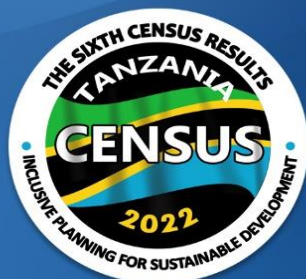




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Kaskazini Pemba Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

**Kaskazini Pemba Region
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report**

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma

and

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

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Notes:

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



Foreword

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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



Hemed Suleiman Abdulla (MHR)
Second Vice President of Zanzibar

Acknowledgement

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

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

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



Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics



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Chief Government Statistician
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Executive Summary

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

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 PHC. It gives a brief history of census undertaking in the country and the main objective of the 2022 PHC. It also highlights on preparatory and implementation of census activities at different levels as well as the legal framework, census organisation structure, development of census instruments, cartographic work, pilot census, census publicity and advocacy campaigns. Furthermore, the chapter elaborates on census enumeration activities including recruitment and training of personnel, distribution of enumeration materials and the actual enumeration exercise. Post enumeration activities (data processing and quality control procedures) are also discussed in this Chapter.

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Kaskazini Pemba Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Kaskazini Pemba Region has a population of 272,091 persons, out of those, 140,607 are females and 131,484 are males. Population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 1.2 percent point over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 28 years. Kaskazini Pemba

population remains predominantly rural, with 78.7 percent of its total population living in rural and 21.3 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Kaskazini Pemba Regional population. The Chapter presents population by major age groups and sex. The data depicts a young population age structure with a median age of 16.0 years. About forty eight percent (47.6%) of the population is aged below 15 years. The percentage of the working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 45.2 percent in 1988 Census to 49.1 percent in 2012 and then decreased slightly to 48.8 in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban areas (52.7%) compared with Rural areas (47.8%). Furthermore, the age dependency ratio for Kaskazini Pemba Region is 104.8. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region has increased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 3.5 percent in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Kaskazini Pemba Region has 48,178 private households, out of which 10,225 households (21.2%) are in urban areas. This is an increase from 18.2 percent in 2012 PHC indicating increasing urbanization in Kaskazini Pemba Region overtime. Female-headed households increased from 32.4 percent in 2012 to 33.8 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in rural areas (34.0%) than in urban areas (33.0%). The average household size increased from 5.3 persons in 2012 to 5.6 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region. Results show that more than half (57.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region are married. With females being more likely (60.1%) to be married than males (54.2%). About 3.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; with a significantly higher percentage of widowed females (6.7%) compared to males (0.5%). The results further show that females tend to get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in 2022 is 27.4 years for males and 22.2 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for females remained nearly the same in 2012 and 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. Slightly more than a quarter of the population (28.3%) in Kaskazini Pemba region have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. More than sixty percent (64.6%) of population have birth certificates and 6.8 percent have birth notification. Analysis by age indicates that the 5-9 years age group has the highest percentage (82.4%) of the individuals with birth certificates, followed by 79.0 percent of the population aged 10-14 years. Results on other national identification documents show that 56.1 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 3.4 percent have national identification numbers. It is also noted that only 2.3 percent of persons in private households in the Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results on citizenship indicate that 271,843 Persons persons (99.9%) out of 272,091 persons enumerated in Kaskazini Pemba Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries Outside Africa (113 persons) followed by other East African Countries (81 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results depict that 93.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Kaskazini Pemba Region have both parents alive. More than 6 percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in urban areas (7.5%) than rural areas (6.1%). About five percent (5.2%) of children under 18 years are orphan with one parent dead while about one percent (1.2%) are orphan with both parent dead. The proportion of orphans is almost the same across Wete Town and Micheweni District Council (6.4% and 6.3% respectively).

Chapter Eight Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 77.2 percent. It is higher in urban areas (87.7%) than in rural areas (74.2%) and it is higher among males (83.2 %) than females (72.2 %). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.2 percent. It is slightly higher (79.1%) among males than females (77.4%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 92.0 percent. It is higher (95.8%) in urban than in rural areas (91.1%). About 41 percent 40.6%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 51.0 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education and 5.4 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents result on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 107,361 persons (76.6%) who are in employment in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The current unemployment rate using International relaxed definition is 14.0 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (17.1%) than males (10.4%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Kaskazini Pemba Region is 89.0 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Kaskazini Pemba Region. Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) in this publication are those with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others. More than thirteen percent (13.2%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Other types of disability (5.1%) and difficulty in seeing (3.7%) are the most common type of disabilities in Kaskazini Pemba Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession. About eighteen percent (17.8%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is lower (12.3 percent) than that of males (24.3%). About forty-three percent (42.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Kaskazini Pemba region, majority of them own land alone (32.0%) followed by those owning land jointly (22.1%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control. About eight out of ten (84.1%) households in Kaskazini Pemba Region live in their own houses. About Sixty-nine percent (69.1%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than sixty-eight percent (68.9%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. About eighty-two percent (81.5%) of households use improved sources of drinking water and 66.8 percent of households use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region use firewood (76.7%) and charcoal (15.2%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The proportion of household using kerosene as the main source of energy for lighting is 44.4 percent. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid (ZECO) for lighting increased from 17.4 percent in 2012 to 39.8 percent in 2022. One-third (33.6%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 65.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Kaskazini Pemba Region. It is shown that there is significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 81.8 percent of person aged 15 years and above own mobile phone where 59.9 percent of them own only non-smartphones. More than 80 percent (83.8%) of person aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphone is mostly utilised by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained University and other related (69.2%). About two percent (1.8%) of persons aged 15 and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region own laptop and less than one percent (0.7%) own desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC). The results reveal that 74.1 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are occupied by the owners alone, and 7.3 percent are occupied by tenants alone. Seventy-five percent (74.7%) of all individually owned buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are owned by males, 19.1 percent by females, and 1.6 percent are jointly owned. Fifty-eight percent (58.0%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles (ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo). Slightly more than seventy percent (70.3%) percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are built on un-surveyed land. More than forty-three percent (43.4%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents. Thirty-one percent (31.0%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 3.7 percent are powered by other sources.

About thirty-two percent (32.2%) of all buildings have water services. About three percent (2.7%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have infrastructure for the people with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

Summary of Key Indicators for Kaskazini Pemba Region, Rural and Urban, 2022 Census

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	272,091	100.0	214,230	100.0	57,861	100.0
Male	131,484	48.3	103,845	48.5	27,639	47.8
Female	140,607	51.7	110,385	51.5	30,222	52.2
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	2.5	-	2.2	-	3.9
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	44,095	16.2	35,420	16.5	8,675	15.0
Male	22,092	16.8	17,780	17.1	4,312	15.6
Female	22,003	15.6	17,640	16.0	4,363	14.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	129,644	47.6	104,266	48.7	25,378	43.9
Male	65,788	50.0	53,048	51.1	12,740	46.1
Female	63,856	45.4	51,218	46.4	12,638	41.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	149,990	55.1	120,186	56.1	29,804	51.5
Male	75,963	57.8	61,063	58.8	14,900	53.9
Female	74,027	52.6	59,123	53.6	14,904	49.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	52,323	19.2	40,477	18.9	11,846	20.5
Male	24,966	19.0	19,477	18.8	5,489	19.9
Female	27,357	19.5	21,000	19.0	6,357	21.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	84,791	31.2	65,461	30.6	19,330	33.4
Male	39,549	30.1	30,705	29.6	8,844	32.0
Female	45,242	32.2	34,756	31.5	10,486	34.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15–49 years)	61,081	43.4	47,072	42.6	14,009	46.4
Working Age Population (15–64 years)	132,862	48.8	102,353	47.8	30,509	52.7
Male	61,297	46.6	47,325	45.6	13,972	50.6
Female	71,565	50.9	55,028	49.9	16,537	54.7
Elderly Population (60+ years)	14,466	5.3	11,270	5.3	3,196	5.5
Male	6,982	5.3	5,410	5.2	1,572	5.7
Female	7,484	5.3	5,860	5.3	1,624	5.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	9,585	3.5	7,611	3.6	1,974	3.4
Male	4,399	3.3	3,472	3.3	927	3.4
Female	5,186	3.7	4,139	3.7	1,047	3.5
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	48,178	100.0	37,953	78.8	10,225	21.2
Male Headed Households	31,889	66.2	25,037	66.0	6,852	67.0
Female Headed Households	16,289	33.8	12,916	34.0	3,373	33.0
Average Household Size^[1]	-	5.6	-	5.6	-	5.5
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	5.8	-	5.9	-	5.7
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	5.1	-	5.1	-	5.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	48,840	34.3	36,991	33.6	11,849	36.5
Married	81,726	57.4	64,039	58.2	17,687	54.5
Living Together	451	0.3	340	0.3	111	0.3
Divorced	5,552	3.9	4,031	3.7	1,521	4.7
Separated	373	0.3	285	0.3	88	0.3
Widowed	5,505	3.9	4,278	3.9	1,227	3.8
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	174,000	64.6	74,178	61.3	43,558	76.9
Population with Birth Notification	18,303	6.8	8,005	7.5	2,360	4.2
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	6,257	2.3	3,715	1.7	2,542	4.5
Other Health Insurance	7,847	2.9	6,304	3.0	1,543	2.7
National Identification Card	67,328	56.1	50,014	53.8	17,314	64.1
National Identification Number	4,042	3.4	3,197	3.4	845	3.1
Zanzibar Identification Card	63,156	52.6	46,460	50.0	16,696	61.8
Driving License	7,334	6.1	4,245	4.6	3,089	11.4
Voter's Identification Card	60,635	50.5	45,739	49.2	14,896	55.2
Travel Passport	4,066	1.5	2,117	1.0	1,949	3.4
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	271,843	99.9	214,052	99.9	57,791	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	248	0.1	178	0.1	70	0.1
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	9,538	6.4	7,293	6.1	2,245	7.5
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	110,032	77.2	81,557	74.2	28,475	87.7
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	74,496	87.9	56,282	86.0	18,214	94.2
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	117,769	84.0	89,400	82.1	28,369	90.4
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (6 – 12 years)	55,005	92.0	43,792	91.1	11,213	95.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	85,171	142.4	67,407	140.2	17,764	151.8
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	83,933	100.0	61,360	100.0	22,573	100.0
Pre-Primary	206	0.2	167	0.3	39	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	34,070	40.6	27,753	45.2	6,317	28.0
Training After Primary	89	0.1	53	0.1	36	0.2
Pre-Form One	626	0.7	513	0.8	113	0.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	42,808	51.0	29,578	48.2	13,230	58.6
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	960	1.1	584	1.0	376	1.7
Training After Secondary Education	614	0.7	477	0.8	137	0.6
University and Other Related	4,558	5.4	2,234	3.6	2,324	10.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,322	1.2	817	0.9	505	2.9
Professionals	4,175	3.9	2,878	3.2	1,297	7.5
Technicians and associate professionals	4,842	4.5	3,473	3.9	1,369	7.9
Clerks	892	0.8	601	0.7	291	1.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	6,100	5.7	4,015	4.5	2,085	12.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	46,798	43.6	43,014	47.7	3,784	21.9
Craft and related workers	14,722	13.7	11,693	13.0	3,029	17.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	530	0.5	376	0.4	154	0.9
Elementary occupations	27,980	26.1	23,253	25.8	4,727	27.4
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	27,394	13.2	21,167	13.0	6,227	14.0
Type of Disability						
Albinism	325	0.1	253	0.1	72	0.1
Seeing	7,584	3.7	5,683	3.5	1,901	4.3
Hearing	3,654	1.8	2,914	1.8	740	1.7
Walking	3,061	1.5	2,406	1.5	655	1.5
Remembering	1,228	0.6	937	0.6	291	0.7
Self-Care	426	0.2	345	0.2	81	0.2
Communication	944	0.5	738	0.5	206	0.5
Other Disability	10,497	5.1	8,144	5.0	2,353	5.3
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	24,899	17.8	19,699	18.1	5,200	16.6
Male	15,552	24.3	12,205	24.5	3,347	23.7
Female	9,347	12.3	7,494	12.7	1,853	10.7
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	40,503	84.1	33,207	87.5	7,296	71.4
Living without Paying any Rent	5,418	11.2	3,965	10.4	1,453	14.2
Rented Privately	1,048	2.2	245	0.6	803	7.9
Rented by Employer	191	0.4	40	0.1	151	1.5
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	327	0.7	55	0.1	272	2.7
Owned by Employer (Free)	353	0.7	201	0.5	152	1.5
Owned by Employer (Rent)	338	0.7	240	0.6	98	1.0
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	31,656	65.7	23,703	62.5	7,953	77.8
Grass/Leaves	14,845	30.8	13,673	36.0	1,172	11.5
Mud and Leaves	1,456	3.0	410	1.1	1,046	10.2
Others	221	0.5	167	0.4	54	0.5
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	31,656	65.7	23,703	62.5	7,953	77.8

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Earth/Sand	14,845	30.8	13,673	36.0	1,172	11.5
Ceramic tiles	1,456	3.0	410	1.1	1,046	10.2
Other	221	0.5	167	0.4	54	0.5
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	23,699	49.2	15,683	41.3	8,016	78.4
Baked Bricks	433	0.9	351	0.9	82	0.8
Sundried Bricks	1,281	2.7	1,063	2.8	218	2.1
Poles and Mud	14,988	31.1	14,169	37.3	819	8.0
Stones	7,461	15.5	6,388	16.8	1,073	10.5
Others	316	0.7	299	0.8	17	0.2
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (ZECO)	19,172	39.8	12,011	31.6	7,161	70.0
Solar	3,418	7.1	3,032	8.0	386	3.8
Kerosene	23,649	2.9	1,268	3.3	109	1.1
Others	1,939	4.0	1,547	4.1	392	3.8
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	36,973	76.7	32,731	86.2	4,242	41.5
Charcoal	7,336	15.2	3,011	7.9	4,325	42.3
Kerosene	862	1.8	750	2.0	112	1.1
Electricity	1,627	3.4	971	2.6	656	6.4
Gas	636	1.3	92	0.2	544	5.3
Others	744	1.5	398	1.0	346	3.4
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	36,083	74.9	27,472	72.4	8,611	84.2
Other Protected Sources	3,177	6.6	2,653	7.0	524	5.1
Unprotected Sources	8,918	18.5	7,828	20.6	1,090	10.7
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	21,427	44.5	14,554	38.3	6,873	67.2
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	3,860	8.0	3,098	8.2	762	7.5
Pit Latrine	7,703	16.0	6,056	16.0	1,647	16.1
Others	313	0.6	39	0.1	274	2.7
No Facility	4,875	30.9	14,206	37.4	669	6.5
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	6,658	13.8	3,729	9.8	2,929	28.6
Burnt	16,180	33.6	14,127	37.2	2,053	20.1
Roadside Dumping	389	0.8	249	0.7	140	1.4
Burying/Pit	3,990	8.3	2,498	6.6	1,492	14.6
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	20,961	43.5	17,350	45.7	3,611	35.3
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	30,299	62.9	24,734	65.2	5,565	54.4
Farm Land	29,236	60.7	24,059	63.4	5,177	50.6

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
House	38,450	79.8	30,883	81.4	7,567	74.0
Bicycle	18,011	37.4	14,280	37.6	3,731	36.5
Motorcycle or Vespa	4,620	9.6	2,901	7.6	1,719	16.8
Power Tiller	73	0.2	56	0.1	17	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	13,896	28.8	10,798	28.5	3,098	30.3
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	114,716	81.8	87,535	80.4	27,181	86.6
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	44,274	91.9	34,470	90.8	9,804	95.9
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	117,435	83.8	89,951	82.6	27,484	87.6
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	1,018	0.7	653	0.6	365	1.2
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	2,478	1.8	1,357	1.2	1,121	3.6
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	57,058	89.9	45,235	89.4	11,823	91.5
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (ZECO)	19,996	31.0	12,478	24.4	7,518	55.8
Water	20,799	32.2	13,256	26.0	7,543	56.0
Toilet	32,213	49.9	22,536	44.2	9,677	71.8
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	1,744	2.7	1,146	2.2	598	4.4
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	15,330	24.1	10,460	20.7	4,870	37.7
Not Surveyed	41,964	66.1	35,562	70.3	6,402	49.6
Regularised	2,672	4.2	2,045	4.0	627	4.9

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Population and Housing Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

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

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

Age and Sex Profile

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young People comprise the population aged 0 to 14 years.

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

Household Composition

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

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

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

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

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

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

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

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

Survival of Parents

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

Literacy, Numeracy and Education

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment and Economic Activities

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

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and above.

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

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

Disability

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

Land Ownership

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

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

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

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

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computer is an electronic device designed to process, store, and manipulate data according to a set of instructions known as programs. It can perform a wide range of tasks, from simple calculations to complex operations involving data analysis, graphics design, and more.

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

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

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

Information on Buildings

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

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

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

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

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

Certificate of Customary means the certificate of right of occupancy issued to land

Right of Occupancy under customary tenure as stipulated under Section 27 of the Land Act No.5 of 1999.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 1

Overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

1.1 Introduction

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

Additionally, the term “Housing Census” is used to imply the collection of information related to housing conditions such as the number of households, access to basic household amenities and living conditions. By combining population and housing data, policy makers and researchers are provided with valuable insights about demographic trends, social conditions and housing patterns, enabling them to make informed decisions and develop appropriate policies to address the needs of the population.

1.1.1 A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania

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

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

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

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 PHC

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

1.2.1 Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC

Specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

- a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment;
- b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth; and
- c) Strengthen capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in carrying out population and housing censuses, in the areas of planning, collecting, processing, analysing, disseminating, utilising and archiving population and housing census and other statistical data.

1.3 Preparations for the 2022 PHC

1.3.1 Legal Framework

The 2022 PHC was carried out in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351. The Act, inter alia, mandates the NBS, in collaboration with OCGS Zanzibar, to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania every ten years. In this respect, the Statistician General (SG) of NBS is responsible for planning the overall organisation and technical administration of the Census. Furthermore, SG is the Accounting Officer in charge of all Census operations. The Order to conduct the 2022 Population and Housing Census on 23rd August, 2022 was made by H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United

Republic of Tanzania, on 21st March, 2022 and was published in the Tanzania Government Gazette of the 29th April, 2022 as directed by the Act.

1.3.2 Census Organisation

A Population and Housing Census is a massive undertaking that needs careful planning coupled with an appropriate organisational, administrative arrangements and procedures. These are necessary in ensuring that, extensive human and material resources mobilized for the census are effectively and efficiently used and that the census tight schedule and massive logistic requirements are met. During the 2022 Census, a well-planned decentralized census organisation was formed with a primary role of coordinating all census activities from the national down to the grass root level.

Preparations for the 2022 PHC were facilitated by various committees at national, regional, district, ward/shehia and village/mitaa levels to guide and monitor the Census processes. The committees drew members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Higher Learning Institutions, Private Sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The main committees were National Census Central Committee, National Census Advisory Committee, Census Collaborators Forum, Technical Advisory Committee as well as Regional and Districts Census Committees.

The Prime Minister's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Second Vice President's Office for the Government of Zanzibar were responsible for overseeing overall operations of the 2022 PHC. The Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners respectively were responsible for ensuring that all Census activities were successfully undertaken in their areas of jurisdiction.

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

1.3.3 Development of Census Instruments

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

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

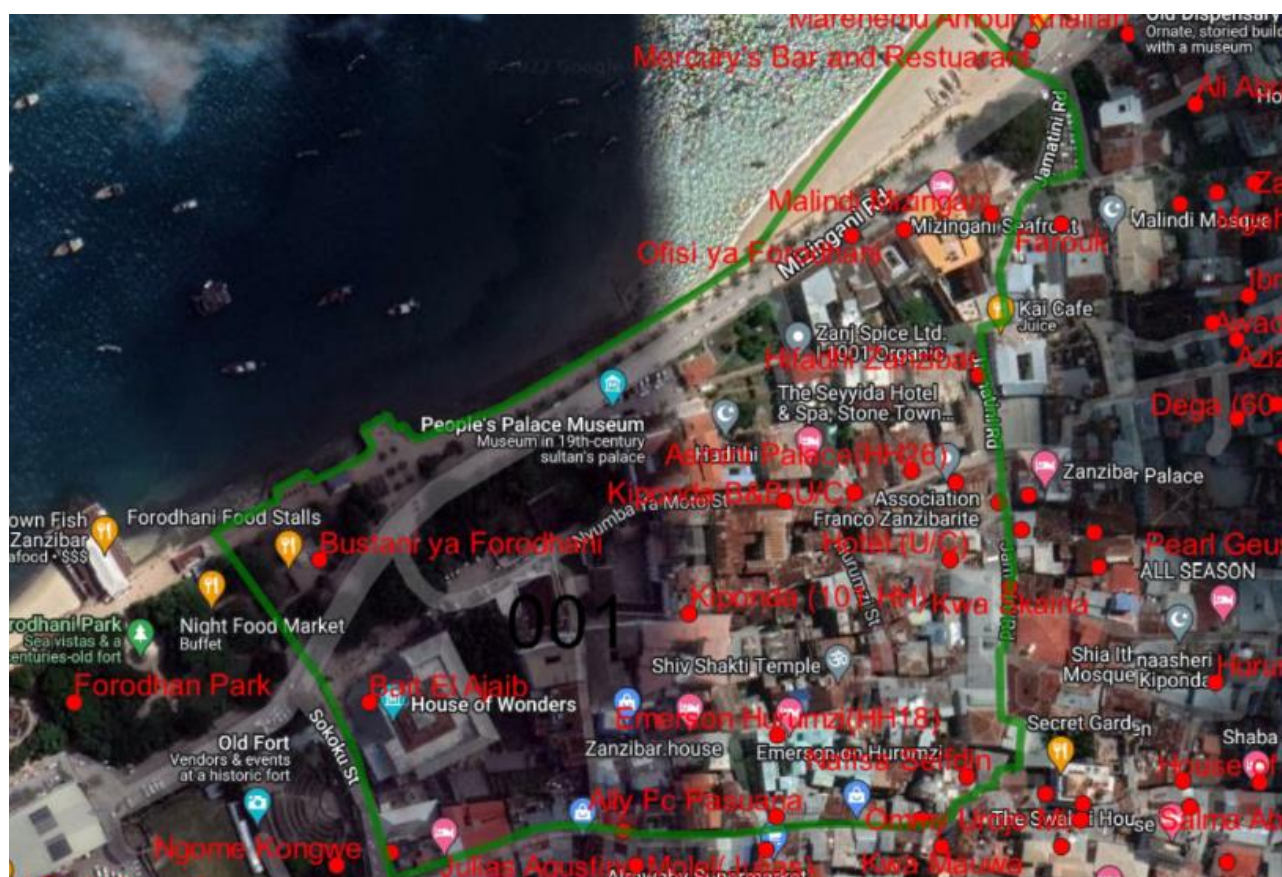
The 2022 PHC had three main digital tools for data collection. The first one was a community questionnaire, which collected information on all social amenities; land use patterns and environmental or natural features and available community infrastructure. The second tool was the main census questionnaire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

1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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

Unlike in previous censuses, the 2022 Population and Housing Census used modern technology (Arc-GIS) in demarcating enumeration areas. The Arc-GIS technology enabled the use of digital based maps (Satellite images) instead of analogue-based maps. Delineation of EA boundaries was done using Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition, coordinates of prominent features existing in each particular EA were also recorded as shown on Map 1.1. Overall, 534 EAs were delineated in Kaskazini Pemba Region (117 EAs in urban areas and 417: in rural areas).

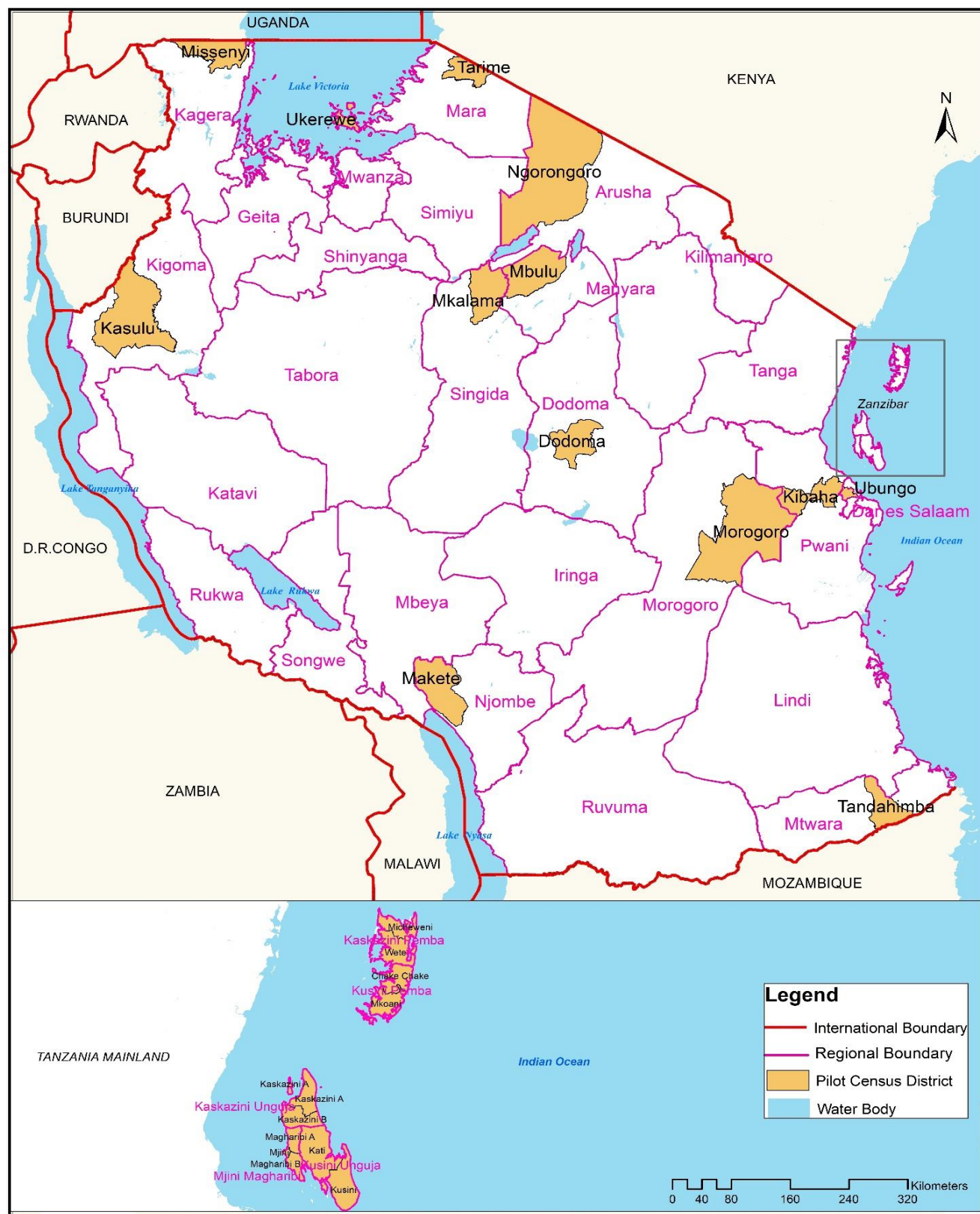
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



1.3.5 Pilot Census

According to the United Nations requirements and guidelines, NBS/OCGS conducted a Pilot Census in September, 2021; one year before the actual census. The main purpose of the Pilot Census was to test the effectiveness of the entire Census mechanism that would be used during implementation of the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Pilot census was conducted in 18 purposively selected regions, of which 13 were in Tanzania Mainland and five in Tanzania Zanzibar (Map 1.2). The field experience and results provided valuable inputs which were used to improve Census instruments and logistics in the final preparations towards the 2022 Population and Housing Census enumeration.

Map 1. 2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census



1.3.6 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2022 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitise and mobilise the public to participate in the Census process. There were two Census Commissars one for Tanzania Mainland and the other for Tanzania Zanzibar. The main function of the Commissars includes to publicise the implementation of the Population and Housing Census and Advocacy activities. Other functions were to collaborate with committees at all administrative levels to motivate community participation and ensure timely and sufficient availability of human and financial resources as well as equipment.

To standardise publicity and advocacy campaigns throughout the country, the NBS and OCGS developed publicity guidelines that were used during the Census publicity and advocacy operations. The guidelines explained in brief, the meaning and purpose of the Census as well as broad topics covered.

Given the importance of Census publicity, resources were availed to regional authorities for the purpose of educating, sensitising and mobilising the public to participate in the census in their respective areas.



Image 1.1: Hon. Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza, Census Commissar for Tanzania Zanzibar speaking to Michungwani Shehia Census Committee during the 2021 pilot census publicity campaign on 15th September, 2021.

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

Several activities were undertaken in the preparation for the main enumeration exercise, including recruitment and training of field personnel and distribution of enumeration materials to all regions and districts in the country.

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census enumerators and supervisors followed procedures set by NBS and OCGS and approved by the Central Census Committee. The process was coordinated by Regional and District Census Committees in their respective administrative areas. A total of 205,000 enumerators and supervisors were recruited and trained.

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



Image: 1.2 H.E. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of the Government of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council with the First Lady Maryam Hussein Mwinyi being enumerated at the State House, Migombani Zanzibar on 23rd August, 2022.

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

After enumeration all tablets and their accessories, quality control forms and notebooks were collected for safe custody at respective Regional Census Offices from where they were transported to NBS and OCGS headquarters for further logistics.

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Kaskazini Pemba Region has a population of 272,091 persons; (140,607 females and 131,484 males).
- Kaskazini Pemba Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, Kaskazini Pemba Region population is expected to double in the next 28 years (2050).
- of the regional population remains predominantly rural with (78.7%) of its total population living in rural areas and 21.3 percent living in urban areas.

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size

Kaskazini Pemba Region has a population of 272,091 persons and is the second populous Region in Tanzania Zanzibar. Slightly above fifty percent (51.7%) of this population are females (140,607 persons) and 48.3 percent (131,484 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

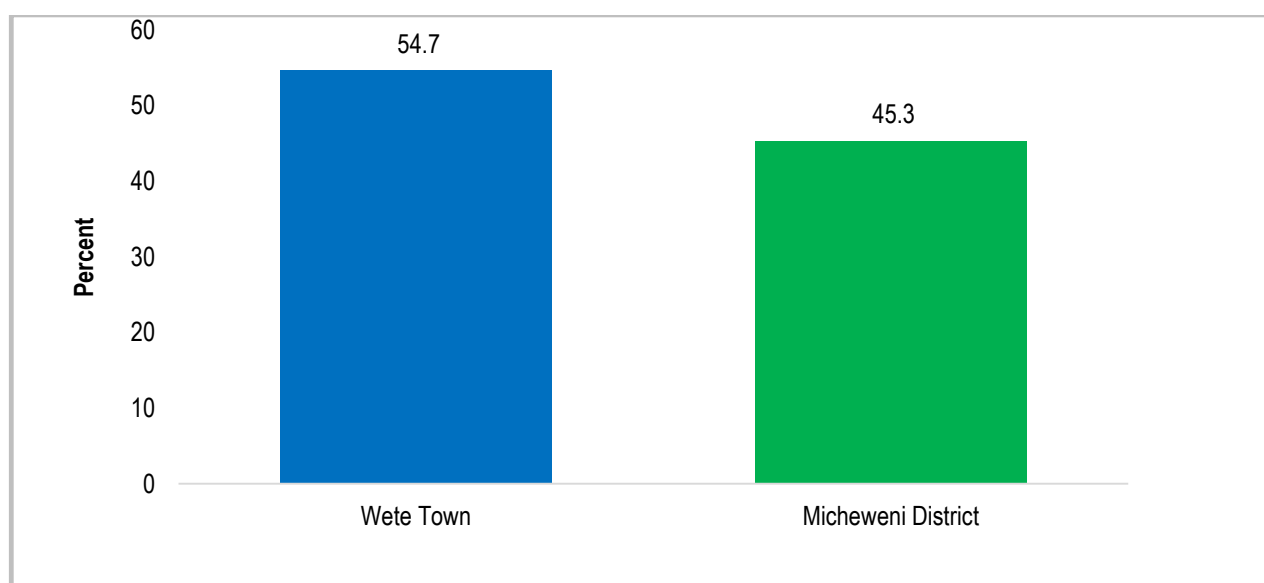
2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Kaskazini Pemba Region has 2 councils, Wete Town and Micheweni District Council. Wete Town Council has the highest population (148,712 persons) population than Micheweni District Council (123,379). More than a half (54.7%) of the total population of Kaskazini Pemba Region live in this Council. The proportion of females is higher compared with males in all two councils (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	272,091	131,484	48.3	140,607	51.7
Wete Town	148,712	71,929	48.4	76,783	51.6
Micheweni District	123,379	59,555	48.3	63,824	51.7

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Kaskazini Pemba Region population is predominantly rural, with 78.7 percent of its population living in rural areas and 21.3 percent living in urban areas. Wete Town is more urbanized Council with 24.2 percent of its population residing in urban areas compared with Micheweni District Council 17.8 percent residing in urban areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

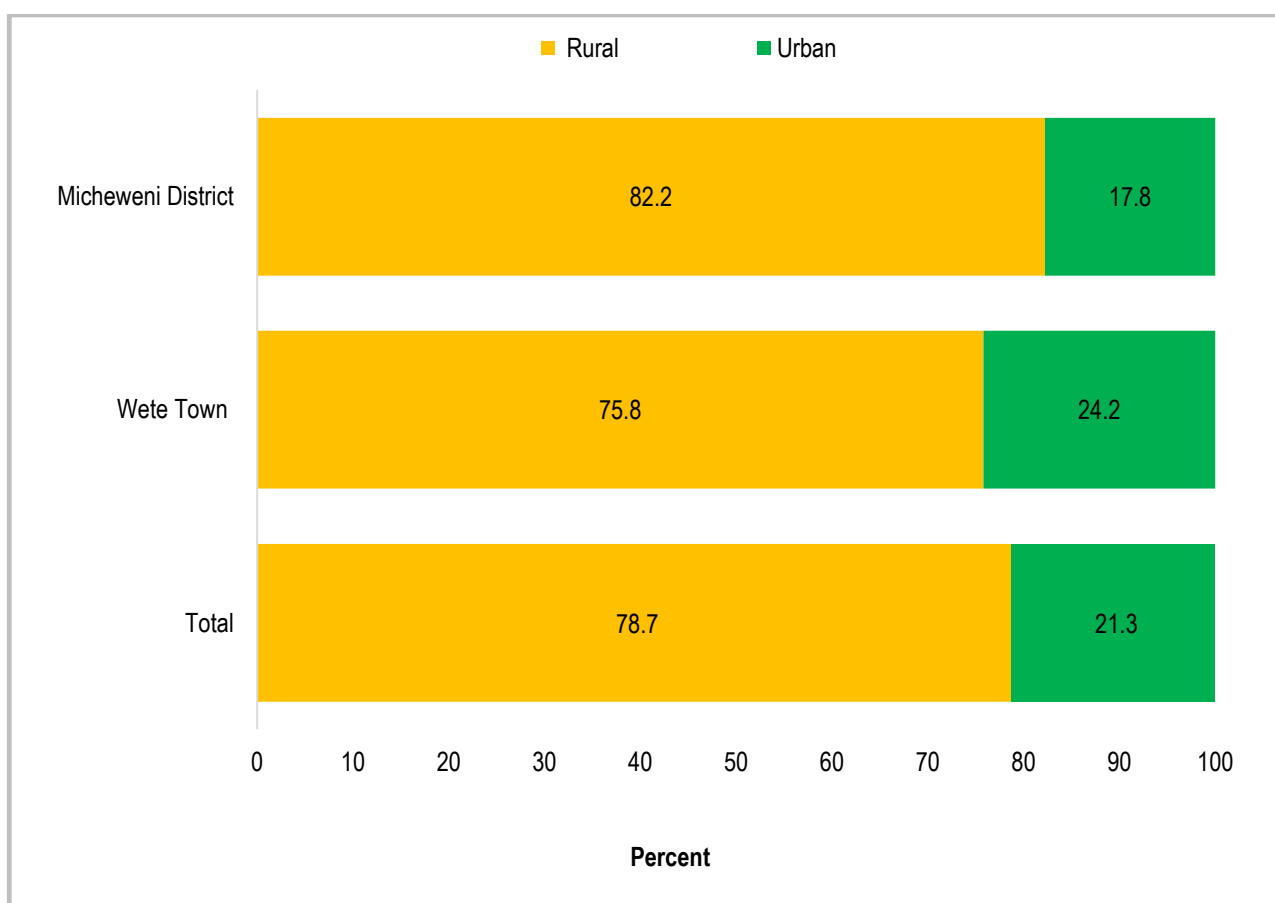


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	272,091	131,484	140,607	214,230	78.7	103,845	110,385	57,861	21.3	27,639	30,222
Wete Town	148,712	71,929	76,783	112,761	75.8	54,828	57,933	35,951	24.2	17,101	18,850
Micheweni District	123,379	59,555	63,824	101,469	82.2	49,017	52,452	21,910	17.8	10,538	11,372

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Kaskazini Pemba Region has increased by 28.5 percent from 211,732 persons in 2012 to 272,091 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rates over the two consecutive decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

Kaskazini Pemba Region population grew at an annual growth rate of 2.5 percent between 2012 and 2022. This rate is below the Tanzania Zanzibar average which stands at an

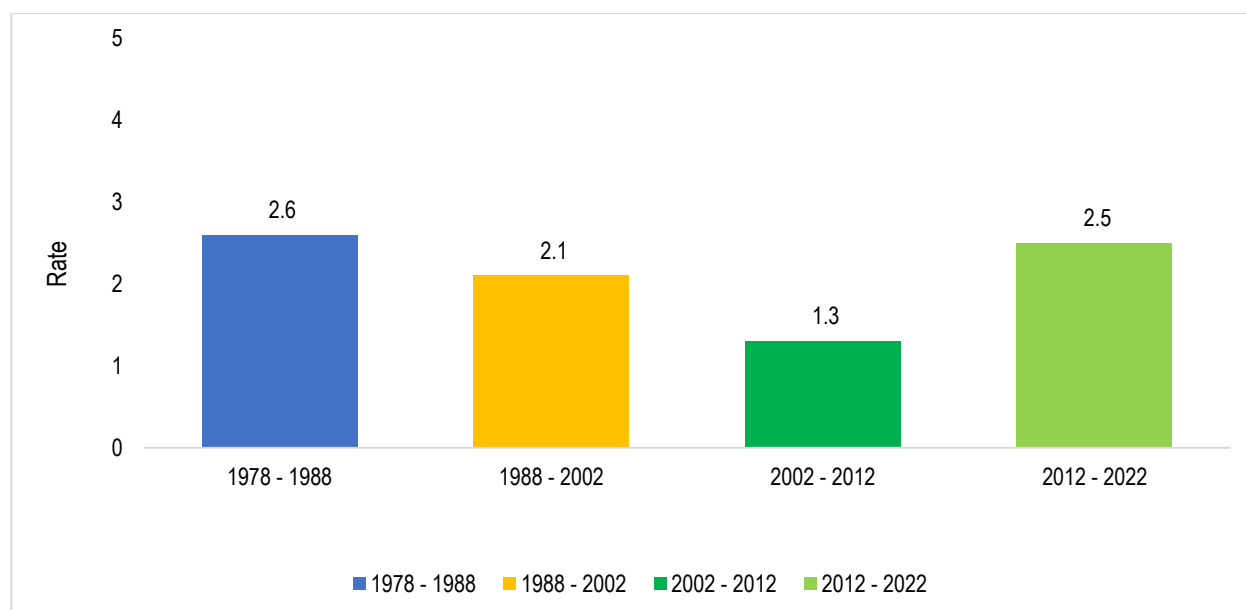
average of 3.7 percent annually. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 28 years; that is in year 2050. The regional average annual population growth rate for the 2012-2022 intercensal period is slightly higher (2.6%) for female than male population (2.4%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2. 3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Sex	Population Size		Percentage Changes	Percentage Growth Rate (per annum)	Doubling Time from 2022 (Years)
	2012	2022	2012-2022	2012-2022	
Total	211,732	272,091	28.5	2.5	28
Male	103,222	131,484	27.4	2.4	29
Female	108,510	140,607	29.6	2.6	27

The average annual inter-censal population growth rate decreased from 2.6 percent in 1978-1988 to 1.3 percent in 2002-2012 then increased to 2.5 percent in 2012-2022 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 1967–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About forty-eight (47.6%) percent of the population in Kaskazini Pemba Region is aged below 15 years and 3.5 percent is aged 65 years and above, revealing a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the population in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 15.5 years.
- The percentage of working age population (15-64 years) increased from 45.2 percent in 1988 Census to 49.1 percent in 2012 and then decreased slightly to 48.8 percent in 2022 census.
- The percentage of population aged 60 years and above is 5.3.
- The age dependency ratio for Kaskazini Pemba Region is 104.8.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and their respective demographic attributes in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The Tanzania 2022 PHC collected information on age in completed years for all persons who spent the census night in the country. Age and sex are the most fundamental demographic characteristics of human populations. They are important variables in the study of population dynamics, demographic analysis, social functions and responsibilities as well as socio-economic development processes.

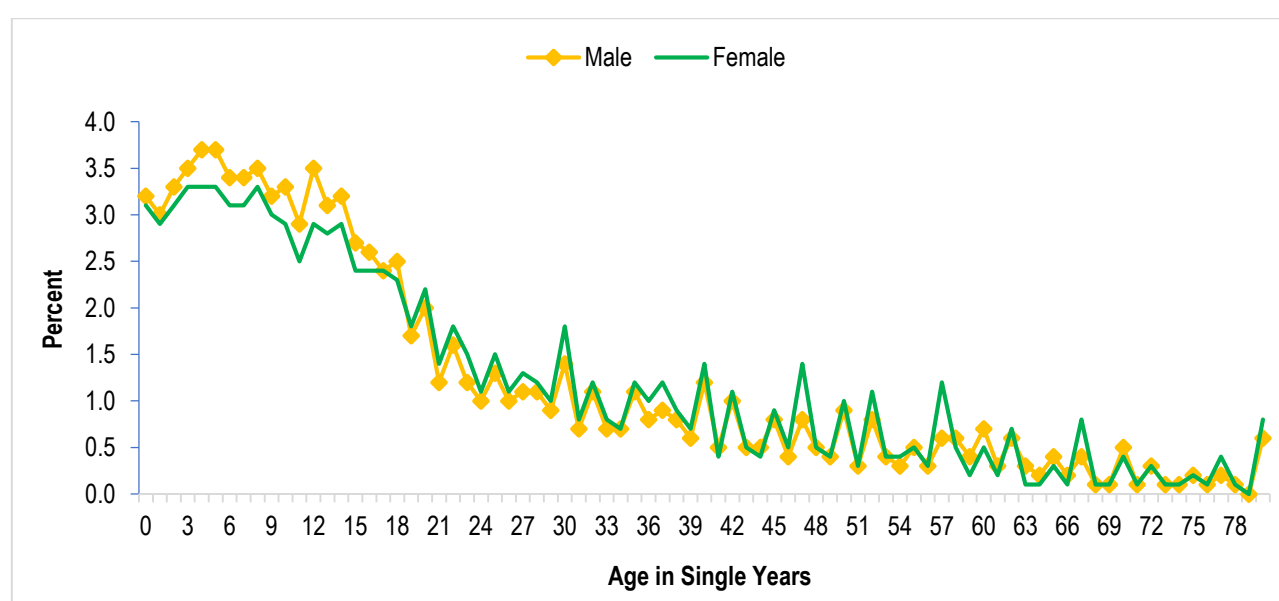
Age, in particular, is a critical variable for planning and making important decisions in public administration for different population groups. For instance, age is used as an essential input in population projections, planning for social economic development and provision of services including health, education, food security and energy. Despite its importance, the results from previous censuses and the experience from most developing countries, show that age and sex information is affected by misreporting.

3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

The quality of age and sex data in the 2022 PHC was examined using an array of conventional methods and indices and was observed to have suffered errors associated with age misreporting which cannot be neglected. Based on experience gained from previous censuses, age data are characterized by a significant clustering at ages ending in digits “0”, “5” and “8” and to a lesser extent to ages ending with even numbers, with corresponding deficiencies at ages ending in digits “1”, “3”, “7” or “9”. The tendency of respondents to report ages ending with certain digits at the expense of other digits is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference. Age misreporting is most pronounced among populations or population sub-groups with no birth registration systems or low literacy rates.

The 2022 Census results in Kaskazini Pemba Region show a significant heaping in ages ending with digits “0”, “2” and “8”, and avoidance of ages ending with digits “1”, “3”, and “9”. There is a clear indication that, age misreporting for digit 5 is insignificant. This might be due to improved data collection techniques used in the 2022 Census, specifically the use of tablets, improved probing of age data and the use of National Identification Cards during enumeration to reconfirm the stated ages. The observed jagged edged pattern is a typical feature of single-year age distributions in most developing countries’ census data depicting age misstatements. Digit preference is observed to be relatively higher among females than males (Figures 3.1 and 3.2).

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



3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Kaskazini Pemba Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 47.7 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.6 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of Kaskazini Pemba Region population is 15.5 years.

Sex ratio by age groups provides an important index of possible age misreporting. Under normal circumstances, the general trend of sex ratio is a gradual decrease with age, eventually falling below 100, whereby the number of females begins to exceed the number of males and the difference grows larger with advancing ages. The overall sex ratio for Kaskazini Pemba Region is 94 males for every 100 females (94 for rural areas and 91 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population aged 5 – 19 years in rural areas is relatively high (100 to 108 males per 100 females). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age in urban areas is relatively low (92 to 103 males per 100 females). This indicates that there may be an out migration of females from rural to urban areas.

Furthermore, the relatively high sex ratios of 75 to 113 males per 100 females for the population aged 60 - 79 years in rural areas and the sex ratios of 70 to 112 males per 100 females for the population of the same age group in urban areas may reflect possible in- migration of males from other parts of the country (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	272,091	100.0	131,484	100.0	140,607	100.0	94
0-4	44,095	16.2	22,092	16.8	22,003	15.6	100
5-9	44,825	16.5	22,641	17.2	22,184	15.8	102
10-14	40,724	15.0	21,055	16	19,669	14.0	107
15-19	31,657	11.6	15,699	11.9	15,958	11.3	98
20-24	20,666	7.6	9,267	7.0	11,399	8.1	81
25-29	15,640	5.7	7,036	5.4	8,604	6.1	82
30-34	13,680	5.0	6,155	4.7	7,525	5.4	82
35-39	12,627	4.6	5,497	4.2	7,130	5.1	77
40-44	10,162	3.7	4,726	3.6	5,436	3.9	87
45-49	8,792	3.2	3,763	2.9	5,029	3.6	75
50-54	7,950	2.9	3,496	2.7	4,454	3.2	78
55-59	6,807	2.5	3,075	2.3	3,732	2.7	82
60-64	4,881	1.8	2,583	2.0	2,298	1.6	112
65-69	3,522	1.3	1,609	1.2	1,913	1.4	84
70-74	2,615	1.0	1,356	1.0	1,259	0.9	108
75-79	1,644	0.6	699	0.5	945	0.7	74
80-84	811	0.3	373	0.3	438	0.3	85
85+	993	0.4	362	0.3	631	0.4	57
Median Age	15.5		14.5		16.5		

Table 3. 2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	214,230	100.0	103,845	100.0	110,385	100.0	94
0 – 4	35,420	16.5	17,780	17.1	17,640	16.0	101
5 – 9	36,010	16.8	18,207	17.5	17,803	16.1	102
10 – 14	32,836	15.3	17,061	16.4	15,775	14.3	108
15 – 19	24,672	11.5	12,352	11.9	12,320	11.2	100
20 – 24	15,805	7.4	7,125	6.9	8,680	7.9	82
25 – 29	11,937	5.6	5,366	5.2	6,571	6.0	82
30 – 34	10,601	4.9	4,781	4.6	5,820	5.3	82
35 – 39	9,826	4.6	4,282	4.1	5,544	5.0	77
40 – 44	7,829	3.7	3,595	3.5	4,234	3.8	85
45 – 49	6,753	3.2	2,850	2.7	3,903	3.5	73
50 – 54	6,069	2.8	2,684	2.6	3,385	3.1	79
55 – 59	5,202	2.4	2,352	2.3	2,850	2.6	83
60 – 64	3,659	1.7	1,938	1.9	1,721	1.6	113
65 – 69	2,803	1.3	1,237	1.2	1,566	1.4	79
70 – 74	2,035	0.9	1,055	1.0	980	0.9	108
75 – 79	1,328	0.6	569	0.5	759	0.7	75
80-84	633	0.3	307	0.3	326	0.3	94
85+	812	0.4	304	0.3	508	0.5	60
Median Age	15.1		14.2		16.1		

Table 3.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	57,861	100.0	27,639	100.0	30,222	100.0	91
0 – 4	8,675	15.0	4,312	15.6	4,363	14.4	99
5 – 9	8,815	15.2	4,434	16.0	4,381	14.5	101
10 – 14	7,888	13.6	3,994	14.5	3,894	12.9	103
15 – 19	6,985	12.1	3,347	12.1	3,638	12.0	92
20 – 24	4,861	8.4	2,142	7.7	2,719	9.0	79
25 – 29	3,703	6.4	1,670	6.0	2,033	6.7	82
30 – 34	3,079	5.3	1,374	5.0	1,705	5.6	81
35 – 39	2,801	4.8	1,215	4.4	1,586	5.2	77
40 – 44	2,333	4.0	1,131	4.1	1,202	4.0	94
45 – 49	2,039	3.5	913	3.3	1,126	3.7	81
50 – 54	1,881	3.3	812	2.9	1,069	3.5	76
55 – 59	1,605	2.8	723	2.6	882	2.9	82
60 – 64	1,222	2.1	645	2.3	577	1.9	112
65 – 69	719	1.2	372	1.3	347	1.1	107
70 – 74	580	1.0	301	1.1	279	0.9	108
75 – 79	316	0.5	130	0.5	186	0.6	70
80-84	178	0.3	66	0.2	112	0.4	59
85+	181	0.3	58	0.2	123	0.4	47
Median Age	17.0		16.1		17.9		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

A population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The pyramid of Kaskazini Pemba Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). Kaskazini Pemba Region population structure resembles to other regional structures in the country.

However, pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the pyramid of Wete Town Council (Figure 3.5), the headquarter of Kaskazini Pemba Region, shows high fertility and a youthful age structure.

Figure 3. 2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

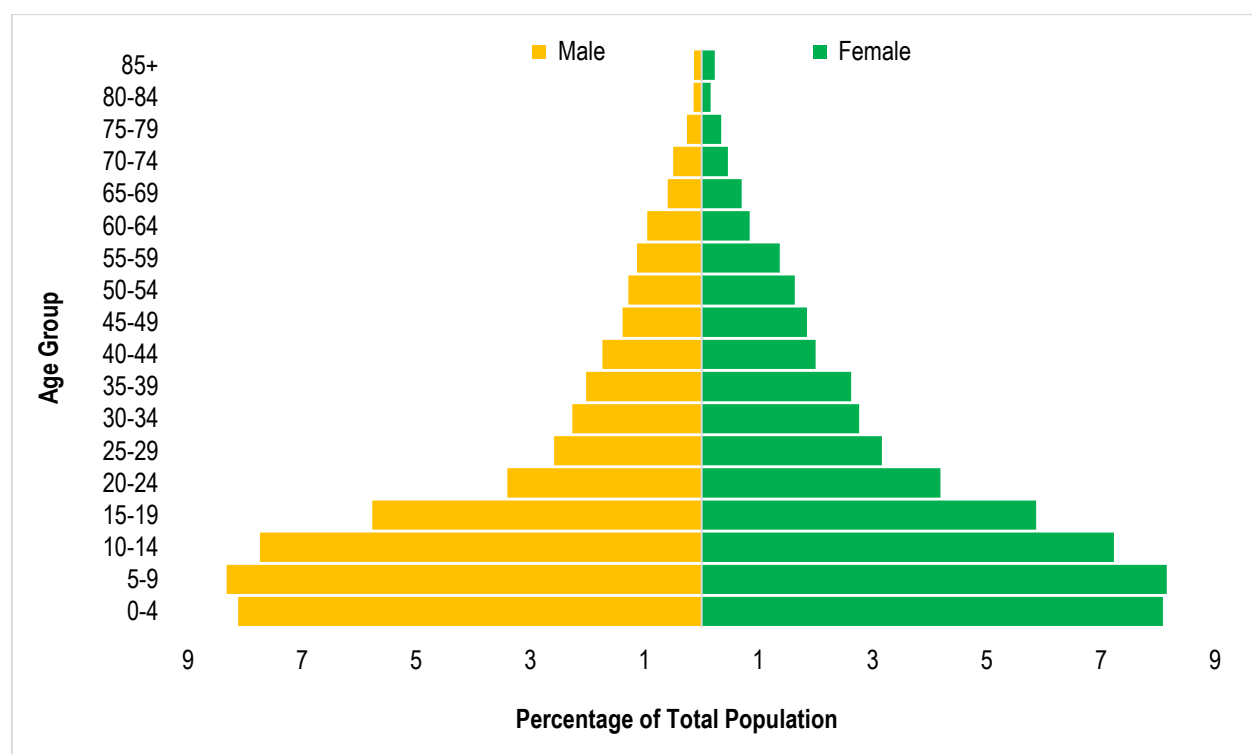


Figure 3. 3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

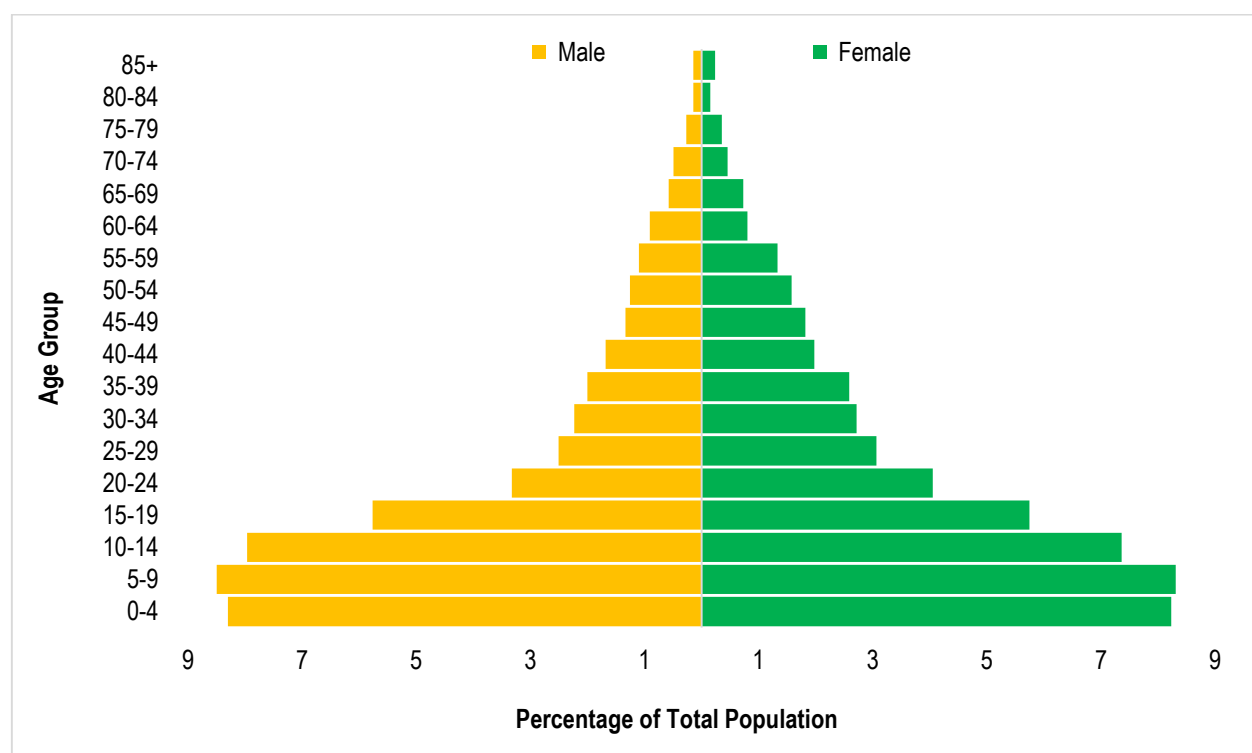


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2022 PHC

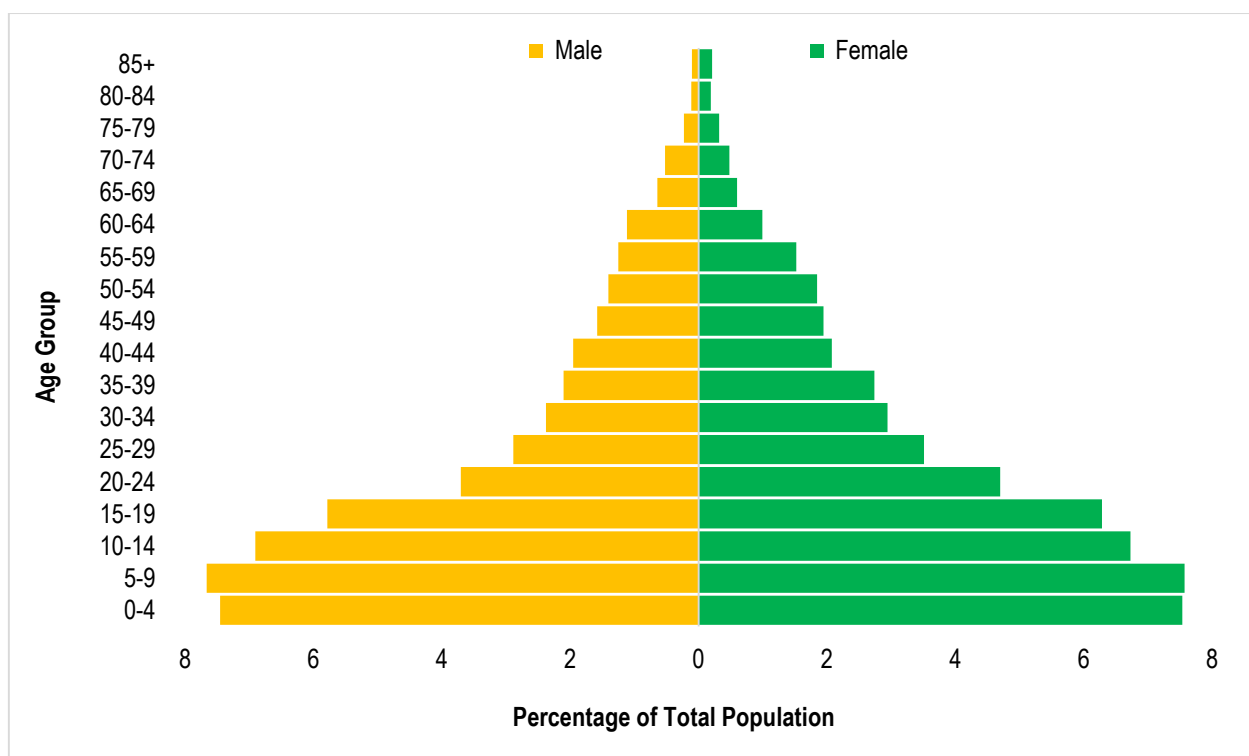
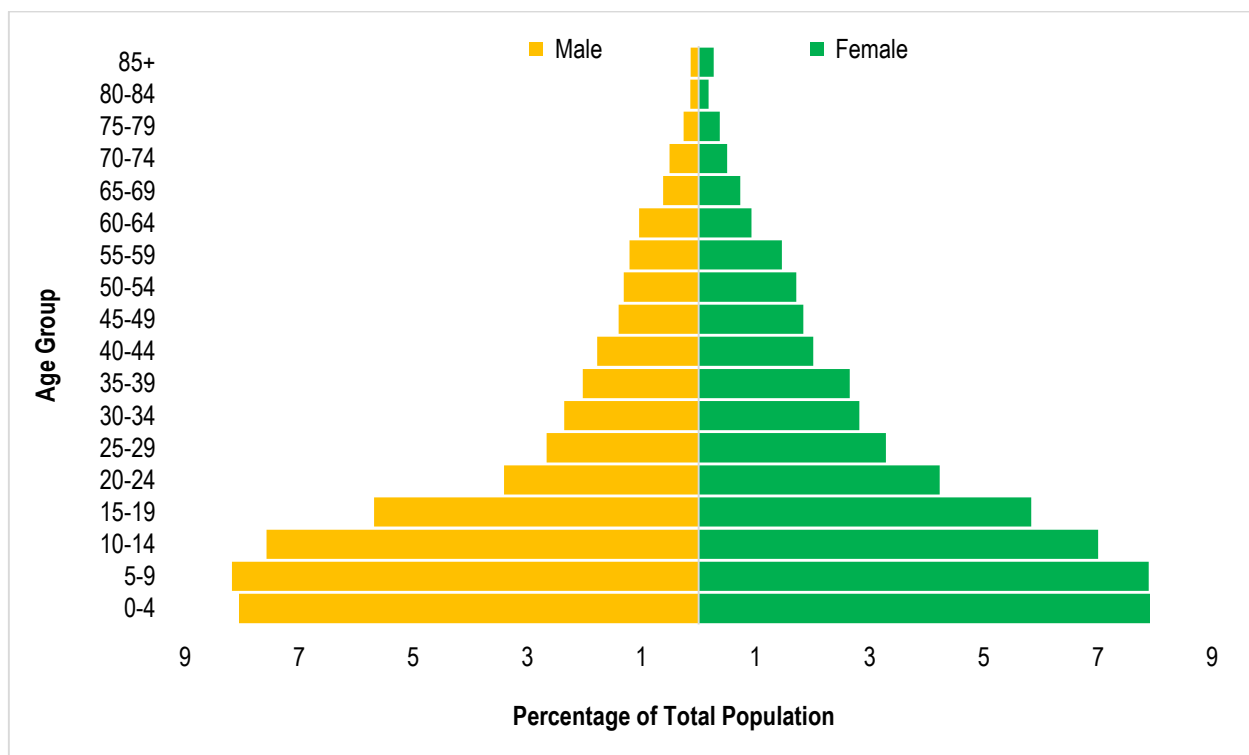


Figure 3. 5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Wete Town Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Kaskazini Pemba Region has a young population with 47.6 percent of the total population below 15 years of age and 3.5 percent of the population aged 65 years and above (Table 3.4). The broad-based structure is an indication of a development stage where a country succeeds in reducing infant mortality while fertility remains high.

Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Groups and Sex; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

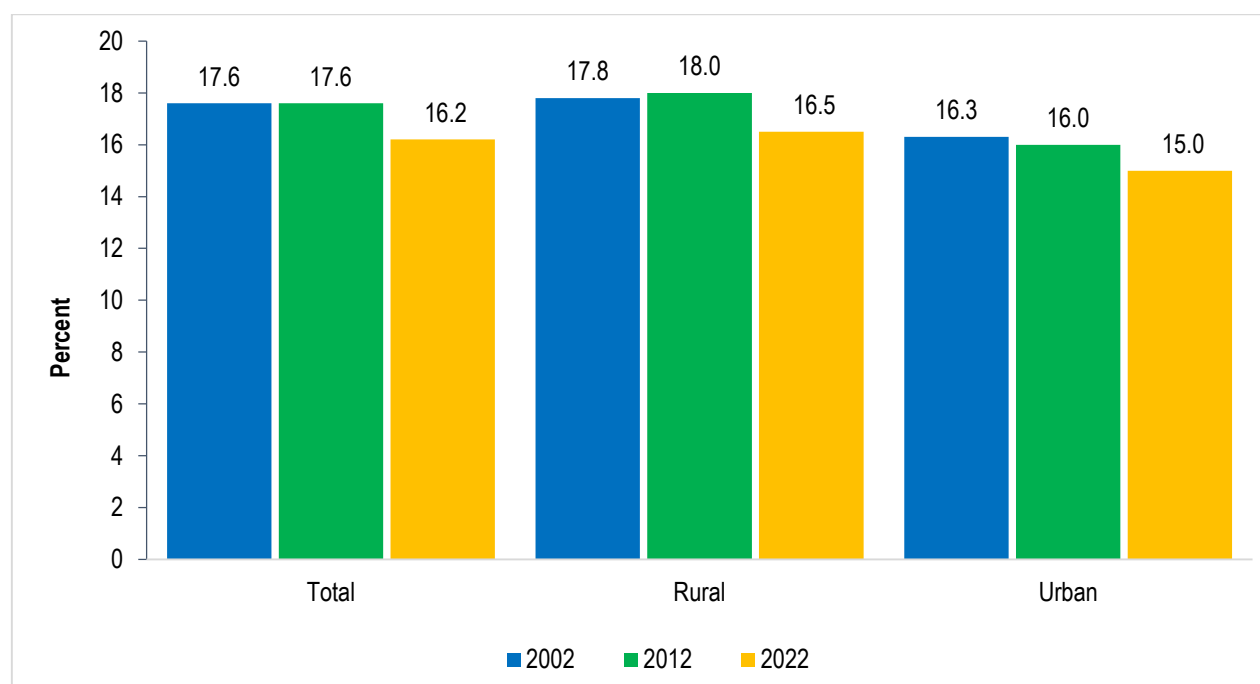
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	272,091	100.0	214,230	100.0	57,861	100.0
Male	131,484	48.3	103,845	48.5	27,639	47.8
Female	140,607	51.7	110,385	51.5	30,222	52.2
Children (Under 1 year)	8,564	3.1	6,783	3.2	1,781	3.1
Male	4,198	3.2	3,342	3.2	856	3.1
Female	4,366	3.1	3,441	3.1	925	3.1
Children (0–4 years)	44,095	16.2	35,420	16.5	8,675	15.0
Male	22,092	16.8	17,780	17.1	4,312	15.6
Female	22,003	15.6	17,640	16.0	4,363	14.4
Children (0–8 years)	80,505	29.6	64,754	30.2	15,751	27.2
Male	40,561	30.8	32,689	31.5	7,872	28.5
Female	39,944	28.4	32,065	29.0	7,879	26.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	129,644	47.6	104,266	48.7	25,378	43.9
Male	65,788	50.0	53,048	51.1	12,740	46.1
Female	63,856	45.4	51,218	46.4	12,638	41.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	149,990	55.1	120,186	56.1	29,804	51.5
Male	75,963	57.8	61,063	58.8	14,900	53.9
Female	74,027	52.6	59,123	53.6	14,904	49.3
Teenagers (13–19 years)	47,939	17.6	37,792	17.6	10,147	17.5
Male	23,994	18.2	19,069	18.4	4,925	17.8
Female	23,945	17.0	18,723	17.0	5,222	17.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	52,323	19.2	40,477	18.9	11,846	20.5
Male	24,966	19.0	19,477	18.8	5,489	19.9
Female	27,357	19.5	21,000	19.0	6,357	21.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	84,791	31.2	65,461	30.6	19,330	33.4
Male	39,549	30.1	30,705	29.6	8,844	32.0
Female	45,242	32.2	34,756	31.5	10,486	34.7
Primary School (6–12 years)	59,794	22.0	48,089	22.4	11,705	20.2
Male	30,584	23.3	24,643	23.7	5,941	21.5
Female	29,210	20.8	23,446	21.2	5,764	19.1
Primary School (7–13 years)	59,067	21.7	47,474	22.2	11,593	20.0
Male	30,202	23.0	24,353	23.5	5,849	21.2
Female	28,865	20.5	23,121	20.9	5,744	19.0

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Secondary School (13-16 years)	30,067	11.1	23,963	11.2	6,104	10.5
Male	15,257	11.6	12,238	11.8	3,019	10.9
Female	14,810	10.5	11,725	10.6	3,085	10.2
Secondary School (14-17 years)	28,574	10.5	22,557	10.5	6,017	10.4
Male	14,377	10.9	11,394	11.0	2,983	10.8
Female	14,197	10.1	11,163	10.1	3,034	10.0
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	61,081	43.4	47,072	42.6	14,009	46.4
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	132,862	48.8	102,353	47.8	30,509	52.7
Male	61,297	46.6	47,325	45.6	13,972	50.6
Female	71,565	50.9	55,028	49.9	16,537	54.7
Elderly population (60+ years)	14,466	5.3	11,270	5.3	3,196	5.5
Male	6,982	5.3	5,410	5.2	1,572	5.7
Female	7,484	5.3	5,860	5.3	1,624	5.4
Elderly Population (65+ years)	9,585	3.5	7,611	3.6	1,974	3.4
Male	4,399	3.3	3,472	3.3	927	3.4
Female	5,186	3.7	4,139	3.7	1,047	3.5
Elderly Population (70+ years)	6,063	2.2	4,808	2.2	1,255	2.2
Male	2,790	2.1	2,235	2.2	555	2.0
Female	3,273	2.3	2,573	2.3	700	2.3
Age-Dependency Ratio		104.8		109.3		89.7

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, the population under five years in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 16.2 percent. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years in Kaskazini Pemba Region has remained the same for a decade (17.6% in 2002 and 2012) thereafter declined to 16.2 percent in 2022. This decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

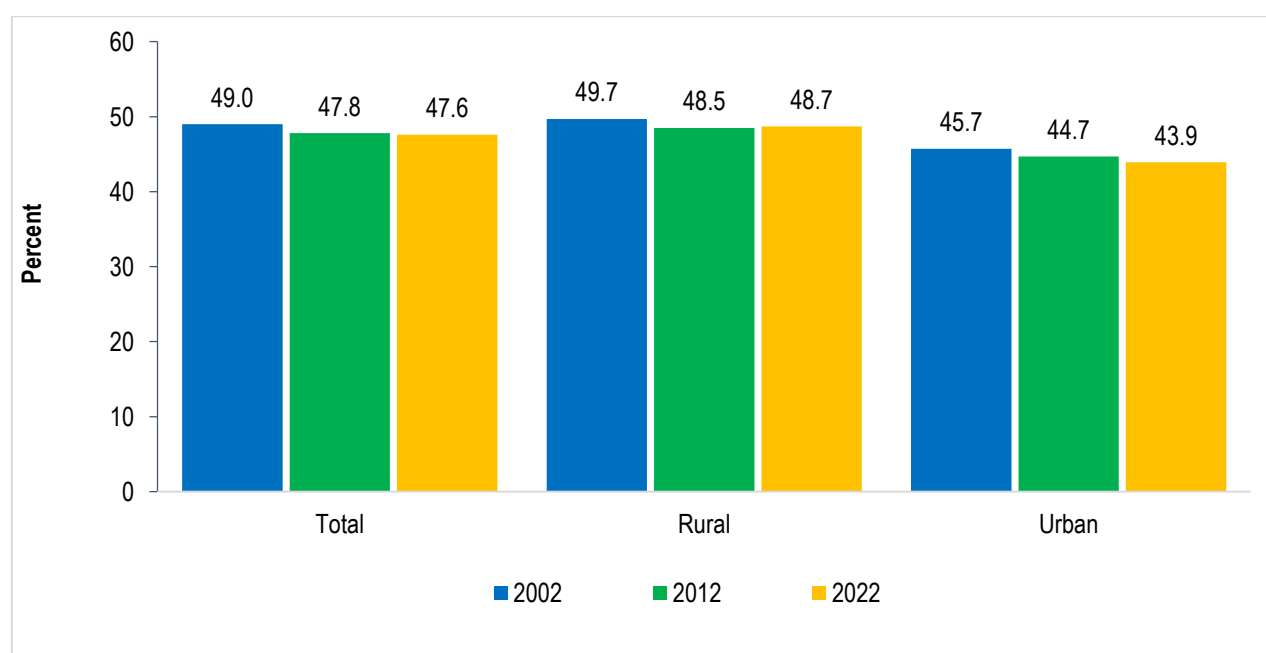
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Kaskazini Pemba Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 47.6 percent of the total regional population below 15 years. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years of age has declined from 49.0 percent in 2002 to 47.6 percent in 2022.

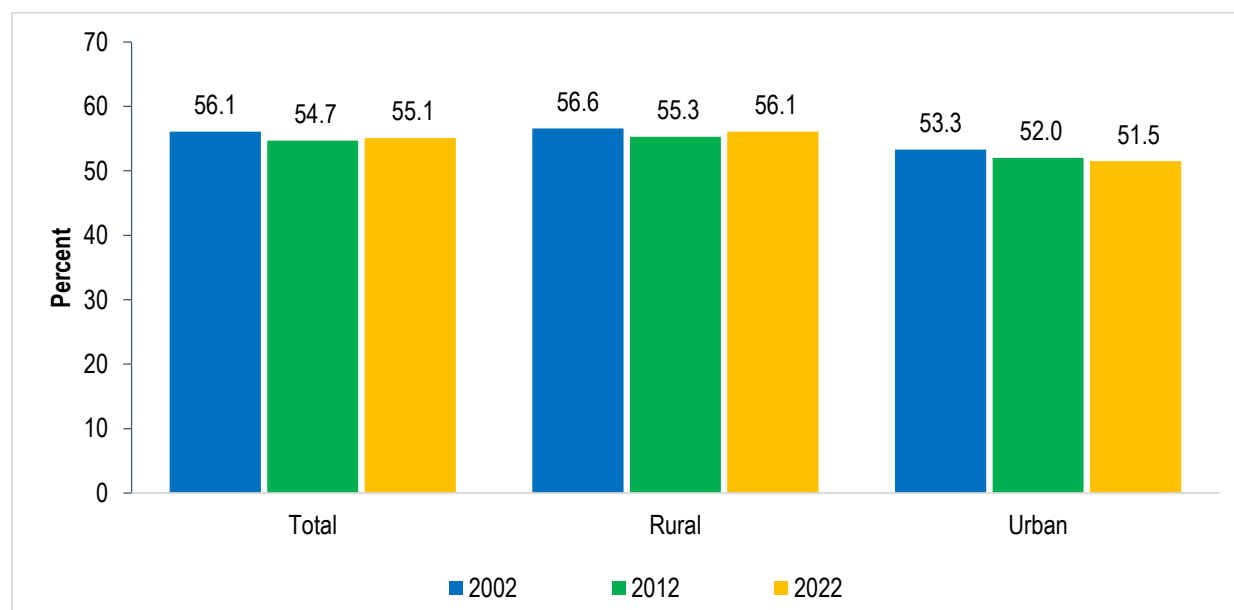
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 55.1 percent of the population in Kaskazini Pemba Region are below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years in Kaskazini Pemba Region has decreased from 56.1 percent in 2002 to 54.7 percent in 2012 and then increased slightly to 55.1 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

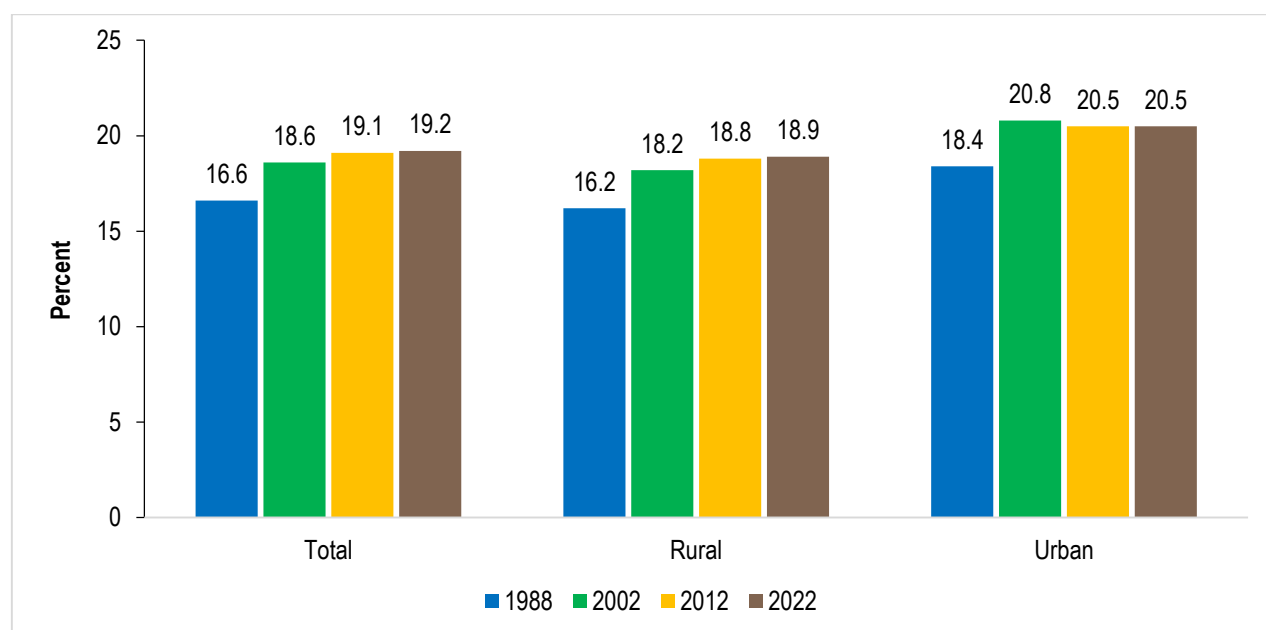


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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

Figure 3.9 presents the youth population (age 15- 24) for Kaskazini Pemba Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for PHC 2022 indicate that the youth population (15-24 years) in Kaskazini Pemba Region accounts for 19.2 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) in Kaskazini Pemba Region has increased from 16.6 percent in 1988 to 19.2 percent in 2022.

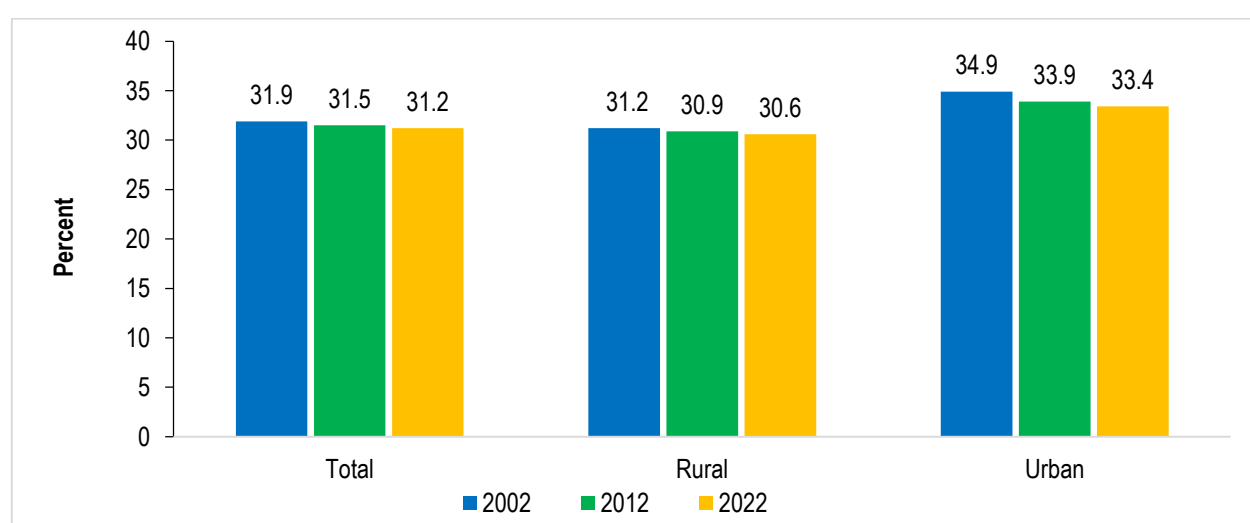
Figure 3. 9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population as per the National Youth Development Policy, 2007 (age 15-35 years) accounts for 31.2 percent of the Kaskazini Pemba regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15-35 years has decreased slightly from 31.9 percent in 2002 to 31.2 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

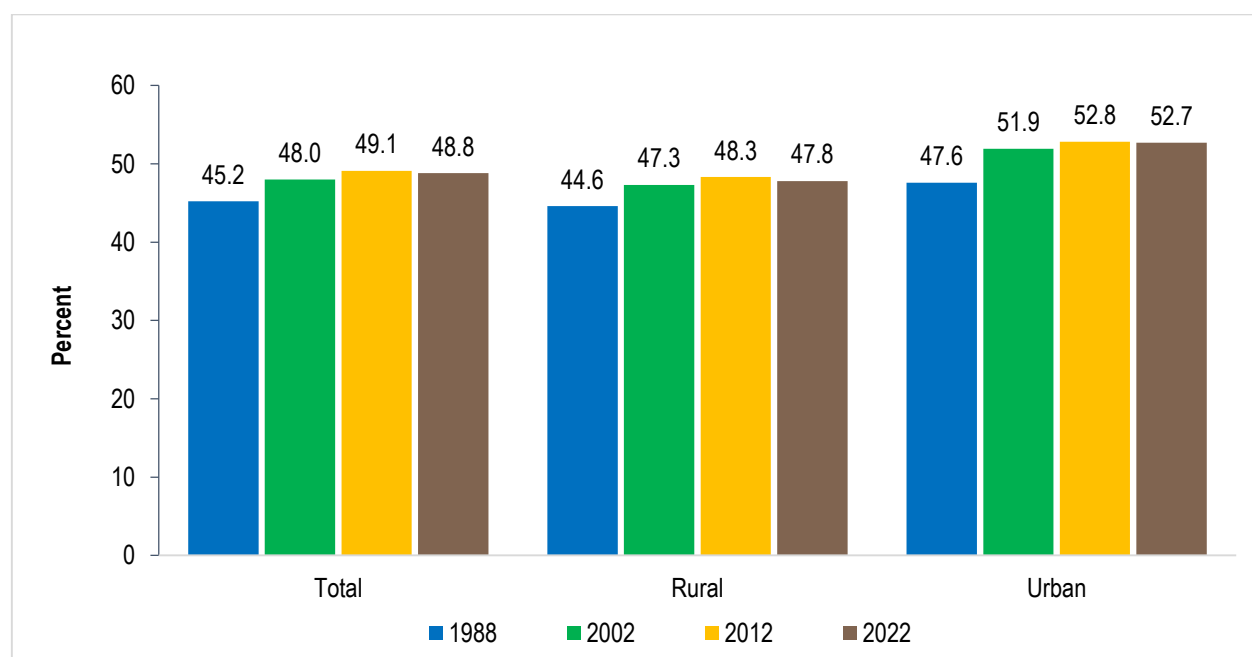
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The working age population (age 15–64 years) in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 48.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased from 45.2 percent in 1988 Census to 49.1 percent in 2012 and then slightly declined to 48.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.11).

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



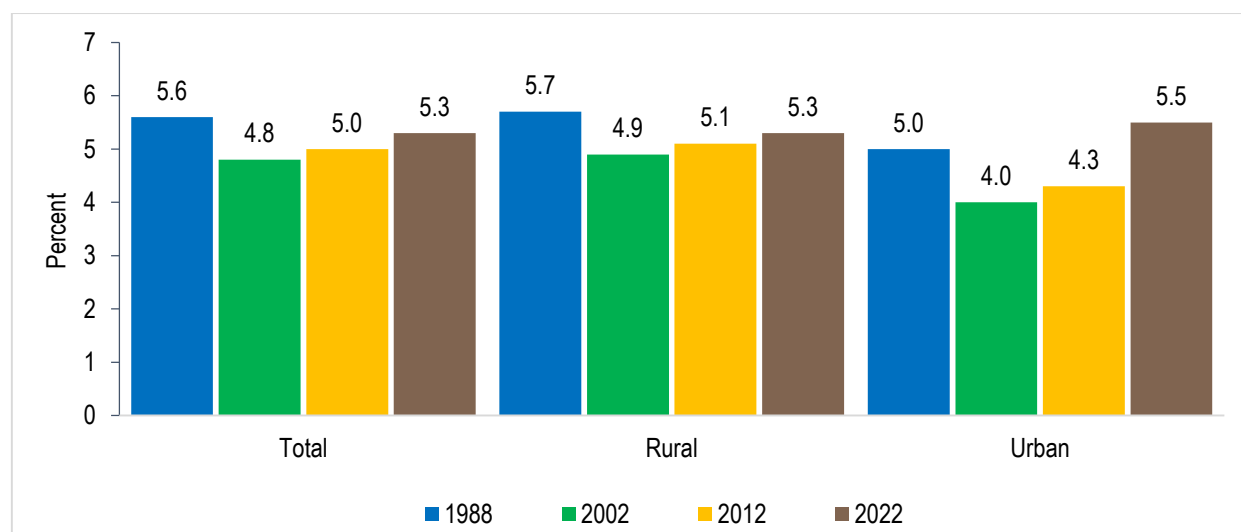
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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

Population Aged 60 Years and Above

The findings indicate that, elderly constitute a small segment of Kaskazini Pemba regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 5.3 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has decreased slightly from 5.6 percent in 1988 to 4.8 percent in 2002 and then increased to 5.3 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

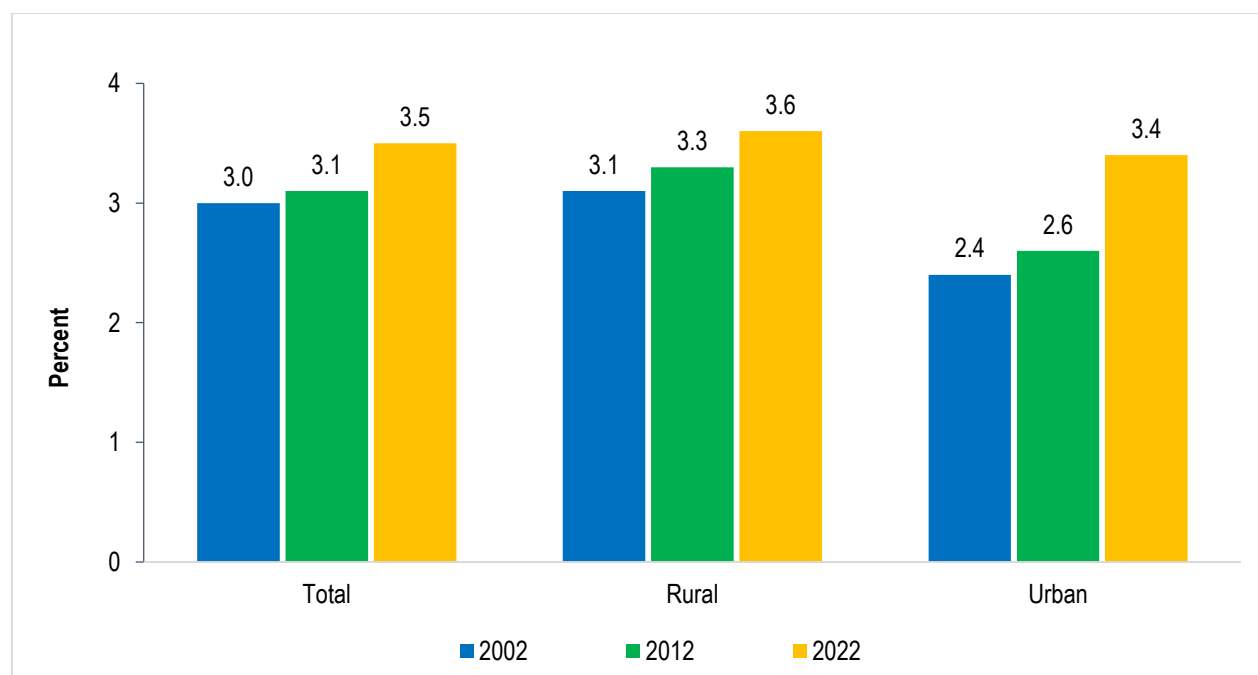
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

The findings indicate that, elderly population constitutes a small segment (3.5%) of Kaskazini Pemba regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has increased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 3.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

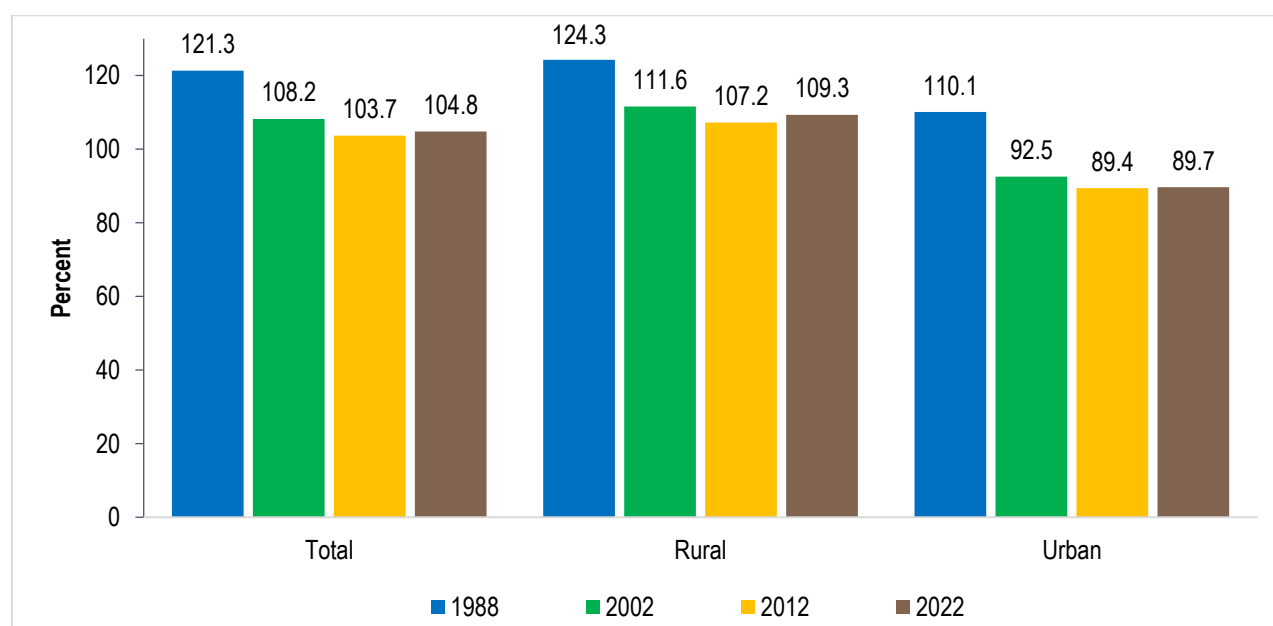


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

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

According to the 2022 PHC results, the dependency ratio for Kaskazini Pemba Region is 104.8 implying that there are about 105 dependants per 100 non-dependents. The results further show that age dependency ratio in Kaskazini Pemba Region has declined from 121.3 in the 1988 census to 103.7 in the 2012 census and then increased slightly to 104.8 in 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households (78.8%) in Kaskazini Pemba Region are in rural areas.
- The average household size in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 5.6 persons; in rural areas is 5.6 persons while in urban areas it is 5.5 persons.
- The average household size in rural areas increased from 5.3 persons in 2012 to 5.6 persons in 2022, while in urban areas it has increased from 5.4 persons to 5.5 persons.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.8 and 5.1 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households increased from 32.4 percent in 2012 to 33.8 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on private households including household composition, number of households, average household size and household headship. Although the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) collected information from private and collective households; this analysis is based on private households only.

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

4.2 Number of Households

The results reveal that Kaskazini Pemba Region has a total of 48,178 private households with 37,953 (78.8%) in rural areas and 10,225 (21.2%) in urban areas. Female headed households accounted for 33.8 percent; the percentage of female headed households is slightly higher in rural areas (34.0%) than in urban areas (33.0%) (Table 4.1 and 4.2).

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

Age group	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Percent	Female Headed	Percent
Total	48,178	31,889	66.2	16,289	33.8	37,953	25,037	66.0	12,916	34.0	10,225	6,852	67.0	3,373	33.0
< 10 ¹	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A
10 - 14	20	13	65.0	7	35.0	18	12	66.7	6	33.3	2	1	50.0	1	50.0
15 - 19	248	115	46.4	133	53.6	195	88	45.1	107	54.9	53	27	50.9	26	49.1
20 - 24	1,701	1,010	59.4	691	40.6	1,414	825	58.3	589	41.7	287	185	64.5	102	35.5
25 - 29	4,165	3,100	74.4	1,065	25.6	3,364	2,471	73.5	893	26.5	801	629	78.5	172	21.5
30 - 34	5,622	4,222	75.1	1,400	24.9	4,512	3,391	75.2	1,121	24.8	1,110	831	74.9	279	25.1
35 - 39	6,179	4,324	70.0	1,855	30.0	4,936	3,461	70.1	1,475	29.9	1,243	863	69.4	380	30.6
40 - 44	5,565	3,955	71.1	1,610	28.9	4,357	3,067	70.4	1,290	29.6	1,208	888	73.5	320	26.5
45 - 49	4,891	3,157	64.5	1,734	35.5	3,811	2,444	64.1	1,367	35.9	1,080	713	66.0	367	34.0
50 - 54	4,818	3,029	62.9	1,789	37.1	3,721	2,357	63.3	1,364	36.7	1,097	672	61.3	425	38.7
55 - 59	4,556	2,774	60.9	1,782	39.1	3,478	2,122	61.0	1,356	39.0	1,078	652	60.5	426	39.5
60 - 64	3,519	2,311	65.7	1,208	34.3	2,631	1,723	65.5	908	34.5	888	588	66.2	300	33.8
65 - 69	2,550	1,446	56.7	1,104	43.3	2,019	1,112	55.1	907	44.9	531	334	62.9	197	37.1
70 - 74	1,967	1,199	61.0	768	39.0	1,546	937	60.6	609	39.4	421	262	62.2	159	37.8
75 - 79	1,182	611	51.7	571	48.3	958	501	52.3	457	47.7	224	110	49.1	114	50.9
80+	1,193	622	52.1	571	47.9	991	525	53.0	466	47.0	202	97	48.0	105	52.0

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

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

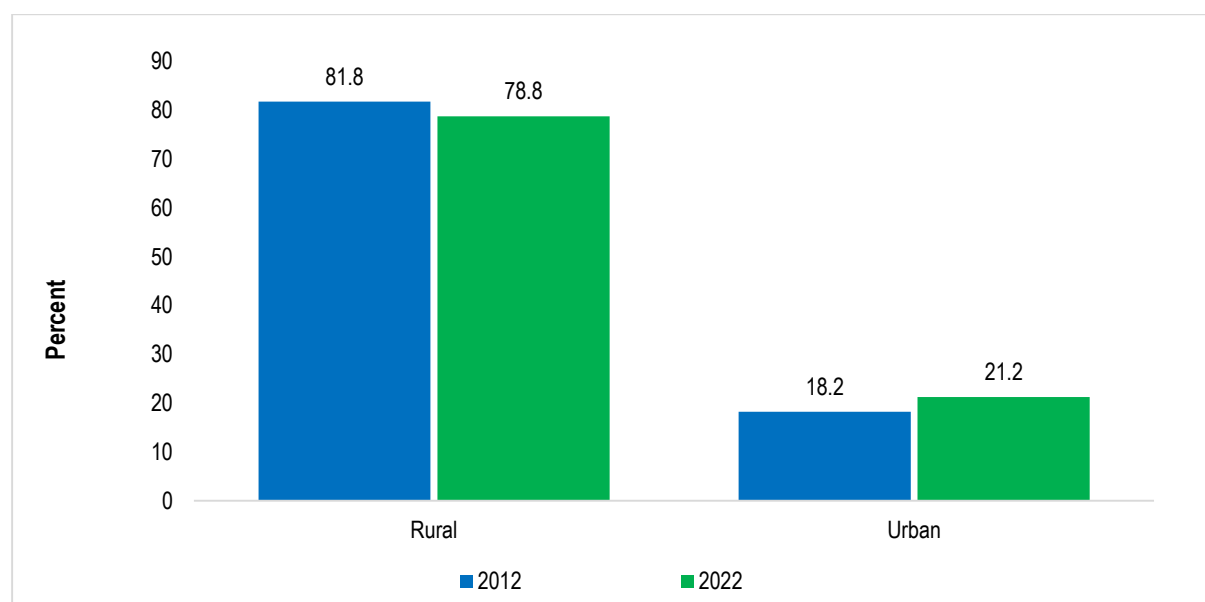
The results further reveal that, Wete Town Council has the highest proportion (54.6%) of households than Micheweni District Council (45.4%) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Number and Percentage of Households by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48,178	100.0	37,953	78.8	10,225	21.2
Wete Town	26,290	54.6	19,897	52.4	6,393	62.5
Micheweni District	21,888	45.4	18,056	47.6	3,832	37.5

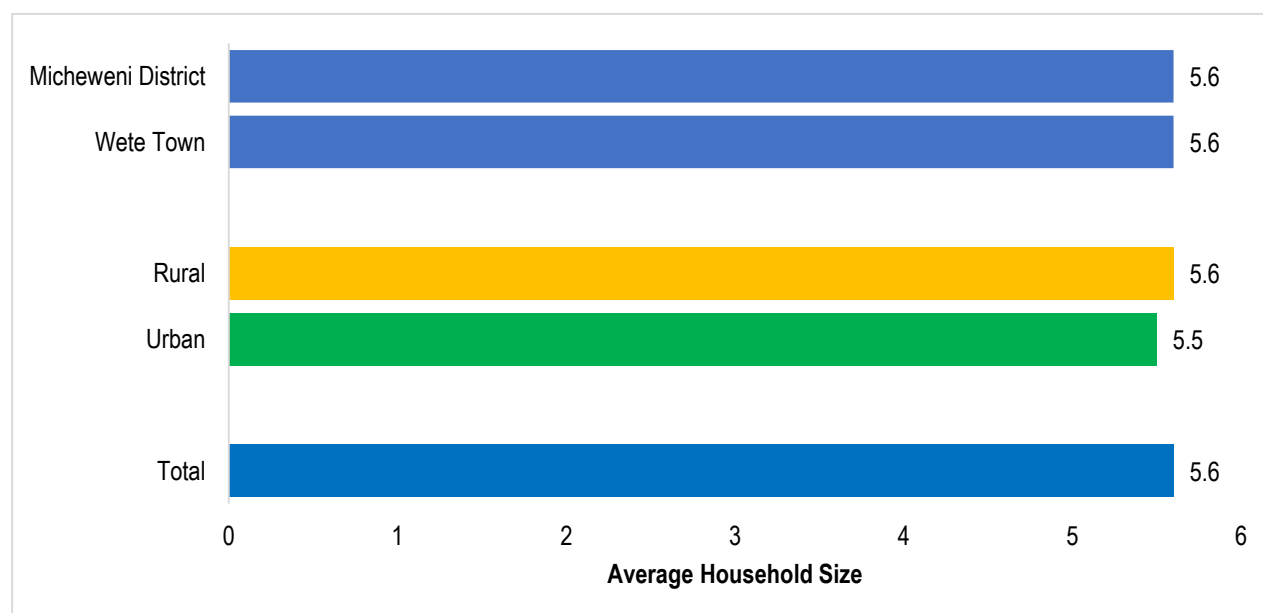
Figure 4.1 shows the proportional of urban households increased from 3.0 percentage points in urban households from 18.2 percent in 2012 to 21.2 percent in 2022 PHC (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size slightly increased from 5.3 persons in the 2012 to 5.6 persons in 2022. The same pattern observed in both rural and urban areas. Across councils the average household size has generally increased from 2012 to 2022 (5.3 to 5.6 in both Wete Town and Micheweni District respectively) (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

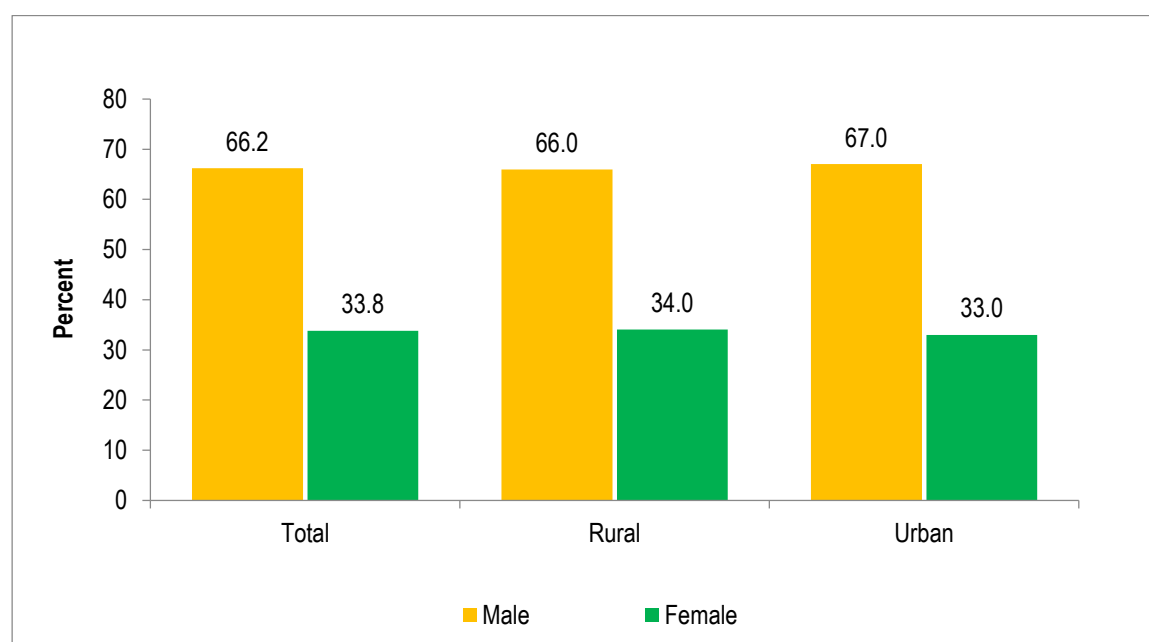
Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHCs**Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs**

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012 ²	2022
Total	211,732	269,548	39,408	48,178	5.3	5.6
Rural	172,409	212,933	32,217	37,953	5.3	5.6
Urban	39,323	56,615	7,191	10,225	5.4	5.5
Council						
Wete Town	107,916	146,694	20,151	26,290	5.3	5.6
Micheweni District	103,816	122,854	19,257	21,888	5.3	5.6

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as leader by other household members. The 2022 PHC results show that out of the total private households, 66.2 percent are headed by males and 33.8 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

² Data from Kaskazini Pemba Region Basic Demographic and Social-Economic Profile, 2012 PHC

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of households by Sex of Household Head and Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

The percentage of male-headed households decreased from 67.6 percent in 2012 to 66.2 percent in 2022 while for female-headed households the percentage slightly increased from 32.4 percent in 2012 to 33.8 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	67.6	32.4	66.2	33.8
Rural	68.0	32.0	66.0	34.0
Urban	66.0	34.0	67.0	33.0
Council				
Wete Town	65.1	34.9	65.7	34.3
Micheweni District	70.3	29.7	66.8	33.2

The average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (5.8 persons) than in female headed households (5.1 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Average household size for male headed households is higher in Micheweni District Council (5.9 persons) than in Wete Town (5.8 persons). However, for female headed households the opposite seems to hold; the average household size for Micheweni District is slightly less (5.1 persons) than in Wete Town (5.2 persons) (Table 4.5).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Number of Household			Average Household Size		
	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Both Sexes	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	269,548	185,761	83,787	48,178	31,889	16,289	5.6	5.8	5.1
Rural	212,933	146,967	65,966	37,953	25,037	12,916	5.6	5.9	5.1
Urban	56,615	38,794	17,821	10,225	6,852	3,373	5.5	5.7	5.3
Council									
Wete Town	146,694	100,202	46,492	26,290	17,269	9,021	5.6	5.8	5.2
Micheweni District	122,854	85,559	37,295	21,888	14,620	7,268	5.6	5.9	5.1

4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses

This sub section discusses the heads of households and the type of building materials used to build their main dwellings (houses). For the purpose of this report, an improved house refers to a house that is built using improved building materials of at least two of the following; roofing, walling and flooring materials.

The findings show that 74.2 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (93.1%) than in rural areas (69.1%). Difference by sex of head of household is noted that 75.9 percent of male headed households are living in improved houses compared with 70.7 percent of female headed households. However, with regards to residence, the percentage of both male and female headed households living in improved houses is significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Male headed households living in improved houses in urban areas is 93.7 percent compared with rural areas (71.1%) while for female headed households in urban areas it is 91.8 percent compared to rural areas (65.2%).

Across Councils, Wete Town has higher (76.9%) percentage of household living in improved houses than Micheweni District Council (70.9%) (Table 4.6).

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

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	48,178	74.2	25.8	31,889	75.9	24.1	16,289	70.7	29.3
Rural	37,953	69.1	30.9	25,037	71.1	28.9	12,916	65.2	34.8
Urban	10,225	93.1	6.9	6,852	93.7	6.3	3,373	91.8	8.2
Council									
Wete Town	26,290	76.9	23.1	17,269	78.0	22.0	9,021	74.7	25.3
Micheweni District	21,888	70.9	29.1	14,620	73.5	26.5	7,268	65.8	34.2

The findings in Table 4.7 show no clear relationship between age of household head and living in improved/unimproved house generally. This observation holds for both male headed and female headed households.

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House	Total	Improved House	Unimproved House
Total	269,548	75.2	24.8	185,761	76.3	23.7	83,787	72.6	27.4
Below 18	149,589	74.2	25.8	100,989	75.4	24.6	48,600	71.6	28.4
18 - 24	31,312	78.1	21.9	21,227	79.5	20.5	10,085	75.3	24.7
25 - 29	15,303	79.4	20.6	11,200	80.5	19.5	4,103	76.2	23.8
30 - 34	13,357	78.2	21.8	10,095	78.9	21.1	3,262	76.2	23.8
35 - 39	12,390	75.0	25.0	9,216	75.3	24.7	3,174	74.3	25.7
40 - 44	9,955	74.5	25.5	7,534	75.1	24.9	2,421	72.5	27.5
45 - 49	8,615	73.4	26.6	6,297	74.0	26.0	2,318	71.7	28.3
50 - 54	7,847	74.1	25.9	5,585	75.0	25.0	2,262	71.6	28.4
55 - 59	6,768	76.1	23.9	4,616	77.8	22.2	2,152	72.6	27.4
60 - 64	4,857	76.1	23.9	3,324	77.6	22.4	1,533	72.9	27.1
65 - 69	3,509	72.9	27.1	2,174	75.1	24.9	1,335	69.4	30.6
70 - 74	2,606	71.3	28.7	1,610	73.0	27.0	996	68.6	31.4
75 - 79	1,641	71.8	28.2	916	71.1	28.9	725	72.7	27.3
80+	1,799	73.5	26.5	978	74.5	25.5	821	72.2	27.8

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Kaskazini Pemba Region majority of male heads of households regardless of their marital status (10,675 persons or 48.1%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged in elementary occupation (4,765 or 21.5%) and those who are craft and related workers (2,255 persons or 10.2%). Among the 93 widowed males 54 or 58.1 percent are employed as agricultural and fishery workers; 18 (19.4%) are engaged in elementary occupation and 12 (12.9%) are craft and related workers. Results further reveal that, among all male heads of households who are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, 58.1 percent are widowed (Tables 4.8 and 4.9).

Table 4.8: Number of Male Head of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	22,190	473	21,167	105	321	31	93
Legislators administrators and managers.	439	7	427	2	2	1	0
Professionals.	987	22	947	2	14	2	0
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,298	39	1,235	1	19	1	3
Clerks.	156	6	148	0	1	1	0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1,416	50	1,334	5	22	0	5
Agricultural and fishery workers.	10,675	181	10,204	58	158	20	54
Craft and related workers.	2,255	55	2,134	20	32	2	12
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	199	5	189	0	4	0	1
Elementary occupations.	4,765	108	4,549	17	69	4	18

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Male Head of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	22,190	473	21,167	105	321	31	93
Legislators administrators and managers.	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.9	0.6	3.2	0.0
Professionals.	4.4	4.7	4.5	1.9	4.4	6.5	0.0
Technicians and associate professionals.	5.8	8.2	5.8	1.0	5.9	3.2	3.2
Clerks.	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	3.2	0.0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	6.4	10.6	6.3	4.8	6.9	0.0	5.4
Agricultural and fishery workers.	48.1	38.3	48.2	55.2	49.2	64.5	58.1
Craft and related workers.	10.2	11.6	10.1	19.0	10.0	6.5	12.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1
Elementary occupations.	21.5	22.8	21.5	16.2	21.5	12.9	19.4

On the other hand, the results reveal that 3,333 (51.5%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by elementary occupation (1,536 or 23.8%). Among the 1,357 widowed female heads of households 816 (60.1%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery activities; 333 (24.5%) are engaged in elementary occupations and 133 (9.8%) are engaged in craft and related workers (Table 4.10 and Table 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	6,467	91	4,014	12	920	73	1,357
Legislators administrators and managers.	73	0	59	0	8	3	3
Professionals.	224	9	181	2	16	0	16
Technicians and associate professionals.	154	5	118	1	19	0	11
Clerks.	63	1	46	0	11	0	5
Service workers and shop sales workers.	333	10	231	1	48	3	40
Agricultural and fishery workers.	3,333	32	1,954	3	490	38	816
Craft and related workers.	749	13	499	2	95	7	133
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations.	1,536	21	924	3	233	22	333

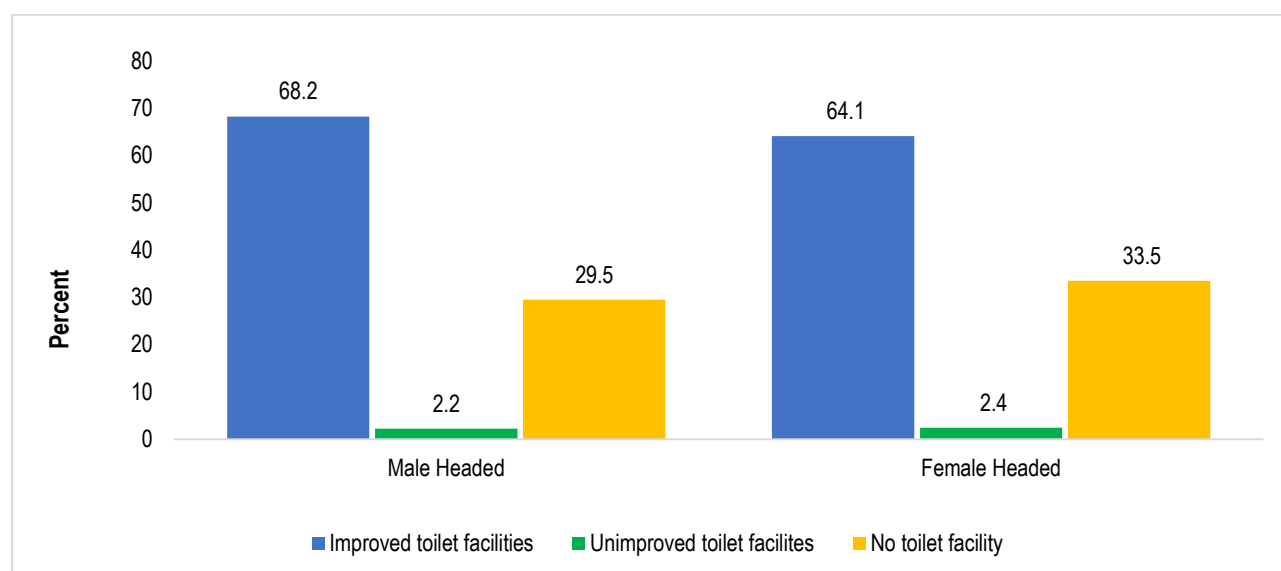
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation Status	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	6,467	91	4,014	12	920	73	1,357
Legislators administrators and managers.	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	4.1	0.2
Professionals.	3.5	9.9	4.5	16.7	1.7	0.0	1.2
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.4	5.5	2.9	8.3	2.1	0.0	0.8
Clerks.	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.4
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.1	11.0	5.8	8.3	5.2	4.1	2.9
Agricultural and fishery workers.	51.5	35.2	48.7	25.0	53.3	52.1	60.1
Craft and related workers.	11.6	14.3	12.4	16.7	10.3	9.6	9.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations.	23.8	23.1	23.0	25.0	25.3	30.1	24.5

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

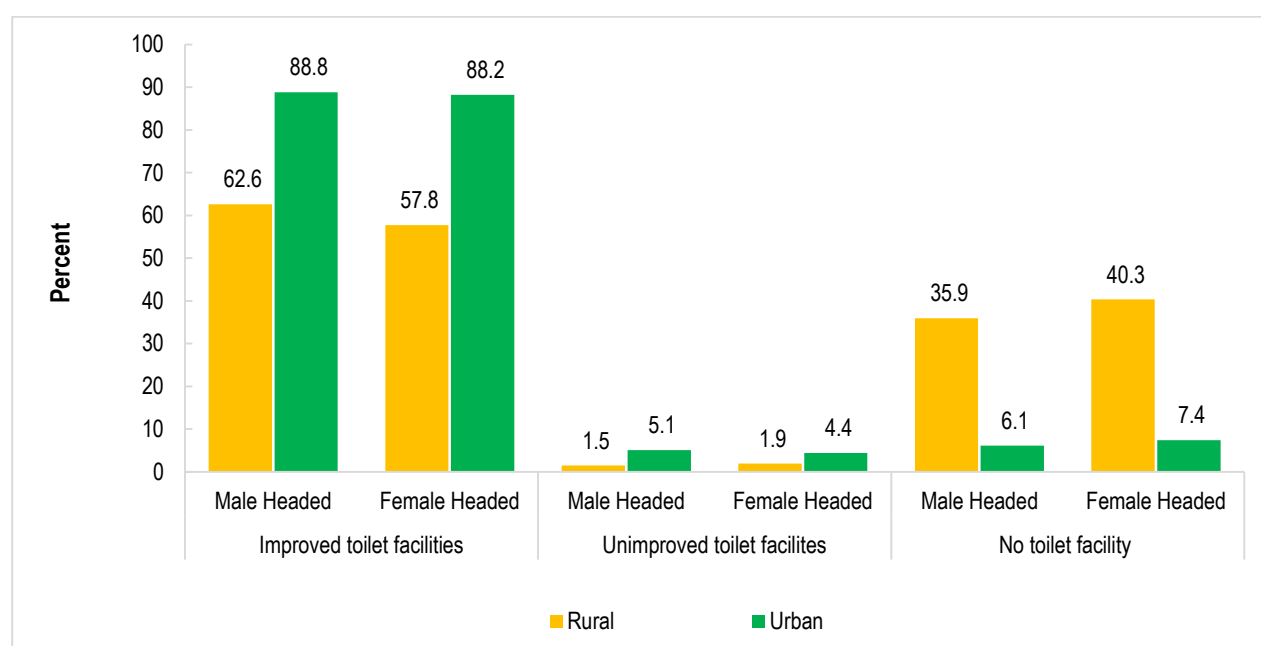
Proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is higher (68.2%) than that of female headed households (64.1%). On the other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities there is hardly any difference between female headed and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

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



The results reveal that percentage of household using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas for both male and female headed households. In contrast, the results further reveal that, households with no toilet facilities are mostly found in rural areas(37.4%) than those in rural areas(6.5%)(Figure 4.5 and Table 4.12).

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



Across councils, results reveal that Wete Town has a higher percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (73.5% and 70.2% respectively) than Micheweni District (62.0% and 56.5% respectively).

The results show that, Micheweni District (36.9%) has significant percentage of households with no toilet facility than Wete Town (25.9%). The percentage of male headed households with no toilet facilities in Micheweni District is 34.9 while in Wete Town it is 25.0. The same pattern is observed for female headed households (40.8% in Micheweni District and 27.6% in Wete Town) (Table 4.12).

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

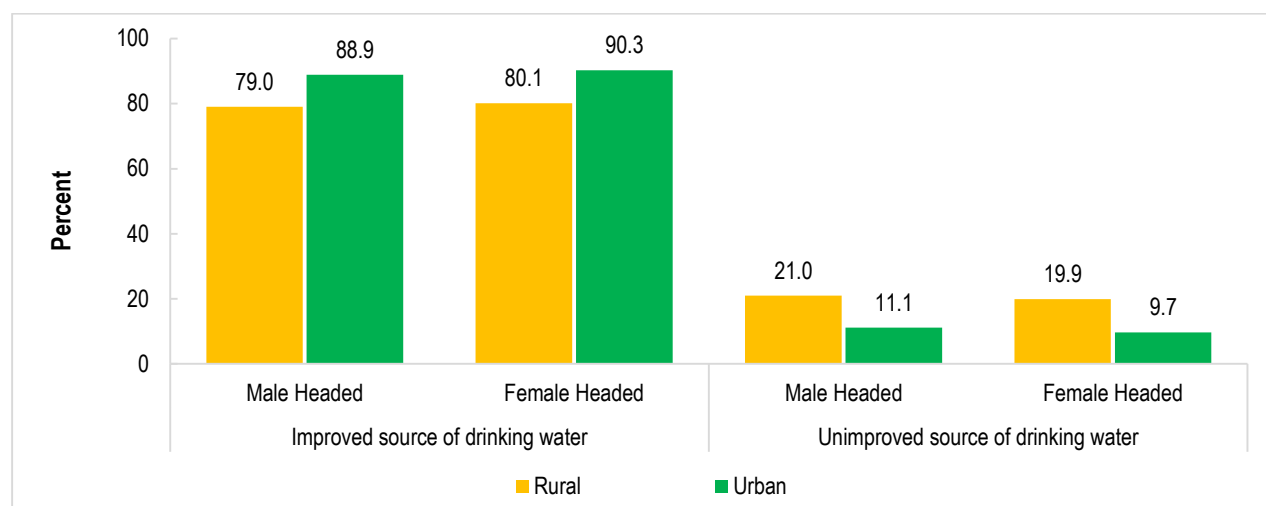
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	48,178	66.8	2.3	30.9	31,889	68.2	2.2	29.5	16,289	64.1	2.4	33.5
Rural	37,953	60.9	1.6	37.4	25,037	62.6	1.5	35.9	12,916	57.8	1.9	40.3
Urban	10,225	88.6	4.8	6.5	6,852	88.8	5.1	6.1	3,373	88.2	4.4	7.4
Council												
Wete Town	26,290	72.4	1.8	25.9	17,269	73.5	1.5	25.0	9,021	70.2	2.2	27.6
Micheweni District	21,888	60.2	3.0	36.9	14,620	62.0	3.1	34.9	7,268	56.5	2.7	40.8

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that in urban areas there is no significant difference between female headed households that use improved source of drinking water (90.3%) compared with male headed households (88.9%). The same pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of female headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 80.1 percent and 79.0 percent for male headed households.

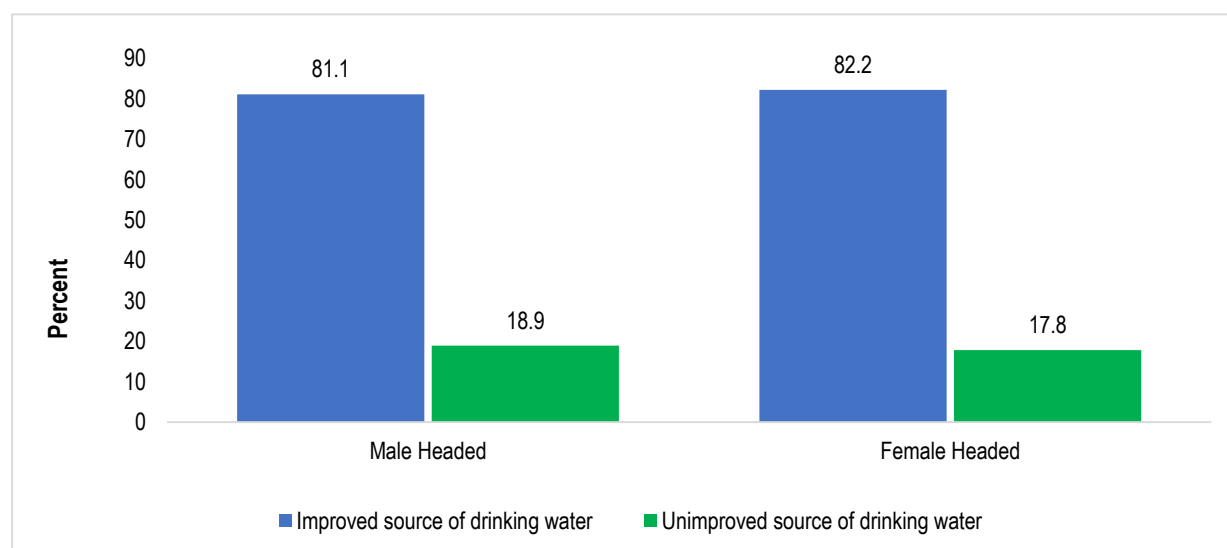
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of households in urban areas that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (11.1%) for male headed than for female headed (9.7%) while in rural areas the proportion of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (21.0%) than female households (19.9%) (Figure 4.6).

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



The results also reveal that for the whole region the percentage of male is high compared for female headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water (18.9% and 17.8% respectively) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Wete Town has a higher percentage of both male and male headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (93.8% and 93.3% respectively) than Micheweni District (66.1% and 68.4% respectively).

On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water is higher in Micheweni District (33.1%) than Wete Town (6.3%). The same

pattern is observed for male headed households (33.9% in Micheweni and 6.2% in Wete Town (Table 4.13).

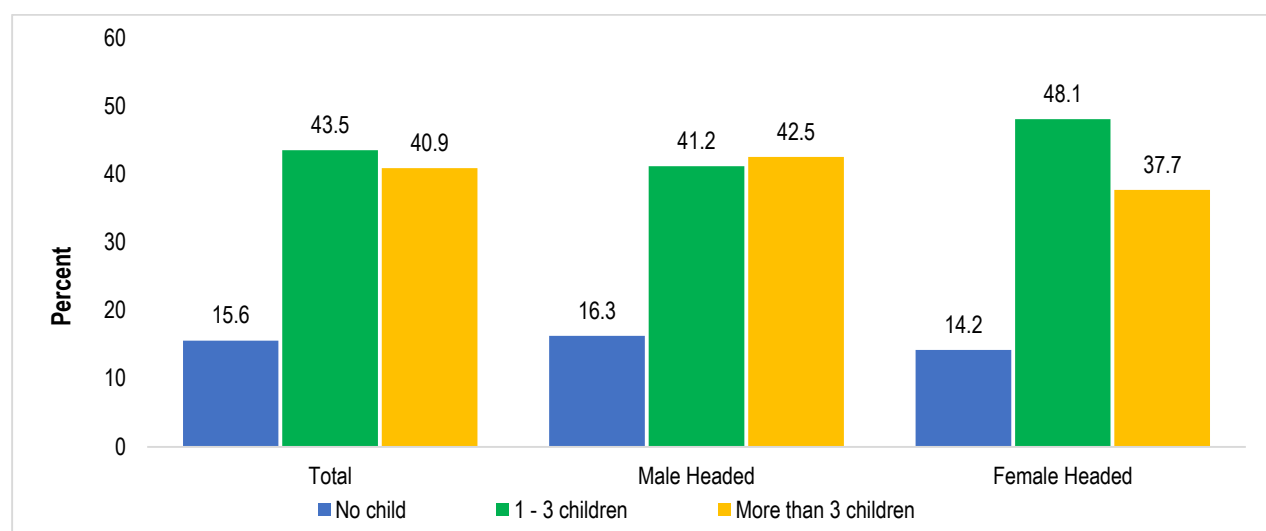
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water	Total	Improved source of drinking water	Unimproved source of drinking water
Total	48,178	81.5	18.5	31,889	81.1	18.9	16,289	82.2	17.8
Rural	37,953	79.4	20.6	25,037	79.0	21.0	12,916	80.1	19.9
Urban	10,225	89.3	10.7	6,852	88.9	11.1	3,373	90.3	9.7
Council									
Wete Town	26,290	93.7	6.3	17,269	93.8	6.2	9,021	93.3	6.7
Micheweni District	21,888	66.9	33.1	14,620	66.1	33.9	7,268	68.4	31.6

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 48,178 households, 43.5 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 40.9 percent have more than three children and 15.6 percent have no child. The results show that the percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (48.1%) than that of male headed households (41.2%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher (42.5%) than that of female headed households (37.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is just slightly higher (16.3%) compared with that of female headed households (14.2%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results indicate that percentage of female headed households (47.7%) living in rural areas which have one to three children under 18 years is higher than that of male headed households (40.8%). The same pattern is observed in urban areas. In rural areas about 16 percent (15.5%) of male headed households have no child compared with female headed households (14.0%). The similar pattern is observed in urban areas. (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils Micheweni District has a slightly higher percentage (43.6%) of households with one to three children than Wete Town (43.4%) (Table 4.14).

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

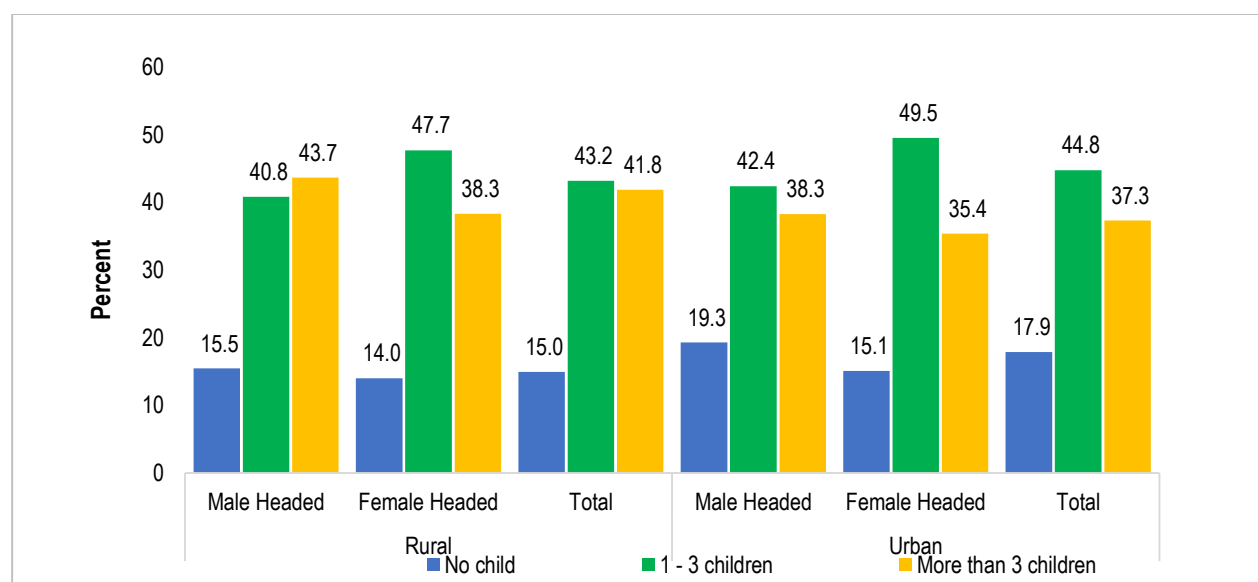


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children	Total	No child	1 - 3 children	More than 3 children
Total	48,178	15.6	43.5	40.9	31,889	16.3	41.2	42.5	16,289	14.2	48.1	37.7
Rural	37,953	15.0	43.2	41.8	25,037	15.5	40.8	43.7	12,916	14.0	47.7	38.3
Urban	10,225	17.9	44.8	37.3	6,852	19.3	42.4	38.3	3,373	15.1	49.5	35.4
Council												
Wete Town	26,290	17.2	43.4	39.4	17,269	17.8	41.2	41.0	9,021	15.9	47.8	36.3
Micheweni District	21,888	13.7	43.6	42.7	14,620	14.5	41.2	44.3	7,268	12.2	48.5	39.4

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (57.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region are married.
- Almost four percent (3.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (6.7%) than males (0.5%).
- Almost four percent (3.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Percentage is higher for females (5.8%) than males (1.6%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 24.5 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.2 years) than males (27.4years).

5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

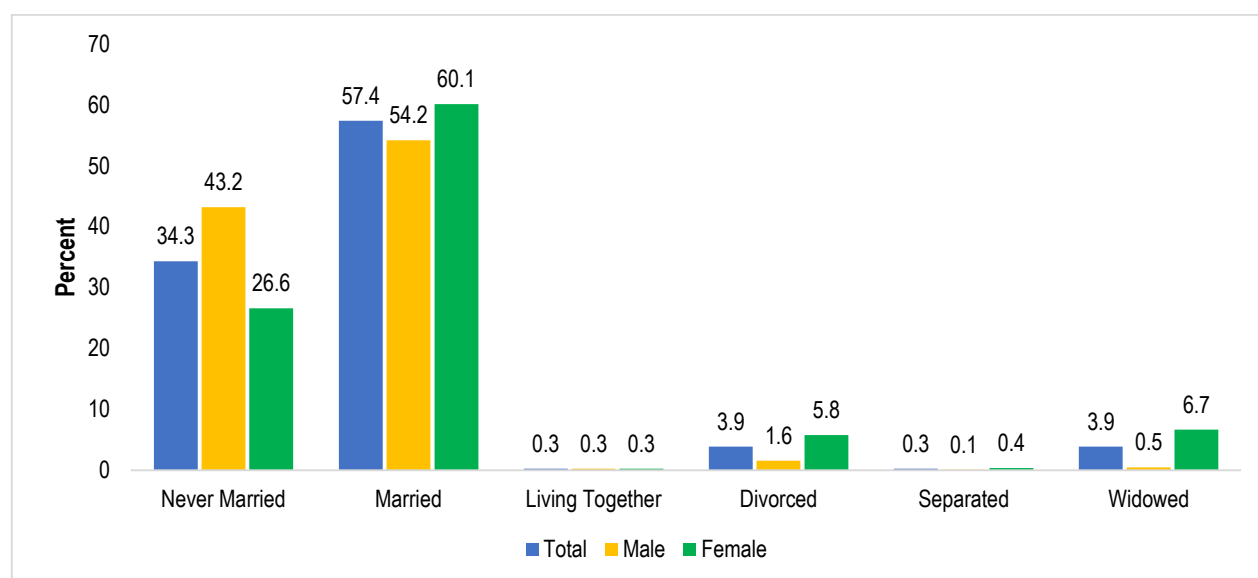
5.2 Marital Status

The results show that more than half (57.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba region are married. More than one third (34.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married. The results also show that the percentage of married persons is slightly higher in rural areas (58.2%) than in urban areas (54.5%). Further, results reveal that Kaskazini Pemba has 34.3 percent of persons who are never married, among them 33.6 percent reside in rural areas and 36.5 percent in urban areas. Almost four percent (3.9%) are divorced whereby 3.7 percent are in rural and 4.7 percent in urban areas. Widowers follow a similar pattern as divorced (3.9 percent) whereby the percentage is higher among female (6.7%) compared to their male counterpart (0.5%) (Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1).

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

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	142,447	100.0	100.0	100.0	109,964	100.0	100.0	100.0	32,483	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	48,840	34.3	43.2	26.6	36,991	33.6	43.1	25.5	11,849	36.5	43.7	30.3
Married	81,726	57.4	54.2	60.1	64,039	58.2	54.5	61.4	17,687	54.5	53.0	55.7
Living Together	451	0.3	0.3	0.3	340	0.3	0.3	0.3	111	0.3	0.3	0.4
Divorced	5,552	3.9	1.6	5.8	4,031	3.7	1.4	5.6	1,521	4.7	2.3	6.7
Separated	373	0.3	0.1	0.4	285	0.3	0.1	0.4	88	0.3	0.1	0.4
Widowed	5,505	3.9	0.5	6.7	4,278	3.9	0.6	6.8	1,227	3.8	0.5	6.5

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



The percentage of married persons is higher among persons aged 40-44 years (90.1%) and lower among those aged 15-19 years (4.7%). The percentage of the never married is higher for persons aged 15-19 years (95.0%) and lower among the persons aged 75-79 years (0.6%). Widowed and divorced categories are both have 3.9 percent each. The percentage of widowed is higher(46.3%) for persons aged 80 years and above and for divorced is higher(11.6%) for persons aged 75-79 years. The widowed category increases steadily as age increases and sharply increases from age group 55-59 years and above (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	142,447	34.3	57.4	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.9
15 – 19	31,657	95.0	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	20,666	59.2	38.1	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.1
25 – 29	15,640	26.3	68.8	0.4	4.1	0.2	0.2
30 – 34	13,680	9.3	84.9	0.5	4.5	0.3	0.5
35 – 39	12,627	4.1	89.4	0.5	5.0	0.3	0.7
40 – 44	10,162	2.4	90.1	0.5	4.9	0.4	1.7
45 – 49	8,792	1.3	89.6	0.5	5.2	0.4	3.1
50 – 54	7,950	1.3	85.8	0.4	6.2	0.4	5.9
55 – 59	6,807	0.8	80.3	0.3	6.5	0.4	11.7
60 – 64	4,881	1.0	75.9	0.4	7.9	0.7	14.2
65 – 69	3,522	0.7	68.0	0.3	7.7	0.7	22.6
70 – 74	2,615	1.0	62.1	0.5	9.1	0.5	26.8
75 – 79	1,644	0.6	52.7	0.5	11.6	0.9	33.7
80+	1,804	0.8	42.5	0.3	9.2	1.0	46.3

The results show that in Kaskazini Pemba Region, 57.0 percent of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, the percentage is higher among persons aged 10-14 (99.9%) and aged 15-19 years(99.1%). The results further show that, 41.0 percent are married and 0.2 percent are living together. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases from 99.9 percent for those aged 10-14 years to 0.3 percent for those aged 75-79 years (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	86,751	57.0	41.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4
10 – 14	21,055	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	15,699	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	9,267	86.7	12.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	7,036	44.2	53.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.0
30 – 34	6,155	15.3	81.6	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.1
35 – 39	5,497	6.1	90.7	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.1
40 – 44	4,726	3.5	92.7	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.3
45 – 49	3,763	2.0	94.3	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.3
50 – 54	3,496	2.1	93.9	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.6
55 – 59	3,075	1.2	95.2	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.8
60 – 64	2,583	1.2	93.5	0.5	2.8	0.4	1.5
65 – 69	1,609	0.9	94.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.9
70 – 74	1,356	1.3	89.5	0.8	4.3	0.3	3.8
75 – 79	699	0.3	86.6	1.1	4.0	0.6	7.4
80+	735	1.1	81.6	0.3	3.8	0.7	12.5

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 47.9 percent are married, 41.6 percent are never married and 5.3 percent are widowed. Almost all female children (99.9%) aged 10-14 years and 90.9 percent of those aged 15-19 years are never married. The percentage of never married decreases as age increases from 99.9 percent for those aged 10-14 years to 0.6 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	96,420	41.6	47.9	0.3	4.6	0.3	5.3
10 – 14	19,669	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	15,958	90.9	8.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	11,399	36.8	58.7	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.2
25 – 29	8,604	11.7	81.4	0.4	5.9	0.3	0.3
30 – 34	7,525	4.5	87.6	0.6	6.2	0.3	0.8
35 – 39	7,130	2.5	88.5	0.6	6.9	0.5	1.1
40 – 44	5,436	1.5	87.8	0.4	6.7	0.6	2.9
45 – 49	5,029	0.7	86.0	0.5	7.1	0.5	5.2
50 – 54	4,454	0.8	79.4	0.4	8.8	0.6	10.1
55 – 59	3,732	0.5	68.1	0.2	9.9	0.6	20.7
60 – 64	2,298	0.8	56.1	0.2	13.6	0.9	28.4
65 – 69	1,913	0.6	45.7	0.3	12.2	1.0	40.1
70 – 74	1,259	0.6	32.6	0.2	14.3	0.8	51.5
75 – 79	945	0.8	27.7	0.1	17.1	1.1	53.1
80+	1,069	0.6	15.5	0.3	12.9	1.2	69.5

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

The results reveal that, percentage of married persons is higher (59.0%) to persons aged 65 years and above and lower among those aged 10-14 years (0.1%). The percentage for widowed persons is also higher for persons aged 70 years and above (34.5%). Further, the percentage of never married is higher among those aged 10-14 years (99.9%) (Table 5.5).

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

Selected Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	183,171	48.9	44.6	0.2	3.0	0.2	3.0
10-14	40,724	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-17	61,070	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	52,323	80.8	17.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1
15 - 35	84,791	56.4	40.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	0.2
15 - 64	132,862	36.7	57.3	0.3	3.5	0.2	2.0
65+	9,585	0.8	59.0	0.4	9.0	0.7	30.1
70+	6,063	0.8	53.7	0.5	9.8	0.8	34.5

The results reveal that, 54.2 percent of male population aged 15 years and above are married while the percentage for females is 60.2. The proportion of the divorced is higher (5.8%) for females than males (1.6%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (6.7%) than males (0.5%) (Tables 5.6 and 5.7).

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	65,696	43.2	54.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.5
15 – 19	15,699	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	9,267	86.7	12.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
25 – 29	7,036	44.2	53.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.0
30 – 34	6,155	15.3	81.6	0.4	2.5	0.1	0.1
35 – 39	5,497	6.1	90.7	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.1
40 – 44	4,726	3.5	92.7	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.3
45 – 49	3,763	2.0	94.3	0.5	2.7	0.2	0.3
50 – 54	3,496	2.1	93.9	0.4	2.8	0.1	0.6
55 – 59	3,075	1.2	95.2	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.8
60 – 64	2,583	1.2	93.5	0.5	2.8	0.4	1.5
65 – 69	1,609	0.9	94.4	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.9
70 – 74	1,356	1.3	89.5	0.8	4.3	0.3	3.8
75 – 79	699	0.3	86.6	1.1	4.0	0.6	7.4
80+	735	1.1	81.6	0.3	3.8	0.7	12.5

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and FiveYear Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total	Marital Status					
	Population	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	76,751	52.2	60.2	0.3	5.8	0.4	6.7
15 – 19	15,958	90.9	8.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	11,399	36.8	58.7	0.3	3.8	0.1	0.2
25 – 29	8,604	11.7	81.4	0.4	5.9	0.3	0.3
30 – 34	7,525	4.5	87.6	0.6	6.2	0.3	0.8
35 – 39	7,130	2.5	88.5	0.6	6.9	0.5	1.1
40 – 44	5,436	1.5	87.8	0.4	6.7	0.6	2.9
45 – 49	5,029	0.7	86.0	0.5	7.1	0.5	5.2
50 – 54	4,454	0.8	79.4	0.4	8.8	0.6	10.1
55 – 59	3,732	0.5	68.1	0.2	9.9	0.6	20.7
60 – 64	2,298	0.8	56.1	0.2	13.6	0.9	28.4
65 – 69	1,913	0.6	45.7	0.3	12.2	1.0	40.1
70 – 74	1,259	0.6	32.6	0.2	14.3	0.8	51.5
75 – 79	945	0.8	27.7	0.1	17.1	1.1	53.1
80+	1,069	0.6	15.5	0.3	12.9	1.2	69.5

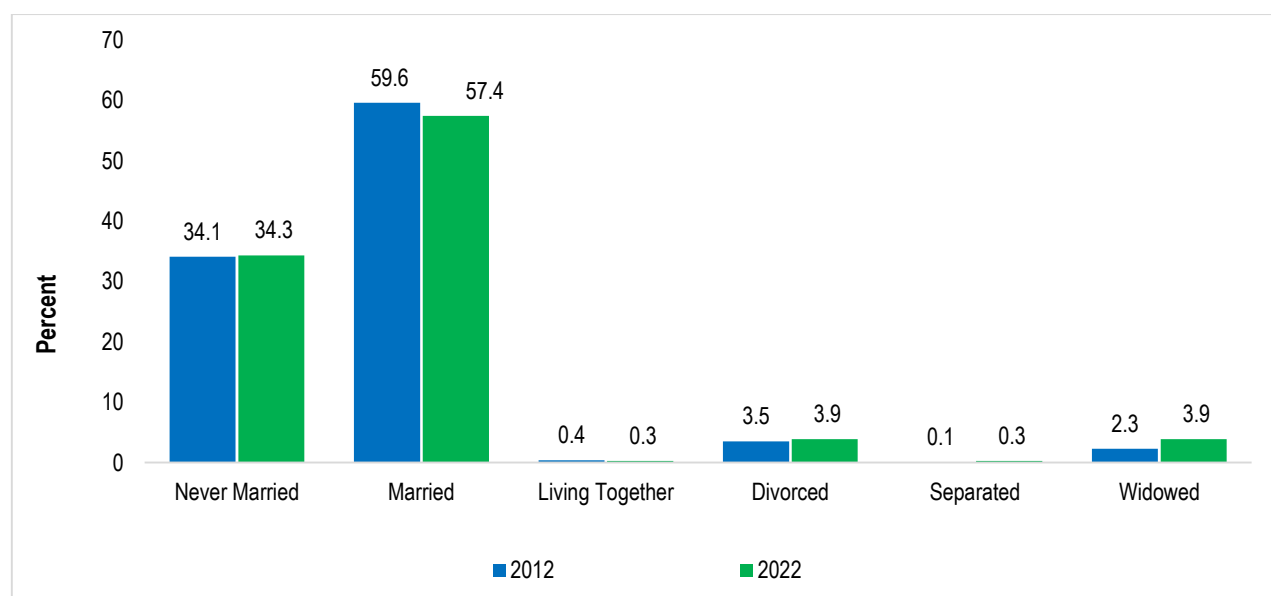
The results show that, the percentage of never married is higher (34.6%) in Wete Town Council than Micheweni District Council (33.9%). For the married category the percentage is slightly higher (58.7%) in Micheweni District Council than in Wete Town Council (56.3%). The percentage of widowed is 3.7 percent in Micheweni District Council and 4.0 percent in Wete Town Council (Table 5.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	142,447	34.3	57.4	0.3	3.9	0.3	3.9
Rural	109,964	33.6	58.2	0.3	3.7	0.3	3.9
Urban	32,483	36.5	54.5	0.3	4.7	0.3	3.8
Council							
Wete Town	79,389	34.6	56.3	0.4	4.4	0.3	4.0
Micheweni District	63,058	33.9	58.7	0.2	3.3	0.2	3.7

Figure 5.2, shows that the proportion of persons in the category of never married from 2012 to 2022 Census is almost the same (34.1% and 34.3% respectively). The percentage of married persons decreased from 59.6 percent in 2012 Census to 57.4 percent in 2022 Census. On the other hand, the separated category slightly increased from 0.1 to 0.3 percent and the proportion for divorced category increased from 3.5 percent in 2012 Census to 3.9 percent in 2022 Census.

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

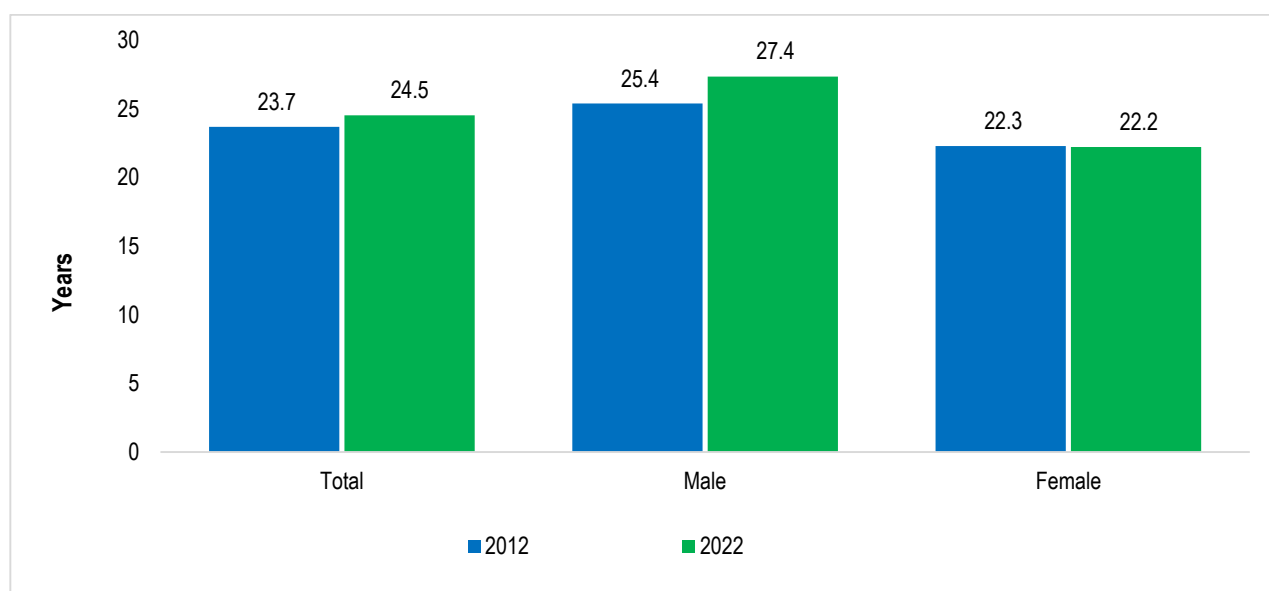


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

The Mean Age at First Marriage (MAFM) which is defined as the average length of single life (before marriage) expressed in years among those who marry before age 50, is one of the proxy determinants of fertility. The mean age at first marriage is estimated using the Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM). A population with a low age at first marriage tends to have early childbearing and high fertility.

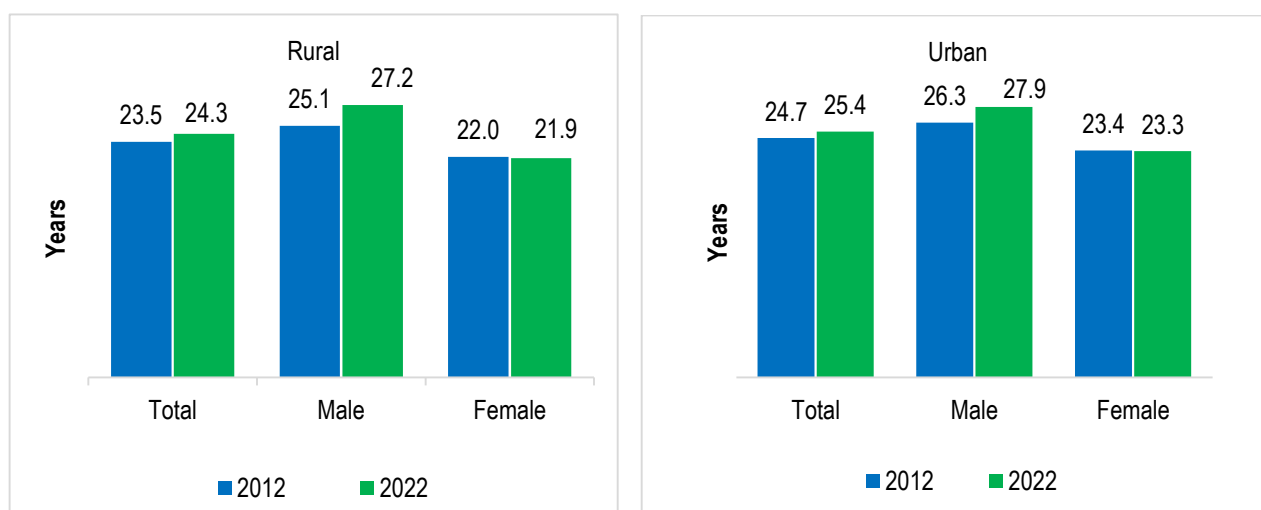
The results show that, MAFM in 2022 Census is 24.5 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.2 years) than males (27.4 years). Results also show a slight decrease in the MAFM for females from 22.3 years in 2012 to 22.2 years in 2022 censuses. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.4 years in 2012 to 27.4 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for both males and females and for both censuses (Figure 5.4).

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

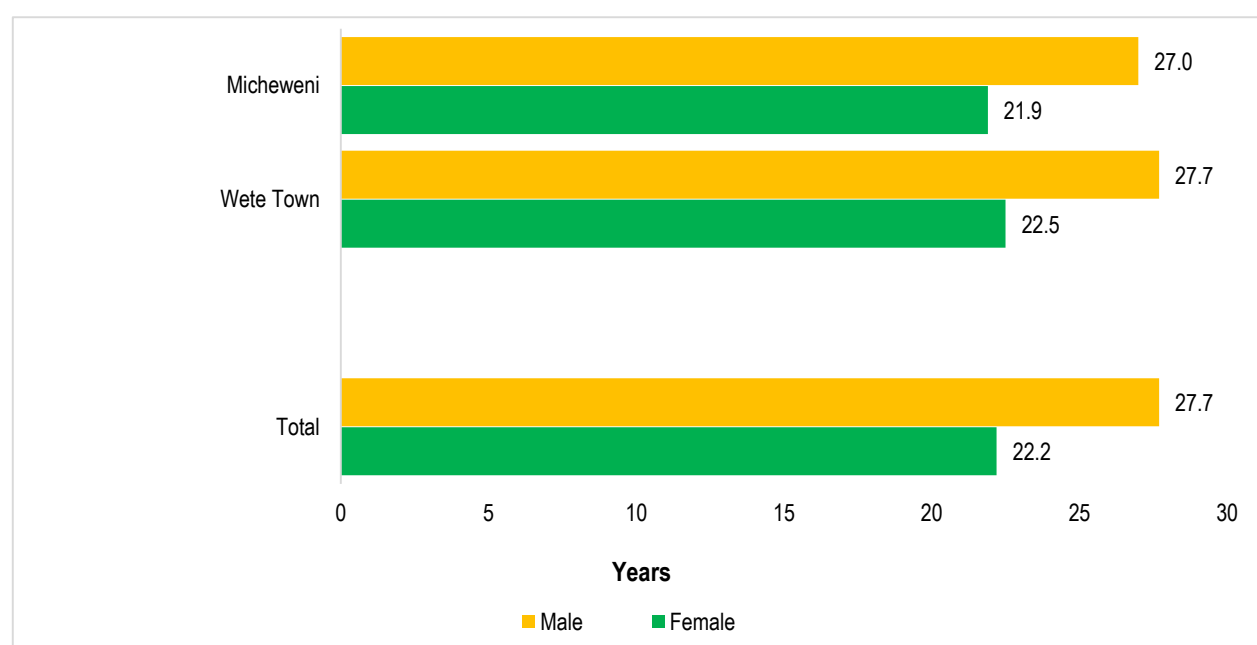


In Kaskazini Pemba Region, results show that the MAFM for females slightly decreased from 22.3 years in 2012 to 22.2 years in 2022 while for males it increased from 25.4 years in 2012 to 27.4 years in 2022. In general, increase in age at first marriage is probably attributed to an increased enrolment in primary and secondary schools among girls and boys (Table 5.9).

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.7	25.4	22.3	24.5	27.4	22.2
Rural	23.5	25.1	22.0	24.3	27.2	21.9
Urban	24.7	26.3	23.4	25.4	27.9	23.3
Council						
Wete Town	24.4	25.9	23.1	24.8	27.7	22.5
Micheweni district	23.0	24.8	21.5	24.2	27.0	21.9

Across councils, results show, that there is a slight variation between the councils, whereby Wete Town has the higher MAFM for both males (27.7 years) and females (22.5 years) while Micheweni District recorded the lower MAFM for both sexes (27.0 years for males and 22.2 years for females) (Figure 5.5).

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

Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- More than twenty-eight percent (28.3%) of the population in Kaskazini Pemba Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- About seventy nine percent of children (78.5%) under-five years have birth certificate.
- More than three percent (3.4%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 56.1 percent have national identification cards.
- About two percent (2.3%) persons in Kaskazini Pemba Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on possession of national identification documents, which include birth certificate and notification, National Identification Card (NIDA), Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID), Driving License, Voter's ID, Travel Passport and Small Entrepreneur ID. The chapter also presents citizenship status. The objective of national identification documents is to help eligible citizens to access various services including financial, health and education.

6.2 National Identification Documents

A national identification document is any official document that may be used to prove a person's identity such as the bearer's full name, birth date, address, an identification number, card number, sex, citizenship and the like. If issued in a small, standard smart card size, it is usually called an identity card or citizen card. Alternatively, it is issued in other formats such as Tanzania travel permit or passport. For a national identification document to be valid it should be issued by an authorized government/state institution.

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

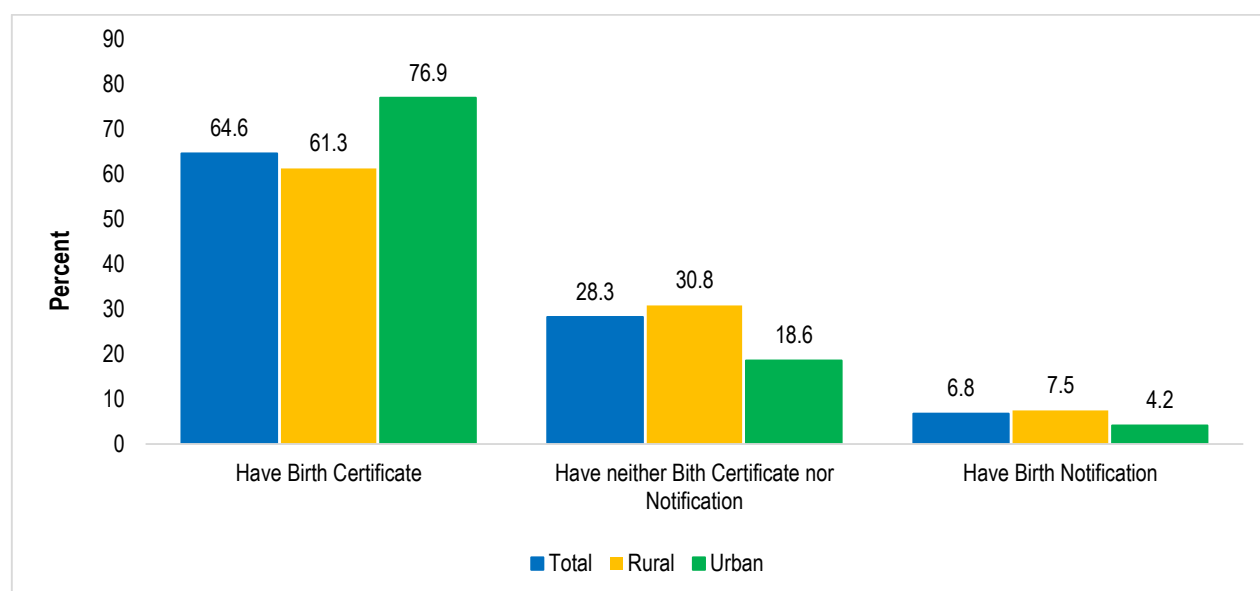
A birth certificate is a vital record that is used to document the birth of a child. The term "birth certificate" can refer to either the original document certifying the circumstances of the birth or to a certified copy or a representation of the ensuing registration of that birth.

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Kaskazini Pemba Region 64.6 percent of persons have birth certificates while 28.3 percent of the population have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (67.6%) than females (61.7%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher (76.9%) in urban than in rural areas (61.3%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is slightly higher (67.6%) than females (61.7%). Further results show, 80.0 percent of males and 74.2 percent of females living in urban areas have birth certificates. (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Kaskazini Pemba Region 6.8 percent have birth notification. The percentage is slightly higher (7.5%) in rural than urban areas (4.2 %) (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC**Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC**

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	64.6	67.6	61.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	28.3	25.2	31.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
0 – 4	78.5	78.6	78.4	12.9	12.7	13.0	8.4	8.5	8.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 – 9	82.4	82.7	82.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	10.1	10.0	10.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
10 – 14	79.0	79.0	78.9	7.6	7.7	7.5	13.1	12.9	13.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
15 – 19	75.1	75.9	74.3	6.9	6.6	7.2	17.6	17.1	18.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
20 – 24	68.8	72.1	66.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	25.1	22.1	27.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
25 – 29	63.1	66.4	60.4	4.8	4.3	5.1	31.5	28.4	34.0	0.6	0.8	0.5
30 – 34	56.0	61.4	51.6	4.7	3.7	5.5	38.8	34.3	42.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
35 – 39	38.4	44.2	34.0	4.3	3.2	5.2	56.7	51.7	60.4	0.6	0.9	0.4
40 – 44	31.3	37.6	26.0	2.7	2.6	2.8	65.3	58.8	70.7	0.7	1.0	0.5
45 – 49	27.7	34.6	22.7	2.6	2.3	2.7	69.3	62.3	74.4	0.4	0.7	0.2
50 – 54	24.1	29.2	20.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	72.9	67.9	76.7	0.4	0.6	0.3
55 – 59	23.0	30.1	17.2	2.3	2.6	2.1	74.3	66.7	80.5	0.4	0.7	0.1
60 – 64	23.7	29.4	17.3	2.2	2.5	2.0	73.6	67.4	80.5	0.5	0.8	0.2
65 – 69	15.2	22.0	9.5	2.1	2.9	1.4	82.2	74.3	88.8	0.6	0.9	0.3
70 – 74	11.9	14.7	8.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	86.3	83.1	89.7	0.4	0.6	0.2
75 – 79	7.6	10.8	5.3	1.6	2.3	1.2	90.4	86.2	93.4	0.4	0.7	0.1
80+	7.7	10.3	5.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	90.4	88.5	91.7	0.6	0.3	0.8

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	61.3	64.4	58.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	30.8	27.7	33.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
0 – 4	77.1	77.2	76.9	13.4	13.2	13.6	9.3	9.5	9.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
5 – 9	80.3	80.8	79.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	11.3	11.1	11.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
10 – 14	76.3	76.5	76.2	8.7	8.8	8.6	14.6	14.3	14.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
15 – 19	71.7	72.6	70.7	8.0	7.6	8.3	19.9	19.2	20.6	0.4	0.5	0.3
20 – 24	64.2	68.0	61.2	6.2	5.9	6.5	28.8	25.4	31.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
25 – 29	57.3	60.8	54.5	5.5	5.0	5.9	36.5	33.3	39.1	0.7	1.0	0.5
30 – 34	50.2	55.5	46.1	5.5	4.3	6.4	43.7	39.5	47.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
35 – 39	32.1	37.8	27.8	4.5	3.4	5.4	62.7	57.8	66.4	0.7	0.9	0.5
40 – 44	24.9	30.8	20.0	2.8	2.7	2.9	71.6	65.6	76.7	0.7	0.9	0.5
45 – 49	21.1	27.6	16.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	75.8	69.1	80.5	0.5	0.7	0.3
50 – 54	18.2	22.3	15.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	78.8	74.5	82.2	0.4	0.6	0.3
55 – 59	16.8	22.9	11.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	80.7	73.7	86.3	0.4	0.9	0.1
60 – 64	17.4	22.8	11.4	2.1	2.4	1.7	79.9	73.9	86.6	0.6	0.8	0.3
65 – 69	10.8	16.5	6.3	1.9	2.7	1.3	86.8	80.0	92.1	0.5	0.8	0.3
70 – 74	8.9	11.2	6.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	89.3	86.5	92.2	0.4	0.8	0.1
75 – 79	6.2	8.3	4.6	1.8	2.6	1.2	91.6	88.4	94.1	0.4	0.7	0.1
80+	6.2	8.7	4.4	1.4	1.0	1.7	91.8	90.0	93.0	0.6	0.3	0.8

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

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	76.9	80.0	74.2	4.2	4.0	4.3	18.6	15.7	21.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
0 – 4	84.4	84.6	84.3	10.6	10.9	10.3	4.8	4.4	5.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 – 9	90.7	90.5	91.0	4.0	3.6	4.3	5.0	5.7	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
10 – 14	90.0	89.9	90.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	6.6	6.8	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
15 – 19	87.5	88.2	86.8	2.9	2.6	3.3	9.3	8.9	9.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
20 – 24	84.2	86.4	82.5	3.1	2.6	3.4	12.4	10.5	13.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
25 – 29	82.3	85.3	79.9	2.5	2.2	2.7	14.8	12.1	17.0	0.4	0.3	0.5
30 – 34	76.3	83.2	71.1	2.1	1.3	2.7	21.2	15.2	25.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
35 – 39	60.9	67.8	55.9	3.6	2.5	4.3	35.1	29.0	39.5	0.5	0.7	0.3
40 – 44	53.6	60.2	47.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	43.2	36.2	49.5	0.7	1.1	0.3
45 – 49	49.9	57.7	44.0	2.3	1.5	2.9	47.5	40.2	53.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
50 – 54	43.6	52.7	37.0	2.5	1.4	3.3	53.4	45.3	59.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
55 – 59	43.4	54.0	34.9	2.9	2.7	3.1	53.6	43.4	61.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
60 – 64	42.3	49.1	34.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	54.6	47.7	62.4	0.3	0.6	0.0
65 – 69	32.5	40.5	24.1	2.7	3.5	1.7	64.1	54.9	73.9	0.7	1.1	0.3
70 – 74	22.2	26.8	17.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	75.7	71.2	80.5	0.3	0.0	0.7
75 – 79	13.7	21.9	8.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	85.0	76.6	90.8	0.3	0.8	0.0
80+	13.5	18.3	11.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	84.8	80.8	86.8	0.6	0.0	0.9

Table 6.4 indicates that Wete Town Council (70.0%) has a higher percentage of population with birth certificates than Micheweni District Council (58.1%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Status of Birth Certificate											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both	Male	Female
Total	64.6	67.6	61.7	6.8	6.7	6.8	28.3	25.2	31.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Wete Town	70.0	73.2	67.0	6.4	6.3	6.5	23.3	20.0	26.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Micheweni District	58.1	60.9	55.5	7.2	7.2	7.3	34.2	31.4	36.8	0.5	0.2	0.4

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

Tanzania Population and Housing Census 2022 collected information on travel passport, national health insurance/community health insurance and other health insurance schemes from all persons regardless of their age. On the other hand, information on national identification card, national identification number, Zanzibar identification card, driving license and voters' identification card were collected for all persons aged 18 years and above. In addition, persons aged 15 years and above provided information on possession of small entrepreneur identification card and those aged 60 years and above provided information whether they have cards for treatment of elderly.

6.2.4 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 56.1 percent aged 18 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region have national identification cards while 3.4 percent have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (64.1%) of persons in urban who have national identification cards than in rural areas (53.8%). Additionally, results reveal that, 50.5 percent have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that four percent (1.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification card.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Type and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

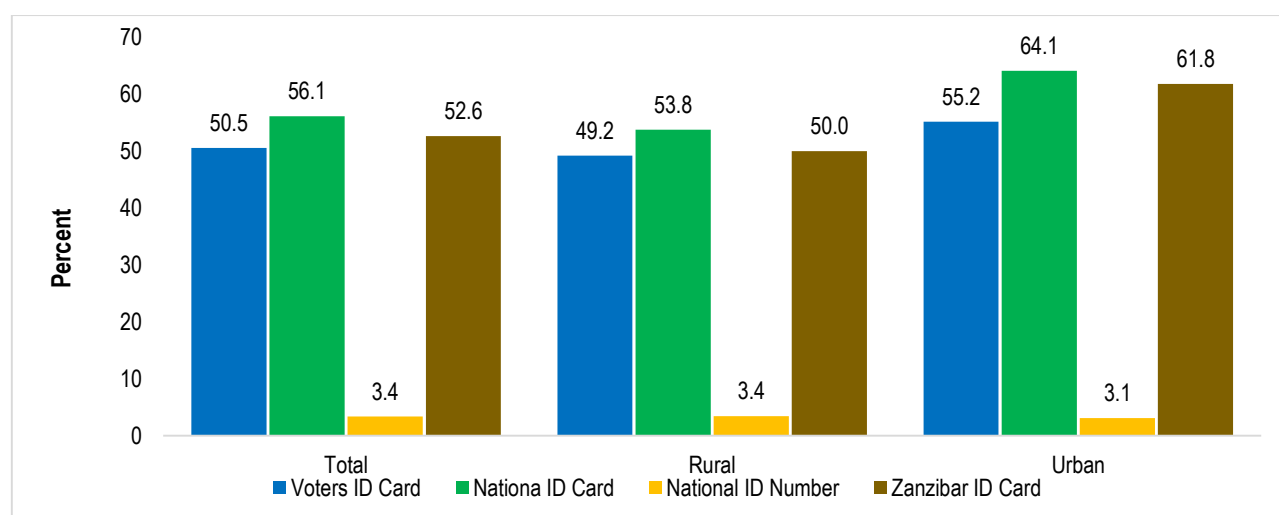


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Type, Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents						
	Persons aged 18 and above					Persons of All Ages	Persons Aged 15 and Above
	National Identification Card	National Identification Number	Zanzibar Identification Card	Driving License	Voter's Identification Card	Travel Passport	Small Entrepreneur Identification Card
Total	56.1	3.4	52.6	6.1	50.5	1.5	1.9
Rural	53.8	3.4	50.0	4.6	49.2	1.0	1.7
Urban	64.1	3.1	61.8	11.4	55.2	3.4	2.5
Council							
Wete Town	59.4	3.3	57.6	7.2	53.8	1.8	2.7
Micheweni District	52.1	3.4	46.5	4.8	46.5	1.1	0.9

6.2.5 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 2.3 percent of persons in private households in Kaskazini Pemba Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Wete Town Council has the highest percentage (2.8%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance than Micheweni District Council (1.7%). In addition, 2.9 percent of the population in Kaskazini Pemba have health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more persons (4.5%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than rural areas (1.7%). On the other hand, 3.0 percent persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes compared with 2.7 persons in urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Card Identification								
		National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance (NHIF/CHIF)			Other Health Insurance			Card for elderly Treatment (60 years and above)		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	269,548	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.1
Rural	212,933	1.7	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.8	2.8
Urban	56,615	4.5	4.6	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.1	4.3
Council										
Wete Town	146,694	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.8	2.8
Micheweni District	122,854	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.5

6.3 Citizenship

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

The results show that 271,843 persons (99.9%) out of 272,091 persons enumerated in Kaskazini Pemba Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Countries Outside Africa (113 persons) followed by other East African Countries (81 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	272,091	131,484	140,607	214,230	103,845	110,385	57,861	27,639	30,222
Tanzania	271,843	131,369	140,474	214,052	103,759	110,293	57,791	27,610	30,181
Other East African Countries	81	30	51	59	23	36	22	7	15
Other African Countries	52	23	29	36	17	19	16	6	10
Countries Outside Africa	113	60	53	81	44	37	32	16	16
Dual Citizenship	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- Nine out of ten (93.6%) children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher percent in urban areas (7.5 %) than rural area (6.1%).
- More than five percent (5.2 %) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- More than one percent (1.2%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parent dead.

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphanhood in a society and for making evidence-based decisions. In Tanzania, an orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents³. This definition is consistent with the United Nations definition.

The death of parents has a significant negative impact on the wellbeing and survival of young children, especially those who are young and most vulnerable (under 5 years old). The death of a mother if other factors remain unchanged, has a substantial impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of deaths among the under-5 children left behind⁴. Orphans with no family or community support face risky life situations including: having no family social network; lacking food and healthcare and sometimes having to assume the role of heads of household and taking care of their younger siblings.

³ The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

⁴ Hani K. Atrash,(2011)

Furthermore, information on survival of parents was collected from all children under 18 years with respect to a child's biological parents but not from adopting or fostering parents.

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results depict that 93.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Kaskazini Pemba Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 97.2 percent for children under one year to 88.2 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (3.7%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.5%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are similar for both male and female children (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Pemba, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	149,990	140,452	93.6	2,183	1.5	5,575	3.7	1,780	1.2
0	8,564	8,325	97.2	34	0.4	79	0.9	126	1.5
1	7,942	7,723	97.2	29	0.4	85	1.1	105	1.3
2	8,707	8,455	97.1	40	0.5	114	1.3	98	1.1
3	9,304	8,995	96.7	62	0.7	147	1.6	100	1.1
4	9,578	9,193	96.0	94	1.0	189	2.0	102	1.1
5	9,473	9,092	96.0	82	0.9	205	2.2	94	1.0
6	8,781	8,365	95.3	99	1.1	226	2.6	91	1.0
7	8,892	8,440	94.9	105	1.2	259	2.9	88	1.0
8	9,264	8,731	94.2	120	1.3	318	3.4	95	1.0
9	8,415	7,891	93.8	127	1.5	296	3.5	101	1.2
10	8,425	7,807	92.7	138	1.6	386	4.6	94	1.1
11	7,362	6,825	92.7	121	1.6	334	4.5	82	1.1
12	8,655	7,943	91.8	164	1.9	452	5.2	96	1.1
13	8,054	7,281	90.4	184	2.3	484	6.0	105	1.3
14	8,228	7,377	89.7	219	2.7	532	6.5	100	1.2
15	7,045	6,275	89.1	205	2.9	471	6.7	94	1.3
16	6,740	5,945	88.2	191	2.8	504	7.5	100	1.5
17	6,561	5,789	88.2	169	2.6	494	7.5	109	1.7

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	75,963	71,232	93.8	1,068	1.4	2,796	3.7	867	1.1
0	4,198	4,085	97.3	17	0.4	36	0.9	60	1.4
1	3,924	3,823	97.4	17	0.4	33	0.8	51	1.3
2	4,386	4,269	97.3	21	0.5	58	1.3	38	0.9
3	4,661	4,511	96.8	32	0.7	63	1.4	55	1.2
4	4,923	4,724	96	47	1	103	2.1	49	1
5	4,817	4,625	96	43	0.9	97	2	52	1.1
6	4,475	4,258	95.2	62	1.4	110	2.5	45	1
7	4,522	4,299	95.1	54	1.2	126	2.8	43	1
8	4,655	4,396	94.4	45	1	171	3.7	43	0.9
9	4,172	3,900	93.5	65	1.6	159	3.8	48	1.2
10	4,395	4,088	93	62	1.4	197	4.5	48	1.1
11	3,813	3,528	92.5	69	1.8	180	4.7	36	0.9
12	4,552	4,205	92.4	77	1.7	227	5	43	0.9
13	4,093	3,705	90.5	87	2.1	251	6.1	50	1.2
14	4,202	3,787	90.1	100	2.4	263	6.3	52	1.2
15	3,603	3,214	89.2	106	2.9	238	6.6	45	1.2
16	3,359	2,971	88.4	85	2.5	252	7.5	51	1.5
17	3,213	2,844	88.5	79	2.5	232	7.2	58	1.8

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

Age	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,027	69,220	93.5	1,115	1.5	2,779	3.8	913	1.2
0	4,366	4,240	97.1	17	0.4	43	1.0	66	1.5
1	4,018	3,900	97.1	12	0.3	52	1.3	54	1.3
2	4,321	4,186	96.9	19	0.4	56	1.3	60	1.4
3	4,643	4,484	96.6	30	0.6	84	1.8	45	1.0
4	4,655	4,469	96.0	47	1.0	86	1.8	53	1.1
5	4,656	4,467	95.9	39	0.8	108	2.3	42	0.9
6	4,306	4,107	95.4	37	0.9	116	2.7	46	1.1
7	4,370	4,141	94.8	51	1.2	133	3.0	45	1.0
8	4,609	4,335	94.1	75	1.6	147	3.2	52	1.1
9	4,243	3,991	94.1	62	1.5	137	3.2	53	1.2
10	4,030	3,719	92.3	76	1.9	189	4.7	46	1.1
11	3,549	3,297	92.9	52	1.5	154	4.3	46	1.3
12	4,103	3,738	91.1	87	2.1	225	5.5	53	1.3
13	3,961	3,576	90.3	97	2.4	233	5.9	55	1.4
14	4,026	3,590	89.2	119	3.0	269	6.7	48	1.2
15	3,442	3,061	88.9	99	2.9	233	6.8	49	1.4
16	3,381	2,974	88.0	106	3.1	252	7.5	49	1.4
17	3,348	2,945	88.0	90	2.7	262	7.8	51	1.5

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years is more than 93 percent in all Councils (93.7 % in Wete Town and 93.6 % in Micheweni District).

The results further show that Micheweni District Council has the highest percent (3.9%) of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive, fathers alive and mothers dead (1.5%). While the variation between the councils for the children under 18 with both parents dead is almost similar whereas Wete Town Council recorded 1.3 percent and Micheweni District Council 1.0 percent and (Table 7.4).

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

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Father Alive Mother Alive		Father Alive Mother Dead		Father Dead Mother Alive		Father Dead Mother Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	149,990	140,452	93.6	2,183	1.5	5,575	3.7	1,780	1.2
Rural	120,186	112,893	93.9	1,691	1.4	4,350	3.6	1,252	1.0
Urban	29,804	27,559	92.5	492	1.7	1,225	4.1	528	1.8
Council									
Wete Town	80,350	75,265	93.7	1,141	1.4	2,863	3.6	1,081	1.3
Micheweni District	69,640	65,187	93.6	1,042	1.5	2,712	3.9	699	1.0

7.3 Orphanhood

The results reveal that in Kaskazini Pemba Region 6.4 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that more than five percent (5.2%) of the children lost either father or mother and about one percent (1.2%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in urban areas (7.5%) than in rural areas (6.1%). Across Councils, the percentage of orphans is higher (6.3%) in Wete Town than in Micheweni District (6.4) (Figure 7.1 and Table 7.5).

Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

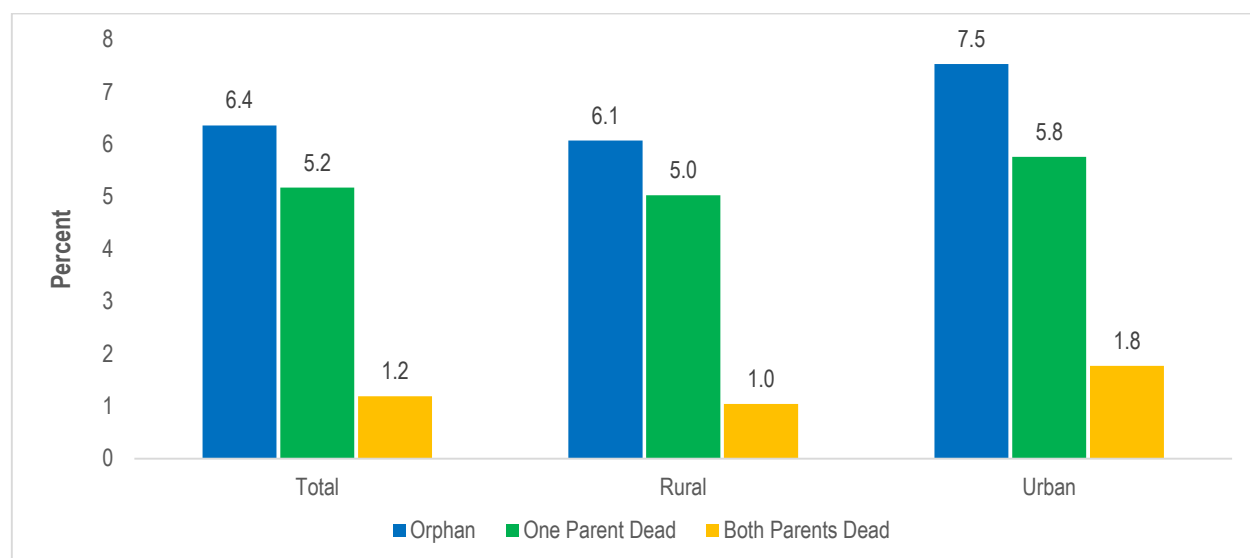
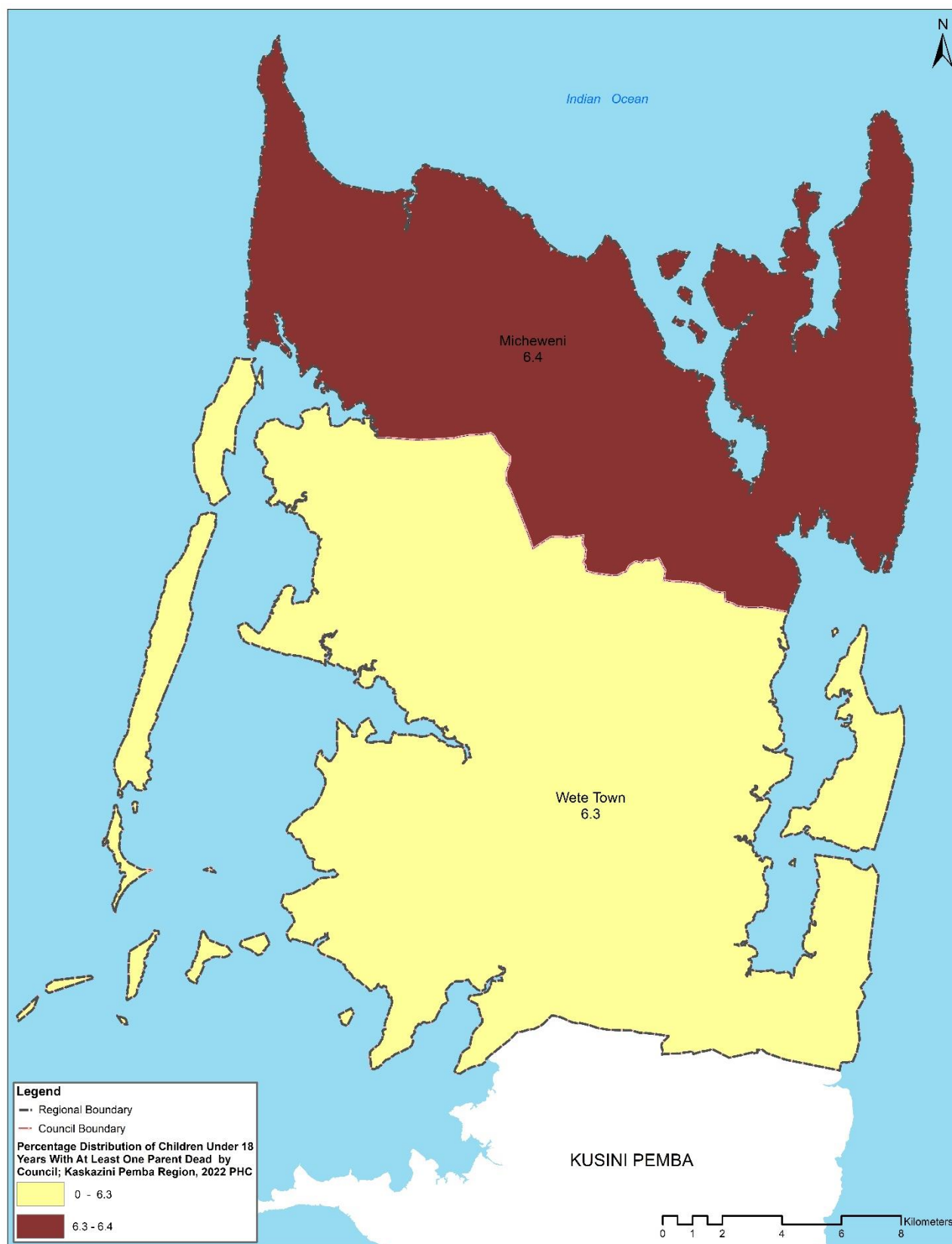


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Children Under 18 Years	Both Parents Alive		One Parent Dead		Both Parents Dead		At least One parent Dead	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	149,990	140,452	93.6	7,758	5.2	1,780	1.2	9,538	6.4
Rural	120,186	112,893	93.9	6,041	5.0	1,252	1.0	7,293	6.1
Urban	29,804	27,559	92.5	1,717	5.8	528	1.8	2,245	7.5
Council									
Wete Town	80,350	75,265	93.7	4,004	5.0	1,081	1.3	5,085	6.3
Micheweni District	69,640	65,187	93.6	3,754	5.4	699	1.0	4,453	6.4

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 77.2 percent. It is higher in urban areas (87.7%) than in rural areas (74.2%).
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 78.2 percent. It is slightly higher (79.1%) among males than females (77.4%).
- About ninety two percent (92.0 %) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 6.7 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 92.0 percent. It is higher (95.8%) in urban than in rural areas (91.1%).
- About forty-one percent (40.6%) of population aged four years and above have education attainment of primary level and 51.0 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- More than five percent (5.4%) of the population attained university education.

8.1 Introduction

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

8.2 Literacy

Literacy is the ability to read and write with an understanding of a short simple sentence in any language. It excludes the ability to only write or sign one's own name or write memorizes phrases. The literacy rate in PHC is measured for persons aged five years and above who could read and write in: Kiswahili only; English only; Both Kiswahili and English or any other language. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

The results show that in Kaskazini Pemba Region out of 227,996 persons aged five years and above, 174,438 persons (76.5%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males (79.1%) than females (74.1%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 92.6 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years followed by 92.2 percent for age group 10-14 years. Literacy rates below 60 percent are observed among young age group 5-9 years and persons aged 55 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education.

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (85.9%) than in rural areas (73.9%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	227,996	109,392	118,604	174,438	86,503	87,935	76.5	79.1	74.1
5 - 9	44,825	22,641	22,184	26,854	12,907	13,947	59.9	57.0	62.9
10-14	40,724	21,055	19,669	37,552	18,955	18,597	92.2	90.0	94.5
15 - 19	31,657	15,699	15,958	29,305	14,410	14,895	92.6	91.8	93.3
20 - 24	20,666	9,267	11,399	18,316	8,355	9,961	88.6	90.2	87.4
25 - 29	15,640	7,036	8,604	13,422	6,224	7,198	85.8	88.5	83.7
30 - 34	13,680	6,155	7,525	11,095	5,261	5,834	81.1	85.5	77.5
35 - 39	12,627	5,497	7,130	9,428	4,451	4,977	74.7	81.0	69.8
40 - 44	10,162	4,726	5,436	6,952	3,667	3,285	68.4	77.6	60.4
45 - 49	8,792	3,763	5,029	5,475	2,805	2,670	62.3	74.5	53.1
50 - 54	7,950	3,496	4,454	5,010	2,542	2,468	63.0	72.7	55.4
55 - 59	6,807	3,075	3,732	4,070	2,334	1,736	59.8	75.9	46.5
60 - 64	4,881	2,583	2,298	2,867	1,920	947	58.7	74.3	41.2
65 - 69	3,522	1,609	1,913	1,680	1,107	573	47.7	68.8	30.0
70 - 74	2,615	1,356	1,259	1,221	850	371	46.7	62.7	29.5
75 - 79	1,644	699	945	581	360	221	35.3	51.5	23.4
80+	1,804	735	1,069	610	355	255	33.8	48.3	23.9

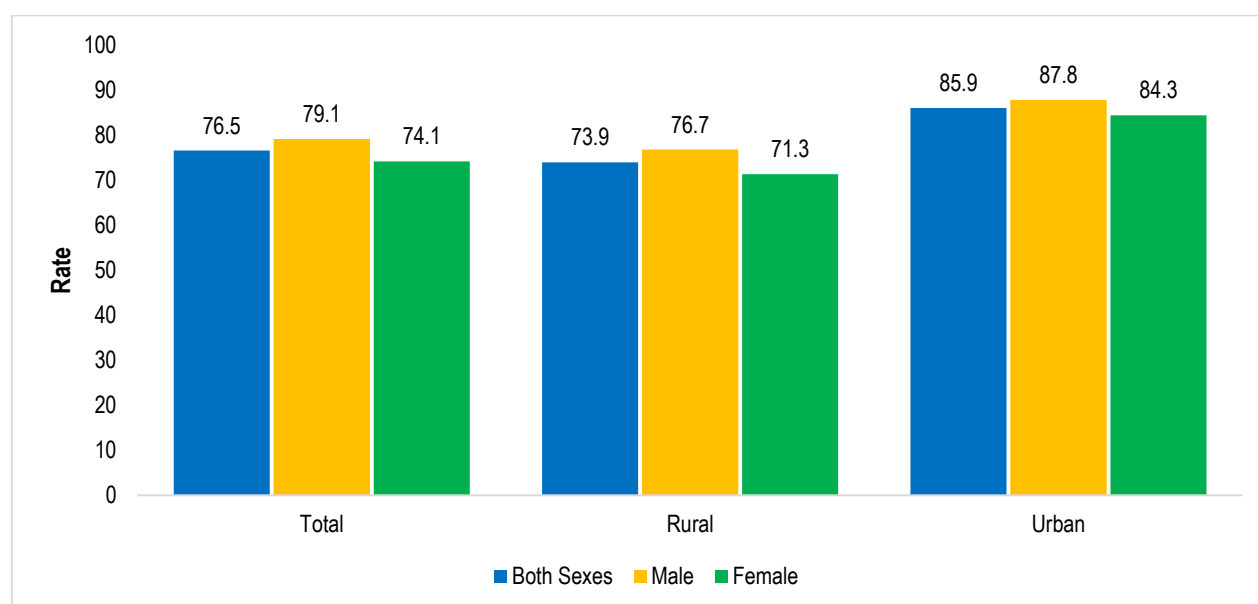
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	178,810	86,065	92,745	132,163	66,033	66,130	73.9	76.7	71.3
5 – 9	36,010	18,207	17,803	20,609	9,871	10,738	57.2	54.2	60.3
10-14	32,836	17,061	15,775	29,997	15,185	14,812	91.4	89.0	93.9
15 – 19	24,672	12,352	12,320	22,609	11,231	11,378	91.6	90.9	92.4
20 – 24	15,805	7,125	8,680	13,709	6,318	7,391	86.7	88.7	85.1
25 – 29	11,937	5,366	6,571	9,924	4,628	5,296	83.1	86.2	80.6
30 – 34	10,601	4,781	5,820	8,286	3,959	4,327	78.2	82.8	74.3
35 – 39	9,826	4,282	5,544	6,997	3,365	3,632	71.2	78.6	65.5
40 – 44	7,829	3,595	4,234	4,979	2,647	2,332	63.6	73.6	55.1
45 – 49	6,753	2,850	3,903	3,827	1,998	1,829	56.7	70.1	46.9
50 – 54	6,069	2,684	3,385	3,528	1,848	1,680	58.1	68.9	49.6
55 – 59	5,202	2,352	2,850	2,826	1,677	1,149	54.3	71.3	40.3
60 – 64	3,659	1,938	1,721	1,933	1,354	579	52.8	69.9	33.6
65 – 69	2,803	1,237	1,566	1,209	795	414	43.1	64.3	26.4
70 – 74	2,035	1,055	980	866	616	250	42.6	58.4	25.5
75 – 79	1,328	569	759	418	267	151	31.5	46.9	19.9
80+	1,445	611	834	446	274	172	30.9	44.8	20.6

Table 8.3: Number and Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and FiveYear Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	49,186	23,327	25,859	42,275	20,470	21,805	85.9	87.8	84.3
5 – 9	8,815	4,434	4,381	6,245	3,036	3,209	70.8	68.5	73.2
10-14	7,888	3,994	3,894	7,555	3,770	3,785	95.8	94.4	97.2
15 – 19	6,985	3,347	3,638	6,696	3,179	3,517	95.9	95.0	96.7
20 – 24	4,861	2,142	2,719	4,607	2,037	2,570	94.8	95.1	94.5
25 – 29	3,703	1,670	2,033	3,498	1,596	1,902	94.5	95.6	93.6
30 – 34	3,079	1,374	1,705	2,809	1,302	1,507	91.2	94.8	88.4
35 – 39	2,801	1,215	1,586	2,431	1,086	1,345	86.8	89.4	84.8
40 – 44	2,333	1,131	1,202	1,973	1,020	953	84.6	90.2	79.3
45 – 49	2,039	913	1,126	1,648	807	841	80.8	88.4	74.7
50 – 54	1,881	812	1,069	1,482	694	788	78.8	85.5	73.7
55 – 59	1,605	723	882	1,244	657	587	77.5	90.9	66.6
60 – 64	1,222	645	577	934	566	368	76.4	87.8	63.8
65 – 69	719	372	347	471	312	159	65.5	83.9	45.8
70 – 74	580	301	279	355	234	121	61.2	77.7	43.4
75 – 79	316	130	186	163	93	70	51.6	71.5	37.6
80+	359	124	235	164	81	83	45.7	65.3	35.3

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rates above 87 percent and the rate is highest among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 years with 92.9 percent each. Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas. For youth age group of 13-19 years as well as school age population groups, females are more literate than males in both rural and urban areas whereas for the other population groups males are more literate than females.

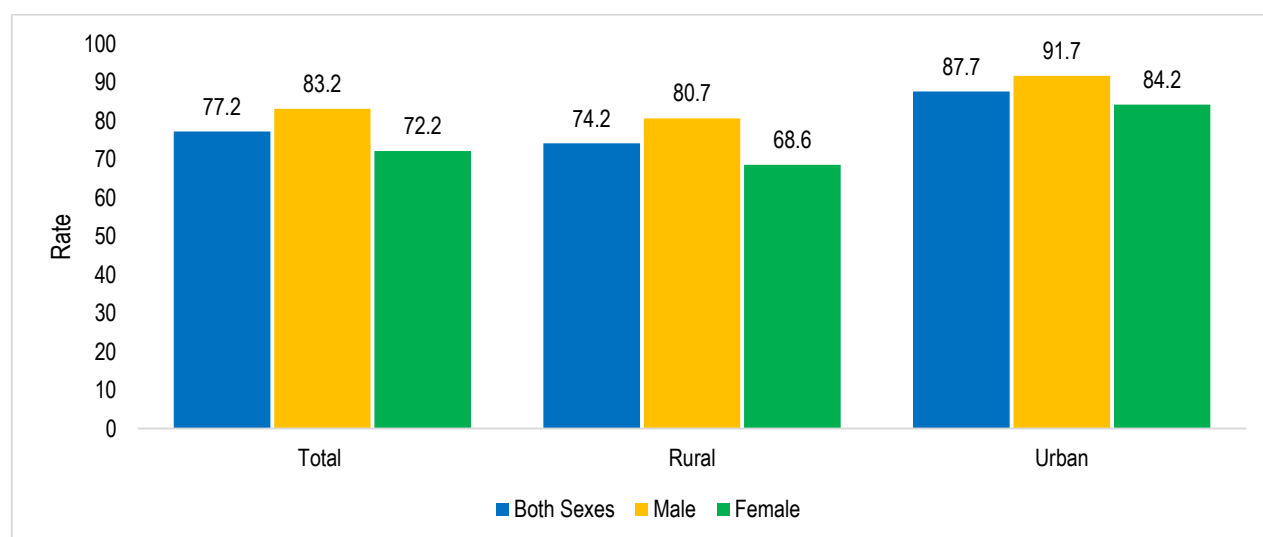
Literacy rate among population in primary school age in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 77.0 percent while literacy rate among secondary school age population is 93.5 percent (Table 8.4).

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

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	92.9	91.8	94.0	92.1	90.9	93.2	96.0	95.1	97.0
Youth Population (15–24 years)	91.0	91.2	90.9	89.7	90.1	89.4	95.4	95.0	95.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	87.9	89.4	86.5	86.0	87.9	84.3	94.2	94.9	93.7
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	77.0	74.4	79.7	75.1	72.4	77.9	84.8	82.7	87.0
Secondary School (13–16 years)	93.5	91.8	95.1	92.7	91.0	94.5	96.4	95.4	97.4
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population (15–64)	79.7	84.8	75.4	76.8	82.5	72.0	89.6	92.6	86.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	48.1	65.8	31.6	43.2	61.1	26.7	65.3	81.8	49.3
Population Aged 4 years and above	74.3	76.5	72.2	71.7	74.2	69.3	83.8	85.4	82.4
Population Aged 14+ years and	78.1	83.7	73.3	75.2	81.3	69.9	88.1	91.9	84.8
Adult Population Aged 18+ years	74.6	81.6	68.8	71.1	78.7	64.8	86.3	91.1	82.3

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

Results show that, adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 77.2 percent. The literacy rate is higher (83.2%) among males than for females (72.2%). Furthermore, results reveal that the adult Literacy rate is higher in urban areas (87.7%) than in rural areas (74.2%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

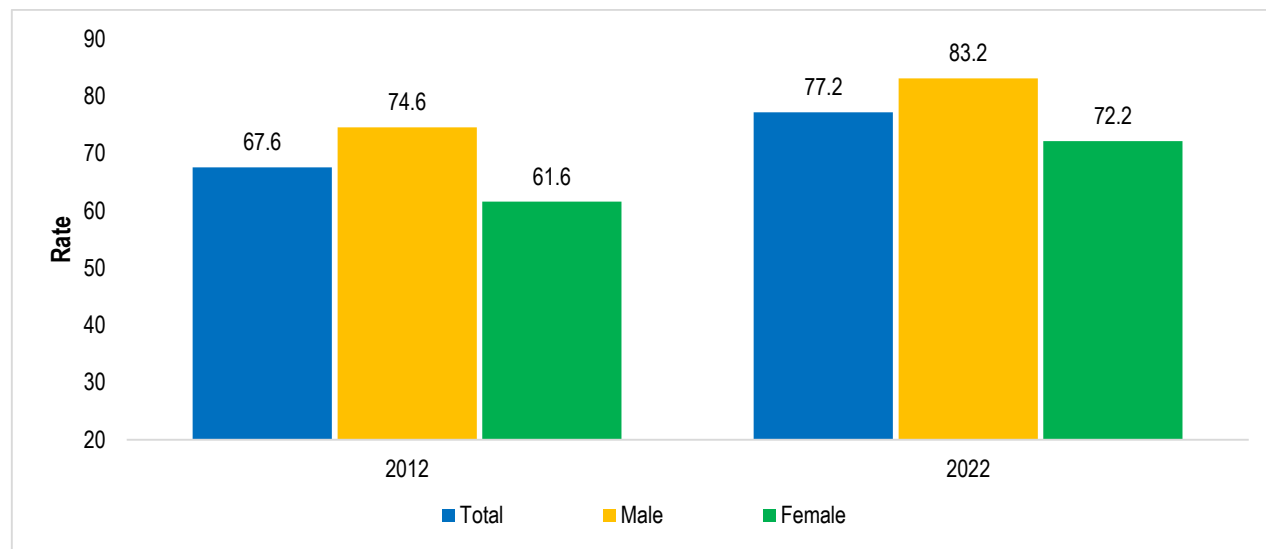
Figure 8.2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Literacy rates among adults increased from 67.6 percent in 2012 77.2 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

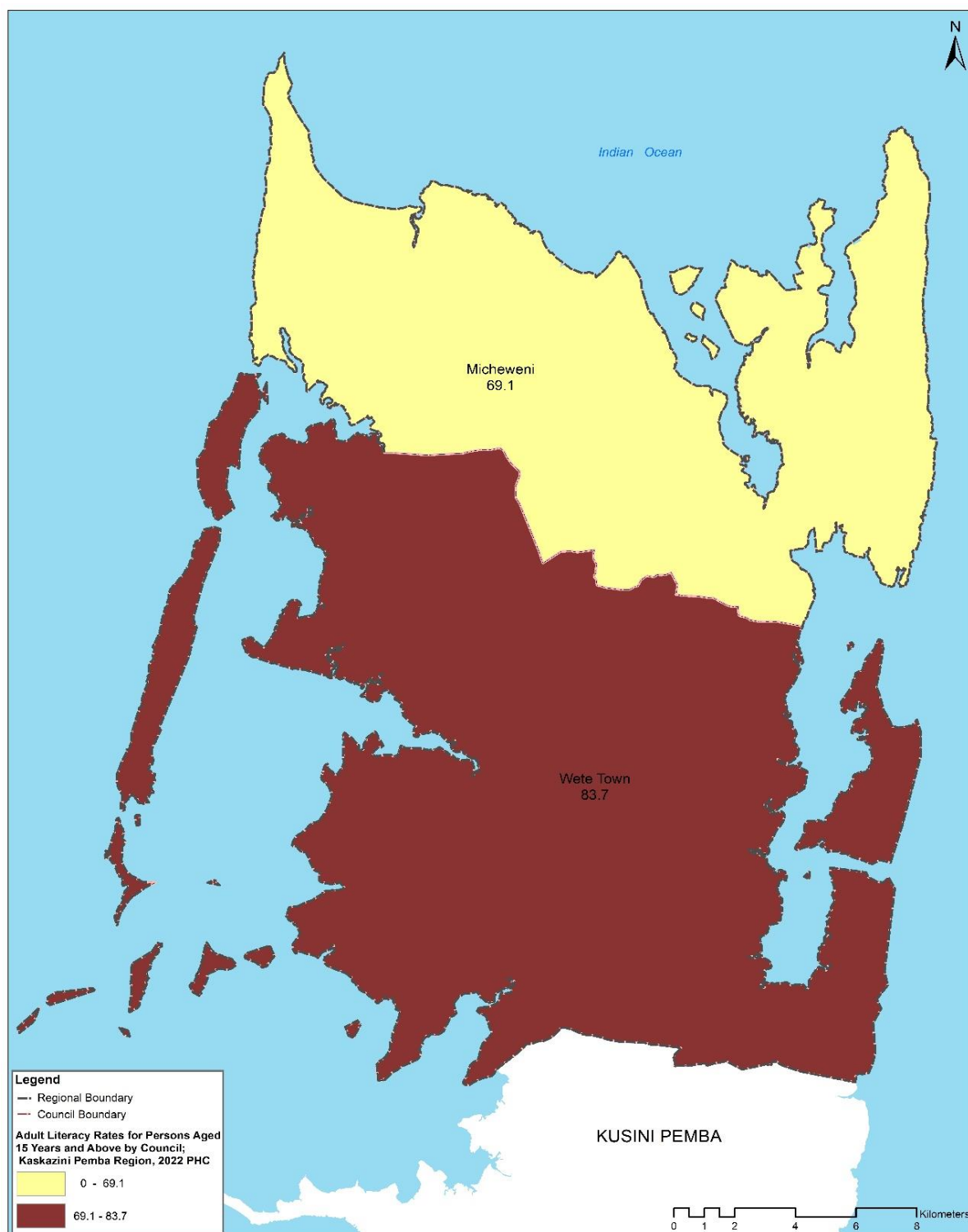
females (from 61.6% in 2012 to 72.2% in 2022) than males (from 74.6% in 2012 to 83.2% in 2022) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for persons aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Across councils, adult literacy rate is higher in Wete Town (83.7%) compared with 69.1 percent in Micheweni District (Map 8.1).

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



The results further reveal substantial increases of 9.6 percentage points in adult literacy rates between 2012 to 2022 censuses. Micheweni District Council has higher percentage point increase (13.0), compared with Wete Town Council (5.5) percentage points (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC

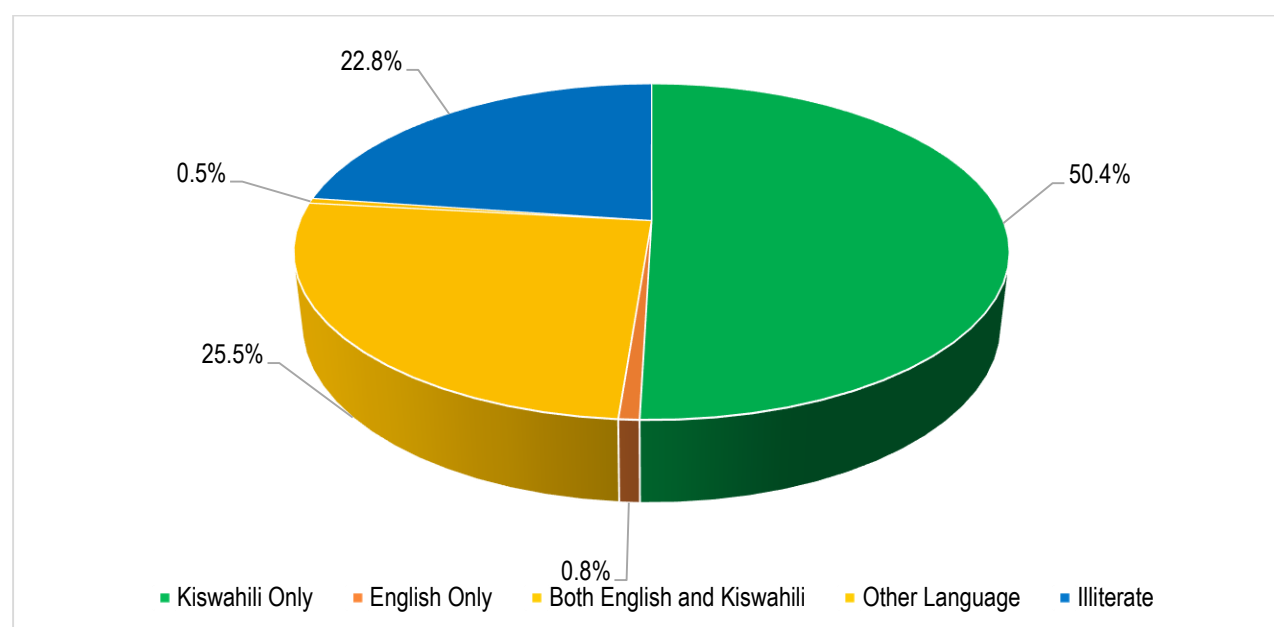
Place of Residence	Literacy Rate						Percentage Points Difference		
	2012 Census			2022 Census					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	67.6	74.6	61.6	77.2	83.2	72.2	9.6	8.6	10.6
Rural	63.1	70.4	56.7	74.2	80.7	68.6	14.1	12.7	15.5
Urban	86.1	91.6	81.4	87.7	91.7	84.2	1.6	0.1	2.9
Council									
Wete Town	78.2	85	72.4	83.7	89.0	79.2	5.5	4.0	6.8
Micheweni District	56.1	63.3	49.7	69.1	75.8	63.3	13.0	12.5	13.6

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

Results also show that literacy rate is higher in Kiswahili only (50.4%), followed by both Kiswahili and English (25.5%) and is lower for English Only (0.8%) (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4).

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

Age Group	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	50.4	0.8	25.5	0.5	77.2	22.8	142,447
15 – 19	51.2	1.1	40.0	0.2	92.6	7.4	31,657
20 – 24	54.3	1.1	32.8	0.4	88.6	11.4	20,666
25 – 29	55.5	0.9	28.9	0.5	85.8	14.2	15,640
30 – 34	54.3	0.7	25.6	0.5	81.1	18.9	13,680
35 – 39	53.2	0.5	20.4	0.5	74.7	25.3	12,627
40 – 44	50.6	0.5	16.5	0.8	68.4	31.6	10,162
45 – 49	47.6	0.5	13.5	0.7	62.3	37.7	8,792
50 – 54	49.5	0.5	12.5	0.5	63.0	37.0	7,950
55 – 59	44.5	0.5	14.2	0.6	59.8	40.2	6,807
60 – 64	41.0	0.8	16.2	0.8	58.7	41.3	4,881
65 – 69	36.4	0.3	10.2	0.7	47.7	52.3	3,522
70 – 74	37.9	0.3	7.9	0.6	46.7	53.3	2,615
75 – 79	30.5	0.7	3.5	0.7	35.3	64.7	1,644
80+	29.3	0.3	3.0	1.2	33.8	66.2	1,804

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

The results show that, percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher in rural (51.5%) than in urban areas (46.7%). Moreover, results show that the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban areas (39.9%) than in rural areas (21.3%). In rural and urban areas, males are more literate in all languages except in urban areas, females are slightly more (0.6%) literate in English only than males (0.5%) (Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6).

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

Place of Residence/ Sex	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)			
Total	50.4	0.8	25.5	0.5	77.2	22.8	142,447
Male	53.9	0.9	27.8	0.7	83.2	16.8	65,696
Female	47.5	0.7	23.6	0.3	72.2	27.8	76,751
Rural	51.5	0.9	21.3	0.5	74.2	25.8	109,964
Male	55.8	0.9	23.2	0.7	80.7	19.3	50,797
Female	47.9	0.8	19.6	0.3	68.6	31.4	59,167
Urban	46.7	0.5	39.9	0.5	87.7	12.3	32,483
Male	47.2	0.5	43.3	0.7	91.7	8.3	14,899
Female	46.3	0.6	37.0	0.4	84.2	15.8	17,584

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

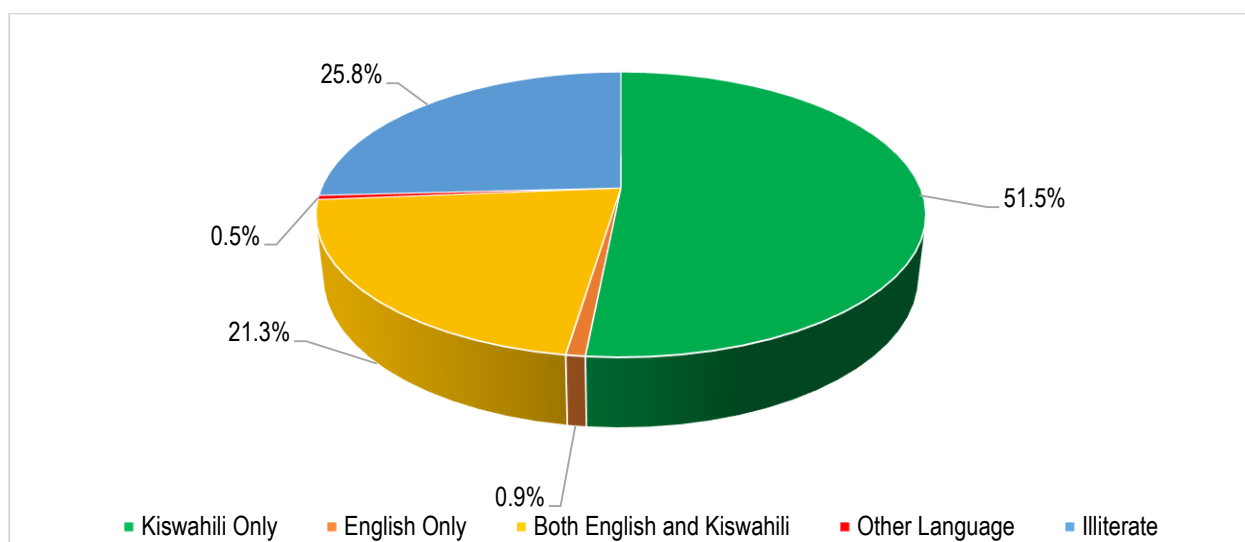
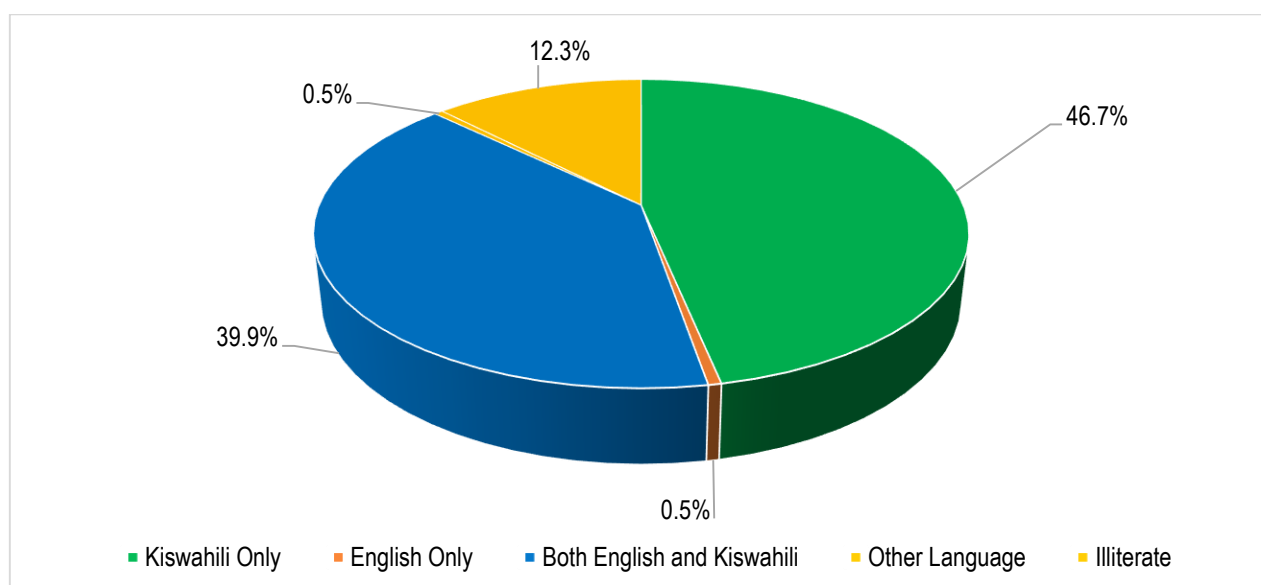


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2022 PHC



Further results show that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils with Micheweni District having the higher illiteracy rate (30.9%) compared with 16.3 percent in Wete Town (Table 8.8).

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

Place of Residence	Literacy Status						Total
	Literacy In				Total Literate	Illiterate	
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language			
Total	50.4	0.8	25.5	0.5	77.2	22.8	142,447
Rural	51.5	0.9	21.3	0.5	74.2	25.8	109,964
Urban	46.7	0.5	39.9	0.5	87.7	12.3	32,483
Council							
Wete Town	51.0	0.8	31.4	0.6	83.7	16.3	79,389
Micheweni District	49.8	0.8	18.1	0.4	69.1	30.9	63,058

8.3 Numeracy

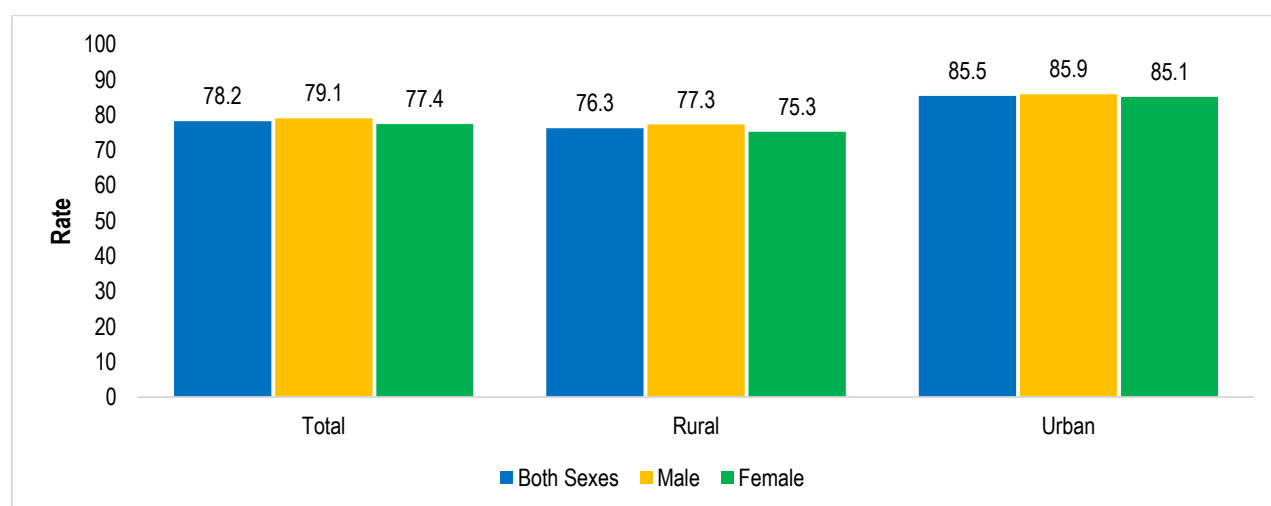
Numeracy is the ability to access, use, interpret and communicate simple mathematical information and ideas, to engage in and manage mathematical demands for a range of situations in adult life. Basic numeracy skills consist of comprehending fundamental arithmetic operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

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

Out of 225,601 persons in Kaskazini Pemba Region aged 5 years and above, 176,479 persons (78.2%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is higher among males (79.1%) than females (77.4%). It is also noted that numeracy rate is higher (more than 80%) for persons aged 10 to 44 years and is relatively low for young population (5- 9 years) and older ages (65 years and above) ranging from 49.7 percent to 67.9 percent. Numeracy rate in urban areas (85.5%) is higher than in rural areas (76.3%). Further results show, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas in most age groups (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	78.2	79.1	77.4	76.3	77.3	75.3	85.5	85.9	85.1
5 – 9	52.6	50.1	55.3	50.1	47.6	52.7	63.0	60.2	65.8
10 – 14	86.5	84.8	88.4	85.5	83.6	87.5	90.9	89.8	92.1
15 – 19	89.6	88.8	90.4	88.7	88.0	89.5	92.9	92.0	93.7
20 – 24	88.5	88.9	88.2	87.3	87.9	86.8	92.8	92.6	92.9
25 – 29	88.3	89.6	87.2	86.8	88.3	85.6	93.2	93.8	92.6
30 – 34	87.4	90.5	84.9	85.9	89.3	83.2	92.5	95.1	90.6
35 – 39	84.8	89.3	81.4	82.9	87.8	79.2	91.7	95.0	89.3
40 – 44	82.0	87.3	77.5	79.3	85.2	74.4	91.3	94.1	88.9
45 – 49	79.7	86.5	74.8	77.2	84.5	71.9	88.4	93.1	84.9
50 – 54	79.4	85.5	74.8	76.5	83.3	71.2	89.0	93.0	86.2
55 – 59	77.9	86.7	70.8	74.9	84.4	67.1	87.7	93.9	82.7
60 – 64	76.4	86.1	65.6	73.1	84.3	60.5	86.4	91.6	80.7
65 – 69	67.9	81.3	56.8	65.1	79.0	54.1	79.2	88.9	69.0
70 – 74	64.0	76.2	50.9	60.3	72.8	47.0	76.9	88.3	64.6
75–79	54.1	68.0	43.9	50.7	65.0	39.9	68.7	81.3	60.0
80+	49.7	63.5	40.4	47.9	61.0	38.2	57.5	75.8	48.1

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

The results reveal that numeracy rate for the teenagers aged 13 -19 years is slightly higher (89.4%) than for youth aged 15–35 years (88.5%). A similar pattern is observed in rural areas. The rate among youth aged 15–35 years is slightly higher (89.2%) for males than females (88.0%). The literacy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher

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(91.6%) in urban than in rural areas (84.0%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups (Table 8.10).

Results reveal that numeracy rate for primary school age (6 -12 years) is 70.0 percent. It is higher among females (72.3%) than males (67.9%). Numeracy rate for secondary school age (13-16 years) is 89.5 percent, it is higher among females (91.1%) than males (88.0%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 8.10).

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

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	89.4	88.3	90.5	88.5	87.4	89.7	92.7	91.8	93.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.2	88.9	89.5	88.2	87.9	88.4	92.9	92.2	93.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	88.5	89.2	88.0	87.3	88.2	86.6	92.8	93.1	92.6
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	70.0	67.9	72.3	68.0	65.9	70.2	78.4	76.1	80.9
Secondary School (13-16 years)	89.5	88.0	91.1	88.6	87.0	90.3	93.0	91.8	94.2
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	85.7	88.5	83.3	84.0	87.1	81.3	91.6	93.2	90.2
Elderly population (60+ years)	66.2	78.9	54.5	62.9	76.2	50.7	78.1	88.2	68.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	84.3	87.5	81.5	82.5	86.1	79.4	90.5	92.7	88.7
Population Aged 4 years and above	75.6	76.3	75.1	73.7	74.5	72.9	83.1	83.2	82.9

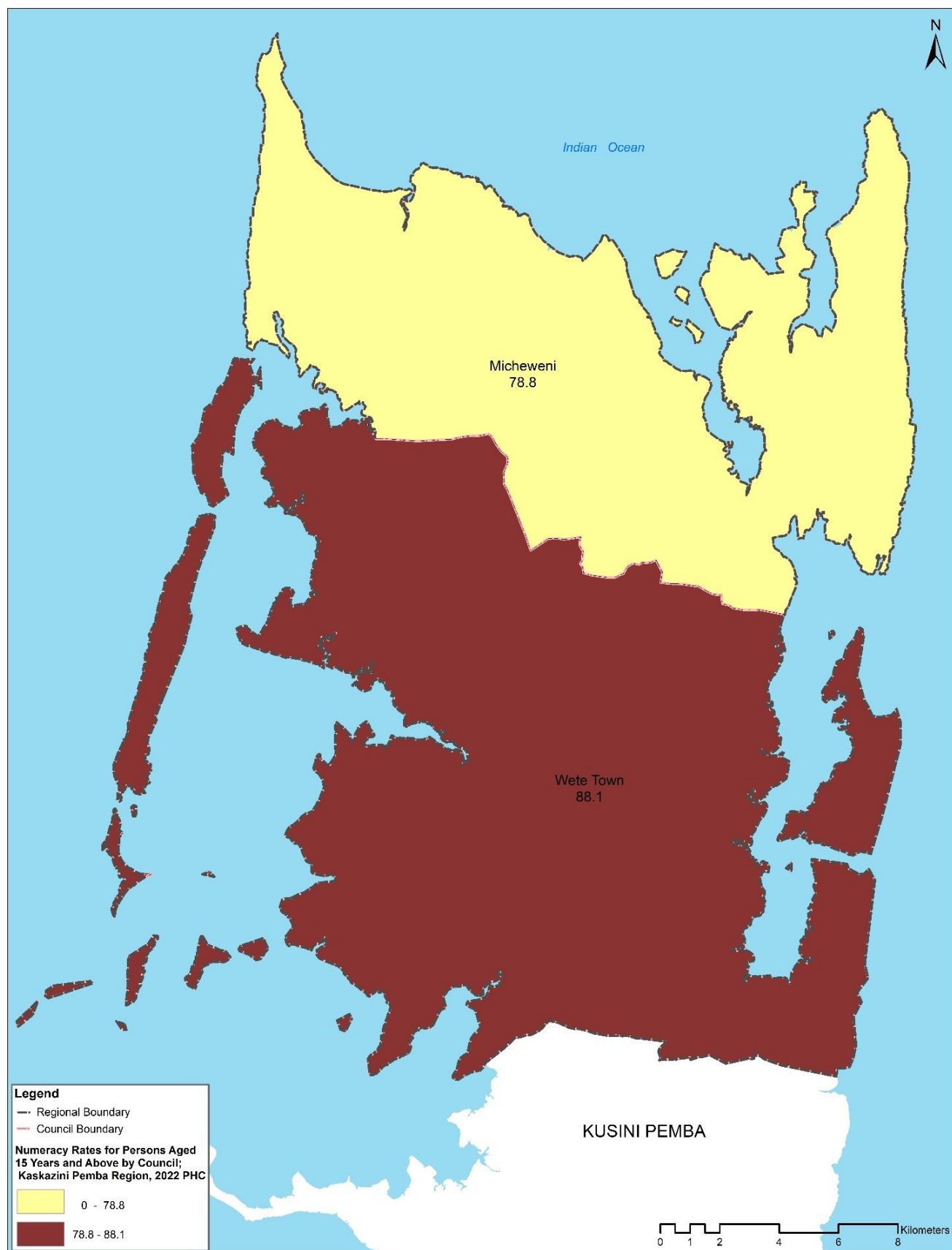
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

The Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 84.0 percent. It is higher in urban areas (90.4%) than in rural areas (82.1%). Adult numeracy rate is higher for males (87.5%) than females (81.0%). A similar pattern is observed across all councils. The rate is higher (88.1%) in Wete Town Council compared with 78.8 percent in Micheweni District Council (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

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

Place of Residence	Population			Numerator			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,219	63,972	76,247	117,769	55,985	61,784	84.0	87.5	81.0
Rural	108,837	49,856	58,981	89,400	42,890	46,510	82.1	86.0	78.9
Urban	31,382	14,116	17,266	28,369	13,095	15,274	90.4	92.8	88.5
Council									
Wete Town	77,656	35,191	42,465	68,447	32,081	36,366	88.1	91.2	85.6
Micheweni District	62,563	28,781	33,782	49,322	23,904	25,418	78.8	83.1	75.2

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



8.4 Education

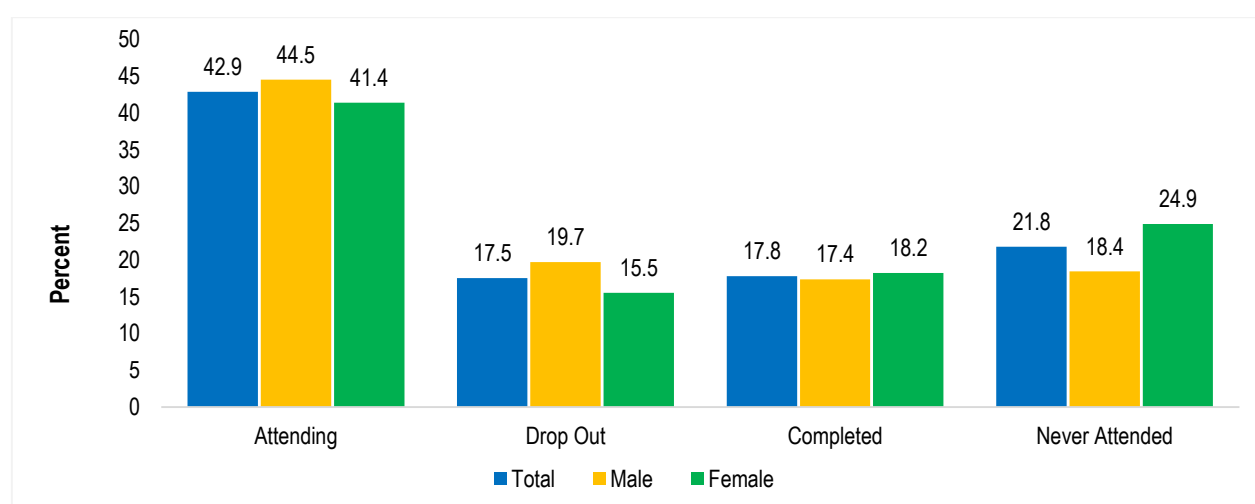
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

8.4.1 School Attendance Status

School attendance refers to attendance at any regular authorised or licensed educational institution or programme for organised learning at any level of education at the time of the census. Informal training in particular skills, which is not part of the recognised educational structure was not considered under school attendance.

The results show that in Kaskazini Pemba Region, out of 237,574 persons aged four years and above, 17.8 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 42.9 percent are attending school, 17.5 percent have dropped out and 21.8 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (24.9%) than males (18.4%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (19.7%) among males than for females (15.5%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About ninety two percent (92.0%) of the primary school population age (6 -12) are attending school and 6.7 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 13-16 years, 85.9 percent are attending, 3.4 percent had never been to school, while 0.9 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (9.8%) than primary school age population(1.2%) (Table 8.12).

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

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	237,574	42.9	17.5	17.8	21.8	114,315	44.5	19.7	17.4	18.4	123,259	41.4	15.5	18.2	24.9
4	9,578	30.3	0.1	0.0	69.6	4,923	28.8	0.1	0.0	71.1	4,655	31.8	0.1	0.0	68.1
5	9,473	63.1	0.2	0.0	36.7	4,817	59.5	0.2	0.0	40.3	4,656	66.9	0.2	0.0	32.9
4 - 5	19,051	46.6	0.2	0.0	53.2	9,740	44.0	0.2	0.0	55.8	9,311	49.3	0.1	0.0	50.5
6	8,781	80.0	0.4	0.1	19.5	4,475	78.0	0.5	0.1	21.4	4,306	82.1	0.3	0.0	17.5
7	8,892	89.6	0.5	0.0	9.9	4,522	88.5	0.7	0.0	10.8	4,370	90.8	0.3	0.0	8.9
8	9,264	93.6	0.6	0.0	5.7	4,655	91.8	1.0	0.0	7.2	4,609	95.5	0.3	0.1	4.1
9	8,415	95.8	1.0	0.0	3.2	4,172	94.2	1.4	0.0	4.4	4,243	97.3	0.7	0.0	2.0
10	8,425	95.8	1.6	0.0	2.6	4,395	94.3	2.2	0.0	3.5	4,030	97.4	0.9	0.0	1.7
11	7,362	95.9	1.7	0.0	2.4	3,813	94.5	2.4	0.1	3.0	3,549	97.4	1.0	0.0	1.7
12	8,655	94.1	3.0	0.0	2.8	4,552	92.2	4.1	0.0	3.6	4,103	96.2	1.8	0.0	1.9
6 - 12	59,794	92.0	1.2	0.0	6.7	30,584	90.4	1.7	0.0	7.9	29,210	93.7	0.7	0.0	5.6
13	8,054	93.3	4.3	0.2	2.3	4,093	90.7	6.2	0.2	2.9	3,961	95.9	2.3	0.1	1.6
14	8,228	88.5	7.6	0.3	3.7	4,202	85.6	9.4	0.3	4.7	4,026	91.5	5.6	0.3	2.7
15	7,045	82.4	12.6	1.1	3.9	3,603	78.1	17.0	0.8	4.1	3,442	86.9	8.0	1.5	3.6
16	6,740	77.4	16.1	2.4	4.1	3,359	72.7	21.2	1.9	4.3	3,381	82.1	11.0	2.9	4.0
13 - 16	30,067	85.9	9.8	0.9	3.4	15,257	82.4	12.9	0.7	4.0	14,810	89.5	6.5	1.1	2.9
17	6,561	66.3	20.5	8.3	4.8	3,213	64.1	25.5	5.8	4.6	3,348	68.4	15.8	10.7	5.0
18	6,493	46.6	27.8	19.1	6.6	3,230	48.2	33.3	11.9	6.7	3,263	44.9	22.3	26.2	6.6
17 - 18	13,054	56.5	24.1	13.7	5.7	6,443	56.2	29.4	8.8	5.6	6,611	56.8	19.0	18.4	5.8
19	4,818	30.4	29.4	32.2	8.0	2,294	35.8	34.7	22.5	7.0	2,524	25.5	24.6	41.0	8.9
20	5,740	16.8	34.8	36.8	11.6	2,648	22.1	40.4	28.2	9.3	3,092	12.2	30.0	44.1	13.6
21	3,610	14.7	33.2	43.5	8.7	1,630	19.1	38.9	35.6	6.4	1,980	11.0	28.5	49.9	10.6
22	4,607	8.7	35.3	44.3	11.7	2,050	11.7	41.8	36.9	9.6	2,557	6.3	30.2	50.2	13.3
23	3,728	7.3	36.5	45.1	11.2	1,572	8.6	41.8	40.3	9.4	2,156	6.4	32.6	48.6	12.5
24	2,981	6.0	35.8	47.7	10.5	1,367	8.5	40.1	42.1	9.4	1,614	4.0	32.1	52.5	11.5
19 - 24	25,484	14.9	34.0	40.7	10.3	11,561	19.1	39.4	33.0	8.5	13,923	11.5	29.5	47.2	11.9
25+	90,124	1.1	29.0	33.1	36.8	40,730	1.4	33.2	37.7	27.7	49,394	0.9	25.4	29.3	44.3

In Kaskazini Pemba the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural is higher (24.2%) than in urban areas (12.9%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (18.1%) than in urban areas (15.4%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is the same in both rural and urban areas (42.9% each) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

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

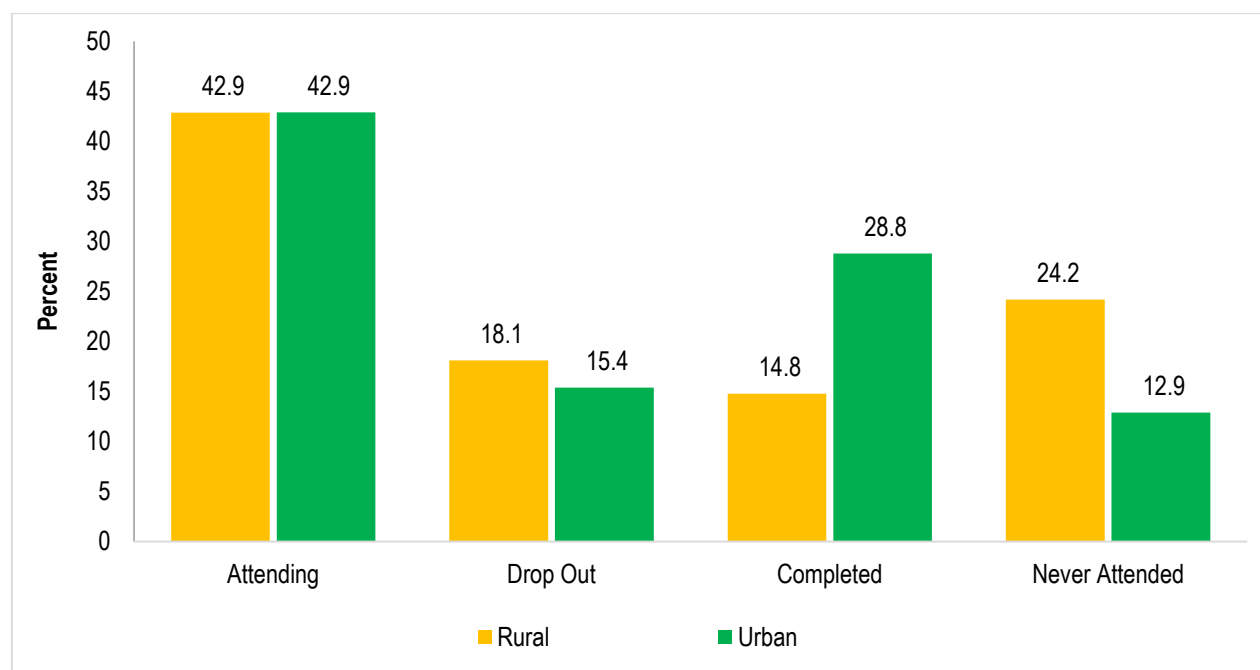


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kaskazini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	186,497	42.9	18.1	14.8	24.2	90,014	21.5	9.9	6.9	10.0	96,483	21.4	8.2	7.9	14.2
4	7,687	27.7	0.1	0.0	72.2	3,949	13.3	0.1	0.0	38.0	3,738	14.4	0.0	0.0	34.2
5	7,637	60.4	0.2	0.0	39.4	3,908	29.1	0.1	0.0	22.0	3,729	31.3	0.1	0.0	17.4
4 - 5	15,324	44.0	0.2	0.0	55.8	7,857	21.1	0.1	0.0	30.0	7,467	22.8	0.1	0.0	25.8
6	7,098	78.3	0.4	0.0	21.2	3,628	39.1	0.2	0.0	11.8	3,470	39.3	0.2	0.0	9.4
7	7,092	88.3	0.5	0.0	11.2	3,591	44.1	0.3	0.0	6.1	3,501	44.2	0.2	0.0	5.0
8	7,507	92.8	0.7	0.0	6.4	3,782	45.7	0.6	0.0	4.1	3,725	47.1	0.2	0.0	2.3
9	6,676	95.2	1.2	0.0	3.6	3,298	46.2	0.8	0.0	2.5	3,378	49.0	0.4	0.0	1.2
10	6,788	95.2	1.7	0.0	3.1	3,542	48.7	1.2	0.0	2.2	3,246	46.4	0.5	0.0	0.9
11	5,900	95.3	1.9	0.1	2.8	3,074	48.8	1.4	0.1	1.9	2,826	46.5	0.5	0.0	0.9
12	7,028	93.4	3.3	0.0	3.3	3,728	48.5	2.4	0.0	2.2	3,300	45.0	0.9	0.0	1.1
6 - 12	48,089	91.1	1.4	0.0	7.5	24,643	45.8	1.0	0.0	4.5	23,446	45.3	0.4	0.0	3.1
13	6,483	92.6	4.7	0.1	2.6	3,338	46.1	3.5	0.1	1.7	3,145	46.4	1.2	0.0	0.8
14	6,637	87.3	8.2	0.3	4.2	3,379	43.0	5.1	0.2	2.6	3,258	44.3	3.1	0.1	1.6
15	5,555	80.6	14.2	0.8	4.4	2,862	38.9	9.8	0.3	2.5	2,693	41.7	4.4	0.4	1.9
16	5,288	75.7	17.5	2.1	4.7	2,659	35.6	11.5	0.8	2.4	2,629	40.2	6.0	1.3	2.3
13 - 16	23,963	84.6	10.7	0.7	3.9	12,238	41.3	7.2	0.3	2.3	11,725	43.4	3.5	0.4	1.6
17	5,077	65.6	21.7	7.0	5.6	2,494	31.1	13.3	2.3	2.4	2,583	34.6	8.4	4.7	3.1
18	5,046	45.9	30.1	16.5	7.4	2,553	24.0	18.1	4.9	3.6	2,493	22.0	12.0	11.7	3.8
17 - 18	10,123	55.8	25.9	11.8	6.5	5,047	27.5	15.7	3.6	3.0	5,076	28.3	10.2	8.2	3.5
19	3,706	29.9	32.2	28.8	9.1	1,784	17.3	18.4	8.6	3.8	1,922	12.6	13.8	20.2	5.3
20	4,469	15.7	37.2	33.8	13.3	2,068	10.3	19.9	11.4	4.7	2,401	5.4	17.3	22.4	8.6
21	2,732	13.0	36.1	40.7	10.2	1,242	8.3	18.8	14.9	3.5	1,490	4.7	17.3	25.8	6.7
22	3,521	7.7	38.7	39.9	13.7	1,585	5.4	20.4	14.1	5.1	1,936	2.4	18.3	25.8	8.5
23	2,820	6.6	39.4	40.7	13.3	1,189	3.8	18.4	15.0	4.9	1,631	2.8	21.0	25.7	8.4
24	2,263	5.6	38.7	42.6	13.2	1,041	4.0	19.8	16.8	5.3	1,222	1.6	18.9	25.7	7.8
19 - 24	19,511	14.1	36.9	36.9	12.1	8,909	8.8	19.3	13.0	4.6	10,602	5.3	17.5	23.9	7.6
25+	69,487	1.1	29.8	27.3	41.7	31,320	0.6	15.7	14.2	14.5	38,167	0.5	14.1	13.1	27.2

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kaskazini Pemba Urban, 2022 PHC

Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	51,077	42.9	15.4	28.8	12.9	24,301	44.5	16.7	28.7	10.1	26,776	41.5	14.2	28.9	15.4
4	1,891	40.6	0.1	0.0	59.4	974	40.7	0.1	0.0	59.2	917	40.5	0.0	0.0	59.5
5	1,836	74.6	0.2	0.1	25.2	909	71.1	0.3	0.1	28.5	927	78.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
4 - 5	3,727	57.3	0.1	0.0	42.6	1,883	55.3	0.2	0.1	44.4	1,844	59.3	0.0	0.0	40.7
6	1,683	87.0	0.4	0.2	12.4	847	84.4	0.7	0.2	14.6	836	89.7	0.1	0.1	10.0
7	1,800	94.6	0.5	0.0	4.9	931	93.3	0.9	0.0	5.8	869	95.9	0.1	0.0	4.0
8	1,757	97.2	0.2	0.1	2.5	873	96.7	0.3	0.0	3.0	884	97.7	0.1	0.1	2.0
9	1,739	98.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	874	97.3	0.6	0.0	2.2	865	99.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
10	1,637	98.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	853	98.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	784	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.4
11	1,462	98.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	739	97.8	1.5	0.0	0.7	723	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.4
12	1,627	97.0	2.0	0.1	1.0	824	96.0	2.4	0.1	1.5	803	98.0	1.5	0.0	0.5
6 - 12	11,705	95.8	0.8	0.1	3.4	5,941	94.7	1.1	0.1	4.1	5,764	96.9	0.4	0.1	2.6
13	1,571	96.2	2.5	0.3	1.0	755	95.6	3.3	0.3	0.8	816	96.8	1.7	0.4	1.1
14	1,591	93.2	4.8	0.3	1.7	823	90.3	6.7	0.1	2.9	768	96.4	2.9	0.4	0.4
15	1,490	88.9	6.9	2.5	1.7	741	88.1	9.2	1.3	1.3	749	89.7	4.7	3.6	2.0
16	1,452	83.5	10.8	3.7	2.1	700	80.1	14.6	3.0	2.3	752	86.6	7.3	4.3	1.9
13 - 16	6,104	90.6	6.2	1.6	1.6	3,019	88.7	8.3	1.1	1.9	3,085	92.5	4.1	2.1	1.3
17	1,484	68.7	16.4	12.6	2.3	719	67.2	19.9	9.6	3.3	765	70.1	13.2	15.4	1.3
18	1,447	48.7	19.6	27.9	3.7	677	51.4	23.9	20.1	4.6	770	46.4	15.8	34.8	3.0
17 - 18	2,931	58.8	18.0	20.2	3.0	1,396	59.5	21.8	14.7	3.9	1,535	58.2	14.5	25.1	2.1
19	1,112	32.0	20.1	43.4	4.4	510	35.3	22.4	38.6	3.7	602	29.2	18.3	47.5	5.0
20	1,271	20.5	26.5	47.4	5.7	580	21.6	31.2	41.4	5.9	691	19.5	22.6	52.4	5.5
21	878	19.7	24.1	52.2	4.0	388	21.4	31.2	44.8	2.6	490	18.4	18.6	58.0	5.1
22	1,086	11.9	24.3	58.7	5.2	465	11.0	29.2	56.1	3.7	621	12.6	20.6	60.5	6.3
23	908	9.4	27.3	58.7	4.6	383	7.3	35.8	54.8	2.1	525	10.9	21.1	61.5	6.5
24	718	7.5	26.5	63.9	2.1	326	8.0	30.4	59.5	2.1	392	7.1	23.2	67.6	2.0
19 - 24	5,973	17.7	24.7	53.1	4.5	2,652	18.6	29.7	48.1	3.6	3,321	17.0	20.7	57.1	5.2
25+	20,637	1.2	26.1	52.5	20.1	9,410	1.4	28.2	58.0	12.4	11,227	1.1	24.4	47.9	26.5

Across councils, Micheweni District has higher percentage of persons who had never attended school (27.6%) compared with Wete Town with 17.0 percent (Figure 8.10). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is highest for females than for males in all councils in both rural and urban areas.

Micheweni District Council have higher (18.5%) dropout rate than Wete Town Council (16.7%). Results further show that the percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in both councils (Tables 8.15, 8.16 and 8.17).

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

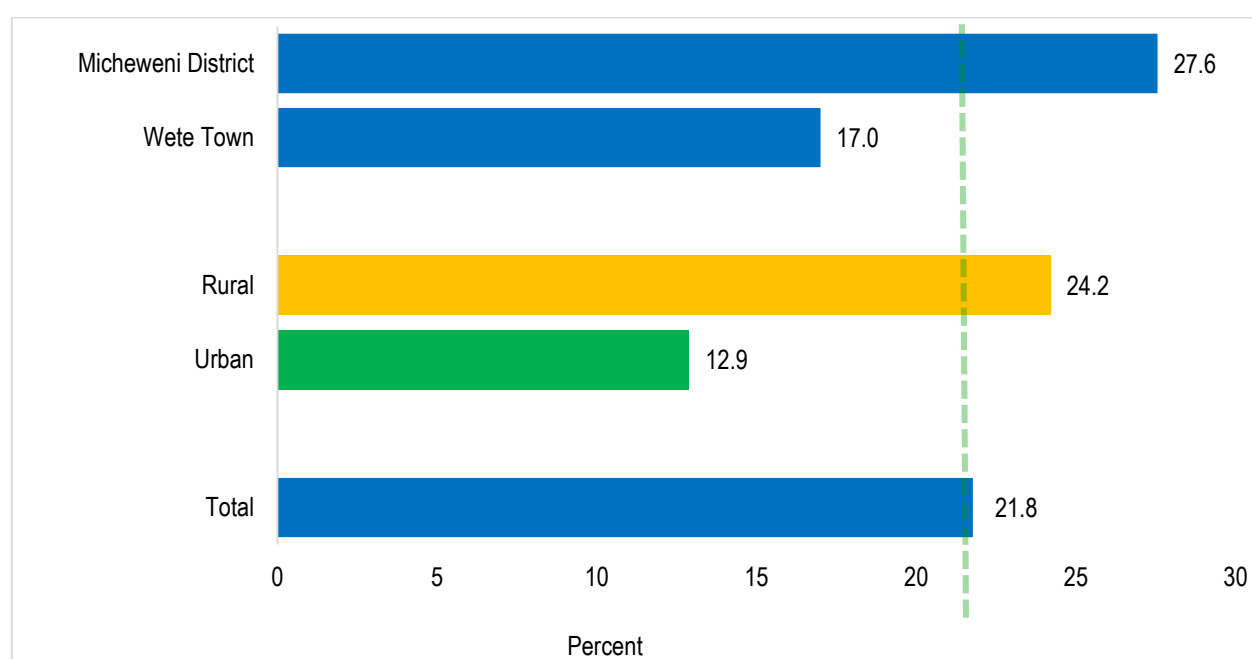


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	237,574	42.9	17.5	17.8	21.8	114,315	44.5	19.7	17.4	18.4	123,259	41.4	15.5	18.2	24.9
Rural	186,497	42.9	18.1	14.8	24.2	90,014	21.5	9.9	6.9	10.0	96,483	21.4	8.2	7.9	14.2
Urban	51,077	42.9	15.4	28.8	12.9	24,301	44.5	16.7	28.7	10.1	26,776	41.5	14.2	28.9	15.4
Council															
Wete Town	130,086	43.6	16.7	22.6	17.0	62,618	45.6	19.0	22.0	13.5	67,468	41.8	14.6	23.3	20.3
Micheweni District	107,488	42.0	18.5	12.0	27.6	51,697	43.2	20.5	11.8	24.4	55,791	40.8	16.6	12.1	30.4

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	186,497	42.9	18.1	14.8	24.2	90,014	44.5	20.5	14.3	20.7	96,483	41.4	15.9	15.3	27.5
Wete Town	98,262	44.1	17.6	18.7	19.6	66,984	46.2	20.1	18.1	15.6	74,092	42.1	15.3	19.2	23.4
Micheweni District	88,235	41.6	18.7	10.5	29.3	42,450	42.7	20.9	10.1	26.3	45,785	40.6	16.5	10.9	32.0

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

Council	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	51,077	42.9	15.4	28.8	12.9	24,301	44.5	16.7	28.7	10.1	26,776	41.5	14.2	28.9	15.4
Wete Town	31,824	42.4	14.0	34.8	8.9	15,054	43.7	15.5	34.1	6.7	16,770	41.1	12.6	35.4	10.8
Micheweni District	19,253	43.8	17.8	18.8	19.6	9,247	45.7	18.8	19.9	15.7	10,006	42.1	16.8	17.9	23.1

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 3.6 percent completed, 64.9 percent are still attending and 31.5 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 51.5 percent completed, 32.4 percent are still attending and 16.1 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 62.2 percent completed, 36.7 percent are still attending and 1.1 percent dropped out. Drop out is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. The percentage of persons who completed secondary education advanced level and university level is higher in urban than rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

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

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	14,141	98.5	1.2	0.3	6,949	98.4	1.4	0.3	7,192	98.7	1.0	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	97,016	64.9	31.5	3.6	50,950	62.9	33.6	3.6	46,066	67.1	29.3	3.6
Training After Primary	89	0.0	5.6	94.4	39	0.0	10.3	89.7	50	0.0	2.0	98.0
Pre-Form One	626	0.0	68.4	31.6	304	0.0	66.1	33.9	322	0.0	70.5	29.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	63,305	32.4	16.1	51.5	29,146	32.9	17.1	50.0	34,159	32.0	15.3	52.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	2,436	60.6	5.1	34.3	1,464	61.3	4.9	33.8	972	59.6	5.3	35.1
Training After Secondary Education	614	0.0	1.6	98.4	304	0.0	1.3	98.7	310	0.0	1.9	98.1
University and Other Related	7,198	36.7	1.1	62.2	3,846	34.0	1.1	64.9	3,352	39.8	1.1	59.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7

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

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	10,979	98.5	1.3	0.2	5,381	98.3	1.4	0.2	5,598	98.6	1.3	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	78,161	64.5	32.5	3.0	41,232	62.1	34.8	3.1	36,929	67.1	29.9	3.0
Training After Primary	53	0.0	1.9	98.1	26	0.0	3.8	96.2	27	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pre-Form One	513	0.0	68.6	31.4	245	0.0	67.3	32.7	268	0.0	69.8	30.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	45,228	34.6	17.2	48.2	20,732	35.3	18.2	46.4	24,496	34.0	16.3	49.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,597	63.4	5.3	31.3	1,053	65.2	4.3	30.5	544	59.9	7.2	32.9
Training After Secondary Education	477	0.0	1.3	98.7	232	0.0	0.9	99.1	245	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	4,057	44.9	0.8	54.3	2,310	42.0	0.8	57.1	1,747	48.8	0.7	50.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0

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

Level of Education	Both Sexes				Male				Female			
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed
Pre-Primary	3,162	98.8	0.7	0.6	1,568	98.4	1.1	0.5	1,594	99.1	0.3	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	18,855	66.5	27.6	5.9	9,718	65.9	28.2	5.9	9,137	67.1	27.1	5.8
Training After Primary	36	0.0	11.1	88.9	13	0.0	23.1	76.9	23	0.0	4.3	95.7
Pre-Form One	113	0.0	67.3	32.7	59	0.0	61.0	39.0	54	0.0	74.1	25.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	18,077	26.8	13.6	59.6	8,414	26.8	14.4	58.8	9,663	26.8	12.9	60.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	839	55.2	4.8	40.0	411	51.1	6.6	42.3	428	59.1	3.0	37.9
Training After Secondary Education	137	0.0	2.9	97.1	72	0.0	2.8	97.2	65	0.0	3.1	96.9
University and Other Related	3,141	26.0	1.6	72.4	1,536	21.8	1.6	76.6	1,605	30.0	1.6	68.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

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

Net Enrolment Rate

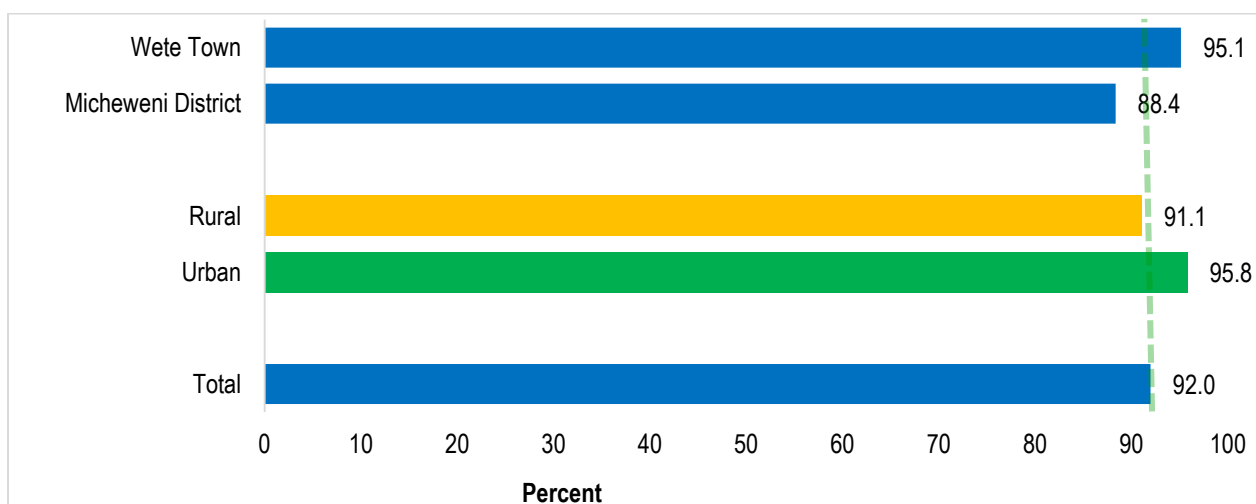
The results show that, for primary schools NER is 92.0 percent; it is higher (95.8%) in urban compared with rural areas (91.1%). Furthermore, results show that NER is slightly higher (93.7%) for females than males (90.4%) (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools (6 -12 years) by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	92.0	90.4	93.7	91.1	89.3	92.9	95.8	94.7	96.9
Wete Town	95.1	94.0	96.3	94.4	93.1	95.8	97.9	97.6	98.3
Micheweni District	88.4	86.1	90.7	87.5	85.2	89.8	92.7	90.7	94.8

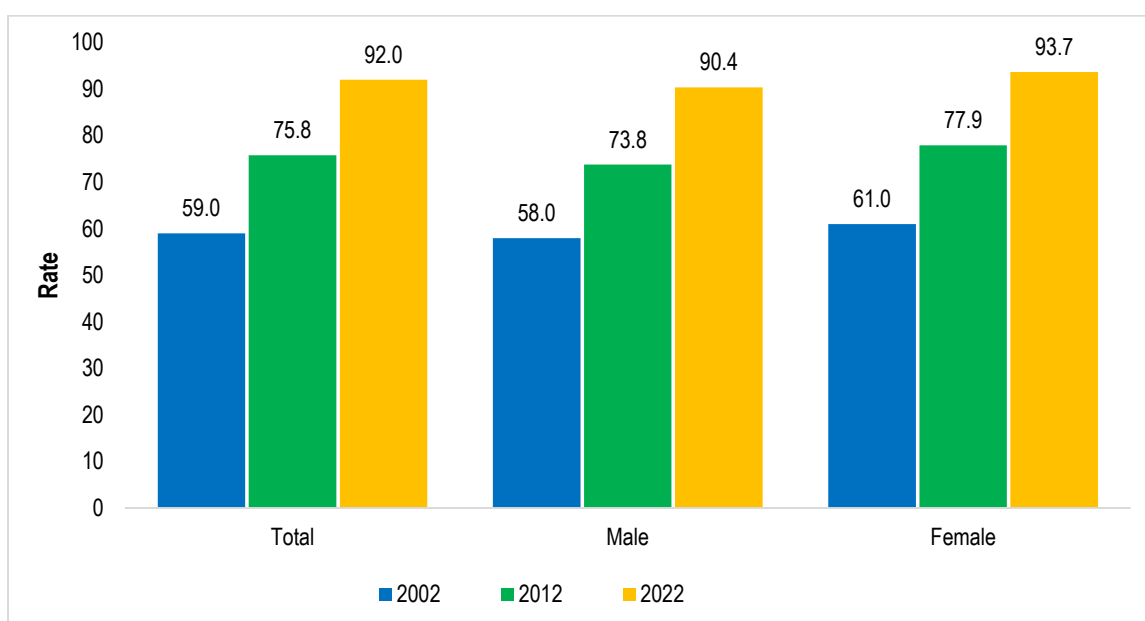
NER in primary schools is higher (95.1%) in Wete Town Council compared with 88.4 percent in Micheweni District Council (Figure 8.11).

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



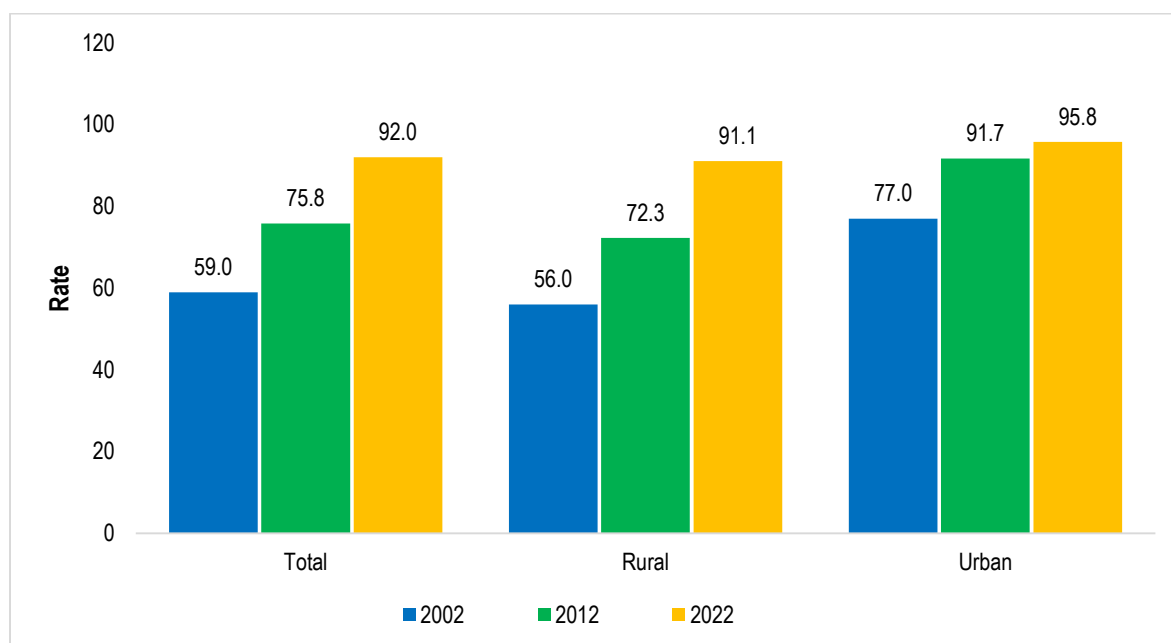
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 59.0 percent in 2002 to 92.0 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is remarkable among females (from 61.0 to 93.7%) compared with males (from 58.0 to 90.4%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 56.0 percent in 2002 to 91.1 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 77.0 percent in 2002 to 95.8 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

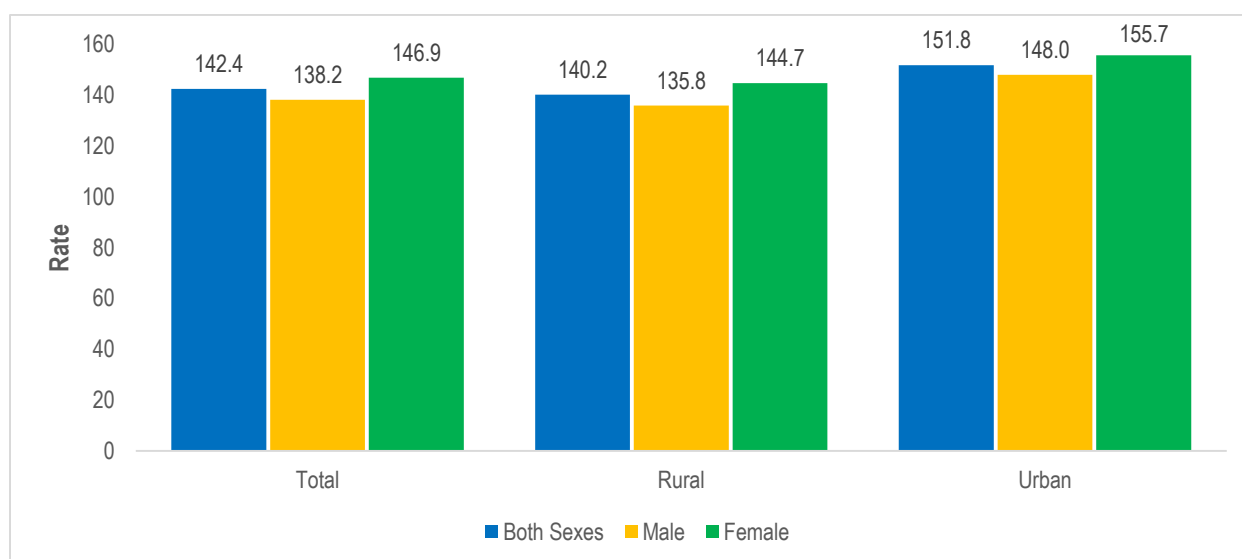
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

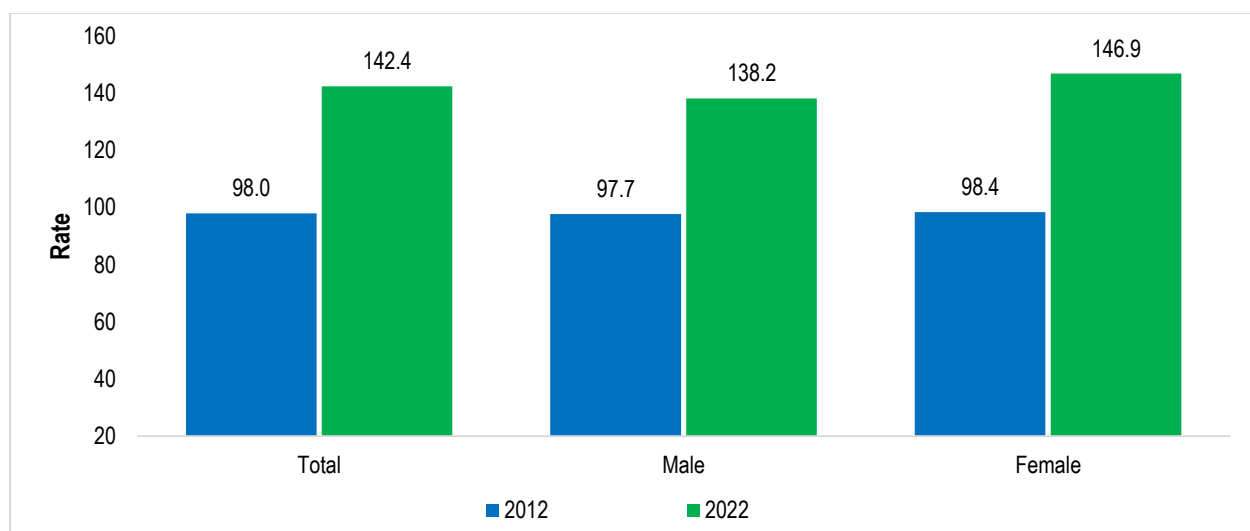
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is 142.4 percent. GER is higher (151.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (140.2%) and is higher (146.9%) for females than males (138.2%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



The results show GER increased from 98.0 percent in the 2012 to 142.4 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 98.4% to 146.9%) compared with males (from 97.7% to 138.2%) (Figure 8.15).

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



8.4.4 Education Attainment

Education attainment is the highest level completed by an individual within the country's official education system. Table 8.22 shows that, about forty percent (40.6%) of population aged four years and above have education attainment of primary education and 51.0 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained ordinary level secondary school education (55.9%) than males (46.2%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 5.4 percent attained university education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83,933	42,361	41,572	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	206	114	92	0.2	0.3	0.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	34,070	18,924	15,146	40.6	44.7	36.4
Training After Primary	89	39	50	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	626	304	322	0.7	0.7	0.8
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	42,808	19,567	23,241	51.0	46.2	55.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	960	567	393	1.1	1.3	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	614	304	310	0.7	0.7	0.7
University and Other Related	4,558	2,540	2,018	5.4	6.0	4.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	61,360	31,320	30,040	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	167	89	78	0.3	0.3	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	27,753	15,613	12,140	45.2	49.8	40.4
Training After Primary	53	26	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	513	245	268	0.8	0.8	0.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	29,578	13,409	16,169	48.2	42.8	53.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	584	366	218	1.0	1.2	0.7
Training After Secondary Education	477	232	245	0.8	0.7	0.8
University and Other Related	2,234	1,339	895	3.6	4.3	3.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	22,573	11,041	11,532	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	39	25	14	0.2	0.2	0.1
Primary School (1 - 8)	6,317	3,311	3,006	28.0	30.0	26.1
Training After Primary	36	13	23	0.2	0.1	0.2
Pre-Form One	113	59	54	0.5	0.5	0.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	13,230	6,158	7,072	58.6	55.8	61.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	376	201	175	1.7	1.8	1.5
Training After Secondary Education	137	72	65	0.6	0.7	0.6
University and Other Related	2,324	1,201	1,123	10.3	10.9	9.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 14.0 percent; the rate is higher for females (17.1%) than for males (10.4%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kaskazini Pemba Region is 89.0 percent; it is 93.7 percent in rural and 72.8 percent in urban areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (56.6%) of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (43.6%) are in Agricultural and fishery workers.
- Agriculture sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (35.6%).
- There are 32,341 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (18,005 persons) than males (14,336 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. In particular, it provides information on people's participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Further, information on informal non-agricultural economic activities is also presented. Analysis in this chapter does not include population enumerated in institutions.

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

9.2 Current Economic Activity Status

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

The results indicate that, there are 140,219 persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region with a large number of females (76,247 persons) than males (63,972 persons). Among them, 107,361 persons are employed, 17,467 persons are unemployed and 15,391 persons are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that out of 108,837 persons in rural area 90,120 are employed, and out of 31,382 persons in urban areas 17,241 are employed (Table 9.1).

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

Sex/Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	107,361	17,467	15,391	140,219
Male	52,062	6,068	5,842	63,972
Female	55,299	11,399	9,549	76,247
Place of Residence				
Rural	90,120	11,847	6,870	108,837
Urban	17,241	5,620	8,521	31,382

Results further shows that 76.6 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest level of employed persons is Micheweni District (77.8%) than Wete Town Council (75.6%) (Figure 9.1).

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

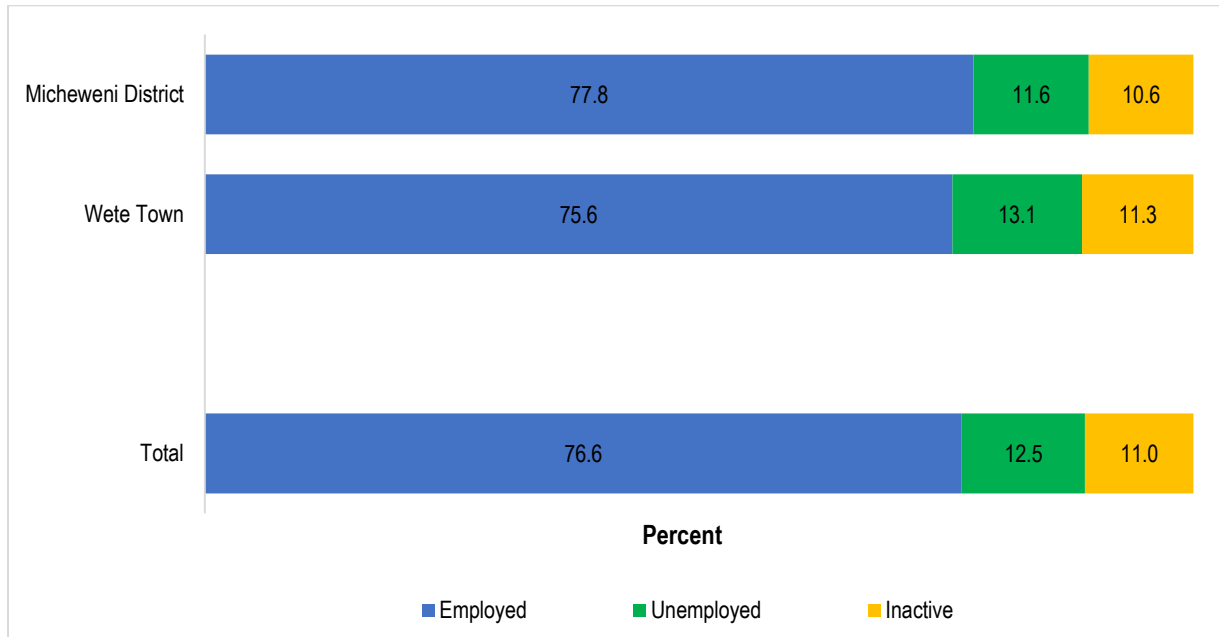


Table 9.2 shows that in rural areas, the total number of employed individuals aged 15 years and above is 58,712 persons in Wete Town and 48,649 persons in Micheweni District. In urban areas, the number of employed persons is 11,146 in Wete Town council and 6,095 persons in Micheweni District Council. Additionally, the reported number of employed persons in rural areas is 47,566 in Wete Town and 42,554 persons in Micheweni District Council.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	107,361	17,467	15,391	140,219
	Rural	90,120	11,847	6,870	108,837
	Urban	17,241	5,620	8,521	31,382
Council					
Wete Town	Total	58,712	10,184	8,760	77,656
	Rural	47,566	6,549	3,664	57,779
	Urban	11,146	3,635	5,096	19,877
Micheweni District	Total	48,649	7,283	6,631	62,563
	Rural	42,554	5,298	3,206	51,058
	Urban	6,095	1,985	3,425	11,505

Table 9.3 show that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is highest (60,626 persons) for youth aged 15-35, followed by adults age group 36 – 64 years (39,221 persons).

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

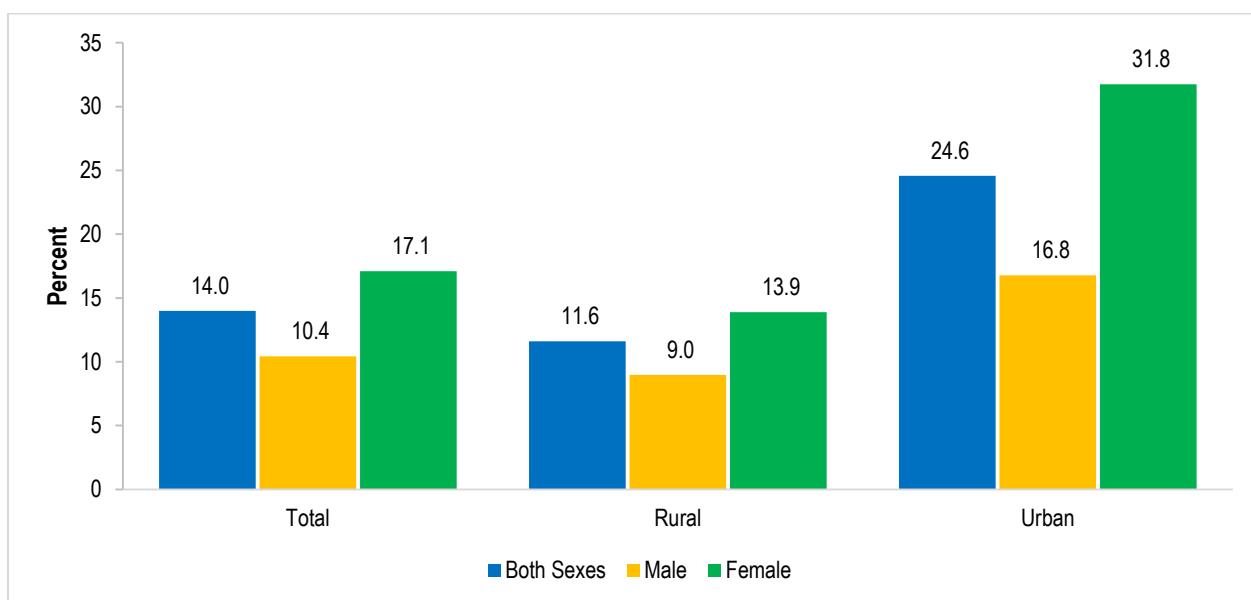
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	107,361	17,467	15,391	140,219
15-35	60,626	11,986	10,678	83,290
36-64	39,221	5,088	3,065	47,374
65 years and above	7,514	393	1,648	9,555

9.3 Current Unemployment

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

Figure 9.2 presents current unemployment rates in Kaskazini Pemba Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Kaskazini Pemba Region is 14.0 percent. The rate is higher (24.6%) in urban than in rural areas (11.6%). Unemployment rate is higher (17.1%) among females than males (10.4%).

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

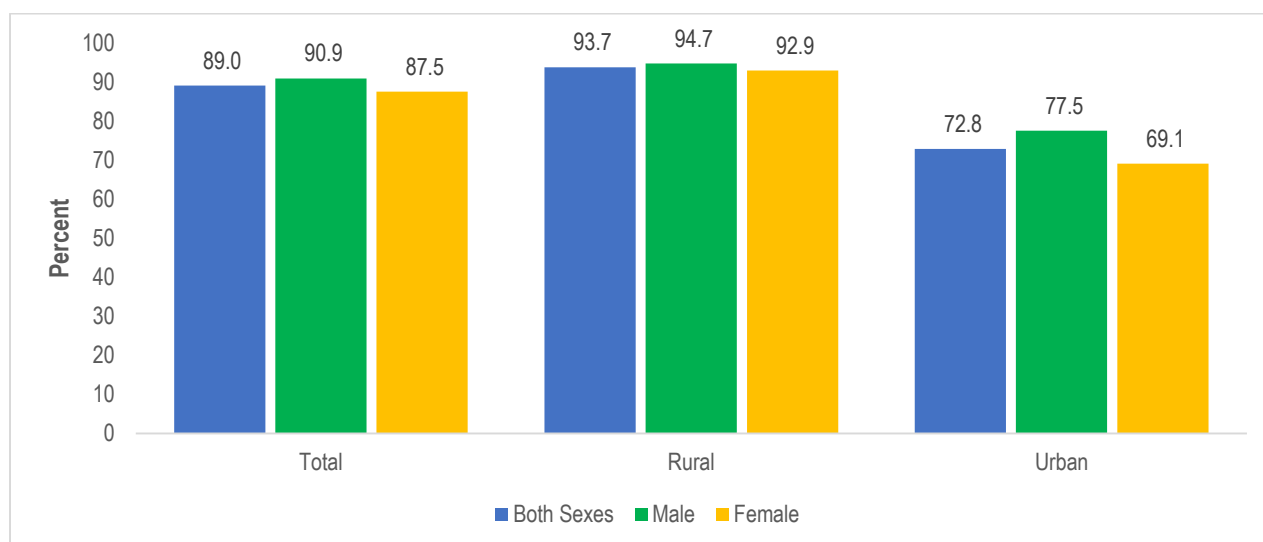


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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

The results show that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kaskazini Pemba Region is 89.0 percent; it is 93.7 percent in rural areas and 72.8 percent in urban areas. Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (90.9%) than for females (87.5%) (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



9.5 Employment by Industry

Employment by industry provides information on relative importance of different economic activities in the labour market. This information is useful for identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development. Classification of employment by industry in this report is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4.

The results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (56.6%) of the total employment. This is followed by manufacturing activity (4.5%) and whole sale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities (4.5%). The lowest proportion (0.1% each) of total employment were recorded in water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply activity (Table 9.4).

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

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	107,361	52,062	55,299	90,120	42,961	47,159	17,241	9,101	8,140
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56.6	61.1	52.3	60.3	65.5	55.5	37.2	40.4	33.6
Mining and quarrying	3.6	2.4	4.7	3.9	2.6	5.0	2.1	1.6	2.7
Manufacturing	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.8	5.6	6.3	4.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	1.4	2.9	0.1	1.1	2.3	0.1	3.1	5.7	0.1
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.5	4.8	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.2	8.8	8.2	9.3
Transportation and storage	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.4	2.4	0.2
Accommodation and food services activities	3.9	2.2	5.4	3.7	2.1	5.2	4.9	3.1	6.9
Information and communication	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6
Real estate activities	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.2
Administrative and support services activities	4.4	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.9	8.4	7.7	9.1
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.5
Education	2.6	1.6	3.6	2.1	1.3	2.9	5.2	3.1	7.5
Human health and social work activities	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.9	1.8	4.1
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0
Other services activities	12.2	9.6	14.7	12.0	9.1	14.6	13.6	12.0	15.3

9.6 Occupation Status

This section highlights the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by occupation and sex. This information provides critical insights into the economic, societal and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps to make right decisions related to labour policies, education and skills training programmes as well as facilitating effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO).

Results reveal that majority of employed persons in Kaskazini Pemba Region (43.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers occupations followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (26.1%) and craft and related workers occupations (13.7%) (Table 9.5).

Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Occupation; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	107,361	52,062	55,299	90,120	42,961	47,159	17,241	9,101	8,140
Legislators, administrators and managers	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.9	3.1	2.8
Professionals	3.9	3.1	4.6	3.2	2.5	3.9	7.5	6.1	9.1
Technicians and associate professionals	4.5	5.4	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.3	7.9	9.9	5.8
Clerks	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.3
Service workers and shop sales workers	5.7	5.9	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	12.1	12.3	11.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	43.6	47.7	39.7	47.7	52.5	43.4	21.9	25.4	18.1
Craft and related workers	13.7	10.5	16.8	13.0	9.3	16.3	17.6	16.0	19.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.5	0.3
Elementary occupations	26.1	24.4	27.7	25.8	24.3	27.2	27.4	24.7	30.4

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Results reveal that Agriculture sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (35.6%) followed by household activities with 31.4 percent and private sector with 25.8 percent (Table 9.6).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	107,361	52,062	55,299	90,120	42,961	47,159	17,241	9,101	8,140
Public	7.2	8.9	5.7	5.6	7.2	4.1	15.8	16.9	14.6
Private	25.8	27.3	24.3	23.0	24.4	21.7	40.4	41.3	39.5
Agriculture	35.6	36.7	34.5	39.2	40.6	38.0	16.4	18.7	13.9
Household activities	31.4	27.0	35.5	32.2	27.9	36.1	27.3	23.1	32.0

9.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

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

Table 9.7 shows that, 32,341 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 18,005 females and 14,336 males. Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youths aged 15-35 years; accounting for 58.5 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 years with 35.3 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 6.3 percent. A similar distribution is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65+	
Total	Both Sexes	58.5	35.3	6.3	32,341
	Male	59.1	34.6	6.3	14,336
	Female	58.0	35.7	6.3	18,005
Rural	Both Sexes	59.2	34.1	6.7	26,539
	Male	60.1	33.4	6.5	11,723
	Female	58.6	34.6	6.8	14,816
Urban	Both Sexes	54.9	40.6	4.5	5,802
	Male	54.7	40.1	5.2	2,613
	Female	55.1	41.0	3.9	3,189

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 27,394 persons (13.2%) of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The most common type of disability is other types of disabilities (5.1%) followed by difficulty in seeing (3.7%).
- Most Person with Disabilities (52.4%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Five percent (5.0%) of PWDs reported accident as cause of disability.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except persons with albinism and self-care disabilities.

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on disability including prevalence of disability by sex and region, causes of disability and use of assistive devices. Disability is a broad term with various definitions depending on different aspects at international, regional and national levels. For instance; the Washington Group on disability statistics defines Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) as *“all those persons who are at greater risk than the general population in experiencing restrictions in completing specific tasks or activities due to limitations in their basic functioning such as walking, seeing, hearing or memory – even if such limitations are ameliorated by use of assistive devices, a supportive environment or plentiful resources”* (United Nations, 2001). The World Health Organisation explains that disability refers to an umbrella term covering impairments, activity limitations and participation.

At National level, the Tanzania National Policy on Disability of 2004 defines disability as a loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in normal life in the community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. All the three definitions use the concept of activity limitation in defining disability rather than physical impairment.

Tanzania started to include questions on disability in 2002 Population and Housing Censuses (PHC) and the definition of disability used was based on impairment rather than

activity limitation. The 2012 and 2022 PHC used the broad definition of disability that is based on activity limitation rather than impairment to collect disability statistics. More specifically, the 2022 PHC defined PWDs as all persons with physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which may hinder or limit their full and effective participation in society on an equal footing with others.

The main domains of disabilities included in the 2022 PHC were: visual, hearing, communication, mental, physical and self-care. The 2022 PHC also collected information on other disabilities, including: - albinism, cleft palate, hydrocephalus, spinal bifida, spinal cord injuries, epilepsy psoriasis and storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on type of disability was obtained from relevant authority⁵

⁵ -Shirika la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania – (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



Spinal bifida



Spinal cord injuries



psoriasis



Storiasis



Autism



Mental health



Persons with short stature



Leprosy



Persons with Hunchback

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

Note that, the number of persons PWDs and total population used to compute disability prevalence does not include persons that were enumerated in the institutions.

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 27,394 persons in Kasikazini Pemba Region, which is equivalent to 13.2 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above has some form of disability. The prevalence of disability is almost the same between rural and urban areas (13.0%) and 14.0% respectively.

The most common form of disability among the six major domains are seeing (3.7%) and hearing (1.8%) while self-care is the least common (0.2%) of the total population reporting this difficulty. In addition, about five percent (5.1%) of the population have reported other types of disabilities. The proportion of persons with seeing, hearing and other types of disabilities is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

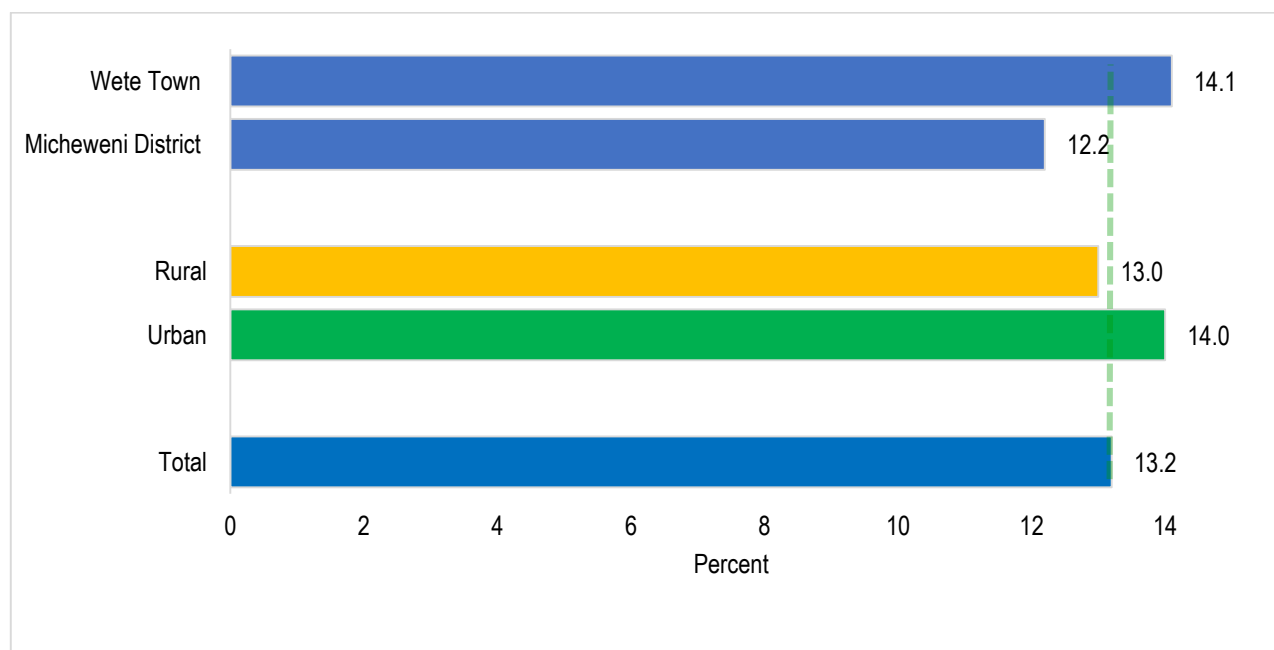
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

Moreover, the prevalence of disability across councils, is 12.2 percent in Micheweni District and 14.1 percent in Wete Town (Figure 10.1 and Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence	Total Number of PWDs	Type of Disability																				
			Seeing			Hearing			Walking			Remembering			Self-care			Communication			Other		
			Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	13.2	27,394	3.7	3.1	4.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	5.1	4.7	5.4
Rural	13.0	21,167	3.5	3.1	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	5.0	4.6	5.4
Urban	14.0	6,227	4.3	3.3	5.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	5.3	4.9	5.6
Council																							
Wete Town	14.1	15,965	3.8	3.3	4.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.9	5.4	6.2
Micheweni District	12.2	11,429	3.5	3.0	3.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	4.1	3.7	4.4

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

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

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

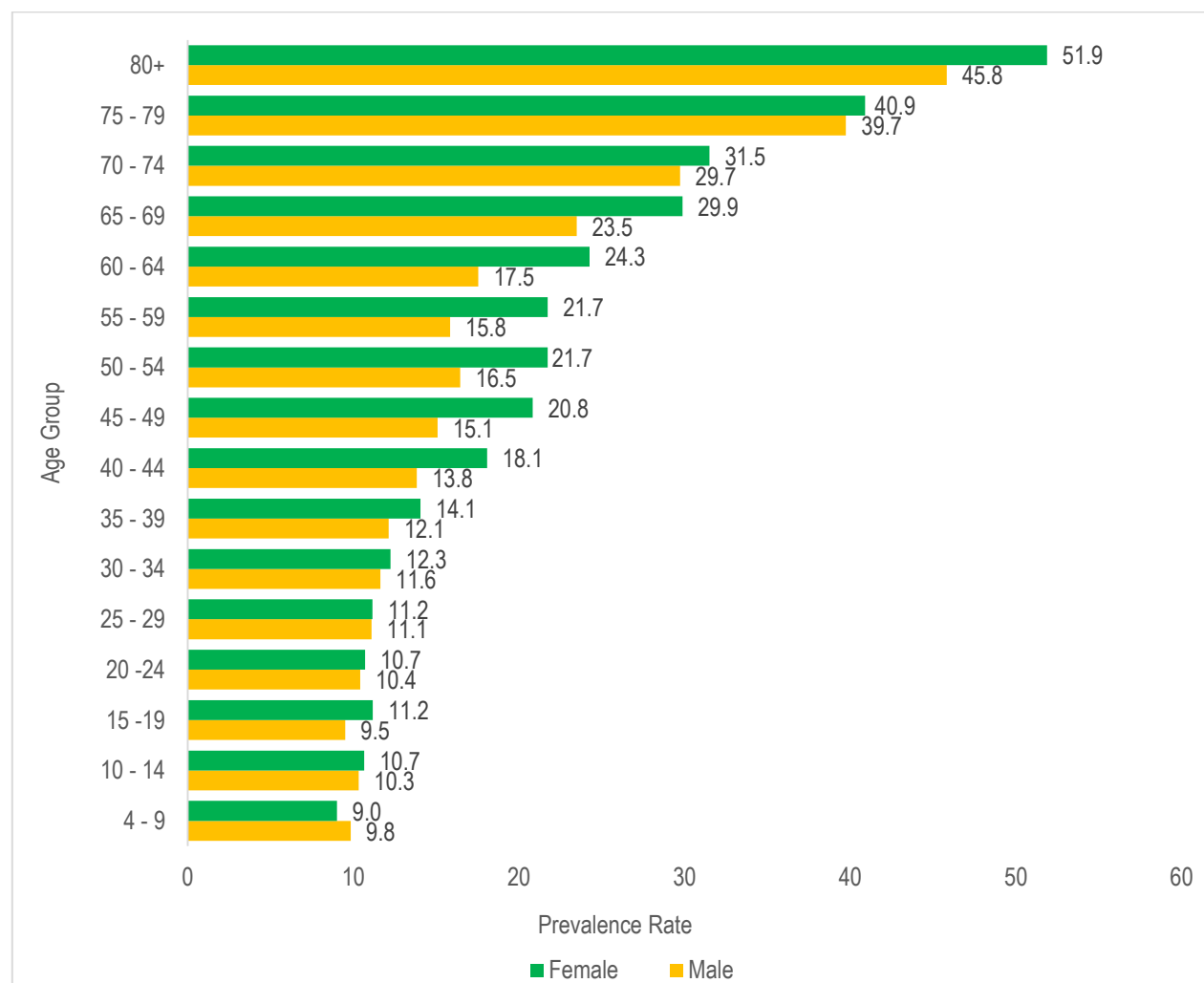
Place of Residence	Prevalence of Disability by Sex					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	27,394	12,015	15,379	13.2	12.2	14.1
Rural	21,167	9,433	11,734	13.0	12.2	13.8
Urban	6,227	2,582	3,645	14.0	12.4	15.3
Council						
Wete Town	15,965	6,959	9,006	14.1	13.0	15.0
Micheweni District	11,429	5,056	6,373	12.2	11.3	13.0

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

The 2022 PHC results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence is almost the same for males and females, increasing gradually from 9.8 percent and 9.0 percent for male and female respectively at

age group 4-9 to 15.8 percent for male and 21.7 percent for female at age group 55-59 and then rises sharply 51.9 percent for females than for males reaching 45.8 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

The 2022 PHC results show that, Kaskazini Pemba Region has a total of 325 persons with albinism which is 0.12 percent of the total population in the Region. Out of the total person swith albinism, 171 persons are males and 154 are females. Large number of persons with albinism (253 persons) are living in rural areas. The total number of persons with disability in Wete Town is 188 persons and in Micheweni District is 137 persons (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Households			Persons with Albinism					
				Total		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	269,548	129,605	139,943	325	0.12	171	0.13	154	0.11
Rural	212,933	102,817	110,116	253	0.12	138	0.13	115	0.10
Urban	56,615	26,788	29,827	72	0.13	33	0.12	39	0.13
Council									
Wete Town	146,694	70,455	76,239	188	0.13	92	0.13	96	0.13
Micheweni District	122,854	59,150	63,704	137	0.11	79	0.13	58	0.09

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	325	0.12	171	0.13	154	0.11	269,548	129,605	139,943
0 – 4	38	0.09	16	0.07	22	0.10	43,947	22,021	21,926
5 – 9	26	0.06	15	0.07	11	0.05	44,740	22,598	22,142
10 – 14	26	0.06	12	0.06	14	0.07	40,642	21,014	19,628
15 – 19	16	0.05	10	0.06	6	0.04	31,397	15,533	15,864
20 – 24	26	0.13	10	0.11	16	0.14	20,175	8,910	11,265
25 – 29	23	0.15	10	0.15	13	0.15	15,303	6,785	8,518
30 – 34	32	0.24	19	0.32	13	0.17	13,357	5,897	7,460
35 – 39	19	0.15	8	0.15	11	0.16	12,390	5,304	7,086
40 – 44	16	0.16	11	0.24	5	0.09	9,955	4,545	5,410
45 – 49	18	0.21	11	0.31	7	0.14	8,615	3,605	5,010
50 – 54	23	0.29	13	0.38	10	0.23	7,847	3,408	4,439
55 – 59	23	0.34	14	0.46	9	0.24	6,768	3,042	3,726
60 – 64	15	0.31	11	0.43	4	0.17	4,857	2,565	2,292
65 – 69	11	0.31	5	0.31	6	0.31	3,509	1,601	1,908
70 – 74	6	0.23	3	0.22	3	0.24	2,606	1,349	1,257
75 – 79	4	0.24	2	0.29	2	0.21	1,641	697	944
80+	3	0.17	1	0.14	2	0.19	1,799	731	1,068

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

The results reveal that 9,438 persons which is equivalent to 4.55 percent of the total population have other Types of Disabilities. Out of those, 4,803 are males and 4,635 are females. The most common other type of Other Disability is the psoriasis with 2,131 persons (1.03%) followed by mental health 1,244 persons (0.60%) (Table 10.5).

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

Other Types of Disability	Number of Persons			Percent								
				Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	9,438	4,803	4,635	4.55	4.89	4.25	4.51	4.84	4.20	33.66	40.59	28.75
Cleft Palate	747	359	388	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.39	0.39	0.38
Hydrocephalus	69	43	26	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Spinal bifida	59	30	29	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Spinal cord injuries	475	188	287	0.23	0.19	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.29
Epilepsy or seizures	677	373	304	0.33	0.38	0.28	0.31	0.36	0.27	0.38	0.45	0.32
Psoriasis	2,131	1,000	1,131	1.03	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.05	0.91	0.82	0.99
Storiasis	539	269	270	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.21
Autism	156	79	77	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.10
Mental Health	1,244	681	563	0.60	0.69	0.52	0.58	0.66	0.51	0.68	0.82	0.55
Mental Disorder	1,085	593	492	0.52	0.60	0.45	0.51	0.60	0.43	0.56	0.62	0.51
Dwarfism	161	69	92	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05
Leprosy	41	25	16	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hunch Back	31	18	13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other	2,023	1,076	947	0.98	1.09	0.87	0.94	1.05	0.85	1.09	1.26	0.94

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disabilities in Kaskazini Pemba Region. About 5 out of 10 (52.4%) PWDs reported disease as the cause of their disability while 29.3 percent were born with disability. Other notable cause of disabilities is accidents (5.0%). There is no significant difference on the proportion of PWDs reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities in rural and urban areas.

More than seven percent (7.3%) of males reported accidents as the cause of disability compared with females (3.1%) (Tables 10.6 and 10.7).

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

Place of Residence	Cause of Disability								
	Population	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	4,807	100.0	29.3	52.4	5.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	12.3
Rural	3,737	77.7	29.7	52.4	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	12.1
Urban	1,070	22.3	27.7	52.2	6.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	13.0
Sex									
Male	2,189	45.5	34.7	48.0	7.3	0.5	0.2	NA	9.4
Female	2618	54.5	24.8	56.1	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	14.8

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex and Type of Disability; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Cause of Disability																							
	Both Sexes								Male								Female							
	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others	Total	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug Abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Seeing	1,426	15.9	58.8	6.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	16.5	588	18.7	54.9	9.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	15.1	838	14.0	61.6	4.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	17.5
Hearing	1,198	38.6	50.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	8.6	555	42.0	47.7	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	7.6	643	35.8	52.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	9.5
Walking	1,744	16.7	52.8	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	22.9	744	21.4	49.9	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	16.5	1,000	13.2	54.9	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	27.6
Remembering	841	32.1	47.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	18.5	388	38.1	47.4	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	11.6	453	26.9	46.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	24.5
Self-care	870	29.9	50.6	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	16.7	391	33.5	52.7	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.3	479	26.9	48.9	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	21.1
Communication	964	65.7	29.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.8	526	68.6	28.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.7	438	62.1	31.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	5.3

10.6 Use of Assistive Devices

Assistive devices help PWDs to perform their daily activities more effectively. Devices enable them to participate in social economic activities such as education and hence improve their socio-economic conditions.

The results reveal that, use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low, except for the persons with albinism (16.9%) and persons with self-care disability (16.2%). For example, less than one percent (0.6%) of person with hearing disabilities and 2.2 percent of those with communication disabilities are using assistive devices. Use of assistive devices is relatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of disabilities except for those with albinism which is higher in rural (17.4%) than urban areas (15.3%) (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Place of Residence Sex and Type of Disability; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	16.9	21.1	12.3	17.4	21.0	13.0	15.3	21.2	10.3
Seeing	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	5.3	4.3	5.8
Hearing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.2
Walking	7.6	9.8	5.7	6.4	8.7	4.4	12.1	14.1	10.3
Self-care	16.2	11.5	21.2	13.3	10.3	16.4	28.4	15.9	43.2
Communication	2.2	1.2	3.7	1.9	1.1	3.1	3.4	1.6	6.0

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- Eight out of ten (81.2%) persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region do not own land.
- The proportion of males owning land is higher (24.3%) than that of females (12.3%).
- About forty three percent (42.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Kaskazini Pemba Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- About thirty two percent (32.0%) of persons with land ownership legal documents, own land alone.
- Females possess more of jointly owned land with legal documents (26.9%) than males (19.2%).

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which include information on persons owning land, type of ownership and possession of legal land ownership documents. Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure or right of occupancy from a relevant Government authority. The process provides the legal notes or documents to own or occupy the land. Land ownership in United Republic of Tanzania is categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy (ROO) and Government Land.

Respondents were asked about possession of any legal documents pertaining to land ownership. Legal documents for land ownership in this chapter comprise Certificate of Right of Occupancy (title deed), residential licence, letter of offer/acknowledgment of payment, customary ownership, contract, land registration card (Tanzania Zanzibar) and official documents from *Mtaa/Village/Shehia*.

11.2 Land Ownership Status

Land ownership status is categorised based on the population in the private households owning land alone; jointly; both alone and jointly; or do not own land. In this report land ownership is irrespective of type of use.

Results reveal that approximately eighteen percent (17.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land. The proportion of males owning land is almost double (24.3%) that of females (12.3%). A similar pattern of ownership of land among males and females is also observed in urban and rural areas (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	140,219	24,899	17.8
	Male	63,972	15,552	24.3
	Female	76,247	9,347	12.3
Rural	Both Sexes	108,837	19,699	18.1
	Male	49,856	12,205	24.5
	Female	58,981	7,494	12.7
Urban	Both Sexes	31,382	5,200	16.6
	Male	14,116	3,347	23.7
	Female	17,266	1,853	10.7

Table 11.2 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above. The table shows that eight in every ten persons (81.2%) aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region do not own land, 9.8 percent own land alone and 7.1 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (5.7%) is significantly below that of males (14.7%). Moreover, the percentage of males owning land jointly (8.5%) is slightly higher than females (5.9%).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership Status					
		Total	Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know
Total	Both Sexes	140,219	9.8	7.1	0.9	81.2	1.0
	Male	63,972	14.7	8.5	1.2	74.7	1.0
	Female	76,247	5.7	5.9	0.6	86.7	1.0
Rural	Both Sexes	108,837	9.7	7.4	0.9	80.9	1.0
	Male	49,856	14.4	8.8	1.2	74.5	1.0
	Female	58,981	5.8	6.3	0.6	86.3	1.0
Urban	Both Sexes	31,382	10.0	5.8	0.7	82.4	1.0
	Male	14,116	15.6	7.2	1.0	75.4	0.9
	Female	17,266	5.5	4.7	0.5	88.1	1.1

Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC.

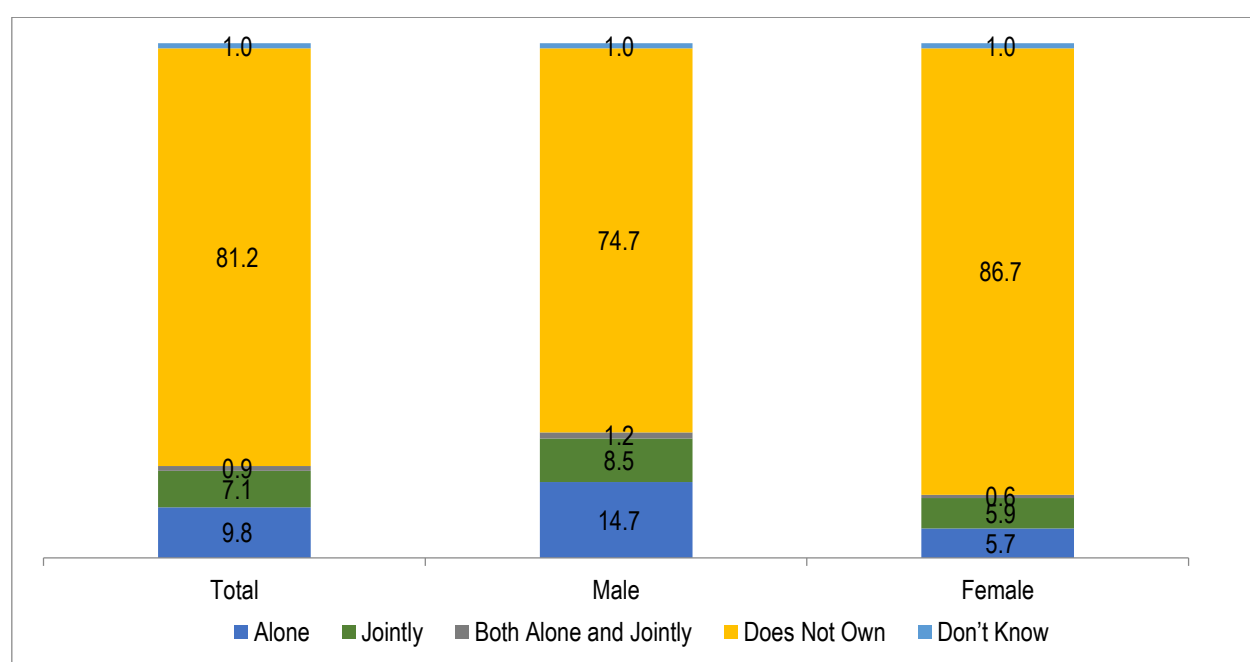


Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups. It is observed that land is owned mostly among persons aged 20-64 years (81.1%) followed by those aged 65 and above years (16.8%). Similar ownership patterns by age is observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (80.5% and 83.0% respectively). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group (Table 11.3).

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

Land Ownership Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+	Total	15 - 19	20 - 64	65+
Total	140,219	22.4	70.8	6.8	108,837	22.6	70.4	7.0	31,382	21.8	72.0	6.2
Male	63,972	24.3	68.9	6.8	49,856	24.6	68.4	6.9	14,116	23.1	70.4	6.5
Female	76,247	20.8	72.4	6.8	58,981	20.9	72.1	7.0	17,266	20.6	73.3	6.0
Owning land												
Total	24,899	2.1	81.1	16.8	19,699	2.2	80.5	17.3	5,200	1.9	83.0	15.1
Male	15,552	2.0	82.0	16.0	12,205	2.1	81.5	16.4	3,347	1.6	83.7	14.7
Female	9,347	2.4	79.5	18.2	7,494	2.3	78.9	18.7	1,853	2.4	81.7	16.0
Does not own												
Total	113,918	26.6	68.7	4.6	88,063	26.9	68.4	4.7	25,855	25.6	70.0	4.5
Male	47,798	31.3	64.8	3.9	37,160	31.8	64.4	3.9	10,638	29.7	66.3	4.0
Female	66,120	23.2	71.6	5.2	50,903	23.4	71.3	5.3	15,217	22.7	72.5	4.8
Don't Know												
Total	1,402	38.8	55.1	6.1	1,075	39.9	53.9	6.2	327	35.2	59.3	5.5
Male	622	42.4	54.0	3.5	491	43.4	52.5	4.1	131	38.9	59.5	1.5
Female	780	35.9	56.0	8.1	584	37.0	55.0	8.0	196	32.7	59.2	8.2

Results further portray that the proportion of persons owning land aged 15 years and above in Wete Town Council (18.0%) is higher than Micheweni District Council (17.4%) (Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

Table 11.4 indicates that 42.9 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region own land without any legal documents. Among land owners with legal documents, majority of them own land alone (32.0%) followed by those owning land jointly (22.1%). Results also reveal that percentage of females (26.9%) with legal land documents owning land jointly is higher than that of males (19.2%).

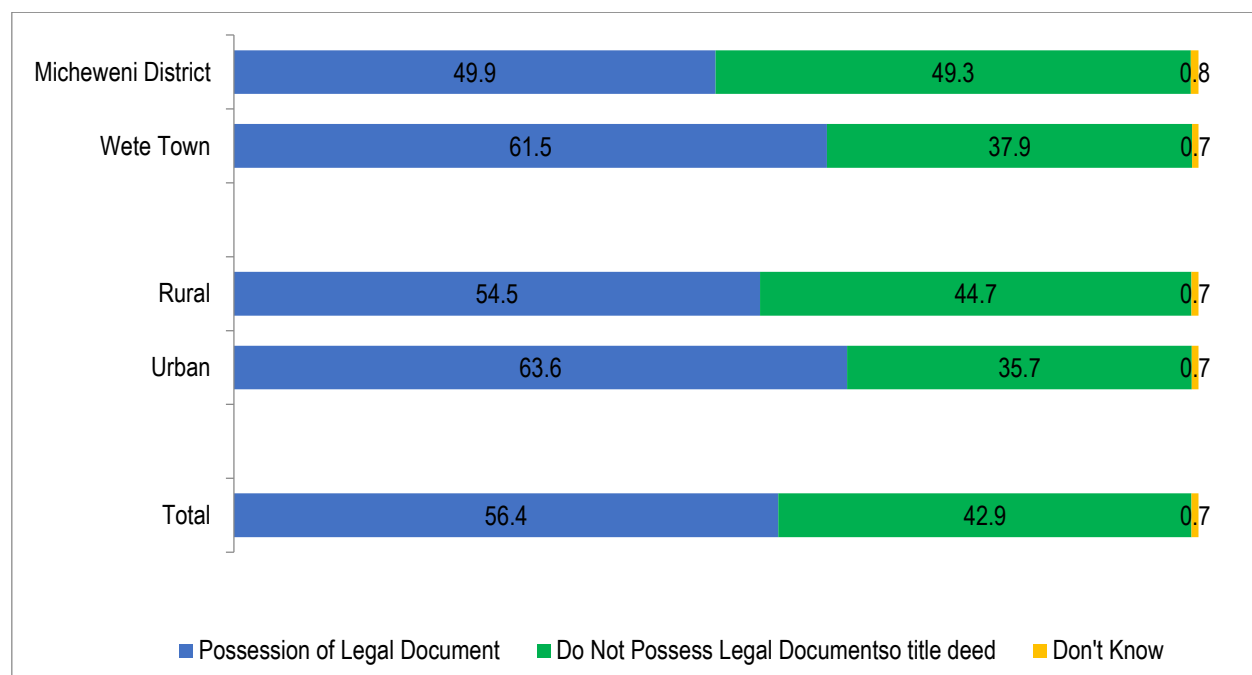
Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Legal Documents Status; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC.

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24,899	15,552	9,347	19,699	12,205	7,494	5,200	3,347	1,853
Alone	32.0	36.6	24.2	29.4	34.0	22.0	41.6	46.1	33.3
Jointly	22.1	19.2	26.9	22.8	20.2	27.0	19.6	15.7	26.5
Both alone and jointly	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3
No legal document	42.9	40.8	46.3	44.7	42.4	48.5	35.7	34.8	37.5
Don't Know	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4

The 2022 PHC show that 56.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above possess legal documents. Persons living in urban areas are more likely to possess legal documents (63.6%) than persons living in rural areas (54.5%). The Council with the higher proportion

of land owners with legal documents is Wete Town Council (61.5%) than Micheweni District Council (49.9%) (Figure 11.3).

Figure 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Legal Documents Status and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- More than eighty four percent (84.1%) households own houses where they live.
- Eight out of ten (81.5%) households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About sixty-seven percent (66.8%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- More than eighty six percent (86.2%) of households in rural areas and four out of ten (41.5%) households in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- About forty percent (39.8%) of household use electricity for lighting from national grid (ZECO).
- One-third (33.6%) of households use burning of the solid waste as the main method of solid disposal.

12.1 Introduction

The 2022 PHC collected information on household ownership and characteristics as an indicator on household's wealth information. This chapter presents information on tenure and ownership status of the household's main dwelling; legal right over the ownership of land where the main dwelling is built; building materials for the main dwelling and number of rooms available for sleeping. In addition, it also presents information on the main source of drinking water; sanitation; main source of energy used for cooking and lighting; environmental control methods used by households; ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control were asked in private households only.

12.2 Housing Ownership and Tenure Status

Households were asked about the ownership of houses where they live and the availability of legal documents over the land where the house was built. More than eighty percent

(84.1%) households own houses where they live followed by households living in without paying any rent (11.2%) and rented privately (2.2%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (87.5%) in rural than urban areas (71.4%). The percentage of female headed households owning houses is slightly higher than male headed household (85.2% and 83.5% respectively).

Across councils, Micheweni District has higher percentage (87.2%) of households living in their own houses then Wete Town (81.5%) (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

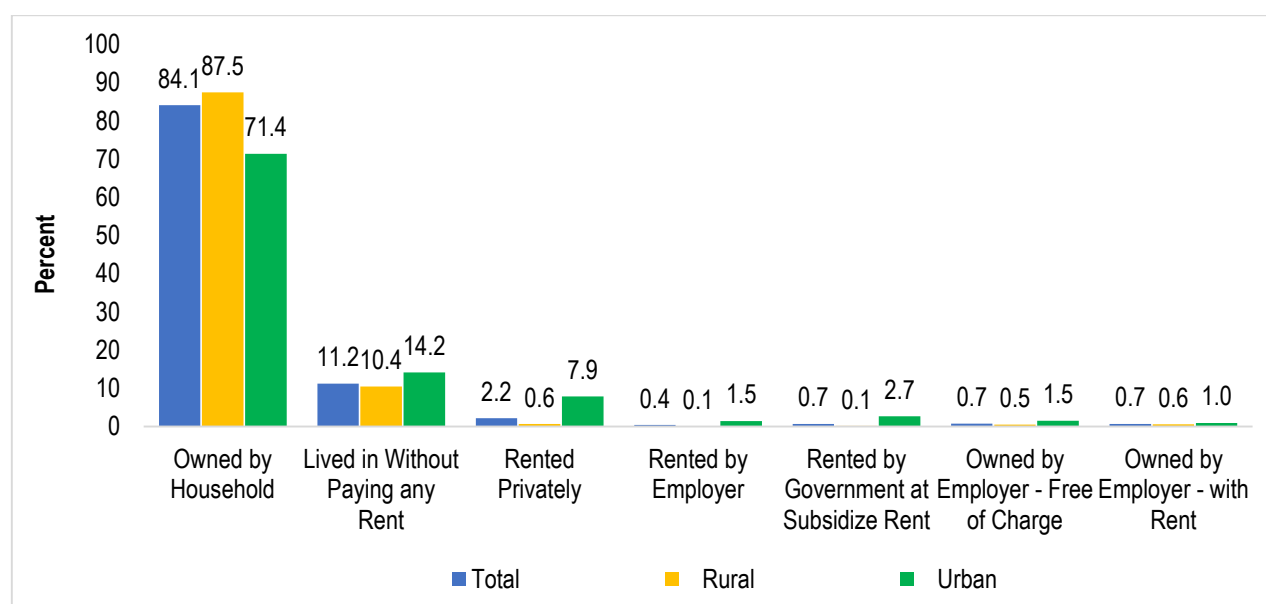


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Headship, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Ownership Status						
		Owned by Household	Lived in Without Paying any Rent	Rented Privately	Rented by Employer	Rented by Government at Subsidize Rent	Owned by Employer - Free of Charge	Owned by Employer - with Rent
Total	48,178	84.1	11.2	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rural	37,953	87.5	10.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
Urban	10,225	71.4	14.2	7.9	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.0
Male Headed Households	31,889	83.5	11.5	2.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
Female Headed Households	16,289	85.2	10.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Council								
Wete Town	26,290	81.5	12.9	3.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
Micheweni District	21,888	87.2	9.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Kaskazini Pemba Region 69.1 percent of the households do not have legal documents for land where their houses are built while 23.9 percent have title deed. Households with title deed documents are common in urban areas (46.4%) compared with rural areas (19.0%). Male-headed households with title deeds as legal right to the land of main dwelling is 24.1 percent, which is slightly more than 23.5 percent for female-headed households.

At the council level, percentage of households with title deeds is higher (33.4%) in Wete Town than in Micheweni District (13.2%). Results further show that, 81.7 percent of households in Micheweni District have no legal document for land where their houses are built (Table 12.2).

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

Residence/Council/ Household Headship	Total Number of Households Living in Own Houses	Type of Legal Right							
		Title Deed	Residential Licence	Letter of Offer or Acknowledgement of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/Shehia	No Legal Right
Total	40,503	23.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	4.2	69.1
Rural	33,207	19.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	3.9	74.8
Urban	7,296	46.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.4	0.8	5.5	43.4
Male Headed	26,618	24.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.8	4.3	68.6
Female Headed	13,885	23.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.6	3.9	70.1
Council									
Wete Town	21,424	33.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.2	4.6	57.9
Micheweni District	19,079	13.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.7	81.7

Note: Customary Ownership document can be considered as a No legal Right document

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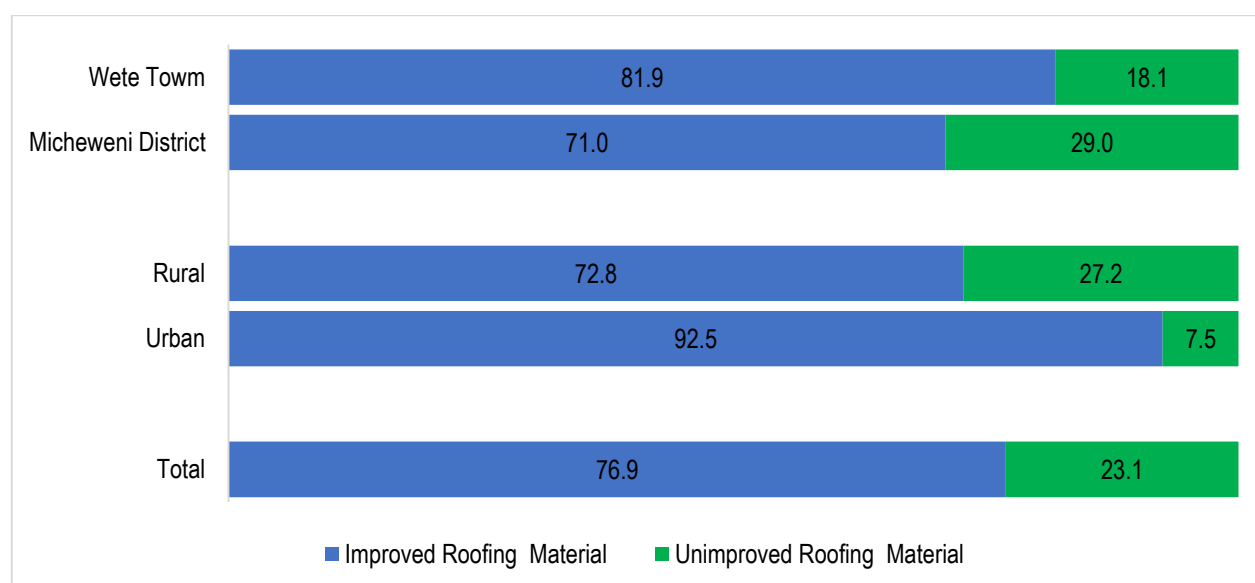
12.3 Household Characteristics

Household characteristics describe the living conditions of households that are useful in guiding policy interventions. The living conditions include the type of building materials for roofing, walls and floor as well as number of rooms for sleeping.

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

Percentage of households living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos) is 76.9 percent. Furthermore, more than 70 percent of households in both councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

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



Majority of households in urban areas (89.9%) are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 72.4 percent of households in rural areas. Percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets is higher in Wete Town Council (80.9%) than Micheweni District Council (70.5%). Micheweni District Council has higher percentage (28.6%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves (Table 12.3)

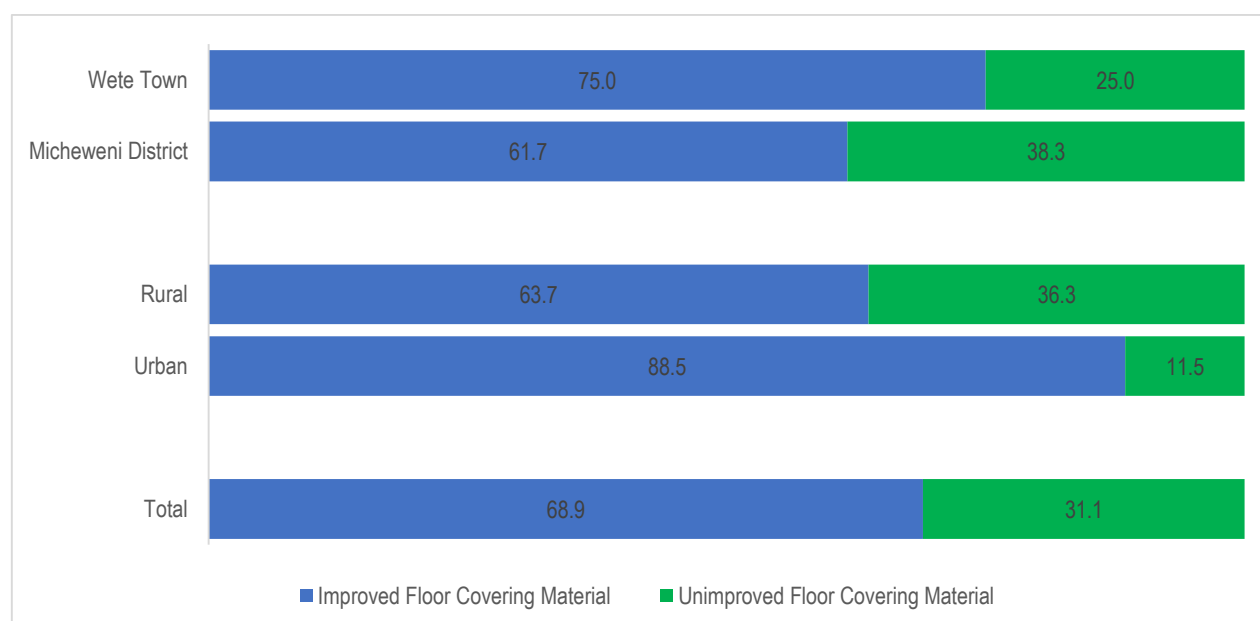
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	48,178	76.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	22.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	37,953	72.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	26.8	0.4	0.0	0.0
Urban	10,225	89.9	0.2	2.1	0.3	7.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Council									
Wete Town	26,290	80.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	17.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Micheweni District	21,888	70.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	28.6	0.4	0.0	0.0

12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials

Percentage of households living in houses with improved floor covering materials (cement, ceramic tiles, parquet or polished wood, terrazzo, vinyl or asphalt strips) is 68.9 percent while 31.1 percent live in houses with unimproved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). Across the councils, households with improved floor covering materials is higher (75.0%) in Wete Town than in Micheweni District (61.7%) (Figure 12.3).

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



The results show that, 65.7 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region are living in dwellings with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth/sand (30.8%). In urban areas, nearly eight out of ten (77.8%) households are living in houses with cement as floor covering materials followed by those living in dwelling with earth/sand (11.5%). In rural areas, most households (62.5%) are living in dwellings with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth/sand (36.0%).

Across councils, Wete Town has higher percentage (70.3%) of households dwellings with cement as floor covering materials than in Micheweni District Council (60.2%) (Table 12.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Flooring Materials									
		Cement	Ceramic Tiles	Parquet or Polished Wood	Terrazzo	Vinyl or Asphalt Strips	Wood Planks	Palm/Bamboo	Earth/Sand	Dung	Others ⁶
Total	48,178	65.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	30.8	0.0	0.0
Rural	37,953	62.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	36.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	10,225	77.8	10.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0
Council											
Wete Town	26,290	70.3	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	24.7	0.0	0.0
Micheweni District	21,888	60.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	38.1	0.0	0.0

⁶ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

The results show that slightly more than forty nine percent (49.2%) of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks followed by poles and mud (31.1%). In rural areas four out of ten (41.3%) of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks while the percentage in urban areas is 78.4 (Table 12.5). Wete Town Council has higher percentage (56.6 %) of such households than Micheweni District Council has (40.3%).

Across councils, Wete Town has higher percentage (34.6%) of their main dwelling built with poles and mud walls materials. About 16 percent (15.5%) of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region use stones as main wall materials in their main dwelling. Micheweni District Council has higher percentage (28.5 %) of such households than Wete Town (4.6%) (Table 12.5).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of Wall Materials									
		Stones	Cement Bricks/Rock Bricks	Sundried Bricks	Baked Bricks	Timber	Timber and Sheets	Poles and Mud	Grass	Glass/ Aluminium	Tent/ Contai ners
Total	48,178	15.5	49.2	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.2	31.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Rural	37,953	16.8	41.3	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	37.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Urban	10,225	10.5	78.4	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council											
Wete Town	26,290	4.6	56.6	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	34.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
Micheweni District	21,888	28.5	40.3	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	26.9	0.4	0.0	0.0

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of overcrowding and hence affects household members' health. A room for sleeping in the 2022 PHC is defined as any space within or outside the dwelling of the household which is currently used by household members for sleeping. This implies that any space within the dwelling can be termed as a room for sleeping if currently used by household members for sleeping purpose. By this definition any other space such as a sitting room, dining room or even room meant to serve as store were included if they were used for sleeping.

One out of ten (10.1%) households have one room for sleeping, 29.3 percent have two rooms and 36.5 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 24.8 percent of households have four or more rooms for sleeping. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in the average number of rooms for sleeping (Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4 reveal that the proportion of households with two and three rooms for sleeping is higher in rural areas (31.2% and 37.8% respectively). Wete Town Council has higher percentage of households with one, four, five and six rooms for sleeping (10.2%,16.5%, 7.5% and 3.0% respectively) while Micheweni District Council is noted for higher percentage of households with two and three rooms for sleeping (32.4% and 39.6% respectively) (Table 12.6).

Figure 12 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

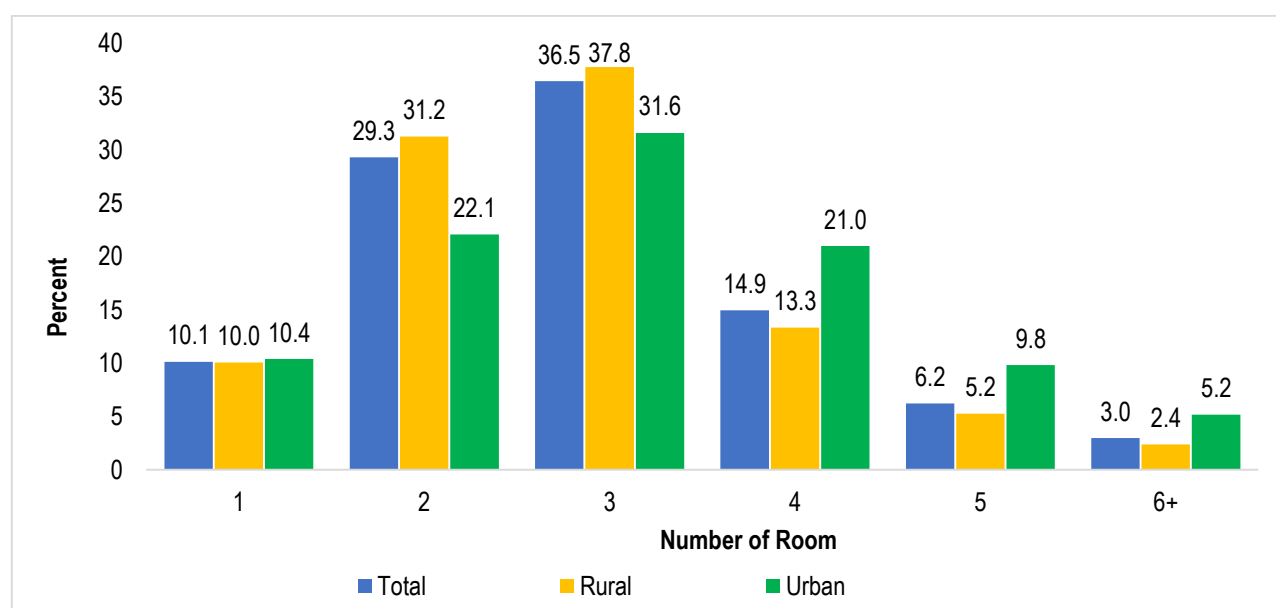


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ /Headship	Total Number of Households	Average Household size	Number of Rooms						Average Number of Rooms
			1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Total	48,178	5.6	10.1	29.3	36.5	14.9	6.2	3.0	2.9
Rural	37,953	5.6	10.0	31.2	37.8	13.3	5.2	2.4	2.8
Urban	10,225	5.7	10.4	22.1	31.6	21.0	9.8	5.2	3.2
Male Headed Households	31,889	5.8	10.4	28.7	36.3	15.0	6.5	3.1	2.9
Female Headed Households	16,289	5.1	9.6	30.4	36.7	14.8	5.7	2.8	2.9
Council									
Wete Town	26,290	5.7	10.2	26.7	36.1	16.5	7.5	3.0	2.9
Micheweni District	21,888	5.6	10.0	32.4	36.9	13.0	4.7	2.9	2.8

12.4 Water and Sanitation

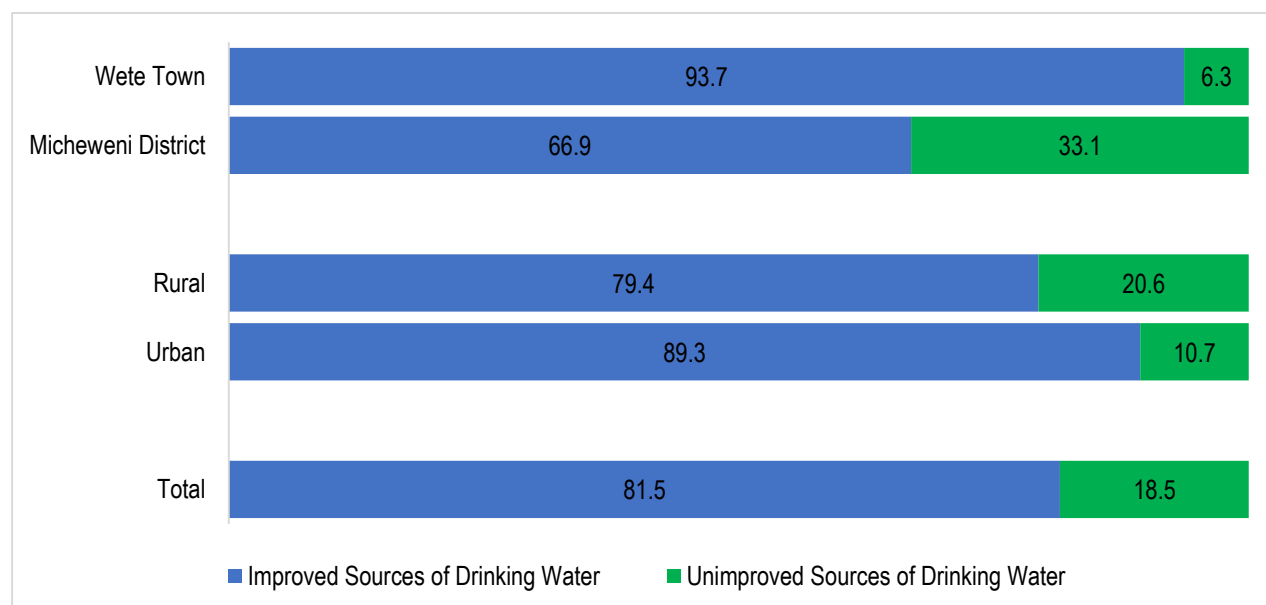
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Source of Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water are categorised into improved and unimproved sources. Improved sources of water include piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck. On the other hand, unimproved sources include unprotected dug well, unprotected spring and surface water.

Results show that 81.5 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Wete Town has higher (93.7%) percentage of households using improved sources of drinking water than Micheweni District has (66.9%) (Figure 12.5).

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



The percentage of households using piped water is higher in Wete Town Council (87.0%) than Micheweni District Council (60.5%) (Map 12.1).

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

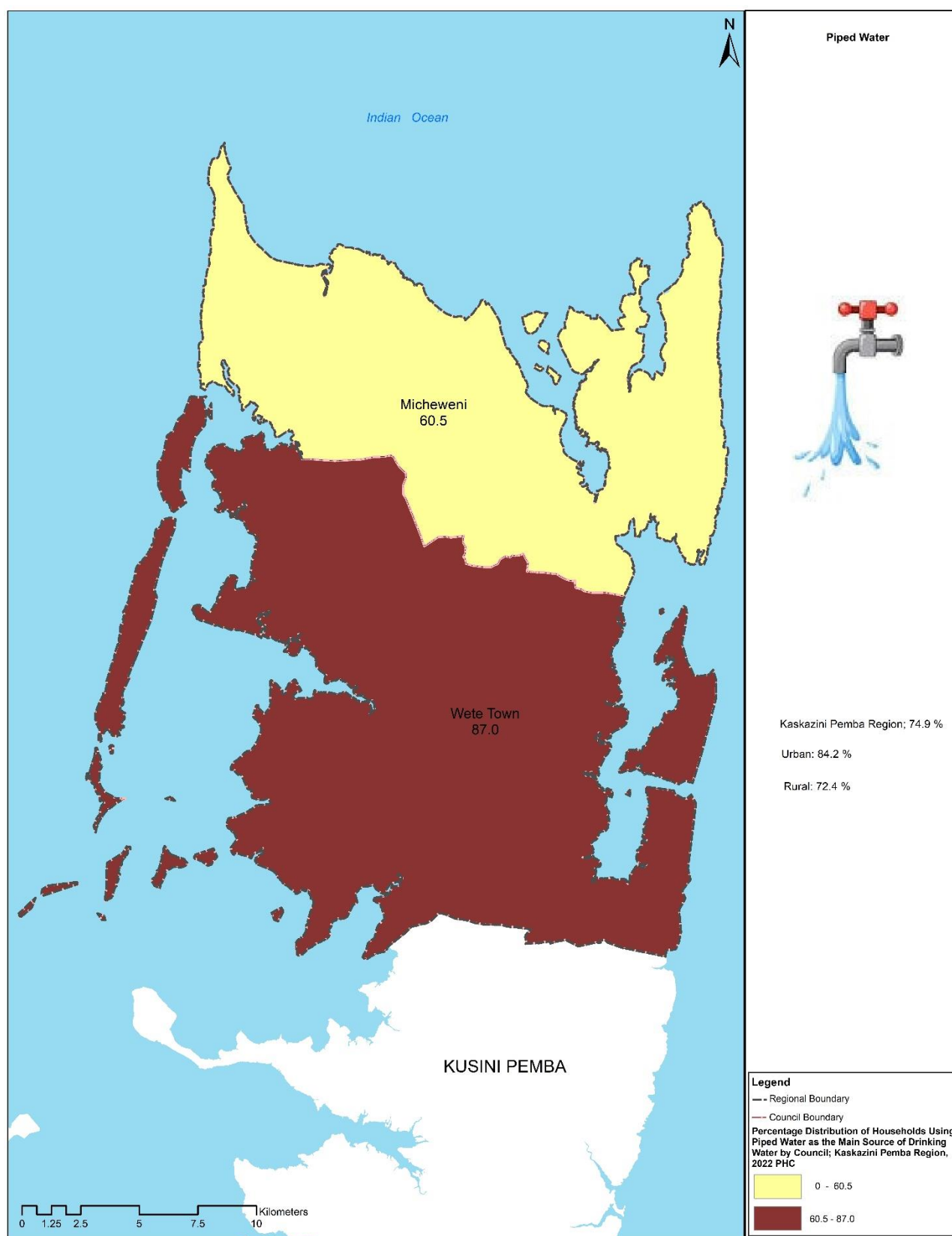


Table 12.7 reveal that, irrespective of proximity, about seventy five percent (74.9%) of households have piped water as the main source of drinking water. Further, the proportion of households using improved sources of water (piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck) in rural and urban areas is 79.4 and 89.3 percent respectively.

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	48,178	31.7	8.8	22.7	11.7	1.8	3.9	18.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Rural	37,953	24.0	8.9	27.0	12.5	2.0	3.9	20.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Urban	10,225	60.1	8.5	7.0	8.5	1.1	3.6	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male Headed Households	31,889	31.9	8.6	22.6	11.1	1.9	4.0	18.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
Female Headed Household	16,289	31.2	9.3	23.0	12.7	1.7	3.6	17.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Council															
Wete Town	26,290	41.7	9.4	24.0	11.9	2.6	3.2	6.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Micheweni District	21,888	19.6	8.2	21.3	11.4	0.8	4.6	32.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0

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

12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities

The 2022 PHC collected information on toilet facilities used by households. Toilet facilities are categorised into two groups of improved and unimproved. Improved facilities include flush or pour flush toilet that flushes water and waste to a piped sewer system, a septic tank, a covered pit or an unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, pit latrine with washable slab and with lid, pit latrine with washable slab without lid and pit latrine without washable slab (soil slab). Unimproved facilities include pit latrine without slab (open pit) and bucket.

Figure 12.6 show that 66.8 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region use improved toilet facilities. Table 12.8 reveal that in Kaskazini Pemba Region, the most common toilet facilities used by households are flush/pour flush to covered pit (33.8%), the percentage is higher in urban (52.2%) than rural areas (28.9%). Further, the second commonly used toilet facility is Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine (8.0%) There is no much difference between male and female headed households in all types of toilet facility.

The results further shows that, Wete Town Council has higher percentage (72.4%) of improved toilet facilities whereas Micheweni District Council has higher percentage (36.9%) of households without toilet facilities (open defecation) (Table 12.8).

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

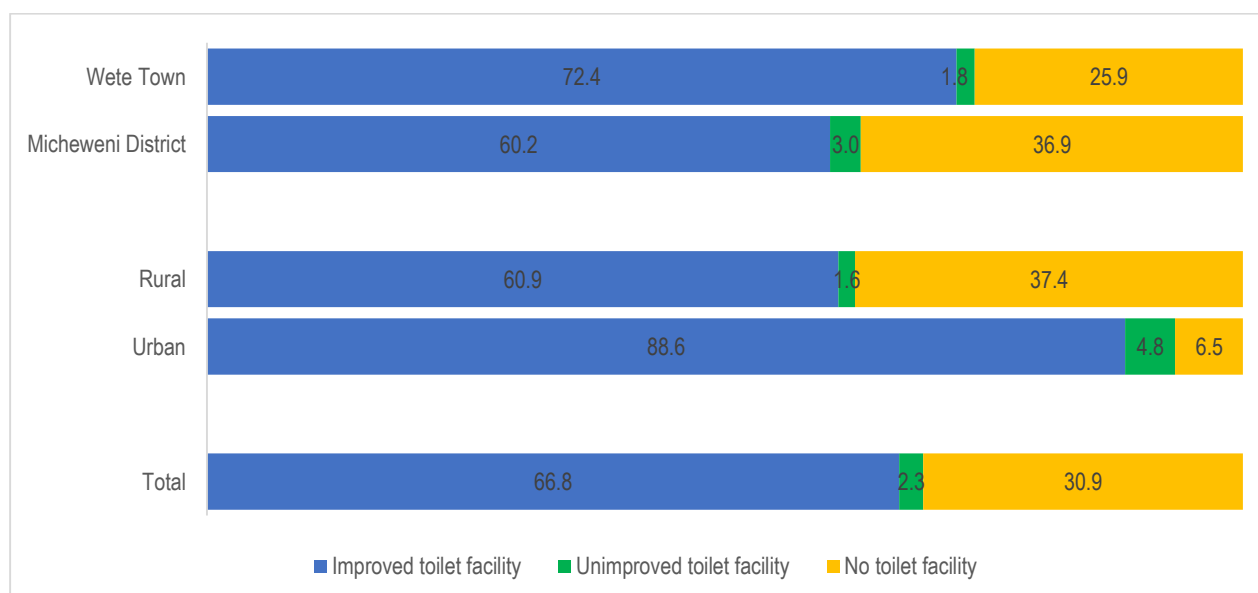


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Toilet Facilities										
		Flush/ Pour Flush to Piped Sewer System	Flush/ Pour Flush to Septic Tank	Flush/ Pour Flush to Covered Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush to Somewhere Else	Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab and with Lid	Pit Latrine with Washable Slab without Lid	Pit Latrine with Not-Washable/ Soil Slab	Pit Latrine Without Slab/ Open Pit	Bucket	No Facility/ Bush/ Field/ Beach
Total	48,178	5.1	3.0	33.8	2.5	8.0	6.8	6.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	30.9
Rural	37,953	4.0	3.2	28.9	2.3	8.2	6.7	6.8	0.9	1.5	0.1	37.4
Urban	10,225	9.3	2.6	52.2	3.0	7.5	7.1	6.0	0.9	2.2	2.7	6.5
Male Headed Households	31,889	5.1	3.1	34.8	2.6	8.2	6.6	6.8	1.0	1.5	0.7	29.5
Female Headed Households	16,289	5.1	2.9	31.9	2.3	7.6	7.1	6.3	0.8	1.9	0.5	33.5
Council												
Wete Town	26,290	6.3	5.0	37.3	2.9	7.9	6.5	5.5	1.0	1.7	0.1	25.9
Micheweni District	21,888	3.7	0.7	29.7	2.0	8.2	7.0	8.0	0.8	1.6	1.3	36.9

12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households' main source of energy for cooking and lighting. The information collected enabled assessment of access to clean sources of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas). Use of clean energy as an alternative source has two benefits which are (a) to reduce the heavy reliance on wood as the main source of fuel for cooking hence protecting the environment and (b) to improve the health of the population especially women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels.

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

The results show that majority (76.7%) of households in Kaskazini Pemba use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (15.2%). About eighty-six percent (86.2%) of households in rural areas and 41.5 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking. About seventy-nine (78.5%) percent of female headed households and 75.9 percent of male headed households use firewood for cooking. Majority of households (84.2%) in Micheweni District Council use firewood for cooking and 70.6 percent of households use firewood in Wete Town Council (Table 12.9).

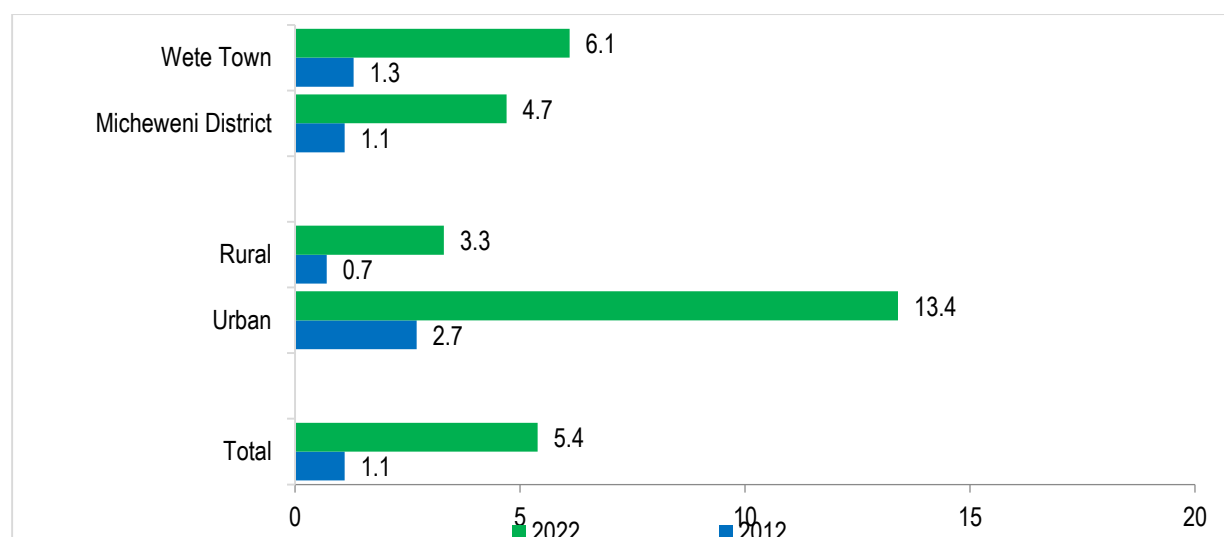
The results show that the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking is higher in urban areas (42.3%) than in rural areas (7.9%). Across councils, proportion of households using charcoal for cooking is higher in Wete Town (21.0%) than in Micheweni District (8.3%) (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	48,178	3.4	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	15.2	76.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Rural	37,953	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	7.9	86.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Urban	10,225	6.4	1.2	1.0	4.8	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.3	42.3	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Male Headed Households	31,889	3.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	15.7	75.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Female Headed Households	16,289	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.0	14.2	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Council															
Wete Town	26,290	4.2	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	21.0	70.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Micheweni District	21,888	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.1	8.3	84.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator as well private sources and wind generated electricity. Results indicates that the use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.1 percent in 2012 to 5.4 percent in 2022. Further results show that, there is a shift in using clean energy in all councils, whereby significant increase is observed in Wete Town (from 1.3% in 2012 to 6.1 percent in 2022) (Figure 12.7).

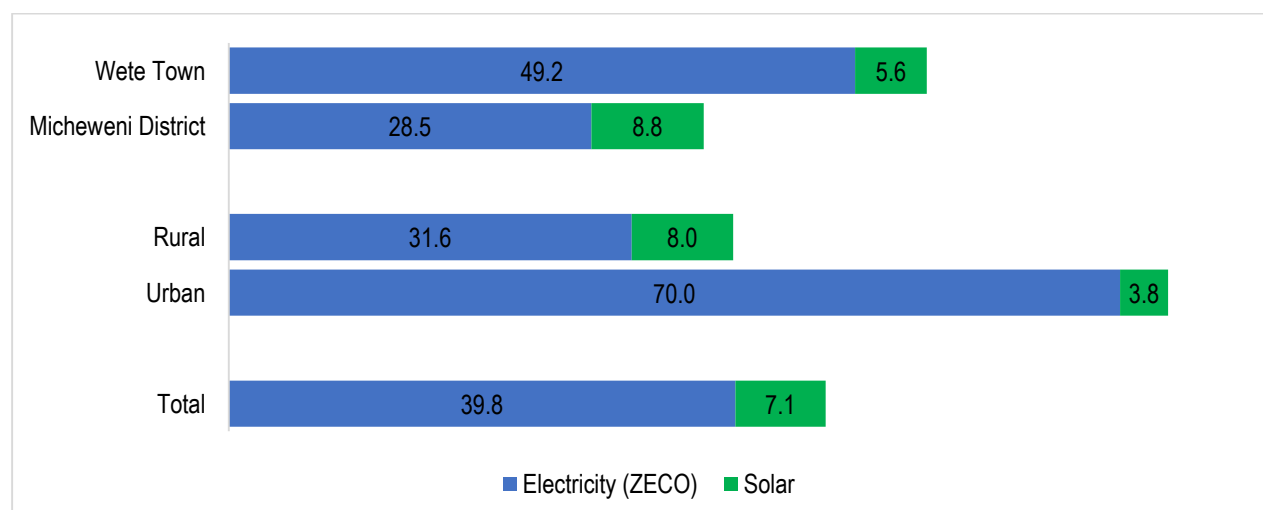
Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

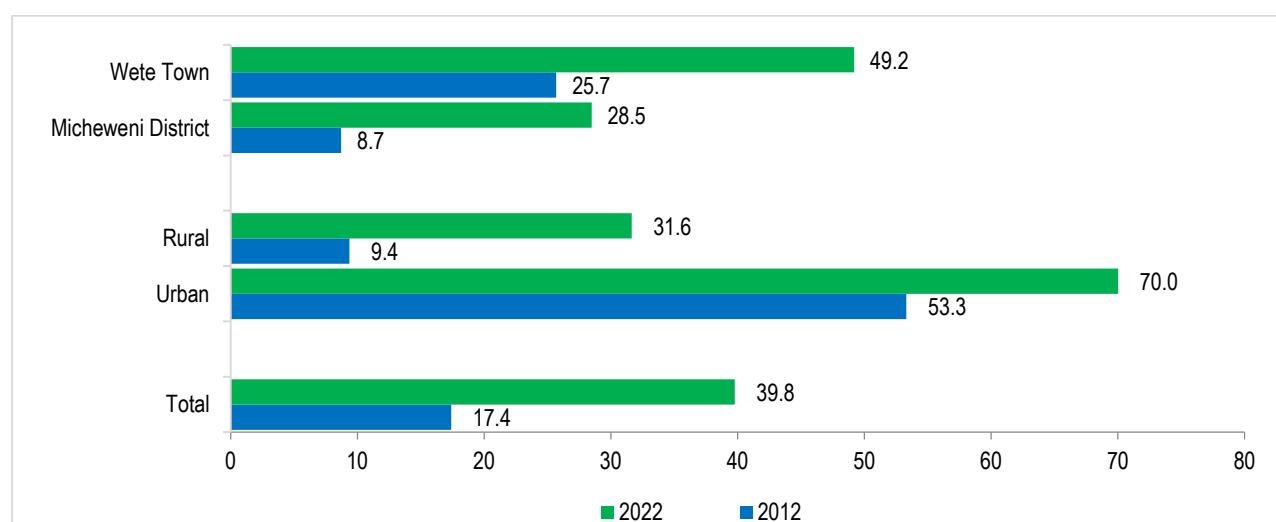
The results from 2022 PHC reveal that nearly forty percent (39.8%) of household use electricity from the national grid distributed by ZECO as main source of energy for lightning. Wete Town Council has the higher percentage (49.2%) of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting than Micheweni District Council (28.5%) (Figure 12.8).

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



The results shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting, with the percentage of households using electricity from national grid for lighting increasing from 17.4 percent in 2012 to 39.8 percent in 2022. Similar increase is observed in rural and urban areas as well as in both councils (Figure 12.9).

Figure 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Electricity from National Grid for Lighting by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Slightly more than a half (51.0%) of the household in rural areas use kerosene (Wick Lamps) as main source of energy for lighting. Micheweni District Council has the higher percentage (53.5%) than Wete Town Council (36.8%) (Table 12.10).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant)
Total	48,178	39.8	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.8	44.4	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.0
Rural	37,953	31.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	51.0	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.0
Urban	10,225	70.0	3.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	19.7	0.2	0.6	1.5	0.0
Male Headed Households	31,889	41.4	7.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.7	42.4	0.3	1.6	1.9	0.0
Female Headed Households	16,289	36.7	6.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.1	48.3	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.0
Council														
Wete Town	26,290	49.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	36.8	0.4	1.4	2.1	0.0
Micheweni District	21,888	28.5	8.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.4	53.5	0.2	2.2	1.0	0.0

12.6 Household Environmental Control

12.6.1 Waste Disposal

Waste disposal is collection, processing and recycling or deposition of waste materials of households in society. Waste materials are either in form of liquid or solid and the effect of their components may be either hazardous or inert on health and environment. Improper disposal of waste is a burden to public health provision. This section discusses the major solid and electronics waste disposal means used by households.

The results indicate that one-third (33.6%) of the households use burning methods of solid disposal followed by open space (21.3%) and 12.3 percent use regular collection method. A quarter (25.7%) of households in urban areas use regular collectors compared with 8.7 percent in rural areas (Table 12.11).

Micheweni District Council has the higher percentage (22.0%) of households which dispose their solid waste in open space than Wete Town Council (20.6%) (Table 12.11).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Means of Solid Waste Disposal								
		Regularly Collected	Irregularly Collected	Burnt	Roadside Dumping	Burying/Pit	Open Space	Ocean/ Lake/ River/ Shore	In the Farm/ Manure	Bush/ Ravine
Total	48,178	12.3	1.5	33.6	0.8	8.3	21.3	1.6	1.0	19.7
Rural	37,953	8.7	1.2	37.2	0.7	6.6	22.8	1.8	1.1	20.0
Urban	10,225	25.7	2.9	20.1	1.4	14.6	15.5	0.8	0.5	18.5
Male Headed Households	31,889	12.5	1.5	33.5	0.8	8.6	21.1	1.5	0.9	19.6
Female Headed Households	16,289	11.9	1.5	33.8	0.7	7.7	21.6	1.7	1.0	20.0
Council										
Wete Town	26,290	13.8	1.3	26.4	0.8	9.8	20.6	2.4	1.1	23.8
Micheweni District	21,888	10.4	1.8	42.2	0.8	6.5	22.0	0.6	0.8	14.8

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that Councils (14.4% and private individuals (78.6%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Only two percent (2.0%) of household use contractors for waste collection (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

Figure 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

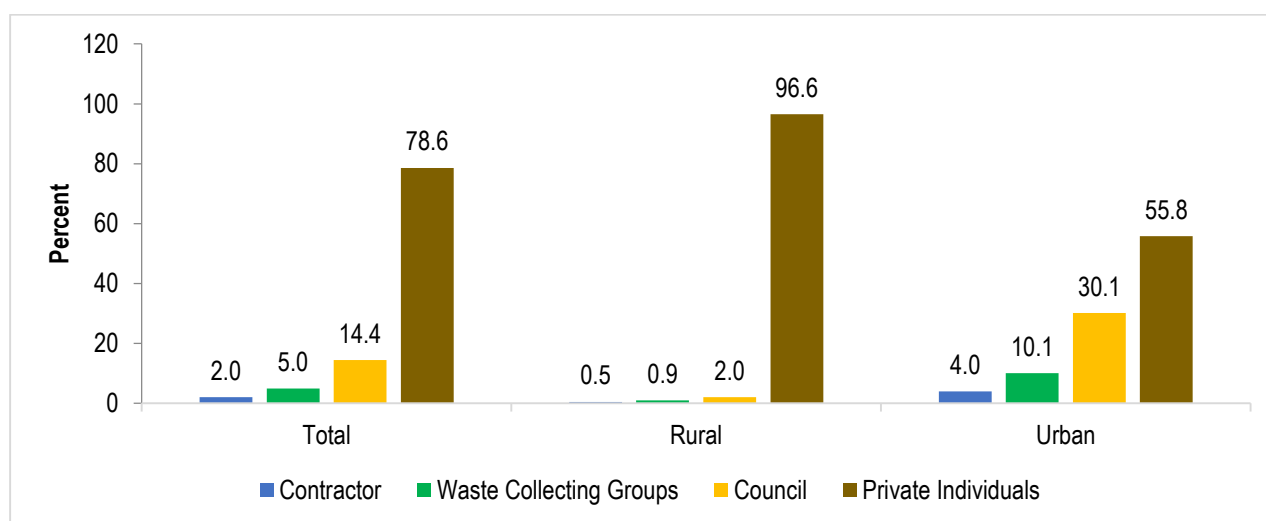


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Household	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	6,658	2.0	5.0	14.4	78.6
Rural	3,729	0.5	0.9	2.0	96.6
Urban	2,929	4.0	10.1	30.1	55.8
Male Headed Households	4,471	2.2	5.4	14.6	77.8
Female Headed Households	2,187	1.6	4.0	14.0	80.4
Council					
Wete Town	3,985	0.9	5.8	21.1	72.1
Micheweni District	2,673	3.6	3.7	4.4	88.3

12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal

Electronic waste (e-waste) refers to electronic products that are unwanted, not working and nearing or at the end of their useful life. Electronic waste are products that have exhausted their utility value through either redundancy, replacement or breakage and include goods such as computers, televisions, radios, cell phones, copiers, fax machines, refrigerators,

washing machines and microwaves. The method through which households dispose their electronic waste pose a risk to public health.

The results show that 65.3 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse, while methods of burn in open/pit and bury account for 11.5 and 10.1 percent respectively. Wete Town Council has the higher percentage (70.5%) of households which mix electronic waste with other refuse than Micheweni District Council (59.0%) (Table 12.13).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/Pit	Buried	Sold/Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	48,178	65.3	0.2	0.4	6.2	0.3	11.5	10.1	2.4	3.8
Rural	37,953	62.0	0.1	0.3	6.7	0.3	13.0	11.2	2.2	4.2
Urban	10,225	77.2	0.5	0.7	4.3	0.3	6.0	5.9	3.0	2.1
Male Headed Households	31,889	65.5	0.2	0.3	6.1	0.3	11.3	10.1	2.4	3.9
Female Headed Households	16,289	64.7	0.2	0.5	6.4	0.3	12.0	10.0	2.4	3.6
Council										
Wete Town	26,290	70.5	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.3	8.8	7.7	2.8	3.2
Micheweni District	21,888	59.0	0.2	0.5	6.0	0.2	14.8	13.0	1.9	4.5

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Ownership of assets refers to possession of any personal property regardless of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset in the 2022 PHC. The information collected about assets in this section are in three groups: transport, housing and agricultural equipment. Questions on ownership of specific assets aim at obtaining non-monetary poverty indicators.

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel). The results show that bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (37.4%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (9.6%) and motor vehicles (3.2%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (43.2%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (26.0%). The proportion of bicycle owners is slightly higher (37.6%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (36.5%).

Across Councils, the proportion of households that own bicycle in Micheweni District is higher (42.0%) than in Wete Town (33.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of households that own motor vehicles is higher (4.0%) in Wete Town than in Micheweni District (2.2) (Table 12.14).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets					
		Bicycle	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle or Vespa	Tricycle (Guta)	Trimotor cycle	Donkey/ Camel
Total	48,178	37.4	3.2	9.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rural	37,953	37.6	2.0	7.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Urban	10,225	36.5	7.6	16.8	0.2	0.2	0.6
Male Headed Households	31,889	43.2	3.7	11.8	0.1	0.1	0.5
Female Headed Households	16,289	26.0	2.2	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.4
Council							
Wete Town	26,290	33.5	4.0	10.6	0.1	0.1	0.4
Micheweni District	21,888	42.0	2.2	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.5

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. Results show that 79.8 percent of households own a house. Proportion of households owning houses is higher (81.4%) in rural than in urban areas (74.0%). There is no significant different between male and female headed households owning a house. Proportion of households owning houses is higher in Micheweni District Council (80.6%) than in Wete Town Council (79.1%).

Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (16.5%), refrigerator or freezer (11.6%), and electric or gas cooker (5.9%). Households living in urban areas (42.3%) are likely to own electric iron than those rural areas (9.5%) (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Housing and Cooking Assets by Type, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kaskazini Pemba, 2022 PHC

Residence/Headship/ Council	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	48,178	79.8	16.5	3.4	5.9	11.6
Rural	37,953	81.4	9.5	3.1	2.9	7.2
Urban	10,225	74.0	42.3	4.7	16.9	28.0
Male Headed Households	31,889	80.3	17.7	3.8	6.2	12.4
Female Headed Households	16,289	78.8	13.9	2.7	5.1	10.2
Council						
Wete Town	26,290	79.1	22.5	4.3	8.5	15.8
Micheweni District	21,888	80.6	9.2	2.4	2.6	6.6

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. Results shows that 60.7 percent of households own land or farm. The percentage of households owning land or farm is higher (63.4%) among households living in rural than in urban areas (50.6%). Micheweni District Council has higher percentage (61.5%) of households owning land or farm than Wete Town Council (60.0%) (Table 12.16).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheel barrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	48,178	0.2	0.2	62.9	0.6	0.3	60.7	0.1
Rural	37,953	0.1	0.1	65.2	0.4	0.3	63.4	0.1
Urban	10,225	0.5	0.2	54.4	1.3	0.3	50.6	0.1
Male Headed Households	31,889	0.2	0.2	64.0	0.7	0.3	62.9	0.1
Female Headed Households	16,289	0.1	0.1	60.6	0.4	0.2	56.3	0.1
Council								
Wete Town	26,290	0.2	0.1	64.4	0.8	0.3	60.0	0.1
Micheweni District	21,888	0.1	0.2	61.1	0.3	0.2	61.5	0.1

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (81.8%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- About two out of ten (20.4%) persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- About two percent (1.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets.
- Almost six out of ten (59.9%) persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phone.
- Nine of out ten (91.9%) households have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Kaskazini Pemba Region.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and two percent (1.8%) own laptop computers.
- Majority of persons aged 15 years and above (83.8%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphone is mostly owned by individuals who attained training after secondary education (98.0%).
- Smartphone is mostly owned among individuals who attained university and other related (69.2%).

13.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

13.2 Households with Radio

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 28.8 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region have a radios⁷. There is no significant difference for households with radios between rural and urban (28.5.0% and 30.3% respectively). Percentage of households owning radio in Wete Town council (37.6%) is twice as higher than in Micheweni District Council (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 24.6 percent of the households in Kaskazini Pemba Region own television. Analysis by place of residence indicates that the proportion of households owning television in urban areas is twice as higher (42.8%) while it is 19.7

⁷ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

percent in rural areas. The proportion of households owning television in Wete Town (35.2%) is three times higher than the 11.8 percent recorded in Micheweni Council (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, about 1.4 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region have landline telephones. There is no significant difference for the proportion of households with landline telephone between urban areas (0.9%) and rural areas (1.5%). Wete Town council has a higher proportion of households with landlines (2.0%) than Micheweni District (0.6%) (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that less than one percent (0.2%) of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region have Internet⁸ facilities. There is no significant difference between percentage of households with internet access between urban areas (0.5%) and rural areas (0.1%). Similarly, there is no significant difference in the percentage of household with internet facilities between Wete Town Council (0.3%) and Micheweni District Council (0.1%) (Table 13.1).

⁸ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							
		Owning Radio	Owning Radio with children under 15	Owning Radio without children under 15	Owning Television	Owning Television with children under 15	Owning Television without children under 15	Has land-line Telephone	Has internet facility
Total	48,178	28.8	23.0	5.9	24.6	20.6	4.0	1.4	0.2
Rural	37,953	28.5	22.8	5.6	19.7	16.6	3.0	1.5	0.1
Urban	10,225	30.3	23.5	6.8	42.8	35.2	7.6	0.9	0.5
Council									
Wete Town	26,290	37.6	29.7	7.9	35.2	29.1	6.1	2.0	0.3
Micheweni District	21,888	18.3	14.9	3.4	11.8	10.4	1.4	0.6	0.1

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

A person is considered to own a mobile cellular telephone if they have a mobile phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. This includes those using a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered in their name, but excludes individuals who only have active SIM cards without a mobile phone device.

The results reveal that eight out of ten (81.8%) persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region own any mobile phone. Mobile phone ownership is higher in urban areas (86.6%) compared with rural areas (80.4%). Additionally, ownership is higher among males (87.2%) than females (77.3%). Figure 13.1, Table 13.2 and Maps 13.1 to 13.4).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 years and above Owning Mobile Phones by and Sex Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

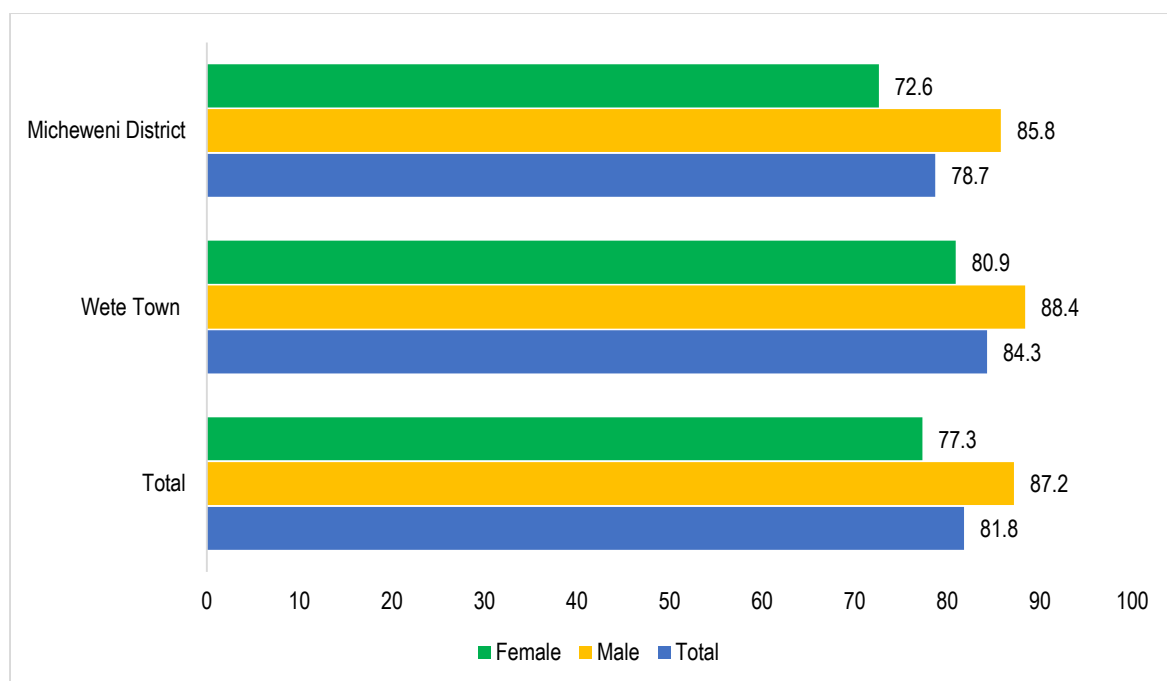
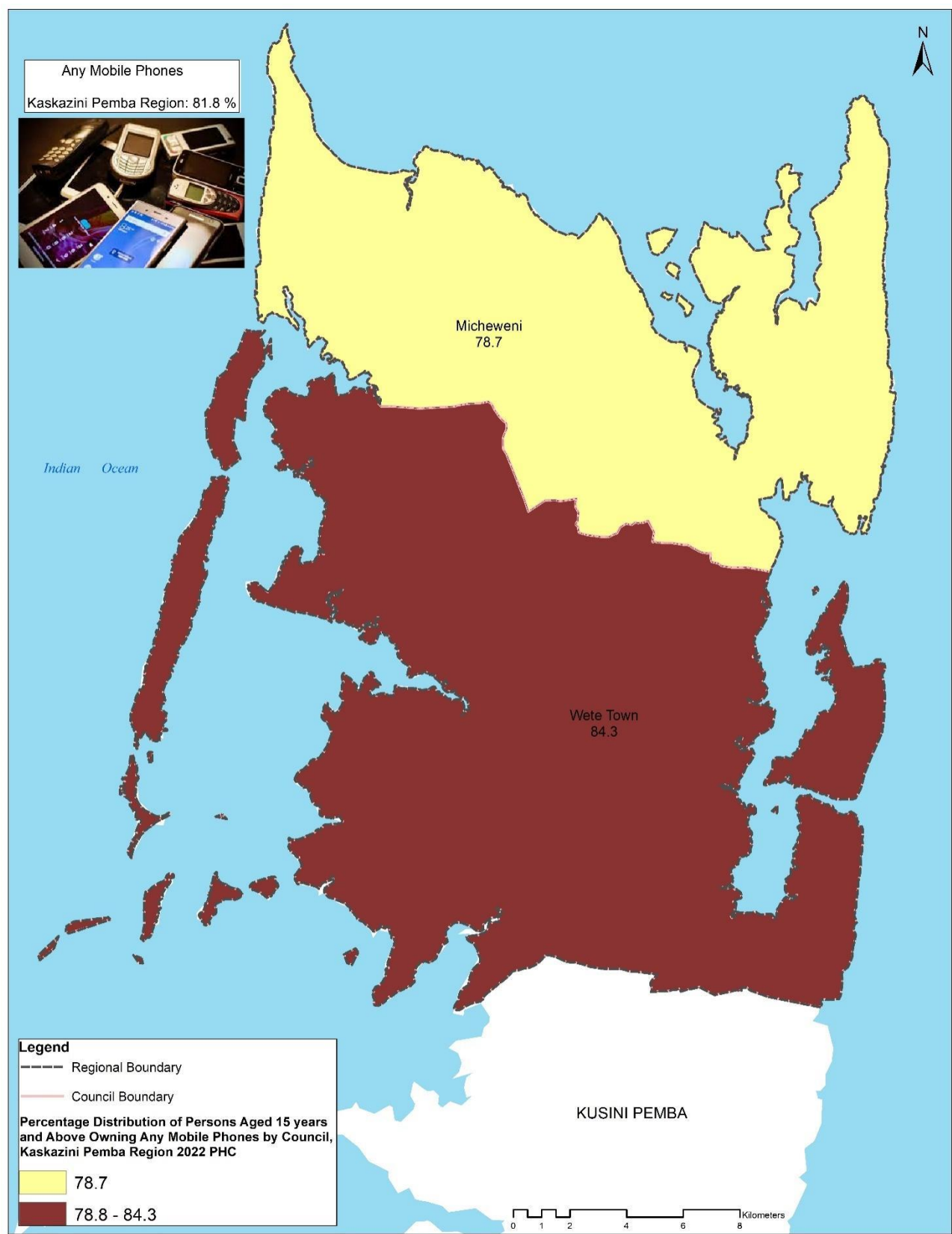


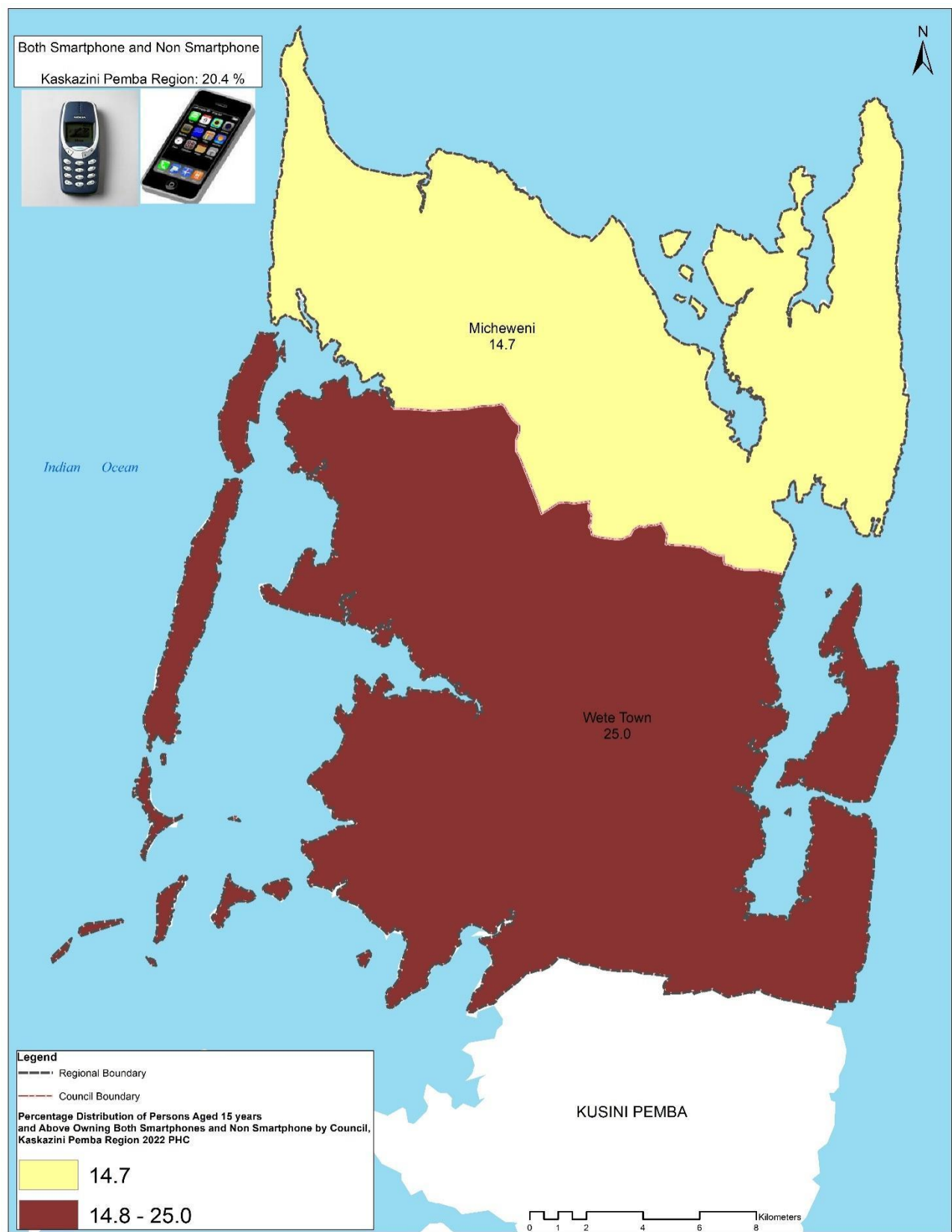
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				Any Mobile Phone			Both Smart and Non smart phone			Smart phone or Tablet Only			Non-Smart phone Only		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,219	63,972	76,247	81.8	87.2	77.3	20.4	25.7	16.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	59.9	60.0	59.9
Rural	108,837	49,856	58,981	80.4	86.7	75.1	16.1	21.6	11.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	62.8	63.5	62.3
Urban	31,382	14,116	17,266	86.6	89.0	84.6	35.4	40.1	31.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	49.8	47.6	51.6
Council															
Wete Town	77,656	35,191	42,465	84.3	88.4	80.9	25.0	30.2	20.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	57.9	56.5	59.0
Micheweni District	62,563	28,781	33,782	78.7	85.8	72.6	14.7	20.0	10.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	62.5	64.2	61.1

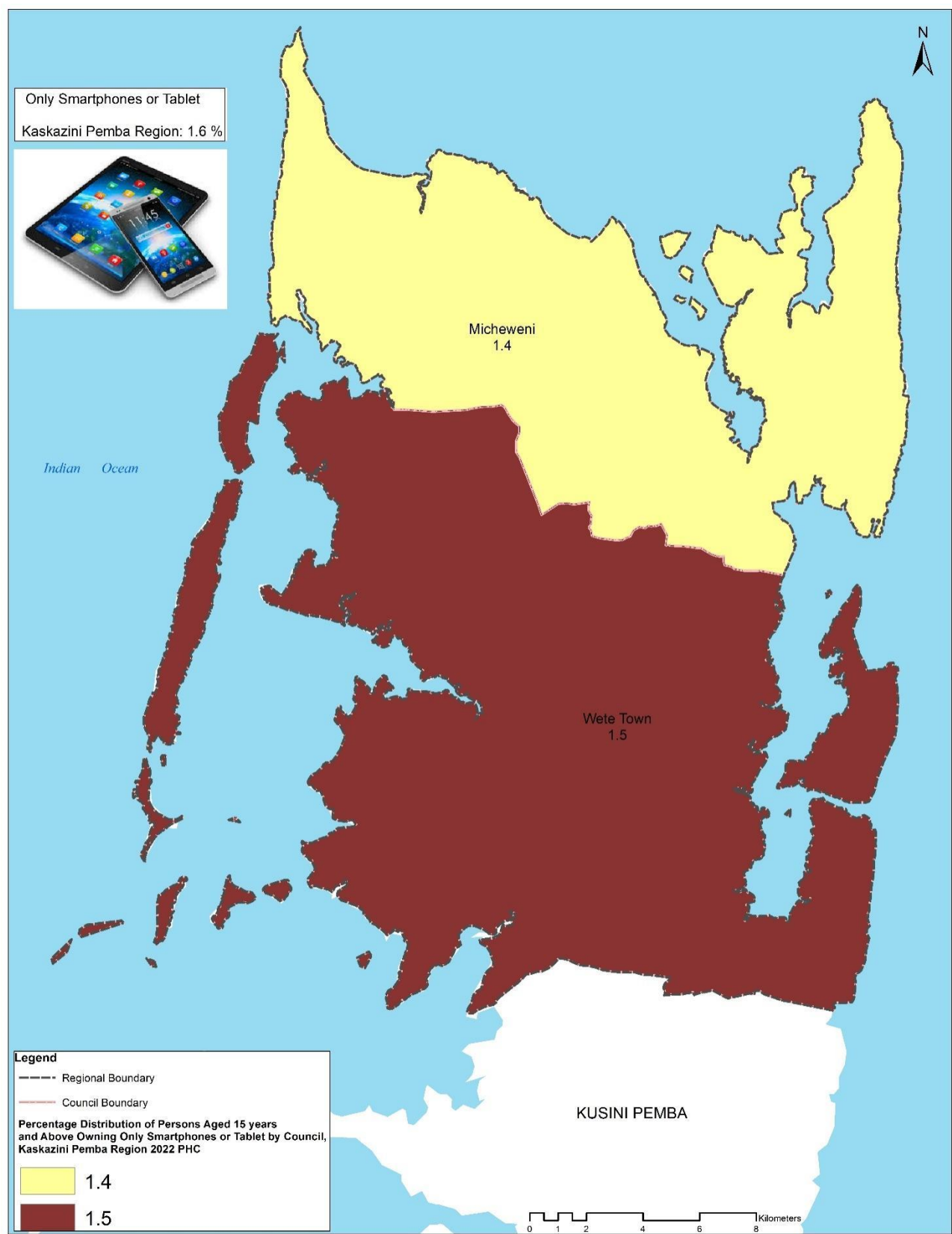
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC.



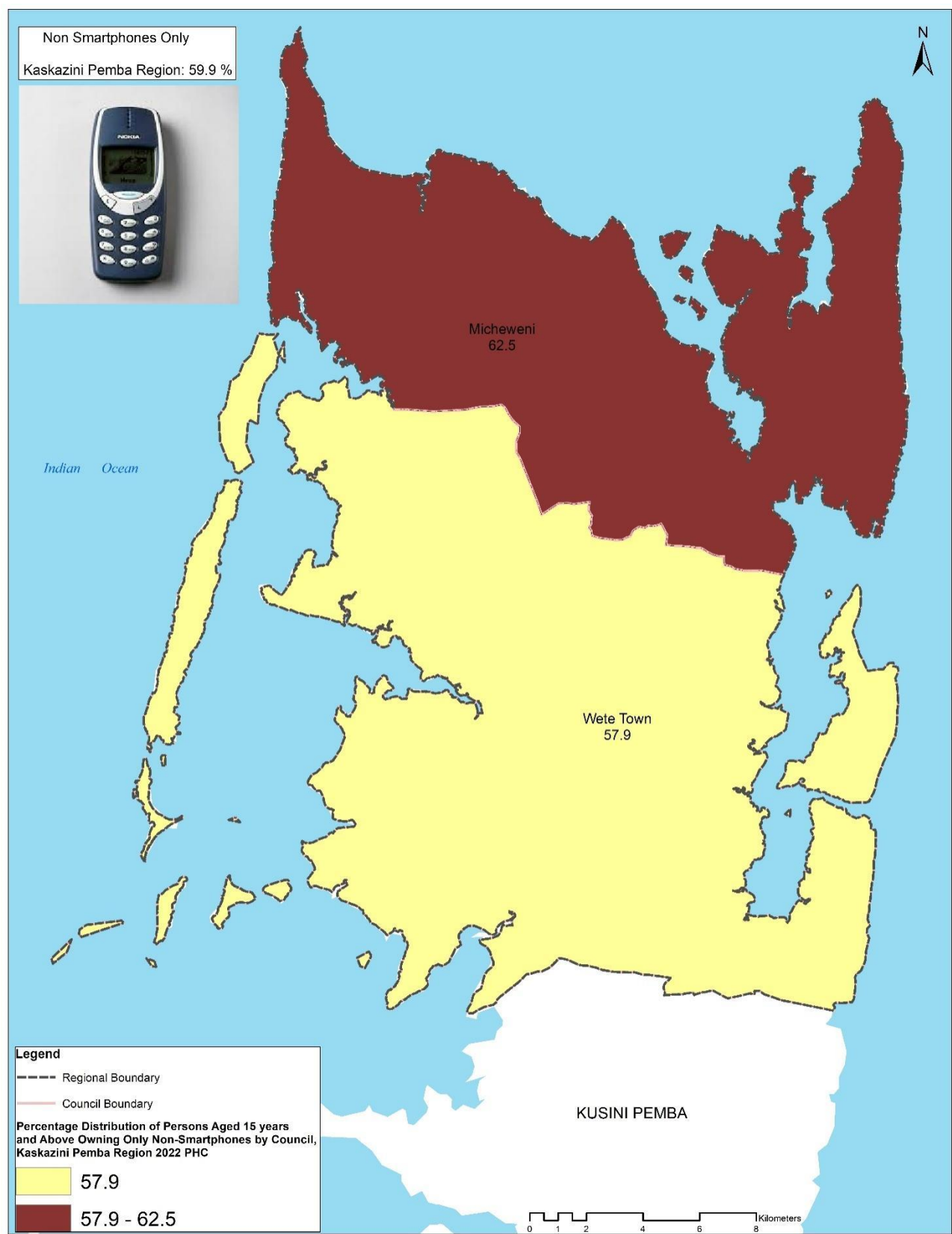
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

The results on ownership of mobile phones by phone type shows that, 91.9 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region have at least one member aged four years and above who owns any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is higher in urban areas (95.9%) than in rural areas (90.8%).

In both councils, about 90 percent or more household own smartphones. The results also indicate that, Wete Town Council has a higher percentage (93.8%) of households with smart mobile phones compared with 89.6 percent recorded in Micheweni District Council (Table 13.3).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Private Household	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	48,178	91.9	35.5	86.2
Rural	37,953	90.8	29.8	86.4
Urban	10,225	95.9	56.5	85.4
Council				
Wete Town	26,290	93.8	41.6	87.2
Micheweni District	21,888	89.6	28.1	85.0

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphones are the most widely owned type of phone among persons aged four years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region; with nearly fifty percent (48.5%) of all individuals owning it, the rates are almost similar among males (49.3%) and females (47.7%). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 47.0 percent of individuals in rural areas own a non-smartphone compared with 53.9 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

Ownership of smartphone is highest among individuals aged 20-29 years while non-smartphone ownership is the highest among persons aged 50-64 years. The results also show that, ownership of non-smart phone steadily increases from age group 5-9 years and attains its maximum point in the age group 60-64, then gradually declines to 82.7 percent for persons aged 80 years and above. In contrast, smart phone Ownership increases from

age group 5 - 9 years and attains its maximum point (36.9%) in the age group 25 - 29 and then steadily declines to 3.9 percent for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.2).

Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

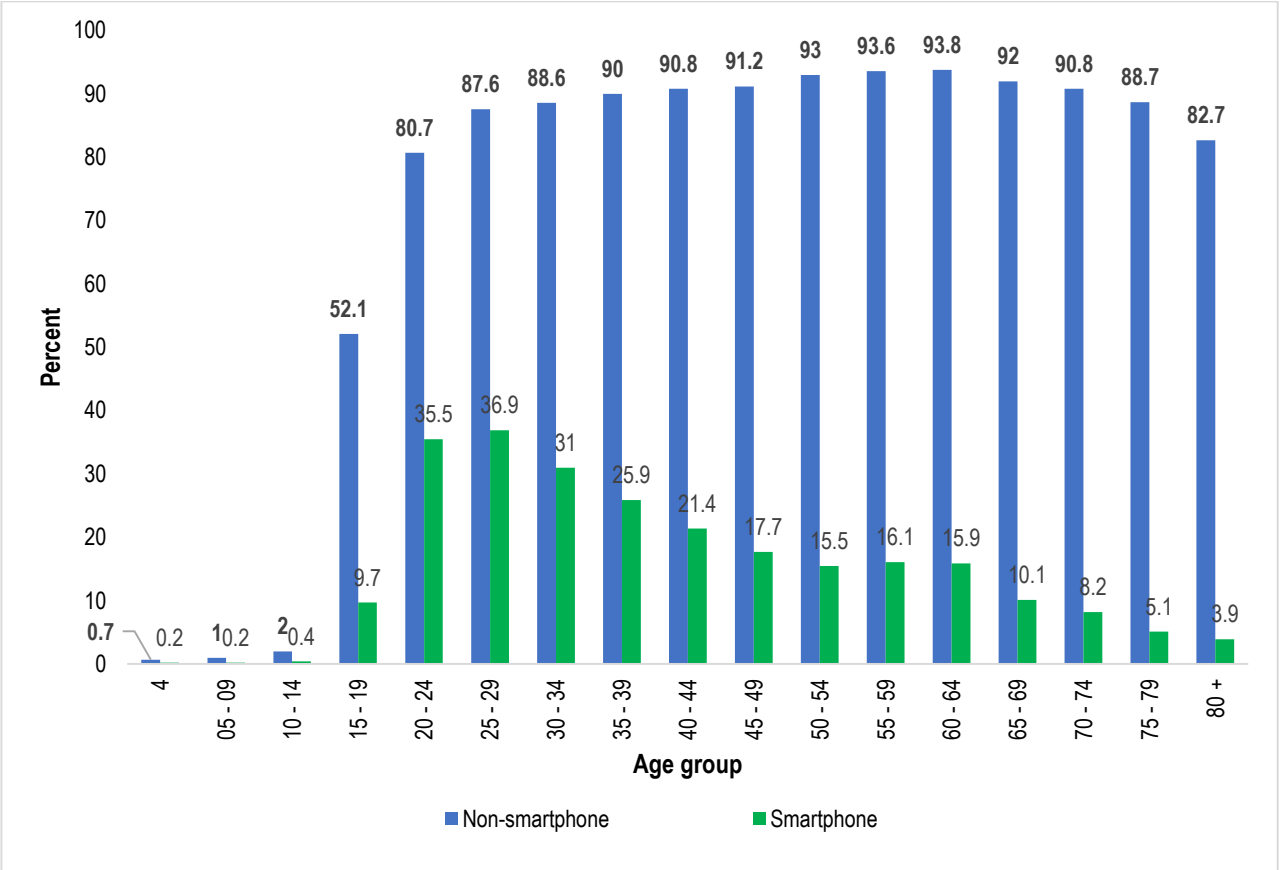


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Non-smartphone									Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	48.5	49.3	47.7	47.0	48.3	45.8	53.9	53.2	54.6	13.2	15.7	10.9	10.4	13.2	7.9	23.3	25.0	21.7
4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
5 - 9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
10- 14	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
15 - 19	52.1	56.5	47.7	50.4	55.6	45.1	58.3	59.9	56.8	9.7	14.2	5.3	8.2	12.7	3.7	15.2	19.7	11.1
20 - 24	80.7	87.1	75.6	78.8	86.1	72.9	87.2	90.8	84.5	35.5	43.5	29.2	30.7	39.9	23.3	52.1	56.5	48.9
25 - 29	87.6	94.3	82.3	85.9	93.7	79.7	93.2	96.4	90.7	36.9	45.3	30.3	30.8	40.2	23.4	57.1	62.4	53.0
30 - 34	88.6	96.0	82.8	87.4	95.9	80.7	92.9	96.7	90.0	31.0	38.4	25.2	25.9	33.5	19.8	49.1	56.0	43.9
35 - 39	90.0	97.4	84.4	88.7	97.4	82.1	94.5	97.4	92.3	25.9	32.8	20.7	20.7	28.0	15.3	44.3	50.4	39.9
40 - 44	90.8	97.6	85.1	89.7	97.5	83.3	94.5	97.8	91.5	21.4	27.4	16.4	16.0	21.7	11.3	40.0	46.1	34.6
45 - 49	91.2	97.8	86.4	90.2	97.9	84.8	94.4	97.6	92.0	17.7	22.3	14.3	12.3	17.1	8.9	35.9	39.5	33.2
50 - 54	93.0	97.8	89.3	92.2	98.0	87.7	95.7	97.2	94.7	15.5	19.5	12.4	10.6	14.8	7.4	31.4	35.5	28.4
55 - 59	93.6	98.6	89.5	92.8	98.2	88.4	96.0	99.7	93.0	16.1	21.2	12.0	10.7	14.8	7.3	34.0	42.4	27.3
60 - 64	93.8	98.2	88.9	93.0	97.9	87.5	96.1	99.1	92.9	15.9	19.3	12.0	10.5	13.4	7.4	31.8	37.0	26.0
65 - 69	92.0	97.4	87.5	91.3	97.2	86.6	95.0	97.8	91.9	10.1	13.3	7.4	6.7	8.7	5.1	23.7	28.8	18.3
70 - 74	90.8	95.8	85.4	90.9	96.4	85.1	90.3	94.0	86.3	8.2	10.5	5.6	5.0	6.5	3.5	19.3	24.7	13.4
75 - 79	88.7	95.8	83.5	88.3	96.0	82.6	90.4	95.3	87.0	5.1	6.0	4.3	3.6	4.6	2.9	11.2	12.5	10.3
80 +	82.7	92.5	75.9	82.8	92.3	75.9	82.0	93.3	76.2	3.9	5.1	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.7	9.9	13.3	8.1

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kaskazini Pemba Region, individuals aged 15 years and above who attained training after secondary education has the highest percentage (98.0) of non-smartphones ownership compared with other education levels. Individuals who attained secondary school O-level have the lowest percentage (76.2). Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in most education levels except for those who attained training after primary whereby the proportion of female is slightly higher than male (Table 13.5).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	81.8	82.0	81.7	80.0	81.6	78.7	88.0	83.3	92.3	90	41	49	68	31	37	22	10	12
Primary School (1 - 8)	81.3	85.9	75.8	80.3	85.4	73.9	85.8	88.2	83.2	27,295	15,750	11,545	21,913	12,886	9,027	5,382	2,864	2,518
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	76.2	81.2	71.9	73.6	79.6	68.6	82.8	85.3	80.7	44,607	21,744	22,863	31,087	15,364	15,723	13,520	6,380	7,140
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	80.5	85.0	73.9	78.7	83.5	69.5	84.0	88.8	79.6	1,938	1,227	711	1,248	872	376	690	355	335
University and Other Related	94.1	96.1	91.8	92.0	95.2	87.7	96.8	97.4	96.2	6,551	3,561	2,990	3,614	2,130	1,484	2,937	1,431	1,506
Training After Primary	96.1	94.4	97.5	94.2	92.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	73	34	39	49	23	26	24	11	13
Training After Secondary Education	98.0	99.0	97.1	97.9	98.7	97.1	98.4	100.0	96.9	590	290	300	463	225	238	127	65	62

The 2022 PHC results further reveal that, smartphones in Kaskazini Pemba Region are mostly owned by individuals attained university and other related levels of education (69.2%) and least owned by those who attained primary education and pre-primary level (17.0% and 18.2% respectively). With exception of persons who attained pre-primary education whereby females have slightly higher percentage than males, generally, the ownership of smartphones is higher among males than females in all categories (Table 13.6).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Own Smartphone								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	18.2	18.0	18.3	16.5	18.4	14.9	24.0	16.7	30.8	20	9	11	14	7	7	6	2	4
Primary School (1 - 8)	17.0	20.6	12.6	15.2	19.3	10.3	24.5	26.8	22.0	5,701	3,781	1,920	4,163	2,909	1,254	1,538	872	666
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	26.5	31.5	22.3	21.7	27.0	17.3	38.8	43.0	35.3	15,525	8,433	7,092	9,184	5,216	3,968	6,341	3,217	3,124
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	42.8	47.2	36.2	36.8	41.5	27.7	54.3	62.0	47.0	1,029	681	348	583	433	150	446	248	198
University and Other Related	69.2	71.7	66.4	59.8	64.7	53.5	81.4	82.4	80.4	4,821	2,658	2,163	2,352	1,447	905	2,469	1,211	1,258
Training After Primary	57.9	63.9	52.5	57.7	64.0	51.9	58.3	63.6	53.8	44	23	21	30	16	14	14	7	7
Training After Secondary Education	66.3	70.3	62.5	63.4	67.5	59.6	76.7	80.0	73.4	399	206	193	300	154	146	99	52	47

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 85.2 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region are using non-smartphones and 23.0 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individual using smartphone or non-smartphone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher than females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across councils, the proportion of individuals who are using mobile phones is higher in Wete Town (87.4% non-smartphone and 27.9% smartphone (Table 13.7).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Percent					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Smart mobile phone			Non-smartphone		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,219	63,972	76,247	23.0	28.4	18.4	85.2	88.4	82.5
Rural	108,837	49,856	58,981	18.4	24.2	13.6	84.3	88.0	81.1
Urban	31,382	14,116	17,266	38.6	43.2	34.8	88.4	89.8	87.2
Council									
Wete Town	77,656	35,191	42,465	27.9	33.4	23.3	87.4	89.5	85.7
Micheweni District	62,563	28,781	33,782	16.9	22.4	12.2	82.5	87.1	78.5

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

In Kaskazini Pemba Region majority of persons (53.8%) aged four years and above used non-smartphone during the last three months prior to the Census date. The proportion is nearly similar between males (53.4%) and females (54.2%). However, non-smartphone usage is higher in urban (58.4%) than in rural areas (52.6%) (Table 13.8).

The results also show that 14.7 percent of persons aged four years and above used smartphones during the reference period is higher for males (17.2%) than females (12.3%). The proportion of population that used smart phones is almost similar between individuals living in urban (2.0%) and rural areas (1.7%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are predominately used by individuals aged 45 - 69 while smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age groups 20–29. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 5-9 before peaking for individuals aged 20 - 29, thereafter declines to 3.9 percent for persons aged 80 and above (Figure 13.3).

Figure 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phone by Type and Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC.

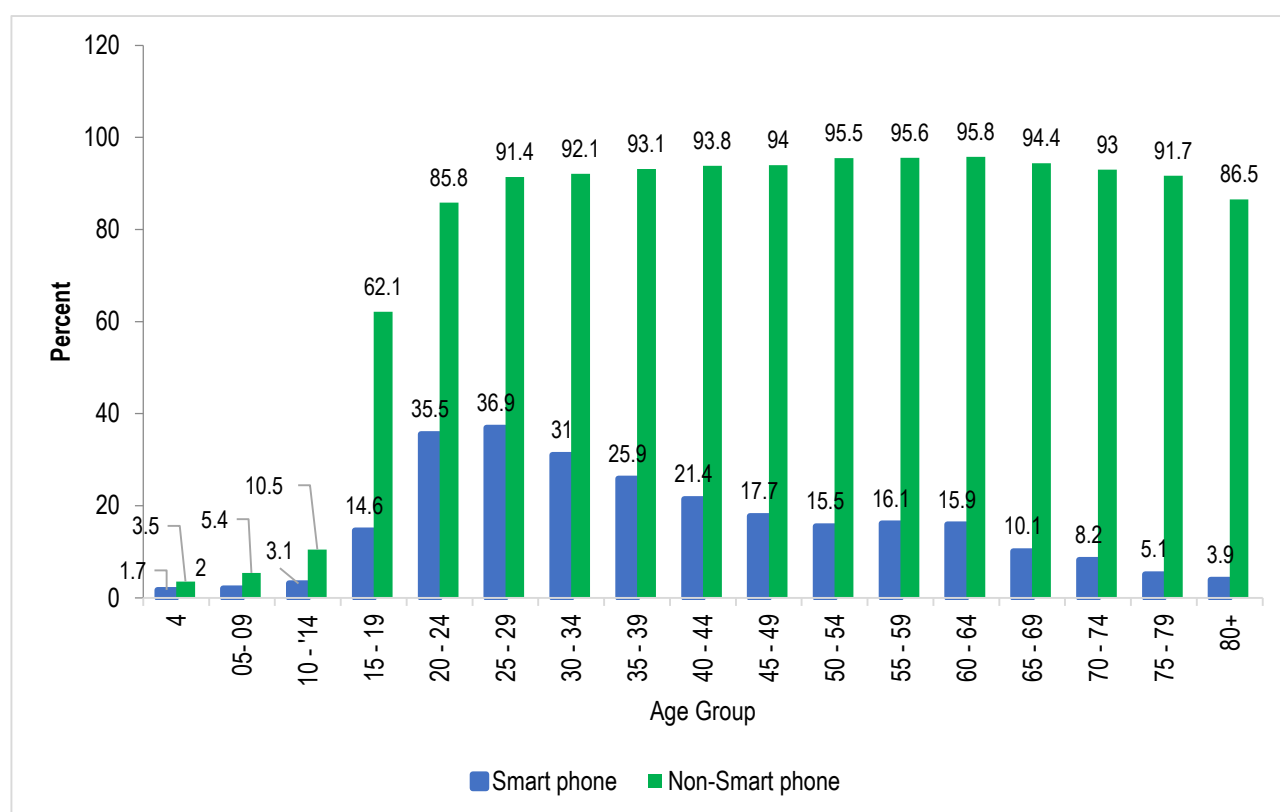


Table 13.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence, and Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC.

Age Group	Percent of Non-Smartphone Users									Percent of Smartphone Users								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	53.8	53.4	54.2	52.6	52.4	52.7	58.4	57.0	59.5	14.7	17.2	12.3	11.5	14.3	8.9	26.3	28.0	24.8
4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	4.4	4.6	4.0
05-09	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.8	4.5	5.1
10-14	10.5	10.1	10.9	10.5	10.0	11.0	10.4	10.5	10.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	6.4	5.9	6.9
15 - 19	62.1	64.9	59.3	60.9	64.4	57.4	66.5	66.9	66.0	14.6	19.0	10.2	12.0	16.7	7.4	23.6	27.5	20.1
20 - 24	85.8	89.8	82.6	84.5	89.1	80.9	90.1	92.3	88.4	35.5	43.5	29.2	30.7	39.9	23.3	52.1	56.5	48.9
25 - 29	91.4	95.5	88.1	90.3	95.1	86.5	95.0	96.9	93.4	36.9	45.3	30.3	30.8	40.2	23.4	57.1	62.4	53.0
30 - 34	92.1	96.8	88.4	91.5	96.7	87.3	94.4	97.0	92.4	31.0	38.4	25.2	25.9	33.5	19.8	49.1	56.0	43.9
35 - 39	93.1	97.9	89.5	92.3	97.8	88.1	96.0	98.1	94.5	25.9	32.8	20.7	20.7	28.0	15.3	44.3	50.4	39.9
40 - 44	93.8	98.0	90.3	93.1	97.9	89.1	96.2	98.0	94.6	21.4	27.4	16.4	16.0	21.7	11.3	40.0	46.1	34.6
45 - 49	94.0	98.1	91.1	93.5	98.1	90.3	95.9	98.2	94.1	17.7	22.3	14.3	12.3	17.1	8.9	35.9	39.5	33.2
50 - 54	95.5	98.3	93.3	94.9	98.4	92.2	97.3	97.9	96.8	15.5	19.5	12.4	10.6	14.8	7.4	31.4	35.5	28.4
55 - 59	95.6	99.0	92.9	95.3	98.8	92.4	96.7	99.7	94.3	16.1	21.2	12.0	10.7	14.8	7.3	34.0	42.4	27.3
60 - 64	95.8	98.6	92.6	95.2	98.4	91.6	97.4	99.1	95.6	15.9	19.3	12.0	10.5	13.4	7.4	31.8	37.0	26.0
65 - 69	94.4	98.0	91.4	94.1	98.1	91.0	95.7	97.8	93.3	10.1	13.3	7.4	6.7	8.7	5.1	23.7	28.8	18.3
70 - 74	93.0	96.8	88.9	93.2	97.1	88.9	92.4	95.7	88.8	8.2	10.5	5.6	5.0	6.5	3.5	19.3	24.7	13.4
75 - 79	91.7	96.6	88.0	91.4	96.7	87.5	92.7	96.1	90.3	5.1	6.0	4.3	3.6	4.6	2.9	11.2	12.5	10.3
80 +	86.5	93.7	81.6	86.9	93.8	81.9	85.1	93.3	80.9	3.9	5.1	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.7	9.9	13.3	8.1

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census aimed to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that 83.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above years in Kaskazini Pemba Region use the ICT equipment for communication, followed by sending and receiving money (38.1%), while online businesses recorded the least usage (2.1%) (Table 13.9).

The results show that, persons who are living in both rural and urban areas primarily use the ICT equipment for communication (82.6% for rural and 87.6% for urban), followed by sending and receiving money (34.2% for rural and 51.6% for urban) and searching or receiving information (26.8% for rural and 40.5% for urban). However, the usage of ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9).

The use of ICT equipment by individuals aged 15 years and above varies across councils. However, the most common use of ICT equipment in both councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business is the least use of ICT equipment across councils (Table 13.9).

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

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83.8	47.5	52.5	29.9	52.5	47.5	2.1	60.5	39.5	8.9	54.7	45.3	14.2	58.3	41.7	38.1	51.7	48.3	140,219	63,972	76,247
Rural	82.6	48.1	51.9	26.8	54.0	46.0	1.8	64.3	35.7	7.1	58.1	41.9	12.9	60.5	39.5	34.2	53.0	47.0	108,837	49,856	58,981
Urban	87.6	45.8	54.2	40.5	49.1	50.9	3.3	53.4	46.6	15.2	49.1	50.9	18.8	53.0	47.0	51.6	49.0	51.0	31,382	14,116	17,266
Council																					
Wete Town	86.6	46.6	53.4	34.5	51.0	49.0	2.4	58.0	42.0	11.2	53.3	46.7	16.7	56.7	43.3	45.3	50.6	49.4	77,656	35,191	33,782
Micheweni District	80.2	48.8	51.2	24.2	55.2	44.8	1.8	64.6	35.4	6.1	57.8	42.2	11.2	61.1	38.9	29.1	54.0	46.0	62,563	28,781	63,704

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Kaskazini Pemba Region, non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained Training After Secondary Education (98.5%) and least used by those who attained secondary school education (82.0%). The percent of individuals who are using non-smartphones is above 80 percent across all education levels. Analysis by sex shows that the usage of non-smartphones is higher among females than males for those who attained pre-primary education as well as training after primary education, while it is higher for males than females for the remaining education level. There is no significant difference in the proportion of persons using non-smartphones in urban and rural areas across all levels of education (Table 13.10).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	84.5	82.0	86.7	83.5	81.6	85.1	88.0	83.3	92.3	93	41	52	71	31	40	22	10	12
Primary School (1 - 8)	86.1	88.7	83.1	85.5	88.3	82.0	89.1	90.4	87.6	28,924	16,262	12,662	23,335	13,326	10,009	5,589	2,936	2,653
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	82.0	85.1	79.3	80.3	84.0	77.1	86.4	87.9	85.2	48,001	22,790	25,211	33,890	16,216	17,674	14,111	6,574	7,537
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	85.0	88.5	79.7	83.8	87.7	76.3	87.2	90.5	84.1	2,045	1,278	767	1,329	916	413	716	362	354
University and Other Related	95.3	96.7	93.8	93.8	95.9	91.0	97.3	97.9	96.8	6,639	3,585	3,054	3,686	2,147	1,539	2,953	1,438	1,515
Training After Primary	96.1	94.4	97.5	94.2	92.0	96.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	73	34	39	49	23	26	24	11	13
Training After Secondary Education	98.5	99.0	98.1	98.3	98.7	98.0	99.2	100.0	98.4	593	290	303	465	225	240	128	65	63

Smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (69.2%) compared with other levels of education, and it is less used by those who attained primary level or below. The percentage of persons who use smartphone is higher for males than females for most of education levels, except for those who attained pre-primary where percentages are almost similar between male and female. Usage of smartphone in Kaskazini Pemba Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	18.2	18.0	18.3	16.5	18.4	14.9	24.0	16.7	30.8	20	9	11	14	7	7	6	2	4
Primary School (1 - 8)	17.6	21.4	13.1	15.8	19.9	10.7	25.5	28.1	22.6	5,918	3,925	1,993	4,320	3,011	1,309	1,598	914	684
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	28.6	33.6	24.4	23.5	28.8	18.9	41.8	45.8	38.5	16,739	8,990	7,749	9,911	5,567	4,344	6,828	3,423	3,405
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	45.7	49.2	40.5	39.5	43.5	31.8	57.7	64.0	51.8	1,100	710	390	626	454	172	474	256	218
University and Other Related	69.2	71.7	66.4	59.8	64.7	53.5	81.4	82.4	80.4	4,821	2,658	2,163	2,352	1,447	905	2,469	1,211	1,258
Training After Primary	57.9	63.9	52.5	57.7	64.0	51.9	58.3	63.6	53.8	44	23	21	30	16	14	14	7	7
Training After Secondary Education	66.3	70.3	62.5	63.4	67.5	59.6	76.7	80.0	73.4	399	206	193	300	154	146	99	52	47

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, the usage of non-smartphones in Kaskazini Pemba Region varies between 84.4 percent among self-employed without employees and 96.6 percent among the paid employed. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status categories by sex, the proportion of individuals who are using non-smart phones is higher among males than females across most of employment statuses except for paid employees where percentages are almost similar. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of individuals who are using non-smartphones is higher among individuals living in urban areas than rural areas across all of employment status (Table 13.12).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Non-smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	96.8	96.8	96.7	95.9	95.9	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	121	92	29	94	71	23	27	21	6
Self-employed with employees	92.4	96.7	85.5	92.2	95.8	86.1	93.2	100.0	83.6	728	469	259	564	366	198	164	103	61
Self-employed without employees	84.4	92.9	64.9	83.2	93.2	61.8	93.3	91.7	100.0	103	79	24	89	68	21	14	11	3
Casual labourers	93.5	95.6	85.7	92.0	94.7	81.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	215	173	42	172	142	30	43	31	12
Workers not classified by status	96.6	98.0	95.0	95.9	97.8	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	86	48	38	70	44	26	16	4	12

Further results reveal that, usage of smart phones in Kaskazini Pemba Region for persons in the employment status ranges between 17.0 percent among self-employed with employees and 39.2 percent among paid employees. In regarding to use of mobile phones across employment status categories by sex, the proportions are higher for males than females across most of employment status except for Workers not classified by status. Furthermore, results show that mobile phones usage is higher for persons living in urban than rural areas for most of

employment status except for Self-employed with employees where the percentages between individual living urban and rural are similar (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	39.2	40.0	36.7	36.7	39.2	29.2	48.1	42.9	66.7	49	38	11	36	29	7	13	9	4
Self-employed with employees	17.0	23.1	7.3	17.0	22.0	8.7	17.0	27.2	2.7	134	112	22	104	84	20	30	28	2
Self-employed without employees	20.5	28.2	2.7	18.7	26.0	2.9	33.3	41.7	0.0	25	24	1	20	19	1	5	5	0
Casual labourers	24.8	28.2	12.2	21.9	26.7	2.7	37.2	35.5	41.7	57	51	6	41	40	1	16	11	5
Workers not classified by status	21.3	14.3	30.0	16.4	15.6	17.9	43.8	0.0	58.3	19	7	12	12	7	5	7	0	7

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kaskazini Pemba Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among ‘Legislators’ Administrators and Managers’ (90.3%), professionals (91.1%), clerks (91.5%) and Service workers and shop sales workers (91.5%). Analysis by sex shows that male usage of non-smart mobile phones is higher than that of female in most occupations except for clerks where females have higher proportion than males. The proportion of individuals who are using non-smart is higher for individual living in urban areas than in rural areas across all occupations (Table 13.14)

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	90.3	94.6	85.6	85.1	91.1	78.8	98.8	99.6	97.8	1,194	660	534	695	380	315	499	280	219
Professionals.	91.1	98.5	86.5	88.4	98.2	82.7	97.1	98.9	95.7	3,804	1,590	2,214	2,545	1,041	1,504	1,259	549	710
Technicians and associate professionals.	88.9	92.4	83.9	85.9	90.4	80.2	96.6	96.8	96.2	4,305	2,619	1,686	2,983	1,750	1,233	1,322	869	453
Clerks	91.5	88.3	94.1	87.7	84.7	90.7	99.3	99.0	99.5	816	354	462	527	255	272	289	99	190
Service workers and shop sales workers	91.5	95.2	87.7	89.8	94.5	85.3	94.8	96.5	92.8	5,582	2,930	2,652	3,606	1,854	1,752	1,976	1,076	900
Agricultural and fishery workers	85.9	88.7	82.7	85.2	88.1	82.1	93.7	95.2	91.3	40,198	22,059	18,139	36,653	19,859	16,794	3,545	2,200	1,345
Craft and related workers	84.0	89.4	80.8	81.9	87.7	78.9	92.0	94.1	90.0	12,364	4,872	7,492	9,578	3,499	6,079	2,786	1,373	1,413
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	94.0	95.3	86.4	93.1	94.6	85.0	96.1	97.0	90.5	498	428	70	350	299	51	148	129	19
Elementary occupations	84.4	88.4	81.1	83.1	87.4	79.6	90.7	92.8	88.9	23,615	11,204	12,411	19,326	9,117	10,209	4,289	2,087	2,202

Smartphones usage in Kaskazini Pemba Region are mostly used among professionals (53.7%) and clerks (53.1%) and least used among agricultural and fishery workers (15.3%). Analysis by sex shows that, usage of smart phones is higher for male than female in most occupation categories except for clerks where the proportions are almost similar. The data further show that, usage of smartphones is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural areas (Table13.15).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons Using Smartphones								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	52.9	62.2	42.5	38.7	50.6	26.3	75.8	79.4	71.4	699	434	265	316	211	105	383	223	160
Professionals.	53.7	67.1	45.3	44.0	59.7	34.8	75.3	81.1	70.9	2,242	1,083	1,159	1,266	633	633	976	450	526
Technicians and associate professionals.	38.4	44.3	30.1	30.0	36.2	22.1	59.8	61.6	56.3	1,859	1,254	605	1,041	701	340	818	553	265
Clerks	53.1	53.4	53.0	44.1	45.8	42.3	71.8	76.0	69.6	474	214	260	265	138	127	209	76	133
Service workers and shop sales workers	39.8	47.7	31.8	31.2	40.6	22.3	56.4	60.3	52.0	2,430	1,468	962	1,254	796	458	1,176	672	504
Agricultural and fishery workers	15.3	20.8	9.0	14.3	19.6	8.4	26.4	31.9	17.7	7,150	5,167	1,983	6,151	4,429	1,722	999	738	261
Craft and related workers	23.8	30.8	19.7	19.3	25.5	16.1	41.4	45.5	37.5	3,511	1,681	1,830	2,258	1,017	1,241	1,253	664	589
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	42.3	45.0	27.2	35.6	38.6	20.0	58.4	60.2	47.6	224	202	22	134	122	12	90	80	10
Elementary occupations	20.6	26.6	15.6	17.2	23.4	12.2	37.4	41.7	33.5	5,764	3,373	2,391	3,998	2,436	1,562	1,766	937	829

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 provides information on persons aged 15 years and above who own computers, categorised by type of computer, sex, place of residence and Council. Results show that approximately two percent (1.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region own laptops while less than one percent (0.7%) own desktop computers. The proportion of persons owning desktop computers is similar between Wete Town and Micheweni District Councils, while the proportion of persons owning laptop computers is slightly higher in Wete Town than in Micheweni District Council.

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.8	2.3	1.3
Rural	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.9
Urban	1.2	1.8	0.6	3.6	4.7	2.6
Council						
Wete Town	0.7	1.1	0.5	2.1	2.9	1.5
Micheweni District	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.1

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results reveal that about three percent (3.2%) of person aged 15 and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region used laptops and almost two percent (1.8%) used desktop computers in the last three months period before the Census date. Generally, the proportion of males that used laptops and/or desktop computers is slightly higher than females.

Usage of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Wete Town Council having the highest percentage of Individuals using computer (2.2% used desktop and 3.9% used laptop). Micheweni District Council has the lowest percentage of individuals using both desktop and laptop computers (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons Using ICT Equipment			Type of Computers					
				Desktop			laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,219	63,972	76,247	1.8	2.4	1.4	3.2	3.9	2.5
Rural	108,837	49,856	58,981	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.3	2.8	1.8
Urban	31,382	14,116	17,266	3.4	4.4	2.6	6.4	7.9	5.1
Council									
Wete Town	77,656	35,191	42,465	2.2	2.9	1.7	3.9	4.9	3.1
Micheweni District	62,563	28,781	33,782	1.4	1.8	1.0	2.3	2.8	1.8

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Groups and Sex

Data on Computer usage provides information on the use of all types of computers, including personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of usage of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census date are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that, Kaskazini Pemba Region has 2.3% persons aged 4 years and above who used laptops and 1.3 percent that used desktop computers during the reference period. The proportion of persons using desktop computers increases with age; from age 4 years and peaked among individuals aged 20 – 44. The usage of laptop follows the same pattern, increasing gradually for persons aged 4 years and peaked among individuals aged 20 – 44 before decreasing to 1.6 percent for persons aged 80 years and above.

There is no significant difference of persons aged 4 years and above reported having used a laptop computer in the last 3 months preceding the Census date and those reported using desktop computers across all age groups. Data also show that, there is a slight difference in percentage of person aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers between males and females for almost all age groups (Table 13.18).

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons Using ICT Equipments		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.3	2.7	1.9	235,163	112,499	122,664
4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	9,562	4,915	4,647
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	44,740	22,598	22,142
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	40,642	21,014	19,628
15 - 19	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	31,397	15,533	15,864
20 - 24	2.0	2.2	1.8	4.1	4.4	3.9	20,175	8,910	11,265
25 - 29	2.7	3.9	1.7	4.9	6.4	3.7	15,303	6,785	8,518
30 - 34	2.5	3.4	1.7	4.4	6.2	3.0	13,357	5,897	7,460
35 - 39	2.5	3.6	1.7	4.0	5.7	2.7	12,390	5,304	7,086
40 - 44	2.2	3.0	1.6	3.3	4.7	2.2	9,955	4,545	5,410
45 - 49	1.9	2.6	1.4	2.6	3.5	1.9	8,615	3,605	5,010
50 - 54	1.7	2.5	1.1	2.6	3.5	1.9	7,847	3,408	4,439
55 - 59	1.9	2.8	1.1	3.0	4.1	2.0	6,768	3,042	3,726
60 - 64	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.4	4,857	2,565	2,292
65 - 69	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.7	1.2	3,509	1,601	1,908
70 - 74	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	2,606	1,349	1,257
75 - 79	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.4	1.0	1,641	697	944
80 +	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1,799	731	1,068

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date in Kaskazini Pemba Region had attained university and other related education levels (23.9%) with higher proportion among males (28.6%) than females (18.5%). The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for almost all education level except for those who attained secondary school A- level where the proportion is almost the same.

In addition, the results show that there is no significant difference for persons who are using desktop computers between rural and urban areas for those who attained pre-primary and primary school but remaining education levels portray slightly higher percentages for persons living in urban areas than rural areas (Table 13.19).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.5	5.3	2.1	4.0	0.0	7.7	110	50	60	85	38	47	25	12	13
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	33,577	18,342	15,235	27,302	15,094	12,208	6,275	3,248	3,027
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.4	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.1	5.0	3.4	58,556	26,777	31,779	42,227	19,298	22,929	16,329	7,479	8,850
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.7	7.6	7.8	4.9	5.4	4.1	13.0	13.5	12.6	2,406	1,444	962	1,585	1,044	541	821	400	421
University and Other Related	23.9	28.6	18.5	17.0	20.9	11.9	32.8	40.4	25.7	6,964	3,707	3,257	3,930	2,238	1,692	3,034	1,469	1,565
Training After Primary	10.5	11.1	10.0	9.6	8.0	11.1	12.5	18.2	7.7	76	36	40	52	25	27	24	11	13
Training After Secondary Education	12.3	14.3	10.4	11.4	13.6	9.4	15.5	16.9	14.1	602	293	309	473	228	245	129	65	64

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used Laptop computers in the three months prior the census in Kaskazini Pemba Region had attained university and other related education levels (13.8%) with a higher proportion for males (17.1 %) than females (10.0%). The results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related level.

The results further show that percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons live in urban areas than among those living in rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

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

Education Level	Percent									Number of Person								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre-Primary	3.6	6.0	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	8.0	16.7	0.0	110	50	60	85	38	47	25	12	13
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	33,577	18,342	15,235	27,302	15,094	12,208	6,275	3,248	3,027
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.3	2.9	1.8	58,556	26,777	31,779	42,227	19,298	22,929	16,329	7,479	8,850
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	5.2	4.8	5.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	7.7	7.3	8.1	2,406	1,444	962	1,585	1,044	541	821	400	421
University and Other Related	13.8	17.1	10.0	11.0	14.0	7.0	17.4	21.8	13.3	6,964	3,707	3,257	3,930	2,238	1,692	3,034	1,469	1,565
Training After Primary	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.8	4.0	7.4	4.2	9.1	0.0	76	36	40	52	25	27	24	11	13
Training After Secondary Education	7.3	10.6	4.2	6.1	9.2	3.3	11.6	15.4	7.8	602	293	309	473	228	245	129	65	64

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date ranges from 1.3 percent for casual labourers to 2.3 percent for self-employed with employees category. Female employees in different categories were reported not to use the desktop computers three months prior to the census, these categories are paid employees, self-employee without employees and Casual labourer.

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

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	1.6	2.1	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	3.7	4.8	0.0	125	95	30	98	74	24	27	21	6
Self-employed with employees	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	4.0	4.9	2.7	788	485	303	612	382	230	176	103	73
Self-employed without employees	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	6.7	8.3	0.0	122	85	37	107	73	34	15	12	3
Casual labourers	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	4.7	6.5	0.0	230	181	49	187	150	37	43	31	12
Workers not classified by status	2.2	2.0	2.5	1.4	2.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	8.3	89	49	40	73	45	28	16	4	12

The results, further reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date range between one percent (0.9%) for casual labourers and three percent (3.2%) for paid employees. The results also show that there is no significant difference for percentage of persons who used laptop computers between males and females across most employment status categories except for self-employed without employees where the proportion is slightly higher among males than females. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons who live in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.22).

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

Employment Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Paid employees	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.0	1.4	0.0	11.1	9.5	16.7	125	95	30	98	74	24	27	21	6
Self-employee with employees	2.5	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	0.9	5.1	5.8	4.1	788	485	303	612	382	230	176	103	73
Self-employee without employees	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	6.7	8.3	0.0	122	85	37	107	73	34	15	12	3
Casual labourers	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	2.3	3.2	0.0	230	181	49	187	150	37	43	31	12
Workers not classified by status	2.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	16.7	89	49	40	73	45	28	16	4	12

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that legislators' administrators and managers, professionals as well as clerks have high percentage (3.0, 2.6 and 2.6 respectively) among person aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with individuals of other occupation categories in Kaskazini Pemba Region. On the other hand, agricultural and fishery workers (0.4%) and elementary occupations (0.6%) have low percentages. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among males than females in all occupation categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop is more common among persons living in urban than rural areas for all occupation category except for those who are in craft and related works category where they have the same proportion (0.1% each) (Table 13.23).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators' administrators and managers.	3.0	4.6	1.3	1.5	2.6	0.3	5.5	7.5	3.1	1,322	698	624	817	417	400	505	281	224
Professionals.	2.6	5.0	1.1	1.7	3.8	0.5	4.6	7.2	2.7	4,175	1,615	2,560	2,878	1,060	1,818	1,297	555	742
Technicians and associate professionals.	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.8	3.7	1.1	4,842	2,833	2,009	3,473	1,935	1,538	1,369	898	471
Clerks.	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.2	3.3	1.0	3.4	4.0	3.1	892	401	491	601	301	300	291	100	191
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.4	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.5	2.0	3.0	0.8	6,100	3,077	3,023	4,015	1,962	2,053	2,085	1,115	970
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	46,798	24,859	21,939	43,014	22,548	20,466	3,784	2,311	1,473
Craft and related workers.	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	14,722	5,450	9,272	11,693	3,991	7,702	3,029	1,459	1,570
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.7	3.9	4.5	0.0	530	449	81	376	316	60	154	133	21
Elementary occupations.	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.8	0.3	27,980	12,680	15,300	23,253	10,431	12,822	4,727	2,249	2,478

The 2022 PHC reveals that Legislators' administrators and managers and professionals have the highest percent (16.8% and 16.3% respectively) among person who are using laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date in Kaskazini Pemba Region. The percentage of persons who are using laptop computers is higher among females than males for plant and machine operators and assemblers. There is no significant difference between the proportion of males and females who are using laptop

computers in the last three months prior to the census date for agricultural and fishery workers, craft and related workers and elementary occupations. The remaining occupation categories show higher percentages among males than females. The percentage of persons who are using laptop computers is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

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

Occupation Status	Percent									Number of Persons								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Both Sexes
+	16.8	22.8	10.1	9.7	14.6	4.5	28.3	34.9	20.1	1,322	698	624	817	417	400	505	281	224
Professionals.	16.3	26.6	9.8	10.4	18.8	5.4	29.6	41.6	20.6	4,175	1,615	2,560	2,878	1,060	1,818	1,297	555	742
Technicians and associate professionals.	6.8	8.1	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.1	13.2	14.4	11.0	4,842	2,833	2,009	3,473	1,935	1,538	1,369	898	471
Clerks.	9.9	11.2	8.8	5.5	8.0	3.0	18.9	21.0	17.8	892	401	491	601	301	300	291	100	191
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.3	6.4	4.1	3.2	4.2	2.1	9.3	10.3	8.1	6,100	3,077	3,023	4,015	1,962	2,053	2,085	1,115	970
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	3.8	4.5	2.7	46,798	24,859	21,939	43,014	22,548	20,466	3,784	2,311	1,473
Craft and related workers.	2.6	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.1	3.6	3.9	3.2	14,722	5,450	9,272	11,693	3,991	7,702	3,029	1,459	1,570
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.0	3.1	8.6	2.7	2.5	3.3	7.1	4.5	23.8	530	449	81	376	316	60	154	133	21
Elementary occupations.	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	4.5	5.4	3.6	27,980	12,680	15,300	23,253	10,431	12,822	4,727	2,249	2,478

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About fifty-eight percent (58.0%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles(ceramic/marble/PVC) and Terrazzo).
- About thirty-one percent (31.0%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 3.7 percent are powered by other sources.
- More than thirty- two percent (32.2%) of all buildings have water services.
- About three percent (2.7 %) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have infrastructure for persons with disabilities.
- Almost seventy- five percent (74.7%), of all individually owned buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are owned by men, 19.1 percent by women, and 1.6 percent are jointly owned.
- About seventy-one percent (74.1%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are used by the owners themselves and 7.3 percent are used by tenants.
- More than seventy percent (70.3%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- More than forty-three percent (43.4%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. It also presents findings on buildings information which constitutes building categories, occupancy status, building ownership, construction status, building materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, building tenure status and buildings condition. In addition, the chapter

presents information on basic services which are categorized as services within the building (electricity, water, and toilets) and accessibility of buildings (roads) and availability of infrastructure for people with disabilities. Furthermore, it provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying, and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the buildings are built.

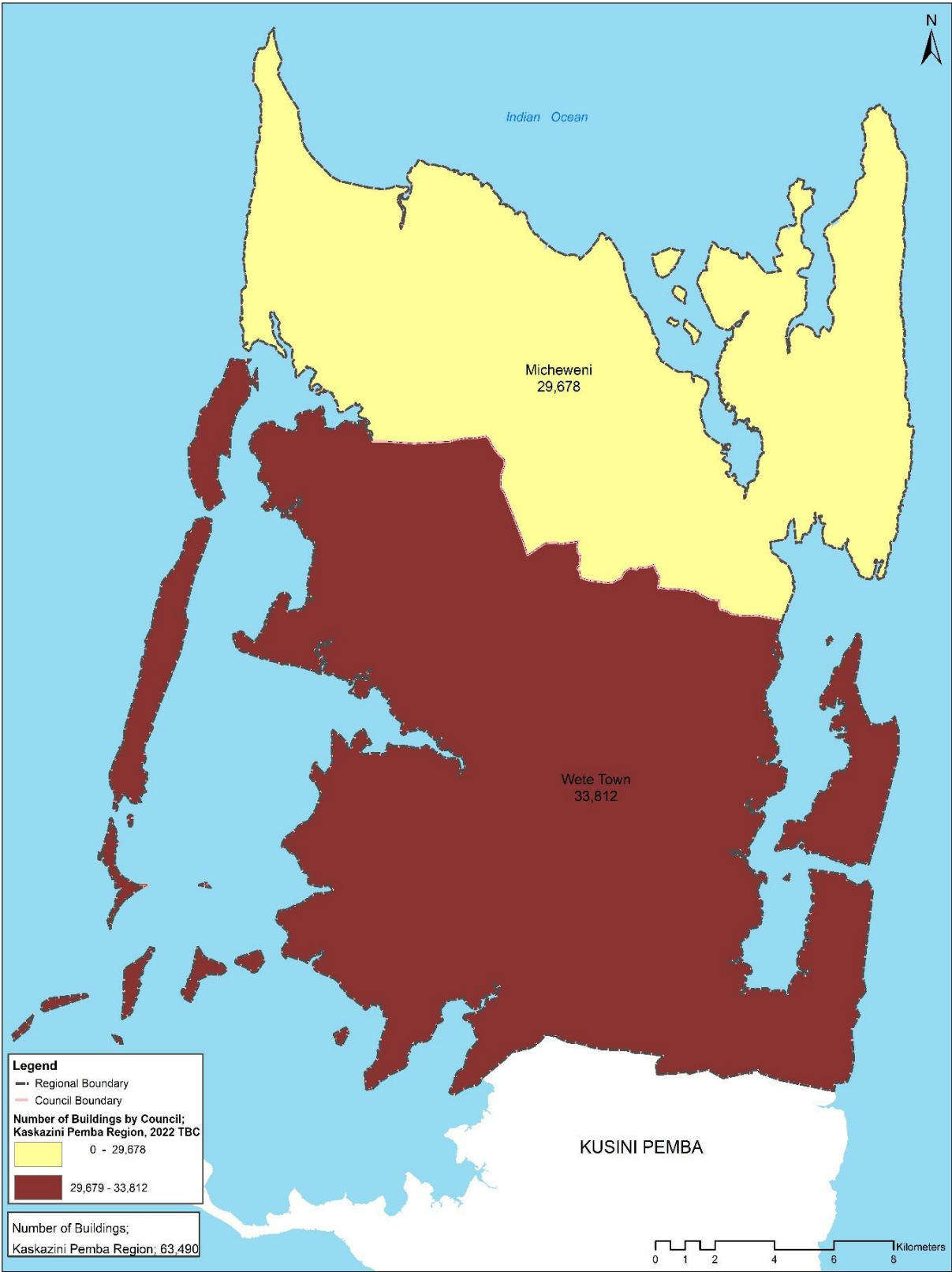
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Kaskazini Pemba Region has a total of 63,490 buildings whereby 50,571 are in rural and 12,919 are in urban areas. Wete Town Council has higher number of buildings (33,812 buildings) than Micheweni District Council (29,678 buildings). Further results show that Wete Town Council has highest number of multi-storey buildings (188 buildings) than Micheweni District Council (34 buildings) (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Total Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	63,490	222	58,280	4,988	50,571	49	46,504	4,018	12,919	173	11,776	970
Wete Town	33,812	188	30,740	2,884	26,213	31	23,803	2,379	7,599	157	6,937	505
Micheweni District	29,678	34	27,540	2,104	24,358	18	22,701	1,639	5,320	16	4,839	465

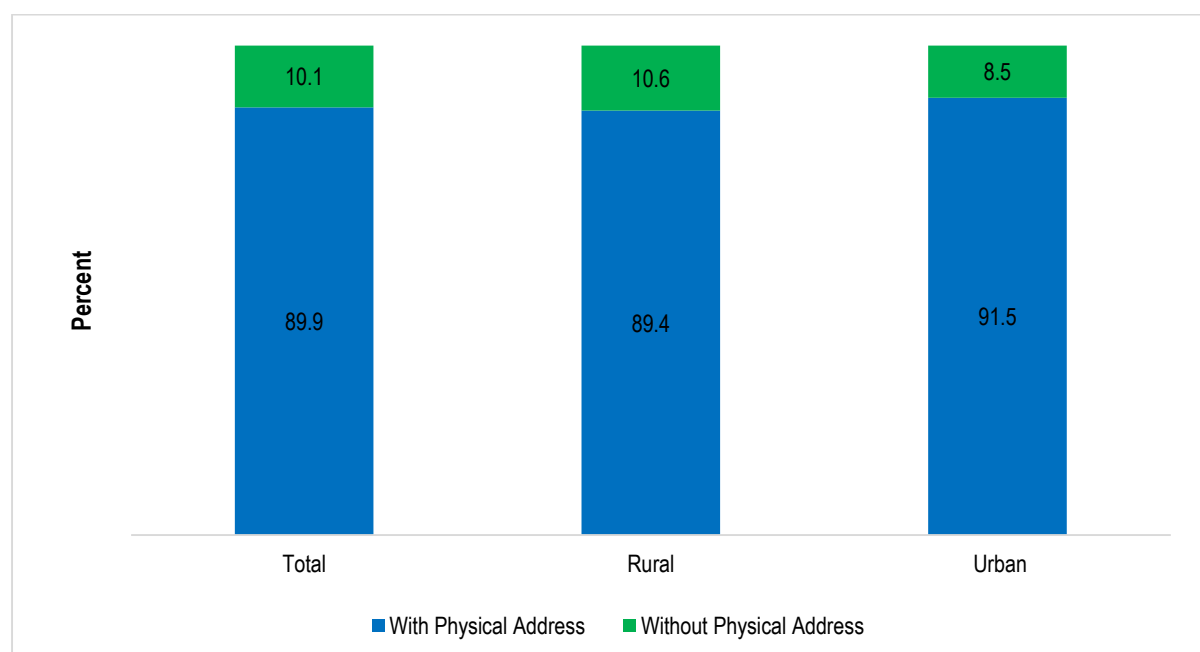
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 89.9 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is higher in Urban (91.5%) than rural areas (89.4%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

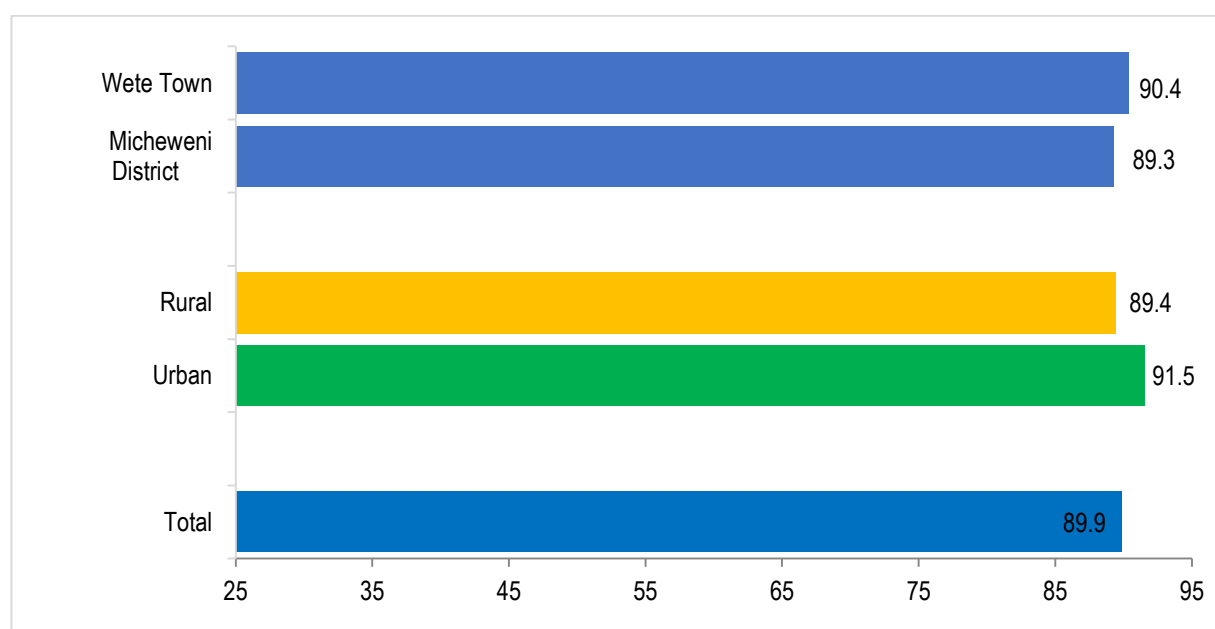


Across councils, results show that percentage of buildings with physical address is higher (90.4%) in Wete Town than in Micheweni District (89.3%) (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address	Number of Buildings	With Physical Address	Without Physical Address
Total	63,490	57,058	6,432	50,571	45,235	5,336	12,919	11,823	1,096
Wete Town	33,812	30,556	3,256	26,213	23,491	2,722	7,599	7,065	534
Micheweni District	29,678	26,502	3,176	24,358	21,744	2,614	5,320	4,758	562

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Addresses by Council: Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

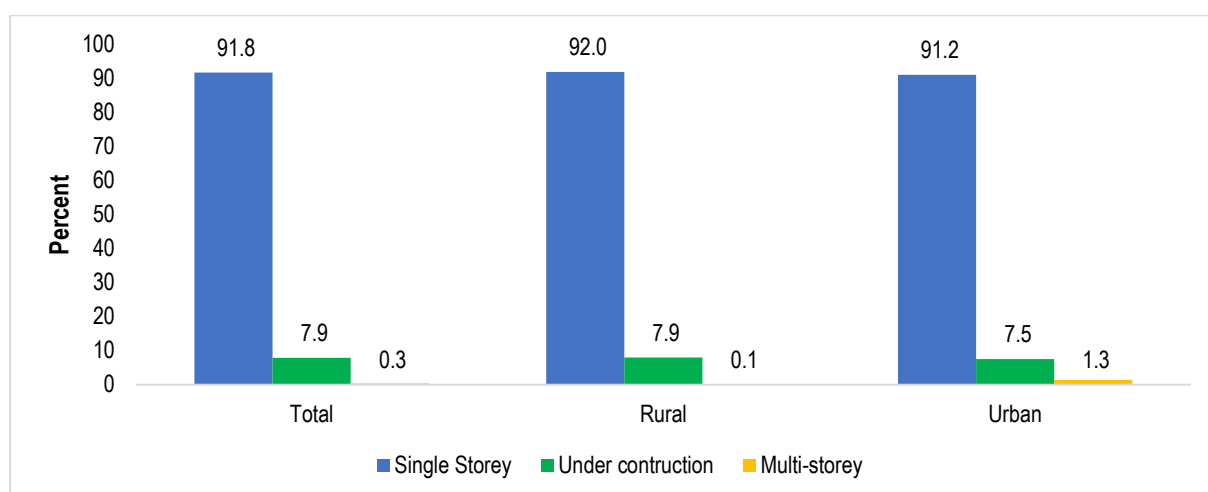


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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

The results reveal that, 91.8 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are single storey while less than one percent (0.3%) percent are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is higher (1.3%) in urban than rural areas (0.1%). Results further reveal that about eight percent (7.9%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. The percentage of buildings undergoing construction in rural are higher (7.9%) than urban areas (7.5%) (Figure 14.3).

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



14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings

The main uses of buildings are divided into three groups, which are residential, commercial-residential and non-residential uses. The results show that in Kaskazini Pemba Region 90.6 percent of buildings are for residential use while 3.6 percent are for commercial-residential and 5.8 percent non-residential use. Over nine out of ten (91.3%) of the buildings in rural areas are for residential use, while it is 87.7 percent in urban areas. Further, about five percent (5.1%) of the buildings in urban areas are for commercial-residential use, higher than in rural areas (3.2%) (Table 14.3 and Figure 14.4).

At the Council level, percentage of residential buildings is almost the same between Wete Town and Micheweni District (90.7% and 90.5% respectively), similar pattern is observed for non-residential use (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residential	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	63,490	90.6	3.6	5.8
	Rural	50,571	91.3	3.2	5.5
	Urban	12,919	87.7	5.1	7.2
Wete Town	Total	33,812	90.7	3.4	5.9
	Rural	26,213	91.4	3.0	5.6
	Urban	7,599	88.4	4.8	6.9
Micheweni District	Total	29,678	90.5	3.8	5.8
	Rural	24,358	91.3	3.4	5.3
	Urban	5,320	86.8	5.6	7.7

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region is places of worship (37.0%; 1,373 buildings), followed by commercial purposes (29.1%; 1,080 buildings) and institutional services (16.7%; 620 buildings).

Wete Town Council has highest proportion of buildings (31.4%; 628 buildings) used for commercial purposes than Micheweni District Council (26.4%, 452 buildings). In addition, Wete Town Council and Micheweni District Council have same proportion of buildings for industrial usage (1.2% each) (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use, and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	3,711	7.7	29.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	6.1	16.7	0.5	37.0	1.5
Wete Town	2,001	8.1	31.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	5.2	17.4	0.6	34.7	1.9
Micheweni District	1,710	7.2	26.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.6	7.1	15.8	0.4	39.6	0.9

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. In Kaskazini Pemba Region, most of the buildings (95.1%) have one unit followed by those with two units (1.8%). In rural areas, most of the buildings (95.0%) have one unit followed by those with two units (1.6%). A similar pattern is observed in urban areas.

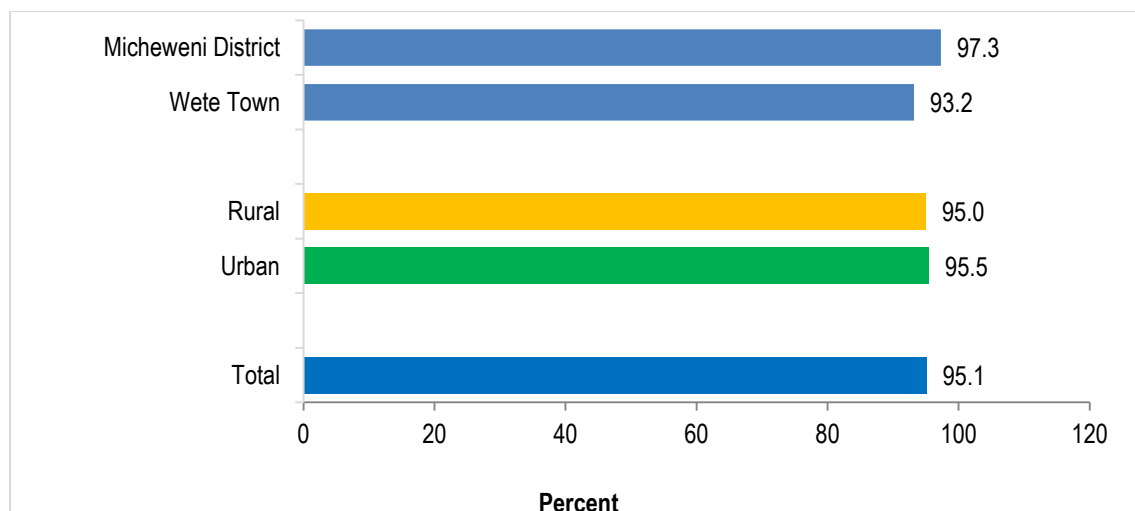
At the council level, Micheweni District has slightly higher percent (97.3%) of buildings with single unit than Wete Town (93.2%). In terms of buildings with two units, the proportion is higher (2.2%) in Wete Town than in Micheweni District (Figure 14.4 and Table 14.5).

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

Council	Number of Units in Building																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	59,779	95.1	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	47,790	95.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	11,989	95.5	2.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Wete Town	31,811	93.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	24,735	92.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	7,076	95.0	2.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Micheweni District	27,968	97.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	23,055	97.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	4,913	96.3	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6

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

Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial- Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Building Attributes

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

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (98.2%) of the buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are detached or stand-alone buildings, 1.1 percent are terrace buildings and less than one percent (0.7%) percent are semi- detached.

Moreover, 98.6 percent of all buildings in rural areas are detached or stand-alone, compared with 96.8 percent in urban areas. Semi-detached buildings in rural and urban areas account for 0.5 percent and 1.2 percent respectively. Micheweni District Councils has the slightly higher percentage (98.6%) of detached or stand-alone buildings than Wete Town Council (97.9%) (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace/Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/Stand Alone	Percent
Total	63,490	422	0.7	706	1.1	62,362	98.2
Rural	50,571	262	0.5	454	0.9	49,855	98.6
Urban	12,919	160	1.2	252	2.0	12,507	96.8
Council							
Wete Town	33,812	301	0.9	410	1.2	33,101	97.9
Micheweni District	29,678	121	0.4	296	1.0	29,261	98.6

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

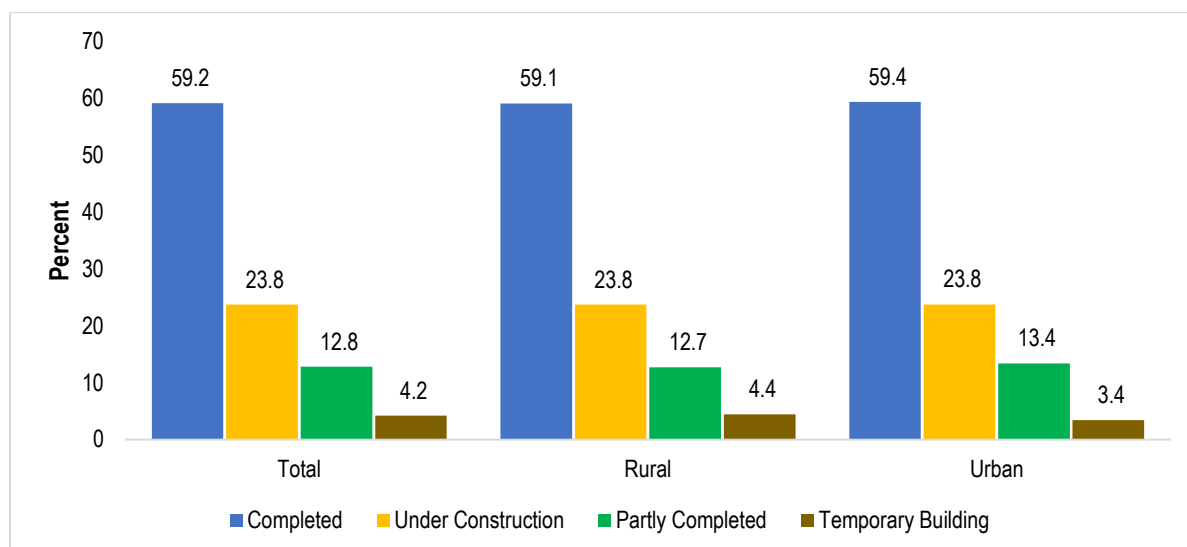
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that 59.2 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have been completed and 12.8 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 23.8 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 4.2 percent. The results also indicate that 59.4 percent of all buildings in urban areas are completed compared with 59.1 percent in rural.

Wete Town Council has a little higher percentage of completed buildings (59.8%) than Micheweni District Council (58.5%). Furthermore, Wete Town Council has slightly higher percentage (4.7%) of temporary buildings than Micheweni District Council (3.6%) (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	63,490	59.2	12.8	23.8	4.2
Rural	50,571	59.1	12.7	23.8	4.4
Urban	12,919	59.4	13.4	23.8	3.4
Council					
Wete Town	33,812	59.8	12.2	23.3	4.7
Micheweni District	29,678	58.5	13.6	24.2	3.6

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



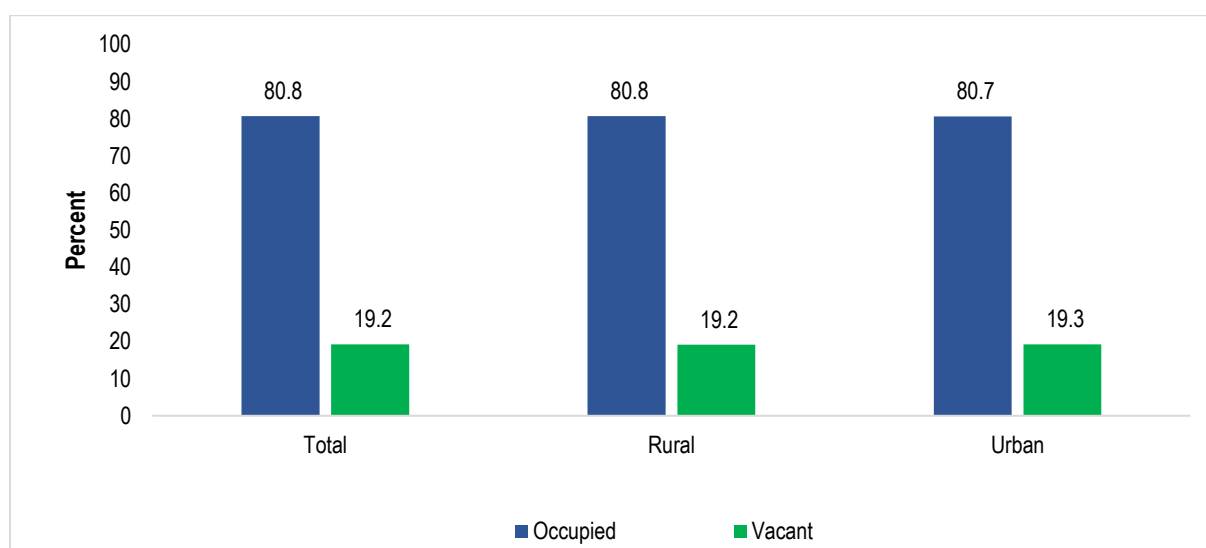
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 80.8 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are in use, while 19.2 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that urban and rural areas have almost the same proportion of buildings in use (80.8% and 80.7% respectively). Wete Town Council has the higher percentage (81.4 %) of buildings in use than Micheweni District Council (80.0%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Table 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	63,490	80.8	19.2
Rural	50,571	80.8	19.2
Urban	12,919	80.7	19.3
Council			
Wete Town	33,812	81.4	18.6
Micheweni District	29,678	80.0	20.0

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



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

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

14.3.4.1 Floor Materials

Materials used for floor include cement, PVC tiles, ceramic tiles (marble), terrazzo, clay, earth/sand, hard plastic or bitumen, polished wood, cow dung, wood planks and bamboo or plant residues. In Kaskazini Pemba Region, 55.5 percent of all buildings have Sand-cement floors, followed by (26.0%) Earth/sand/Soil floors and Ceramic tiles floors (2.3%).

Furthermore, in rural areas buildings with cement floor constitute 52.7 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 66.4 percent. Wete Town Council has the higher percentage (60.0%) of buildings with cement floor than Micheweni District Council (50.5%) (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Materials								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	63,490	55.5	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	26.0	0.0	15.8
Rural	50,571	52.7	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	29.8	0.0	16.2
Urban	12,919	66.4	7.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	14.3
Council										
Wete Town	33,812	60.0	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	22.0	0.0	14.2
Micheweni District	29,678	50.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	30.5	0.0	17.7

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

14.3.4.2 Wall Materials

Materials used in wall construction include stone, cement or stone blocks, sun-dried clay bricks, burnt clay bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or tents. Most of the buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have walls built with cement blocks or Stone blocks (54.8%), followed by Bamboo poles/wood planks (27.4%). In urban areas 78.0 percent of all buildings have walls constructed with cement blocks or Stone blocks followed by Bamboo poles/wood planks (7.8%) and stones (7.3%). Most of the buildings (48.9%) in rural areas are cement blocks or Stone blocks followed by Bamboo poles/wood planks (32.3 %). Wete Town Council has the highest percentage (58.5 %) of buildings built with cement blocks or Stone blocks walls while Micheweni District Council has the lowest percentage (50.7%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentages Distribution of Buildings by Types of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Materials									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	63,490	10.8	54.8	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	27.4	0.3	0.1	4.2
Rural	50,571	11.7	48.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	32.3	0.3	0.0	4.2
Urban	12,919	7.3	78.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.1	0.2	4.4
Council											
Wete Town	33,812	2.5	58.5	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	31.3	0.3	0.1	4.4
Micheweni District	29,678	20.2	50.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	22.8	0.3	0.0	4.0

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

14.3.4.3 Roofing Materials

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

The results show that, the highest percentage (65.6%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are roofed with Corrugated Iron sheets, followed by Grass/ leaves (19.7%). In urban areas, 79.3 percent of all buildings are roofed with Corrugated Iron sheets compared with 62.1 percent in rural areas. Wete Town Council has the highest percentage (70.7%) of buildings roofed with Corrugated Iron sheets than Micheweni District Council (59.8%) (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Type of Roofing Material								No roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/ leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/ Tins	Tent/ Container	
Total	63,490	65.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	19.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.9
Rural	50,571	62.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	14.1
Urban	12,919	79.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.0
Council										
Wete Town	33,812	70.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	16.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.6
Micheweni District	29,678	59.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	24.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.4

14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms

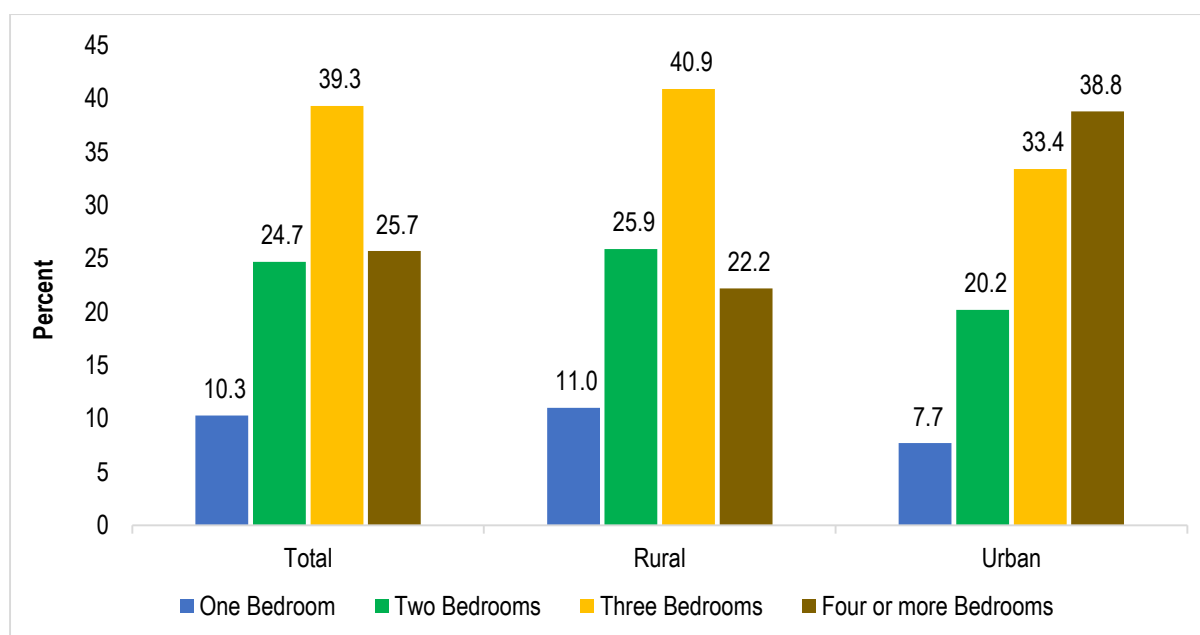
This section provides information on the number of bedrooms in residential and commercial-residential buildings only. The results show that 39.3 percent of all buildings/units used for residential and commercial-residential purposes in Kaskazini Pemba Region have three bedrooms followed by 24.7 percent having two bedrooms and 15.8 percent have four bedrooms.

Furthermore, in rural areas the proportion of buildings/units with three bedrooms is higher (40.9%) followed by 25.9 percent having two bedrooms and 13.8 percent have four bedrooms and 11.0 percent with one bedroom. In urban areas, most of buildings/units (33.4%) have three bedrooms followed by 23.2 percent having four bedrooms and 20.2 percent have two bedrooms (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14.12: Percentages of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	629,952	10.3	24.7	39.3	15.8	6.8	2.4	0.7
Rural	494,021	11.0	25.9	40.9	13.8	5.8	2.0	0.6
Urban	135,931	7.7	20.2	33.4	23.2	10.7	3.8	1.1
Council								
Wete Town	105,190	11.1	22.9	37.9	17.3	7.6	2.5	0.7
Micheweni District	50,556	9.4	26.7	40.8	14.1	5.8	2.3	0.8

Figure 14.7: Percentage Distribution Residential and Commercial Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, TBC 2022



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

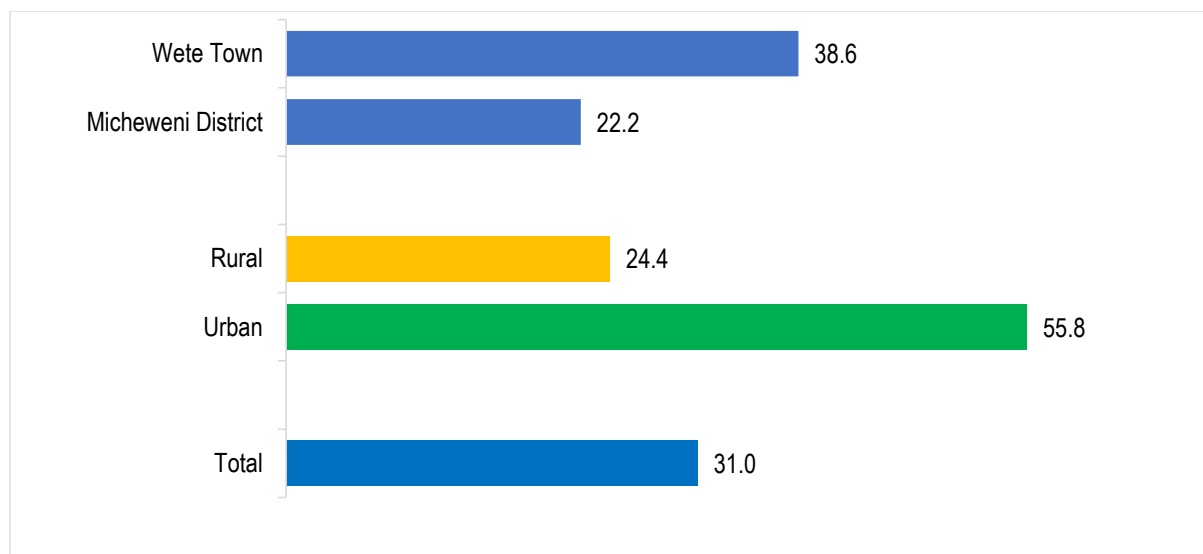
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water, and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

The electricity service in buildings is divided into two main groups: - electricity from the national grid (ZECO) and electricity from alternative sources such as solar energy and generators.

The results indicate that 31.0 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Pemba Region are connected to the national grid. More than five out of ten (55.8%) buildings/units in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 24.4 percent in rural areas. Across councils, Wete Town has the higher proportion (38.6%) of buildings/units connected to the national grid than Micheweni District (22.2%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from National Grid (ZECO) by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

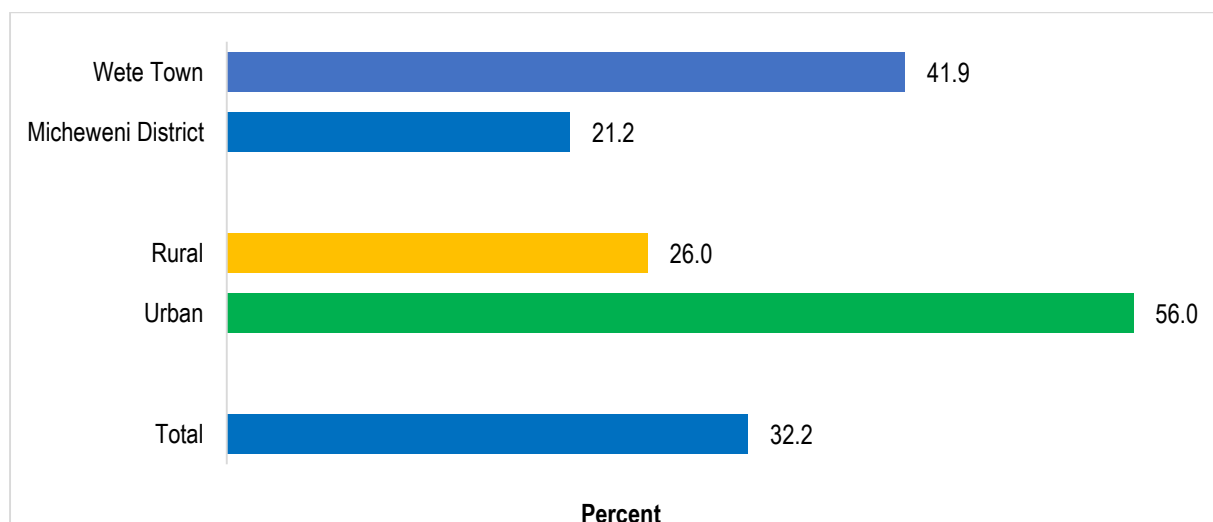


Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. In Kaskazini Pemba Region 3.7 percent of all buildings/units have alternative sources of electricity. Further, in rural areas 4.1 percent of all buildings/units have alternative sources of electricity while in urban areas it is 2.4 percent. Micheweni District Council has a higher percentage (4.3%) of buildings/units using alternative sources of electricity than Wete Town Council (3.2%) (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to 2022 TBC, water service in a building means the presence of water inside the building/units and/or on the premises of the respective building/units. The results reveal that 32.2 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Pemba Region have water service. In urban areas 56.0 percent have water service while in rural areas it is 26.0 percent. Additionally, Wete Town Council has the higher percentage (41.9%) of buildings/units with water service than Micheweni District Council (21.2%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Kaskazini Pemba, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the respective building. The results reveal that 49.9 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Pemba Region have toilet facility. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities is higher (71.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (44.2%). Furthermore, Wete Town Council has the higher percentage (55.3%) of buildings with toilet facilities than Micheweni District Council (43.8%) (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

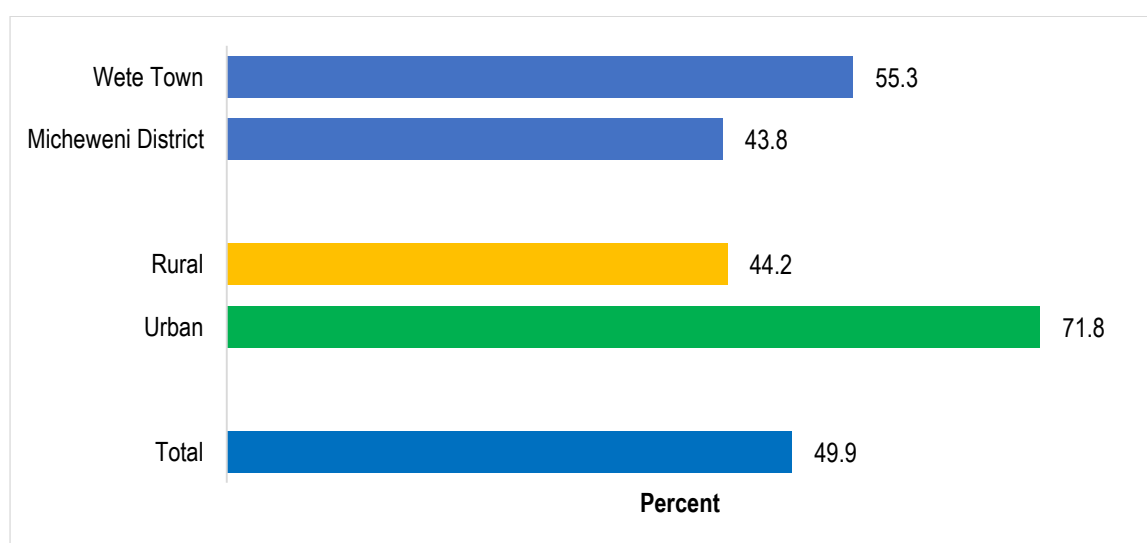


Table 14.13: Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	629,952	31.0	3.7	32.2	49.9
Rural	494,021	24.4	4.1	26.0	44.2
Urban	135,931	55.8	2.4	56.0	71.8
Council					
Wete Town	105,190	38.6	3.2	41.9	55.3
Micheweni District	50,556	22.2	4.3	21.2	43.8

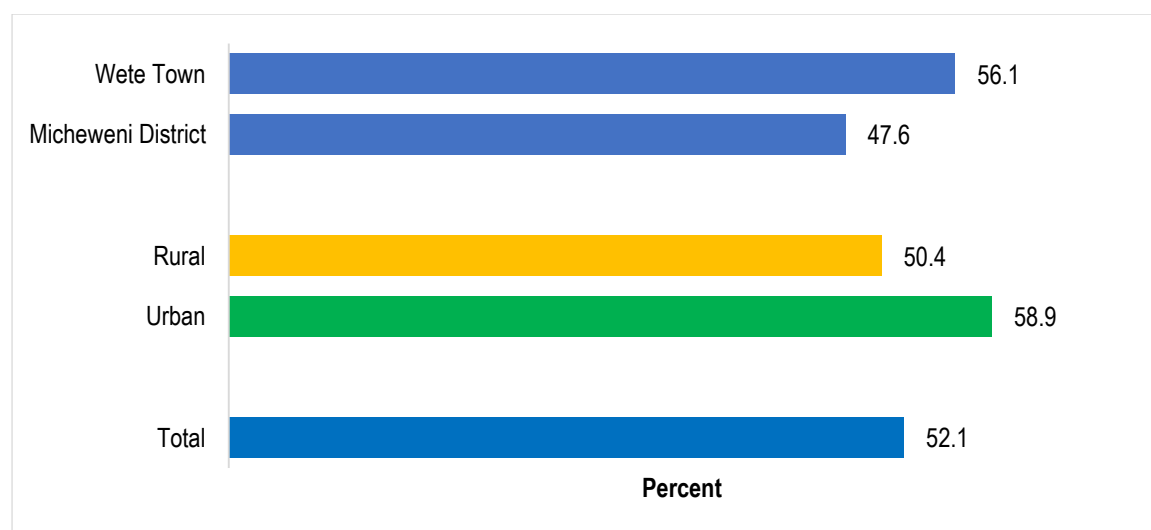
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for people with disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 52.1 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (58.9%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 50.4 percent in rural areas. Wete Town Council has the highest percentage (56.1%) of buildings accessible by road while Micheweni District Council has the lowest percentage (47.6%) (Figure 14.11).

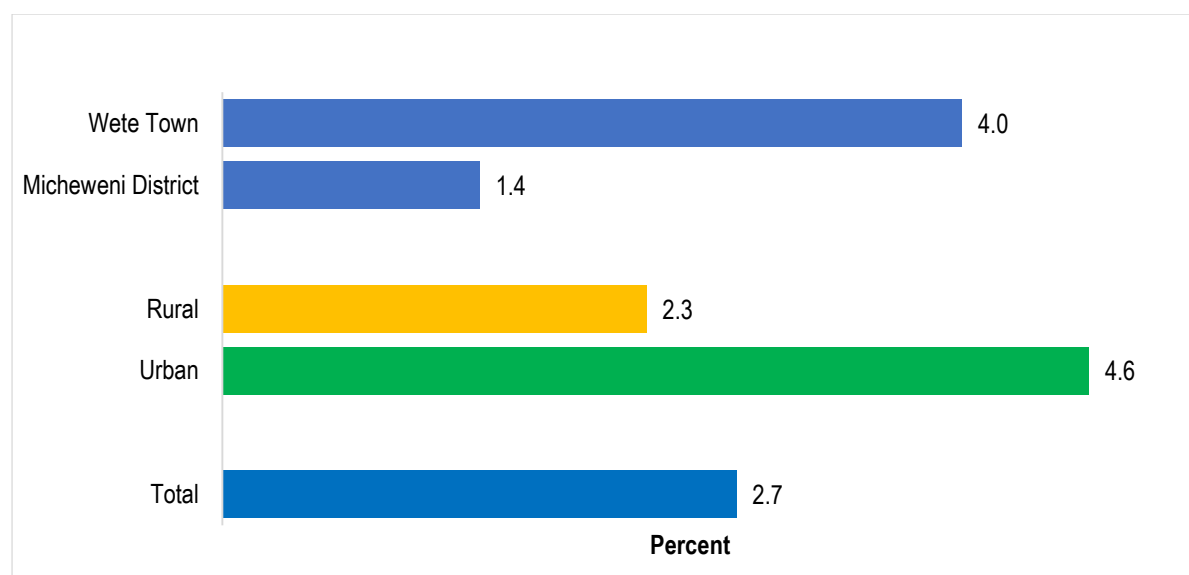
Figure 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 2.7 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). In urban areas, buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 4.6 percent and 2.3 percent in rural areas. Wete Town Council has the higher percentage (4.0%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs than Micheweni District Council (1.4%) (Figure 14.12 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



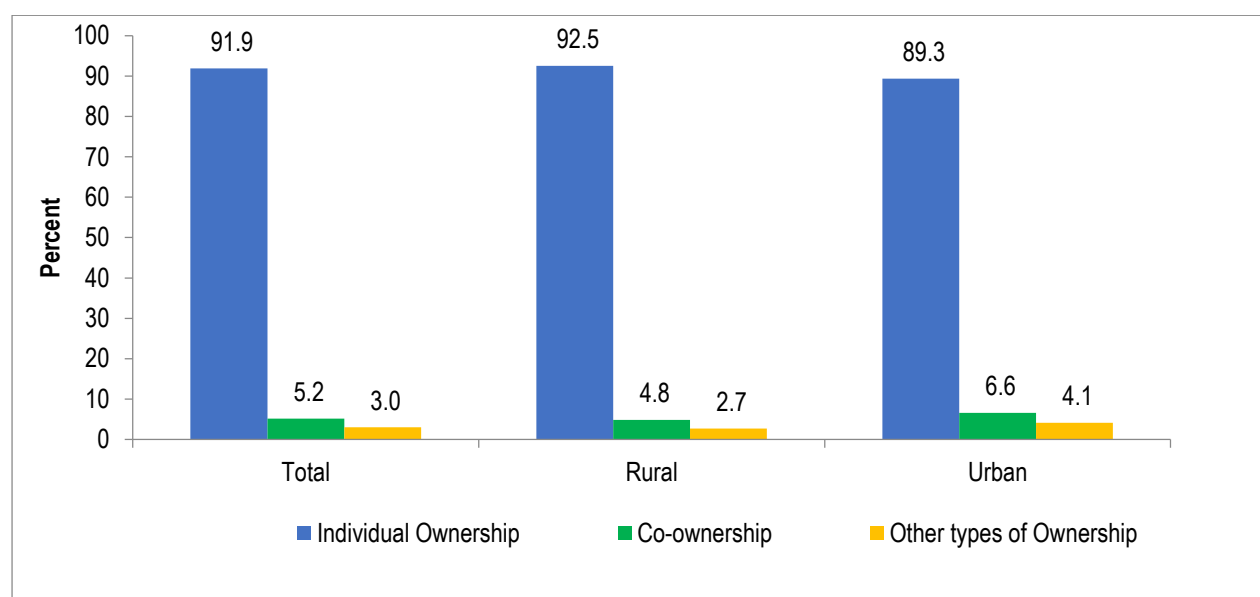
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for land ownership where the building is built.

14.6.1 Building Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (91.9%) of buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings (5.2%). In rural areas, 92.5 percent of all buildings are individually owned while in urban areas the percentage is 89.3. More than 89 percent of all buildings in both councils are individually owned, while less than seven percent of all buildings are jointly owned (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Building Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. This kind of ownership may belong to males only, females only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are owned by males only (74.7%), followed by females only (19.1%) and 1.8 percent by male(s) and 1.6 percent by female(s) jointly.

In rural areas 76.5 percent of buildings are owned by males, 17.9 percent by females and 2.8 percent by both male and female. On the other hand, in urban areas 67.7 percent of buildings are owned by males, 23.6 percent by females and 4.3 percent by both males and females. Wete Town Council has a higher proportion (21.4%) of buildings owned by females compared with Micheweni District Council (16.5%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individual Building/Units Ownership Status by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings/units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Number of Buildings/units	Male individually	Female individually	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only	Number of Buildings/units	Male individually	Female individually	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Jointly Only	Females Jointly Only
Total	64,520	74.7	19.1	2.8	1.8	1.6	51,041	76.5	17.9	2.4	1.7	1.5	13,479	67.7	23.6	4.3	2.4	2.0
Wete Town	34,504	70.3	21.4	3.9	2.3	2.1	26,486	72.7	19.8	3.3	2.2	2.0	8,018	62.2	26.6	5.9	2.8	2.4
Micheweni District	30,016	79.7	16.5	1.6	1.2	1.0	24,555	80.5	15.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	5,461	75.9	19.2	1.9	1.7	1.3

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

The 2022 TBC results indicate that 74.1 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Pemba Region are occupied by the owners alone, followed by those who live in without paying rent (12.4%).

In rural areas, a results reveal that 75.7 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners alone followed by those who live in without paying rent (11.9%). Conversely, in urban areas, 68.3 percent of buildings/units are occupied by owners alone while 14.0 percent are occupied by those who live in without paying rent.

Across councils, Micheweni District has a higher percentage (77.3%) of buildings/units occupied by owners compared with Wete Town (71.4%). In addition, Wete Town has a higher percentage (8.2%) of buildings/units occupied by tenants than Micheweni District (6.3%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Building/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status and, Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/ units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	64,520	74.1	12.4	6.2	7.3	51,041	75.7	11.9	6.1	6.2	13,479	68.3	14.0	6.3	11.3
Wete Town	34,504	71.4	14.1	6.4	8.2	26,486	73.3	13.6	6.5	6.6	8,018	64.9	15.7	6.0	13.4
Micheweni District	30,016	77.3	10.4	6.0	6.3	24,555	78.2	10.1	5.8	5.9	5,461	73.3	11.6	6.7	8.3

14.6.4 Building Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority (66.1%) of buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are built on un-surveyed land, with 24.1 percent on surveyed land and 4.2 percent on regularized land. Moreover, 37.7 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 20.7 percent of rural buildings. Across councils, Micheweni District has a higher percentage (69.7%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land than Wete Town (62.9%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14. 16: Percentage Distribution of Buildings Plots by Place of Residence, Land Survey Status and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Total Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Total Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	63,490	24.1	66.1	4.2	5.6	50,571	20.7	70.3	4.0	5.0	12,919	37.7	49.6	4.9	7.9
Wete Town	33,812	27.5	62.9	3.7	5.9	26,213	22.1	69.2	3.5	5.2	7,599	46.1	41.2	4.5	8.2
Micheweni District	29,678	20.3	69.7	4.8	5.2	24,358	19.1	71.5	4.7	4.7	5,320	25.6	61.5	5.3	7.5

14.6.5 Buildings Land Ownership Documents

Information on land ownership status includes title deeds, residential licenses, letters of offer or acknowledgments of payment, certificates of customary right of occupancy (CCRO in Mainland), agreements or contracts, registration card (Zanzibar), and local government documents.

Results show that, 43.4 percent of all buildings/units are built on land without legal documents, 5.1 percent built on land with local Government documents and 17.6 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14. 17: Number of Buildings/Units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	64,520	17.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.8	5.1	43.4	30.8
Wete Town	34,504	25.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.4	5.5	38.1	26.6
Micheweni District	30,016	8.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	4.7	49.5	35.8

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implication and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

This chapter presents key findings of the 2022 PHC results with the aim of informing Regional, Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders on the key findings, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Kaskazini Pemba Region.

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Kaskazini Pemba Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report, considered to be of high priority for policies and programmes implementation by councils in this region. Further details and specific results, relevant statistics and full references are found in respective chapters of this report.

15.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. Population of Kaskazini Pemba Region has increased from 211,732 in 2012 to 272,091 in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Kaskazini Pemba Region has been growing at a rate of 2.5 percent annually during the 2012 - 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 2.5 percent (which is below the average growth rate of 3.7 percent for Tanzania Zanzibar), the population of Kaskazini Pemba Region is expected to double in the next 28 years;

- ii. On the positive side, high population growth rate of 2.9 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and
- iii. On the negative side, growth of 2.9 percent may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources as well as increased pressure on land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to implement effectively respective national and sector policies while advocating for planned and balanced approach to population growth and economic development;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to consistently undertake land use and urban planning as well as putting in place effective supervision and implementation mechanisms to ensure compliance; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen enforcement mechanism including by-laws to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2021) to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of population growth on environment is minimized.

15.2.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About sixteen percent (16.2%) of Kaskazini Pemba Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About six out of ten (55.1 %) of total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty one percent (31.2%) of Kaskazini Pemba Region population are youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. More than five percent (5.3%) of Kaskazini Pemba Regional population is aged 60 years and above.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of children under five years implies increased demand for Mother and Child Health Services as well as potential demand in social services including education and healthcare;
- ii. High proportion of persons under 18 years of age implies increased demand for education, healthcare and other social services leading to strain in resources and infrastructure. This may lead to higher unemployment rates, which can contribute to social unrest and political instability;
- iii. High proportion of youths (15 – 35 years) exerts pressure on the economy to create more jobs and skills to absorb a growing youth population. However, high proportion of youth population, means a potential labour force that can actively contribute to economic growth, especially when they are educated and skilled and corresponding investments are made in human capital development;
- iv. Elderly persons need social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen implementation of policies and enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protection;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate provision of skills for youth employability and to put in place enabling environment for new programmes and businesses;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies programmes that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in related national and sectoral policies.

15.2.3 Marital Status and Early Marriages

Key Findings

- i. About nine percent (8.6%) of female children aged 15 - 19 in Kaskazini Pemba Region is married; and
- ii. About seven (6.7%) of female population aged 15 years and above is widowed

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Early marriages have potentially lifelong harmful consequences such as, increased early pregnancies, child and maternal mortality, and domestic violence. Young women who marry early are also denied education, economic opportunity opportunities and can experience psychological consequences; and
- ii. Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as to change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders should strengthen supervision and implementation of national and sector policies related to girl child education and welfare;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to scale up measures to enforce laws and regulations that prohibit incidences of early marriage; and
- iii. The Regional and Local Government Authorities to design supportive programmes for widows including cash transfer and public works programmes such as those implemented under Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).

15.2.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About eight percent (8.4%) of children under five years of age in Kaskazini Pemba Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification;

- ii. About six in ten persons (56.1%) and 52.6 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification cards (NIDA) and Zanzibar (ZAN ID) identification cards respectively;
- iii. About two percent (2.3 %) of persons in Kaskazini Pemba Region have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. National identification documents are important for citizens to access services and fulfil their rights and obligations. They also help in association of information in the national databases, national security issues and law enforcement. Moreover, birth and national certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to Births and Deaths Registration Act, (CAP 108, R.E 2002) and Registration and Identification of Persons Act of 1986 (R.E 2012);
- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and
- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

- i. Regional Local Government Authorities as well as other stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public, especially the youths on the importance of national identification documents; and
- ii. Regional Authorities, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to educate and regularly sensitize the public on the importance and benefits of Zanzibar Health Service Fund Act of 2023.

15.2.5 Orphanhood

Key Finding

About six percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years of age in Kaskazini Pemba Region are orphans (with 5.2 percent one parent dead and 1.2 percent both parents dead).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders need to sensitize communities on the plight of orphaned children and take actions to minimize their sufferings; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sustain mobilization and allocation of adequate resources to support plans and programmes regarding orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About seventy seven percent (77.2%) of population aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba Region is literate. Percentage of literate persons is significantly higher in Wete Town Council (83.7%) than in Micheweni District Council (69.1%);
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school increased from 75.8 in 2012 to 92.0 percent in 2022; and
- iii. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is increased from 98.0 percent in 2012 to 142.4 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Adult literacy rate in the Region is below the Tanzania Zanzibar average of 90.6 percent which implies the presence of significant number of illiterate population in the region. This may lead to unhealthier population, low economic growth and poor labour market participation;
- ii. Disparities in education (literacy) may lead to slow achievement in national development targets and may lead to lack of harmony in the society;
- iii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Kaskazini Pemba Region indicates that a large proportion of children of official primary school age are enrolled in primary education, which signifies that there is higher access to primary education in the region, which also translate into better education outcomes for Tanzania Zanzibar's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iv. Increased rate of net enrolment in primary schools implies an increase of resources required to finance education sector as a result of increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources; and
- v. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Kaskazini Pemba Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system and therefore likely to achieve national and global targets of eliminating illiteracy. However, it also shows that the challenge of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in ZADEP still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration of children.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to enhance efforts (awareness campaigns, by-laws, resource mobilization and allocation) to raise literacy rates in the region in order to achieve national targets and address disparities among councils; and

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to guarantee effective financing and implementation of provision of skills training and investing in Vocational and Technical Training as emphasised in the Zanzibar Education Policy (2006).

15.2.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The overall unemployment rate of Kaskazini Pemba Region is 14.0 percent. The rate is higher in urban (24.6%) than in rural (11.6%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (56.6%) of the total employment in Kaskazini Pemba Region; and
- iii. About six out of ten (58.5 %) of youth population aged 15 - 35 years are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Kaskazini Pemba Region

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. The 14.0 percent unemployment rate for Kaskazini Pemba Region is below the Tanzania Zanzibar average of 19.5 percent and is considered high, which indicates that its impact on economic growth may also be high;
- ii. Unemployment can also have an adverse impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in region. There interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustainability of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Kaskazini Pemba. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, the informal sector is insecure and lacks social protection.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity;
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth;
- iii. Region and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit; and
- iv. Region and Local Government Authorities to promote and strengthen Regional and District Youth Groups to promote dialogue among youths and stakeholders on employment issues.

15.2.8 Persons With Disabilities

Key Findings

- i. About thirteen percent (13.2%) of persons aged 7 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba have some form of disability;
- ii. Most Persons With Disabilities (52.4%) reported diseases as major cause of their disability;
- iii. Five percent (5.0%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accident; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Although prevalence of disability is moderate, its presence implies additional cost of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People With Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces negative effects of disabilities; and

- iii. Poor People With Disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using resources available in the region;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidences of disease leading to reduction of prevalence of disability in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should put in place effective supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities should undertake sensitization, advocacy and awareness raising programmes on the use of assistive devices and facilitate access to these devices.

15.2.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About forty-three percent (42.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Pemba own land without any legal document; the percentage is relatively high in Micheweni District Council (49.3%) than in Wete Town Council (37.9%); and
- ii. The proportion of males who own land alone is significantly higher (14.7%) than that of females (5.7%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The overall aim of the Zanzibar Land Policy is to promote and ensure a secure land tenure system, to encourage land use planning to facilitate broad-based social and

economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment;

- ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Kaskazini Pemba Region and Tanzania Zanzibar in general with significant implications;
- iii. Women who own land can engage in income generating activities leading to empowerment, poverty reduction and better livelihood and
- iv. Lack of legal documents for land ownership leads to insecurity of land properties and inaccessibility to economic opportunities; and

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen capacities of responsible institutions to enable implementation and monitoring of the Zanzibar Land Policy in order to accelerate land ownership process;
- ii. Regional, Local Authorities and other stakeholders should affectively conduct education and awareness campaigns about joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate effectively issuance of land ownership of the legal documents.

15.2.10 Drinking Water

Key Findings

- i. Eight in ten (81.5%) private households use drinking water from improved sources;
- ii. Proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water is high in Wete Town Council (93.7%) than in Micheweni District Council (66.9%); and
- iii. There is notable disparity in the proportion of private households using improved source of drinking water between rural (79.4%) and urban (89.3%) areas.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. About twenty percent

of private household in Kaskazini Pemba Region is using water from unimproved sources for drinking, hence a likelihood of poor health outcome emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

- i. Region and Local Government Authorities to initiate new water supply projects especially in underserved rural areas; and
- ii. Region and Local Government Authorities should allocate enough resources to rural areas and council that is lagging behind in the use of improved source of water for drinking.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About sixty seven percent (66.8%) of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region is using improved toilet facility;
- ii. About three in ten (30.9%) households in Kaskazini Pemba Region have no toilet facility;
- iii. Percentage of households with no toilet facility is high in Micheweni District Council (36.9%) than in Wete Town Council (25.9%).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Use of unimproved or non-use of toilet facilities contributes to the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. These diseases can lead to serious illness (morbidity) and even death (mortality); and
- ii. Unsafe sanitation practices can contaminate water sources, soil, and ecosystems. This pollution affects not only human health but also the environment. Proper sanitation facilities help prevent contamination and protect natural resources.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to supervise and implement sanitation projects at local/community level to avoid adverse effects of poor sanitation;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and enforce by- laws for effective implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. Almost eight in ten (76.7%) and 15.2 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About five percent (5.5%) of households in Kaskazini Pemba Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost forty percent (31.0%) of households use electricity from the national grid for lighting; and
- iv. Almost seven percent (7.1%) of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources; and
- iii. Access to national grid in Kaskazini Unguja Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are main causes of climate change; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with ZECO to put in place a plan to hasten distribution and installation of electricity to households and communities.

15.2.13 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individuals and Households

Key Findings

- i. About nine in ten households (91.9%) in Kaskazini Pemba Region have at least one member aged 4 years who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. About two percent (1.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;
- iii. About one percent (0.7%) and 1.8 persons of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop or a laptop computer respectively; and
- iv. About twenty nine percent (28.8%) and 24.6 percent of households in Kaskazini Pemba own a radio and a television respectively. About thirty eight percent (37.6%) of households in Wete Town Council own a radio compared to 18.3 percent in Micheweni. The same disparity is observed with television ownership; 35.2 percent of households in Wete Town Council owns a television compared to 11.8 percent in Micheweni.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high.

- For instance, though the broadband population coverage was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
 - iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low, but relatively higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas.
 - iv. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
 - v. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively promote and supervise digital literacy programs in education curriculum at pre- primary, primary and secondary education levels and the use for online business; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to raise awareness in communities to establish digital networks where they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.2.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. Almost nine out of ten (89.9%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About thirty six percent (31.0%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region have electricity services and 3.7 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About thirty two percent (32.2%) of all buildings in have water services;
- iv. About three percent (2.7%) of all buildings have infrastructure for the Persons with Disabilities;

- v. About sixty six percent (66.1%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Pemba Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vi. Four out of ten (43.4%) of all buildings are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce, and government taxes such as property tax. Addresses are also useful for enforcing regulations and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individuals in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate that:- the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity among land holders and increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifying escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;

- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise implementation of Programmes of land use planning, surveying and titling and programmes aimed at improving land tenure; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

Table A2.1 Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	272,091	214,230	57,861	131,484	140,607
Wete Town	148,712	112,761	35,951	71,929	76,783
Micheweni District	123,379	101,469	21,910	59,555	63,824

Table A.2.2 Total Population in Private Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	269,548	212,933	56,615	129,605	139,943
Wete Town	146,694	111,843	34,851	70,455	76,239
Micheweni District	122,854	101,090	21,764	59,150	63,704

Table A.2.3 Total Population in Collective Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	2,543	1,297	1,246	1,879	664
Wete Town	2,018	918	1,100	1,474	544
Micheweni District	525	379	146	405	120

Table A8.1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Literate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	44,540	22,020	22,520	34,794	17,337	17,457	9,746	4,683	5,063
Youth Population (15–24 years)	47,621	22,765	24,856	36,318	17,549	18,769	11,303	5,216	6,087
Youth Population (15–35 years)	74,496	35,366	39,130	56,282	26,977	29,305	18,214	8,389	9,825
Primary School (6–12 years)	46,033	22,746	23,287	36,103	17,831	18,272	9,930	4,915	5,015
Primary School (7–13 years)	49,605	24,552	25,053	39,150	19,376	19,774	10,455	5,176	5,279
Secondary School (13-16 years)	28,098	14,013	14,085	22,212	11,133	11,079	5,886	2,880	3,006
Secondary School (14-17 years)	26,602	13,199	13,403	20,807	10,364	10,443	5,795	2,835	2,960
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	105,940	51,969	53,971	78,618	39,025	39,593	27,322	12,944	14,378
Elderly population (60+ years)	6,959	4,592	2,367	4,872	3,306	1,566	2,087	1,286	801
Population Aged 4 years and above	176,451	87,500	88,951	133,634	66,756	66,878	42,817	20,744	22,073
Population Aged 14+ years and above	117,682	58,480	59,202	87,674	44,037	43,637	30,008	14,443	15,565
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	91,080	45,281	45,799	66,867	33,673	33,194	24,213	11,608	12,605

Table A8.2: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	142,447	65,696	76,751	110,032	54,641	55,391
Rural	109,964	50,797	59,167	81,557	40,977	40,580
Urban	32,483	14,899	17,584	28,475	13,664	14,811
Council						
Wete Town	79,389	36,528	42,861	66,464	32,524	33,940
Micheweni District	63,058	29,168	33,890	43,568	22,117	21,451

Table A8.3: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	176,479	85,113	91,366	135,428	65,780	69,648	41,051	19,333	21,718
5-9	23,549	11,315	12,234	18,014	8,655	9,359	5,535	2,660	2,875
10-14	35,161	17,813	17,348	28,014	14,235	13,779	7,147	3,578	3,569
15 - 19	28,143	13,797	14,346	21,801	10,792	11,009	6,342	3,005	3,337
20 - 24	17,858	7,921	9,937	13,614	6,113	7,501	4,244	1,808	2,436
25 - 29	13,507	6,077	7,430	10,202	4,613	5,589	3,305	1,464	1,841
30 - 34	11,669	5,339	6,330	8,949	4,129	4,820	2,720	1,210	1,510
35 - 39	10,507	4,738	5,769	8,031	3,663	4,368	2,476	1,075	1,401
40 - 44	8,162	3,967	4,195	6,115	2,975	3,140	2,047	992	1,055
45 - 49	6,868	3,120	3,748	5,135	2,334	2,801	1,733	786	947
50 - 54	6,234	2,914	3,320	4,601	2,196	2,405	1,633	718	915
55 - 59	5,274	2,636	2,638	3,881	1,971	1,910	1,393	665	728
60 - 64	3,712	2,209	1,503	2,663	1,623	1,040	1,049	586	463
65 - 69	2,384	1,301	1,083	1,819	974	845	565	327	238
70 - 74	1,668	1,028	640	1,225	764	461	443	264	179
75 - 79	888	474	414	673	370	303	215	104	111
80+	895	464	431	691	373	318	204	91	113

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Nurate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	42,581	21,010	21,571	33,334	16,569	16,765	9,247	4,441	4,806
Youth Population (15–24 years)	46,001	21,718	24,283	35,415	16,905	18,510	10,586	4,813	5,773
Youth Population (15–35 years)	73,744	34,301	39,443	56,524	26,545	29,979	17,220	7,756	9,464
Primary School (6–12 years)	41,798	20,718	21,080	32,649	16,215	16,434	9,149	4,503	4,646
Primary School (7–13 years)	45,458	22,597	22,861	35,747	17,814	17,933	9,711	4,783	4,928
Secondary School (13-16 years)	26,831	13,374	13,457	21,189	10,622	10,567	5,642	2,752	2,890
Secondary School (14-17 years)	25,558	12,674	12,884	19,991	9,950	10,041	5,567	2,724	2,843
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	111,934	52,718	59,216	84,992	40,409	44,583	26,942	12,309	14,633
Elderly population (60+ years)	9,547	5,476	4,071	7,071	4,104	2,967	2,476	1,372	1,104
Population Aged 4 years and above	177,893	85,811	92,082	136,443	66,276	70,167	41,450	19,535	21,915
Population Aged 14+ years and above	125,062	59,649	65,413	95,226	45,801	49,425	29,836	13,848	15,988
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	99,504	46,975	52,529	75,235	35,851	39,384	24,269	11,124	13,145

Table A8. 5: Population and Children Age (6-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (6 - 12)								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	59,794	30,584	29,210	48,089	24,643	23,446	11,705	5,941	5,764	55,005	27,641	27,364	43,792	22,012	21,780	11,213	5,629	5,584
Wete Town	31,979	16,461	15,518	25,065	12,961	12,104	6,914	3,500	3,414	30,428	15,479	14,949	23,656	12,064	11,592	6,772	3,415	3,357
Micheweni District	27,815	14,123	13,692	23,024	11,682	11,342	4,791	2,441	2,350	24,577	12,162	12,415	20,136	9,948	10,188	4,441	2,214	2,227

Table A8. 6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population (7-13 Years)									All Children Attending								
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	59,794	30,584	29,210	48,089	24,643	23,446	11,705	5,941	5,764	85,171	42,268	42,903	67,407	33,477	33,930	17,764	8,791	8,973
Wete Town	31,979	16,461	15,518	25,065	12,961	12,104	6,914	3,500	3,414	47,257	23,651	23,606	36,493	18,350	18,143	10,764	5,301	5,463
Micheweni District	27,815	14,123	13,692	23,024	11,682	11,342	4,791	2,441	2,350	37,914	18,617	19,297	30,914	15,127	15,787	7,000	3,490	3,510

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Pemba Region, 2022
TBC

Council	Ownership Status													
	Total (Number of Buildings)	Individual	Co-ownership	Housing Cooperatives	Parastatal Institutional (TBA /ZBA, NHC/ZHC, WHC)	International organization/Diplomatic Institution	Local Government	Central Government	Non-Government Organizations (NGO's, CBO's) / Private	Religious Institutions (Mosque, church, temple, etc.	Private Companies (AVIC MUTUAL PROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	63,490	58,320	3,278	103	179	8	70	446	124	634	5	6	99	218
Rural	50,571	46,777	2,431	87	86	6	51	245	97	533	5	5	78	170
Urban	12,919	11,543	847	16	93	2	19	201	27	101	0	1	21	48
Wete Municipal	33,812	30,580	2,131	62	91	2	48	305	55	370	2	5	56	105
Micheweni District	29,678	27,740	1,147	41	88	6	22	141	69	264	3	1	43	113

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