,357	491	16	507	1,618	44	1,662	468	9	477

Source: Prison Department

Note:

M – Male

F – Female

T -- Total

ANNEX I: ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table C1: STD I Number of Enrolment in Public Schools by Sex; 2015- 2019

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Boys	18,866	23,226	22,326	25,241	25,068
Girls	17,742	22,168	22,071	24,201	24,532
Total	36,608	45,394	44,397	49,442	49,600
Percentage Change	3.0	24	-2.2	11.3	0.32

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Table C2: STD I Enrolment in Private Schools by Sex; 2015- 2019

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Boys	2,410	2,668	2,945	3,405	3,319
Girls	2,417	2,763	2,954	3,521	3,340
Total	4,827	5,431	5,899	6,926	6,659
Percentage Change	11.8	12.5	8.6	17.4	-3.8

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Table C3: STD I Enrolment in Public and Private Schools by District; 2015 – 2019

District	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
Kaskazini 'A'	3,813	33	4,470	34	4,253	77	4,401	132	5,063	157
Kaskazini 'B'	2,206	30	2,615	90	2,492	125	2,420	166	2,643	77
Kati	2,797	72	2,982	78	3,152	175	3,103	200	3,375	166
Kusini	1,250	78	1,956	74	1,356	76	1,443	75	1,141	111
Magharibi 'A'	-	-	-	-	5,617	896	6,573	1,286	7,014	1,111
Magharibi 'B'	-	-	-	-	5,874	2,417	5,624	2,820	6,109	2,886
Mjini	4,000	1,488	4,590	1,549	4,155	1,504	4,110	1,557	3,903	1,488
Micheweni	3,310	72	3,740	64	3,856	61	5,119	98	4,671	90
Wete	3,992	28	4,921	20	4,560	77	5,828	133	5,714	132
Chake Chake	3,328	252	3,818	277	4,528	339	4,935	359	4,795	300
Mkoani	3,640	83	4,123	91	4,554	102	5,886	100	5,172	141
Total	36,608	4,827	45,394	5,431	44,397	5,899	49,442	6,926	49,600	6,659

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Table C4: Pre-Primary Enrolment in Public and Private School; 2015-2019

Category	Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Public	Boys	9,164	10,497	12,535	15,280	19,084
	Girls	9,766	10,503	12,891	15,618	19,286
	Total	18,930	21,000	25,426	30,898	38,370
Private	Boys	11,222	17,286	18,221	20,223	23,247
	Girls	11,579	17,445	19,073	21,030	24,357
	Total	22,801	34,731	37,294	41,253	47,604
Total	Boys	20,386	27,783	30,756	35,503	42,331
	Girls	21,345	27,948	31,964	36,648	43,643
	Total	41,731	55,731	62,720	72,151	85,974
	GPI	1.05	1.01	1.04	1.03	1.03

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Table C5: Number of Public Health Personnel by Cadre, 2015-2019

Cadre	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019p
Doctors (Specialists)	7	7	27	33	57
Medical Doctors	103	144	173	193	247
Assistance Medical Officers	83	59	53	42	52
Dentistry	54	51	60	64	76
Clinical Officer	216	210	206	238	311
Nurses	1,089	1,111	1,321	1,286	1,385
Laboratory Technicians	316	316	328	254	391
Pharmacies	208	208	240	204	313
Environmental Health	315	300	331	165	346
Radiographic/Medical Image	24	26	30	29	26
Orthopedics	4	5	3	2	2
Ophthalmic	8	11	11	9	9
Occupation	1	1	1	1	1
Anesthesiology	-	-	18	19	22
Physiotherapy	-	-	9	13	27
Subtotal	2,428	2,449	2,811	2,552	3,265
Foreign Health provider	-	79	71	61	72

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

Table C6: Number of Reported Vaccination Dose Given; 2015-2019

Vaccination	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
BCG	71,555	72,903	77,994	81,722	83,924
DPT	46,816	44,945	50,750	52,080	56,140
OPV	48,385	46,768	47,369	49,520	52,863
MEASLES	53,666	47,281	44,077	42,696	43,918
PCV3	47,858	46,497	51,744	52,359	56,216

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

Table C7: Number of Public Health Facilities by District, 2019

District	Public Medical Facility								
	Primary Level			Secondary level		Tertiary level		Private Medical Facility	
	PHCU	PHCU+	PHCC	District Hospital	Regional Hospital	Special	Referral	Private Hospital	Dispensary
Kaskazini 'A'	11	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Kaskazini 'B'	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kati	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kusini	9	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mjini	7	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	18
Magharibi 'A'	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Magharibi 'B'	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
Wete	17	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Micheweni	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
ChakeChake	12	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
Mkoani	13	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	125	32	2	4	1	2	1	4	92

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

* Kivunge and Makunduchi Cottage upgraded into District Hospital

ANNEX II: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar

Vision

The Vision of the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) is “To become a Centre of excellence for statistical production and for promoting a culture of Evidence -based policy and decision- making”.

Mission

The Mission of OCGS is “to coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation”.

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