



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Kusini Pemba Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

**Kusini 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

December 2024



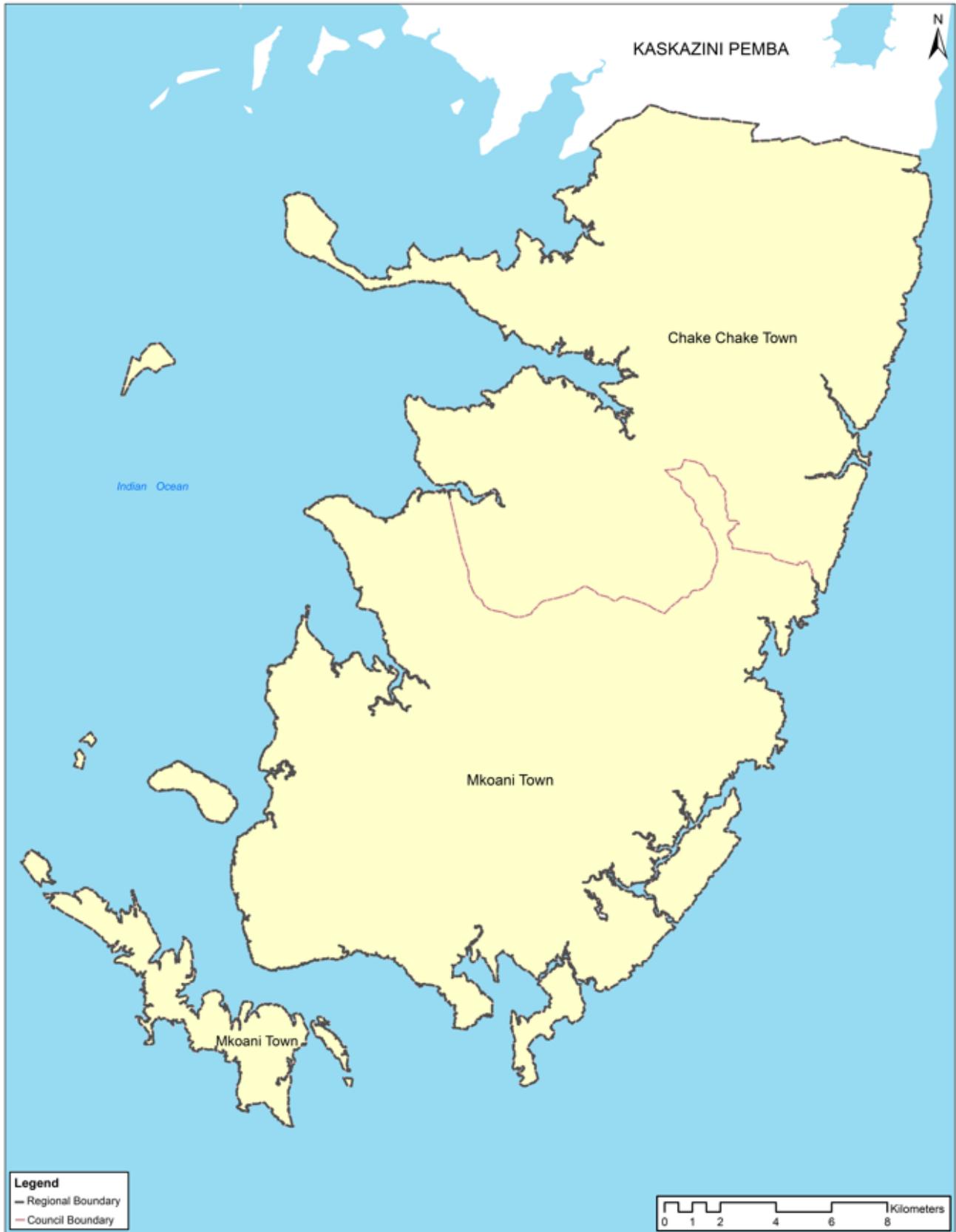
Citation:

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and President's Office - Finance and Planning, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Kusini Pemba Region Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report; Tanzania, December 2024.

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.

KUSINI 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 Excellence 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 sixth 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 in the series of planned Census publications will be Thematic Reports.

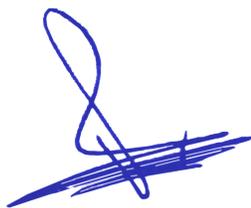
The success of both 2022 PHC and TBC depended on the cooperation and contributions from the Government, specifically Census Committees from national to the lowest administrative level. These include the National Central Census Committee; National Census Advisory Committee; National Census Technical Committee; 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



Salum Kassim Aii
Chief Government Statistician
Office of the Chief Government
Statistician, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

The 2022 Kusini 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 Buildings 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 in 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 Kusini Pemba Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Kusini Pemba Region has a population of 271,350 persons, out of those, 139,977 are females and 131,373 are males. Population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent from 2012 to 2022 representing an increase of 39.1 percent over a 10-year period. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 21 years. Kusini Pemba Region population remains

predominantly rural, with 72.1 percent of its total population living in urban and 27.9 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Kusini Pemba Regional Population. The chapter presents population by age groups and sex. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 16.5 years. About forty-seven percent (46.5%) of the population is below 15 years. The working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 46.2 percent in 1988 Census to 50.0 percent in 2022. The results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban (53.4%) compared with rural areas (48.7%). Furthermore, the age dependency ratio for Kusini Pemba Region is 100. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above slightly increased from 3.0 percent in 2002 to 3.3 percent in 2012 and then slightly increased to 3.5 in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Kusini Pemba Region has 46,988 private households, out of which 33,609 households (71.5%) are in rural areas. This is a decrease from 80.3 percent in 2012 PHC an indicating net movement of private households out of rural areas in Kusini Pemba Region overtime and urbanization. Female-headed households increased from 31.2 percent in 2012 to 34.2 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is the same in urban areas and rural areas (34.2% each). The average household size increased from 5.4 persons in 2012 to 5.7 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region. More than fifty five percent (55.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (58.1%) to be married than males (52.4%). About 3.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (5.9%) than that of males (0.5%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Kusini Pemba Region is 27.5 years for males and 22.7 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females increased between in 2012 and 2022 Censuses.

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. The majority (70.6%) of the population in Kusini Pemba Region have birth certificate. The percentage of population with birth certificates is higher (88.5%) among age group 5-9 than other age groups. About 68,522 persons (56.9%) aged 18 years and above have National Identification cards and 4,739 persons (3.9%) have national identification numbers. It is also noted that 74,030 (3.6%) out of 265,748 persons in the private households in Kusini Pemba have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

Results on citizenship indicate that 271,138 persons (99.9%) out of 271,350 persons enumerated in Kusini Pemba Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Countries Outside Africa (125 persons) followed by other African countries(52 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (93.6%) children under 18 years in Kusini Pemba Region have both parents alive. About 6 percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans, the percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in urban (7.0%) than in rural areas (6.2%). About five percent (4.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while almost two percent (1.6%) are orphans with both parents dead. Chake Chake Town Council has the highest percentage (6.6%) of orphans compared with Mkoani Town Council (6.2%).

Chapter Eight Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region is 85.2 percent. It is higher in urban areas (91.8%) than in rural areas (82.4%) and it is higher among males (88.8%) than females (82.0%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 81.3 percent. It is almost the same (81.5%) among males and females (81.1%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 95.6 percent. It is higher (97.0%) in urban than in rural areas (95.1%). Majority (49.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary education, 37.2 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education and 4.3 percent attained university and other related education level.

Chapter Nine presents information on employment and current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above. There are 104,898 (74.7%) persons who are in employment. The current unemployment rate in Kusini Pemba Region using International relaxed definition is 13.6 percent. Unemployment rate is higher among females (16.5%) than males (10.3%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Kusini Pemba Region is 86.4 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Kusini Pemba Region. For the purpose of this report, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) 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 twelve percent (12.1%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.6%) is the most common types of disabilities in Kusini Pemba Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Kusini Pemba Region. More than sixteen percent (16.4%) of the population aged 15 years and above in the region own land for different uses, including agriculture, residential, commercial or industrial. The proportion of females owning land is significantly lower (11.4 %) than that of males (22.4%). More than thirty-seven percent (37.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Kusini Pemba Region, majority (38.2%) of them own land alone followed by those owning land jointly (21.8%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Kusini Pemba Region. Eight out of ten (81.8%) households Region live in their own houses. More than three-fifth (66.1%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than seventy four percent (74.3%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. More than ninety-two percent (92.2%) of households use improved sources of drinking water and 77.9 percent of households use improved toilet facilities.

The majority (72.6%) of households in Kusini Pemba Region use firewood and charcoal (18.3%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (ZECO), about 49 percent (48.8%) of households use electricity

as the main source of lighting . The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 23.3 percent in 2012 to 48.8 percent in 2022. About thirty-one percent (30.7%) of households use open space of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 66.2 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights on both households and individual access to and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of use of ICT equipment in Kusini Pemba Region. Results reveal that there is a significant mobile phone penetration in this region, with 83.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones; 58.8 percent own only non-smartphones and 1.3 own only smartphones or tablets. Usage proportions are similarly high, forty seven (84.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals aged 15 years and above who attained university and other related education (72.5%). More than three percent (3.6%) persons aged 15 and above in Kusini Pemba Region use laptop and 2.0 % use desktop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number, types, main uses of buildings, number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kusini Pemba Region as per the 2022 Tanzania Building Census (2022 TBC) results. Findings indicate that 71.6 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are occupied by the owners alone, and 8.3 percent are occupied by tenants alone. About seventy-three percent (72.6%) of all individually owned buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are owned by males, 20.3 percent by females, and 2.0 percent are jointly owned. About sixty- three percent (62.8%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble). About sixty-three (62.9%) of all buildings in the region are built on un-surveyed land. More than thirty eight percent (38.3%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba region are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. More than thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of all buildings/units in the region are connected to electricity from the national grid, while 3.6 percent are powered by other sources. More than thirty eight percent (38.4%) of all buildings/units have water services. About five percent (4.6%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region have infrastructure for the persons with disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	271,350	100.0	195,584	100.0	75,766	100.0
Male	131,373	48.4	95,323	48.4	36,050	47.8
Female	139,977	51.6	100,261	51.6	39,716	52.2
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.3	-	2.3	-	6.6
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	43,686	16.1	32,027	16.4	11,659	15.4
Male	21,874	16.7	16,056	16.8	5,818	16.1
Female	21,812	15.6	15,971	15.9	5,841	14.7
Young Population (0–14 years)	126,186	46.5	93,218	47.7	32,968	43.5
Male	63,810	48.6	47,442	49.8	16,368	45.4
Female	62,376	44.6	45,776	45.7	16,600	41.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	146,356	53.9	107,896	55.2	38,460	50.8
Male	73,930	56.3	54,989	57.7	18,941	52.5
Female	72,426	51.7	52,907	52.8	19,519	49.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	53,473	19.7	37,931	19.4	15,542	20.5
Male	25,931	19.7	18,726	19.6	7,205	20.0
Female	27,542	19.7	19,205	19.2	8,337	21.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	87,806	32.4	61,493	31.4	26,313	34.7
Male	41,622	31.7	29,485	30.9	12,137	33.7
Female	46,184	33.0	32,008	31.9	14,176	35.7
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	62,091	44.4	43,187	43.1	18,904	47.6
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	135,692	50.0	95,199	48.7	40,493	53.4
Male	63,272	48.2	44,620	46.8	18,652	51.7
Female	72,420	51.7	50,579	50.4	21,841	55.0
Elderly Population (60+ years)	14,318	5.3	10,597	5.4	3,721	4.9
Male	6,823	5.2	5,085	5.3	1,738	4.8
Female	7,495	5.4	5,512	5.5	1,983	5.0
Elderly Population (65+ years)	9,472	3.5	7,167	3.7	2,305	3.0
Male	4,291	3.3	3,261	3.4	1,030	2.9
Female	5,181	3.7	3,906	3.9	1,275	3.2
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	46,988	100.0	33,609	71.5	13,379	28.5
Male Headed Households	30,914	65.8	22,117	65.8	8,797	65.8
Female Headed Households	16,074	34.2	11,492	34.2	4,582	34.2
Average Household Size⁽¹⁾	-	5.7	-	5.7	-	5.5
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	5.8	-	6.0	-	5.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	5.3	-	5.3	-	5.3
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	51,563	35.5	35,703	34.9	15,860	37.1
Married	80,520	55.5	57,737	56.4	22,783	53.2
Living Together	864	0.6	407	0.4	457	1.1
Divorced	6,826	4.7	4,620	4.5	2,206	5.2
Separated	436	0.3	295	0.3	141	0.3
Widowed	4,955	3.4	3,604	3.5	1,351	3.2
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	187,520	70.6	128,493	66.7	59,027	80.8
Population with Birth Notification	13,525	5.1	11,447	5.9	2,078	2.8
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	9,448	3.6	5,805	3.0	3,643	5.0
Other Health Insurance	12,189	4.6	9,657	5.0	2,532	3.5
National Identification Card	68,552	56.9	46,021	53.9	22,531	64.1
National Identification Number	4,739	3.9	3,541	4.2	1,198	3.4
Zanzibar Identification Card	70,032	58.1	46,785	54.8	23,247	66.1
Driving License	8,248	6.8	4,331	5.1	3,917	11.1
Voter's Identification Card	60,722	50.4	41,280	48.3	19,442	55.3
Travel Passport	3,986	1.5	1,769	0.9	2,217	3.0
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	271,138	99.9	195,456	99.9	75,682	99.9
Non-Tanzanians	212	0.1	128	0.1	84	0.1
Orphan hood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	9,384	6.4	6,709	6.2	2,675	7.0
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	123,645	85.2	84,376	82.4	39,269	91.8
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	82,027	93.4	56,689	92.2	25,338	96.3
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	122,591	87.3	85,253	85.3	37,338	92.0
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	55,240	95.6	40,616	95.1	14,624	97.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	85,918	148.6	63,098	147.7	22,820	151.4
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	201,262	100.0	141,448	100.0	59,814	100.0
Pre-Primary	14,090	7.0	10,086	7.1	4,004	6.7
Primary School (1 - 8)	99,337	49.4	74,878	52.9	24,459	40.9
Training After Primary	65	0.0	28	0.0	37	0.1
Pre-Form One	652	0.3	516	0.4	136	0.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	74,957	37.2	49,775	35.2	25,182	42.1

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,001	1.5	1,658	1.2	1,343	2.2
Training After Secondary Education	510	0.3	246	0.2	264	0.4
University and Other Related	8,647	4.3	4,260	3.0	4,387	7.3
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	3	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,065	1.0	473	0.6	592	2.4
Professionals	4,182	4.0	2,171	2.7	2,011	8.0
Technicians and associate professionals	4,498	4.3	2,826	3.5	1,672	6.7
Clerks	1,120	1.1	659	0.8	461	1.8
Service workers and shop sales workers	6,445	6.1	3,933	4.9	2,512	10.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	32,922	31.4	28,846	36.1	4,076	16.3
Craft and related workers	14,841	14.1	11,284	14.1	3,557	14.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	882	0.8	610	0.8	272	1.1
Elementary occupations	38,943	37.1	29,092	36.4	9,851	39.4
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	24,854	12.1	17,791	12.0	7,063	12.3
Type of Disability						
Albinism	326	0.1	280	0.1	46	0.1
Seeing	7,331	3.6	5,005	3.4	2,326	4.1
Hearing	3,004	1.5	2,277	1.5	727	1.3
Walking	2,721	1.3	1,926	1.3	795	1.4
Remembering	1,144	0.6	839	0.6	305	0.5
Self-Care	417	0.2	313	0.2	104	0.2
Communication	963	0.5	718	0.5	245	0.4
Other Disability	9,274	4.5	6,713	4.5	2,561	4.5
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	23,015	16.4	16,804	16.8	6,211	15.3
Male	14,316	22.4	10,296	22.5	4,020	22.2
Female	8,699	11.4	6,508	12.0	2,191	9.8
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	38,449	81.8	28,479	84.7	9,970	74.5
Living without Paying any Rent	5,777	12.3	4,131	12.3	1,646	12.3
Rented Privately	1,511	3.2	370	1.1	1,141	8.5
Rented by Employer	259	0.6	114	0.3	145	1.1
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	375	0.8	109	0.3	266	2.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	363	0.8	228	0.7	135	1.0
Owned by Employer (Rent)	254	0.5	178	0.5	76	0.6
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	43,006	91.5	3,512	90.0	95	95.4

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Grass/Leaves	3,512	7.5	3,176	9.4	336	2.5
Mud and Leaves	3,512	0.2	3,176	0.2	336	0.1
Others	375	0.8	115	0.3	260	1.9
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	32,736	69.7	22,327	66.4	10,409	77.8
Earth/Sand	11,926	25.4	10,516	31.3	1,410	10.5
Ceramic tiles	2,025	4.3	579	1.7	1,446	10.8
Other	301	0.9	187	0.8	114	1.1
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	20,818	44.3	11,327	33.7	9,491	70.9
Baked Bricks	446	0.9	232	0.7	214	1.6
Sundried Bricks	2,132	4.5	1,449	4.3	683	5.1
Poles and Mud	20,519	43.7	18,554	55.2	1,965	14.7
Stones	2,795	5.9	1,817	5.4	978	7.3
Others	278	0.6	230	0.7	48	0.4
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (TANESCO)	22,949	48.8	12,896	38.4	10,053	75.1
Solar	2,911	6.2	2,449	7.3	462	3.5
Kerosene	19,545	41.6	17,000	50.6	2,545	19.0
Others	1,583	3.4	1,264	3.8	319	2.4
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	34,108	72.6	28,057	71.5	6,051	74.7
Charcoal	8,618	18.3	3,024	19.0	5,594	17.1
Kerosene	1,124	2.4	958	2.3	166	2.6
Electricity	1,753	3.7	990	4.0	763	3.3
Gas	732	1.6	184	1.7	548	1.3
Others	653	1.4	396	1.6	257	1.0
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	40,189	85.5	28,187	83.9	12,002	89.7
Other Protected Sources	3,149	6.7	2,359	7.0	790	5.9
Unprotected Sources	3,650	7.8	3,063	9.1	587	4.4
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	22,661	48.2	14,100	42.0	8,561	64.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	5,534	11.8	3,533	10.5	2,001	15.0
Pit Latrine	9,373	19.9	7,161	21.3	2,212	16.5
Others	95	0.2	77	0.2	18	0.1
No Facility	9,325	58.0	8,738	26.0	587	0.2
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	6,141	13.1	2,254	6.7	3,887	29.1
Burnt	9,470	20.2	6,495	43.8	2,975	11.6
Roadside Dumping	451	2.8	279	0.8	172	1.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Burying/Pit	3,384	7.2	1,685	11.8	1,699	3.7
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	27,542	58.6	22,896	68.1	4,646	34.7
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	30,347	64.6	22,928	68.2	7,419	55.5
Farm Land	27,435	58.4	20,424	60.8	7,011	52.4
House	37,017	78.8	27,204	80.9	9,813	73.3
Bicycle	10,171	21.6	7,483	24.5	2,688	23.8
Motorcycle or Vespa	4,939	10.5	2,799	6.9	2,140	9.1
Power Tiller	75	0.2	48	0.1	27	0.2
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	12,949	27.6	7,327	21.8	5,622	42.0
Person aged 15+ owning mobile phone	116,615	83.0	81,318	81.4	35,297	87.0
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	43,784	93.2	30,907	92.0	12,877	96.2
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	118,963	84.7	83,254	83.3	35,709	88.0
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	857	0.6	447	0.4	410	1.0
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	2,816	2.0	1,293	1.3	1,523	3.8
Building Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	50,939	84.5	37,488	84.8	13,451	83.7
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	22,979	37.4	13,035	29.1	9,944	59.4
Water	23,626	38.4	13,751	30.7	9,875	59.0
Toilet	37,611	61.2	24,906	55.7	12,705	75.9
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	2,800	4.6	1,755	4.0	1,045	6.5
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	14,547	24.1	8,009	18.1	6,538	40.7
Not Surveyed	37,932	62.9	31,844	72.1	6,088	37.9
Regularised	2,388	4.0	1,488	3.4	900	5.6

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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
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Card
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupation

TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
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	ZBA Zanzibar Building Agency
ZHC	Zanzibar Housing Corporation

Concepts and Definitions

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, an 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 by Individuals and Households

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, a unit 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 the 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.

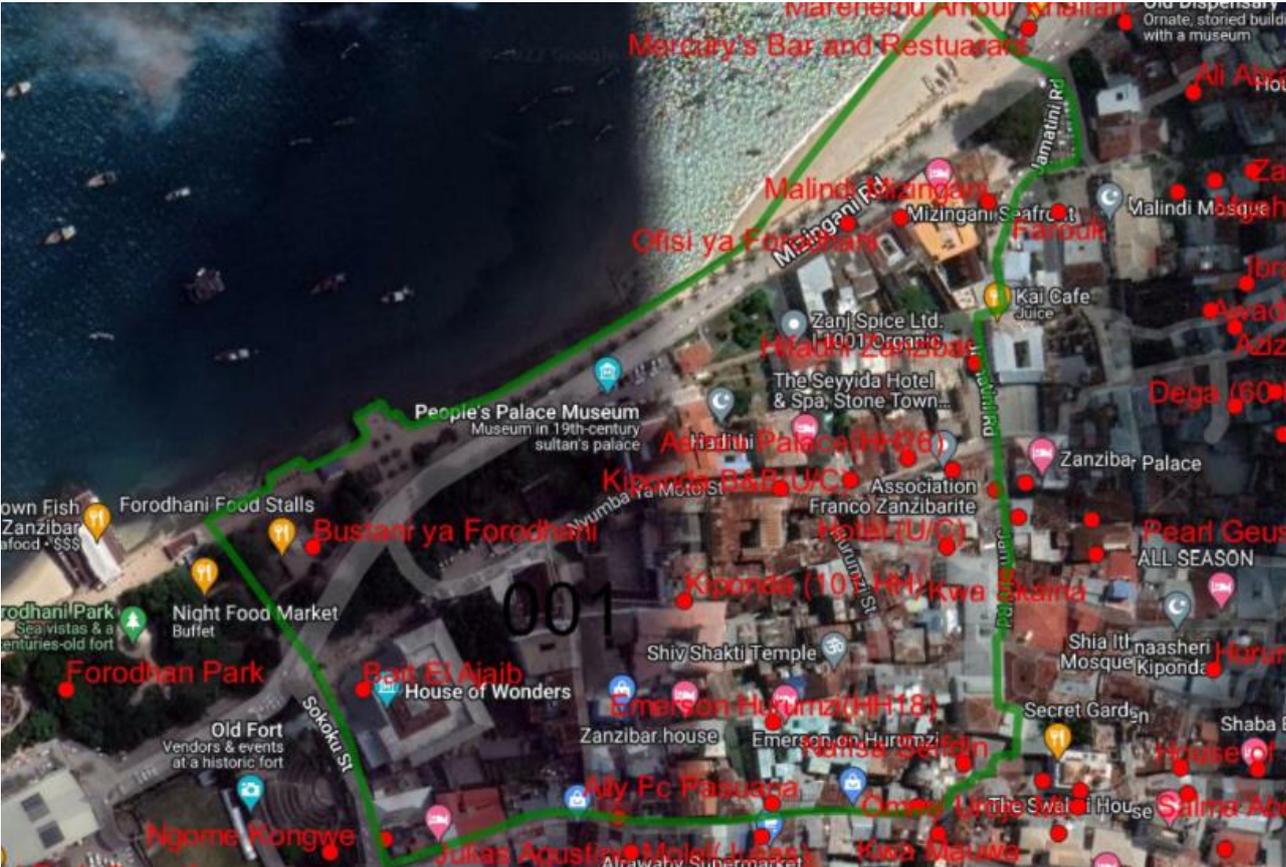
1.3.4 Cartographic Work

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, 606 EAs were delineated in Kusini Pemba Region (161 EAs in urban areas and 445 in rural areas).

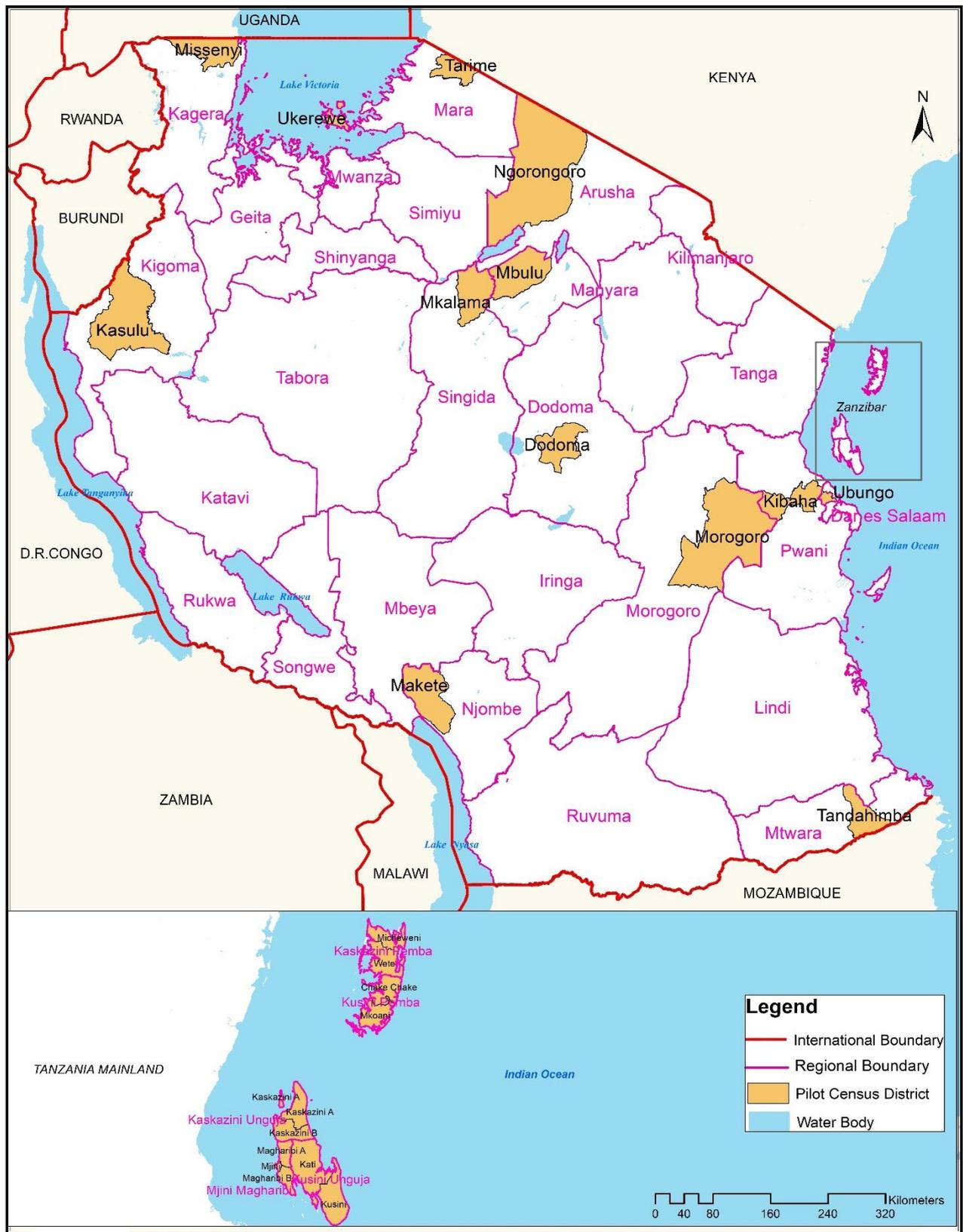
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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. Trainings 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

- Kusini Pemba Region has a population of 271,350 persons (131,373 males and 139,977 females).
- Kusini Pemba Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 21 years (2043).
- The regional population remains predominantly rural with 72.1 percent of its total population living in rural areas and 27.9 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 Kusini 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

Kusini Pemba Region has a population of 271,350 persons and is the third most populous Region in Tanzania Zanzibar. More than fifty one percent (51.6%) of this population are females (139,977 persons) and 48.4 percent (131,373 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

2.2.1 Population Size by Council

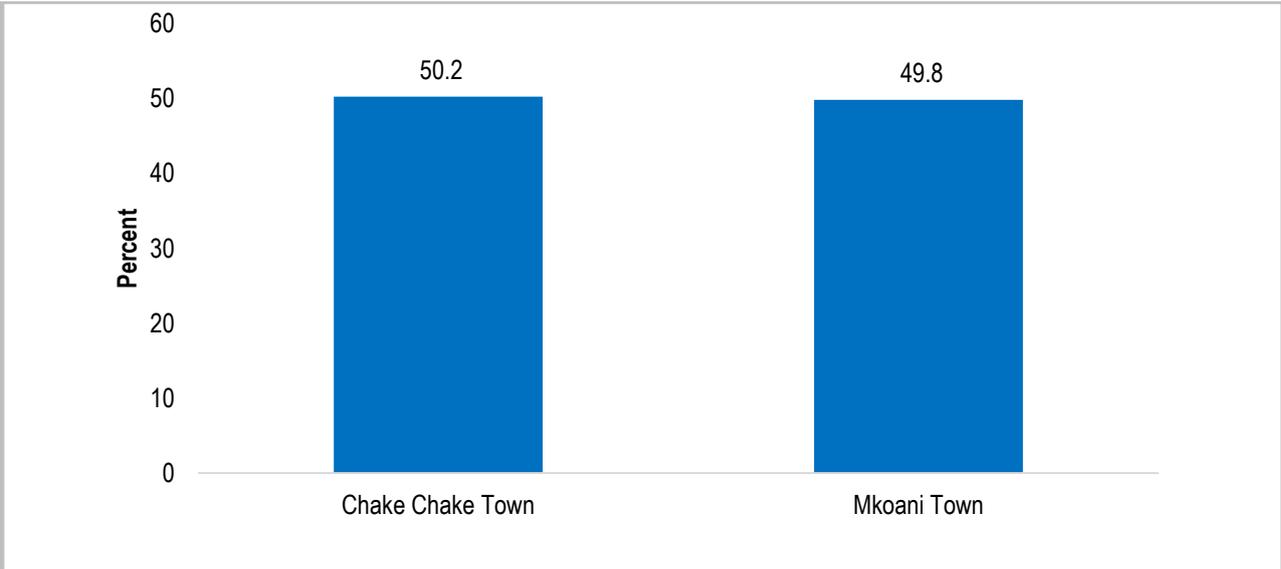
Administratively, Kusini Pemba Region has two Councils; Chake Chake and Mkoani Town Councils. Chake Chake Town has the largest population (136,298 persons) compared with Mkoani Town 135,052 persons. About 50.2 percent of the total population of Kusini Pemba Region live in Chake Chake Town Council, while Mkoani Council has 49.8% of the total regional population.

Further results show that, the proportion of females is higher than that of 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	271,350	131,373	48.4	139,977	51.6
Chake Chake Town	136,298	65,386	48.0	70,912	52.0
Mkoani Town	135,052	65,987	48.9	69,065	51.1

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



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Kusini Pemba Region population is predominantly rural, with 72.1 percent of its population living in rural areas and 27.9 percent in urban areas. Most of population in Mkoani and Chake Chake Town Councils are living in rural areas (82.4% and 61.8% respectively) (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2).

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

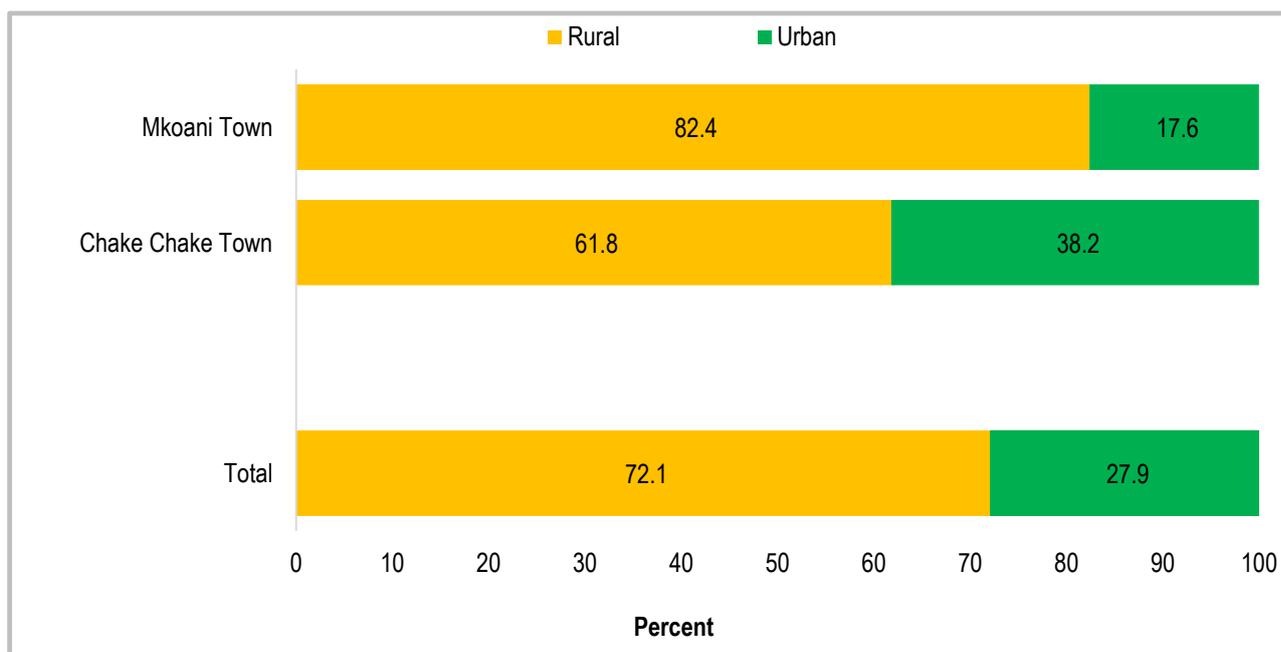


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	271,350	131,373	139,977	195,584	72.1	95,323	100,261	75,766	27.9	36,050	39,716
ChakeChake Town	136,298	65,386	70,912	84,251	61.8	40,728	43,523	52,047	38.2	24,658	27,389
Mkoani Town	135,052	65,987	69,065	111,333	82.4	54,595	56,738	23,719	17.6	11,392	12,327

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Kusini Pemba Region has increased by 39.1 percent from 195,116 persons in 2012 to 271,350 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

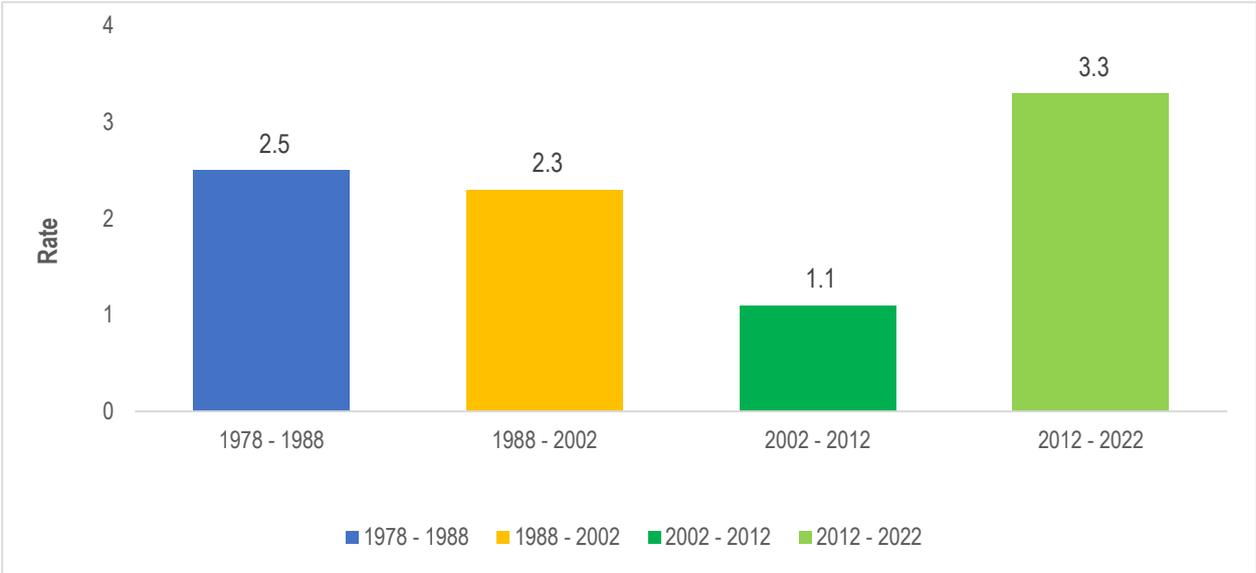
Kusini Pemba Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.3 percent between 2012 and 2022. This rate is slightly below the Tanzania Zanzibar average which stands at an average of 3.7 percent annually. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 21 years; that is in year 2043. The growth rate for the population is slightly higher for the males (3.4%) while for the female population it is (3.2%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Kusini 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	195,116	271,350	39.1	3.3	21.2
Male	93,871	131,373	40.0	3.4	20.6
Female	101,245	139,977	38.3	3.2	21.4

The average annual inter-censal population growth rate decreased from 2.5 percent in 1978 - 1988 to 1.1 percent in 2002-2012 then increased to 3.3 percent in 2012-2022 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Kusini Pemba Region, 1978 – 2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About forty seven percent (46.5%) of the population in Kusini Pemba Region is aged below 15 years and 3.5 percent is 65 years and above, revealing a youthful age structure.
- The median age of Kusini Pemba Regional population is 16.5 years.
- The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 46.2 percent in 1988 Census to 50.0 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of population aged 60 years and above is 5.3.
- The age dependency ratio for Kusini Pemba Region is 100.

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

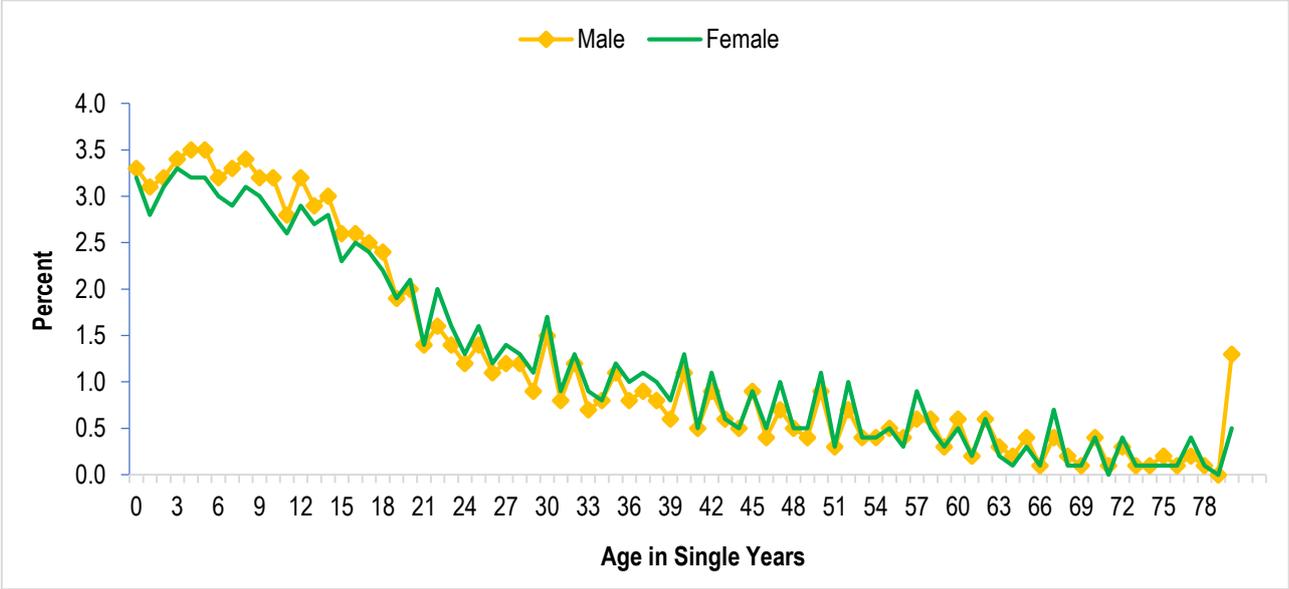
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 Kusini 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 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).

Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Kusini 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 Kusini Pemba Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 47.1 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.5 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Kusini Pemba Region is 16.5 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. Table 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 reveals that the overall sex ratio for Kusini Pemba Region is 94 males for every 100 females (95 for rural areas and 91 for urban) indicating more females than males except in rural areas. The sex ratio of the population aged 5-14, 55– 59 and 65-69 years in rural areas is relatively high (106, 87and 83 males per 100 females respectively). On the other hand, the sex ratio of the population of the same age group in urban areas is relatively low (98, 98, 85 and 93 males per 100 females respectively). This indicates that there may be a net out migration of females from rural to urban areas.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	271,350	100.0	131,373	100.0	139,977	100.0	94
0–4	43,686	16.1	21,874	16.7	21,812	15.6	100
5–9	43,110	15.9	21,876	16.7	21,234	15.2	103
10-14	39,390	14.5	20,060	15.3	19,330	13.8	104
15-19	31,619	11.7	15,833	12.1	15,786	11.3	100
20-24	21,854	8.1	10,098	7.7	11,756	8.4	86
25-29	16,790	6.2	7,633	5.8	9,157	6.5	83
30-34	14,407	5.3	6,631	5.0	7,776	5.6	85
35-39	12,538	4.6	5,457	4.2	7,081	5.1	77
40-44	10,369	3.8	4,724	3.6	5,645	4.0	84
45-49	8,676	3.2	3,786	2.9	4,890	3.5	77
50-54	7,923	2.9	3,483	2.7	4,440	3.2	78
55-59	6,670	2.5	3,095	2.4	3,575	2.6	87
60-64	4,846	1.8	2,532	1.9	2,314	1.7	109
65-69	3,390	1.2	1,558	1.2	1,832	1.3	85
70-74	2,696	1.0	1,374	1.0	1,322	0.9	104
75-79	1,614	0.6	677	0.5	937	0.7	72
80-84	820	0.3	381	0.3	439	0.3	87
85+	952	0.4	301	0.2	651	0.5	46
Median Age	16.5		15.6		17.4		

Table 3.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	195,584	72.1	95,323	72.6	100,261	71.6	95
0 – 4	32,027	11.8	16,056	12.2	15,971	11.4	101
5 – 9	31,843	11.7	16,297	12.4	15,546	11.1	105
10 – 14	29,348	10.8	15,089	11.5	14,259	10.2	106
15 – 19	22,805	8.4	11,701	8.9	11,104	7.9	105
20 – 24	15,126	5.6	7,025	5.3	8,101	5.8	87
25 – 29	11,509	4.2	5,288	4.0	6,221	4.4	85
30 – 34	9,810	3.6	4,471	3.4	5,339	3.8	84
35 – 39	8,749	3.2	3,737	2.8	5,012	3.6	75
40 – 44	7,211	2.7	3,252	2.5	3,959	2.8	82
45 – 49	6,098	2.2	2,647	2.0	3,451	2.5	77
50 – 54	5,671	2.1	2,442	1.9	3,229	2.3	76
55 – 59	4,790	1.8	2,233	1.7	2,557	1.8	87
60 – 64	3,430	1.3	1,824	1.4	1,606	1.1	114
65 – 69	2,537	0.9	1,148	0.9	1,389	1.0	83
70 – 74	2,018	0.7	1,050	0.8	968	0.7	108
75 – 79	1,253	0.5	540	0.4	713	0.5	76
80-84	601	0.2	286	0.2	315	0.2	91
85+	758	0.3	237	0.2	521	0.4	45
Median Age	16.0		15.1		17.0		

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

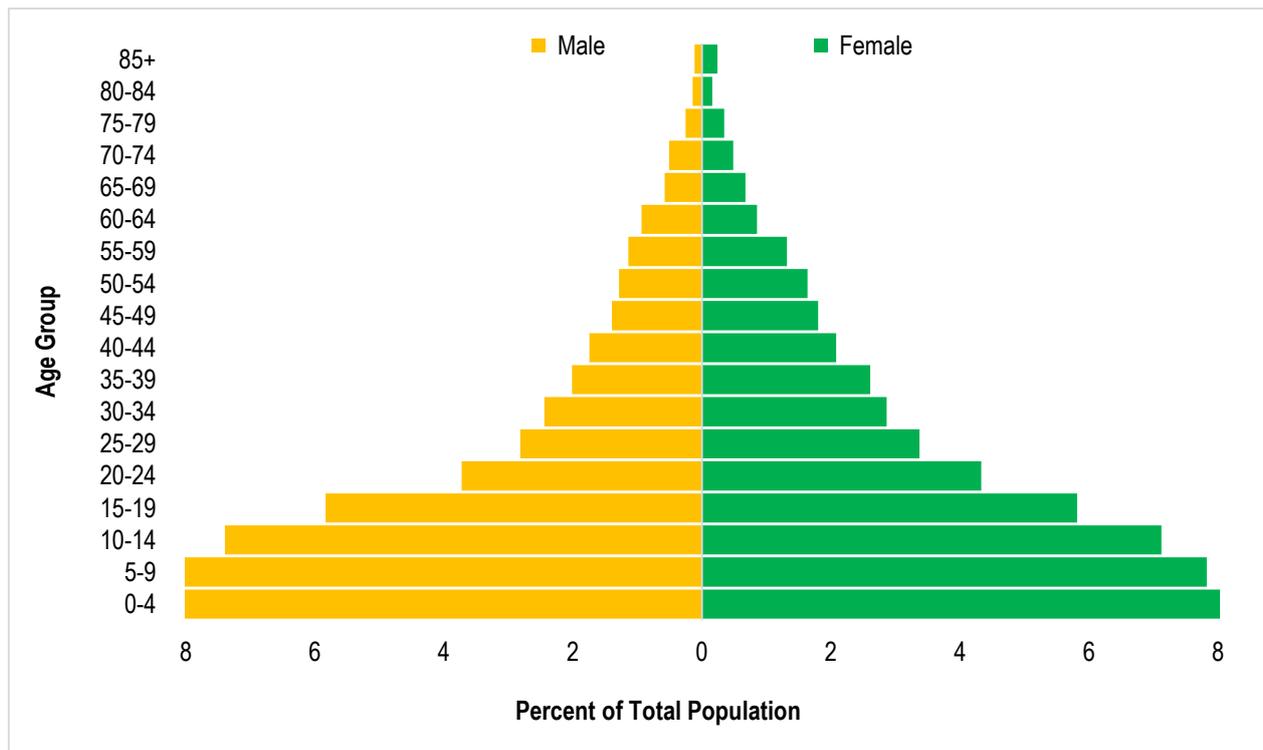
Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	75,766	100.0	36,050	100.0	39,716	100.0	91
0 – 4	11,659	15.4	5,818	16.1	5,841	14.7	100
5 – 9	11,267	14.9	5,579	15.5	5,688	14.3	98
10 – 14	10,042	13.3	4,971	13.8	5,071	12.8	98
15 – 19	8,814	11.6	4,132	11.5	4,682	11.8	88
20 – 24	6,728	8.9	3,073	8.5	3,655	9.2	84
25 – 29	5,281	7	2,345	6.5	2,936	7.4	80
30 – 34	4,597	6.1	2,160	6.0	2,437	6.1	89
35 – 39	3,789	5	1,720	4.8	2,069	5.2	83
40 – 44	3,158	4.2	1,472	4.1	1,686	4.2	87
45 – 49	2,578	3.4	1,139	3.2	1,439	3.6	79
50 – 54	2,252	3	1,041	2.9	1,211	3.0	86
55 – 59	1,880	2.5	862	2.4	1,018	2.6	85
60 – 64	1,416	1.9	708	2.0	708	1.8	100
65 – 69	853	1.1	410	1.1	443	1.1	93
70 – 74	678	0.9	324	0.9	354	0.9	92
75 – 79	361	0.5	137	0.4	224	0.6	61
80-84	219	0.3	95	0.3	124	0.3	77
85+	194	0.3	64	0.2	130	0.3	49
Median Age	17.8		17.0		18.5		

3.2.2 Population Pyramid

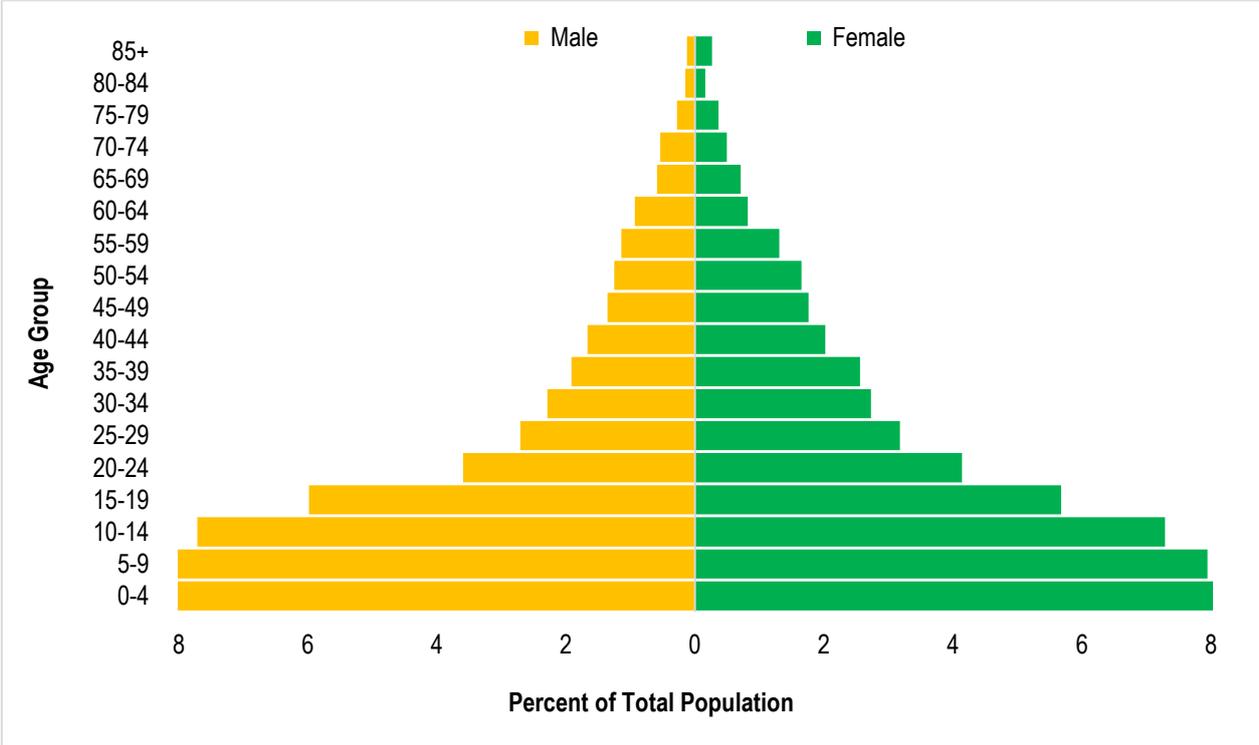
Population pyramid is a graphical representation of the age and sex composition of a specific population. It provides a snapshot of the population's age and sex structure. It also provides useful insights into the patterns of vital events (birth and death rates). The population pyramid of Kusini Pemba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

The population pyramid for major urban centres shows the same structure. For example, the population pyramid for Chake Chake Town Council (Figure 3.5), the capital of Kusini Pemba Region shows high fertility and a youthful age structure.

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



**Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kusini Pemba Rural, 2022
PHC**



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

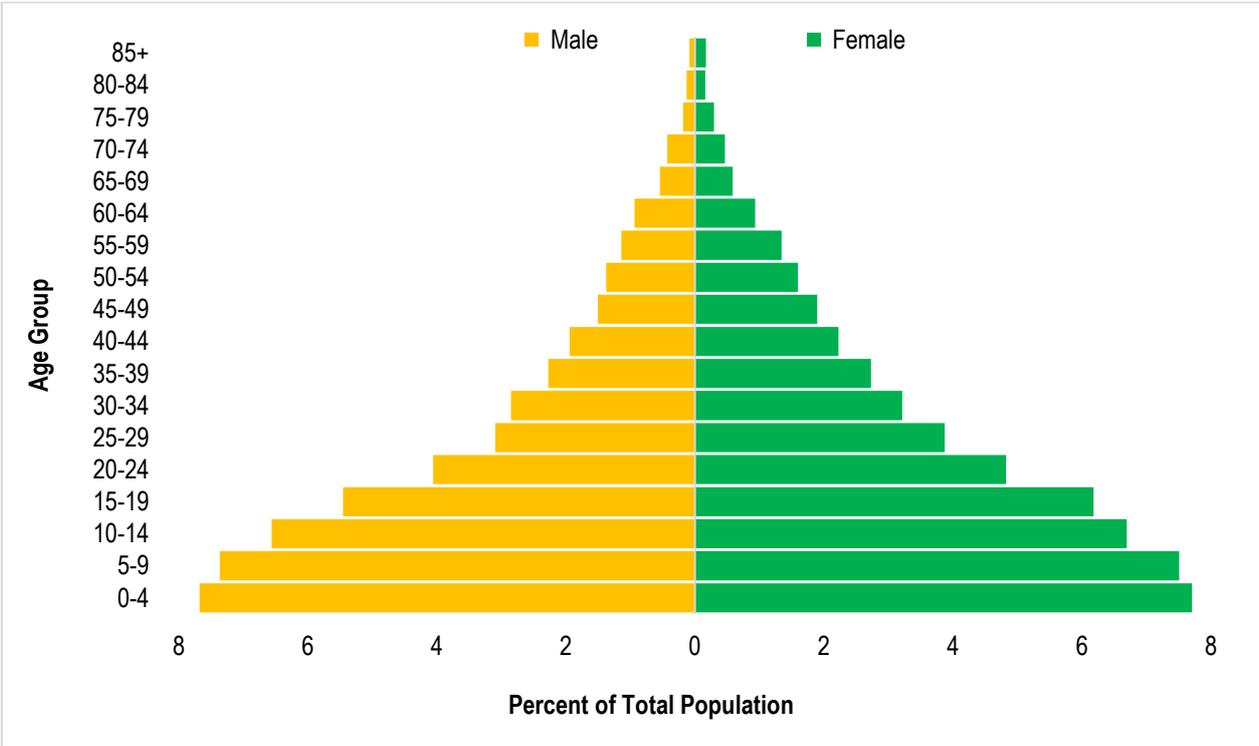
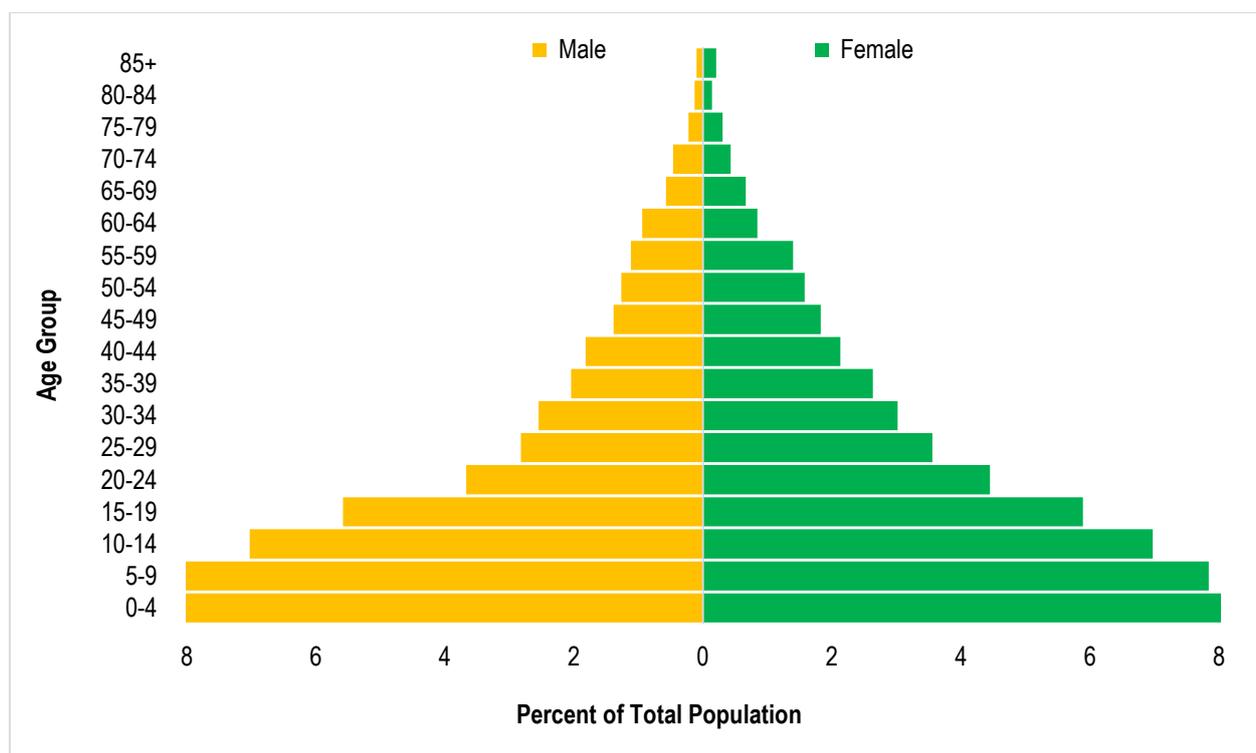


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Chake Chake Town Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Kusini Pemba Region has a young population with 46.5 percent of the total population below 15 years 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 population 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

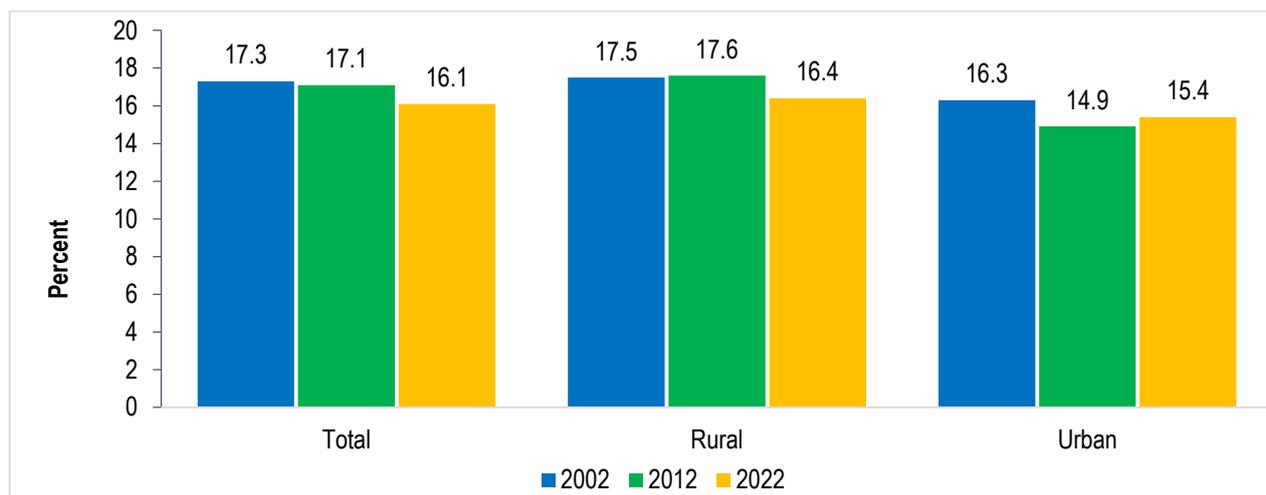
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	271,350	100.0	195,584	100.0	75,766	100.0
Male	131,373	48.4	95,323	48.7	36,050	47.6
Female	139,977	51.6	100,261	51.3	39,716	52.4
Children (Under 1 year)	8,829	3.3	6,400	3.3	2,429	3.2
Male	4,388	3.3	3,148	3.3	1,240	3.4
Female	4,441	3.2	3,252	3.2	1,189	3.0
Children (0–4 years)	43,686	16.1	32,027	16.4	11,659	15.4
Male	21,874	16.7	16,056	16.8	5,818	16.1
Female	21,812	15.6	15,971	15.9	1,226	3.1
Children (0–8 years)	78,390	28.9	57,703	29.5	20,687	27.3
Male	39,548	30.1	29,230	30.7	10,318	28.6

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	38,842	27.7	28,465	28.4	10,369	26.1
Young Population (0–14 years)	126,186	46.5	93,218	47.7	32,968	43.5
Male	63,810	48.6	47,442	49.8	16,368	45.4
Female	62,376	44.6	45,776	45.7	16,600	41.8
Young Population (0–17 years)	146,356	53.9	107,896	56.2	38,460	50.8
Male	73,930	56.3	54,989	57.7	18,941	52.5
Female	72,426	51.7	52,907	52.8	19,519	49.1
Teenagers (13–19 years)	47,244	17.4	34,474	17.6	12,770	16.9
Male	23,684	18.0	17,615	18.5	6,069	16.8
Female	23,560	16.8	16,859	16.8	6,701	16.9
Youth Population (15–24 years)	53,473	19.7	37,931	19.4	15,542	20.5
Male	25,931	19.7	18,726	19.6	7,205	20.0
Female	27,542	19.7	19,205	19.2	8,337	21.0
Youth Population (15–35 years)	87,806	32.4	61,493	31.4	26,313	34.7
Male	41,622	31.7	29,485	30.9	12,137	33.7
Female	46,184	33.0	32,008	31.9	14,176	35.7
Primary School (6–12 years)	57,800	21.3	42,728	21.8	15,072	19.9
Male	29,426	22.4	22,005	23.1	7,421	20.6
Female	28,374	20.3	17,997	18.0	7,651	19.3
Primary School (7–13 years)	57,075	21.0	42,282	21.6	14,793	19.5
Male	29,099	22.1	21,805	22.9	7,294	20.2
Female	27,976	20.0	20,477	20.4	7,499	18.9
Secondary School (13-16 years)	29,180	10.8	21,579	11.0	7,601	10.0
Male	14,655	11.2	11,001	11.5	3,654	10.1
Female	14,525	10.4	10,578	10.6	3,947	9.9
Secondary School (14-17 years)	28,155	10.4	20,670	10.6	7,485	9.9
Male	14,116	10.7	10,566	11.1	3,550	9.8
Female	14,039	10.0	10,104	10.1	3,935	9.9
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	62,091	44.4	43,187	43.1	18,904	47.6
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	135,692	50.0	95,199	48.7	40,493	53.4
Male	63,272	48.2	44,620	46.8	18,652	51.7
Female	72,420	51.7	50,579	50.4	21,841	55.0
Elderly population (60+ years)	14,318	5.3	10,597	5.4	3,721	4.9
Male	6,823	5.2	5,085	5.3	1,738	4.8
Female	7,495	5.4	5,512	5.5	1,983	5.0
Elderly Population (65+ years)	9,472	3.5	7,167	3.7	2,305	3.0
Male	4,291	3.3	3,261	3.4	1,030	2.9
Female	5,181	3.7	3,906	3.9	1,275	3.2
Elderly Population (70+ years)	6,082	2.2	4,630	2.4	1,452	1.9
Male	2,733	2.1	2,113	2.2	620	1.7
Female	3,349	2.4	2,517	2.5	832	2.1
Age-Dependency Ratio		100		94		77

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, 16.1 percent of the population in Kusini Pemba Region is under five years. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years has decreased from 17.3 percent in 2002 to 16.1 percent in 2022. This decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

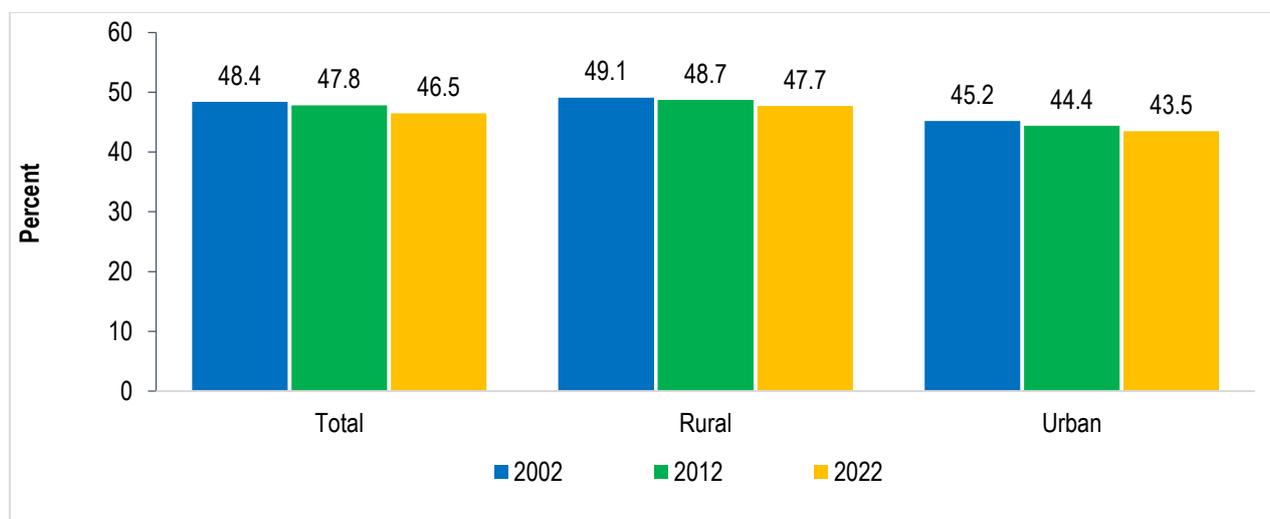
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Kusini Pemba Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 46.5 percent of the total regional population below 15 years. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years has decreased from 48.4 percent in 2002 to 46.5 percent in 2022.

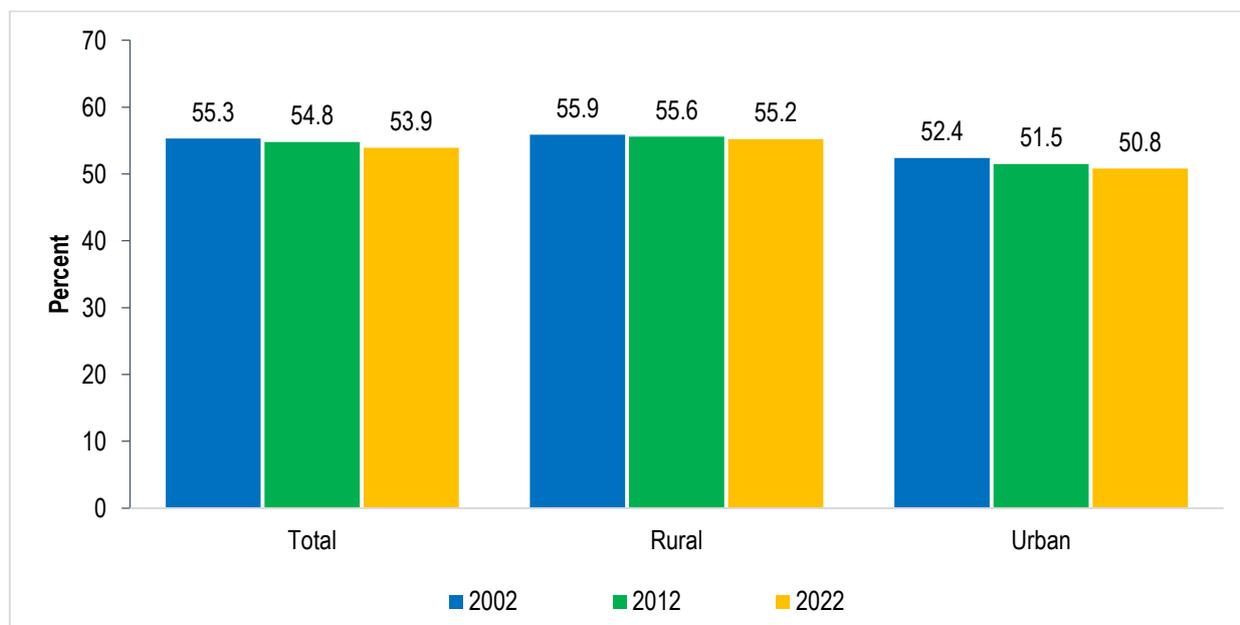
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 53.9 percent of the population in Kusini Pemba Region is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years has decreased from 55.3 percent in 2002 to 53.9 percent in 2022.

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

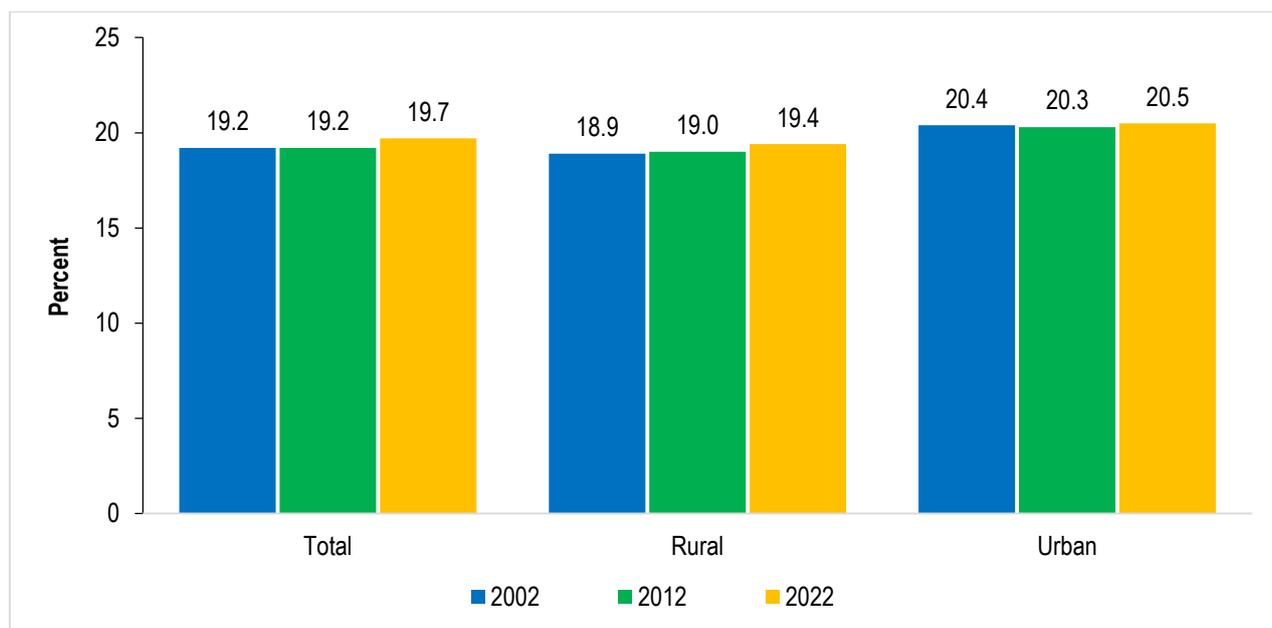


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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 Kusini Pemba Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. The results for 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) account for 19.7 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) has increased slightly from 17.5 percent in 1988 to 19.7 percent in 2022.

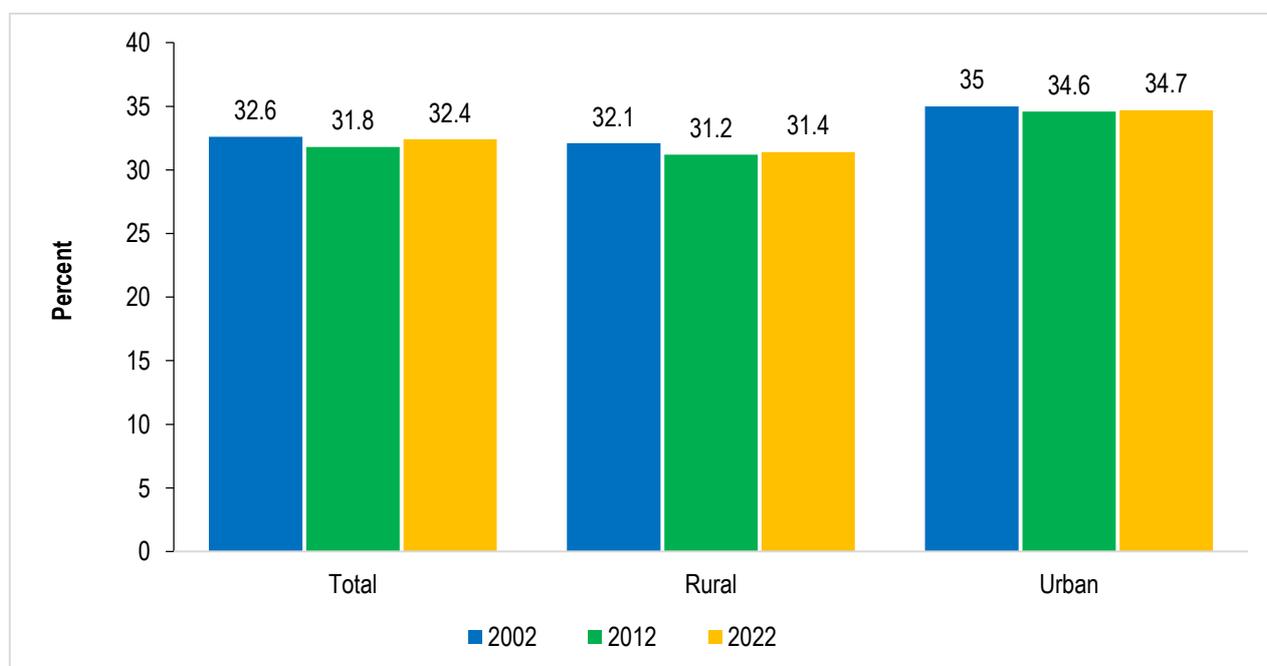
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population (15 - 35 years) accounts for 32.4 percent of the Kusini Pemba regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15 - 35 years has decreased slightly from 32.6 in 2002 to 32.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

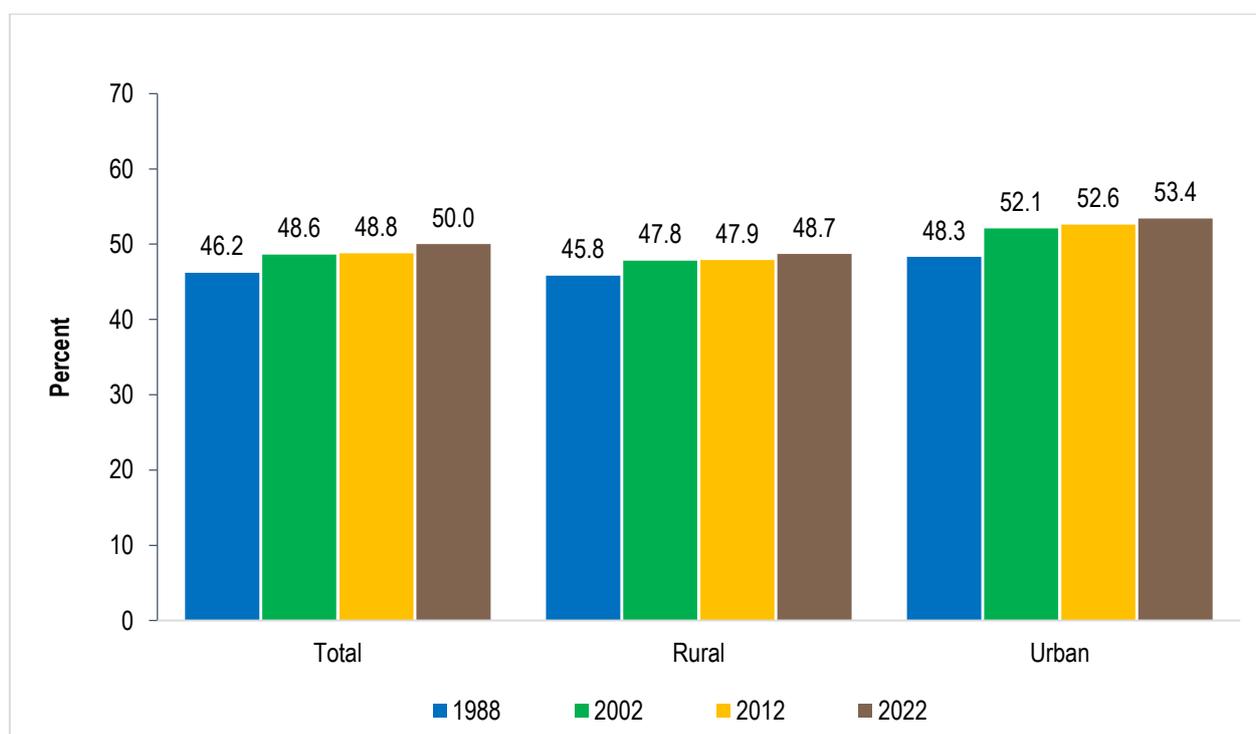
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that half (50.0%) of the working age population (15 – 64 years) in Kusini Pemba Region of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has increased slightly from 46.2 in 1988 Census to 50.0 in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



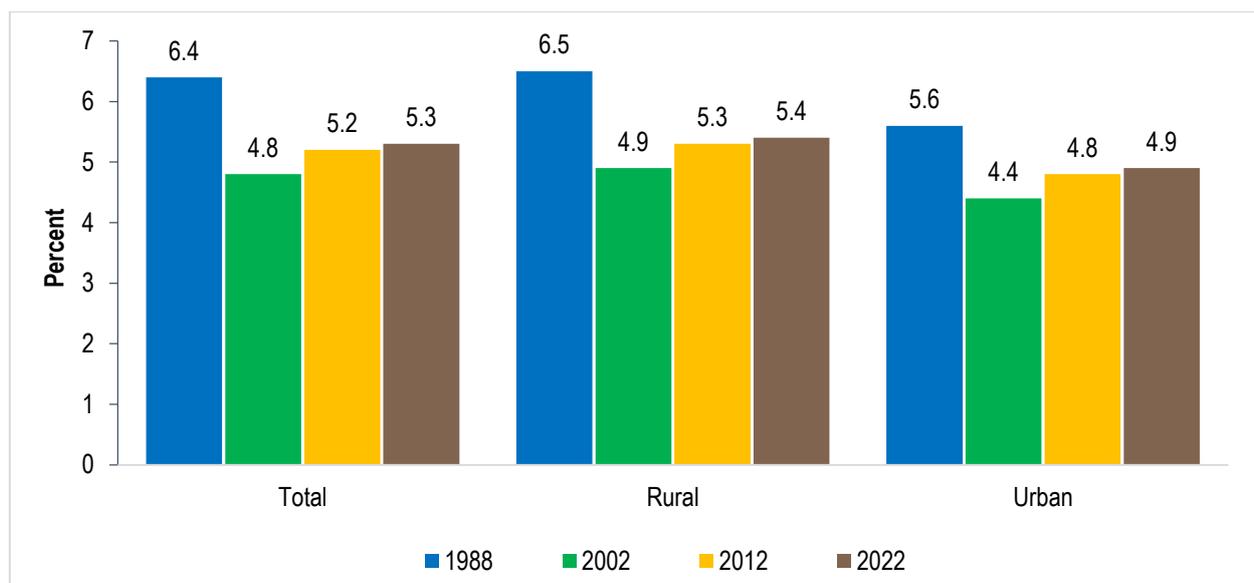
3.3.7 Elderly Population

According to the international definition, an elderly is a person aged 65 years and above. However, according to the Tanzania National Ageing Policy of 2003, an 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

Findings indicate that, the elderly constitute a small segment of Kusini Pemba regional population. The percentage of the population aged 60 years and above is 5.3 percent. The percentage of the elderly population has decreased from 6.4 in 1988 to 4.8 in 2002 then increased to slightly to 5.2 in 2012 and then increased slightly to 5.3 in 2022 (Figure 3.12).

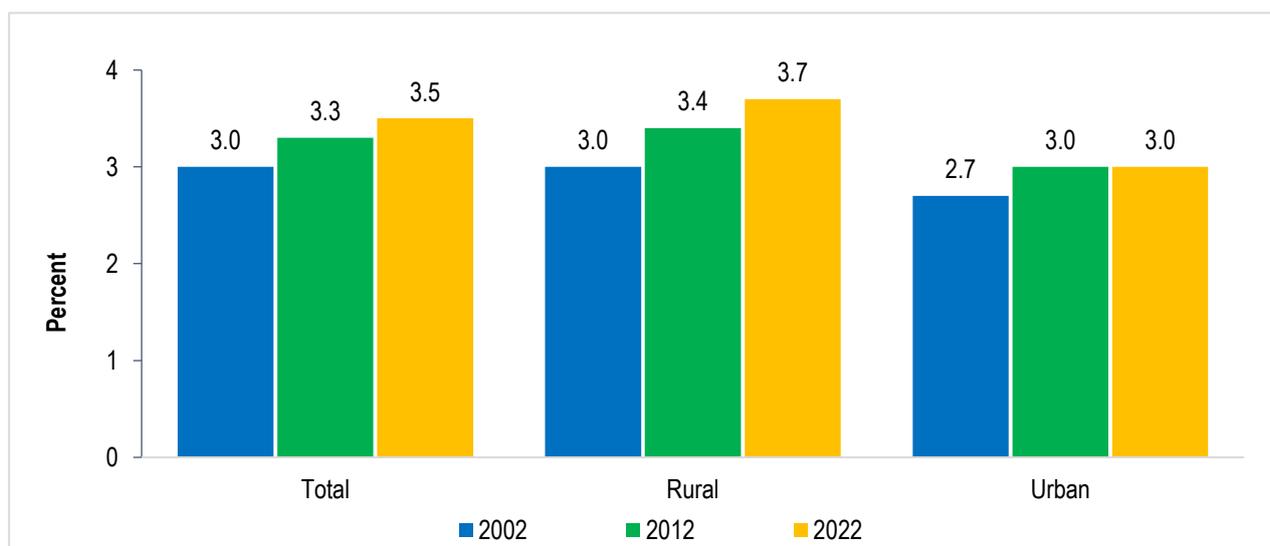
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment (3.5%) of Kusini Pemba regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region has slightly increased from 3.0 in 2002 to 3.3 in 2012 then increased slightly 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



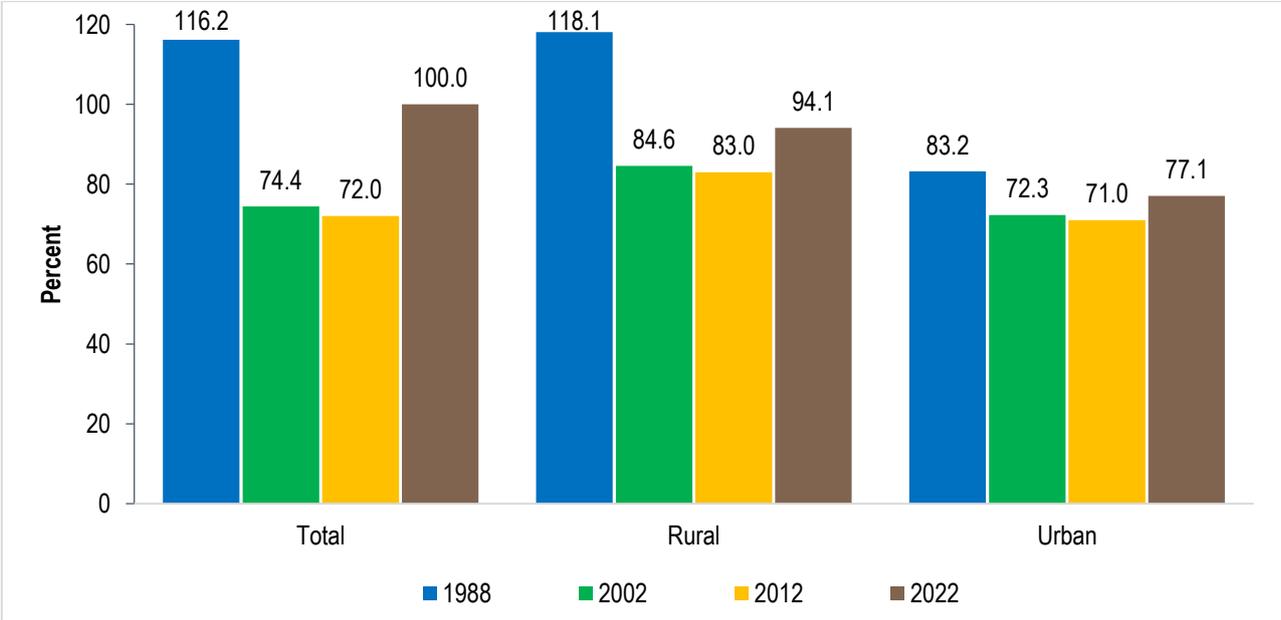
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the “dependent” ages (those under 15 years 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 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 age dependency ratio for Kusini Pemba Region is 100 implying that there are 100 dependants per 100 non-dependants. The results further show that the age dependency ratio in the region has declined substantially in three decades from 116.2 in the 1988 census 72.0 in 2012 then increased to 100.0 in 2022 Census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- Most of private households (71.5%) in Kusini Pemba Region are in rural areas than in urban areas (28.5).
- The average household size in Kusini Pemba Region is 5.7 persons; in rural areas it is 5.7 persons while in urban areas it is 5.5 persons.
- The average household size in rural areas has increased from 5.4 to 5.7 persons between 2012 and 2022, while in urban areas it has remained the same (5.5 persons).
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 5.8 and 5.3 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households increased slightly from 31.2 percent in 2012 to 34.2 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

Results reveal that Kusini Pemba Region has a total of 46,988 private households out of which 33,609 (71.5%) are in rural areas and 13,379 (28.5%) in urban areas. Female headed households account for 34.2 percent. The percentage of female headed households is the same in both urban and rural areas (34.2 % each) (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 Groups; Kusini 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	46,988	30,914	65.8	16,074	34.2	33,609	22,117	65.8	11,492	34.2	13,379	8,797	65.8	4,582	34.2
< 10 ¹	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	28	14	50.0	14	50.0	21	8	38.1	13	61.9	7	6	85.7	1	14.3
15 - 19	322	186	57.8	136	42.2	239	128	53.6	111	46.4	83	58	69.9	25	30.1
20 - 24	1,882	1,223	65.0	659	35.0	1,351	866	64.1	485	35.9	531	357	67.2	174	32.8
25 - 29	4,053	3,017	74.4	1,036	25.6	2,878	2,129	74.0	749	26.0	1,175	888	75.6	287	24.4
30 - 34	5,409	4,010	74.1	1,399	25.9	3,745	2,781	74.3	964	25.7	1,664	1,229	73.9	435	26.1
35 - 39	5,657	3,950	69.8	1,707	30.2	3,987	2,790	70.0	1,197	30.0	1,670	1,160	69.5	510	30.5
40 - 44	5,506	3,757	68.2	1,749	31.8	3,817	2,632	69.0	1,185	31.0	1,689	1,125	66.6	564	33.4
45 - 49	4,879	3,125	64.1	1,754	35.9	3,455	2,220	64.3	1,235	35.7	1,424	905	63.6	519	36.4
50 - 54	4,693	2,925	62.3	1,768	37.7	3,363	2,082	61.9	1,281	38.1	1,330	843	63.4	487	36.6
55 - 59	4,435	2,702	60.9	1,733	39.1	3,194	1,959	61.3	1,235	38.7	1,241	743	59.9	498	40.1
60 - 64	3,453	2,243	65.0	1,210	35.0	2,434	1,624	66.7	810	33.3	1,019	619	60.7	400	39.3
65 - 69	2,454	1,378	56.2	1,076	43.8	1,841	1,030	55.9	811	44.1	613	348	56.8	265	43.2
70 - 74	1,934	1,224	63.3	710	36.7	1,472	946	64.3	526	35.7	462	278	60.2	184	39.8
75 - 79	1,134	592	52.2	542	47.8	904	482	53.3	422	46.7	230	110	47.8	120	52.2
80+	1,147	567	49.4	580	50.6	906	439	48.5	467	51.5	241	128	53.1	113	46.9

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

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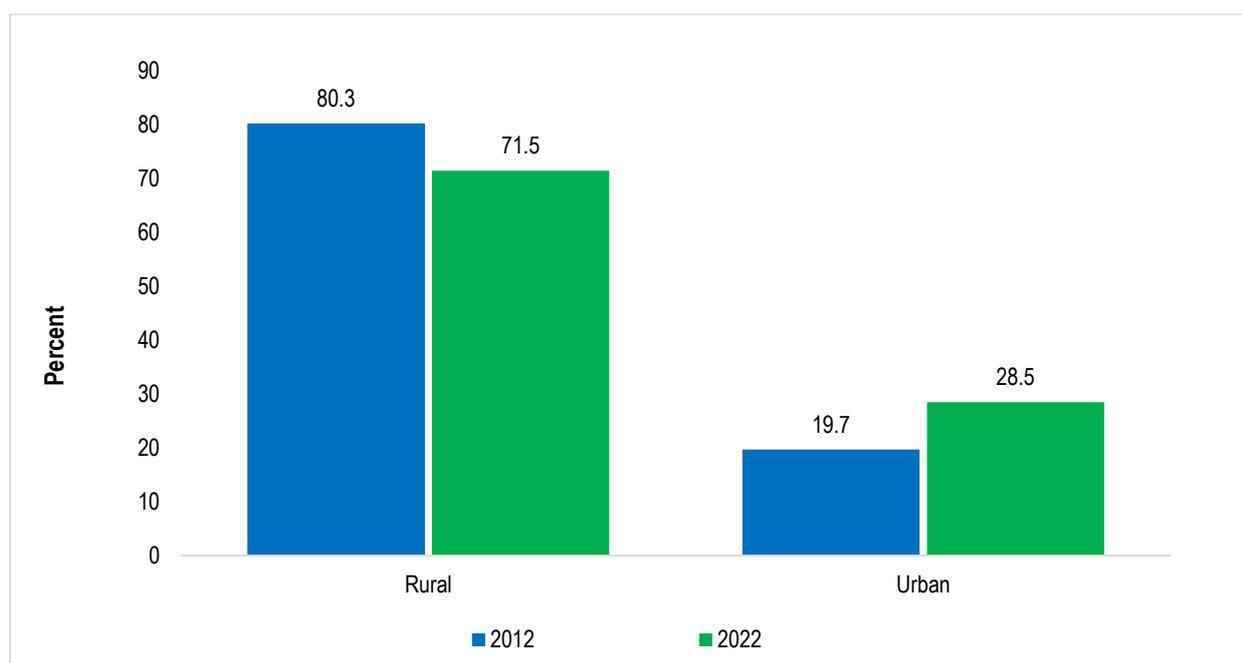
Results further reveal that, Chake Chake Town Council has the highest proportion (51.3%) of households while Mkoani Town Council has lowest proportion of households (48.7%) (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,988	100.0	33,609	71.5	13,379	28.5
Chake Chake Town	24,110	51.3	14,719	43.8	9,391	70.2
Mkoani Town	22,878	48.7	18,890	56.2	3,988	29.8

Results show that, the proportion of urban households increased from 19.7 percent in 2012 to 28.5 percent in 2022 PHC while the proportion of rural households decreased from 80.3 percent in 2012 to 71.5 percent in 2022 (Figure 4.1).

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the average number of persons in a private household. The average household size increased from 5.4 persons in the 2012 to 5.7 persons in 2022. In rural areas, the average household size has increased from 5.4 persons in 2012 to 5.7 persons in 2022 censuses while in urban areas the average household size has remained the same (5.5 persons each). Across councils, the average household size has increased

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slightly from 2012 to 2022 (5.5 to 5.6 in Chake Chake Town and 5.4 to 5.7 in Mkoani Town) (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

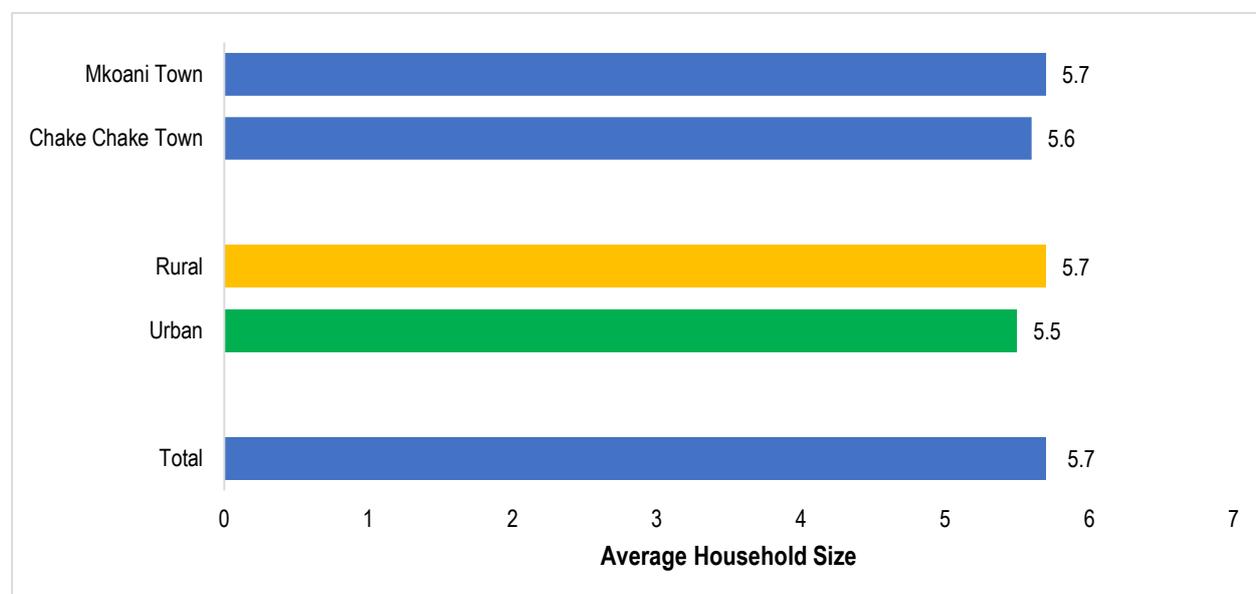


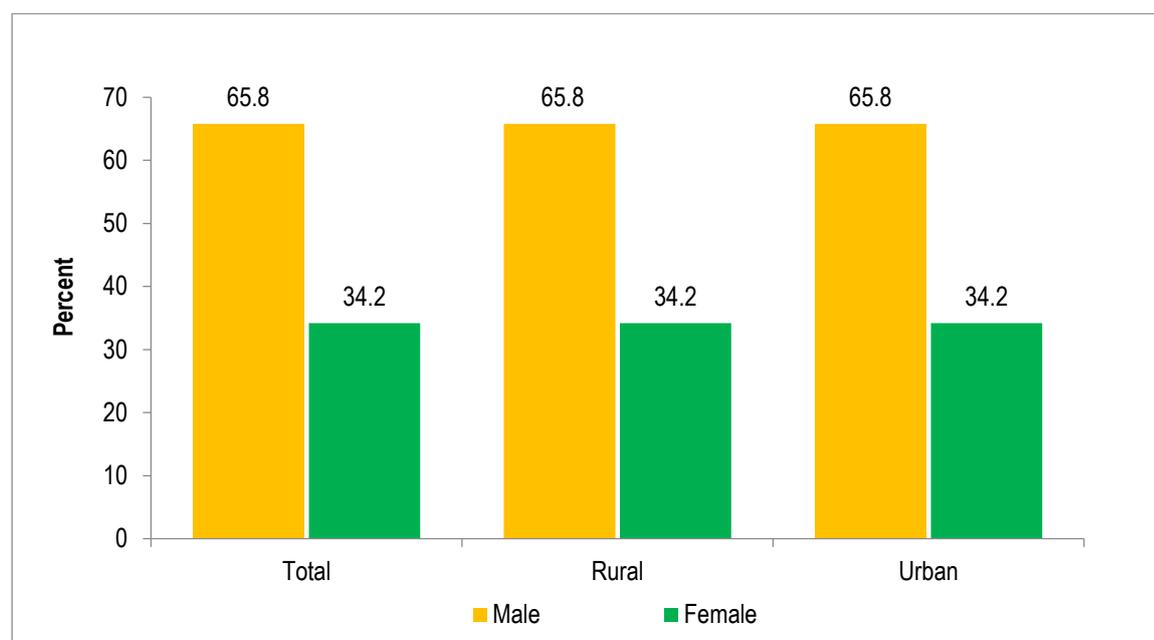
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022
Total	193,228	265,748	35,618	46,988	5.4	5.7
Rural	154,789	192,674	28,587	33,609	5.4	5.7
Urban	38,439	73,074	7,031	13,379	5.5	5.5
Council						
Chake Chake Town	96,517	134,254	17,551	24,110	5.5	5.6
Mkoani Town	96,711	131,494	18,067	22,878	5.4	5.7

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, 65.8 percent are headed by males and 34.2 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



The percentage of male-headed households decreased from 68.8 percent in 2012 to 65.8 percent in 2022 while female-headed households increased from 31.2 percent in 2012 to 34.2 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	68.8	31.2	65.8	34.2
Rural	69.0	31.0	65.8	34.2
Urban	68.2	31.8	65.8	34.2
Council				
Chake Chake Town	68.9	31.1	66.5	33.5
Mkoani Town	68.7	31.3	65.0	35.0

The average number of persons in male headed households is larger (5.8 persons) than in female headed households (5.3 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Average household size is slightly higher in Mkoani Town Council (5.7 persons) than in Chake Chake Town Council (5.6 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; Kusini 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	265,748	180,406	85,342	46,988	30,914	16,074	5.7	5.8	5.3
Rural	192,674	131,622	61,052	33,609	22,117	11,492	5.7	6.0	5.3
Urban	73,074	48,784	24,290	13,379	8,797	4,582	5.5	5.5	5.3
Council									
Chake Chake Town	134,254	91,967	42,287	24,110	16,038	8,072	5.6	5.7	5.2
Mkoani Town	131,494	88,439	43,055	22,878	14,876	8,002	5.7	5.9	5.4

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 78.3 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region live in improved houses, the percentage for male headed is higher (79.3%) than for female headed households (76.4%), The results further show that the percentage of household which live in improved houses is higher in urban areas (93.3%) than in rural areas (72.4%). Moreover, the percentage of both male and female headed households living in improved houses is 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 (73.6%) while for female headed households in urban areas is 92.4 percent compared with rural areas (70.0%).

Across the Councils, Chake Chake Town has higher percentage (82.5%) of households living in improved houses compared with Mkoani Town (73.9%) (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; Kusini 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	46,988	78.3	21.7	30,914	79.3	20.7	16,074	76.4	23.6
Rural	33,609	72.4	27.6	22,117	73.6	26.4	11,492	70.0	30.0
Urban	13,379	93.3	6.7	8,797	93.7	6.3	4,582	92.4	7.6
Council									
Chake Chake Town	24,110	82.5	17.5	16,038	83.1	16.9	8,072	81.2	18.8
Mkoani Town	22,878	73.9	26.1	46,819	75.2	24.8	8,002	71.6	28.4

The findings show that as age of household head increases the chances of living in improved house slightly decreases. For example, while 80.6 percent of household heads in the age group 30-34 years live in improved houses, such percentage decreases to 75.2 percent for those household heads in the age group 80 years and above. A similar pattern was observed for both male and female headed households (Table 4.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	46,988	78.3	21.7	30,914	79.3	20.7	16,074	76.4	23.6
Below 18	131	72.5	27.5	68	75.0	25.0	63	69.8	30.2
18- 24	2,103	75.3	24.7	1,356	72.7	27.3	747	79.9	20.1
25 - 29	4,053	78.0	22.0	3,017	78.8	21.2	1,036	75.8	24.2
30 - 34	5,409	80.6	19.4	4,010	81.9	18.1	1,399	77.0	23.0
35 - 39	5,657	77.9	22.1	3,950	79.3	20.7	1,707	74.8	25.2
40 - 44	5,506	78.5	21.5	3,757	80.0	20.0	1,749	75.1	24.9
45 - 49	4,879	77.8	22.2	3,125	78.7	21.3	1,754	76.3	23.7
50 - 54	4,693	78.9	21.1	2,925	79.1	20.9	1,768	78.6	21.4
55 - 59	4,435	79.5	20.5	2,702	80.4	19.6	1,733	78.0	22.0
60 - 64	3,453	80.3	19.7	2,243	80.6	19.4	1,210	79.9	20.1
65 - 69	2,454	76.4	23.6	1,378	79.5	20.5	1,076	72.6	27.4
70 - 74	1,934	76.5	23.5	1,224	76.3	23.7	710	76.8	23.2
75 - 79	1,134	75.1	24.9	592	76.7	23.3	542	73.4	26.6
80+	1,147	75.2	24.8	567	79.0	21.0	580	71.6	28.4

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

The results reveal that in Kusini Pemba Region majority (7,330 persons or 34.8%) of male heads of households regardless of their marital status are in agricultural and fishery workers followed by those engaged as elementary occupation (6,376 persons or 30.3%) and those who are engaged in craft and related workers (2,541 persons or 12.1%). Among the 103 widowed males, 46 persons(44,7%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers; 33 persons(32.0%) are elementary occupation and 12 persons(11.7%) are craft and related workers (Tables 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	21,072	683	19,637	194	424	31	103
Legislators administrators and managers.	462	15	436	6	5	0	0
Professionals.	1,079	35	1019	12	11	1	1
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,280	45	1185	24	21	0	5
Clerks.	198	7	183	5	3	0	0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1,526	57	1424	13	26	0	6
Agricultural and fishery workers.	7,330	174	6868	59	170	13	46
Craft and related workers.	2,541	102	2340	26	53	8	12
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	280	13	260	2	5	0	0
Elementary occupations.	6,376	235	5922	47	130	9	33

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	21,072	3.2	93.2	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.5
Legislators administrators and managers.	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Professionals.	5.1	5.1	5.2	6.2	2.6	3.2	1.0
Technicians and associate professionals.	6.1	6.6	6.0	12.4	5.0	0.0	4.9
Clerks.	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Service workers and shop sales workers.	7.2	8.3	7.3	6.7	6.1	0.0	5.8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	34.8	25.5	35.0	30.4	40.1	41.9	44.7
Craft and related workers.	12.1	14.9	11.9	13.4	12.5	25.8	11.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations.	30.3	34.4	30.2	24.2	30.7	29.0	32.0

On the other hand, results reveal that 2,852 (42.2%) female heads of households regardless of their marital status are in agricultural and fishery workers occupations, followed by elementary occupation (2,121 persons or 31.4%). Among the 1,195 widowed female heads of households, 614 (51.4%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers, 400 (33.5%) are elementary occupation and 104 (8.7%) are craft and related workers (Tables 4.10 and 4.11).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	6,765	137	4,104	47	1,205	77	1,195
Legislators administrators and managers.	76	1	46	0	23	1	5
Professionals.	377	13	306	4	27	4	23
Technicians and associate professionals.	183	8	139	4	23	0	9
Clerks.	91	1	61	2	18	0	9
Service workers and shop sales workers.	356	23	226	4	69	3	31
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2,852	16	1,654	11	519	38	614
Craft and related workers.	698	20	434	3	131	6	104
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	11	1	8	1	1	0	0
Elementary occupations.	2,121	54	1,230	18	394	25	400

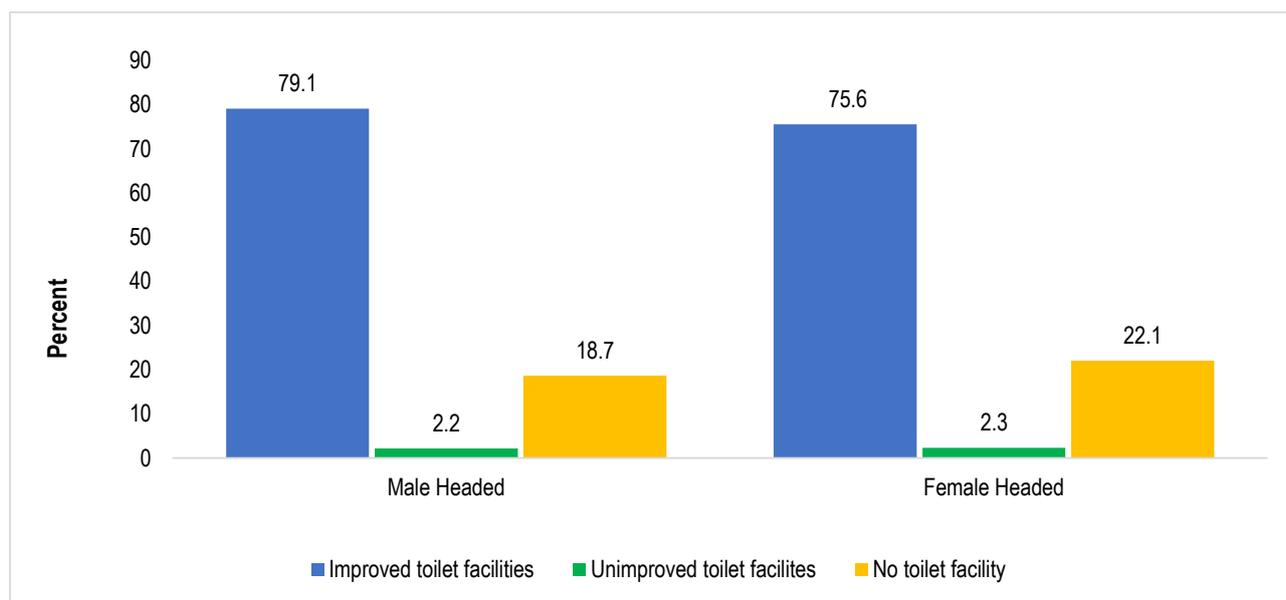
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	6,765	2.0	60.7	0.7	17.8	1.1	17.7
Legislators administrators and managers.	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.4
Professionals.	5.6	9.5	7.5	8.5	2.2	5.2	1.9
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.7	5.8	3.4	8.5	1.9	0.0	0.8
Clerks.	1.3	0.7	1.5	4.3	1.5	0.0	0.8
Service workers and shop sales workers.	5.3	16.8	5.5	8.5	5.7	3.9	2.6
Agricultural and fishery workers.	42.2	11.7	40.3	23.4	43.1	49.4	51.4
Craft and related workers.	10.3	14.6	10.6	6.4	10.9	7.8	8.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations.	31.4	39.4	30.0	38.3	32.7	32.5	33.5

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

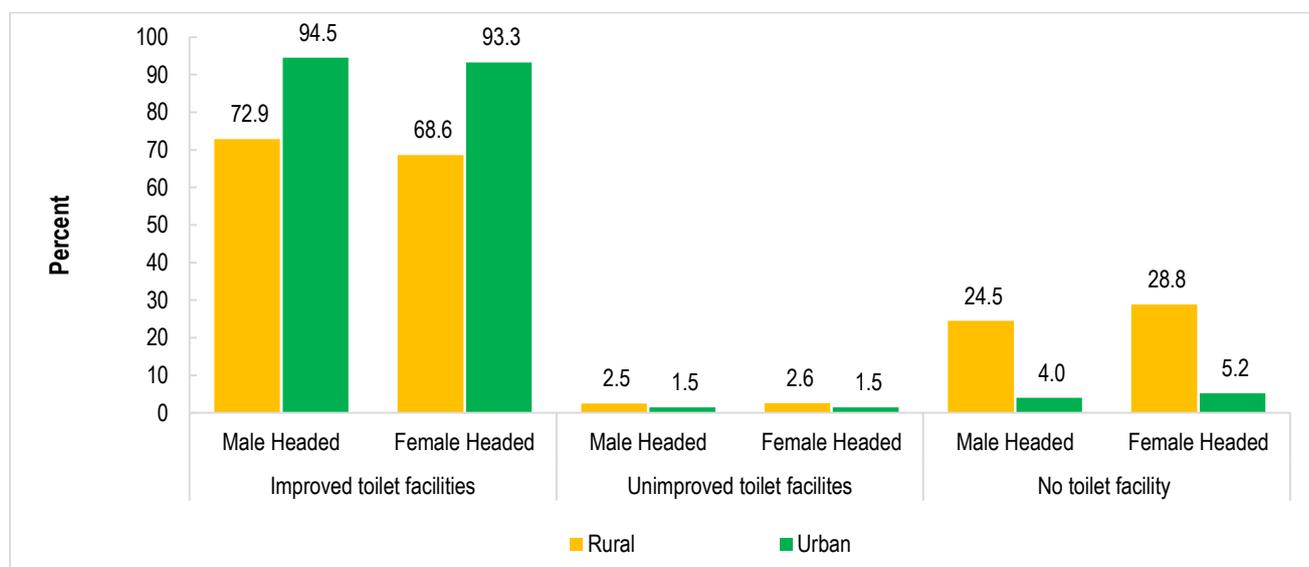
In Kusini Pemba Region the proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is 79.1 percent and for female headed is 75.6 percent. On other hand, with respect to households with no toilet facilities there is no difference between female and male headed households (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Kusini Pemba Region 2022 PHC



The results reveal that the percentage of housing using improved toilet facilities is higher in urban than in rural areas for both male and females headed households. In contrast, these results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are higher in rural than in urban areas (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



Across councils, results reveal that Chake Chake Town has the highest percentages of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (82.7% for males and 79.8% for females) while Mkoani Town has the lowest percentages (75.2% for males and 71.5% for females).

Council with noticeable percentage of male and female headed household with no toilet facilities is Mkoani Town (22.5% and 26.2% respectively) (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

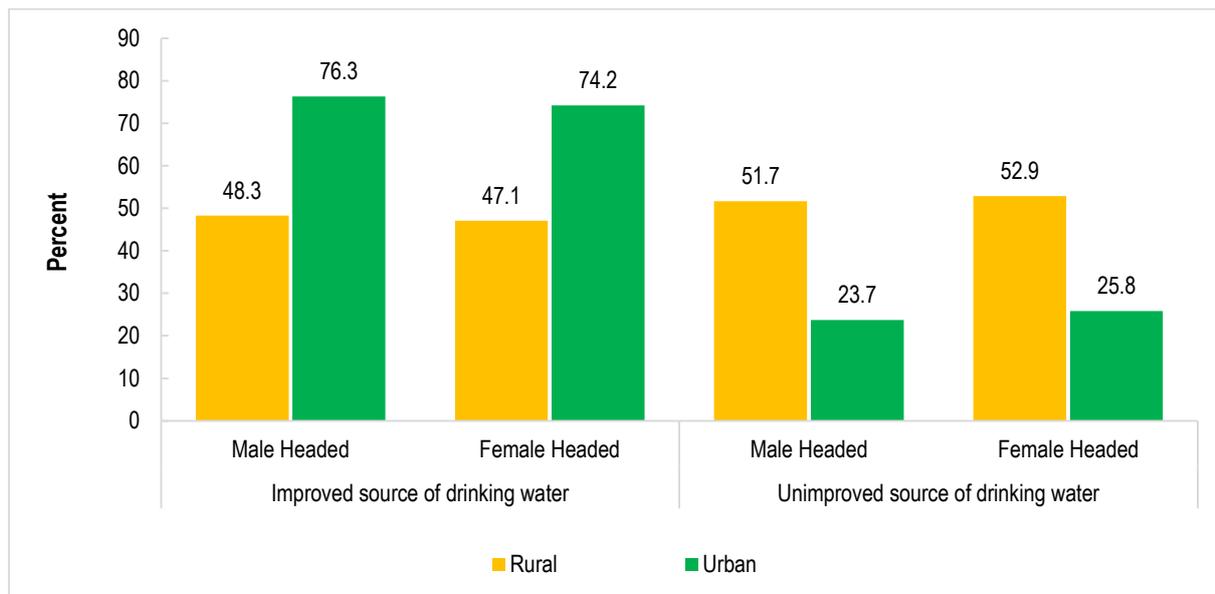
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	46,988	77.9	2.3	19.8	126,970	79.1	2.2	18.7	53,919	75.6	2.3	22.1
Rural	33,609	71.4	2.6	26	28,549	72.9	2.5	24.5	9,969	68.6	2.6	28.8
Urban	13,379	94.1	1.5	4.4	98,421	94.5	1.5	4.0	43,950	93.3	1.5	5.2
Council												
Chake Chake Town	24,110	81.7	2.4	15.9	16,038	82.7	2.5	14.9	8,072	79.8	2.3	18.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	73.9	2.1	24.0	14,876	75.2	2.0	22.8	8,002	71.5	2.3	26.2

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that in urban areas there is slight difference between male headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (76.3%) compared with female headed households (74.2%). A similar pattern is also observed in rural areas whereby the proportion of male and female headed households that use improved source of drinking water are 48.3 percent and 47.1 percent respectively.

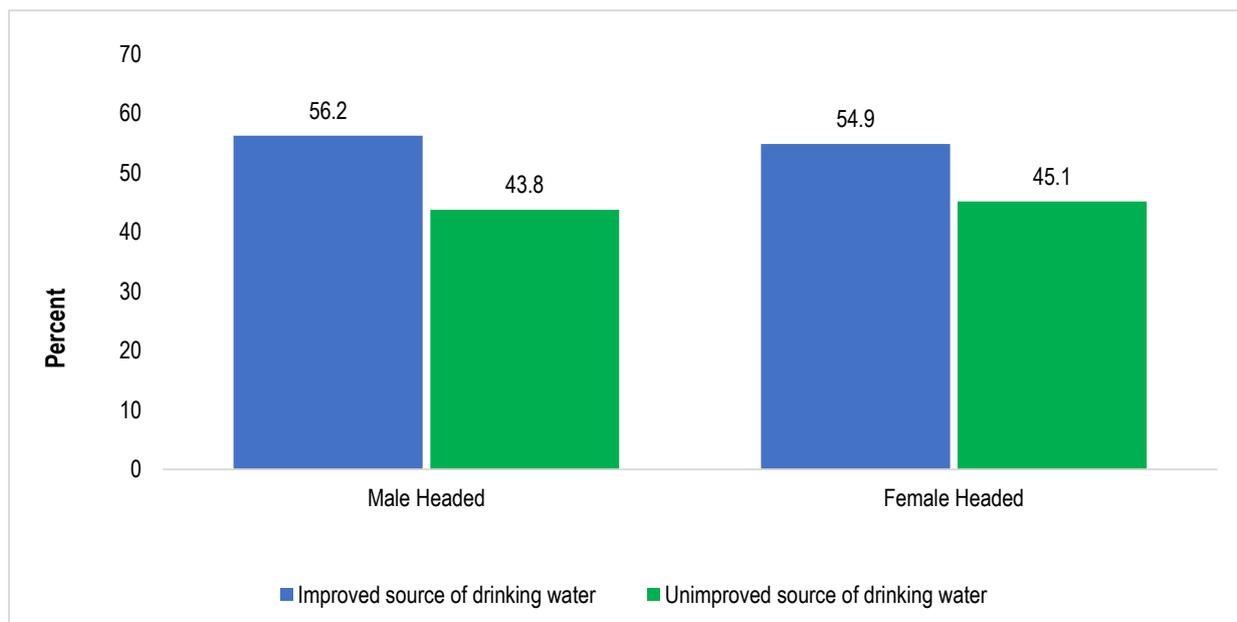
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of households in rural areas that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher (52.9%) for female than male headed (51.7%) and it is about the same in urban areas (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that the percentage of female headed households using unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (45.1%) than that of male headed households (43.8%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Chake Chake Town has the highest percentage of both male and female headed households using improved sources of drinking water (95.1% and 96.0% respectively) and Mkoani Town has the lowest percentages (88.5% for males and 89.6% for females).

On the other hand, Council with higher percentage of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water is Mkoani Town (11.5%). A similar pattern is observed for female headed households (Table 4.13).

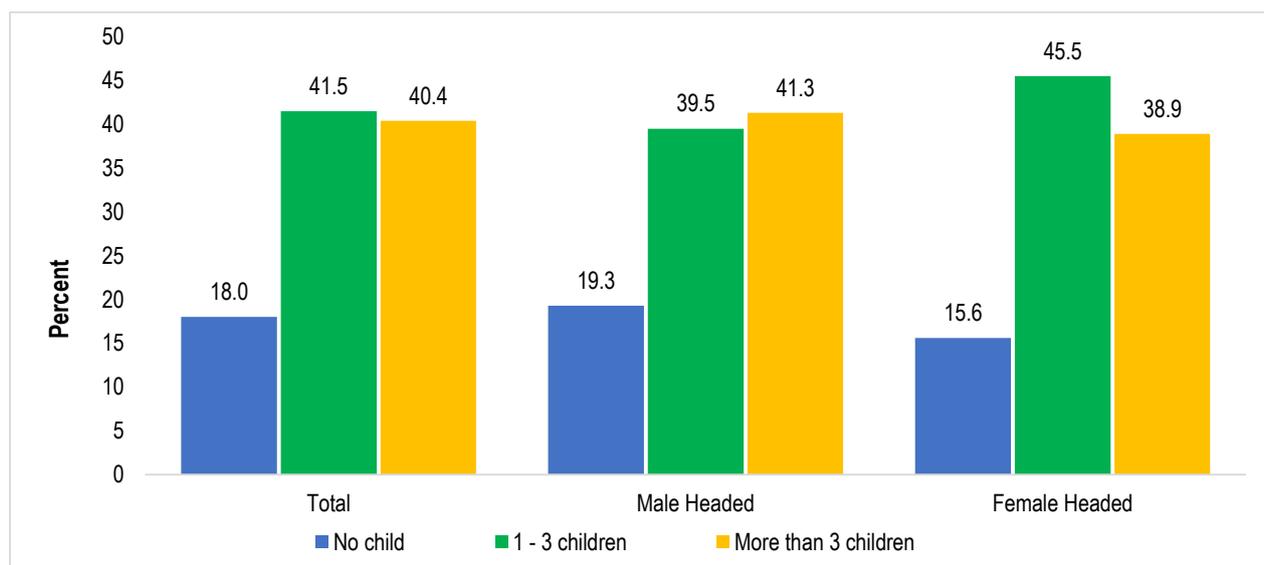
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	46,988	92.2	7.8	30,914	91.9	8.1	16,074	92.8	7.2
Rural	33,609	90.9	9.1	22,117	90.5	9.5	11,492	91.7	8.3
Urban	13,379	95.6	4.4	8,797	95.5	4.5	4,582	95.8	4.2
Council									
Chake Chake Town	24,110	95.4	4.6	16,038	95.1	4.9	8,072	96.0	4.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	88.9	11.1	14,876	88.5	11.5	8,002	89.6	10.4

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households have one to three children under 18 years. Out of 46,988 households, 41.0 percent have one to three children under 18 years, 18.0 percent have no child and 40.4 percent have more than three children. The results show that the percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (45.5%) than that of male headed households (39.5%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years is higher (41.3%) than that of female headed households (38.9%). On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (19.3%) than that of female headed households (15.6%) (Figure 4.8).

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



The results indicate that 44.7 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 38.8 percent for male headed households. The same pattern is observed in urban areas. In rural areas 18.1% of male headed households have no child compared with female headed households (15.2%). On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (22.1%) in urban areas than female headed households (16.8%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

Across councils, Chake Chake Town has higher percentage (41.6%) of households with one to three children while Mkoani Town has lower percentage (41.5%) with more than three children is high. (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

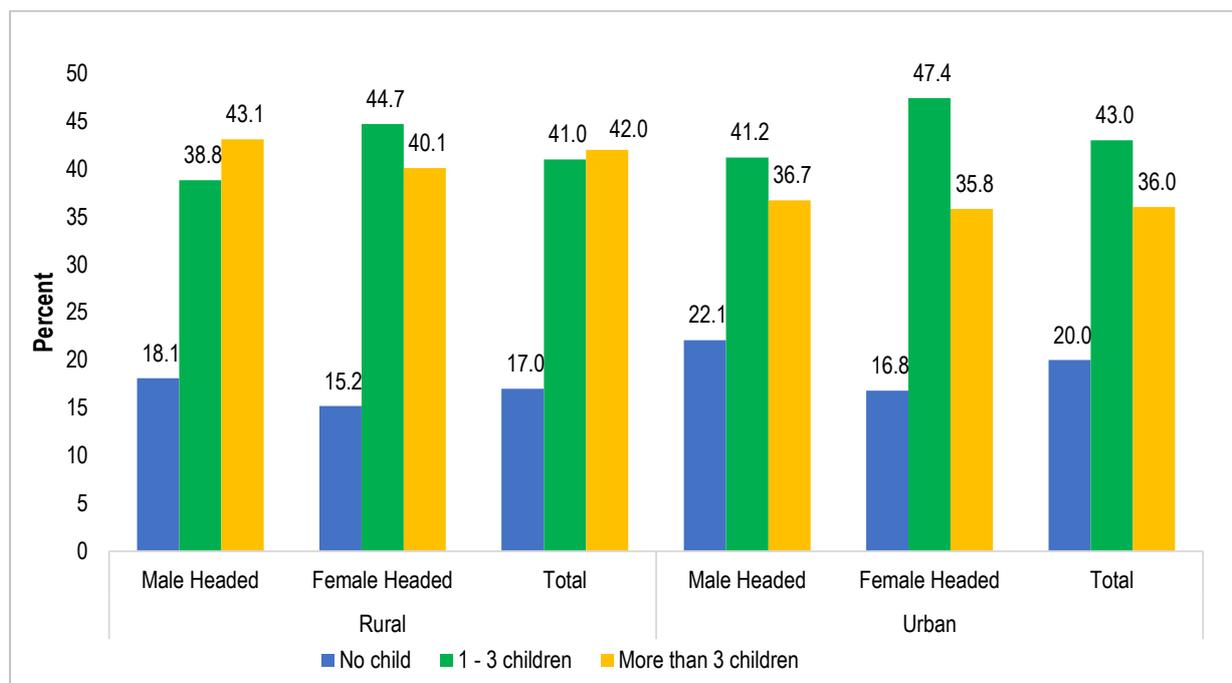


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	46,988	18.0	41.5	40.4	30,914	19.3	39.5	41.3	16,074	15.6	45.5	38.9
Rural	33,609	17	41	42	22,117	18.1	38.8	43.1	11,492	15.2	44.7	40.1
Urban	13,379	20	43	36	8,797	22.1	41.2	36.7	4,582	16.8	47.4	35.8
Council												
Chake Chake Town	24,110	19.1	41.6	39.3	16,038	20.6	39.4	40.0	8,072	16.0	46.0	38.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	16.9	41.5	41.6	14,876	17.8	39.6	42.6	8,002	15.3	45.0	39.8

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- More than half (55.5%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region are married.
- More than three percent (3.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (5.9%) than of males (0.5%).
- More than four percent (4.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. More females are likely to be divorced (7.0%) than males (2.0%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Kusini Pemba Region is 24.9 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (22.7 years) than males (27.5 years).

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.

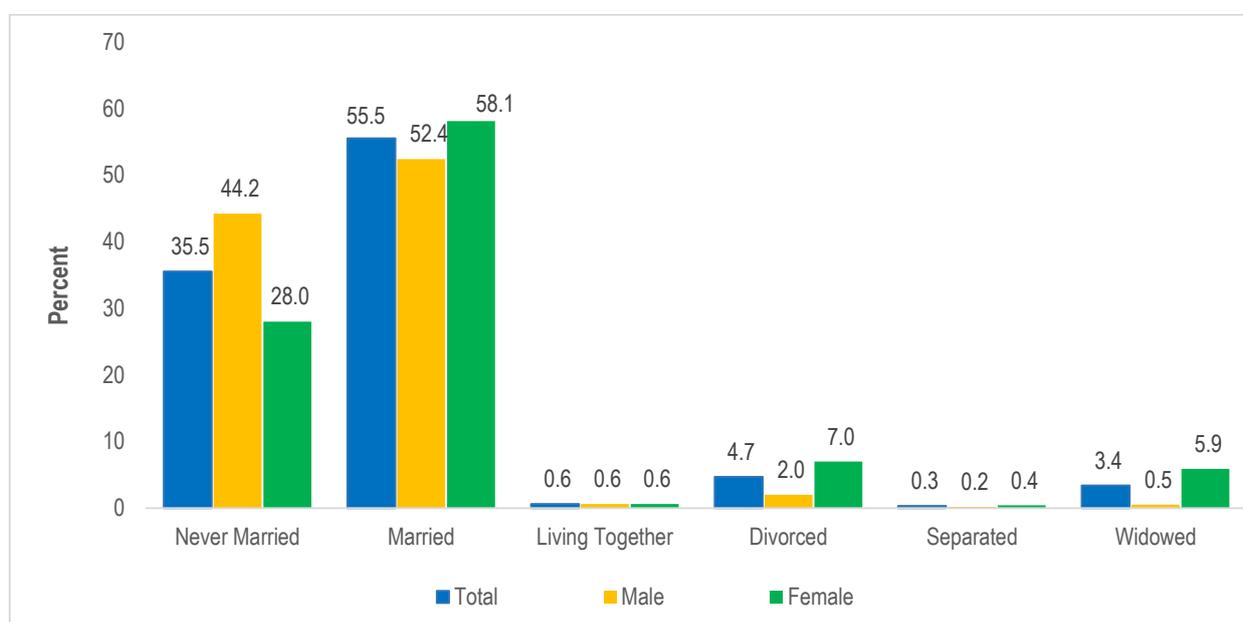
5.2 Marital Status

Results show that more than half (55.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married. More than thirty five percent (35.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married. These results also show differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (34.9% in rural and 37.1% in urban areas); for married persons (56.4% in rural and 53.2% in urban areas) and widowed (3.5% in rural and 3.2 % in urban areas) (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; Kusini 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	145,164	100	100	100	102,366	100	100	100	42,798	100	100	100
Never Married	51,563	35.5	44.2	28.0	35,703	34.9	44.4	26.6	15,860	37.1	43.9	31.3
Married	80,520	55.5	52.4	58.1	57,737	56.4	52.6	59.7	22,783	53.2	52.0	54.3
Living Together	864	0.6	0.6	0.6	407	0.4	0.4	0.4	457	1.1	1.1	1.1
Divorced	6,826	4.7	2.0	7.0	4,620	4.5	1.9	6.8	2,206	5.2	2.4	7.5
Separated	436	0.3	0.2	0.4	295	0.3	0.2	0.4	141	0.3	0.2	0.5
Widowed	4,955	3.4	0.5	5.9	3,604	3.5	0.5	6.1	1,351	3.2	0.5	5.4

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



Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The percentage of married persons increases with age from 4.5 percent among persons aged 15-19 years and rising sharply thereafter to 88.5 percent for those aged 40-44 years. Percentage of the divorced category ranges from 0.2 percent among those aged 15–19 years to 9.5 percent among those aged 60–64 years. The widowed category increases steadily at 30-34 age group and then continue to increases sharply 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	145,164	35.5	55.5	0.6	4.7	0.3	3.4
15 - 19	31,619	95.2	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	21,854	13.6	7.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
25 - 29	16,790	4.9	11.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
30 - 34	14,407	11.5	81.2	1.0	5.5	0.3	0.4
35 - 39	12,538	5.9	86.5	0.8	5.7	0.3	0.8
40 - 44	10,369	3.2	88.5	0.8	5.9	0.3	1.3
45 - 49	8,676	2.2	87.2	0.9	6.3	0.5	2.9
50 - 54	7,923	1.8	84.7	1.0	6.9	0.5	5.2
55 - 59	6,670	1.3	78.5	0.8	8.5	0.8	10.1
60 - 64	4,846	1.0	74.9	0.8	9.5	0.6	13.3
65 - 69	3,390	0.7	65.2	0.6	11.2	0.6	21.7
70 - 74	2,696	1.1	62.3	1.0	12.1	0.8	22.7
75 - 79	1,614	0.6	48.8	0.5	14.9	1.2	34.0
80+	1,772	0.7	38.7	0.5	16.4	1.5	42.2

The results show that in Kusini Pemba Region more than half (57.0%) of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 40.4 percent are married and 0.5 percent are living together. Almost all male children (99.9 %) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.9 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases from 99.9 percent for those aged 10 – 14 years to 1.0 for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.3).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	87,623	57.0	40.4	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.4
10 – 14	20,060	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	15,833	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	10,098	84.4	14.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	7,633	45.5	51.8	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
30 – 34	6,631	18.0	77.9	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.0
35 – 39	5,457	8.2	87.0	0.8	3.6	0.2	0.2
40 – 44	4,724	4.5	90.2	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.2
45 – 49	3,786	3.0	92.5	0.8	3.0	0.3	0.4
50 – 54	3,483	2.7	91.8	1.2	3.5	0.2	0.6
55 – 59	3,095	2.2	92.6	0.8	3.0	0.3	1.2
60 – 64	2,532	1.3	92.3	1.1	3.2	0.2	1.7
65 – 69	1,558	1.2	90.4	0.9	4.5	0.1	3.0
70 – 74	1,374	1.5	90.0	1.2	3.8	0.4	3.2
75 – 79	677	1.3	84.6	0.6	6.4	0.7	6.4
80+	682	1.0	77.4	0.7	7.3	0.9	12.6

Among the female population aged 10 years and above, 46.5 percent are married, 42.3 percent are never married and 0.5 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.9 %) aged 10 - 14 years and 91.4 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases from 99.9 percent among those aged 10–14 years to 0.6 among 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	96,931	42.3	46.5	0.5	5.6	0.3	4.7
10 – 14	19,330	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
15 – 19	15,786	91.4	8.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	11,756	41.6	53.9	0.5	3.8	0.1	0.1
25 – 29	9,157	14.4	77.4	0.8	6.8	0.3	0.2
30 – 34	7,776	5.9	84.1	1.0	8.0	0.3	0.7
35 – 39	7,081	4.2	86.0	0.9	7.4	0.3	1.3
40 – 44	5,645	2.2	87.0	0.5	7.8	0.3	2.2
45 – 49	4,890	1.5	83.2	0.9	8.9	0.7	4.8
50 – 54	4,440	1.1	79.0	0.8	9.5	0.8	8.8
55 – 59	3,575	0.5	66.3	0.8	13.2	1.2	17.9
60 – 64	2,314	0.6	55.7	0.6	16.3	0.9	25.9
65 – 69	1,832	0.3	43.8	0.3	16.8	1.1	37.7
70 – 74	1,322	0.7	33.5	0.8	20.7	1.3	43.0
75 – 79	937	0.1	22.8	0.4	21.0	1.6	54.0
80+	1,090	0.6	14.5	0.4	22.1	1.8	60.6

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

The results reveal that the percentage of never married persons decreases as the age increases. Married persons aged 15-64 years accounted for 55.4 percent while for age group 65 years and above accounted for 56.6 percent. Furthermore, widowed persons aged 65 years and above accounted for 27.9 percent (Table 5.5).

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	184,554	49.3	43.6	0.5	3.7	0.2	2.7
10 - 14	39,390	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	59,560	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	53,473	81.3	17.3	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0
15 - 35	87,806	57.2	39.5	0.4	2.6	0.1	0.1
15 - 64	135,692	37.9	55.4	0.6	4.1	0.3	1.7
65+	9,472	0.8	56.6	0.7	13.0	0.9	27.9
70+	6,082	0.9	51.8	0.7	14.1	1.1	31.4

The results reveal that 44.2 percent of male and 28.0 percent of female population aged 15 years and above are never married. For the divorced category, the proportion is higher (7.0%) among females than males (2.0%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher (5.9%) among females 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; Kusini Pemba, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	67,563	44.2	52.4	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.5
15 – 19	15,833	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	10,098	84.4	14.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	7,633	45.5	51.8	0.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
30 – 34	6,631	18.0	77.9	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.0
35 – 39	5,457	8.2	87.0	0.8	3.6	0.2	0.2
40 – 44	4,724	4.5	90.2	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.2
45 – 49	3,786	3.0	92.5	0.8	3.0	0.3	0.4
50 – 54	3,483	2.7	91.8	1.2	3.5	0.2	0.6
55 – 59	3,095	2.2	92.6	0.8	3.0	0.3	1.2
60 – 64	2,532	1.3	92.3	1.1	3.2	0.2	1.7
65 – 69	1,558	1.2	90.4	0.9	4.5	0.1	3.0
70 – 74	1,374	1.5	90.0	1.2	3.8	0.4	3.2
75 – 79	677	1.3	84.6	0.6	6.4	0.7	6.4
80+	682	1.0	77.4	0.7	7.3	0.9	12.6

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	77,601	28.0	58.1	0.6	7.0	0.4	5.9
15 – 19	15,786	91.4	8.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	11,756	41.6	53.9	0.5	3.8	0.1	0.1
25 – 29	9,157	14.4	77.4	0.8	6.8	0.3	0.2
30 – 34	7,776	5.9	84.1	1.0	8.0	0.3	0.7
35 – 39	7,081	4.2	86.0	0.9	7.4	0.3	1.3
40 – 44	5,645	2.2	87.0	0.5	7.8	0.3	2.2
45 – 49	4,890	1.5	83.2	0.9	8.9	0.7	4.8
50 – 54	4,440	1.1	79.0	0.8	9.5	0.8	8.8
55 – 59	3,575	0.5	66.3	0.8	13.2	1.2	17.9
60 – 64	2,314	0.6	55.7	0.6	16.3	0.9	25.9
65 – 69	1,832	0.3	43.8	0.3	16.8	1.1	37.7
70 – 74	1,322	0.7	33.5	0.8	20.7	1.3	43.0
75 – 79	937	0.1	22.8	0.4	21.0	1.6	54.0
80+	1,090	0.6	14.5	0.4	22.1	1.8	60.6

Table 5.8 highlights the council variations of marital status for the persons aged 15 years and above. Results show that the percentage of the never married is higher (35.6%) in Chake Chake Town Council compared with Mkoani Town Council (35.5%). For the married category the proportion is higher (55.1 %) in Chake Chake Town Council compared with 55.8 percent in Mkoani Town Council. The percentage of widowed persons is 3.5 percent in Chake Chake Town Council while in Mkoani Town Council is 3.3 percent (Table 5.8).

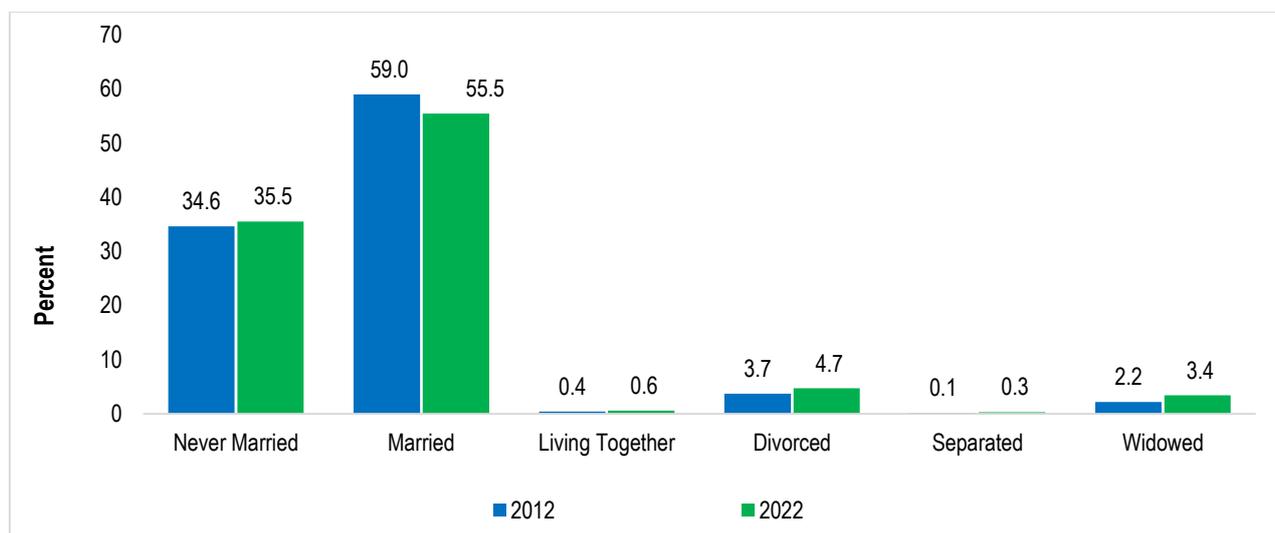
Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	145,164	35.5	55.5	0.6	4.7	0.3	3.4
Rural	102,366	34.9	56.4	0.4	4.5	0.3	3.5
Urban	42,798	37.1	53.2	1.1	5.2	0.3	3.2
Council							
Chake Chake Town	73,256	35.6	55.1	0.8	4.7	0.3	3.5
Mkoani Town	71,908	35.5	55.8	0.4	4.7	0.3	3.3

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Figure 5.2, shows an increase in the proportion of persons in never married categories from 34.6 percent in 2012 to 35.5 percent in 2022. In the living together category the results show an increase from 0.4 percent in 2012 to 0.6 percent in 2022 and the separated category increased from 0.1 percent in 2012 to 0.3 percent in 2022. On the other hand, an increasing proportion is revealed for the divorced category from 3.7 percent in 2012 to 4.7 percent in 2022 Census.

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

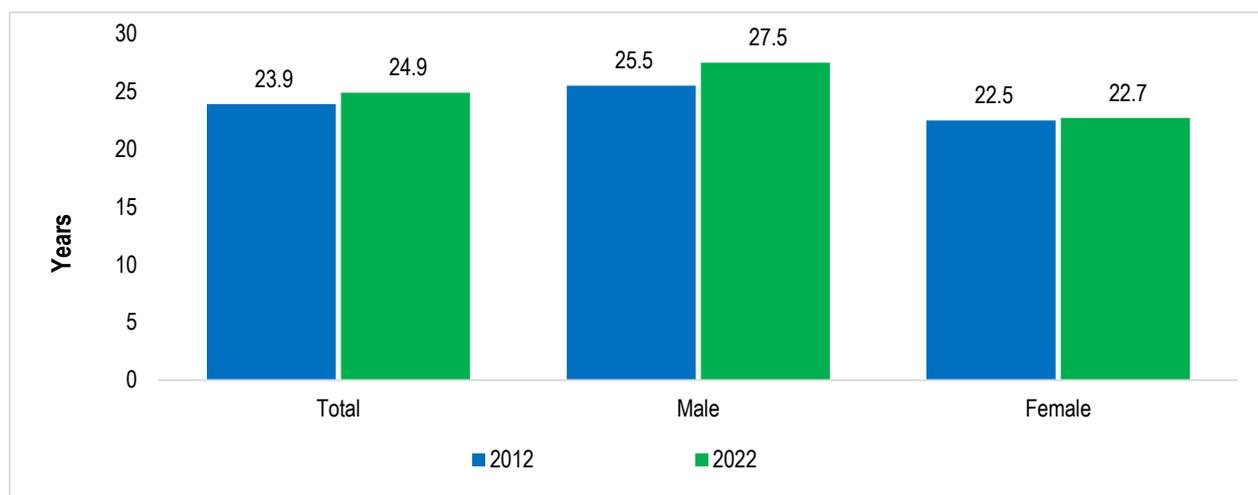


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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.

Results show that, MAFM in 2022 census is 24.9 years; females are getting married at a younger age (22.7 years) than males (27.5 years). Results also show there is no significant change in the MAFM for females from 2012 to 2022 censuses (22.5% and 22.7% respectively). During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 25.5 years in 2012 to 27.5 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). (Figure 5.3 and Table 5.9).

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



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

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

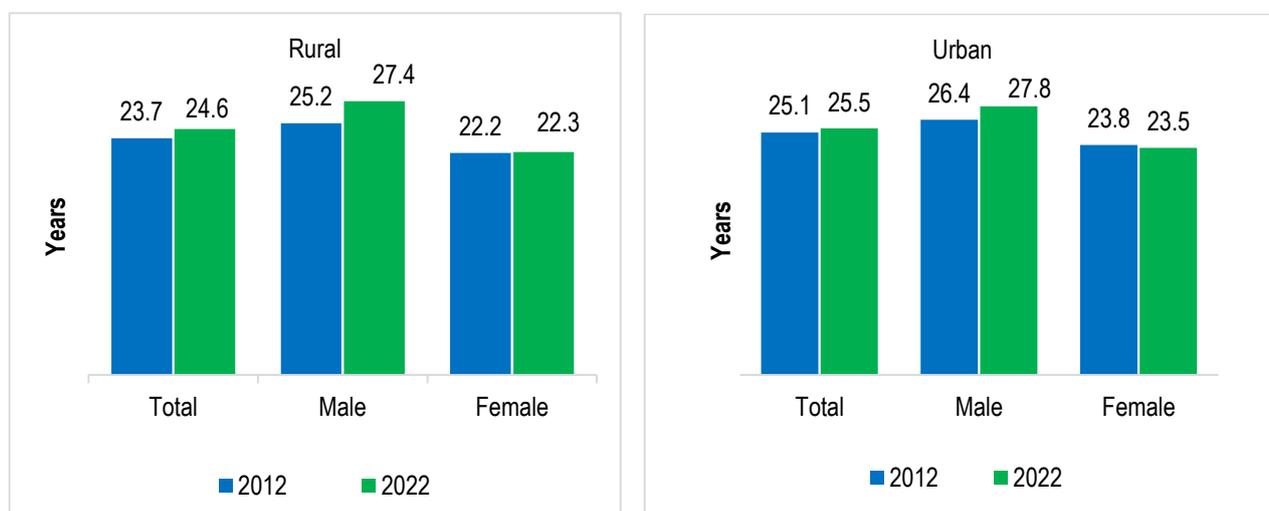


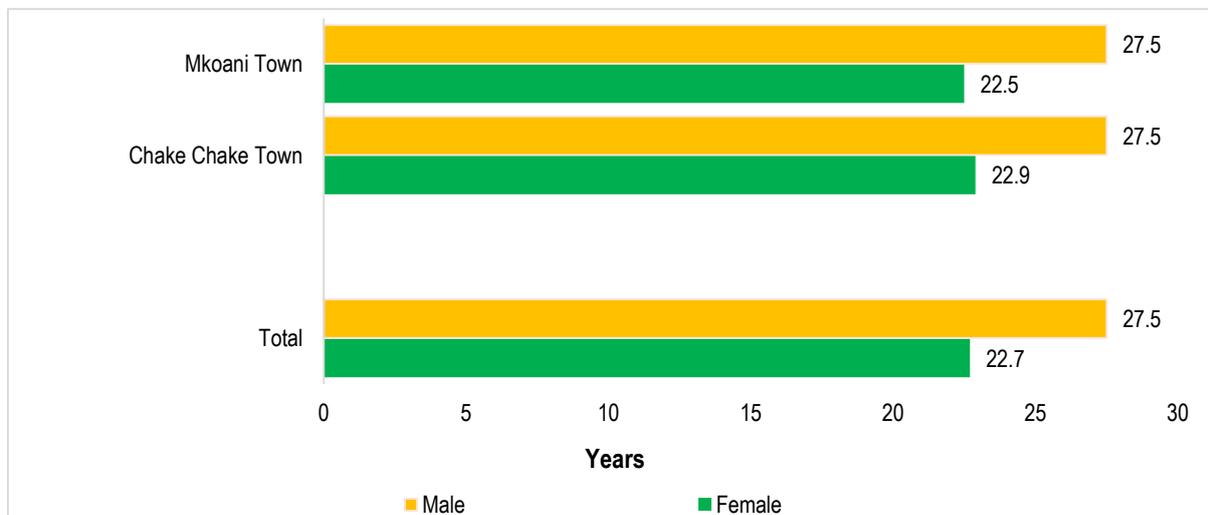
Table 5.9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23.9	25.5	22.5	24.9	27.5	22.7
Rural	23.6	25.2	22.2	24.6	27.4	22.3
Urban	25.0	26.4	23.8	25.5	27.8	23.5
Council						
Chake Chake Town	24.1	25.6	22.8	25.0	27.5	22.9
MKoani Town	23.7	25.4	22.3	24.8	27.5	22.5

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Across the councils, results show that there are variations whereby both Council have the same MAFM among males (27.5 years) and there is a slightly difference among females between the councils; 22.9 percent in Chake Chake Town and 22.5 percent in Mkoani Town (Figure 5.5).

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About twenty four percent (23.9%) of the population in Kusini Pemba Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- More than eighty-three percent of children (83.1%) under-five years have birth certificate.
- About four percent (3.9%) of persons aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 56.9 percent have national identification cards.
- About four percent (3.6%) of persons in Kusini Pemba Region have health insurance cards 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 Cards. 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. It is called an identity card or citizen card 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 must 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 persons regardless of their age. The results show that, in Kusini Pemba Region, 70.6 percent of persons have birth certificates while 23.9 percent of the population have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. The population with birth certificates is higher (88.5%) for age group 5-9 years followed by age group 10-14 years (85.0%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher (80.8%) in urban than in rural areas (66.7%). The results also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (73.1%) than females (68.2%). Further results show that, 83.4 percent of males and 78.5 percent of females living in urban areas have a higher percentage of birth certificates than than that of males (69.4%) and females (64.2%) living in rural areas (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 Kusini Pemba Region 5.1 percent have birth notifications. The percentage is higher (5.9%) in rural than in urban areas (2.8%) (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

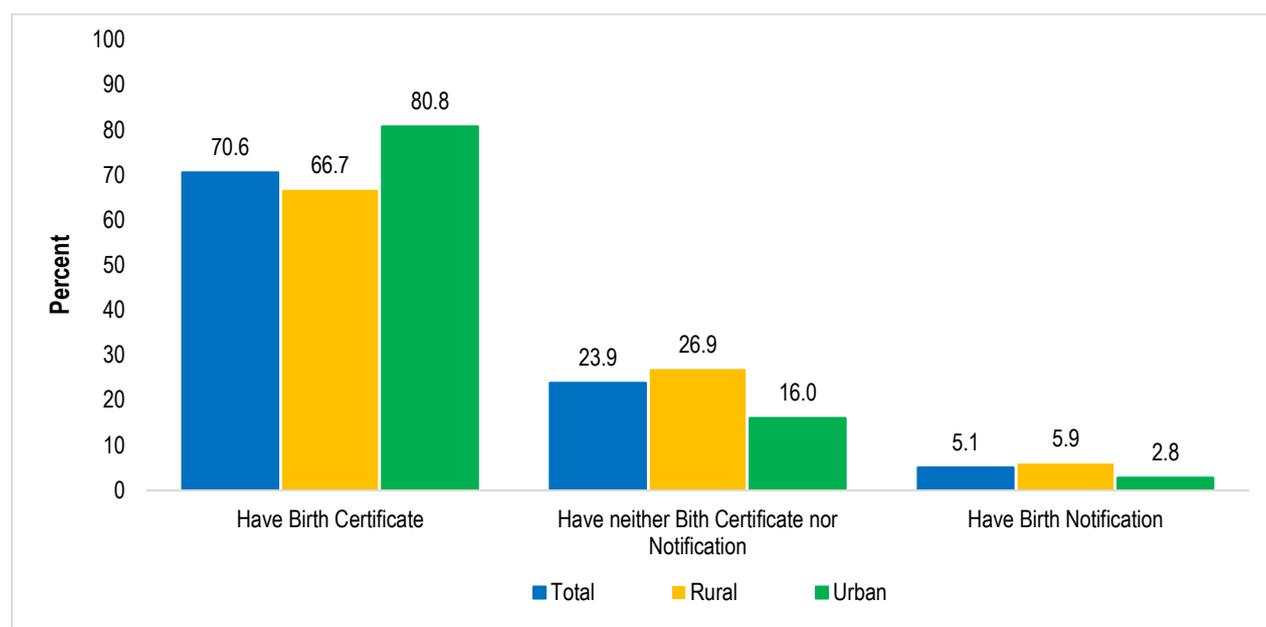


Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	70.6	73.1	68.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	23.9	21.3	26.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
0 – 4	83.1	83.3	82.9	9.2	9.1	9.4	7.5	7.4	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
5 – 9	88.5	88.5	88.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
10 – 14	85.0	85.1	84.9	5.5	5.5	5.6	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 – 19	81.1	80.7	81.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	12.9	13.2	12.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
20 – 24	74.8	76.1	73.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	20.2	18.7	21.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
25 – 29	70.0	72.3	68.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	25.6	23.5	27.3	0.6	0.8	0.5
30 – 34	63.1	66.7	60.3	4.0	3.1	4.7	32.2	29.3	34.5	0.6	0.9	0.5
35 – 39	45.9	51.8	41.6	4.0	3.3	4.6	49.2	43.7	53.3	0.8	1.2	0.6
40 – 44	40.2	45.9	35.6	2.4	2.1	2.6	56.6	50.6	61.4	0.9	1.4	0.4
45 – 49	35.5	41.0	31.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	61.5	55.9	65.7	0.7	1.2	0.4
50 – 54	31.9	37.8	27.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	64.9	58.7	69.6	0.8	1.2	0.5
55 – 59	30.2	35.9	25.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	66.4	60.6	71.4	0.6	0.9	0.4
60 – 64	28.7	34.3	22.6	2.5	2.9	2.0	68.2	62.2	74.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
65 – 69	18.5	26.3	12.0	2.1	2.8	1.6	78.6	69.9	85.8	0.8	1.1	0.5
70 – 74	15.6	20.1	10.9	2.2	2.7	1.7	81.4	76.5	86.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
75 – 79	11.5	15.4	8.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	86.2	82.4	89.0	0.6	0.6	0.5
80+	10.0	15.0	6.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	88.0	83.2	91.0	0.5	0.4	0.6

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kusini 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	66.7	69.4	64.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	26.9	24.2	29.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
0 – 4	81.0	81.2	80.9	10.2	10.1	10.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 – 9	86.3	86.3	86.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	8.0	8.1	7.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
10 – 14	81.9	82.1	81.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	11.0	10.9	11.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 – 19	77.2	76.7	77.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	15.3	15.7	14.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
20 – 24	70.1	71.5	69.0	5.5	5.6	5.4	23.8	22.3	25.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
25 – 29	64.4	66.6	62.7	4.6	4.4	4.8	30.3	28.2	31.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
30 – 34	56.1	59.7	53.3	4.9	4.0	5.7	38.2	35.4	40.5	0.8	0.9	0.6
35 – 39	39.0	44.3	35.1	4.4	3.9	4.7	55.8	50.5	59.6	0.9	1.3	0.6
40 – 44	32.2	37.7	27.8	2.5	2.2	2.7	64.5	58.9	69.0	0.8	1.1	0.6
45 – 49	27.7	32.7	23.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	69.1	64.0	72.8	0.8	1.2	0.5
50 – 54	25.6	31.4	21.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	71.3	65.3	75.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
55 – 59	23.9	29.3	19.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	72.9	67.1	77.8	0.6	0.9	0.4
60 – 64	22.2	27.9	15.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	74.5	68.5	81.2	0.7	0.7	0.8
65 – 69	14.2	21.7	8.1	2.0	2.7	1.4	83.0	74.5	89.8	0.9	1.2	0.6
70 – 74	12.1	16.8	7.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	85.1	79.8	90.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
75 – 79	9.7	12.8	7.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	88.2	84.9	90.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
80+	7.2	10.6	5.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	90.7	87.3	92.8	0.5	0.4	0.6

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

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notification			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	80.8	83.4	78.5	2.8	2.7	3.0	16.0	13.5	18.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
0 – 4	88.9	89.2	88.7	6.6	6.4	6.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 – 9	94.7	94.9	94.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 – 14	93.9	94.1	93.7	1.9	1.8	2.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
15 – 19	91.1	91.9	90.4	2.1	1.8	2.3	6.6	6.0	7.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 – 24	85.7	87.0	84.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	11.7	10.2	12.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
25 – 29	82.9	86.1	80.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	15.0	12.1	17.2	0.5	0.6	0.4
30 – 34	78.8	82.2	76.0	2.1	1.3	2.7	18.8	15.7	21.2	0.4	0.7	0.1
35 – 39	62.6	69.1	57.6	3.2	1.9	4.3	33.6	28.2	37.8	0.6	0.8	0.4
40 – 44	59.1	64.8	54.5	2.0	1.7	2.3	37.8	31.5	43.0	1.0	2.0	0.1
45 – 49	54.5	60.8	49.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	43.2	36.6	48.2	0.6	1.1	0.2
50 – 54	48.1	53.4	43.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	48.5	42.5	53.4	1.1	2.0	0.4
55 – 59	46.4	53.1	40.9	3.2	2.8	3.6	49.7	43.2	55.0	0.7	0.9	0.5
60 – 64	44.5	51.1	38.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	52.6	45.5	59.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
65 – 69	31.6	39.3	24.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	65.4	56.9	73.2	0.5	0.8	0.2
70 – 74	26.3	30.6	22.2	2.4	2.8	2.0	70.4	65.6	74.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
75 – 79	18.1	25.8	13.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	79.4	72.0	83.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
80+	19.4	29.7	12.8	1.2	0.0	2.0	78.9	69.6	84.8	0.5	0.6	0.4

Table 6.4 indicates that Chake Chake Town Council has the highest percentage (74.8%) of population with birth certificates compared with Mkoani Town Council (66.2%).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Status of Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Kusini 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	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total	70.6	73.1	68.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	23.9	21.3	26.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Chake Chake Town	74.8	77.4	72.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	20.9	18.4	23.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Mkoani Town	66.2	68.8	63.8	6.2	6.3	6.2	26.9	24.2	29.5	0.6	0.2	0.5

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

The 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 cards, national identification numbers, Zanzibar identification cards, driving license and voters' identification card were collected from all persons aged 18 years and above. In addition, persons aged 15 years and above provided information on possession of small entrepreneur identification cards and those aged 60 years and above provided information if they have cards for treatments of elderly.

6.2.4 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 68,522 persons (56.9%) aged 18 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region have national identification cards while 4,739 persons (3.9%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage (64.1%) of persons in urban areas with national identification cards than in rural areas (53.9%). Additionally, results reveal that, 60,722 persons (50.4%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that 1.1 percent of persons aged 15 years and above who are 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

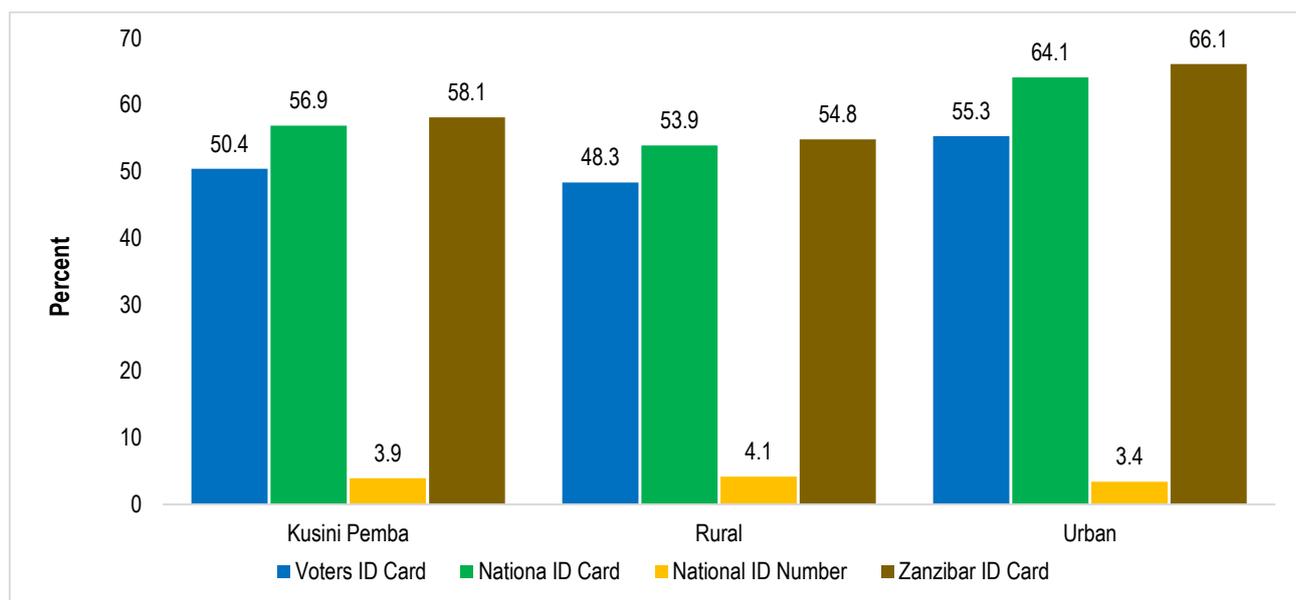


Table 6. 5 Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by type, Selected Age Groups, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	56.9	3.9	58.1	6.8	50.4	1.5	1.1
Rural	53.9	4.2	54.9	5.1	48.3	0.9	0.9
Urban	64.1	3.4	66.1	11.1	55.3	3.0	1.7
Council							
Chake Chake Town	59.8	3.9	61.3	9.0	52.2	2.0	0.8
Mkoani Town	53.8	4.0	54.7	4.6	48.5	1.0	1.7

6.2.5 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that; 3.6 percent of persons in private households in Kusini Pemba Region have health insurance cards from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Chake Chake Town Council has the highest percentage (4.2%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance compared with Mkoani Town Council (2.9%). In addition, 4.6 percent of persons have health insurance cards from other health insurers. Results further indicates that more persons (5.0%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than in rural areas (3.0%). On the other hand, 5.0 percent of persons in rural areas have other health insurance schemes while in urban areas is 3.5 percent.

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

Place of Residence	Population	Type of Health Identification Card								
		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	265,748	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4
Rural	192,674	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.7
Urban	73,074	5.0	5.2	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.6
Council										
Chake Chake Town	134,254	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.9	4.7
Mkoani Town	131,494	2.9	2.9	2.8	6.9	6.7	7.1	4.2	4.1	4.2

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 271,138 persons (99.9%) out of 271,350 persons enumerated in Kusini Pemba Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from Countries Outside Africa (125 persons) followed by other African countries (52 persons) (Table 6.7).

Table 6. 7: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	271,350	131,373	139,977	195,584	95,323	100,261	75,766	36,050	39,716
Tanzania	271,138	131,251	139,887	195,456	95,259	100,197	75,682	35,992	39,690
Other East African Countries	32	21	11	12	5	7	20	16	4
Other African Countries	52	25	27	42	19	23	10	6	4
Countries Outside Africa	128	76	52	74	40	34	54	36	18
Dual Citizenship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Citizenship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About ninety four percent (93.6%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About seven percent (6.4%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher percent (7.0%) in urban than in rural areas (6.2%).
- About five percent (4.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About two percent (1.6%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Chake Chake Town Council has the highest proportion (6.6%) of orphans than in Mkoani Town Council (6.2%).

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on survival of parents at regional levels. The information helps to determine the extent of orphan hood 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 parents². 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 death among the under-5 children left behind³. 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 this include taking care of their younger siblings. 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.

² The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

³ Hani K. Atrash, (2011).

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 93.6 percent of all children under 18 years in Kusini Pemba Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 96.6 percent for children under one year to 87.1 percent for children aged 17 years. The results further show that the percentage of children with their fathers dead and mothers alive is higher (3.6%) than those with their fathers alive and mothers dead (1.3%). In addition, patterns of survival of parents are similar among 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; Kusini 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	146,356	136,972	93.6	1,833	1.3	5,236	3.6	2,315	1.6
0	8,829	8,530	96.6	29	0.3	92	1.0	178	2.0
1	8,048	7,778	96.6	37	0.5	102	1.3	131	1.6
2	8,546	8,232	96.3	47	0.5	113	1.3	154	1.8
3	9,105	8,741	96.0	41	0.5	172	1.9	151	1.7
4	9,158	8,759	95.6	78	0.9	185	2.0	136	1.5
5	9,075	8,671	95.5	81	0.9	203	2.2	120	1.3
6	8,365	7,985	95.5	57	0.7	207	2.5	116	1.4
7	8,399	7,943	94.6	91	1.1	239	2.8	126	1.5
8	8,865	8,376	94.5	90	1.0	291	3.3	108	1.2
9	8,406	7,854	93.4	117	1.4	329	3.9	106	1.3
10	8,103	7,547	93.1	122	1.5	323	4.0	111	1.4
11	7,292	6,815	93.5	115	1.6	283	3.9	79	1.1
12	8,370	7,712	92.1	127	1.5	424	5.1	107	1.3
13	7,640	6,988	91.5	146	1.9	387	5.1	119	1.6
14	7,985	7,224	90.5	157	2.0	490	6.1	114	1.4
15	6,677	5,998	89.8	154	2.3	412	6.2	113	1.7
16	6,878	6,060	88.1	166	2.4	494	7.2	158	2.3
17	6,615	5,759	87.1	178	2.7	490	7.4	188	2.8

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kusini 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	73,930	69,025	93.4	920	1.2	2,719	3.7	1,266	1.7
0	4,388	4,230	96.4	14	0.3	50	1.1	94	2.1
1	4,064	3,916	96.4	25	0.6	58	1.4	65	1.6
2	4,238	4,087	96.4	20	0.5	57	1.3	74	1.7
3	4,530	4,337	95.7	21	0.5	93	2.1	79	1.7
4	4,654	4,453	95.7	43	0.9	98	2.1	60	1.3
5	4,659	4,449	95.5	38	0.8	104	2.2	68	1.5
6	4,182	4,014	96.0	28	0.7	92	2.2	48	1.1
7	4,308	4,058	94.2	51	1.2	128	3.0	71	1.6
8	4,525	4,259	94.1	51	1.1	160	3.5	55	1.2
9	4,202	3,918	93.2	59	1.4	169	4.0	56	1.3
10	4,238	3,931	92.8	64	1.5	179	4.2	64	1.5
11	3,713	3,460	93.2	54	1.5	154	4.1	45	1.2
12	4,258	3,931	92.3	64	1.5	204	4.8	59	1.4
13	3,855	3,531	91.6	64	1.7	194	5.0	66	1.7
14	3,996	3,600	90.1	77	1.9	251	6.3	68	1.7
15	3,423	3,058	89.3	79	2.3	211	6.2	75	2.2
16	3,381	2,945	87.1	83	2.5	255	7.5	98	2.9
17	3,316	2,848	85.9	85	2.6	262	7.9	121	3.6

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kusini 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	72,426	67,947	93.8	913	1.3	2,517	3.5	1,049	1.4
0	4,441	4,300	96.8	15	0.3	42	0.9	84	1.9
1	3,984	3,862	96.9	12	0.3	44	1.1	66	1.7
2	4,308	4,145	96.2	27	0.6	56	1.3	80	1.9
3	4,575	4,404	96.3	20	0.4	79	1.7	72	1.6
4	4,504	4,306	95.6	35	0.8	87	1.9	76	1.7
5	4,416	4,222	95.6	43	1.0	99	2.2	52	1.2
6	4,183	3,971	94.9	29	0.7	115	2.7	68	1.6
7	4,091	3,885	95.0	40	1.0	111	2.7	55	1.3
8	4,340	4,117	94.9	39	0.9	131	3.0	53	1.2
9	4,204	3,936	93.6	58	1.4	160	3.8	50	1.2
10	3,865	3,616	93.6	58	1.5	144	3.7	47	1.2
11	3,579	3,355	93.7	61	1.7	129	3.6	34	0.9
12	4,112	3,781	92.0	63	1.5	220	5.4	48	1.2
13	3,785	3,457	91.3	82	2.2	193	5.1	53	1.4
14	3,989	3,624	90.8	80	2.0	239	6.0	46	1.2
15	3,254	2,940	90.4	75	2.3	201	6.2	38	1.2
16	3,497	3,115	89.1	83	2.4	239	6.8	60	1.7
17	3,299	2,911	88.2	93	2.8	228	6.9	67	2.0

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results show that Chake Chake Town Council has a lower disparity (3.7%) of children with father dead and mother alive, father alive mother dead (1.4%). A similar pattern is observed in Mkoani Town Council (3.4% with father dead mother alive and 1.1% father alive and mother dead).

The results further show that Mkoani Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (1.7%) of children with both parents dead than that of Chake Chake Town Council (1.5%) (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini 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	146,356	136,972	93.6	1,833	1.3	5,236	3.6	2,315	1.6
Rural	107,896	101,187	93.8	1,311	1.2	3,868	3.6	1,530	1.4
Urban	38,460	35,785	93.0	522	1.4	1,368	3.6	785	2.0
Council									
Chake Chake Town	72,978	68,177	93.4	990	1.4	2,736	3.7	1,075	1.5
Mkoani Town	73,378	68,795	93.8	843	1.1	2,500	3.4	1,240	1.7

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 reveal that in Kusini Pemba Region, 6.4 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that about five percent (4.8%) of the children lost either father or mother and more than one percent (1.6%) lost both parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher (7.0%) in urban than in rural areas (6.2%). The percentage of orphans is higher (6.6%) in Chake Chake Town Council than in Mkoani Town Council (6.2%).

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

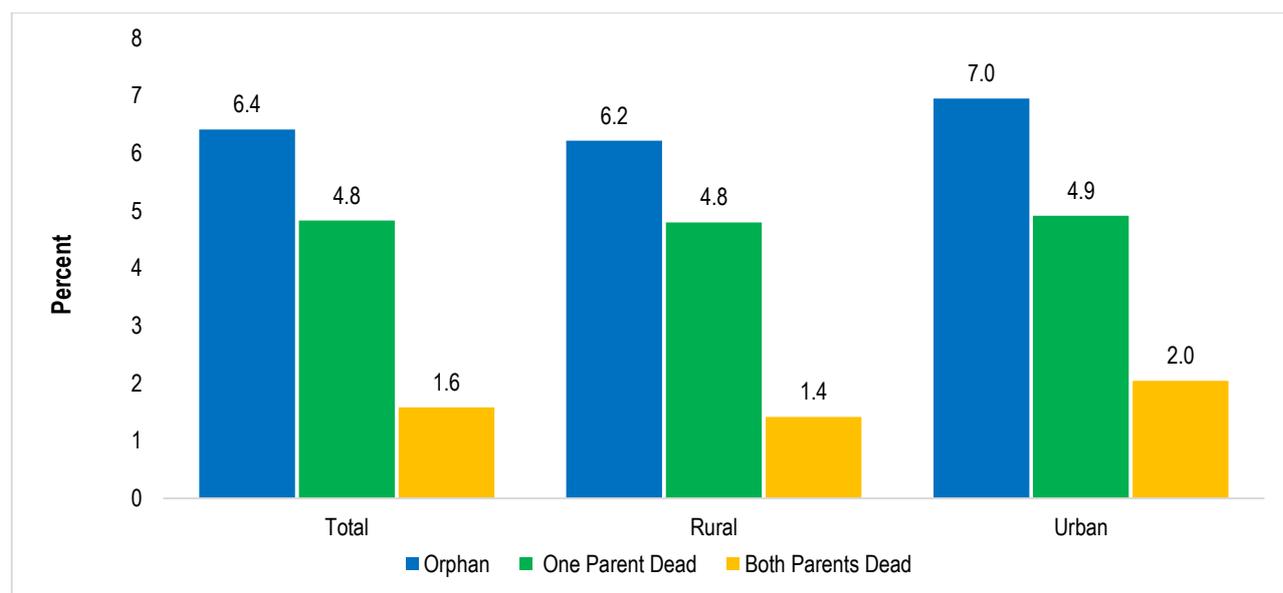


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	146,356	136,972	93.6	7,069	4.8	2,315	1.6	9,384	6.4
Rural	107,896	101,187	93.8	5,179	4.8	1,530	1.4	6,709	6.2
Urban	38,460	35,785	93.0	1,890	4.9	785	2.0	2,675	7.0
Council									
Chake Chake Town	72,978	68,177	93.4	3,726	5.1	1,075	1.5	4,801	6.6
Mkoani Town	73,378	68,795	93.8	3,343	4.6	1,240	1.7	4,583	6.2

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region is 85.2 percent. It is higher (91.8%) in urban than in rural areas (82.4%).
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 81.3 percent. It is slightly higher (81.5%) among males than females (81.1%).
- About ninety six percent (95.6%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 3.6 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 95.6 percent. It is higher (97.0%) in urban than in rural areas (95.1%).
- Nearly half (49.4%) of population aged four years and above attained primary school education and 37.2 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- More than four percent (4.3%) of the population aged four years and above attained university and other related education level.

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 Kusini Pemba Region. It provides information on school attendance, enrolment, school dropout and education attainment.

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 memorized 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.

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The results show that in Kusini Pemba Region out of 227,664 persons aged five years and above, 187,760 persons (82.5%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher (83.6%) among males than females (81.4%). The literacy rates are generally higher among the young population than the older population. The highest literacy rate of 95.9 percent is observed for age group 15-19 years. Literacy rates below 80 percent are observed among persons aged 45-49 years to persons age 80 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of the universal primary education and increased enrolment in secondary education resulting from free education programme (Table 8.1).

Literacy rate in urban areas is substantially higher (89.2%) than in rural areas (79.8%). 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 FiveYear Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	227,664	109,499	118,165	187,760	91,580	96,180	82.5	83.6	81.4
5 - 9	43,110	21,876	21,234	27,073	13,116	13,957	62.8	60.0	65.7
10-14	39,390	20,060	19,330	37,042	18,486	18,556	94.0	92.2	96.0
15 - 19	31,619	15,833	15,786	30,316	14,976	15,340	95.9	94.6	97.2
20 - 24	21,854	10,098	11,756	20,558	9,429	11,129	94.1	93.4	94.7
25 - 29	16,790	7,633	9,157	15,478	7,047	8,431	92.2	92.3	92.1
30 - 34	14,407	6,631	7,776	12,994	6,061	6,933	90.2	91.4	89.2
35 - 39	12,538	5,457	7,081	10,621	4,870	5,751	84.7	89.2	81.2
40 - 44	10,369	4,724	5,645	8,360	4,094	4,266	80.6	86.7	75.6
45 - 49	8,676	3,786	4,890	6,577	3,186	3,391	75.8	84.2	69.3
50 - 54	7,923	3,483	4,440	5,867	2,865	3,002	74.1	82.3	67.6
55 - 59	6,670	3,095	3,575	4,752	2,548	2,204	71.2	82.3	61.7
60 - 64	4,846	2,532	2,314	3,342	2,012	1,330	69.0	79.5	57.5
65 - 69	3,390	1,558	1,832	1,907	1,140	767	56.3	73.2	41.9
70 - 74	2,696	1,374	1,322	1,485	956	529	55.1	69.6	40.0
75 - 79	1,614	677	937	735	428	307	45.5	63.2	32.8
80+	1,772	682	1,090	653	366	287	36.9	53.7	26.3

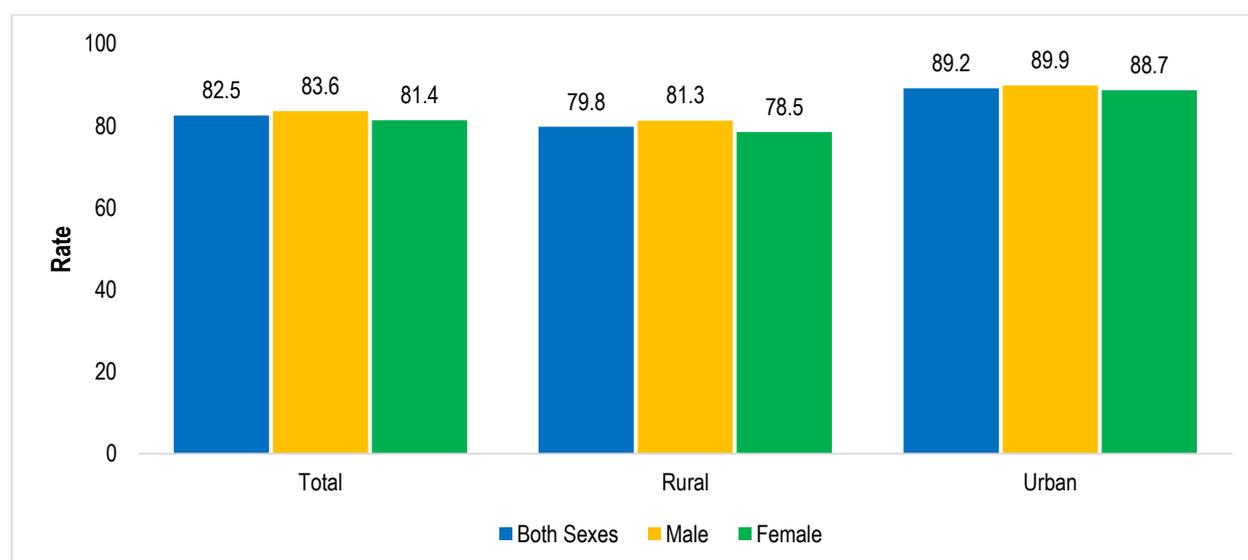
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	163,557	79,267	84,290	130,547	64,410	66,137	79.8	81.3	78.5
5 – 9	31,843	16,297	15,546	18,848	9,198	9,650	59.2	56.4	62.1
10-14	29,348	15,089	14,259	27,323	13,734	13,589	93.1	91.0	95.3
15 – 19	22,805	11,701	11,104	21,716	10,981	10,735	95.2	93.8	96.7
20 – 24	15,126	7,025	8,101	14,046	6,464	7,582	92.9	92.0	93.6
25 – 29	11,509	5,288	6,221	10,429	4,811	5,618	90.6	91.0	90.3
30 – 34	9,810	4,471	5,339	8,632	3,996	4,636	88.0	89.4	86.8
35 – 39	8,749	3,737	5,012	7,143	3,245	3,898	81.6	86.8	77.8
40 – 44	7,211	3,252	3,959	5,507	2,717	2,790	76.4	83.5	70.5
45 – 49	6,098	2,647	3,451	4,316	2,137	2,179	70.8	80.7	63.1
50 – 54	5,671	2,442	3,229	3,929	1,919	2,010	69.3	78.6	62.2
55 – 59	4,790	2,233	2,557	3,177	1,761	1,416	66.3	78.9	55.4
60 – 64	3,430	1,824	1,606	2,176	1,372	804	63.4	75.2	50.1
65 – 69	2,537	1,148	1,389	1,294	801	493	51.0	69.8	35.5
70 – 74	2,018	1,050	968	1,021	690	331	50.6	65.7	34.2
75 – 79	1,253	540	713	542	325	217	43.3	60.2	30.4
80+	1,359	523	836	448	259	189	33.0	49.5	22.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	64,107	30,232	33,875	57,213	27,170	30,043	89.2	89.9	88.7
5 – 9	11,267	5,579	5,688	8,225	3,918	4,307	73.0	70.2	75.7
10-14	10,042	4,971	5,071	9,719	4,752	4,967	96.8	95.6	97.9
15 – 19	8,814	4,132	4,682	8,600	3,995	4,605	97.6	96.7	98.4
20 – 24	6,728	3,073	3,655	6,512	2,965	3,547	96.8	96.5	97.0
25 – 29	5,281	2,345	2,936	5,049	2,236	2,813	95.6	95.4	95.8
30 – 34	4,597	2,160	2,437	4,362	2,065	2,297	94.9	95.6	94.3
35 – 39	3,789	1,720	2,069	3,478	1,625	1,853	91.8	94.5	89.6
40 – 44	3,158	1,472	1,686	2,853	1,377	1,476	90.3	93.5	87.5
45 – 49	2,578	1,139	1,439	2,261	1,049	1,212	87.7	92.1	84.2
50 – 54	2,252	1,041	1,211	1,938	946	992	86.1	90.9	81.9
55 – 59	1,880	862	1,018	1,575	787	788	83.8	91.3	77.4
60 – 64	1,416	708	708	1,166	640	526	82.3	90.4	74.3
65 – 69	853	410	443	613	339	274	71.9	82.7	61.9
70 – 74	678	324	354	464	266	198	68.4	82.1	55.9
75 – 79	361	137	224	193	103	90	53.5	75.2	40.2
80+	413	159	254	205	107	98	49.6	67.3	38.6

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that the youth (using national and international definition) have literacy rate above 90 percent and the rate is higher among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 years (95.9%) and 15-24 years (95.1%) than other age groups. Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas in all selected age groups. For youth population as well as school age population groups, females are more literate than males in both rural and urban areas where as for other population groups males are more literate than females.

Literacy rate among the population in primary school age in Kusini Pemba Region is 79.5 percent while literacy rate among secondary school age population is 96.0 percent (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kusini 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)	95.9	94.4	97.3	95.2	93.7	96.8	97.5	96.7	98.4
Youth Population (15–24 years)	95.1	94.1	96.1	94.3	93.2	95.4	97.2	96.6	97.8
Youth Population (15–35 years)	93.4	93.2	93.6	92.2	92.0	92.4	96.3	96.0	96.5
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	79.5	76.9	82.3	77.0	74.3	80.0	86.7	84.6	88.6
Secondary School (13-16 years)	96.0	94.4	97.6	95.4	93.6	97.2	97.7	96.8	98.5
Other Population Groups									

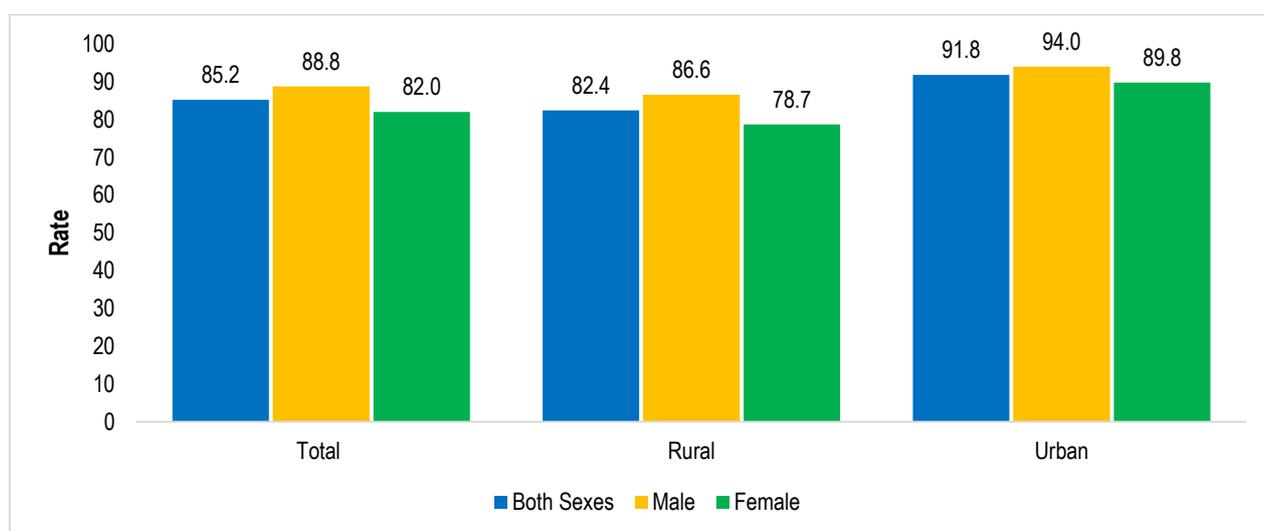
Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	87.6	90.2	85.3	85.2	88.3	82.4	93.3	94.8	92.1
Elderly population (60+ years)	56.7	71.8	43.0	51.7	67.8	36.9	71.0	83.7	59.8
Population Aged 4 years and above	80.2	81.1	79.3	77.5	78.7	76.4	87.1	87.6	86.7
Population Aged 14+ years and above	85.7	89.1	82.8	83.1	87.0	79.7	92.0	94.1	90.2
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	83.4	87.7	79.7	80.2	85.2	76.0	90.9	93.6	88.6

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

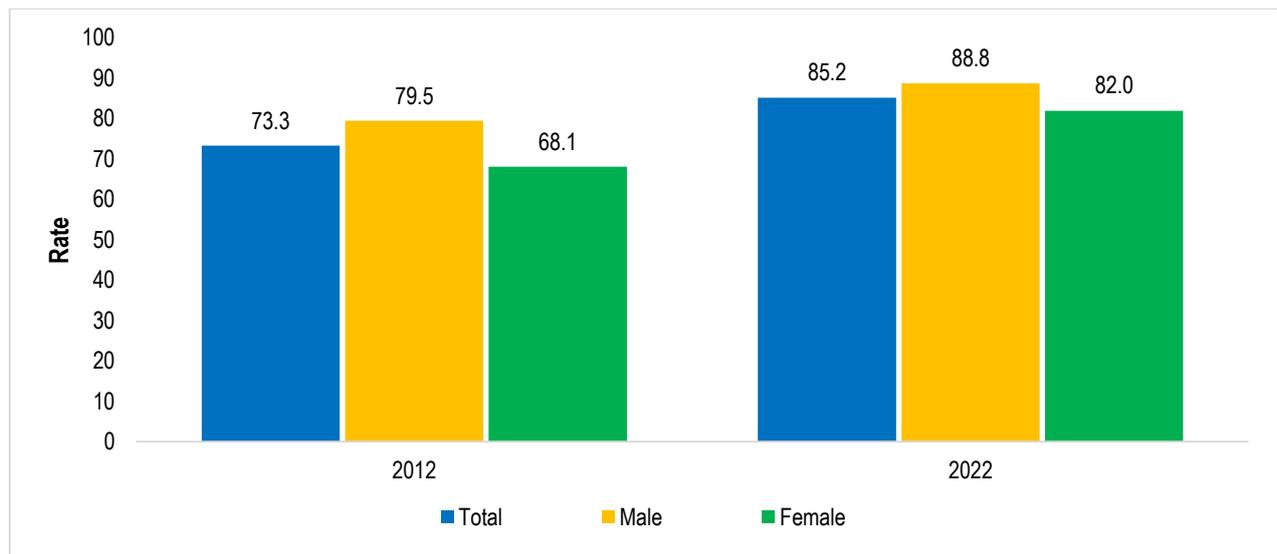
The results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region is 85.2 percent and it is higher (88.8%) among males than females (82.0%). Adult Literacy rate is higher (91.8%) in urban areas than in rural areas (82.4%). Males are more likely to be literate than 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC



Literacy rates among adults increased from 73.3 percent in 2012 to 85.2 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 68.1% in 2012 to 82.0% in 2022) than males (from 79.5% in 2012 to 88.8% in 2022) (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Adult literacy rate is higher (86.0%) in Chake Chake Town Council compared with 84.3 percent in Mkoani Town Council (Map 8.1).

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



The results reveal that, adult literacy rates increased from 73.3 percentage in 2012 to 85.2 percent in 2022 censuses with an overall difference of 11.9 percentage point. Across councils, the highest percentage point change is 13.7 percent observed in Mkoani Town (Table 8.5).

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

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	73.3	79.5	68.1	85.2	88.8	82.0	11.9	9.3	13.9
Rural	69.9	76.3	63.8	82.4	86.6	78.7	12.5	10.3	14.9
Urban	87.1	92.0	83.3	91.8	94.0	89.8	4.7	2.0	6.5
Council									
Chake Chake Town	75.9	81.6	71.1	86.0	89.3	83.2	10.1	7.7	12.1
Mkoani Town	70.6	77.3	65	84.3	88.3	80.8	13.7	11.0	15.8

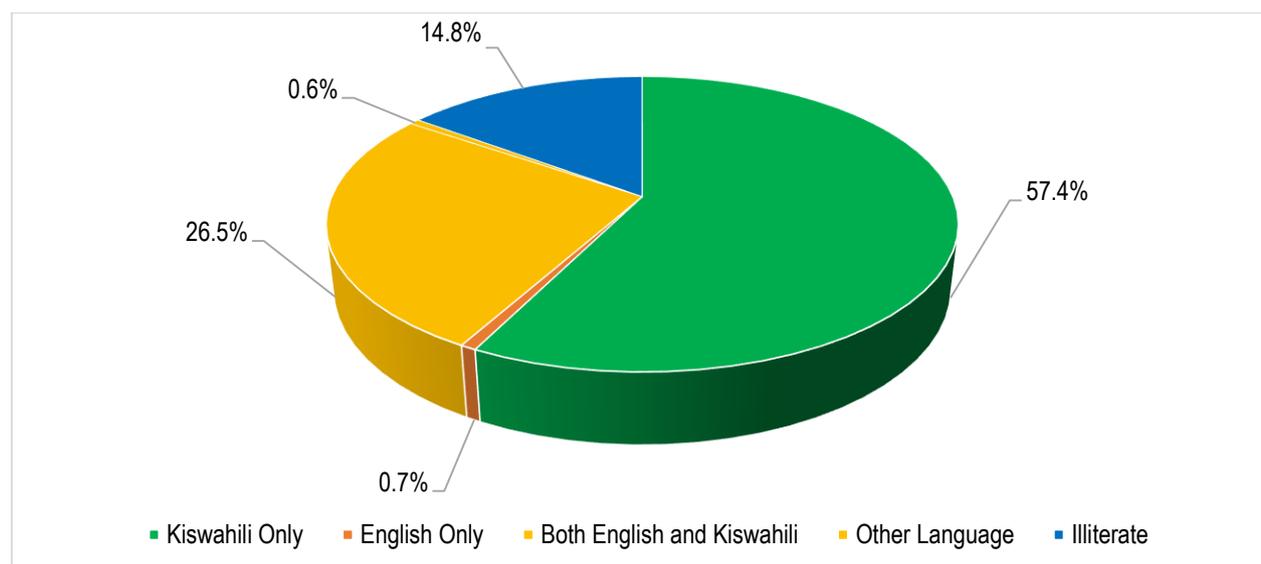
8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results in Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4 show that in Kusini Pemba Region, literacy rate is 85.2 percent. It is highest in Kiswahili only (57.4%) followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (26.5%) and is lower in other languages (0.6%). (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4). In addition, results show that, illiteracy rates increase with age.

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

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	57.4	0.7	26.5	0.6	85.2	14.8	145,164	
15 – 19	55.8	0.8	38.9	0.4	95.9	4.1	31,619	
20 – 24	58.7	0.9	33.9	0.5	94.1	5.9	21,854	
25 – 29	61.7	0.6	29.1	0.7	92.2	7.8	16,790	
30 – 34	61.3	0.6	27.5	0.8	90.2	9.8	14,407	
35 – 39	62.0	0.7	21.4	0.6	84.7	15.3	12,538	
40 – 44	60.6	0.6	18.9	0.6	80.6	19.4	10,369	
45 – 49	58.5	0.4	16.2	0.7	75.8	24.2	8,676	
50 – 54	58.2	0.7	14.5	0.7	74.1	25.9	7,923	
55 – 59	53.8	0.6	16.0	0.8	71.2	28.8	6,670	
60 – 64	48.8	0.6	18.8	0.7	69.0	31.0	4,846	
65 – 69	44.2	0.4	11.0	0.7	56.3	43.7	3,390	
70 – 74	45.4	0.3	9.0	0.4	55.1	44.9	2,696	
75 – 79	39.3	0.2	5.1	0.9	45.5	54.5	1,614	
80+	33.6	0.1	2.4	0.7	36.9	63.1	1,772	

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



The results show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili only is higher (60.3%) in rural than in urban areas (50.3%). Moreover, results show that the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher (40.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (20.7%). In rural areas, both males and females are more literate in Kiswahili Only (63.4% and 57.7% respectively) (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; Kusini 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	57.4	0.7	26.5	0.6	85.2	14.8	145,164
Male	59.6	0.7	27.7	0.8	88.8	11.2	67,563
Female	55.5	0.7	25.4	0.4	82.0	18	77,601
Rural	60.3	0.8	20.7	0.6	82.4	17.6	102,366
Male	63.4	0.8	21.8	0.7	86.7	13.3	47,881
Female	57.7	0.8	19.8	0.4	78.7	21.3	54,485
Urban	50.3	0.5	40.2	0.7	91.7	8.3	42,798
Male	50.4	0.5	42.1	1.0	94.0	6.0	19,682
Female	50.3	0.5	38.6	0.4	89.8	10.2	23,116

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

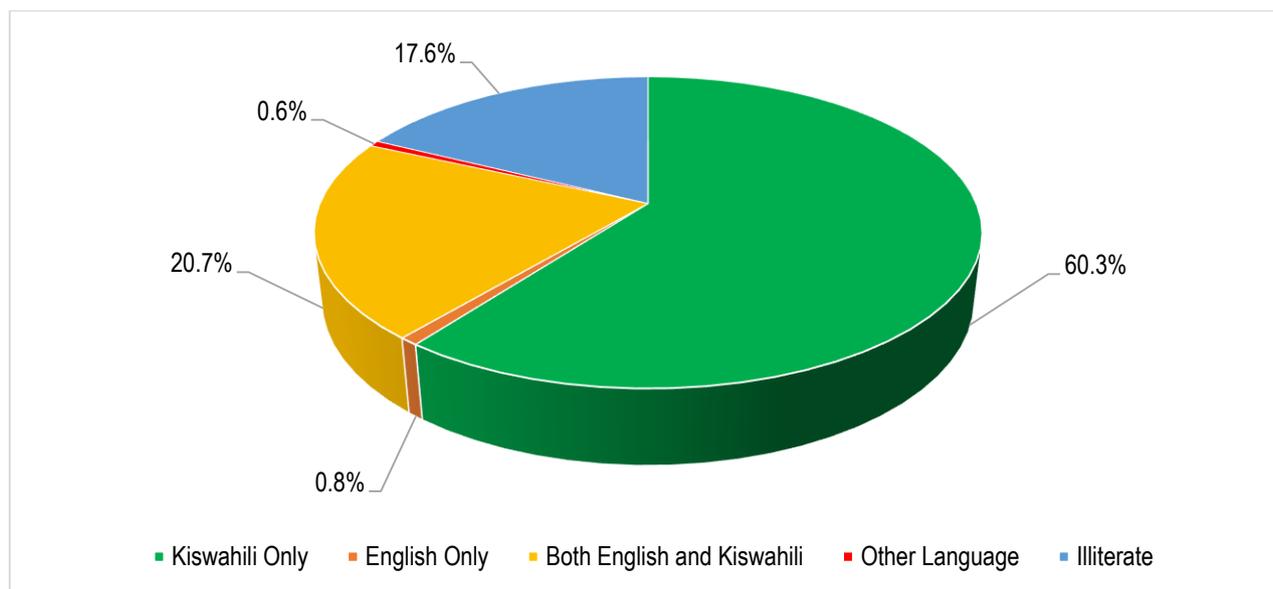
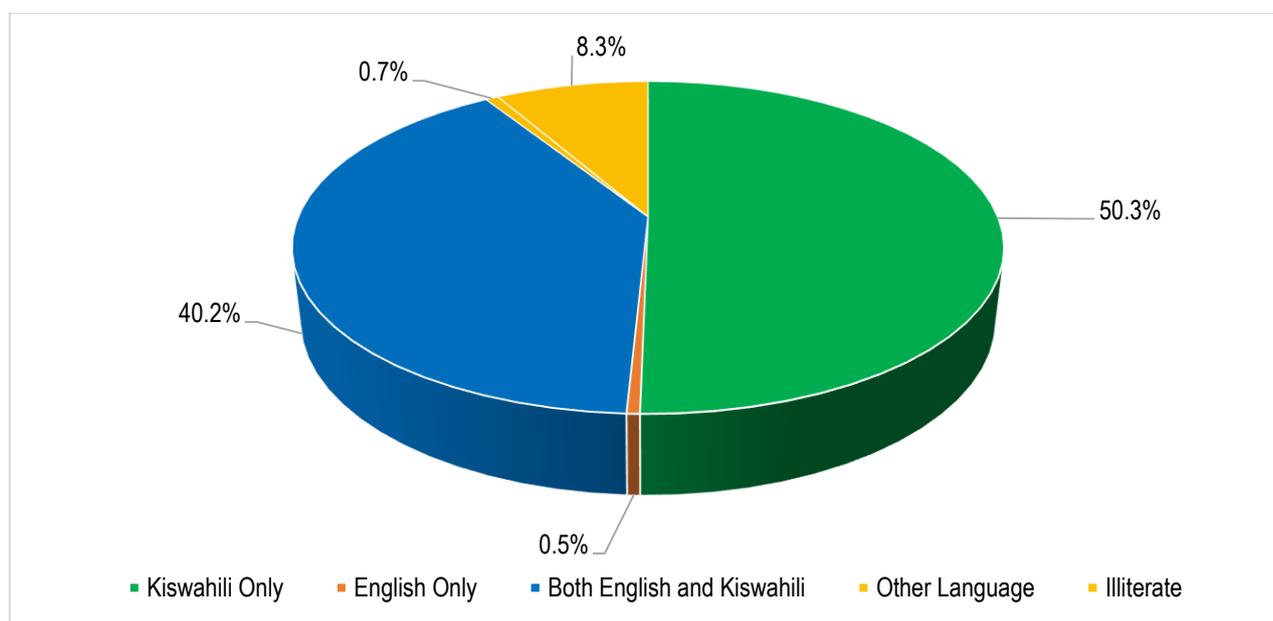


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kusini Pemba Urban, 2022 PHC



Further results show that adult illiteracy levels differ across Councils with Mkoani Town having higher illiteracy rate (5.0%) than Chake Chake Town (3.0%) (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Kusini 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	57.4	0.7	26.5	0.6	85.2	14.8	145,164
Rural	60.3	0.8	20.7	0.6	82.4	17.6	102,366
Urban	50.3	0.5	40.2	0.7	91.7	8.3	42,798
Council							
Chake Chake Town	49.7	0.5	45.8	0.7	96.8	3.2	146,764
Mkoani Town	52.8	0.5	41.1	0.6	95.0	5.0	193,727

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.

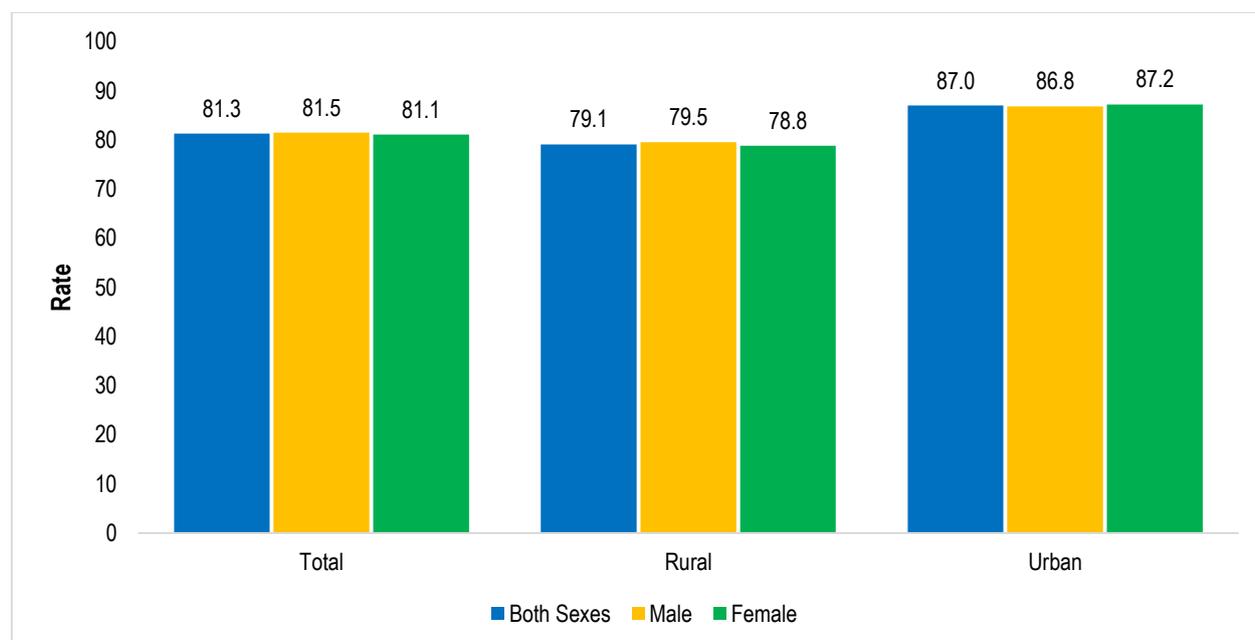
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 227,664 persons aged 5 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region, 180,872 persons (81.3%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is almost similar among males (81.5%) and females (81.1%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (80% or above) for persons aged 10 to 64 years and is relatively low (55.3%) for young population (5 -9 years) and older ages (65-69 to 80 years and above) ranging from 47.3 percent to 70.9 percent. Numeracy rate in urban areas is higher (87.0%) than in rural areas (79.1%). Furthermore, 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 FiveYear Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.3	81.5	81.1	79.1	79.5	78.8	87.0	86.8	87.2
5-9	55.3	52.7	57.9	52.1	49.8	54.6	64.2	61.3	67.0
10-14	88.4	86.6	90.2	87.1	85.2	89.1	92.1	90.8	93.4
15 – 19	92.0	90.8	93.3	91.1	89.9	92.4	94.4	93.4	95.3
20 – 24	91.6	91.0	92.1	90.5	90.0	91.0	94.1	93.6	94.5
25 – 29	90.7	90.9	90.6	89.2	89.5	89.0	94.2	94.3	94.1
30 – 34	90.9	92.2	89.8	89.2	90.7	88.0	94.7	95.6	94.0
35 – 39	88.4	91.2	86.3	86.4	89.8	84.0	93.0	94.4	91.8
40 – 44	87.3	90.8	84.5	84.7	88.8	81.5	93.4	95.3	91.8
45 – 49	84.4	89.4	80.7	81.0	87.3	76.4	92.5	94.3	91.2
50 – 54	83.4	89.3	79.0	80.5	87.3	75.5	91.0	94.3	88.3
55 – 59	81.4	88.1	75.7	78.4	86.1	71.9	88.9	93.3	85.3
60 – 64	80.0	87.6	71.9	77.1	85.4	68.0	87.1	93.4	80.9
65 – 69	70.9	83.9	60.0	67.9	82.2	56.2	79.9	88.7	71.8
70 – 74	66.0	77.9	53.7	63.2	75.5	49.9	74.7	85.8	64.3
75–79	57.5	71.4	47.5	57.1	70.9	46.7	58.8	73.5	50.0
80+	47.3	63.6	37.2	45.2	60.6	35.6	54.4	73.4	42.4

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



Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–24 years is 91.9 percent, which is almost the same with teenagers aged (13–19 years) and youth population (15–35 years) (91.6% and 91.3% respectively). A difference is observed among the youth aged 15-24 in rural and urban areas whereby urban areas it is higher (94.3%) than in rural areas (90.9%). The rate among youth aged 15–35 years for males and females is almost the same (91.0% and 91.6% respectively). For the teenagers, the rate is higher (93.0%) among females than males (90.3%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64 years) is higher (93.3%) in urban than in rural areas (87.3%). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups (Table 8.10).

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in primary school age (6–12 years) is 72.5 percent. It is higher (75.0%) among females than males (70.2%). Numeracy rate for persons in the secondary school age (13-16 years) in Kusini Pemba Region is 91.4%, It is higher (92.9%) among females than males (89.9%). A similar pattern is observed for persons in the secondary school in both rural and urban areas (Table 8.10).

Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini 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)	91.6	90.3	93.0	90.8	89.4	92.2	94.0	92.8	95.1
Youth Population (15–24 years)	91.9	90.9	92.8	90.9	89.9	91.8	94.3	93.5	94.9
Youth Population (15–35 years)	91.3	91.0	91.6	90.1	89.9	90.3	94.3	93.9	94.5
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	72.5	70.2	75.0	70.1	67.7	72.6	79.4	77.4	81.4
Secondary School (13-16 years)	91.4	89.9	92.9	90.6	89.1	92.2	93.8	92.6	94.9
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	89.0	90.6	87.7	87.3	89.2	85.6	93.3	94.1	92.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	68.6	80.8	57.6	65.7	78.5	54.2	76.7	87.4	67.5
Population Aged 14+ years and above	78.7	78.6	78.7	76.5	76.6	76.3	84.5	84.1	84.9
Population Aged 4 years and above	87.5	89.7	85.6	85.6	88.2	83.4	92.1	93.4	91.0
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	86.4	89.5	84.0	84.3	87.8	81.5	91.6	93.5	90.1

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 87.3 percent. It is higher (92.0%) in urban than in rural areas (85.3%). Adult numeracy rate is higher (89.7%) for males than females (85.3%). Similar pattern is observed across all councils. Across Councils, Chake Chake Town has higher numeracy rate (88.4%) compared with Mkoani Town (86.1%) (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,467	63,987	76,480	122,591	57,384	65,207	87.3	89.7	85.3
Rural	99,897	45,846	54,051	85,253	40,417	44,836	85.3	88.2	83.0
Urban	40,570	18,141	22,429	37,338	16,967	20,371	92.0	93.5	90.8
Council									
Chake Chake Town	71,625	32,377	39,248	63,346	29,413	33,933	88.4	90.8	86.5
Mkoani Town	68,842	31,610	37,232	59,245	27,971	31,274	86.1	88.5	84.0

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



8.4 Education

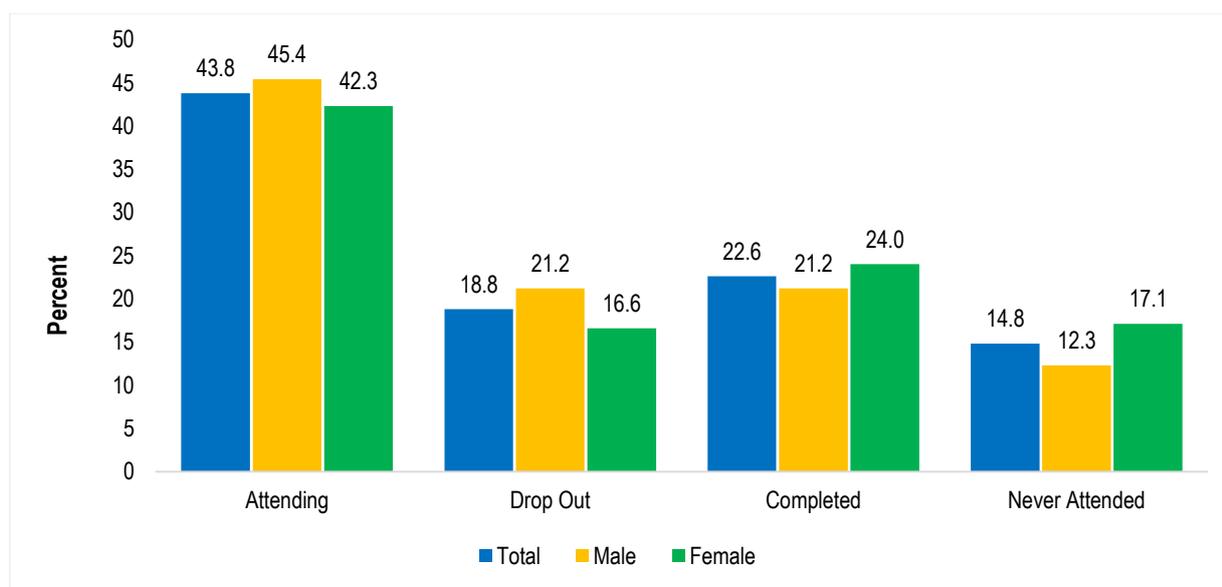
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

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 Kusini Region, out of 236,822 persons aged four years and above, 22.6 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 43.8 percent are attending school, 18.8 percent have dropped out and 14.8 percent have never been to school. The percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (17.1%) than males (12.3%). Furthermore, results show that the percentage of dropouts is higher (21.2%) among males than females (16.6%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About ninety-six percent (95.6%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 3.6 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 13-16 years, 89.5 percent are attending, 1.2 percent had never been to school, while 1.0 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher (8.2%) among secondary school age population than primary school age population (0.8%) (Table 8.12).

Table 8.12: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kusini 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	236,822	43.8	18.8	22.6	14.8	114,153	45.4	21.2	21.2	12.3	122,669	42.3	16.6	24.0	17.1
4	9,158	31.5	0.1	0.0	68.4	4,654	29.8	0.2	0.0	70.0	4,504	33.1	0.1	0.0	66.8
5	9,075	69.6	0.1	0.0	30.3	4,659	67.4	0.0	0.0	32.5	4,416	72.0	0.1	0.0	27.9
4-5	18,233	50.5	0.1	0.0	49.4	9,313	48.6	0.1	0.0	51.3	8,920	52.4	0.1	0.0	47.5
6	8,365	87.9	0.1	0.1	11.9	4,182	86.2	0.1	0.1	13.6	4,183	89.5	0.2	0.1	10.3
7	8,399	93.9	0.3	0.0	5.8	4,308	92.5	0.4	0.0	7.1	4,091	95.4	0.1	0.0	4.4
8	8,865	96.7	0.5	0.1	2.7	4,525	96.0	0.6	0.1	3.3	4,340	97.5	0.4	0.0	2.1
9	8,406	97.9	0.6	0.0	1.4	4,202	97.4	0.9	0.0	1.7	4,204	98.4	0.4	0.0	1.2
10	8,103	98.2	0.9	0.0	1.0	4,238	97.7	1.3	0.0	1.0	3,865	98.7	0.4	0.0	0.9
11	7,292	98.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	3,713	97.2	1.8	0.1	1.0	3,579	98.8	0.4	0.1	0.7
12	8,370	96.8	2.1	0.2	1.0	4,258	95.7	3.0	0.1	1.1	4,112	97.9	1.1	0.2	0.8
6-12	57,800	95.6	0.8	0.1	3.6	29,426	94.7	1.1	0.1	4.1	28,374	96.5	0.4	0.1	3.0
13	7,640	95.7	3.1	0.2	1.0	3,855	93.9	4.7	0.2	1.2	3,785	97.6	1.4	0.2	0.8
14	7,985	92.5	5.9	0.4	1.1	3,996	89.7	8.6	0.3	1.4	3,989	95.4	3.3	0.5	0.9
15	6,677	88.2	9.6	1.0	1.3	3,423	84.4	13.4	0.7	1.5	3,254	92.2	5.5	1.3	1.1
16	6,878	80.5	15.2	2.7	1.6	3,381	75.3	20.8	2.4	1.5	3,497	85.5	9.9	3.0	1.6
13 - 16	29,180	89.5	8.2	1.0	1.2	14,655	86.2	11.5	0.8	1.4	14,525	92.9	4.9	1.2	1.1
17	6,615	68.8	20.2	9.1	1.8	3,316	65.3	26.3	6.5	2.0	3,299	72.4	14.0	11.8	1.7
18	6,354	48.3	25.7	23.4	2.6	3,217	49.3	32.1	15.8	2.8	3,137	47.2	19.1	31.2	2.5
19	12,969	58.8	22.9	16.1	2.2	6,533	57.4	29.1	11.1	2.4	6,436	60.1	16.5	21.3	2.1
18 - 19	5,095	31.5	30.0	36.3	2.2	2,496	34.9	37.0	25.8	2.3	2,599	28.2	23.2	46.4	2.1
20	5,582	18.2	34.8	42.8	4.2	2,641	21.3	41.6	32.6	4.5	2,941	15.4	28.7	52.0	3.9
21	3,907	14.7	32.7	48.7	3.9	1,888	16.9	38.7	40.4	4.1	2,019	12.7	27.1	56.5	3.7
22	4,885	10.6	34.4	50.2	4.7	2,148	12.5	39.8	43.0	4.7	2,737	9.2	30.1	55.9	4.7
23	4,019	7.9	34.0	53.3	4.8	1,786	9.2	40.5	45.1	5.2	2,233	6.9	28.8	59.9	4.5
24	3,461	6.0	34.5	55.1	4.4	1,635	8.5	40.2	47.4	3.9	1,826	3.7	29.4	62.0	4.9
20 - 24	26,949	15.7	33.3	46.9	4.0	12,594	18.5	39.6	37.9	4.1	14,355	13.3	27.9	54.9	3.9
25+	91,691	1.3	32.4	42.1	24.2	41,632	1.7	36.6	44.5	17.3	50,059	1.1	28.9	40.0	30.0

In Kusini Pemba Region, the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural is higher (16.7%) than in urban areas (9.8%). Likewise, dropouts are more common in rural (19.8%) than in urban areas (16.1%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (31.4%) in urban than in rural areas (19.2%) (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

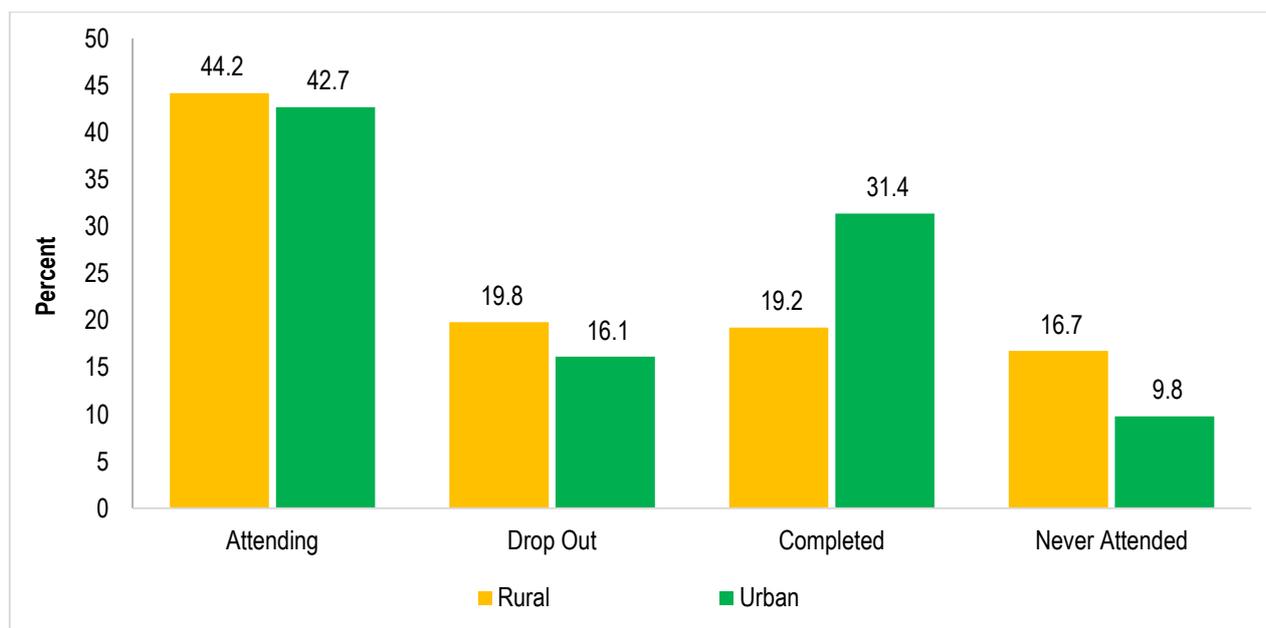


Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kusini Pemba Rural, 2022 PHC

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	170,282	44.2	19.8	19.2	16.7	82,714	46.0	22.4	17.7	13.9	87,568	42.5	17.4	20.7	19.4
4	6,725	28.6	0.1	0.0	71.3	3,447	27.0	0.1	0.0	72.9	3,278	30.2	0.1	0.0	69.7
5	6,794	66.3	0.1	0.0	33.6	3,467	63.7	0.1	0.0	36.2	3,327	69.0	0.1	0.0	30.9
4-5	13,519	47.5	0.1	0.0	52.4	6,914	45.4	0.1	0.0	54.5	6,605	49.7	0.1	0.0	50.2
6	6,123	86.1	0.2	0.1	13.6	3,095	84.3	0.2	0.1	15.5	3,028	88.0	0.2	0.1	11.8
7	6,255	93.3	0.3	0.0	6.4	3,231	92.0	0.4	0.0	7.6	3,024	94.7	0.2	0.1	5.1
8	6,504	96.2	0.6	0.1	3.1	3,381	95.6	0.7	0.1	3.6	3,123	96.9	0.4	0.1	2.6
9	6,167	97.7	0.7	0.0	1.5	3,123	97.2	1.0	0.0	1.8	3,044	98.3	0.3	0.1	1.3
10	6,055	98.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	3,212	97.4	1.4	0.0	1.2	2,843	98.7	0.4	0.0	1.0
11	5,338	97.8	1.3	0.1	0.8	2,719	96.9	2.1	0.1	0.9	2,619	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.7
12	6,286	96.5	2.3	0.1	1.1	3,244	95.4	3.2	0.1	1.3	3,042	97.6	1.3	0.1	1.0
6-12	42,728	95.1	0.9	0.1	4.0	22,005	94.1	1.3	0.1	4.6	20,723	96.1	0.5	0.1	3.4
13	5,677	95.4	3.3	0.2	1.1	2,895	93.4	5.0	0.2	1.4	2,782	97.4	1.5	0.2	0.8
14	5,992	92.2	6.1	0.4	1.2	3,019	89.2	8.9	0.4	1.5	2,973	95.3	3.3	0.5	0.9
15	4,970	87.5	10.2	0.9	1.4	2,586	83.3	14.2	0.7	1.7	2,384	92.0	5.7	1.1	1.1
16	4,940	79.6	16.3	2.4	1.7	2,501	74.1	21.8	2.3	1.7	2,439	85.3	10.7	2.4	1.6
13 - 16	21,579	89.1	8.6	0.9	1.4	11,001	85.5	12.1	0.8	1.6	10,578	92.8	5.1	1.0	1.1
17	4,768	68.4	21.6	7.9	2.1	2,460	63.9	28.2	5.6	2.3	2,308	73.1	14.6	10.4	1.9
18	4,567	48.0	28.3	20.7	3.0	2,392	48.1	35.0	13.8	3.1	2,175	47.9	20.9	28.4	2.9
19	9,335	58.4	24.9	14.2	2.5	4,852	56.1	31.6	9.6	2.7	4,483	60.9	17.6	19.2	2.4
17- 19	3,560	30.7	33.0	33.8	2.5	1,762	34.9	39.8	22.5	2.8	1,798	26.6	26.3	44.9	2.3
20	3,963	16.7	38.4	40.2	4.8	1,875	21.1	45.0	29.2	4.7	2,088	12.6	32.4	50.1	4.8
21	2,654	12.7	36.8	46.1	4.4	1,285	15.8	42.1	37.2	4.9	1,369	9.8	31.8	54.5	3.9
22	3,395	9.4	38.8	46.4	5.5	1,491	11.9	45.0	37.4	5.7	1,904	7.4	33.9	53.5	5.3
23	2,797	6.3	39.5	48.9	5.3	1,262	8.0	46.0	40.4	5.5	1,535	4.9	34.1	55.9	5.1
24	2,317	5.0	38.4	51.1	5.4	1,112	7.2	44.2	43.5	5.1	1,205	3.1	33.1	58.2	5.6
20 - 24	18,686	14.5	37.4	43.6	4.6	8,787	17.9	43.6	33.8	4.7	9,899	11.4	31.8	52.3	4.5
25+	64,435	1.3	34.5	35.8	28.5	29,155	1.6	39.6	38.1	20.7	35,280	1.1	30.2	33.8	34.9

Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kusini 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	66,540	42.7	16.1	31.4	9.8	31,439	43.8	17.9	30.2	8.1	35,101	41.7	14.6	32.4	11.3
4	2,433	39.5	0.2	0.0	60.3	1,207	37.9	0.2	0.0	61.8	1,226	41.0	0.1	0.0	58.9
5	2,281	79.6	0.0	0.0	20.4	1,192	78.2	0.0	0.0	21.8	1,089	81.1	0.1	0.0	18.8
4-5	4,714	58.9	0.1	0.0	41.0	2,399	57.9	0.1	0.0	41.9	2,315	59.9	0.1	0.0	40.0
6	2,242	92.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	1,087	91.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	1,155	93.4	0.1	0.1	6.4
7	2,144	95.8	0.1	0.0	4.1	1,077	94.2	0.3	0.0	5.6	1,067	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.6
8	2,361	98.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	1,144	97.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	1,217	98.9	0.2	0.0	0.8
9	2,239	98.3	0.6	0.0	1.1	1,079	97.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	1,160	98.7	0.5	0.0	0.8
10	2,048	98.6	0.7	0.1	0.6	1,026	98.3	1.0	0.2	0.5	1,022	98.8	0.4	0.0	0.8
11	1,954	98.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	994	98.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	960	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
12	2,084	97.6	1.4	0.4	0.6	1,014	96.7	2.4	0.2	0.7	1,070	98.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
6-12	15,072	97.0	0.5	0.1	2.3	7,421	96.3	0.8	0.1	2.9	7,651	97.8	0.3	0.1	1.8
13	1,963	96.6	2.4	0.2	0.8	960	95.2	3.9	0.1	0.8	1,003	97.9	1.1	0.2	0.8
14	1,993	93.5	5.3	0.5	0.8	977	91.3	7.6	0.2	0.9	1,016	95.6	3.1	0.7	0.6
15	1,707	90.2	7.8	1.1	0.9	837	87.6	11.0	0.6	0.8	870	92.8	4.7	1.6	0.9
16	1,938	82.7	12.4	3.6	1.3	880	78.6	17.7	2.6	1.0	1,058	86.0	8.0	4.3	1.6
13 - 16	7,601	90.8	6.9	1.3	0.9	3,654	88.4	9.8	0.8	0.9	3,947	93.0	4.3	1.7	1.0
17	1,847	70.1	16.5	12.2	1.2	856	69.2	20.7	9.0	1.2	991	70.9	12.8	15.0	1.2
18	1,787	49.0	19.1	30.2	1.7	825	52.8	23.6	21.7	1.8	962	45.7	15.2	37.5	1.6
19	3,634	59.7	17.7	21.1	1.4	1,681	61.2	22.1	15.2	1.5	1,953	58.5	14.0	26.1	1.4
17- 19	1,535	33.3	23.0	42.3	1.4	734	34.9	30.1	33.9	1.1	801	31.8	16.5	49.9	1.7
20	1,619	21.9	26.1	49.2	2.8	766	21.7	33.3	41.0	4.0	853	22.2	19.7	56.5	1.6
21	1,253	19.0	24.1	54.1	2.8	603	19.2	31.3	47.1	2.3	650	18.8	17.4	60.6	3.2
22	1,490	13.6	24.4	59.0	3.1	657	13.9	27.9	55.7	2.6	833	13.3	21.6	61.6	3.5
23	1,222	11.5	21.4	63.4	3.6	524	12.0	27.3	56.5	4.2	698	11.2	17.0	68.6	3.2
24	1,144	7.9	26.5	63.2	2.4	523	11.3	31.7	55.6	1.3	621	5.0	22.1	69.6	3.4
20 - 24	8,263	18.6	24.3	54.5	2.7	3,807	19.7	30.4	47.3	2.6	4,456	17.6	19.1	60.6	2.7
25+	27,256	1.5	27.4	56.9	14.3	12,477	1.9	29.4	59.3	9.3	14,779	1.1	25.7	54.8	18.5

Across all councils, Mkoani Town has a higher percentage (16.2%) of persons who had never attended school than Chake Chake Town (13.4%). Regarding sex differentials for never attended school category, the percentage is higher for females than males in all councils in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.10).

The results further show that there is a slightly difference in dropout rate category between Mkoani Town Council (19.3%) and Chake Chake Town Council (18.3%). The percentage of dropouts is higher among males than females in all 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

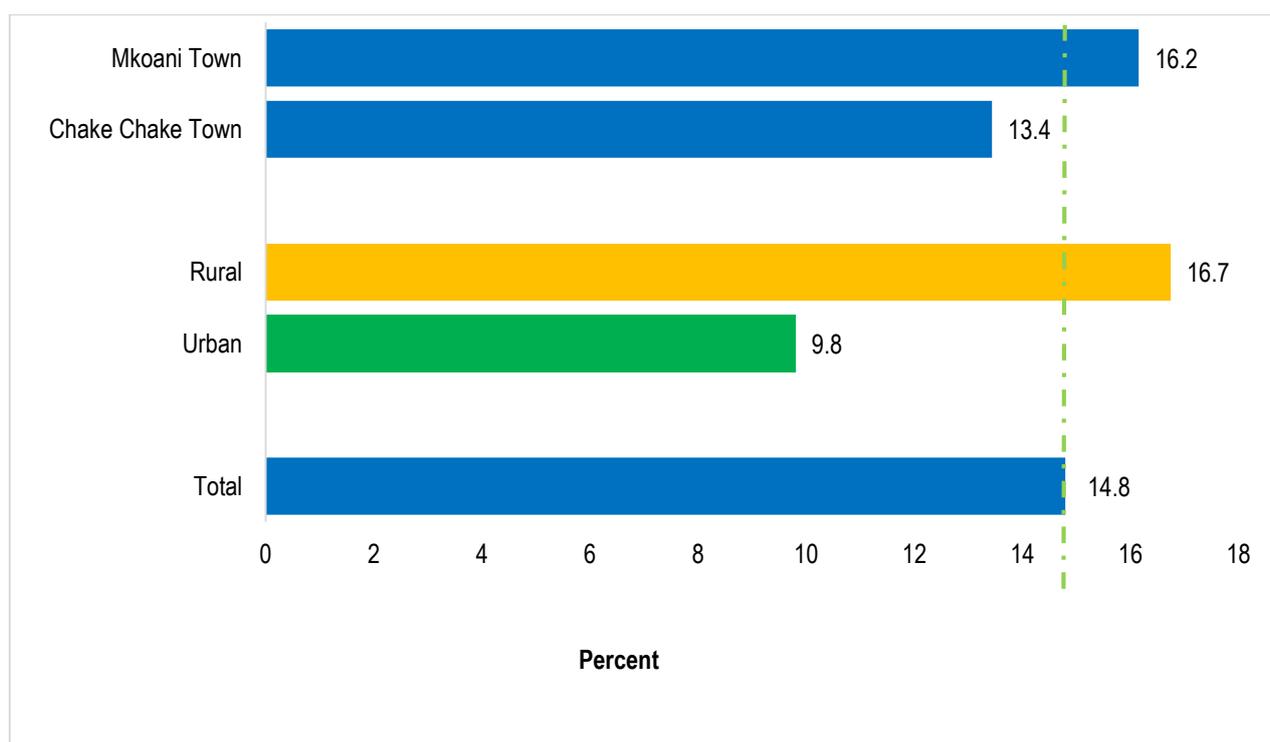


Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	236,822	43.8	18.8	22.6	14.8	114,153	45.4	21.2	21.2	12.3	122,669	42.3	16.6	24.0	17.1
Rural	170,282	44.2	19.8	19.2	16.7	82,714	46.0	22.4	17.7	13.9	87,568	42.5	17.4	20.7	19.4
Urban	66,540	42.7	16.1	31.4	9.8	31,439	43.8	17.9	30.2	8.1	35,101	41.7	14.6	32.4	11.3
Council															
Chake Chake Town	118,565	43.8	18.3	24.4	13.4	56,480	45.7	20.2	22.8	11.3	62,085	42.2	16.5	25.9	15.3
Mkoani Town	118,257	43.7	19.3	20.9	16.2	57,673	45.1	22.1	19.5	13.3	60,584	42.4	16.6	22.1	18.9

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kusini 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	170,282	44.2	19.8	19.2	16.7	82,714	46.0	22.4	17.7	13.9	87,568	42.5	17.4	20.7	19.4
Chake Chake Town	72,886	44.1	20.0	19.4	16.4	35,038	46.2	22.2	17.7	13.9	37,848	42.3	17.8	21.1	18.8
Mkoani Town	97,396	44.2	19.7	19.1	17.0	47,676	45.8	22.5	17.8	13.9	49,720	42.7	17.1	20.3	19.9

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kusini 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	66,540	42.7	16.1	31.4	9.8	31,439	43.8	17.9	30.2	8.1	35,101	41.7	14.6	32.4	11.3
Chake Chake Town	45,679	43.3	15.6	32.4	8.6	21,442	44.8	16.9	31.2	7.1	24,237	42.0	14.5	33.5	10.0
Mkoani Town	20,861	41.3	17.2	29.1	12.3	9,997	41.8	20.0	28.1	10.1	10,864	40.9	14.6	30.1	14.4

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 4.8 percent completed primary education while 63.7 percent are still attending and 31.4 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 55.2 percent completed secondary education while 28.3 percent are still attending and 16.5 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 63.8 percent completed university education while 34.8 percent are still attending and 1.4 percent dropped out. The proportion of drop outs is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more females dropped out at university level (1.5%) than males (1.4%). 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 of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kusini 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	14,090	98.7	1.0	0.3	7,010	98.5	1.2	0.2	7,080	98.9	0.8	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	99,337	63.7	31.4	4.8	52,782	61.6	33.3	5.1	46,555	66.2	29.3	4.5
Training After Primary	65	0.0	16.9	83.1	32	0.0	15.6	84.4	33	0.0	18.2	81.8
Pre-Form One	652	0.0	72.9	27.1	311	0.0	74.3	25.7	341	0.0	71.6	28.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	74,957	28.3	16.5	55.2	33,310	28.9	18.2	52.8	41,647	27.9	15.1	57.0
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,001	55.3	4.2	40.5	1,663	56.6	4.3	39.1	1,338	53.8	4.0	42.2
Training After Secondary Education	510	0.0	2.9	97.1	245	0.0	2.4	97.6	265	0.0	3.4	96.6
University and Other Related	8,647	34.8	1.4	63.8	4,470	34.5	1.4	64.1	4,177	35.1	1.5	63.4
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	3	0.0	66.7	33.3	3	0.0	66.7	33.3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.19: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kusini 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	10,086	98.8	1.0	0.2	5,018	98.6	1.3	0.1	5,068	99.0	0.7	0.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	74,878	63.0	33.0	4.0	40,259	60.7	35.0	4.4	34,619	65.7	30.8	3.6
Training After Primary	28	0.0	28.6	71.4	16	0.0	25.0	75.0	12	0.0	33.3	66.7
Pre-Form One	516	0.0	74.4	25.6	239	0.0	78.2	21.8	277	0.0	71.1	28.9
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	49,775	30.1	16.9	53.0	22,049	31.2	18.7	50.1	27,726	29.3	15.5	55.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,658	58.5	4.4	37.1	994	61.2	4.4	34.4	664	54.5	4.4	41.1
Training After Secondary Education	246	0.0	2.0	98.0	126	0.0	0.8	99.2	120	0.0	3.3	96.7
University and Other Related	4,260	43.4	0.9	55.7	2,320	42.5	0.8	56.7	1,940	44.6	0.9	54.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	0.0	100	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.20: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kusini 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	4,004	98.6	0.9	0.5	1,992	98.4	1.1	0.5	2,012	98.7	0.8	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	24,459	66.1	26.6	7.3	12,523	64.5	28.1	7.4	11,936	67.8	24.9	7.3
Training After Primary	37	0.0	8.1	91.9	16	0.0	6.3	93.8	21	0.0	9.5	90.5
Pre-Form One	136	0.0	66.9	33.1	72	0.0	61.1	38.9	64	0.0	73.4	26.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	25,182	24.8	15.7	59.5	11,261	24.6	17.3	58.1	13,921	25.0	14.3	60.7
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,343	51.5	3.9	44.6	669	49.8	4.2	46.0	674	53.1	3.7	43.2
Training After Secondary Education	264	0.0	3.8	96.2	119	0.0	4.2	95.8	145	0.0	3.4	96.6
University and Other Related	4,387	26.4	2.0	71.6	2,150	25.9	2.1	72.0	2,237	26.9	1.9	71.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	2	0.0	50.0	50.0	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

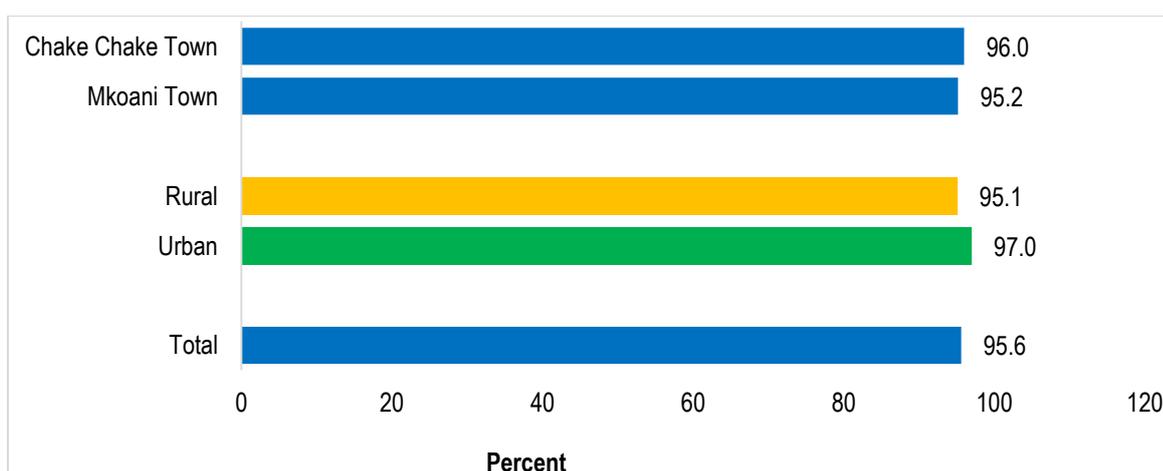
The results show that, the primary schools NER is 95.6 percent; it is higher (97.0%) in urban than in rural areas (95.1%). Furthermore, results show that NER is slightly higher (96.5%) for females than for males (94.7%) (Table 8.21).

Table 8.21: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	95.6	94.7	96.5	95.1	94.1	96.1	97.0	96.3	97.8
Chake Chake Town	96.0	95.1	96.9	95.1	94.2	96.1	97.4	96.7	98.2
Mkoani Town	95.2	94.2	96.1	95.0	94.0	96.0	96.1	95.3	96.9

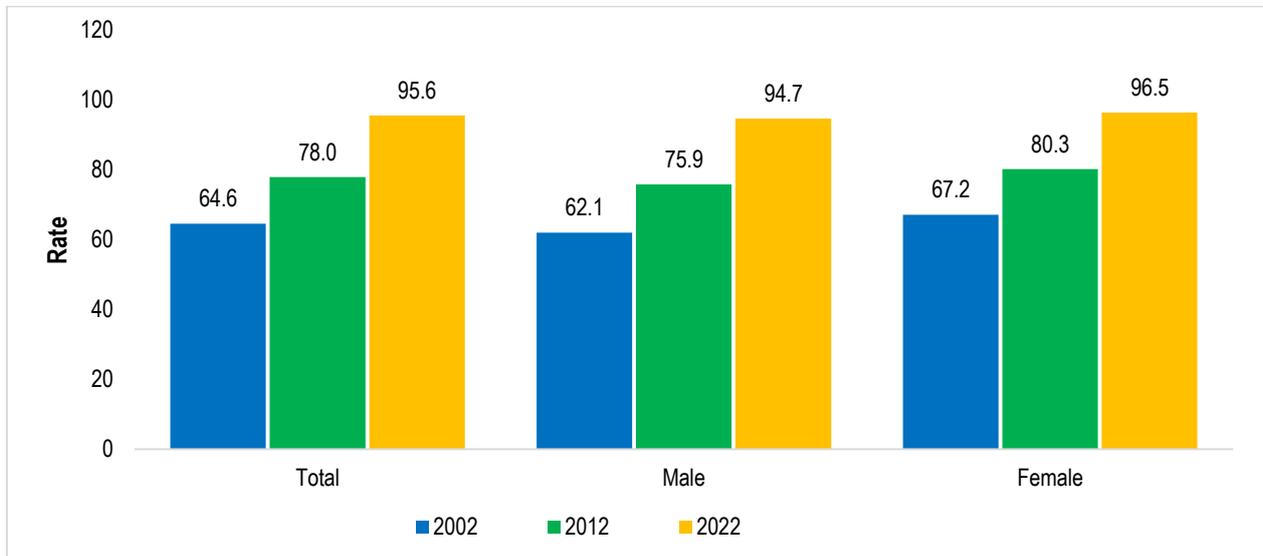
NER in primary schools is higher (96.0%) in Chake Chake Town Council compared with Mkoani Town Council (95.2%) (Figure 8.11).

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



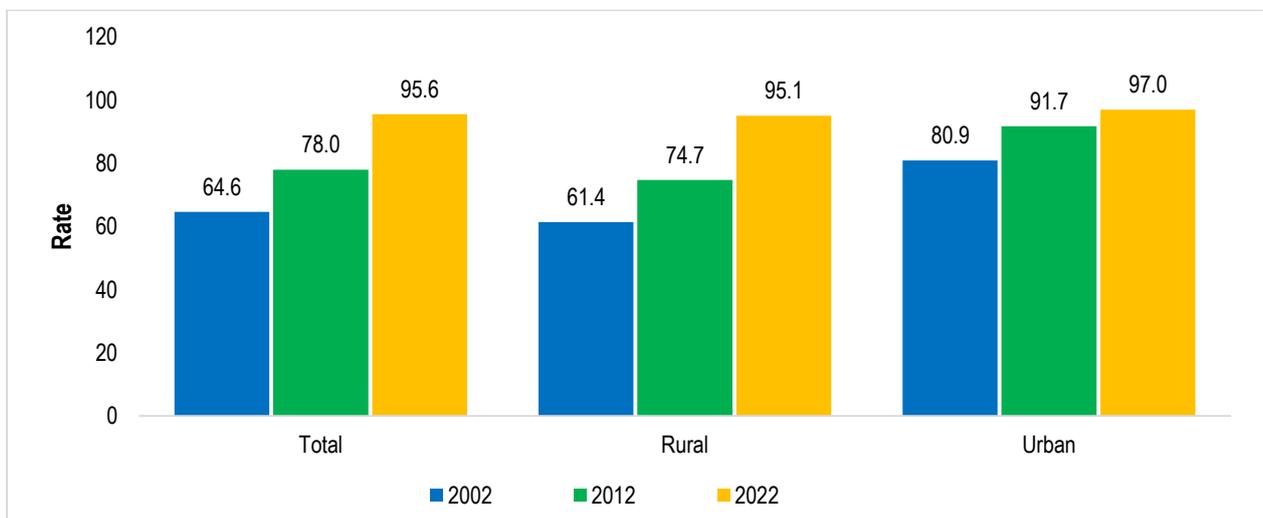
The results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased substantially from 64.6 percent in 2002 to 95.6 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is remarkable among males (from 62.1 to 94.7%) compared with females (from 67.2 to 96.5%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased considerably from 61.4 percent in 2002 to 95.1 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 80.9 percent in 2002 to 97.0 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

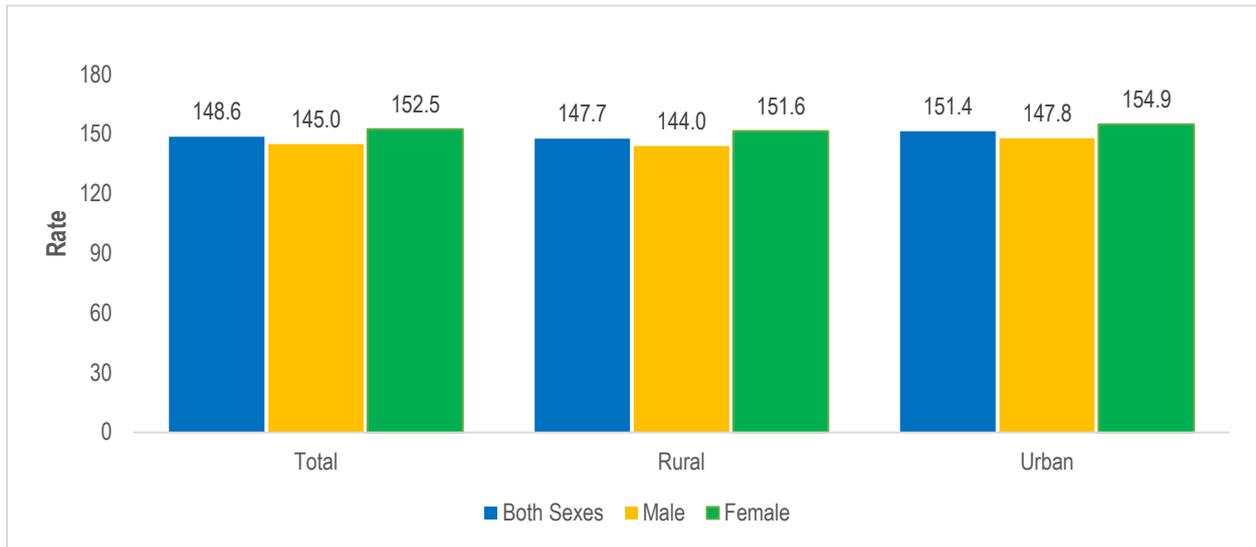
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

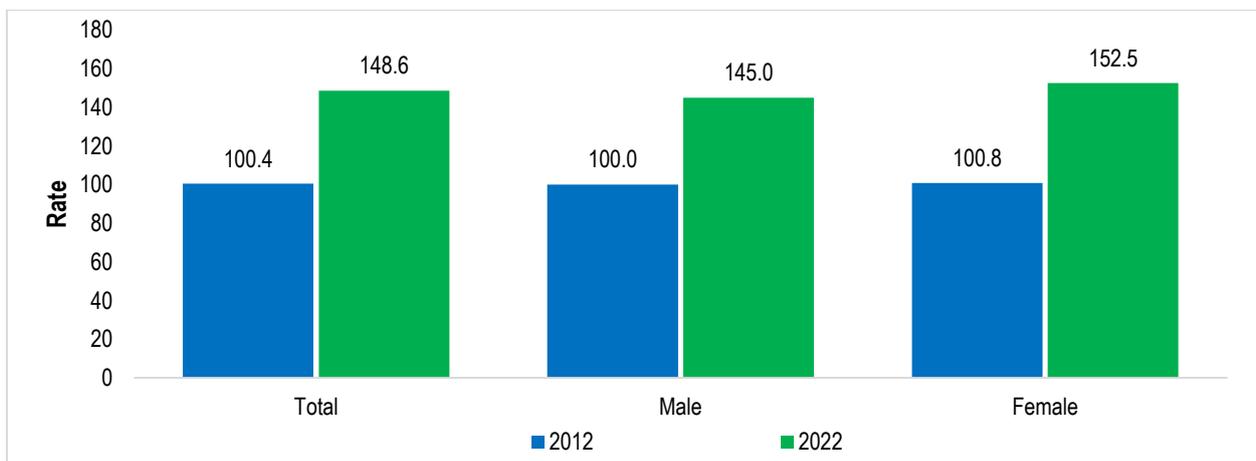
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Kusini Pemba Region is 148.6 percent. GER is higher (151.4%) in urban than in rural areas (147.7%) and is higher (152.5%) for females than males (145.0%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 100.4 percent in the 2012 to 148.6 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 100.8% to 152.5%) compared with males (from 100.0 % to 145.0%) (Figure 8.15).

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kusini 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, nearly half (49.4%) of population aged four years and above have attained primary education and 37.2 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained secondary school education (41.1%) than males (33.4%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. The results also show that 4.3 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	201,262	99,826	101,436	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	14,090	7,010	7,080	7.0	7.0	7.0
Primary School (1 - 8)	99,337	52,782	46,555	49.4	52.9	45.9
Training After Primary	65	32	33	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	652	311	341	0.3	0.3	0.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	74,957	33,310	41,647	37.2	33.4	41.1
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3,001	1,663	1,338	1.5	1.7	1.3
Training After Secondary Education	510	245	265	0.3	0.2	0.3
University and Other Related	8,647	4,470	4,177	4.3	4.5	4.1
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	3	3	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	141,448	71,022	70,426	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	10,086	5,018	5,068	7.1	7.1	7.2
Primary School (1 - 8)	74,878	40,259	34,619	52.9	56.7	49.2
Training After Primary	28	16	12	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	516	239	277	0.4	0.3	0.4
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	49,775	22,049	27,726	35.2	31.0	39.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,658	994	664	1.2	1.4	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	246	126	120	0.2	0.2	0.2
University and Other Related	4,260	2,320	1,940	3.0	3.3	2.8
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	1	1	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	59,814	28,804	31,010	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-Primary	4,004	1,992	2,012	6.7	6.9	6.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	24,459	12,523	11,936	40.9	43.5	38.5
Training After Primary	37	16	21	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pre-Form One	136	72	64	0.2	0.2	0.2
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	25,182	11,261	13,921	42.1	39.1	44.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,343	669	674	2.2	2.3	2.2
Training After Secondary Education	264	119	145	0.4	0.4	0.5
University and Other Related	4,387	2,150	2,237	7.3	7.5	7.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	2	2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The current unemployment rate in Kusini Pemba Region is 13.6 percent; the rate is higher (16.5%) for females than males (10.3%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kusini Pemba Region is 86.4 percent; it is higher in urban than in rural areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (55.7%) of the total employment.
- Majority (37.1%) of employed persons are in elementary occupations.
- Private sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (60.2%).
- There are 141,599 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (73,946 persons) than males (67,653 persons).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region. 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, out of 140,467 persons aged 15 years and above, 104,898 persons are in employment, 16,532 are unemployed and 19,037 are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that, there 79,894 employed persons in rural areas and 25,004 in urban areas. Further, results show that there are 9,277 inactive persons in rural and 9,760 in urban areas (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	104,898	16,532	19,037	140,467
Male	50,787	5,845	7,355	63,987
Female	54,111	10,687	11,682	76,480
Place of Residence				
Rural	79,894	10,726	9,277	99,897
Urban	25,004	5,806	9,760	40,570

The results further show that 74.7 percent of persons aged 15 and above in Kusini Pemba Region are employed. the employed persons between Mkoani Town Council has the highest percentage (76.9%) of employed persons than in Chake Chake Town Council (72.6%) (Figure 9.1).

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

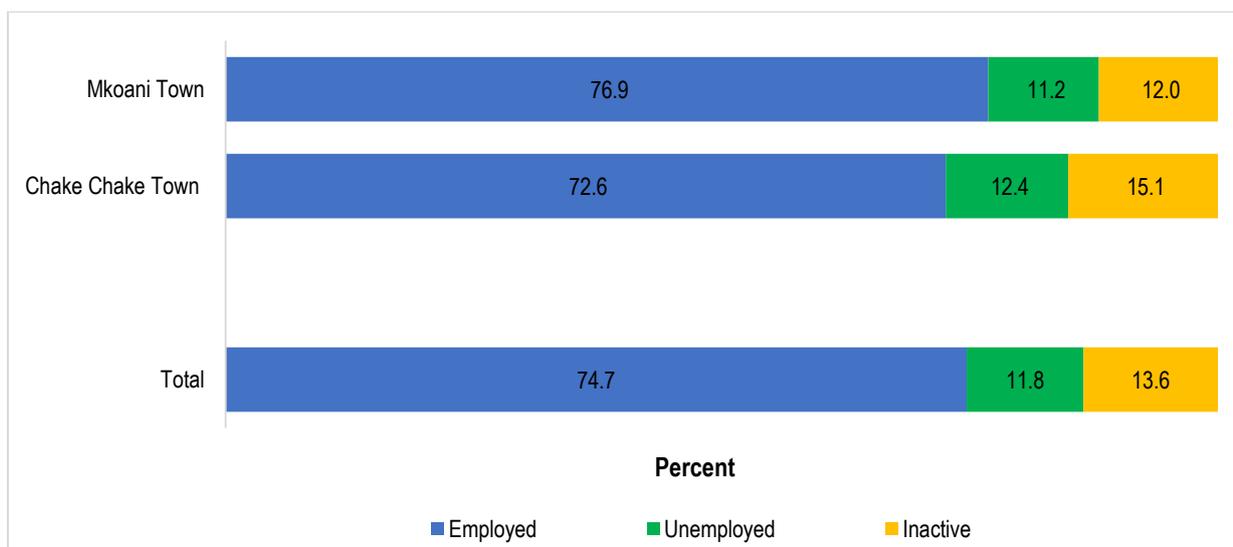


Table 9.2 shows that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed is higher (45,486 persons) in Mkoani Town Council than 34,408 persons in Chake Chake Town Council.

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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	104,898	16,532	19,037	140,467
	Rural	79,894	10,726	9,277	99,897
	Urban	25,004	5,806	9,760	40,570
Council					
Chake Chake Town	Total	51,988	8,850	10,787	71,625
	Rural	34,408	4,922	3,807	43,137
	Urban	17,580	3,928	6,980	28,488
Mkoani Town	Total	52,910	7,682	8,250	68,842
	Rural	45,486	5,804	5,470	56,760
	Urban	7,424	1,878	2,780	12,082

Table 9.3 shows that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is largest (59,458 persons) among youth age group (15-35 years) followed by adults age group 36-64 years (59,458 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

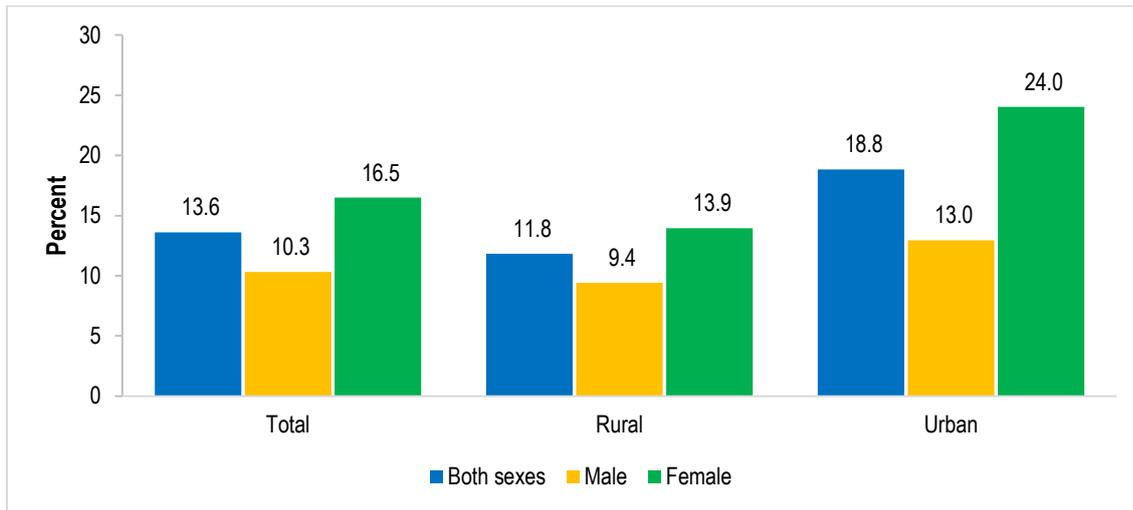
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	104,898	16,532	19,037	140,467
15-35	59,458	11,780	13,363	84,601
36-64	38,205	4,425	3,863	46,493
65 years and above	7,235	327	1,811	9,373

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 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 Kusini Pemba Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Kusini Pemba Region is 13.6 percent. The rate is higher (18.8%) in urban than in rural areas (11.8%). Unemployment rate is higher (16.5%) among females than males (10.3%).

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

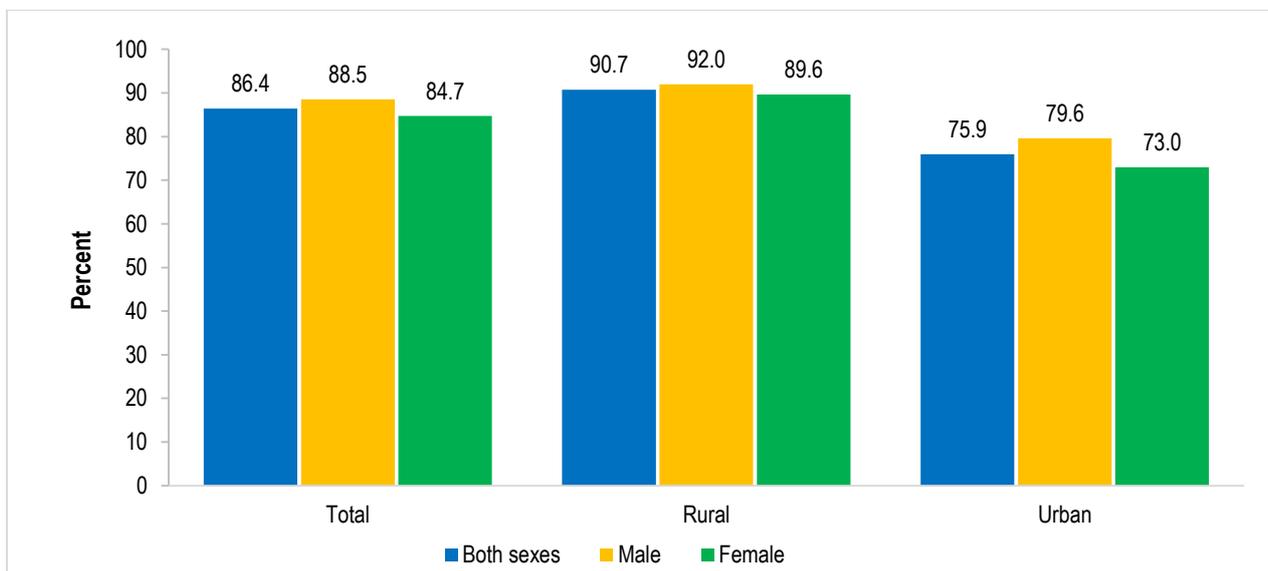


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 Kusini Pemba Region is 86.4 percent; it is higher (90.7%) in rural than in urban areas (75.9%). Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (88.5%) than for females (84.7%) (Figure 9.3).

Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini 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.

Results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (55.7%) of the total employment. The industry of 'other services activities' ranked second with 10.4 percent followed by administrative and support services activities (6.3%) and whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (6.2%) (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; Kusini Pemba Region 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	104,898	50,787	54,111	79,894	38,211	41,683	25,004	12,576	12,428
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.7	55.7	55.6	63.3	63.6	63.1	31.1	31.8	30.5
Mining and quarrying	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Manufacturing	3.5	4.3	2.8	3.2	3.8	2.6	4.5	5.7	3.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4
Construction	1.8	3.6	0.1	1.3	2.7	0.0	3.3	6.3	0.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6.2	6.7	5.7	5.1	5.5	4.8	9.5	10.2	8.7
Transportation and storage	1.1	2.2	0.2	1.0	2.0	0.1	1.6	2.8	0.3
Accommodation and food services activities	3.9	2.1	5.5	3.7	2.1	5.1	4.5	2.3	6.7
Information and communication	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
Real estate activities	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.8	3.1	3.0	3.2
Administrative and support services activities	6.3	6.0	6.6	5.0	4.6	5.3	10.6	10.4	10.8
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	2.9	3.4	2.3
Education	2.7	1.9	3.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	4.8	2.6	7.0
Human health and social work activities	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.3	2.8
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.7
Other services activities	10.4	9.3	11.5	8.7	7.7	9.6	15.9	14.0	17.8

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). The results reveal that 37.1 percent of employed persons in Kusini Pemba Region are in elementary occupation followed by agriculture and fishery workers (31.4%) and craft and related workers (14.1%) (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	104,898	50,787	54,111	79,894	38,211	41,683	25,004	12,576	12,428
Legislators, administrators and managers	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.4	2.9	1.8
Professionals	4.0	3.5	4.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	8.0	6.6	9.5
Technicians and associate professionals	4.3	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.4	2.7	6.7	7.2	6.1
Clerks	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.5	2.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.1	6.4	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.6	10.0	9.7	10.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	31.4	32.5	30.3	36.1	37.4	34.9	16.3	17.6	15.0
Craft and related workers	14.1	11.8	16.3	14.1	10.9	17.1	14.2	14.6	13.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.1	1.1	2.0	0.2
Elementary occupations	37.1	36.7	37.5	36.4	36.3	36.5	39.4	37.8	41.0

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. The results reveal that agriculture sector constitutes the highest share (35.5%) of employed persons followed by household activities (28.8%), the lowest share is public sector (7.8%) (Table 9.6).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	104,898	50,787	54,111	79,894	38,211	41,683	25,004	12,576	12,428
Public	7.8	9.3	6.5	5.5	7.0	4.1	15.3	16.0	14.6
Private	27.8	31.8	24.1	23.9	27.9	20.2	40.3	43.8	36.9
Agriculture	35.5	34.3	36.7	42.0	40.9	43.1	14.8	14.3	15.2
Household activities	28.8	24.7	32.7	28.6	24.2	32.5	29.6	25.9	33.3

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 42,191 persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with 22,258 female and 19,933 males. Moreover, results reveal that the 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 34.5 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 7.0 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65 years and above	
Total	Both Sexes	58.5	34.5	7.0	42,191
	Male	61.4	32.1	6.4	19,933
	Female	55.9	36.6	7.5	22,258
Rural	Both Sexes	58.4	34.2	7.4	31,242
	Male	61.9	31.3	6.8	14,745
	Female	55.2	36.8	8.0	16,497
Urban	Both Sexes	59.0	35.2	5.8	10,949
	Male	60.1	34.4	5.5	5,188
	Female	58.0	35.9	6.1	5,761

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 24,854 persons (12.1%) of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The most common type of disability is seeing (3.6%) followed by hearing (1.5%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (49.6%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- About five percent (4.9%) of PWDs reported accident as cause of disability.
- The use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low except persons with walking, albinism and self-care types of disability.

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 disability main domains 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 storiiasis. 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 authority⁴

⁴ -Shirika la Vyama vya Watu wenye Ulemavu Tanzania – (SHIVYAWATA)



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



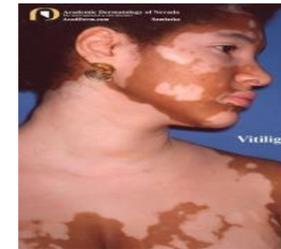
Spinal bifida



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 PWDs and total population used to compute disability prevalence does not include persons that were enumerated in institutions.

10.2 Prevalence of Disability

The 2022 PHC results show that 24,854 persons in Kusini Pemba Region, which is equivalent to 12.1 percent of the total population aged 7 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region has some form of disability. The prevalence of disability is almost the same between rural and urban areas (12.0%) and 12.3% respectively).

The most common types of disability among the six major domains are seeing (3.6%) and hearing (1.5%) while self-care is the least common with 0.2 percent of the total population reporting this difficulty. In addition, about five percent (4.5%) of the population reported other types of disabilities. The proportion of persons with seeing and hearing is slightly higher for females than males. (Figure 10.1).

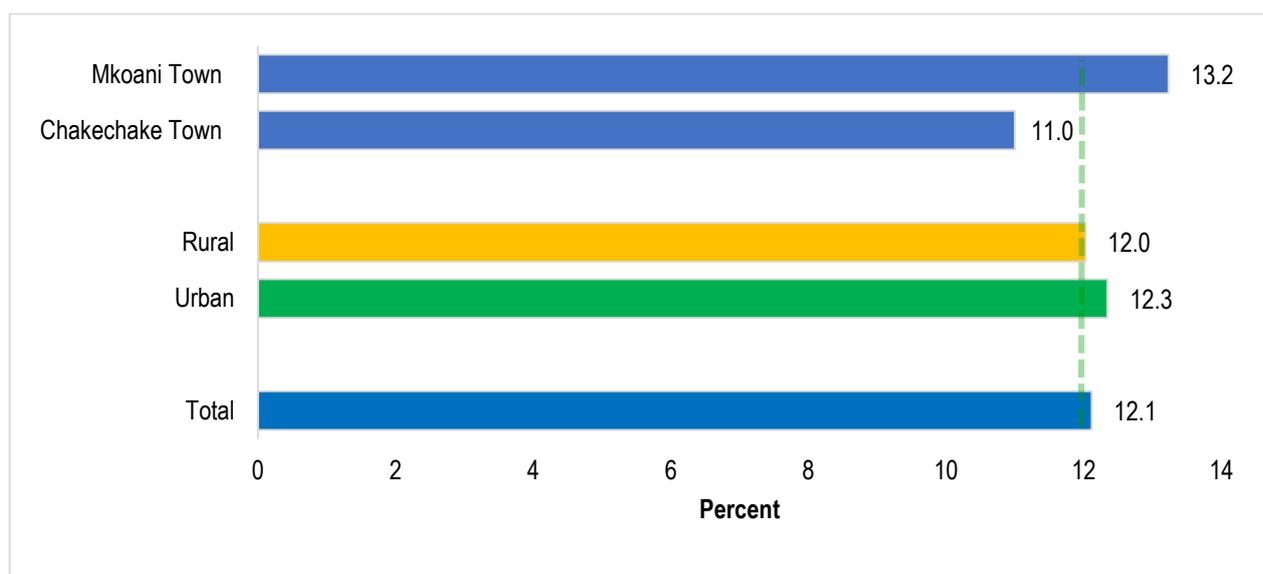
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability across councils, Mkoani Town has a higher proportion (13.2%) compared with Chake Chake Town (11.0%)(Figure 10.1 and Table10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini 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	12.1	24,854	3.6	2.9	4.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	4.5	4.2	4.8
Rural	12.0	17,791	3.4	2.9	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	4.5	4.3	4.8
Urban	12.3	7,063	4.1	3.0	4.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	4.5	4.2	4.7
Council																							
Chake Chake Town	11.0	11,413	3.2	2.6	3.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	4.2	4.1	4.3
Mkoani Town	13.2	13,441	4.0	3.2	4.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	4.9	4.4	5.3

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

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

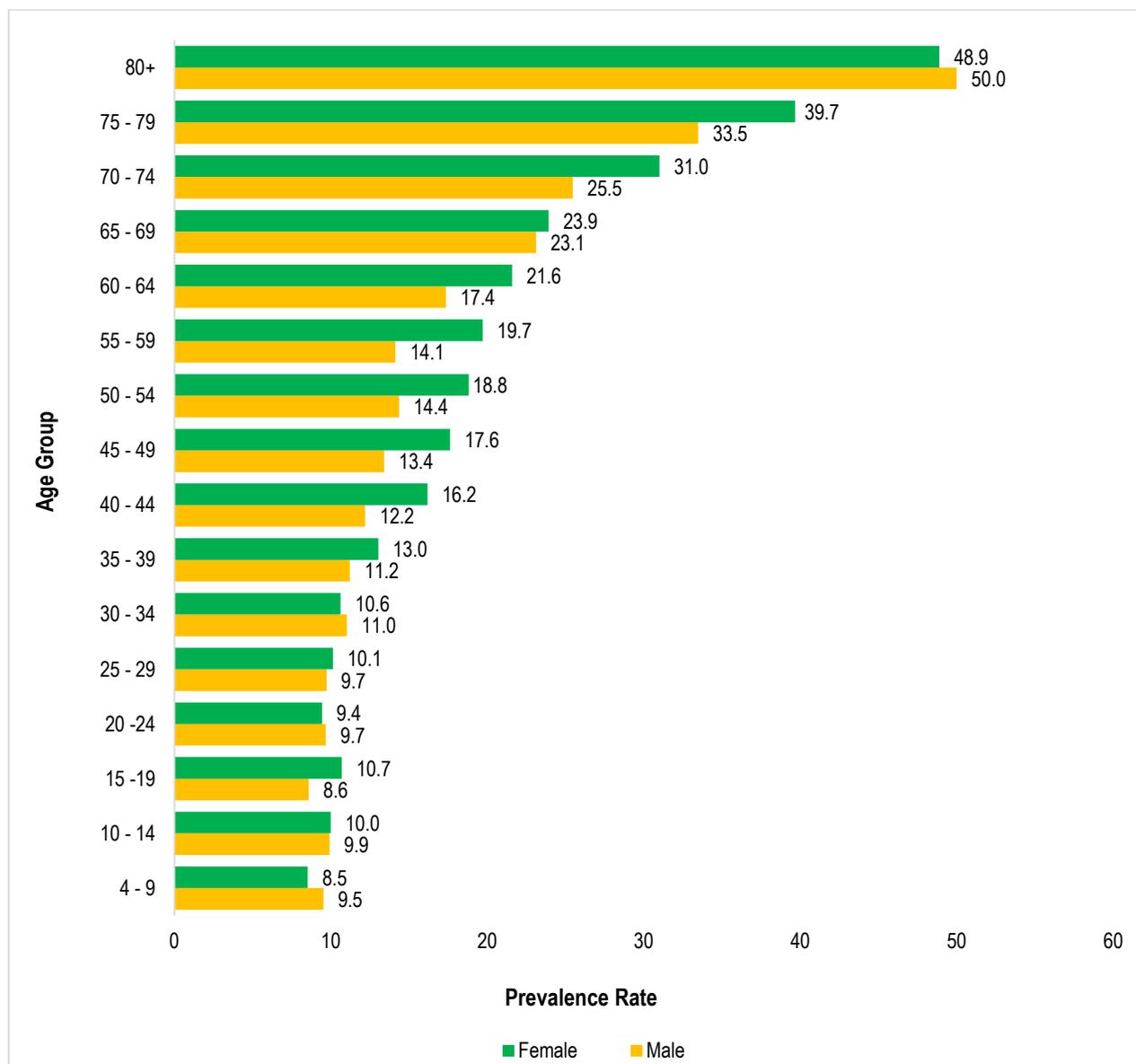
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Prevalence of Disability by Sex					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24,854	10,969	13,885	12.1	11.3	12.8
Rural	17,791	8,072	9,719	12.0	11.4	12.6
Urban	7,063	2,897	4,166	12.3	11.0	13.5
Council						
Chake Chake Town	11,413	5,047	6,366	11.0	10.4	11.5
Mkoani Town	13,441	5,922	7,519	13.2	12.2	14.1

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, increased gradually from 9.5 percent and 8.5 percent for males and females respectively at age group 4-9 years to 11.0 percent for males and 10.6 percent for females at age group 30-34 years and then rises sharply to 50.0 percent for males and 48.9 percent for females aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

Kusini Pemba Region has a total of 326 persons with albinism which is 0.12 percent of the total population in the region. Out of the total number of persons with albinism, 178 persons (0.14%) are males and 148 persons (0.11%) are females. A large number of persons with albinism (280 persons) are living in rural areas. Across the councils, Chake Chake Town has the large number (206 persons) of persons with albinism compared with Mkoani Town (120 persons) (Tables 10.3 and 10.4).

Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini 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	265,748	127,318	138,430	326	0.12	178	0.14	148	0.11
Rural	192,674	93,050	99,624	280	0.15	152	0.16	128	0.13
Urban	73,074	34,268	38,806	46	0.06	26	0.08	20	0.05
Council									
Chake Chake Town	134,254	63,949	70,305	206	0.15	108	0.17	98	0.14
Mkoani Town	131,494	63,369	68,125	120	0.09	70	0.11	50	0.07

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	326	0.12	178	0.14	148	0.11	265,748	127,318	138,430
0 – 4	25	0.06	17	0.08	8	0.04	43,273	21,679	21,594
5 – 9	31	0.07	17	0.08	14	0.07	42,872	21,756	21,116
10 – 14	32	0.08	15	0.08	17	0.09	39,136	19,896	19,240
15 – 19	15	0.05	5	0.03	10	0.06	30,993	15,382	15,611
20 – 24	26	0.12	15	0.16	11	0.10	20,879	9,352	11,527
25 – 29	27	0.17	17	0.24	10	0.11	15,985	7,043	8,942
30 – 34	20	0.15	8	0.13	12	0.16	13,743	6,099	7,644
35 – 39	30	0.25	18	0.35	12	0.17	12,125	5,127	6,998
40 – 44	26	0.26	13	0.29	13	0.23	10,016	4,444	5,572
45 – 49	21	0.25	10	0.28	11	0.23	8,392	3,579	4,813
50 – 54	19	0.25	8	0.24	11	0.25	7,680	3,301	4,379
55 – 59	18	0.28	14	0.47	4	0.11	6,528	2,979	3,549
60 – 64	12	0.25	7	0.28	5	0.22	4,753	2,460	2,293
65 – 69	11	0.33	6	0.39	5	0.27	3,350	1,523	1,827
70 – 74	5	0.19	4	0.30	1	0.08	2,657	1,351	1,306
75 – 79	4	0.25	2	0.30	2	0.21	1,604	669	935
80+	4	0.23	2	0.29	2	0.18	1,762	678	1,084

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 8,281 persons which is equivalent to 4.04 percent of the total population have other types of disabilities. Out of those, 4,222 are males and 4,059 are females. The most common other type of disability is the psoriasis 1,471 persons (0.72%) followed by mental health 1,327 persons (0.65%) and mental disorder 1,110 persons (0.54%). The percentage of persons with mental health issues and mental health disorders is high among males compared with females. The same pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas (Table 10.5).

Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Persons Age 7 years and Above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini 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	8,281	4,222	4,059	4.04	4.36	3.75	4.06	4.37	3.77	3.99	4.32	3.70
Cleft Palate	853	428	425	0.42	0.44	0.39	0.48	0.51	0.45	0.25	0.25	0.25
Hydrocephalus	76	39	37	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03
Spinal bifida	53	30	23	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Spinal cord injuries	321	140	181	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.19
Epilepsy or seizures	775	425	350	0.38	0.44	0.32	0.40	0.47	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.30
Psoriasis	1,471	646	825	0.72	0.67	0.76	0.65	0.60	0.69	0.89	0.84	0.93
Storiasis	385	174	211	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.18
Autism	156	89	67	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.07
Mental Health	1,327	725	602	0.65	0.75	0.56	0.68	0.77	0.59	0.57	0.68	0.48
Mental Disorder	1,110	607	503	0.54	0.63	0.46	0.56	0.64	0.49	0.49	0.59	0.41
Dwarfism	182	92	90	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.08
Leprosy	20	6	14	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Hunch Back	41	21	20	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Other	1,511	800	711	0.74	0.83	0.66	0.71	0.79	0.64	0.81	0.93	0.71

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 results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disabilities. About half (49.6%) of PWDs reported disease as the cause of their disability while 31.4 percent were born with disability. Other notable cause of disabilities is accidents (4.9%). Most of PWDs (52.3%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with percent in rural areas.

The results further show that, almost seven percent (7.4%) of males with disabilities reported accidents as the cause compared with 2.9 percent for females (Tables 10.6).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	4,297	100.0	31.4	49.6	4.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	13.2
Rural	3,134	72.9	32.2	48.6	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	13.9
Urban	1,163	27.1	29.4	52.3	5.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	11.2
Sex									
Male	1,945	45.3	36.1	46.1	7.4	0.6	0.1	NA	9.8
Female	2,352	54.7	27.6	52.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	15.9

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Kusini 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	1,486	16.6	58.5	5.9	0.6	0.1	0.5	17.8	636	17.9	56.4	9.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	15.7	850	15.6	60.0	3.5	0.5	0.1	0.8	19.4
Hearing	913	46.0	41.2	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.0	392	53.1	36.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.9	521	40.7	44.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	13.2
Walking	1,503	17.5	51.0	7.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	23.2	643	22.1	49.3	11.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	16.3	860	14.1	52.2	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	28.4
Remembering	716	37.6	43.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	17.6	324	42.3	45.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.8	392	33.7	41.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	23.2
Self-care	668	29.6	52.2	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	14.8	303	34.3	49.2	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	365	25.8	54.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	18.4
Communication	821	69.7	26.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	3.2	456	71.5	25.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	365	67.4	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.2

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 employment and hence improve their social-economic conditions.

Results reveal that, the use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low expect for persons with walking disability (8.5%), self-care disability (11.5%) and persons with albinism (16.0%). For example, less than one percent (0.9%) of persons with hearing disability are using assistive devices. The use of assistive devices in urban areas is relatively higher (3.6%) than in rural areas (2.7%) (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Albinism	16.0	16.3	15.5	16.8	17.1	16.4	10.9	11.5	10.0
Seeing	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.8	6.0	5.8
Hearing	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.8	2.5	1.2
Walking	8.5	9.5	7.5	7.8	8.9	6.6	10.1	11.2	9.2
Self-care	11.5	12.4	10.4	11.5	13.1	9.4	11.5	10.0	13.0
Communication	2.5	3.1	1.6	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.0	3.2	0.0

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About eight-three percent (82.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region do not own land.
- The proportion of males owning land is higher (22.4%) than that of females (11.4%).
- More than thirty seven percent (37.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Kusini Pemba Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- More than thirty-eight percent (38.2%) of persons with land ownership legal documents, own land alone.
- Females possess more of jointly owned land with legal documents (27.9%) than males (18.2%).

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 that give an applicant the right or official recognition that give an applicant the right or official recognition 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 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.

The results reveal that 16.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own land. The proportion of males owning land is more than twice (22.4%) compared with females (11.4%). A similar pattern of ownership of land among males and females is also observed in both 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; Kusini 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	140,467	23,015	16.4
	Male	63,987	14,316	22.4
	Female	76,480	8,699	11.4
Rural	Both Sexes	99,897	16,804	16.8
	Male	45,846	10,296	22.5
	Female	54,051	6,508	12.0
Urban	Both Sexes	40,570	6,211	15.3
	Male	18,141	4,020	22.2
	Female	22,429	2,191	9.8

Table 11.2 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that eight in every ten (82.7%) persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region do not own land, about ten percent (9.8%) own land alone and 6.0 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (5.8%) is significantly below that of males (14.6%). However, there is no significant difference between females (5.1%) and males (6.9%) owning land jointly.

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Kusini 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	140,467	9.8	6.0	0.6	82.7	0.9
	Male	63,987	14.6	6.9	0.9	76.7	0.9
	Female	76,480	5.8	5.1	0.4	87.8	0.8
Rural	Both Sexes	99,897	9.2	6.9	0.7	82.2	0.9
	Male	45,846	13.5	8.0	1.0	76.6	1.0
	Female	54,051	5.5	6.0	0.5	87.1	0.9
Urban	Both Sexes	40,570	11.2	3.6	0.5	84.0	0.7
	Male	18,141	17.2	4.3	0.6	77.0	0.8
	Female	22,429	6.4	3.1	0.3	89.6	0.7

Figure 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

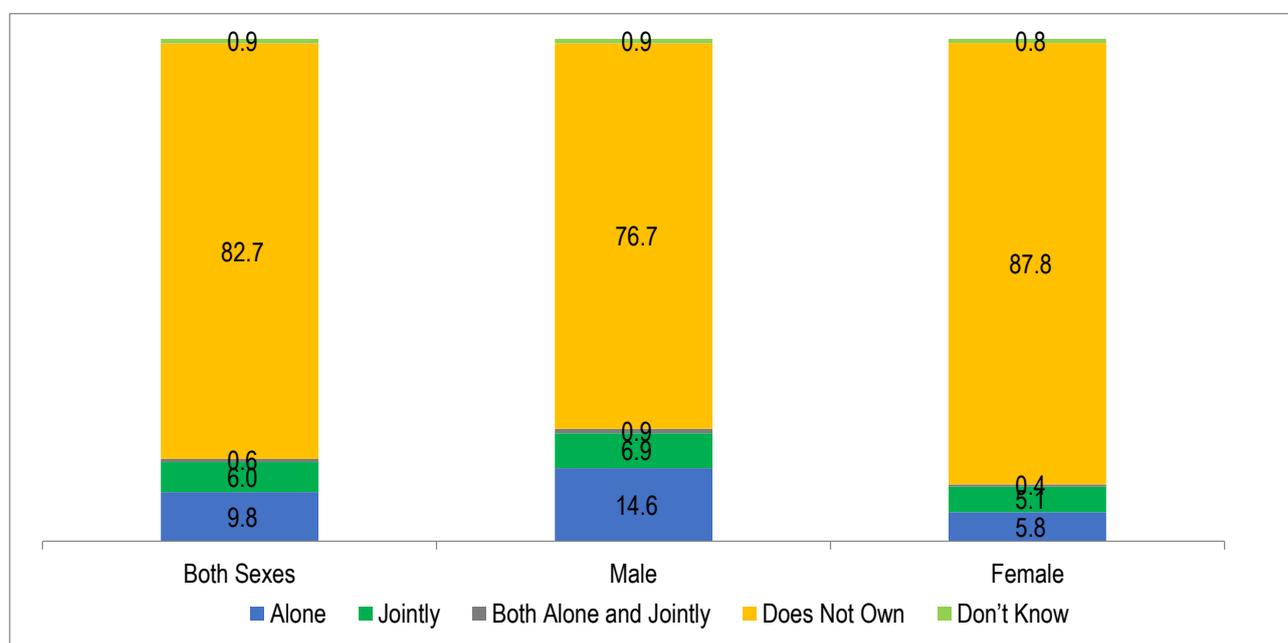


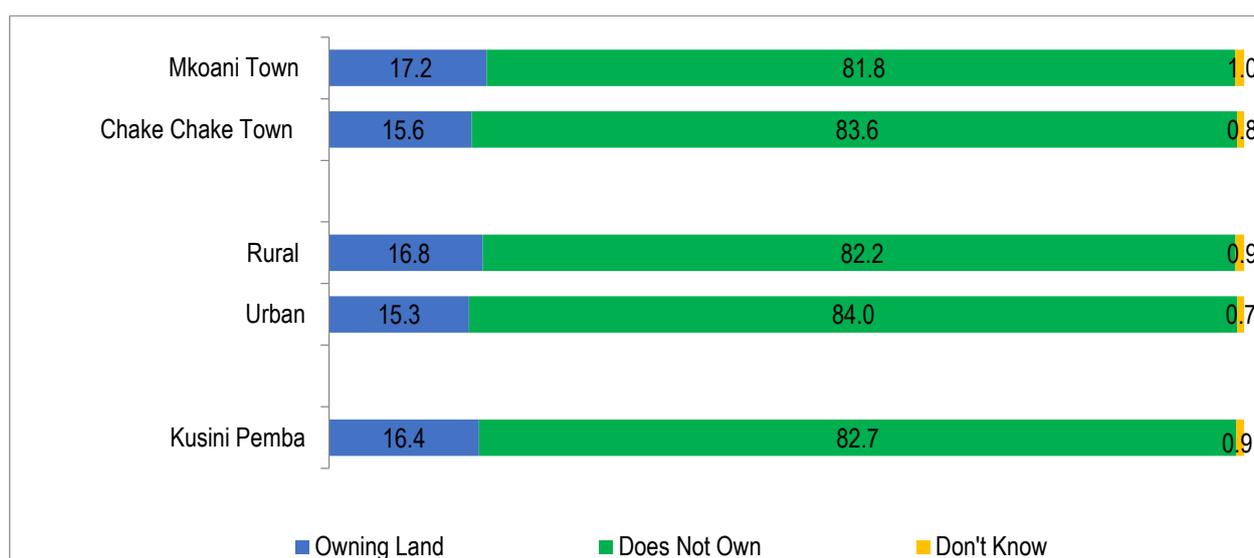
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups. It is observed that land is owned mostly among persons aged 20-64 years (81.2%) followed by those aged 65 and above years (16.7%). A similar ownership patterns by age is observed in rural land urban areas for 20-64 years (79.5% and 85.7% respectively). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or in urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age groups.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kusini 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	140,467	22.1	71.3	6.7	99,897	22.4	70.5	7.1	40,570	21.2	73.2	5.6
Male	63,987	24.0	69.4	6.6	45,846	24.8	68.2	7.0	18,141	22.1	72.3	5.5
Female	76,480	20.4	72.9	6.7	54,051	20.4	72.4	7.2	22,429	20.5	73.9	5.6
Owning land												
Total	23,015	2.1	81.2	16.7	16,804	2.4	79.5	18.1	6,211	1.4	85.7	13.0
Male	14,316	2.0	82.1	15.9	10,296	2.3	80.1	17.6	4,020	1.3	87.1	11.7
Female	8,699	2.3	79.7	18.0	6,508	2.5	78.5	18.9	2,191	1.6	83.1	15.3
Does not own												
Total	116,223	25.9	69.5	4.7	82,162	26.3	68.8	4.9	34,061	24.8	71.0	4.2
Male	49,072	30.3	65.8	3.9	35,100	31.2	64.9	3.9	13,972	28.1	68.2	3.8
Female	67,151	22.6	72.1	5.3	47,062	22.7	71.7	5.6	20,089	22.5	73.0	4.5
Don't Know												
Total	1,229	36.6	56.8	6.6	931	39.5	54.1	6.3	298	27.5	65.1	7.4
Male	599	39.4	55.8	4.8	450	43.3	52.0	4.7	149	27.5	67.1	5.4
Female	630	34.0	57.8	8.3	481	36.0	56.1	7.9	149	27.5	63.1	9.4

Results further portray that Mkoani Town Council has the higher percent (17.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compared with Chake Chake Town Council (15.6%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

Table 11.4 indicates that 37.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, the majority (38.2%) of them own land alone followed by those owning land jointly (21.8%). Results also reveal that percentage of females owning land jointly with legal land documents is higher (27.9%) than that of males (18.2%).

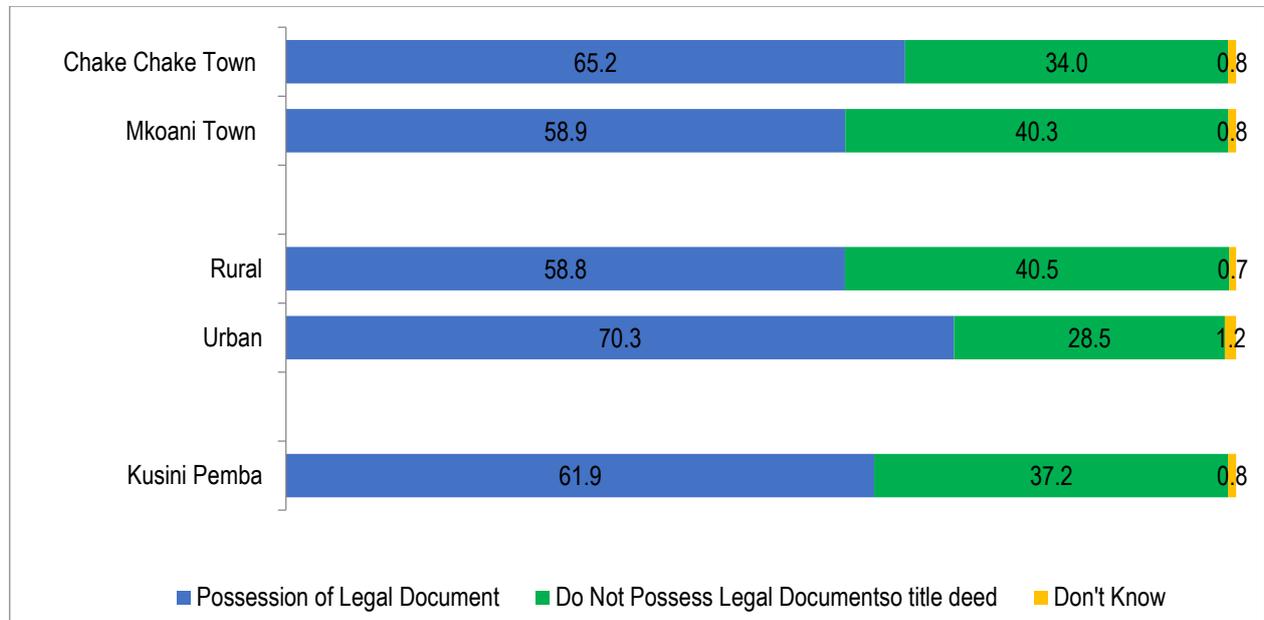
Further, about forty one percent (40.5%) of persons owning land in rural areas do not have any legal documents compared with 28.5 percent of persons in urban areas. For those possessing legal documents in rural areas 24.1 and 37.9 percent own land jointly and alone respectively. On the other hand, 53.5 percent of persons possessing legal documents in urban areas own land alone while 12.4 percent own land jointly. Results also show that in rural areas, possession of legal documents is higher among females owning land jointly.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Legal Documents Status; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	23,015	14,316	8,699	16,804	10,296	6,508	6,211	4,020	2,191
Alone	38.2	43.6	29.4	32.6	37.9	24.2	53.5	58.2	44.8
Jointly	21.8	18.2	27.9	24.1	20.4	30.0	15.6	12.4	21.4
Both alone and jointly	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.6
No legal document	37.2	35.4	40.2	40.5	38.8	43.1	28.5	26.8	31.6
Don't Know	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.6

The Council with the highest proportion of land owners with legal documents is Chake Chake Town (65.2%) compared with Mkoani Town Council (58.9%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- About eighty two percent (81.8%) of households in Kusini Pemba Region own houses where they live in.
- More than ninety two percent (92.2%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About seventy-eight percent (77.9%) of households use improved toilet facilities.
- About eight four percent (83.5%) of households in rural areas and four out of ten (45.2%) households in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- About forty nine percent (48.8%) of households use electricity for lighting from national grid (ZECO).
- About twelve percent (11.9%) of households use regularly collected 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 status 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; as well as ownership of assets and equipment. The questions on housing characteristics, asset 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. About eight out of ten (81.8%) households own houses where they live followed by households living without paying any

rent (12.3%) and household rented privately (3.2%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is higher (84.7%) in rural than urban areas (74.5%). The percentage of female headed households owning houses is slightly higher (83.3%) than male headed (81.1%) .

Across councils, Mkoani Town has the higher percentage (85.4%) of households living in their own houses than Chake Chake Town (78.5 %) (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

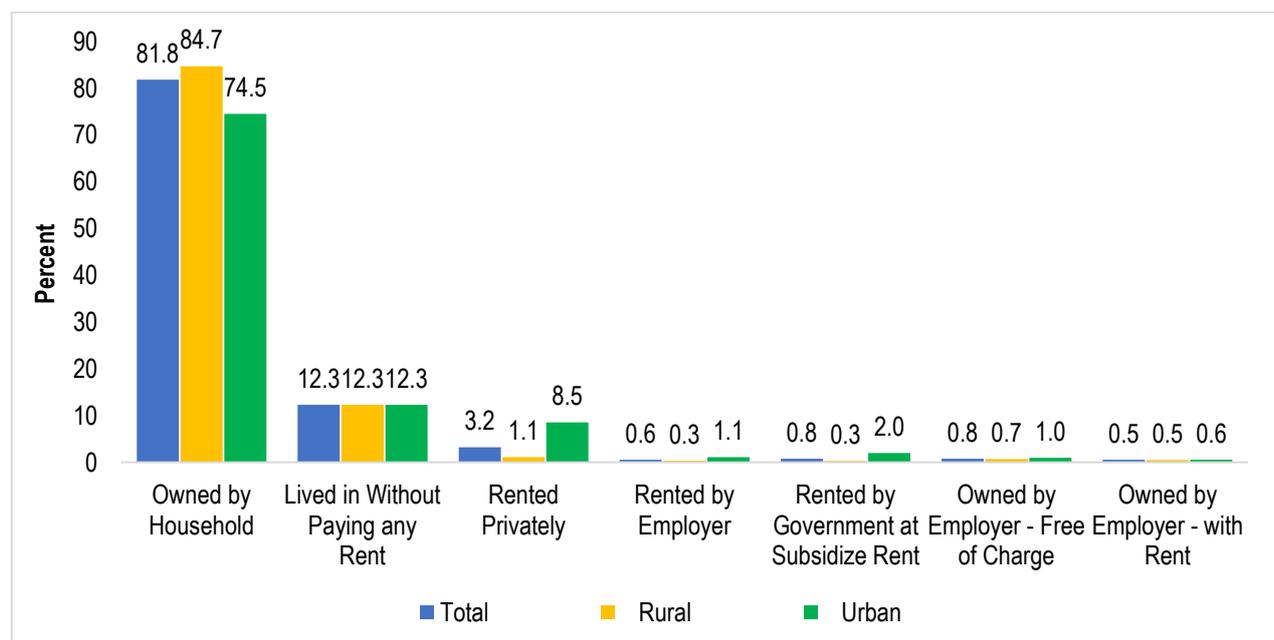


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	46,988	81.8	12.3	3.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5
Rural	33,609	84.7	12.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5
Urban	13,379	74.5	12.3	8.5	1.1	2.0	1.0	0.6
Male Headed Households	30,914	81.1	12.7	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Female Headed Households	16,074	83.3	11.5	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
Council								
Chake Chake Town	24,110	78.5	13.2	4.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6
Mkoani Town	22,878	85.4	11.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Kusini Pemba Region, 66.1 percent of the households do not have legal documents for land where their houses are built while 28.0 percent have title deeds. The proportion of households with title deed documents is slightly higher (28.5.0%) in urban than those in rural areas (27.7%). On the other hand, Female-headed households are more likely (45.0%) to have title deeds than male-headed households (22.0%).

At the council level, the percentage of households with title deeds is higher (33.2%) in Chake Chake Town than in Mkoani Town (23.0%). The results further show that 60.2 percent of households in Chake Chake Town and 71.9 percent in Mkoani Town 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, Document Possessed, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/ 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	38,449	28.0	NA	1.3	NA	1.2	0.3	3.1	66.1
Rural	25,056	27.7	NA	1.4	NA	1.1	0.3	3.0	66.4
Urban	13,393	28.5	NA	1.1	NA	1.3	0.3	3.2	65.6
Male Headed	28,479	22.0	NA	0.8	NA	0.9	0.2	2.7	73.4
Female Headed	9,970	45.0	NA	2.9	NA	2.0	0.6	4.2	45.4
Council									
Chake Chake Town	18,919	33.2	NA	2.2	NA	1.4	0.3	2.7	60.2
Mkoani Town	19,530	23.0	NA	0.5	NA	1.0	0.2	3.4	71.9

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

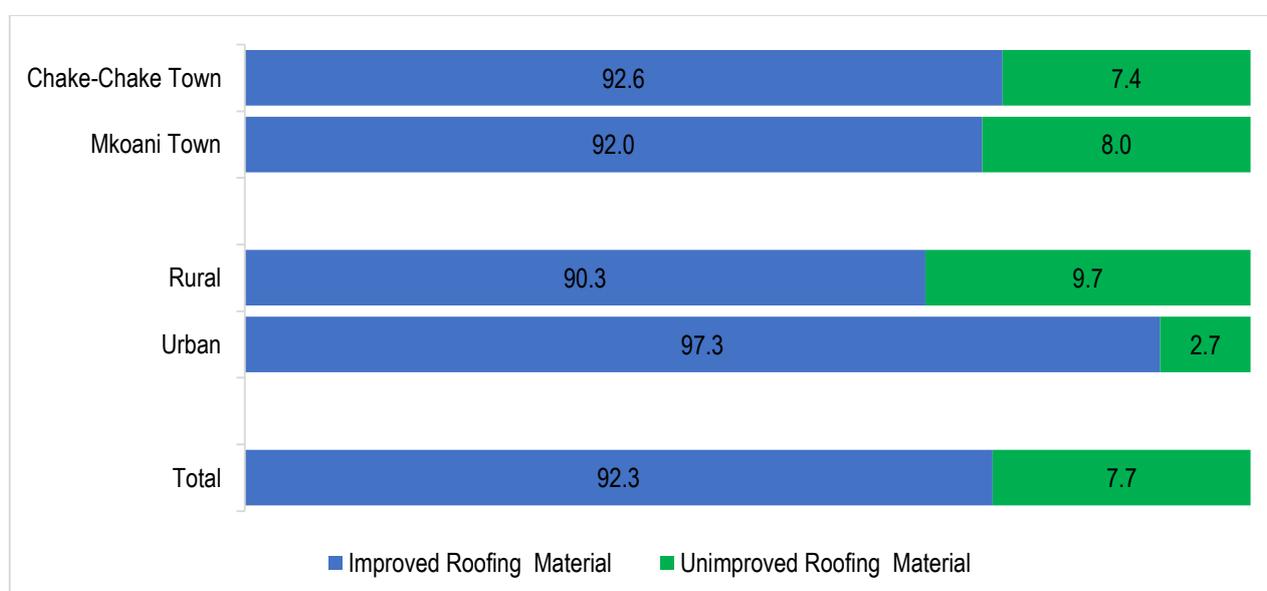
12.3 Household Characteristics

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

The percentage of households living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheets, tiles, concrete and asbestos) is 92.3 percent. Furthermore, the percentages of households living in houses with improved roofing materials are almost similar in both councils (92.6 % in Chace Chake Town and 92.0% in Mkoani Town)(Figure 12.2).

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



he results show that, the majority (95.4%) of households in urban areas are living in houses roofed with iron sheets compared with 90.0 percent in rural areas. The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets are almost similar for both Chake Chake and Mkoani Town Councils (91.8% and 91.2% respectively). Mkoani Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (7.9%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves than Chake Chake Town Council (7.1%) (Table 12.3).

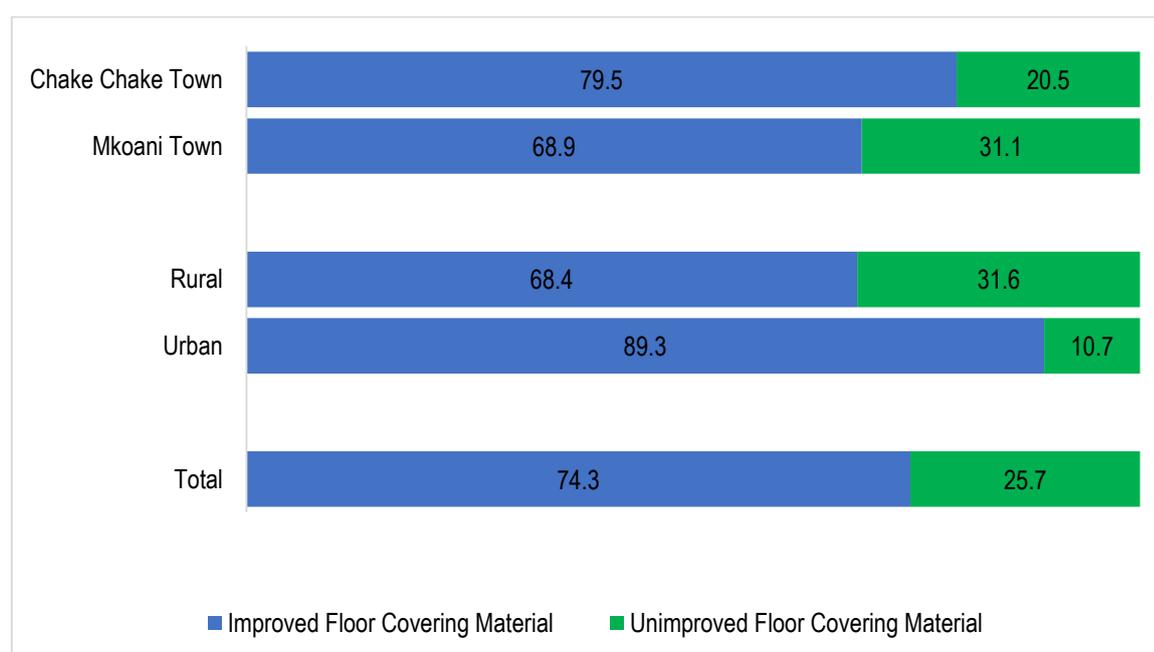
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	46,988	91.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rural	33,609	90.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Urban	13,379	95.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Council									
Chake Chake Town	24,110	91.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	7.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	91.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	7.9	0.1	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 74.3 percent while 25.7 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents). At the council level, Chake Chake Town has more than three quarters (79.5%) of households with improved floor covering materials as compared with Mkoani Town (68.9%) (Figure 12.3).

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



The results further show that, 69.7 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region are living in dwellings with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth/sand (25.4%). 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 ceramic tiles floors (10.8%). In rural areas, most households (66.4%) are living in dwellings with cement as floor covering materials followed by earth/sand (31.3%).

Across Councils, Chake Chake Town has higher percent (72.6%) of household dwellings with cement as floor covering materials than (66.6%) in Mkoani Town (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 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 ⁵
Total	46,988	69.67	69.7	4.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	25.4	0.0
Rural	33,609	66.43	66.4	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	31.3	0.0
Urban	13,379	77.80	77.8	10.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.5	0.0
Council											
Chake Chake Town	24,110	72.57	72.6	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	20.3	0.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	66.61	66.6	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	30.8	0.0

⁵ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

The results show that less than 50 percent (44.3%) of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks followed by poles and mud (43.7%). In rural areas about three out of ten (33.7%) of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks while the percentage in urban areas is higher (70.9%). Across Council, Chake Chake Town has the higher percentage (51.1 %) of households built with cement or rocks bricks than Mkoani Town (37.1%). Mkoani Town has the higher percentage (53.4%) of their main dwelling built with poles and mud than Chake Chake Town (34.5%). About seven percent (7.1%) of households in Chake Chake Town use stones as main wall materials in their dwellings (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini 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/Containers
Total	46,988	5.9	44.3	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	43.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Rural	33,609	5.4	33.7	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	55.2	0.4	0.0	0.1
Urban	13,379	7.3	70.9	5.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	14.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Council											
Chake Chake Town	24,110	7.1	51.1	5.5	1.1	0.0	0.3	34.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	4.7	37.1	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	53.4	0.2	0.0	0.1

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.

The results show that more than thirty nine percent (39.6%) of households in Kusini Pemba Region have three bedrooms. The range of one, two and four bedroom households varies from 9.4 percent, 23.2 percent and 16.4 percent respectively. On the other hand, 27.8% percent of households have four or more rooms for sleeping. There is no significant difference between male and female headed households in regard to the average number of rooms for sleeping (Figure 12.4 and Table 12.6).

The results reveal that the proportion of households with three rooms for sleeping is higher in rural areas (42.8%) than in urban areas (31.5%). At council level, Mkoani Town has a higher percentage (29.6%) of households with three rooms for sleeping than Chake Chake Town (19.8%) (Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

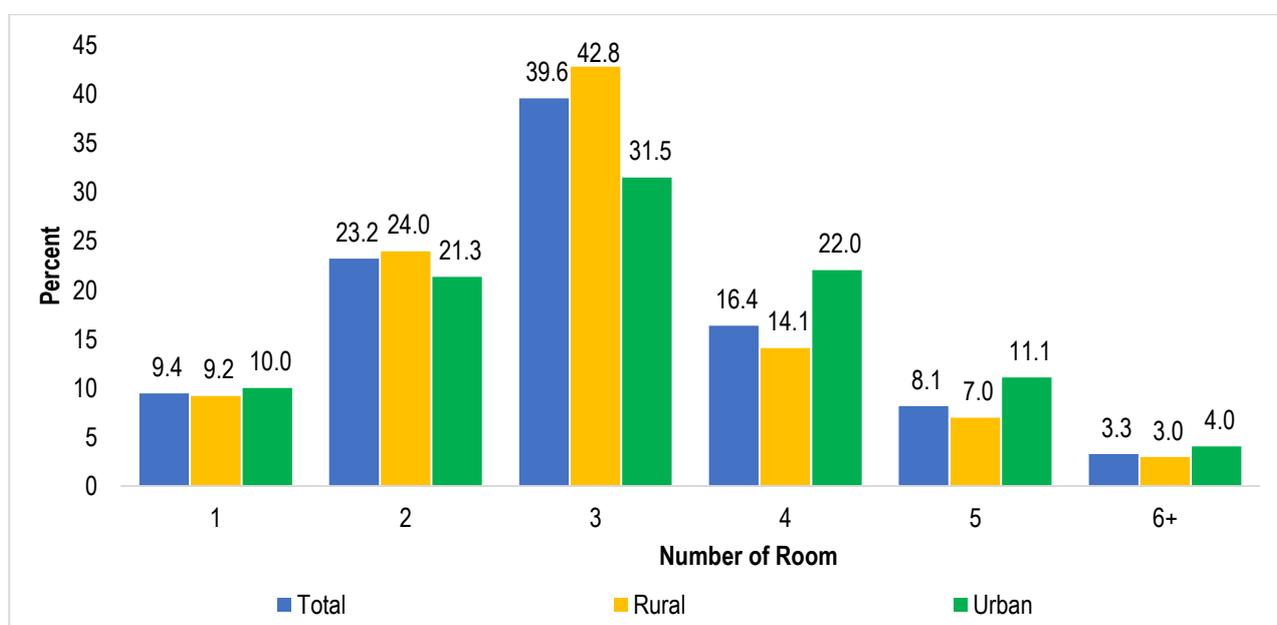


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	46,988	5.7	9.4	23.2	39.6	16.4	8.1	3.3	3.0
Rural	33,609	5.7	9.2	24.0	42.8	14.1	7.0	3.0	3.0
Urban	13,379	5.5	10.0	21.3	31.5	22.0	11.1	4.0	3.2
Male Headed Households	30,914	5.8	9.9	23.0	39.1	16.4	8.2	3.3	3.0
Female Headed Households	16,074	5.3	8.5	23.7	40.4	16.2	8.0	3.1	3.0
Council									
Chake Chake Town	24,110	5.6	27.7	19.6	19.8	16.5	11.0	5.4	3.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	5.7	19.4	23.4	29.6	18.5	6.1	3.2	3.0

12.4 Water and Sanitation

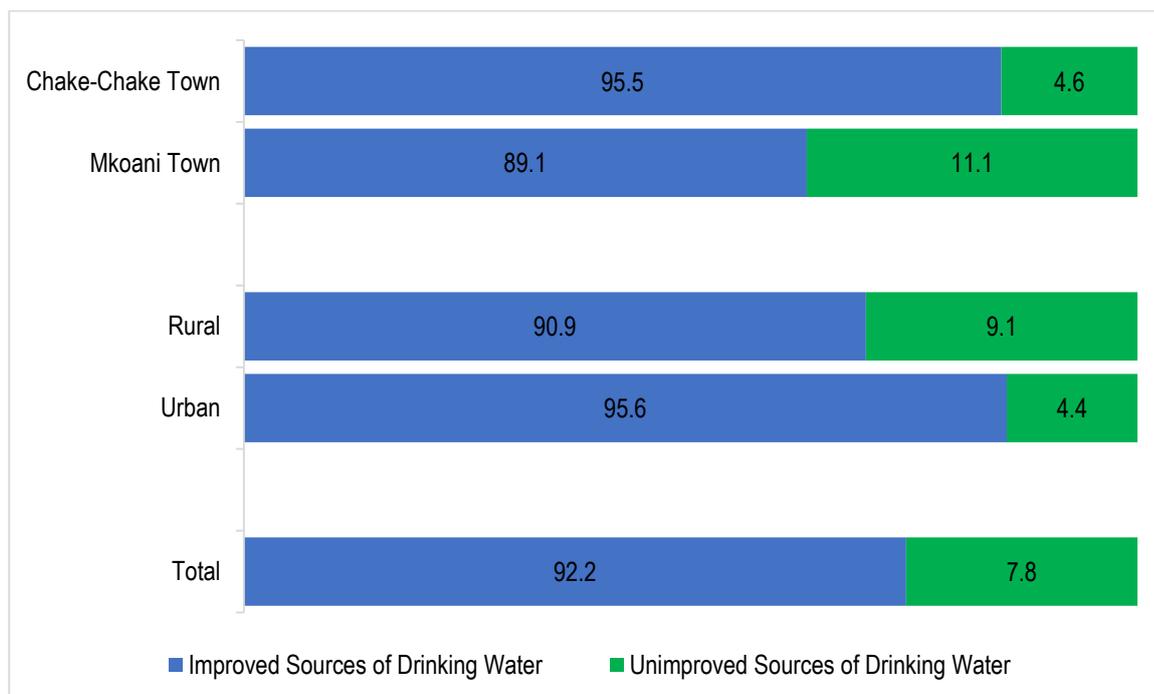
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

12.4.1 Sources 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, and 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.

The results show that 92.2 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region use improved sources of drinking water. Across Councils, Chake Chake Town has a higher percentage (95.5%) of households using improved sources of drinking water than Mkoani Town (89.1%) (Figure 12.5).

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



The percentage of households using piped water is slightly higher (87.6%) in Chake Chake Town Council than in Mkoani Town Council (83.3%) (Map 12.1).

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

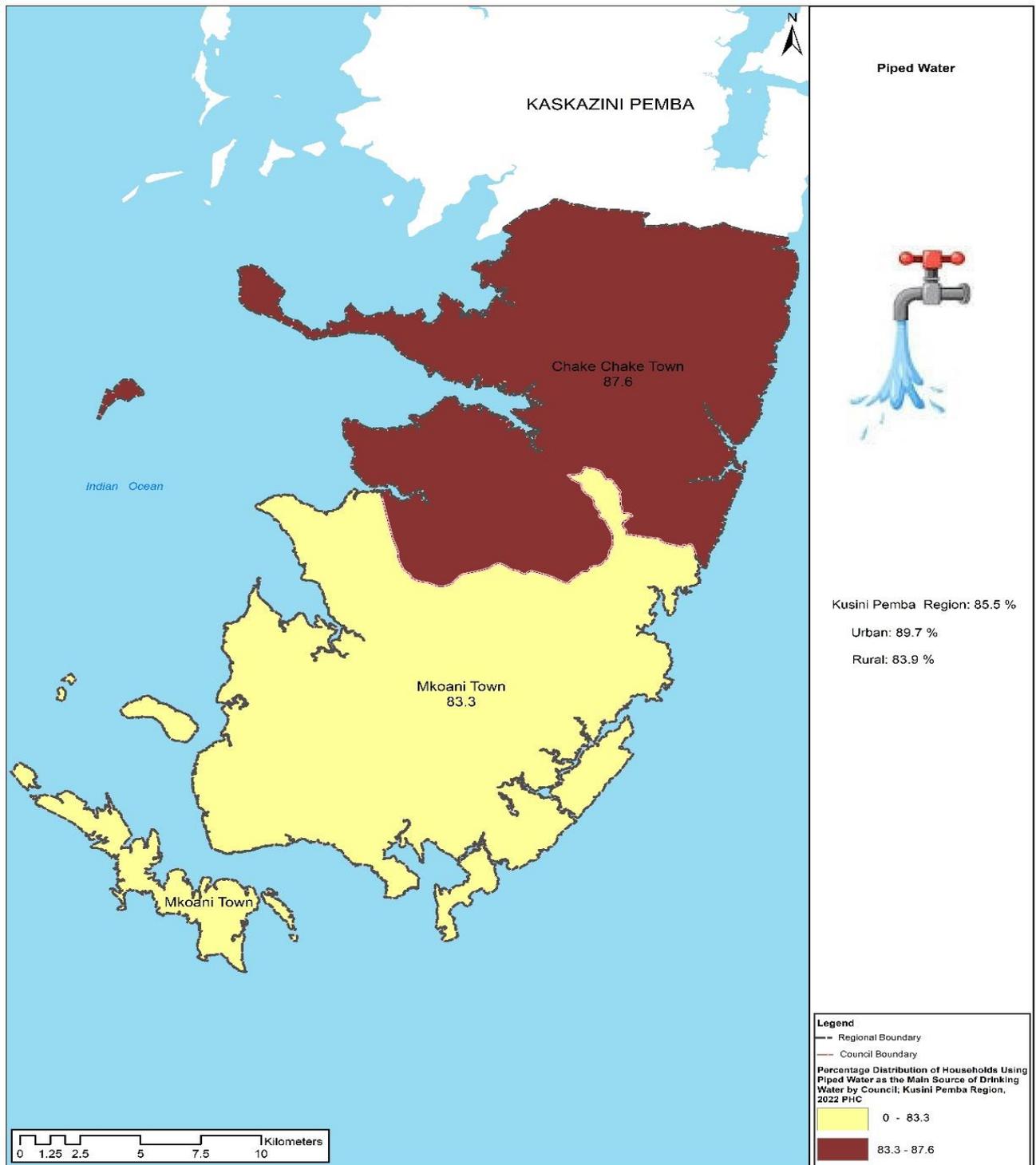


Table 12.7 reveal that, irrespective of proximity, about eight six percent (85.5%) of households used piped water as the main source of drinking water. Furthermore, the proportion of households using improved sources of drinking water (piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck) is 90.9 percent in rural and 95.6 percent in urban areas.

Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini 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	Rain water	Bottled water	Cart with small tank/drum/Bicycle/Motorcycle	Tanker truck	Unprotected Spring	Surface Water
Total	46,988	37.4	11.7	25.7	10.7	2.3	4.0	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rural	33,609	27.9	13.0	32.4	10.6	2.6	4.3	8.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Urban	13,379	61.2	8.5	9.1	11.0	1.6	3.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male Headed Households	30,914	37.5	11.8	25.2	10.5	2.4	4.1	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Female Headed Household	16,074	37.0	11.5	26.8	11.2	2.1	3.9	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Council															
Chake Chake Town	24,110	44.2	11.4	19.7	12.4	2.7	4.6	4.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mkoani Town	22,878	30.2	12.0	32.1	9.0	1.8	3.5	10.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Note: Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, charco 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.

The results show that 77.9 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region use improved toilet facilities. The most common type of toilet facilities used by households are flush/pour flush to covered pit (35.1% in Kusini Pemba Region; the proportion is higher (44.5%) in urban than in rural areas (31.3%). The second commonly used toilet facility in the region is ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine (11.8%). There is no significant difference between male and female headed household in all types of toilet facilities.

Across Councils, Chake Chake Town has a higher percentage (81.7%) of improved toilet facilities than Mkoani Town (73.9%). On the other hand, Mkoani Town has a higher percentage (24.0%) of households with no toilet facilities than Chake Chake Town (15.9%) (Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8).

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

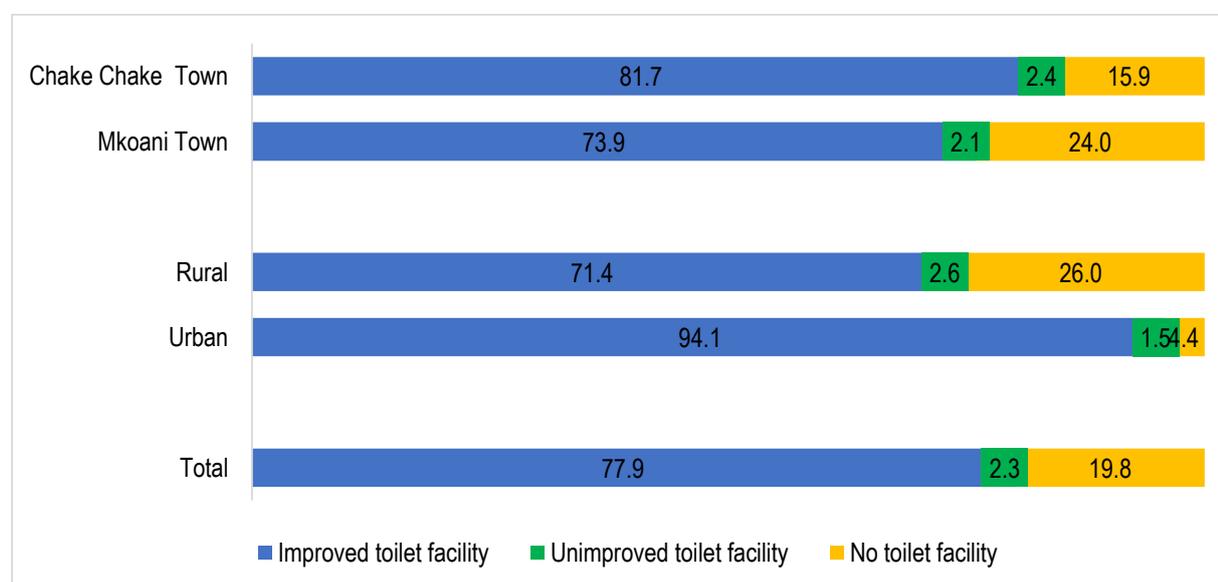


Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	46,988	9.0	1.7	35.1	2.5	11.8	8.5	7.6	1.7	2.1	0.2	19.8
Rural	33,609	6.6	1.5	31.3	2.5	10.5	9.2	7.8	1.9	2.3	0.2	26.0
Urban	13,379	14.9	2.1	44.5	2.5	15.0	6.7	7.2	1.2	1.4	0.1	4.4
Male Headed Households	30,914	9.2	1.7	35.6	2.6	11.9	8.7	7.7	1.7	2.0	0.2	18.7
Female Headed Households	16,074	8.6	1.6	34.1	2.3	11.5	8.3	7.4	1.8	2.1	0.2	22.1
Council												
Chake Chake Town	24,110	10.8	1.7	39.8	2.3	11.3	7.7	6.7	1.5	2.1	0.3	15.9
Mkoani Town	22,878	7.1	1.7	30.0	2.8	12.3	9.4	8.6	2.0	2.0	0.1	24.0

12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households in Kusini Pemba Region' main source of energy for lighting and cooking. The information collected enable assessment of accessibility of clean sources of energy (electricity, solar energy and gas). Use of clean energy has two benefits which are to reduce the heavy reliance on wood for cooking hence protecting the environment and to improve the health of population especially women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels.

12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking

Table 12.9 shows that the majority of households in Kusini Pemba Region use firewood (72.6%) as the main source of energy for cooking followed by charcoal (18.3%). In rural areas 83.5 percent of households use firewood for cooking while in urban areas is 45.2 percent. The percentage of female headed household using firewood for cooking is slightly higher (74.7%) than male headed household (71.5%). The results further show that, 18.3 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region are using charcoal for cooking, it is higher (41.8%) in urban than in rural areas (9.0%).

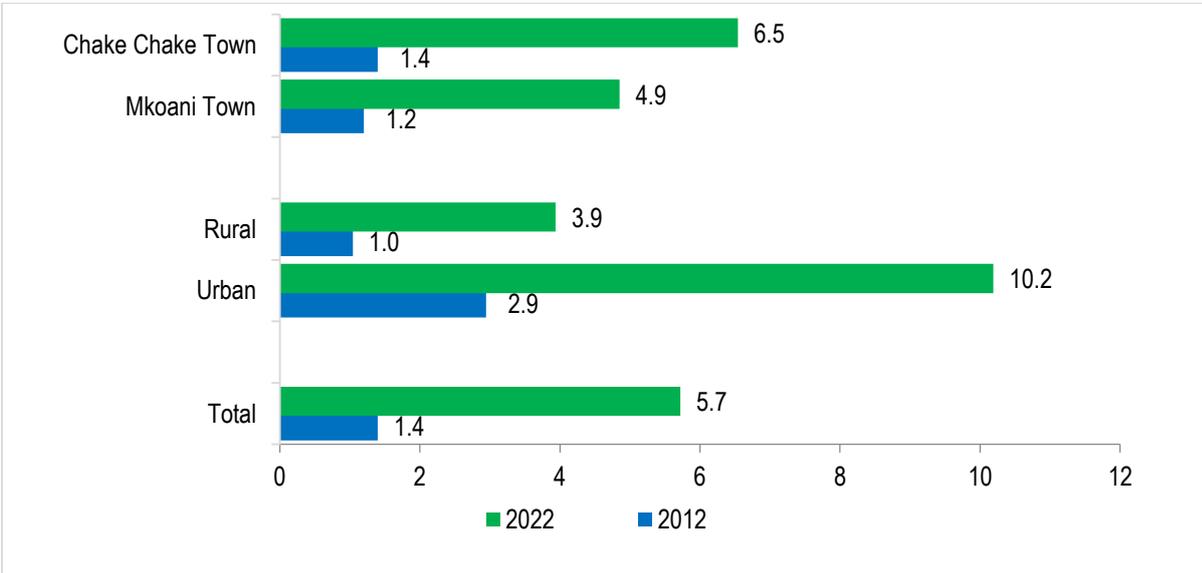
At council level, 65.5 percent of households in Chake Chake Town use firewood for cooking and 80.1 percent in Mkoani Town. The results further show that, the proportion of households using charcoal for cooking in Chake Chake Town is almost twice (25.2%) than in Mkoani Town (11.2%) (Table 12.9).

Table 12.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini 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	46,988	3.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	18.3	72.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Rural	33,609	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	9.0	83.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Urban	13,379	5.7	0.3	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.2	41.8	45.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2
Male Headed Households	30,914	4.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.1	19.0	71.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Female Headed Households	16,074	3.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1	17.1	74.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Council															
Chake Chake Town	24,110	3.9	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	25.2	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Mkoani Town	22,878	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	11.1	80.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator as well as private sources and wind generated electricity. The results indicates that the use of clean energy for cooking by households in Kusini Pemba Region has increased from 1.4 percent in 2012 to 5.7 percent in 2022. At council level, there is high increase in percentage of households using clean energy in Chake Chake Town from 1.4 percent in 2012 to 6.5 percent in 2022 and in Mkoani Town from 1.2 percent in 2012 to 4.9 percent 2022 (Figure 12.7).

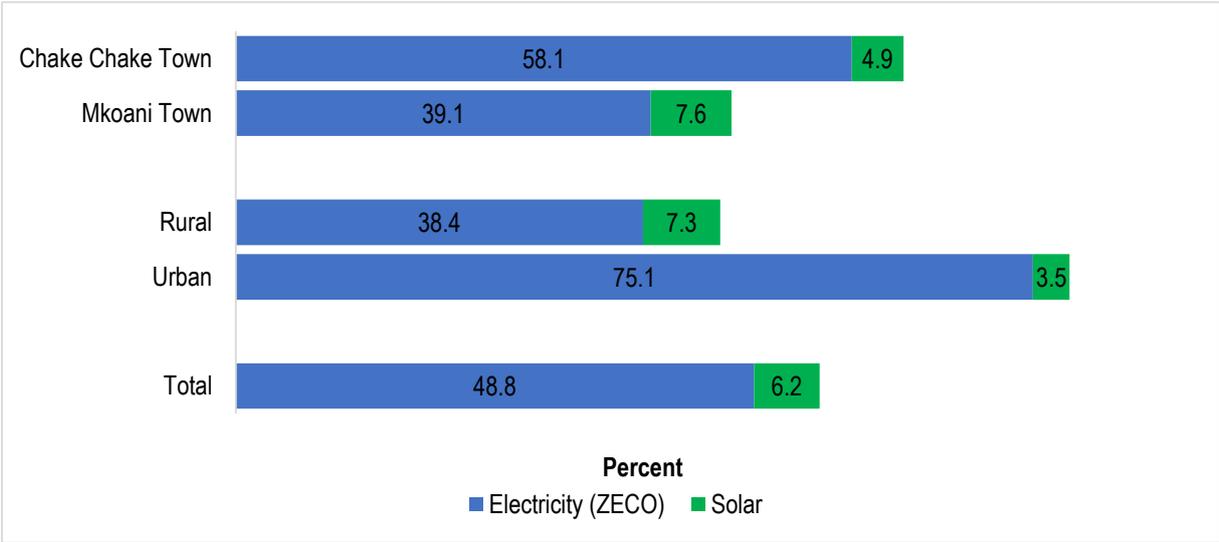
Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

The main source of energy for lighting in Kusini Pemba Region is electricity from the national grid distributed by ZECO. About 49 percent (48.8%) of households Kusini Pemba Region use electricity as the main source of lighting. Chake Chake Town Council has a higher percentage (58.1%) of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting than Mkoani Town Council (39.1%) (Figure 12.8).

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



The results shows that, there is an increase in the use of national grid electricity for lighting in Kusini Pemba Region. The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 23.3 percent in 2012 to 48.8 percent in 2022. A similar increase is observed in all councils. (Figure 12.9).

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

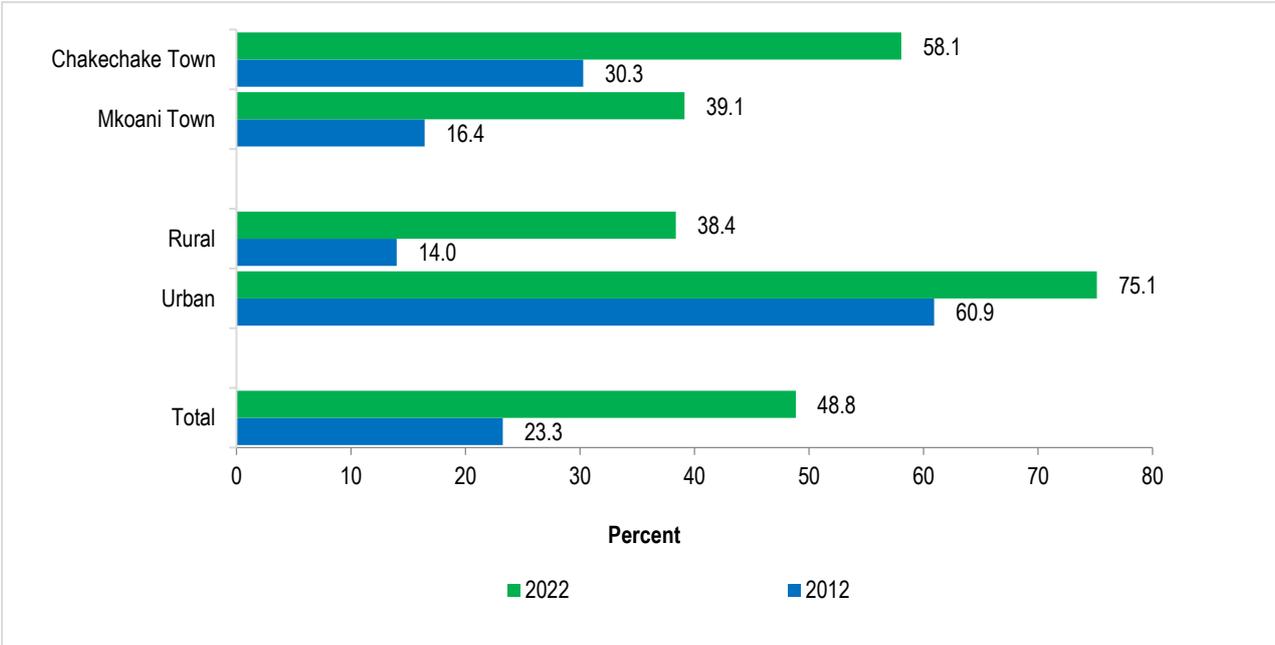


Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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/Chine se Rechargeabl e Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	46,988	48.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.1	36.1	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.0
Rural	33,609	38.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.2	44.6	0.3	1.3	2.2	0.0
Urban	13,379	75.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	14.8	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.0
Male Headed Households	30,914	50.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.2	34.2	0.3	1.0	2.3	0.0
Female Headed Households	16,074	46.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.0	39.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.0
Council														
Chake Chake Town	24,110	58.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	29.1	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.0
Mkoani Town	22,878	39.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.5	43.5	0.2	1.3	1.8	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 more than thirty percent (30.7%) of households in Kusini Pemba Region use open space for waste disposal followed by burning (20.2%). The percentage of households using regular collection method is higher (26.7%) in urban than in rural areas (6.0%). On the other hand, 19.3 percent of households in rural areas and 22.2 percent in urban areas use burning as method of solid waste disposal.

The percentage of households that dispose their solid waste in open space is two times (41.3%) in Mkoani Town Council compared with Chake Chake 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; Kusini 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	46,988	11.9	1.2	20.2	1.0	7.2	30.7	0.6	1.2	26.1
Rural	33,609	6.0	0.7	19.3	0.8	5.0	36.5	0.7	1.3	29.5
Urban	13,379	26.7	2.3	22.2	1.3	12.7	16.0	0.3	0.9	17.5
Male Headed Households	30,914	12.0	1.2	20.5	1.0	7.5	30.4	0.7	1.2	25.5
Female Headed Households	16,074	11.7	1.1	19.5	0.9	6.6	31.1	0.5	1.3	27.3
Council										
Chake Chake Town	24,110	16.6	1.5	22.3	1.1	9.5	20.6	0.3	1.3	26.7
Mkoani Town	22,878	6.9	0.8	17.9	0.8	4.7	41.3	1.0	1.2	25.5

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

The results show that private individuals (69.0%) and Council (23.5%) are the main authorities that usually collect solid waste in private households. Out of the total households that reported that household waste is collected, households in rural are more likely to use private individuals as waste collectors (95.5%) while urban households are more likely to use private individuals at only (53.7%). (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.12).

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

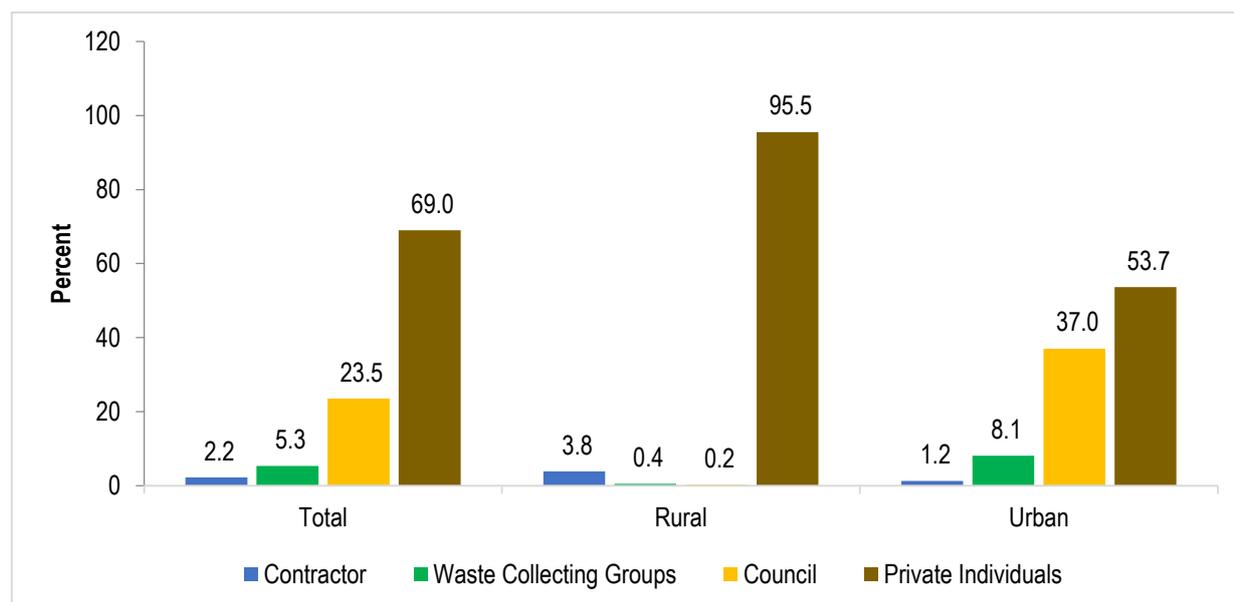


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	6,141	2.2	5.3	23.5	69.0
Rural	2,254	3.8	0.4	0.2	95.5
Urban	3,887	1.2	8.1	37.0	53.7
Male Headed Households	4,077	2.5	5.3	24.7	67.5
Female Headed Households	2,064	1.6	5.3	21.0	72.1
Council					
Chake Chake Town	4,386	2.7	7.2	26.9	63.2
Mkoani Town	1,755	0.9	0.6	15.0	83.5

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 66.2 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region mix electronic waste with other types refuse, while methods of burning in open/kit and burying account for 13.6 and 7.7 percent respectively. Chake Chake Town Council has the higher percentage (75.8%) of households that mix electronic waste with other types of refuse than in Mkoani Town Council (56.2%) (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	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	46,988	66.2	0.4	0.1	7.6	0.4	13.6	7.7	1.9	2.0
Rural	33,609	61.1	0.0	0.1	8.9	0.4	16.2	8.9	2.1	2.3
Urban	13,379	79.1	1.2	0.1	4.4	0.2	7.2	4.8	1.6	1.3
Male Headed Households	30,914	66.0	0.4	0.1	7.6	0.3	13.4	8.1	2.0	2.1
Female Headed Households	16,074	66.8	0.4	0.1	7.6	0.4	13.9	7.1	1.7	2.0
Council										
Chake Chake Town	24,110	75.8	0.4	0.1	4.7	0.2	9.1	4.9	2.1	2.6
Mkoani Town	22,878	56.2	0.3	0.1	10.7	0.5	18.4	10.7	1.7	1.5

12.7 Ownership of Assets

Transport assets are motorised (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel). A household may own more than one type of asset.

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 bicycles are the main transportation assets owned by households (21.6%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (10.5%) and motor vehicles (4.3%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (25.1%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (15.0%). The proportion of households owning bicycle is higher (22.3%) in rural areas than in urban areas (20.1%).

Across Councils, Chake Chake Town has a slightly higher percentage (22.5%) of household using bicycles than in Mkoani Town (20.7%). On other hand, Chake Chake Town has a higher percentage (5.9%) of households that own motor vehicles than Mkoani Town (2.5%) (Table 12.14)

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 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	46,988	21.6	4.3	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Rural	33,609	22.3	2.6	8.3	0.0	0.1	0.4
Urban	13,379	20.1	8.5	16.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Male Headed Households	30,914	25.1	4.9	12.7	0.1	0.2	0.4
Female Headed Households	16,074	15.0	2.9	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.3
Council							
Chake Chake Town	24,110	22.5	5.9	13.6	0.1	0.2	0.4
Mkoani Town	22,878	20.7	2.5	7.3	0.0	0.1	0.4

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. The results show that 78.8 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region own a house. The percentage of households owning houses is higher (80.9%) in rural than in urban areas (73.3%). There is no significant difference between male and female headed households owning a house. Mkoani Town Council has the highest

proportion (79.9%) of households owning houses compared with Chake Chake Town Council (77.7%). Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (21.9%), refrigerator or freezer (16.1%) and electric or gas cooker (9.0%). (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets				
		House	Electric Iron	Charcoal Iron	Electric or Gas Cooker	Refrigerator or Freezer
Total	46,988	78.8	21.9	4.0	9.0	16.1
Rural	33,609	80.9	12.9	3.9	4.2	10.1
Urban	13,379	73.3	44.4	4.2	20.9	31.2
Male Headed Households	30,914	79.1	23.2	4.3	9.3	16.9
Female Headed Households	16,074	78.2	19.3	3.5	8.3	14.6
Council						
Chake Chake Town	24,110	77.7	28.8	4.0	12.8	20.5
Mkoani Town	22,878	79.9	14.5	4.0	4.9	11.5

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. The results show that 58.4 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region own land or farm. Ownership of land or farm is higher (60.8%) among households living in rural than in urban areas (52.4%). The percentage of households that own land or farm is slightly higher in Mkoani Town Council (59.6%) than in Chake Chake Town Council (57.3%) (Table 12.16).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Types of Assets						
		Plough	Power Tiller	Hand Hoe	Wheelbarrow	Oxen	Farm or Land	Tractor
Total	46,988	0.1	0.2	64.6	0.9	0.2	58.4	0.1
Rural	33,609	0.1	0.1	68.2	0.6	0.1	60.8	0.1
Urban	13,379	0.1	0.2	55.5	1.6	0.3	52.4	0.1
Male Headed Households	30,914	0.1	0.2	66.2	1.1	0.2	60.6	0.1
Female Headed Households	16,074	0.0	0.1	61.5	0.4	0.1	54.2	0.1
Council								
Chake Chake Town	24,110	0.1	0.2	62.8	1.0	0.1	57.3	0.1
Mkoani Town	22,878	0.0	0.1	66.4	0.7	0.3	59.6	0.1

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About eight out of ten (83.0%) persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- Almost twenty three percent (22.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phones and non-smart phones.
- More than one percent (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phones or tablets.
- About six out of ten (58.8%) persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Nine out of ten (93.2%) households have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Kusini Pemba Region.
- Almost one percent (0.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktops and about two percent (2.0%) own laptop computers.
- The majority (84.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphones are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (98.8%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education levels (86.7%).

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) in Kusini Pemba Region, which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Kusini 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 27.6 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region. have a radio⁶. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (42.0%) than in rural areas (21.8%). The percentage of households owning radios is 23.9 percent in Mkoani Town Council and 31.0 percent in Chake Chake Town Council (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

Results show that; 30.8 percent of the households in Kusini Pemba Region own television. The proportion of households with television sets is higher (62.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (18.2%). Chake Chake Town has the highest percentage (42.2%) of households owning television while Mkoani Town has the lowest percentage(18.8%) (Table 13.1).

⁶ For the purpose of the 2022 PHC, radio was limited to a standalone unit only.

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 less than two percent (1.5%) of households in Kusini Pemba Region. have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in urban areas is proportionately higher (3.7%) than that of rural areas (0.6%). Chake Chake Town Council has the highest percentage (2.2%) of households with landline telephones while Mkoani Town Council has 0.7 percent (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

Results reveal that 0.3 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region have Internet⁷ facilities. Urban and rural areas are almost the same (0.3% and 0.2% respectively). Chake Chake and Mkoani Town Councils have almost the same percentages of households with internet facilities (0.4% and 0.1% respectively) (Table 13.1).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Households	Type of ICT Equipment							Has land-line Telephone	Has internet facility
		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			
Total	46,988	27.6	21.3	6.3	30.8	24.9	6.0	1.5	0.3	
Rural	33,609	21.8	17.0	4.8	18.2	15.5	2.7	0.6	0.2	
Urban	13,379	42.0	31.9	10.1	62.6	48.4	14.2	3.7	0.3	
Council										
Chake Chake Town	24,110	31.0	23.7	7.3	42.2	33.4	8.8	2.2	0.4	
Mkoani Townn	22,878	23.9	18.7	5.2	18.8	15.9	2.9	0.7	0.1	

⁷ '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.

13.6 Mobile Phones

13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals

An individual is considered to own a mobile cellular telephone if he/she has a mobile phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use. It includes those with a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name but it excludes individuals with only active SIM cards (s) and not mobile phone devices.

The results reveal that 83.0 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region own any mobile phone. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportion (87.0%) of households owning mobile phones compared with rural areas (81.4%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher (87.6%) among males than females (79.2 %) (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 Sex and Council and Sex; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

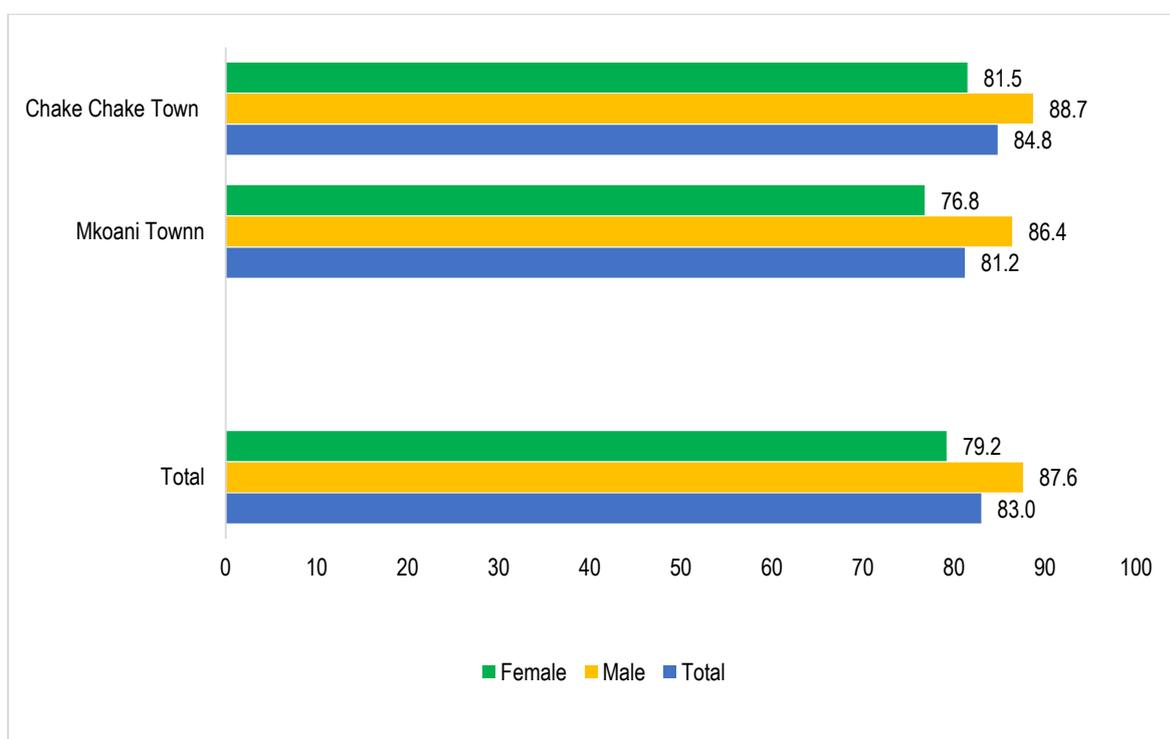


Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	140,467	63,987	76,480	83.0	87.6	79.2	22.9	26.8	19.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	58.8	59.4	58.3
Rural	99,897	45,846	54,051	81.4	86.8	76.8	17.4	21.5	13.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	62.6	63.8	61.6
Urban	40,570	18,141	22,429	87.0	89.5	85.0	36.4	40.2	33.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	49.4	48.2	50.5
Council															
Chake Chake Town	71,625	32,377	39,248	84.8	88.7	81.5	27.2	31.1	24.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	56.3	56.4	56.3
Mkoani Townn	68,842	31,610	37,232	81.2	86.4	76.8	18.3	22.3	15.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	61.4	62.5	60.5

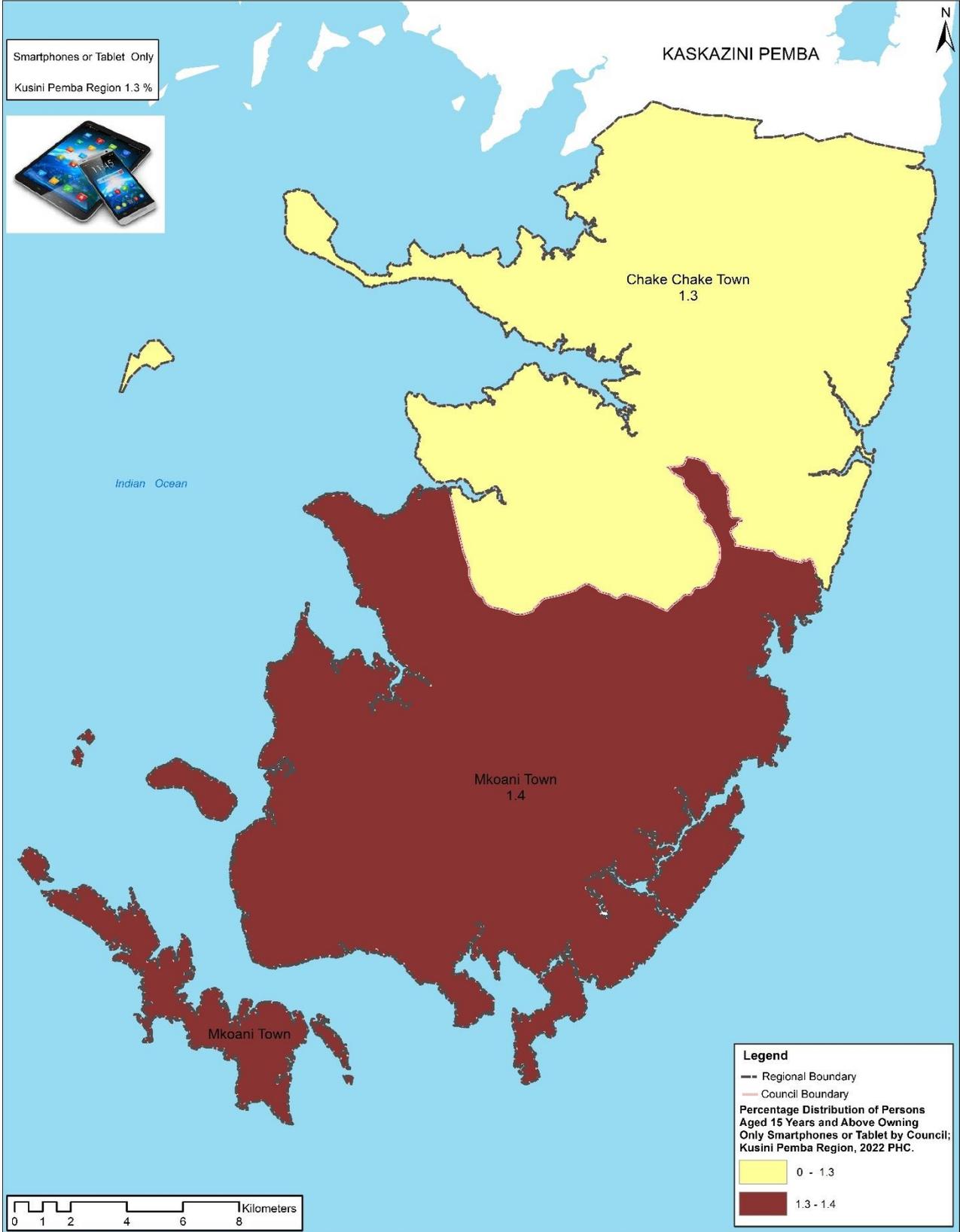
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC.



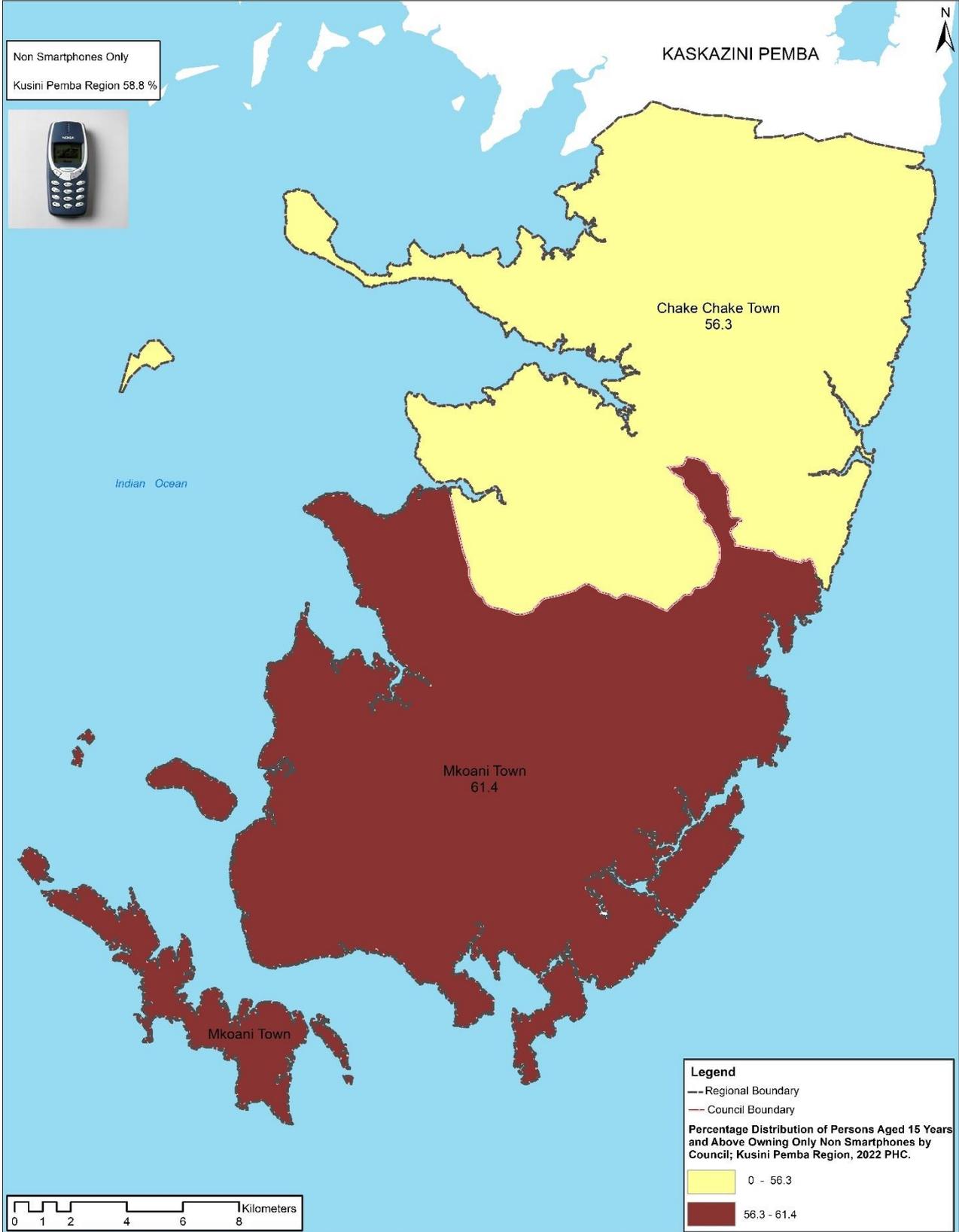
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type shows that 93.2 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region have at least one member aged four years and above owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is slightly higher (96.2%) in urban than in rural areas (92.0%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart phones is higher (58.6%) than in rural areas (31.7%). However, ownership of non-smart phones is slightly higher (88.1%) in rural than in urban areas (85.0%).

The results also show that, more than thirty-nine percent (39.4%) of households have smartphones. Chake Chake Town Council has the highest percentage (45.5%) of households that own smart mobile phones while Mkoani Town Council is the lowest (33.0%) (Table 13.3).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Private Households	Mobile Phone Ownership		
		At least one Member Owning a Mobile Phone	Households with Smart Phone	Households with Non-Smart Phone
Total	46,988	93.2	39.4	87.2
Rural	33,609	92.0	31.7	88.1
Urban	13,379	96.2	58.6	85.0
Council				
Chake Chake Town	24,110	94.4	45.5	86.3
Mkoani Townn	22,878	91.9	33.0	88.2

13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex

Non-smartphone is the most widely owned phone type among persons aged four years and above in Kusini Pemba Region; it is owned by 50.0 percent of all individuals (50.5% of males and 49.6% of females). When the data is disaggregated by locality, 48.3 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphones compared with 54.6 percent in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphones is the highest (38.8%) among individuals in the age group 20-24 and 25-29 years while for non-smartphone ownership is highest (94.1%) in the age group 55-59 years. The results also show that the proportion of

ownership of non-smart phones increases sharply from age group 15-19 years and attains its maximum point at age group 55- 59, thereafter declines steadily to 82.2 percent for persons aged 80 years and above. Ownership of smart phones increases from age group 15 – 19 years and attains its maximum point (38.8%) in the age group 20 -24 and then steadily declines to 4.4 percent for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.2).

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

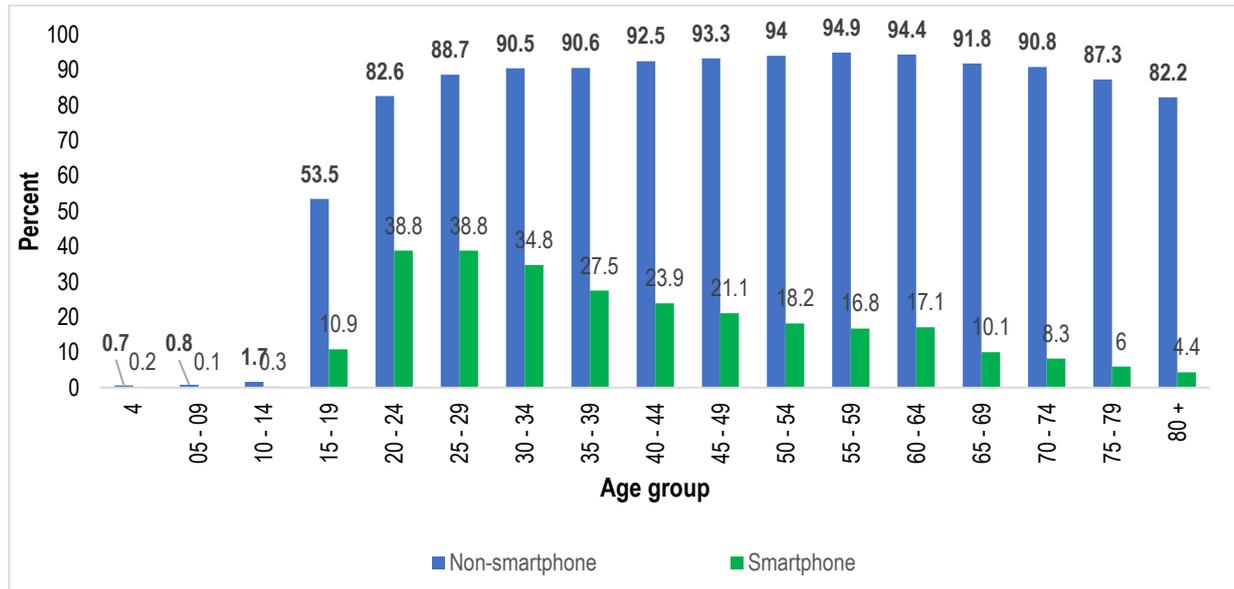


Table 13.4: Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex, and Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region., 2022 PHC

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	50.0	50.5	49.6	48.3	49.2	47.4	54.6	54.1	55.0	14.8	16.5	13.2	11.3	13.2	9.5	23.9	25.3	22.6
4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
5 - 9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
10- 14	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 - 19	53.5	58.4	48.6	51.4	57.3	45.2	58.9	61.6	56.6	10.9	15.0	6.8	9.1	13.2	4.9	15.6	20.3	11.5
20 - 24	82.6	87.6	78.6	80.4	86.2	75.6	87.9	91.0	85.4	38.8	44.0	34.7	32.4	38.7	27.1	53.9	56.6	51.9
25 - 29	88.7	93.7	84.7	86.7	92.8	81.8	93.1	95.7	91.2	38.8	42.5	35.9	31.3	35.6	27.9	56.0	59.1	53.6
30 - 34	90.5	96.3	85.9	88.9	95.9	83.4	94.1	97.3	91.5	34.8	40.2	30.4	27.5	33.0	23.1	51.0	56.3	46.8
35 - 39	90.6	96.8	86.1	89.2	96.8	83.7	94.0	96.7	91.9	27.5	32.8	23.6	21.0	26.5	17.0	43.1	47.3	39.9
40 - 44	92.5	97.8	88.2	91.1	97.8	85.7	95.7	97.9	93.9	23.9	29.4	19.5	17.0	22.4	12.8	40.2	45.7	35.8
45 - 49	93.3	98.4	89.5	92.2	98.4	87.6	95.8	98.3	94.0	21.1	25.0	18.1	14.6	18.6	11.7	36.7	40.3	34.0
50 - 54	94.0	98.5	90.6	93.1	98.4	89.3	96.2	98.7	94.1	18.2	22.5	14.9	12.2	16.2	9.3	33.6	37.9	30.2
55 - 59	94.9	98.4	92.0	94.1	98.2	90.5	97.1	98.9	95.6	16.8	20.1	14.1	11.8	14.9	9.3	29.7	33.7	26.4
60 - 64	94.4	98.2	90.4	93.8	98.3	88.7	96.1	97.8	94.4	17.1	20.7	13.2	11.7	15.2	7.9	30.2	35.1	25.5
65 - 69	91.8	97.6	86.9	91.0	97.2	85.9	94.2	98.5	90.2	10.1	14.7	6.2	7.7	11.6	4.5	17.3	23.6	11.6
70 - 74	90.8	96.3	85.1	90.6	96.5	84.3	91.2	95.6	87.1	8.3	10.4	6.1	5.7	7.8	3.3	16.2	18.6	14.0
75 - 79	87.3	96.0	81.1	87.5	96.8	80.5	86.4	92.4	82.9	6.0	7.0	5.3	4.6	5.2	4.1	11.3	14.4	9.5
80 +	82.2	91.3	76.5	82.3	92.5	75.9	81.9	87.3	78.4	4.4	5.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.4	6.9	10.1	4.8

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

Results reveal that in Kusini Pemba Region, the group of individuals aged 15 years and above with training after secondary education has the highest percent (98.8%) of ownership of non-smartphones compared with other levels of education. Ownership of non-smartphones is high among males in all education levels except for pre-primary whereby males and females almost portrays a similar level (Table 13.5).

Table 13.5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level Attained; Kusini 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	79.3	79.6	78.9	76.3	78.9	73.7	85.7	81.3	89.5	88	43	45	58	30	28	30	13	17
Primary School (1 - 8)	83.2	87.0	78.7	82.2	86.4	76.8	86.9	88.9	84.7	29,389	16,955	12,434	22,550	13,281	9,269	6,839	3,674	3,165
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	78.5	83.1	74.9	76.1	81.6	71.8	83.5	86.2	81.4	54,175	25,165	29,010	35,226	16,580	18,646	18,949	8,585	10,364
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	81.1	84.4	77.1	79.5	83.4	73.7	83.1	86.0	80.5	2,341	1,331	1,010	1,290	811	479	1,051	520	531
University and Other Related	94.7	95.8	93.5	92.4	94.2	90.3	96.9	97.6	96.2	7,797	4,009	3,788	3,827	2,114	1,713	3,970	1,895	2,075
Training After Primary	94.9	96.3	93.8	92.6	93.3	91.7	96.9	100.0	95.0	56	26	30	25	14	11	31	12	19
Training After Secondary Education	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.3	99.2	98.8	99.1	98.5	478	226	252	236	118	118	242	108	134

The results further reveal that, smartphones in Kusini Pemba Region. are mostly owned by individuals with university and other related levels of education (72.5%) and least owned by those with pre-primary level and primary education (27.0% and 15.4% respectively). With the exception of persons with training after primary and secondary education, ownership of smartphones is higher among males than females. The percentage is almost the same among males and females with university and other related educational level (73.7% and 71.4% respectively).

Table 13.6: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Sex, Place of Residence and Education Level Attained; Kusini 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	27.0	27.8	26.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	45.7	50.0	42.1	30	15	15	14	7	7	16	8	8
Primary School (1 - 8)	15.4	17.7	12.7	13.5	16.1	10.2	22.2	23.8	20.5	5,453	3,453	2,000	3,703	2,469	1,234	1,750	984	766
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	27.6	32.2	24.0	22.6	27.4	18.8	37.9	42.1	34.5	19,049	9,756	9,293	10,460	5,563	4,897	8,589	4,193	4,396
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	47.3	52.0	41.7	41.7	46.4	34.8	54.5	61.0	48.5	1,366	820	546	677	451	226	689	369	320
University and Other Related	72.5	73.7	71.4	62.5	64.4	60.3	82.6	84.3	81.1	5,974	3,082	2,892	2,589	1,445	1,144	3,385	1,637	1,748
Training After Primary	52.5	40.7	62.5	33.3	26.7	41.7	68.8	58.3	75.0	31	11	20	9	4	5	22	7	15
Training After Secondary Education	71.1	69.9	72.2	64.4	63.3	65.5	77.6	77.1	77.9	344	160	184	154	76	78	190	84	106

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 86.1 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region are using non-smartphones and 25.2 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individuals using non-smartphones is higher (88.8%) in urban than in rural areas (85.0%). A similar pattern is observed in the usage of smartphones, where the proportion of individuals using smartphones in urban areas is higher (39.0%) than that of rural areas (19.6%). Generally, the proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher than that among females for both smart and non-smart mobile phones.

Across councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is highest in Chake Chake Town (87.2% non-smartphones and 29.7% smartphones). On the other hand, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones in Mkoani Town is (85.0% non-smartphones and 20.6% smartphones) (Table 13.7).

Table 13.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phone by Sex, Type of Mobile Phones, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini 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	140,467	63,987	76,480	25.2	29.3	21.8	86.1	88.7	83.9
Rural	99,897	45,846	54,051	19.6	24.0	15.9	85.0	88.1	82.4
Urban	40,570	18,141	22,429	39.0	42.7	36.1	88.8	90.4	87.6
Council									
Chake Chake Town	71,625	32,377	39,248	29.7	33.6	26.4	87.2	89.6	85.2
Mkoani Town	68,842	31,610	37,232	20.6	24.9	17.0	85.0	87.8	82.6

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

In Kusini Pemba Region majority (54.8%) of persons aged four years and above who used non-smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportion is almost the same (54.2% and 55.4% respectively) for males and females. However, non-smartphones usage among individuals is higher (58.2%) in urban than in rural areas (53.2%) (Table 13.8).

Results also show that 16.3 percent of persons aged four years and above used smartphones in the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. Furthermore, the proportion is higher (18.0%) among males than females (14.7%). The proportion of the population that used smartphones is higher (26.2%) in urban areas than in rural areas (12.5%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals aged 55 - 59 while smartphones are mostly used by individuals with age groups 20-24 and 25–29. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 15-19 to age 60 - 64, then declines at high pace up to age group of 80 years and above (Figure 13.3).

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

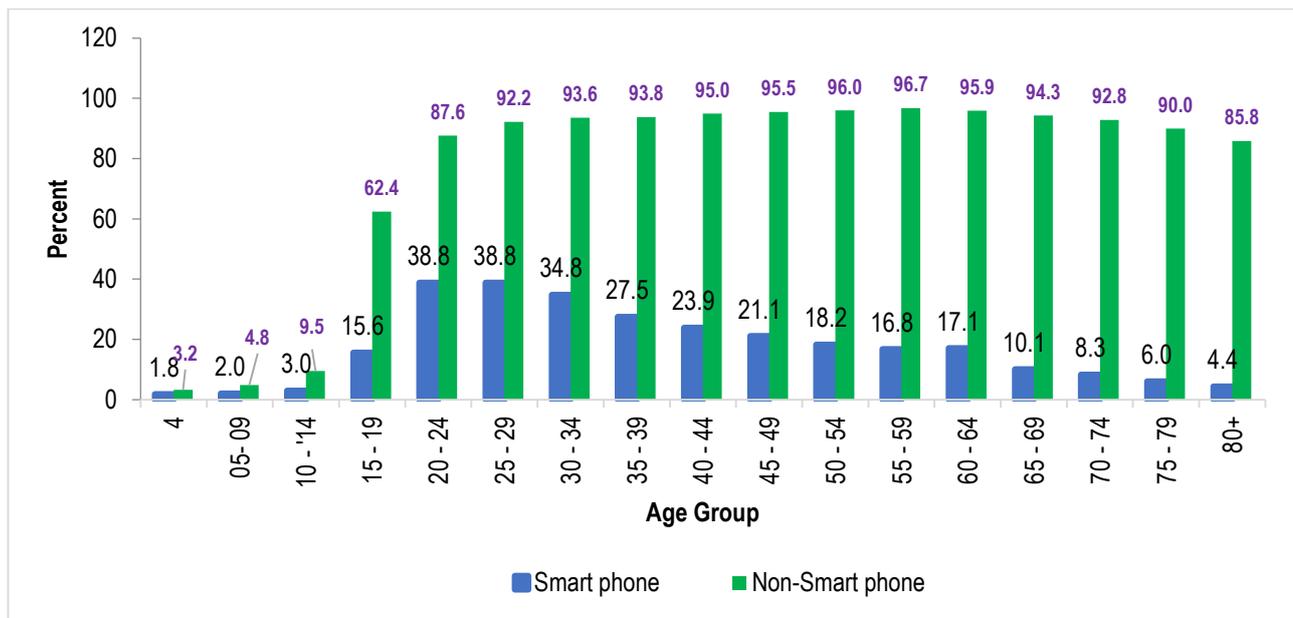


Table 13.8: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

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	54.8	54.2	55.4	53.6	53.2	54.0	58.2	57.1	59.1	16.3	18.0	14.7	12.5	14.5	10.6	26.2	27.6	25.0
4	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	3.3	3.8	2.9
05-09	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.4	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	3.5	3.4	3.7
10-14	9.5	9.2	9.8	10.1	9.9	10.4	7.7	7.3	8.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	4.7	4.5	4.9
15 - 19	62.4	65.7	59.1	60.9	64.8	56.9	66.3	68.3	64.5	15.6	19.6	11.6	12.9	17.2	8.4	22.5	26.5	19.1
20 - 24	87.6	90.4	85.3	86.2	89.5	83.5	90.7	92.7	89.2	38.8	44.0	34.7	32.4	38.7	27.1	53.9	56.6	51.9
25 - 29	92.2	94.8	90.1	90.9	94.1	88.3	95.2	96.4	94.2	38.8	42.5	35.9	31.3	35.6	27.9	56.0	59.1	53.6
30 - 34	93.6	97.0	91.0	92.6	96.6	89.5	95.9	97.8	94.3	34.8	40.2	30.4	27.5	33.0	23.1	51.0	56.3	46.8
35 - 39	93.8	97.5	91.2	92.9	97.5	89.6	96.1	97.3	95.1	27.5	32.8	23.6	21.0	26.5	17.0	43.1	47.3	39.9
40 - 44	95.0	98.3	92.4	94.4	98.4	91.3	96.5	98.1	95.2	23.9	29.4	19.5	17.0	22.4	12.8	40.2	45.7	35.8
45 - 49	95.5	98.6	93.2	94.9	98.6	92.1	97.1	98.7	95.8	21.1	25.0	18.1	14.6	18.6	11.7	36.7	40.3	34.0
50 - 54	96.0	98.8	93.9	95.7	98.9	93.3	97.0	98.7	95.6	18.2	22.5	14.9	12.2	16.2	9.3	33.6	37.9	30.2
55 - 59	96.7	98.9	94.8	96.1	98.8	93.8	98.1	98.9	97.4	16.8	20.1	14.1	11.8	14.9	9.3	29.7	33.7	26.4
60 - 64	95.9	98.5	93.2	95.4	98.5	92.0	97.2	98.4	96.0	17.1	20.7	13.2	11.7	15.2	7.9	30.2	35.1	25.5
65 - 69	94.3	98.1	91.1	94.0	97.9	90.8	95.2	98.7	92.0	10.1	14.7	6.2	7.7	11.6	4.5	17.3	23.6	11.6
70 - 74	92.8	97.6	88.0	92.9	98.0	87.4	92.7	96.2	89.5	8.3	10.4	6.1	5.7	7.8	3.3	16.2	18.6	14.0
75 - 79	90.0	96.7	85.1	90.2	97.6	84.7	89.0	93.2	86.5	6.0	7.0	5.3	4.6	5.2	4.1	11.3	14.4	9.5
80 +	85.8	93.4	81.0	85.7	94.8	80.1	85.8	88.6	84.0	4.4	5.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.4	6.9	10.1	4.8

13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment

The Census further sought to establish the use of ICT equipment (mobile phones and computers) for all persons aged 15 years and above. The results show that the majority of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (84.7%) followed by 39.8 percent of persons using ICT equipment for sending and receiving money and 36.2 percent of persons using ICT equipment for searching and receiving information (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (83.3% and 88.0% respectively) followed by sending and receiving money (35.2% and 51.1% respectively) as well as searching or receiving information (31.8% and 47.1% respectively). However, the likelihood of using 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. The most common use of ICT equipment across all councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business occupied lowest position in the 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; Kusini 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	84.7	87.5	82.4	36.2	39.8	33.3	2.7	3.5	2.1	10.1	11.5	9.0	16.4	20.2	13.2	39.8	44.4	35.9	140,467	63,987	76,480
Rural	83.3	86.6	80.6	31.8	35.5	28.7	2.3	3.0	1.7	7.9	9.4	6.6	13.7	17.6	10.3	35.2	40.1	31.1	99,897	45,846	54,051
Urban	88.0	89.7	86.7	47.1	50.5	44.3	3.8	4.7	3.0	15.7	16.9	14.8	23.2	26.8	20.2	51.1	55.3	47.6	40,570	18,141	22,429
Council																					
Chake Chake Town	86.0	88.5	83.9	38.7	42.0	35.9	3.4	4.3	2.6	12.0	13.4	10.9	19.3	23.2	16.0	44.5	49.2	40.6	71,625	32,377	39,248
Mkoani Town	83.4	86.4	80.8	33.7	37.5	30.5	2.1	2.7	1.5	8.1	9.6	6.9	13.4	17.2	10.2	34.9	39.5	31.1	68,842	31,610	37,232

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phones by Education Level

Results reveal that, in Kusini Pemba Region, non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who have attained training after secondary education (99.4%) and rarely used by those who have attained pre-primary level (82.0%). The use of non-smartphones is higher among males who attained training after primary education (100.0%) while for females, it is highest among those who attained training after secondary education (99.6%). The usage of non-smartphones is higher for males in most of educational levels except among those who attained pre- primary level. There is no significance difference in the proportion of persons using non-smartphones between urban areas and rural areas at 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; Kusini 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	82.0	81.5	82.5	78.9	78.9	78.9	88.6	87.5	89.5	91	44	47	60	30	30	31	14	17
Primary School (1 - 8)	87.8	89.5	85.7	87.0	89.0	84.5	90.3	91.1	89.4	30,985	17,447	13,538	23,878	13,681	10,197	7,107	3,766	3,341
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	83.4	86.2	81.2	81.7	85.1	79.1	86.9	88.5	85.6	57,564	26,124	31,440	37,855	17,304	20,551	19,709	8,820	10,889
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	84.7	87.5	81.3	84.2	87.2	79.7	85.3	87.9	82.9	2,445	1,380	1,065	1,366	848	518	1,079	532	547
University and Other Related	95.8	96.8	94.8	94.3	95.9	92.5	97.4	97.9	96.9	7,893	4,050	3,843	3,904	2,150	1,754	3,989	1,900	2,089
Training After Primary	98.3	100.0	96.9	96.3	100.0	91.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	58	27	31	26	15	11	32	12	20
Training After Secondary Education	99.4	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.2	100.0	99.2	99.1	99.3	481	227	254	238	119	119	243	108	135

Smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (72.5%) compared with other levels of education, and it is least used by among those who attained primary level or below. The percentage of persons who use smartphone is higher among males than females in most of education levels, except among those who attained training after primary and secondary levels. Usage of smartphone in Kusini Pemba Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas at all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13.11: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level; Kusini 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	27.0	27.8	26.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	45.7	50.0	42.1	30	15	15	14	7	7	16	8	8
Primary School (1 - 8)	16.0	18.2	13.1	14.0	16.6	10.6	22.9	24.3	21.3	5,632	3,555	2,077	3,830	2,550	1,280	1,802	1,005	797
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	29.3	34.1	25.6	24.0	29.1	20.1	40.1	44.2	36.8	20,228	10,320	9,908	11,137	5,916	5,221	9,091	4,404	4,687
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	49.9	54.0	45.0	44.2	48.4	38.0	57.2	63.0	52.0	1,441	851	590	717	470	247	724	381	343
University and Other Related	72.5	73.7	71.4	62.5	64.4	60.3	82.6	84.3	81.1	5,974	3,082	2,892	2,589	1,445	1,144	3,385	1,637	1,748
Training After Primary	52.5	40.7	62.5	33.3	26.7	41.7	68.8	58.3	75.0	31	11	20	9	4	5	22	7	15
Training After Secondary Education	71.1	69.9	72.2	64.4	63.3	65.5	77.6	77.1	77.9	344	160	184	154	76	78	190	84	106

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, usage of non-smartphones in Kusini Pemba Region ranges from 94.3 percent among the self-employed without employees as well as workers not classified by status to 97.4 percent among unclassified workers category . Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status categories by sex, the percentage of males using non-smartphones is higher for self-employed with employees, self-employed without employees and casual labours than females while it is lower for workers not classified by status and paid employees. Furthermore, results show that there is no significant difference for mobile phones usage between urban and rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.12).

Table 13.12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kusini 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	96.6	96.4	97.6	98.2	97.8	100.0	92.8	93.0	91.7	229	188	41	165	135	30	64	53	11
Self-employed with employees	96.5	97.9	94.1	96.1	97.5	93.3	97.8	99.3	96.1	1,204	777	427	931	627	304	273	150	123
Self-employed without employees	94.3	97.7	86.1	93.8	96.4	88.0	95.1	100.0	81.8	115	84	31	76	54	22	39	30	9
Casual labourers	95.3	96.2	93.3	94.0	94.0	93.9	97.9	100.0	91.7	263	179	84	171	109	62	92	70	22
Workers not classified by status	97.4	96.6	100.0	98.4	97.9	100.0	91.7	90.0	100.0	74	56	18	63	47	16	11	9	2

Results reveal that, the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Kusini Pemba Region ranges from 20.8 percent among self-employed without employees to 36.7 percent among self-employed with employees . With regard to use of smart phones among employed persons, the results show that usage of smart phones is higher among males than females across all categories. Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher in urban than in rural areas for all employment status categories (Table 13.13).

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

Employment Status	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
Paid employees	36.7	36.9	35.7	31.0	31.2	30.0	50.7	50.9	50.0	87	72	15	52	43	9	35	29	6
Self-employed with employees	20.8	20.9	20.5	17.2	18.8	14.1	33.0	29.8	36.7	259	166	93	167	121	46	92	45	47
Self-employee without employees	30.3	38.4	11.1	22.2	30.4	4.0	46.3	53.3	27.3	37	33	4	18	17	1	19	16	3
Casual labourers	29.3	32.8	22.2	19.2	21.6	15.2	48.9	51.4	41.7	81	61	20	35	25	10	46	36	10
Workers not classified by status	22.4	25.9	11.1	18.8	20.8	12.5	41.7	50.0	0.0	17	15	2	12	10	2	5	5	0

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kusini Pemba Region, non-smart phones are mostly used among legislators' administrators and managers category (97.9%) and professionals category at (96.5%). The use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than that of females in all occupation categories. There is no significant difference in the usage of non-smart between rural and urban areas across all categories (Table 13.14).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kusini 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.	97.9	99.1	95.8	97.7	99.4	94.2	98.1	98.9	96.9	1,043	678	365	462	317	145	581	361	220
Professionals.	96.5	97.4	95.9	95.3	97.4	93.6	97.9	97.4	98.2	4,036	1,747	2,289	2,068	933	1,135	1,968	814	1,154
Technicians and associate professionals.	91.9	94.9	87.8	91.3	93.7	87.6	93.0	97.1	88.1	4,134	2,471	1,663	2,579	1,587	992	1,555	884	671
Clerks	89.6	85.5	93.0	86.2	82.2	90.1	94.4	91.3	96.4	1,003	435	568	568	267	301	435	168	267
Service workers and shop sales workers	89.3	94.1	84.5	86.5	92.6	80.1	93.8	96.6	91.1	5,758	3,050	2,708	3,402	1,866	1,536	2,356	1,184	1,172
Agricultural and fishery workers	87.2	89.7	84.6	86.4	88.8	84.0	92.7	95.0	89.9	28,694	14,801	13,893	24,915	12,695	12,220	3,779	2,106	1,673
Craft and related workers	83.6	90.8	78.8	81.0	89.0	76.4	91.9	94.9	88.6	12,413	5,454	6,959	9,145	3,712	5,433	3,268	1,742	1,526
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	90.0	89.9	91.4	87.5	87.5	88.2	95.6	95.3	100.0	794	730	64	534	489	45	260	241	19
Elementary occupations	86.9	88.7	85.2	85.8	87.8	84.0	90.2	91.6	88.9	33,845	16,534	17,311	24,956	12,180	12,776	8,889	4,354	4,535

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kusini Pemba Region, smartphones are mostly used by legislators, administrators and managers (63.7%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (14.7%). The use of smartphones is higher among males than females in most of occupational categories except for one occupation category (clerks). Use of smartphones is almost similar among plant and machinery operators and assembler occupation category. The use of smartphones is more pronounced among individuals living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas across most of occupational categories. (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; Kusini 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.	63.7	65.5	60.4	44.0	45.1	41.6	79.4	83.3	73.1	678	448	230	208	144	64	470	304	166
Professionals.	62.6	68.0	58.6	50.6	58.7	44.2	75.6	78.7	73.4	2,619	1,220	1,399	1,098	562	536	1,521	658	863
Technicians and associate professionals.	42.9	44.3	40.9	34.3	35.3	32.9	57.4	61.2	52.9	1,930	1,154	776	970	597	373	960	557	403
Clerks	47.3	43.4	50.6	37.5	35.1	39.8	61.4	58.2	63.5	530	221	309	247	114	133	283	107	176
Service workers and shop sales workers	39.3	46.9	31.6	29.5	37.9	20.6	54.6	61.6	48.0	2,531	1,519	1,012	1,159	764	395	1,372	755	617
Agricultural and fishery workers	14.7	18.8	10.5	13.6	17.5	9.7	22.5	27.4	16.7	4,830	3,106	1,724	3,913	2,499	1,414	917	607	310
Craft and related workers	24.2	31.0	19.6	19.6	25.8	15.9	38.9	42.8	34.7	3,593	1,864	1,729	2,210	1,078	1,132	1,383	786	597
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	39.7	39.8	38.6	34.6	35.1	29.4	51.1	50.2	63.2	350	323	27	211	196	15	139	127	12
Elementary occupations	23.9	27.8	20.3	19.1	23.5	15.1	37.9	40.4	35.6	9,298	5,178	4,120	5,560	3,258	2,302	3,738	1,920	1,818

13.7 Computers

13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals

Table 13.16 presents information on persons aged 15 years and above owning computers by type, sex, place of residence and Council in Kusini Pemba Region. Results show that two percent (2.0%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region own laptops and 0.6 percent own desktop computers. Mkoani Town council has the highest percentage of persons owning desktop (0.6%) and laptops computers (2,0%) while Chake Chake Town Council has the lowest percentage (0.5%) own desktops and 1.3% own laptops).

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

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.5
Rural	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.0
Urban	1.0	1.5	0.6	3.8	5.2	2.6
Council						
Chake Chake Town	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.6	1.0
Mkoani Townn	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.0	2.6	1.5

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

The results, reveal that about four percent (3.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region use laptops and 2.0 percent use desktop computers in three months period before the Census date. Generally, the proportion of males that use laptops and/or desktop computers was slightly higher than for females.

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Chake Chake Town having the highest percentage of individuals using computer (2.5% used desktop and 4.7% used laptop). Mkoani Town 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computer					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	140,467	63,987	76,480	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.6	4.4	2.9
Rural	99,897	45,846	54,051	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.4	2.9	2.0
Urban	40,570	18,141	22,429	3.5	4.4	2.9	6.4	8.2	4.9
Council									
Chake Chake Town	71,625	32,377	39,248	2.5	3.0	2.0	4.7	5.7	3.7
Mkoani Townn	68,842	31,610	37,232	1.4	1.8	1.1	2.4	3.0	1.9

13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex

Use of computers includes the use of all types of computers, namely personal computers, laptops or portable electronic boards. Details on distribution of persons who used computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census date are given in Table 13.18. The results show that during the reference period, Kusini Pemba Region has 2.6 percent and 1.4 percent of individuals aged 4 years and above who used laptop and desktop computers respectively. The proportion of persons who used desktop computers increases with age; from age 4 years and is highest among those aged 30 – 34. While the usage of laptop increasing gradually among persons aged 4 years and is highest in the age group 25 – 29 before decreasing to 1.0 percent among persons aged 80 years and above.

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

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	231,566	110,261	121,305
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	9,091	4,622	4,469
5 - 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	42,872	21,756	21,116
10 -14	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	39,136	19,896	19,240
15 - 19	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	30,993	15,382	15,611
20 - 24	1.9	2.2	1.7	4.7	5.0	4.4	20,879	9,352	11,527
25 - 29	2.7	3.4	2.2	5.6	7.0	4.4	15,985	7,043	8,942
30 - 34	3.1	4.4	2.1	5.2	7.7	3.2	13,743	6,099	7,644
35 - 39	2.7	3.6	2.0	4.0	5.6	2.8	12,125	5,127	6,998
40 - 44	2.6	3.7	1.8	4.0	5.7	2.6	10,016	4,444	5,572
45 - 49	2.0	2.5	1.6	3.2	4.2	2.4	8,392	3,579	4,813
50 - 54	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.9	4.2	2.0	7,680	3,301	4,379
55 - 59	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.9	3.7	2.3	6,528	2,979	3,549
60 - 64	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.2	2.8	1.5	4,753	2,460	2,293
65 - 69	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.1	3,350	1,523	1,827
70 - 74	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	2,657	1,351	1,306
75 - 79	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	1,604	669	935
80 +	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	1,762	678	1,084

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 Kusini Pemba Region, had attained university and other related education levels (26.6%) with males having a higher proportion (32.0%) than females (21.2%). The results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females at all levels of education. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who were using desktop computers is higher among persons living in urban than rural areas across all levels of education (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; Kusini 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	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.3	0.0	111	54	57	76	38	38	35	16	19
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	35,305	19,499	15,806	27,434	15,365	12,069	7,871	4,134	3,737
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	3.5	4.5	2.6	69,004	30,293	38,711	46,313	20,330	25,983	22,691	9,963	12,728
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	7.9	8.4	7.4	6.2	6.6	5.5	10.2	11.2	9.2	2,887	1,577	1,310	1,622	972	650	1,265	605	660
University and Other Related	26.6	32.0	21.2	19.2	22.2	15.6	34.2	43.2	26.1	8,237	4,184	4,053	4,140	2,243	1,897	4,097	1,941	2,156
Training After Primary	8.5	11.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	25.0	10.0	59	27	32	27	15	12	32	12	20
Training After Secondary Education	15.7	18.8	12.9	12.6	15.8	9.2	18.8	22.0	16.2	484	229	255	239	120	119	245	109	136

The highest proportion of persons aged 4 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date in Kusini Pemba Region had attained university and other related education levels (14.7%) with a higher proportion for males (18.2 %) than for females (11.2%). The results also show that the percentage of persons with primary to university and other related levels, who used laptop computers increases as the level of education increases and attains the maximum position at university and other related levels. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than among those living in rural areas at 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; Kusini 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	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.3	0.0	111	54	57	76	38	38	35	16	19
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	35,305	19,499	15,806	27,434	15,365	12,069	7,871	4,134	3,737
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	69,004	30,293	38,711	46,313	20,330	25,983	22,691	9,963	12,728
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.8	4.2	2,887	1,577	1,310	1,622	972	650	1,265	605	660
University and Other Related	14.7	18.2	11.2	10.5	12.7	7.9	19.0	24.5	14.1	8,237	4,184	4,053	4,140	2,243	1,897	4,097	1,941	2,156
Training After Primary	3.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	10.0	59	27	32	27	15	12	32	12	20
Training After Secondary Education	9.1	10.9	7.5	9.6	11.7	7.6	8.6	10.1	7.4	484	229	255	239	120	119	245	109	136

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

The results reveal that in Kusini Pemba Region, 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 0.4 percent for paid employees category to 3.3 percent for self-employed without employees category. Regarding the usage of desktop computers across employment categories, results show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among females than males across most of employment status categories except for the paid employee and self-employed without employee's categories.

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than for those living in rural areas for all types of employment status categories (Table 13.21).

Table 13.21: 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 Employment Status; Kusini 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	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	237	195	42	168	138	30	69	57	12
Self-employed with employees	1.6	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.5	0.7	4.7	1,248	794	454	969	643	326	279	151	128
Self-employed without employees	3.3	3.5	2.8	1.2	1.8	0.0	7.3	6.7	9.1	122	86	36	81	56	25	41	30	11
Casual labourers	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.1	0.0	3.0	4.3	5.7	0.0	276	186	90	182	116	66	94	70	24
Workers not classified by status	1.3	0.0	5.6	1.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	76	58	18	64	48	16	12	10	2

Results 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 from 8.2 percent for self-employed without employees to 2.2 for casual labours. Results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across most of employment status categories except for paid employees and self-employed with employees. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons who live in urban than among those living in rural areas except for self-employed without employees (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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	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
Paid employees	5.5	4.6	9.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	10.1	7.0	25.0	237	195	42	168	138	30	69	57	12
Self-employed with employees	2.3	1.9	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	3.6	1.3	6.3	1,248	794	454	969	643	326	279	151	128
Self-employed without employees	8.2	9.3	5.6	8.6	10.7	4.0	7.3	6.7	9.1	122	86	36	81	56	25	41	30	11
Casual labourers	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	276	186	90	182	116	66	94	70	24
Workers not classified by status	2.6	3.4	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	8.3	10.0	0.0	76	58	18	64	48	16	12	10	2

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kusini Pemba Region, legislators, administrators and managers constitute the highest percentage (3.8%) among persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations while agricultural and fishery workers and elementary occupations have the lowest percentage (0.4% each). The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females across most occupations except for the plant and machine operators and the assemblers categories. The percentage of persons who used desktop is more common among persons who live in urban than in rural areas across all occupation categories (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; Kusini 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.	3.8	4.5	2.6	2.1	2.5	1.3	5.2	6.3	3.5	1,065	684	381	473	319	154	592	365	227
Professionals.	3.1	5.5	1.2	2.2	4.0	0.8	4.0	7.3	1.6	4,182	1,794	2,388	2,171	958	1,213	2,011	836	1,175
Technicians and associate professionals.	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	3.0	0.5	4,498	2,603	1,895	2,826	1,693	1,133	1,672	910	762
Clerks.	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.6	2.2	2.7	1.8	1,120	509	611	659	325	334	461	184	277
Service workers and shop sales workers.	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.7	0.5	6,445	3,241	3,204	3,933	2,015	1,918	2,512	1,226	1,286
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	32,922	16,507	16,415	28,846	14,291	14,555	4,076	2,216	1,860
Craft and related workers.	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	14,841	6,006	8,835	11,284	4,171	7,113	3,557	1,835	1,722
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.9	0.7	2.9	0.8	0.5	3.9	1.1	1.2	0.0	882	812	70	610	559	51	272	253	19
Elementary occupations.	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	38,943	18,631	20,312	29,092	13,880	15,212	9,851	4,751	5,100

Results reveal that, legislators, administrators and managers have the highest percentage (23.1%) of persons who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Kusini Pemba Region. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupations except for clerks and plant and machine operators and assemblers' categories for which the percentage of males is slightly lower than for

females. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than in 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; Kusini 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
Legislators' administrators and managers.	23.1	26.9	16.3	13.3	15.7	8.4	30.9	36.7	21.6	1,065	684	381	473	319	154	592	365	227
Professionals.	22.6	32.4	15.2	14.3	21.7	8.4	31.5	44.6	22.2	4,182	1,794	2,388	2,171	958	1,213	2,011	836	1,175
Technicians and associate professionals.	7.4	8.6	5.9	5.1	5.6	4.3	11.4	14.1	8.1	4,498	2,603	1,895	2,826	1,693	1,133	1,672	910	762
Clerks.	9.7	8.6	10.6	6.4	5.5	7.2	14.5	14.1	14.8	1,120	509	611	659	325	334	461	184	277
Service workers and shop sales workers.	4.7	5.6	3.8	2.9	3.5	2.4	7.5	9.1	5.9	6,445	3,241	3,204	3,933	2,015	1,918	2,512	1,226	1,286
Agricultural and fishery workers.	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.9	1.4	32,922	16,507	16,415	28,846	14,291	14,555	4,076	2,216	1,860
Craft and related workers.	2.4	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	4.1	4.9	3.4	14,841	6,006	8,835	11,284	4,171	7,113	3,557	1,835	1,722
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	3.6	3.3	7.1	3.4	3.0	7.8	4.0	4.0	5.3	882	812	70	610	559	51	272	253	19
Elementary occupations.	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	4.6	5.6	3.7	38,943	18,631	20,312	29,092	13,880	15,212	9,851	4,751	5,100

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- About sixty-three percent (62.8%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement, tiles, and terrazzo).
- More than thirty-seven percent (37.4%) of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 3.6 percent are powered by other sources.
- More than thirty eight percent (38.4%) of all buildings/units have water services.
- About five percent (4.6%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region have infrastructure for persons with disabilities.
- More than seventy- two percent (72.6%), of all individually owned buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are owned by men, 20.3 percent by women, and 3.2 percent are jointly owned.
- About seventy two percent (71.6%) of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are used by the owners themselves and 8.3 percent are used by tenants.
- About sixty-three percent (62.9%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- More than thirty eight percent (38.3%) of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are constructed or built 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 Kusini 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 and assisting facilities among 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.

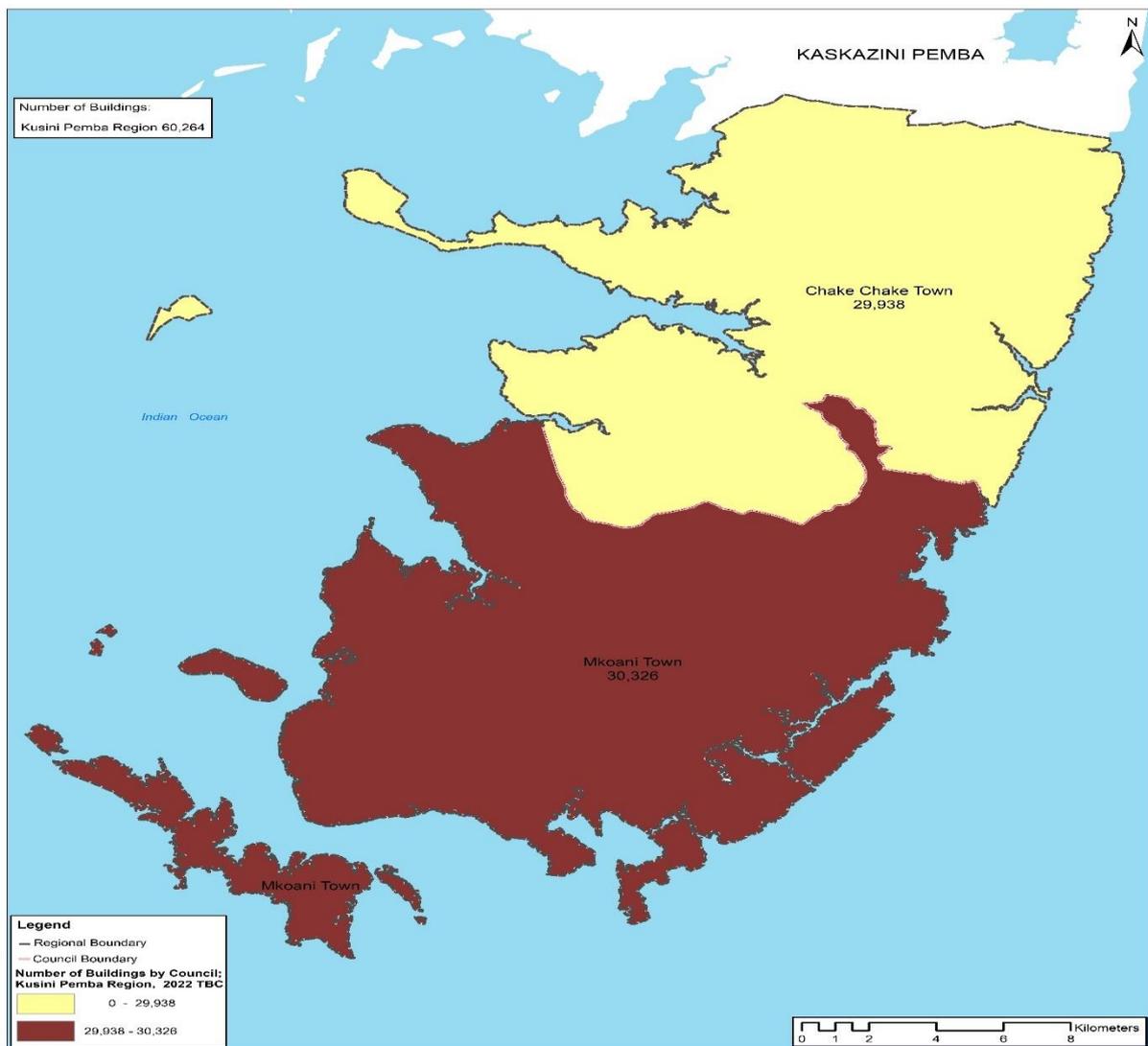
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Kusini Pemba Region has a total of 60,264 buildings whereby 44,188 buildings are in rural and 16,076 buildings are urban areas. Mkoani Town Council has more buildings (30,326 buildings) than Chake Chake Town Council (29,938 buildings). Further results show that Chake Chake Town Council has more buildings (341 buildings) of multi-storey type than Mkoani Town Council (134 buildings) (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

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

Council	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction	Number of Buildings	Multi Storeys	Single Storeys	Under Construction
Total	60,264	475	54,743	5,046	44,188	118	40,538	3,532	16,076	357	14,205	1,514
Chake Chake Town	29,938	341	26,874	2,723	19,076	47	17,321	1,708	10,862	294	9,553	1,015
Mkoani Town	30,326	134	27,869	2,323	25,112	71	23,217	1,824	5,214	63	4,652	499

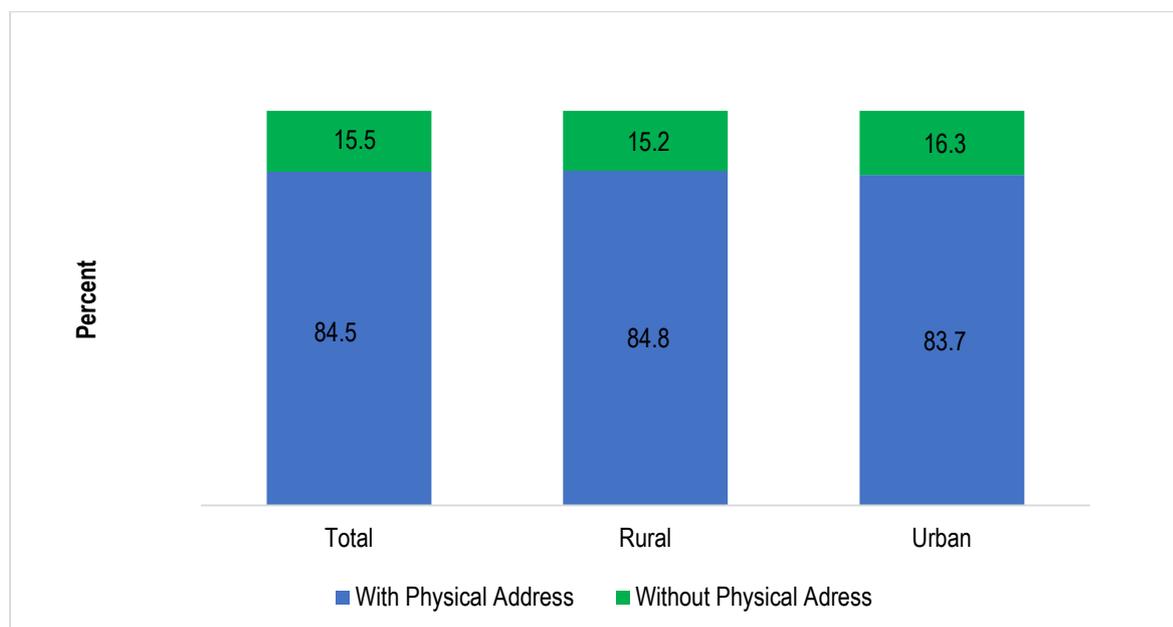
Map 14.1: Number of Buildings by Council Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 84.5 percent of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is slightly higher (84.8%) in rural that in urban areas (83.7%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

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

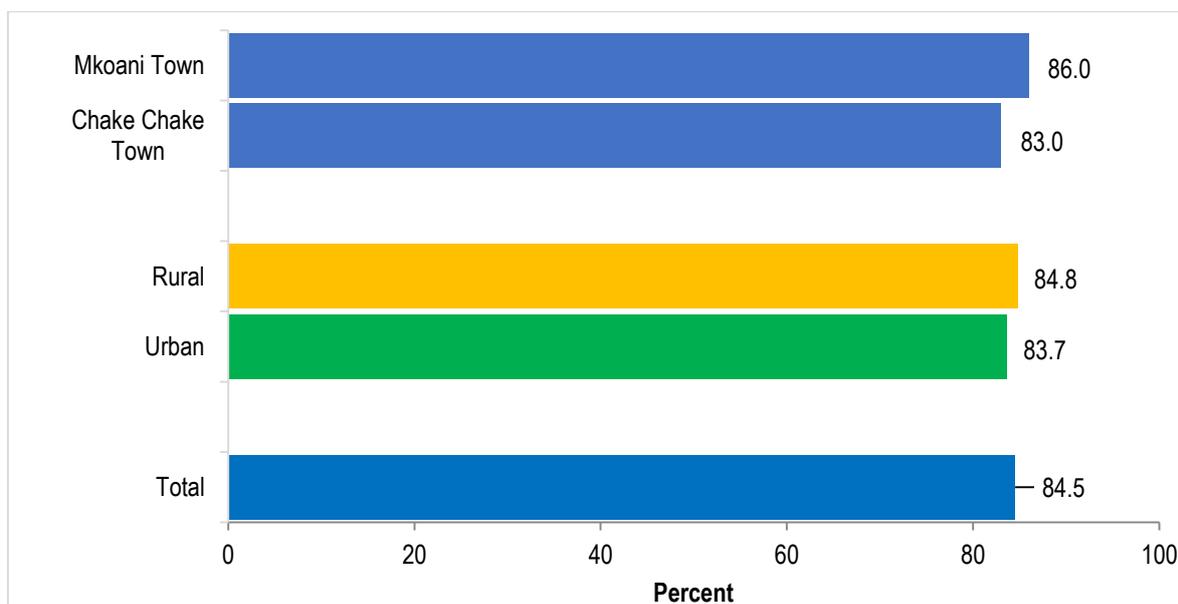


Mkoani Town council has a slightly higher percentage (86.0%) of buildings with physical address than Chake Chake Town Council (83.0%) (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address Status and Council; Kusini 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	60,264	50,939	9,325	44,188	37,488	6,700	16,076	13,451	2,625
Chake Chake Town	29,938	24,854	5,084	19,076	15,799	3,277	10,862	9,055	1,807
Mkoani Town	30,326	26,085	4,241	25,112	21,689	3,423	5,214	4,396	818

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

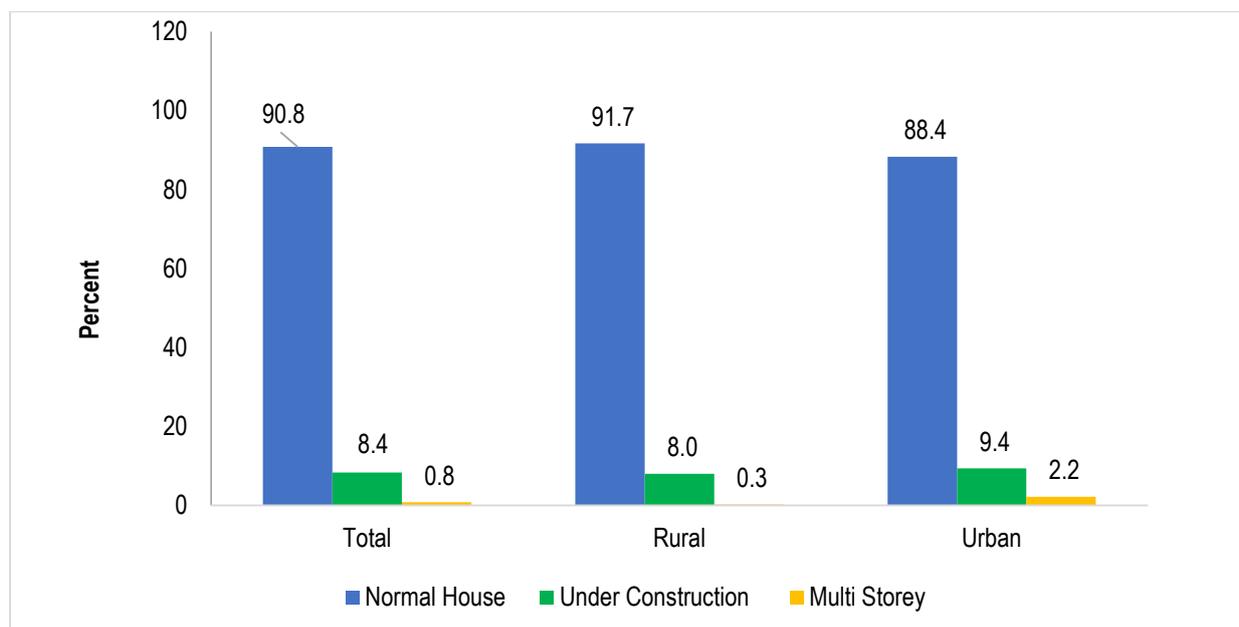


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 90.8 percent of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are single storey while less than one percent (0.8%) percent are multi-storey. The percentage of multi-storey buildings is higher (2.2%) in urban than in rural areas (0.3%). Results further reveal that 8.4 percent of all buildings in the region are under construction. The percentage of buildings under construction in rural areas is lower (8.0%) than in urban areas(9.4%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Kusini 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 Kusini Pemba Region, 90.5 percent of buildings are for residential use while 3.2 percent are for commercial-residential use and 6.3 percent are non-residential use. Over nine out of ten (91.4%) buildings in rural areas are for residential use, higher than in urban areas (87.8%). Furthermore, about five percent (4.5%) of the buildings in urban areas are for commercial-residential use, higher than in rural areas (2.8%) (Table 14.3 and Figure 14. 4).

At the Council level, Chake Chake Town has slightly higher proportion (90.8%) of residential buildings than Mkoani Town Council (90.1 %). Additionally, for non-residential use, both Councils have similar proportions of buildings (6.3% each) (Table 14.3).

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Kusini Pemba	Total	60,264	90.5	3.2	6.3
	Rural	44,188	91.4	2.8	5.8
	Urban	16,076	87.8	4.5	7.7
Chake Chake Town	Total	29,938	90.8	2.8	6.3
	Rural	19,076	92.1	2.1	5.8
	Urban	10,862	88.5	4.1	7.3
Mkoani Town	Total	30,326	90.1	3.6	6.3
	Rural	25,112	90.9	3.3	5.8
	Urban	5,214	86.3	5.2	8.5

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Kusini Pemba Region is for religious purposes (35.5%; 1,353 buildings) followed by commercial (32.5%; 1,238 buildings) and institutional services (15.9%; 605 buildings). Chake Chake Town Council has a slightly lower proportion (32.2%; 613 buildings) of buildings used for commercial purposes than Mkoani Town Council (32.8%; 625 building). In addition, for industrial usage, Chake Chake Town Council has a slightly higher proportion (1.7%; 32 buildings) of buildings than Mkoani Town Council (1.4%; 26 buildings) (Table 14.4).

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Kusini 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	3,809	8.2	32.5	1.5	0.2	1.1	1.3	3.6	15.9	0.3	35.5	2.4
Council												
Chake chake Town	1,901	9.6	32.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	2.1	3.4	15.1	0.2	35.0	2.4
Mkoani Town	1,908	6.8	32.8	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.9	16.7	0.5	36.0	2.5

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 Kusini Pemba Region, most buildings (93.7%) have one unit followed by those with two units (2.3%). The pattern of distribution of buildings by number of units is similar for both rural and urban areas.

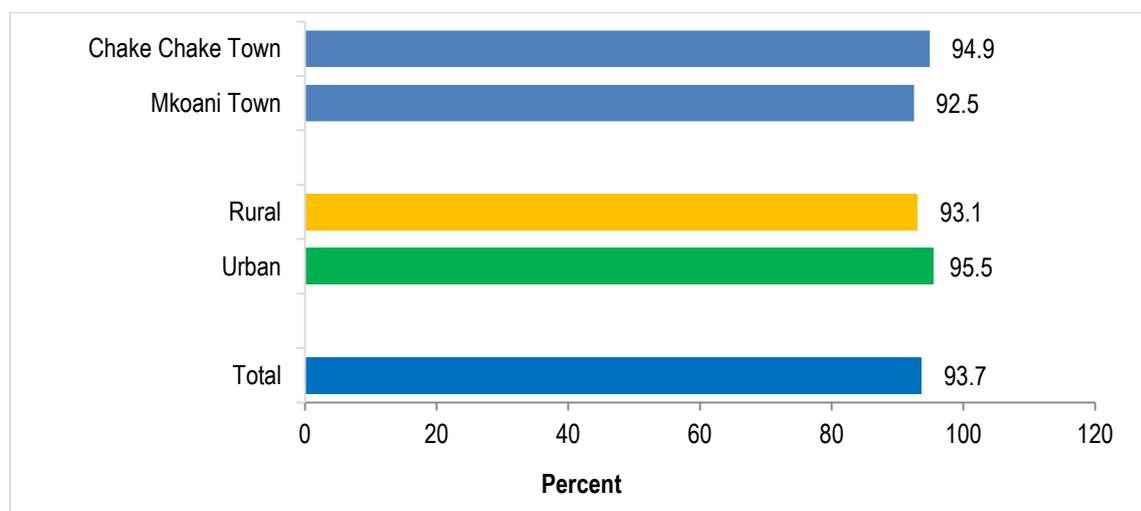
At the council level, Chake Chake Town has higher proportion (94.9%) of buildings with single unit than Mkoani Town (92.5%). In terms of buildings with two units, Mkoani Town leads with 2.5 percent than Chake Chake Town (2.1%) (Table14.5 and Figure14.4).

Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial- Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units																				
	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	56,455	93.7	2.3	1.1	1	1	0.9	41,617	93.1	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	14,838	95.5	2.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
Chake Chake Town	28,037	94.9	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	17,972	94.2	2	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	10,065	96.1	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Mkoani Town	28,418	92.5	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	23,645	92.2	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	4,773	94.3	2.7	1	0.6	0.9	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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Buildings' 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 Buildings 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 (97.4%) of the buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are detached or stand-alone buildings, 1.7 percent are terrace buildings and 0.9 percent are semi-detached.

Moreover, 98.1 percent of all buildings in rural areas are detached or stand-alone, compared with 95.2 percent in urban areas. Semi-detached buildings in rural and urban areas account for 0.6 percent and 1.9 percent respectively. Mkoani Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (97.8%) of detached or stand-alone buildings than Chake Chake Town Council (96.9%) (Table 14.6).

Table 14.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semide tached	Percent	Terrace /Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/ Stand Alone	Percent
Total	60,264	554	0.9	1,041	1.7	58,669	97.4
Rural	44,188	248	0.6	581	1.3	43,359	98.1
Urban	16,076	306	1.9	460	2.9	15,310	95.2
Council							
Chake chake Town	29,938	338	1.1	576	1.9	29,024	96.9
Mkoani Town	30,326	216	0.7	465	1.5	29,645	97.8

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

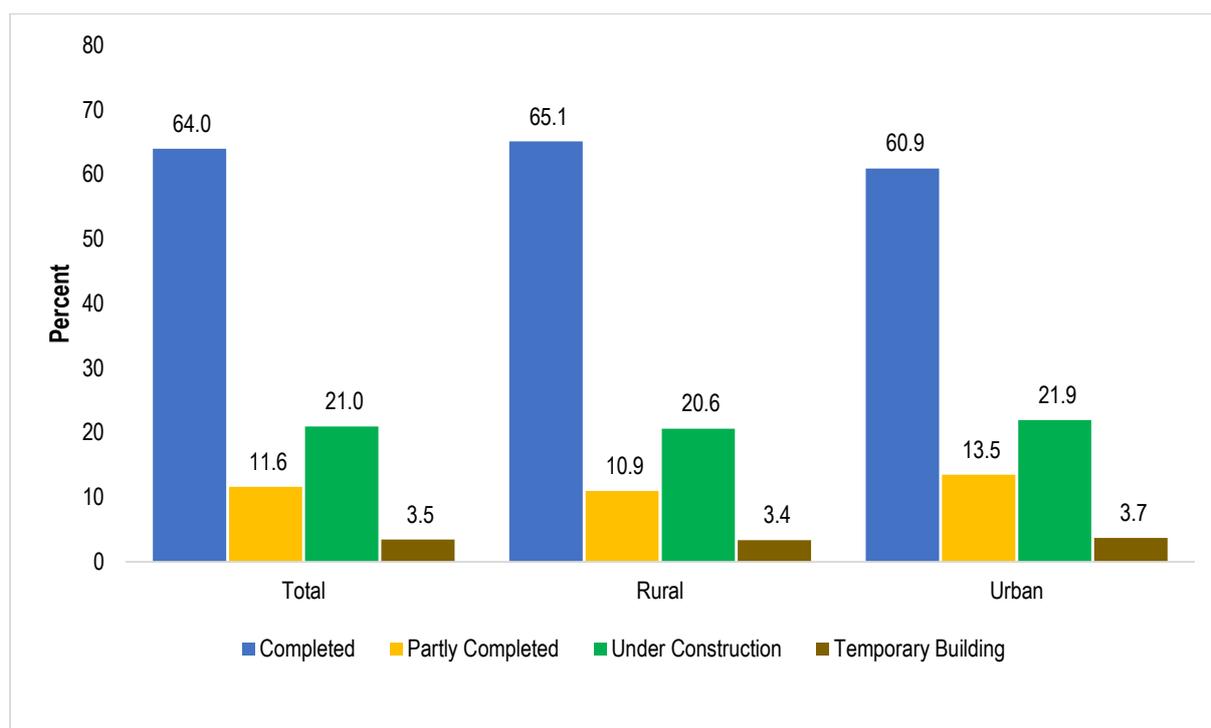
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The results show that 64.0 percent of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region have been completed and 11.6 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 21.0 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 3.5 percent. The results also indicate that 60.9 percent of all buildings in urban areas are completed compared with 65.1 percent in rural areas.

Mkoani Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (64.6%) of completed buildings than Chake Chake Town Council (63.4%). Furthermore, both Chake Chake and Mkoani Town Councils have almost similar proportions of temporary buildings (3.5% and 3.4% respectively) (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

Table 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Building
Total	60,264	64.0	11.6	21.0	3.5
Rural	44,188	65.1	10.9	20.6	3.4
Urban	16,076	60.9	13.5	21.9	3.7
Council					
Chake chake Town	29,938	63.4	12.2	20.9	3.5
Mkoani Town	30,326	64.6	11.0	21.1	3.4

Figure 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status and Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



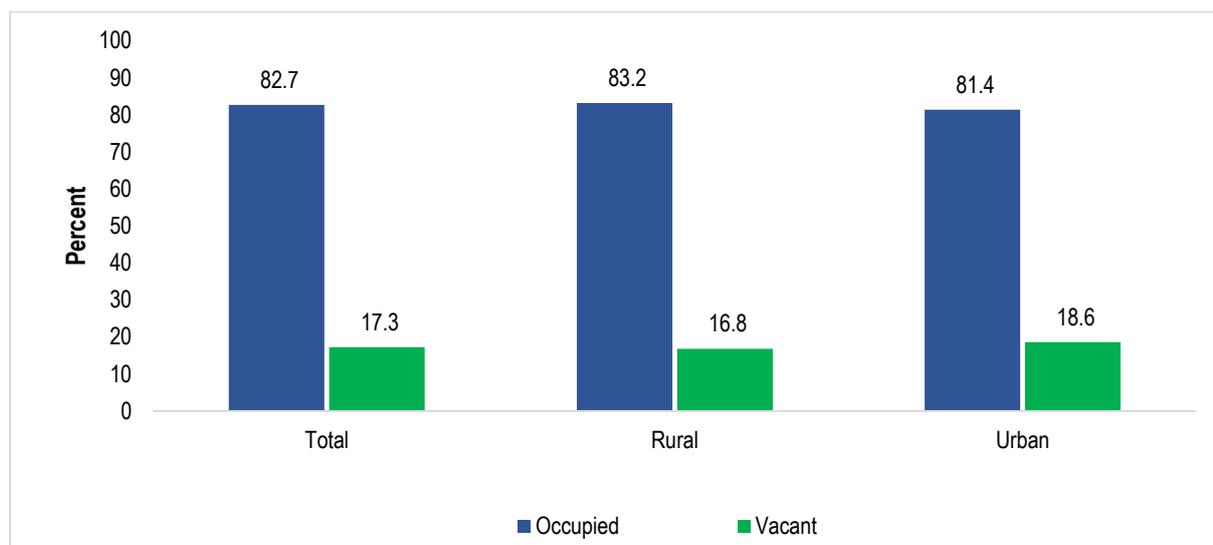
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings determined by whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 82.7 percent of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are in use, while 17.3 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that rural areas have a slightly higher proportion (83.2%) of buildings in use as compared with urban areas (81.4%). Mkoani Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (83.6%) of buildings in use than Chake Chake Town Council (81.8%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

Table 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	60,264	82.7	17.3
Rural	44,188	83.2	16.8
Urban	16,076	81.4	18.6
Council			
Chake chake Town	29,938	81.8	18.2
Mkoani Town	30,326	83.6	16.4

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Kusini 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 on 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 Kusini Pemba Region, 59.2 percent of all buildings have Sand-cement floors, followed by Earth/sand/Soil floors (24.2%) and tiles or marble floors (3.4%).

Furthermore, in rural areas buildings with cement floor constitute 56.6 percent of all buildings in rural areas while in urban areas it is 66.3 percent. Chake Chake Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (61.4%) of buildings with cement floor than Mkoani Town Council (56.9%) (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Type of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Flooring Material								No Floor
		Sand-cement	Ceramic tiles	Parquet or polished	Terrazzo	PVC tiles	Wood planks	Earth/sand/soil	Cow dung	
Total	60,264	59.2	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	24.2	0.0	12.8
Rural	44,188	56.6	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	29.2	0.0	12.4
Urban	16,076	66.3	9.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	14.0
Council										
Chake chake Town	29,938	61.4	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	19.1	0.0	13.7
Mkoani Town	30,326	56.9	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	29.1	0.1	12.0

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 Kusini Pemba Region have walls built with cement blocks or stone blocks (47.3%) followed by bamboo poles or wood (38.8%). In urban areas 72.9 percent of all buildings have walls constructed with cement blocks or stone blocks followed by bamboo poles or wood (13.2%). Most of the buildings (48.1%) in rural areas have walls constructed by bamboo poles or wood followed by cement blocks or stone blocks (38.0%). Chake Chake Town Council has a higher percentage (54.1%) of buildings built with cement blocks or stone blocks walls than Mkoani Town Council (40.6%) (Table 14.10).

Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Material									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	60,264	4.0	47.3	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	38.8	0.3	0.0	5.3
Rural	44,188	4.2	38.0	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	48.1	0.4	0.0	5.0
Urban	16,076	3.4	72.9	3.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	13.2	0.1	0.1	6.2
Council											
Chake Chake Town	29,938	4.2	54.1	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	30.3	0.4	0.0	5.7
Mkoani Town	30,326	3.8	40.6	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	47.1	0.2	0.1	4.9

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 (80.5%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are roofed with corrugated iron sheets followed by grass/leaves (7.6%). In urban areas, 84.4 percent of all buildings are roofed with corrugated iron sheets compared with 79.1 percent in rural areas. Mkoani and Chake Chake Town Councils have almost a similar percentage of buildings roofed with corrugated iron sheets (80.8% and 80.2% respectively) (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Total	Roofing Material								No Roof
		Corrugated Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/leaves	Mud and leaves	Plastics/Tins	Tent/Container	
Total	60,263	80.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.2
Rural	44,187	79.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.9
Urban	16,076	84.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.1
Council										
Chake Chake Town	29,937	80.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.0
Mkoani Town	30,326	80.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.4

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 41.1 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region have three bedrooms, 28.8 percent have four or more bedrooms 19.7 percent have two bedrooms and 10.1 percent have one bedroom.

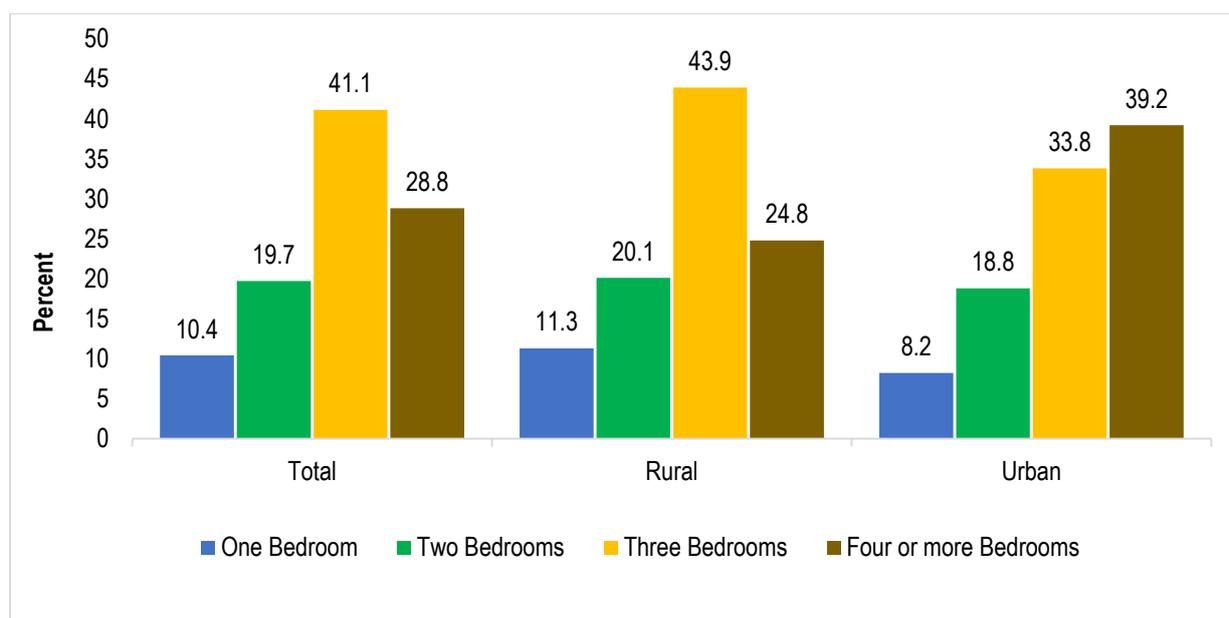
Furthermore, in rural areas 43.9 percent of buildings/units have three bedrooms, 20.1 percent have two bedrooms, 24.8 percent have four or more bedrooms. In urban

areas, most (39.2%) of buildings have four or bedrooms, 33.8 percent have three bedrooms and 18.8 percent have two bedrooms (Figure 14.7 and Table 14.12).

Table 14.12: Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	54,539	10.4	19.7	41.1	17.3	8.1	2.7	0.7
Rural	39,467	11.3	20.1	43.9	14.8	7.0	2.4	0.6
Urban	15,072	8.2	18.8	33.8	23.9	11.1	3.3	0.9
Council								
Chake Chake Town	27,720	9.8	20.7	37.1	20.3	8.9	2.6	0.7
Mkoani Town	26,819	11.1	18.8	45.1	14.3	7.3	2.7	0.6

Figure 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms and Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, TBC 2022



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

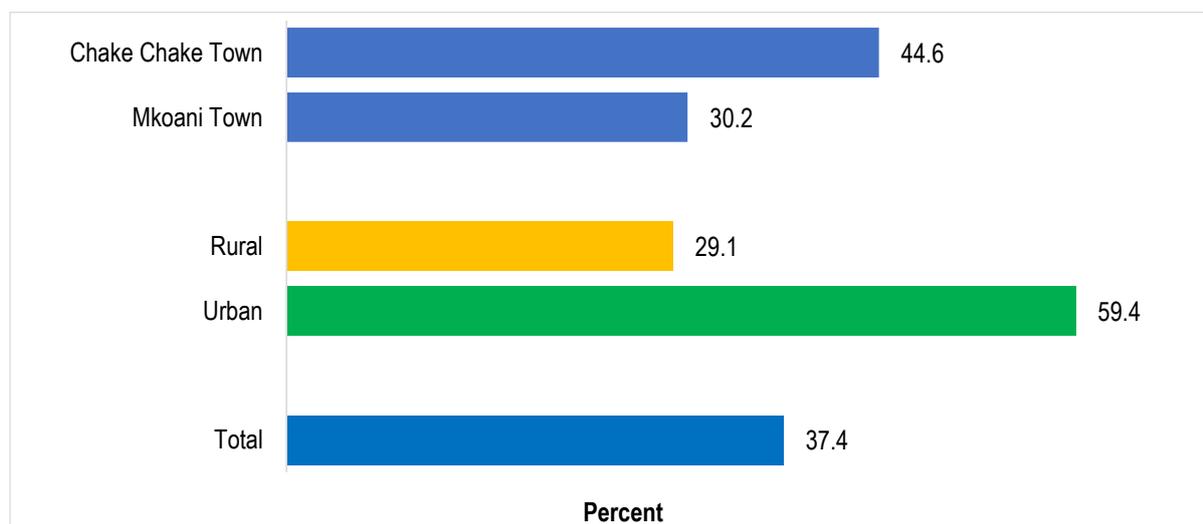
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

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 37.4 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are connected to the national grid. About six out of ten (59.4%) buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 29.1 percent in rural areas. Across the councils, Chake Chake Town has the higher proportion (44.6%) than Mkoani Town (30.2%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Electricity from National Grid (ZECO) by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



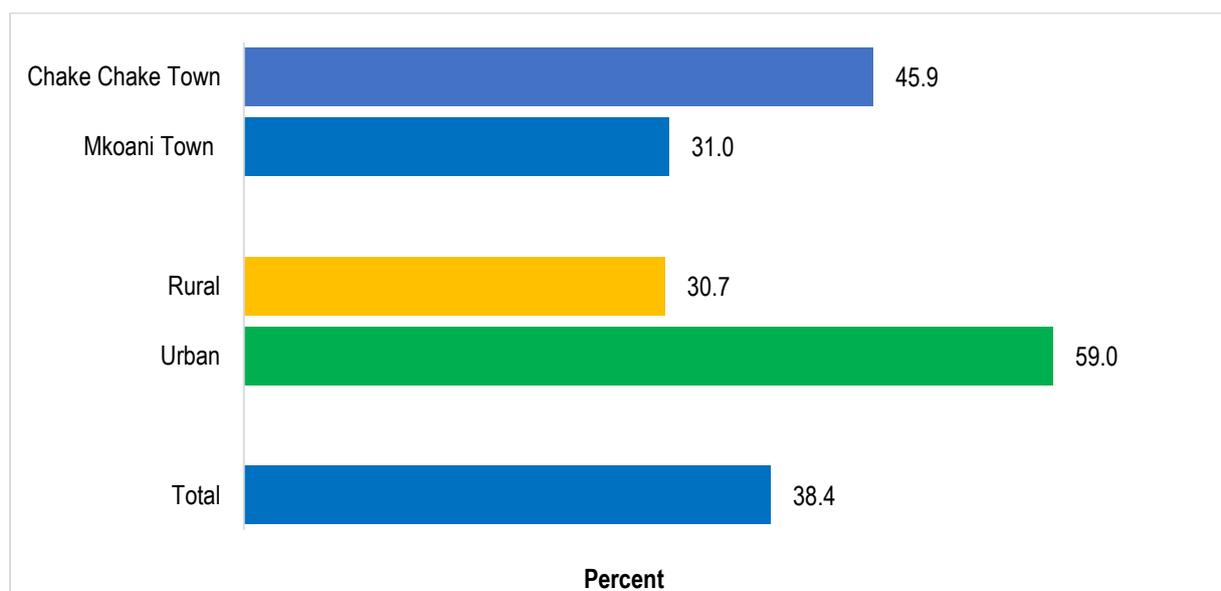
Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. In Kusini Pemba Region, 3.6 percent of all buildings/units have alternative sources of electricity. Further, in rural areas 4.1 percent of all buildings/units have alternative sources of electricity while in urban areas it is 2.5 percent. Mkoani Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (4.1%) of buildings using alternative sources of electricity than Chake Chake Town Council (3.2%) (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building means availability of water inside the building and/or on the premises of the respective building. The results reveal that 38.4 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region have water services. In

urban areas 59.0 percent have water services while in rural areas it is 30.7 percent. Additionally, Chake Chake Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (45.9%) of buildings/units with water services than Mkoani Town Council (31.0%) (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Kusini 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 61.2 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (75.9%) than in rural areas (55.7%). Furthermore, Chake chake Town Council has a slightly higher percentage (63.6%) of buildings/units with toilet facilities than Mkoani Town (58.8%) (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Toilet Facility by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

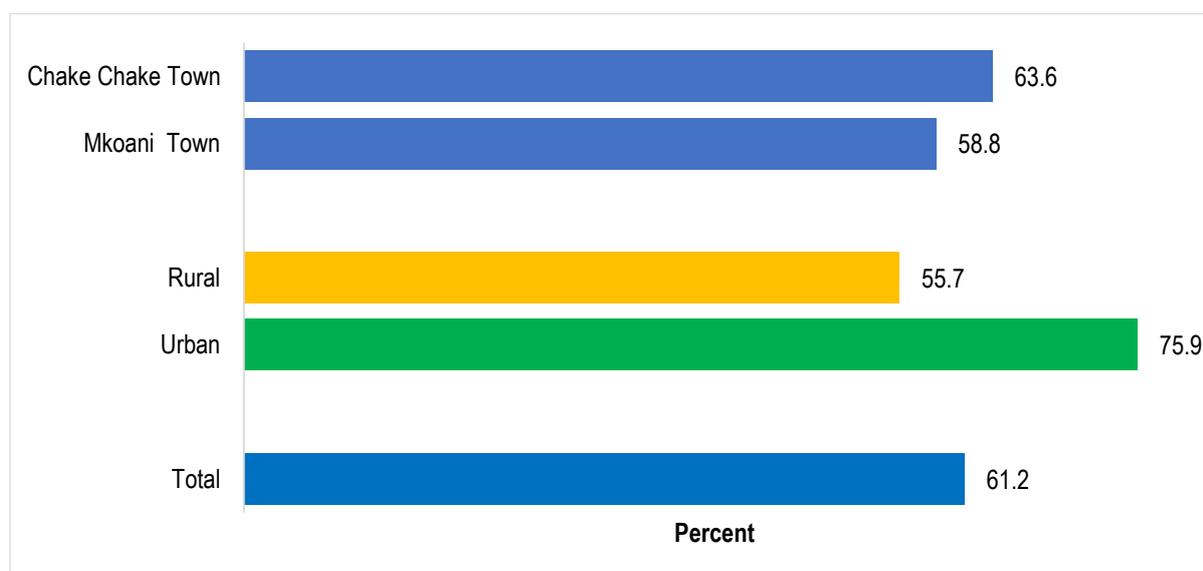


Table 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	61,479	37.4	3.6	38.4	61.2
Rural	44,749	29.1	4.1	30.7	55.7
Urban	16,730	59.4	2.5	59.0	75.9
Council					
Chake Chake Town	30,628	44.6	3.2	45.9	63.6
Mkoani Town	30,851	30.2	4.1	31.0	58.8

14.5 Accessibility of the Building

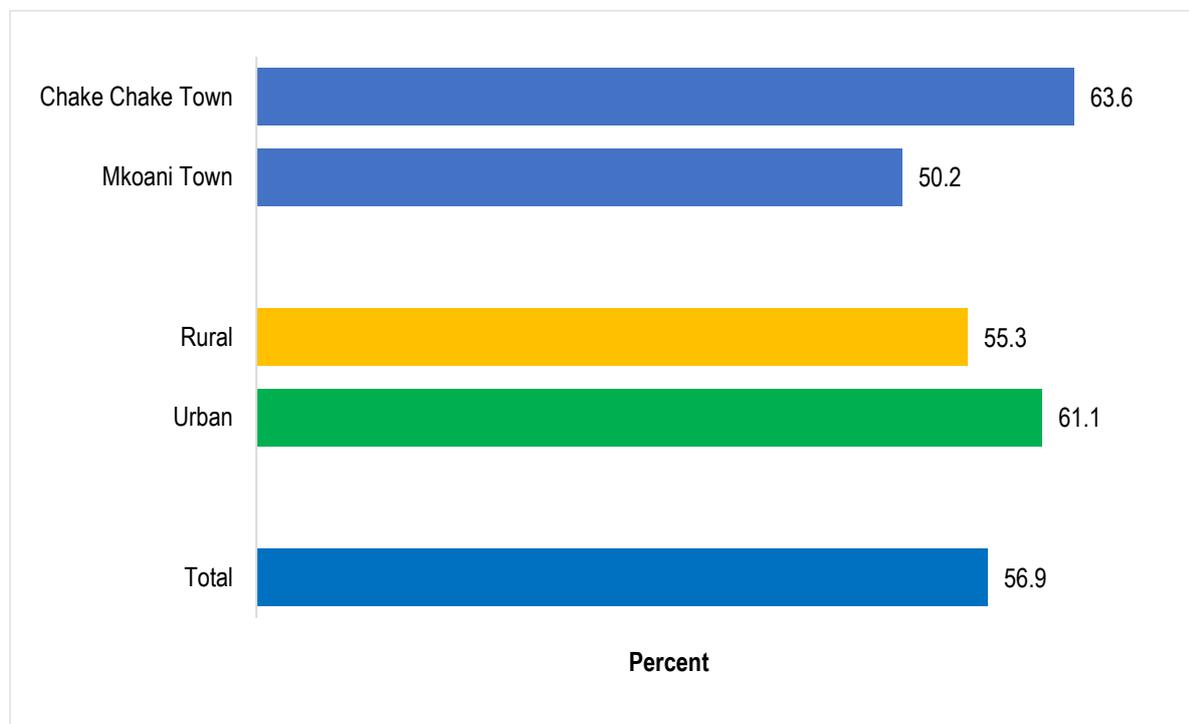
This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for persons with disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Roads

The results indicate that 56.9 percent of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are accessible by road. Notably, most (61.1%) of the buildings in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 55.3 percent in rural areas. Chake Chake Town Council

has a highest percentage (63.6%) of buildings accessible by road than Mkoani Town Council (50.2%) (Figure 14.11).

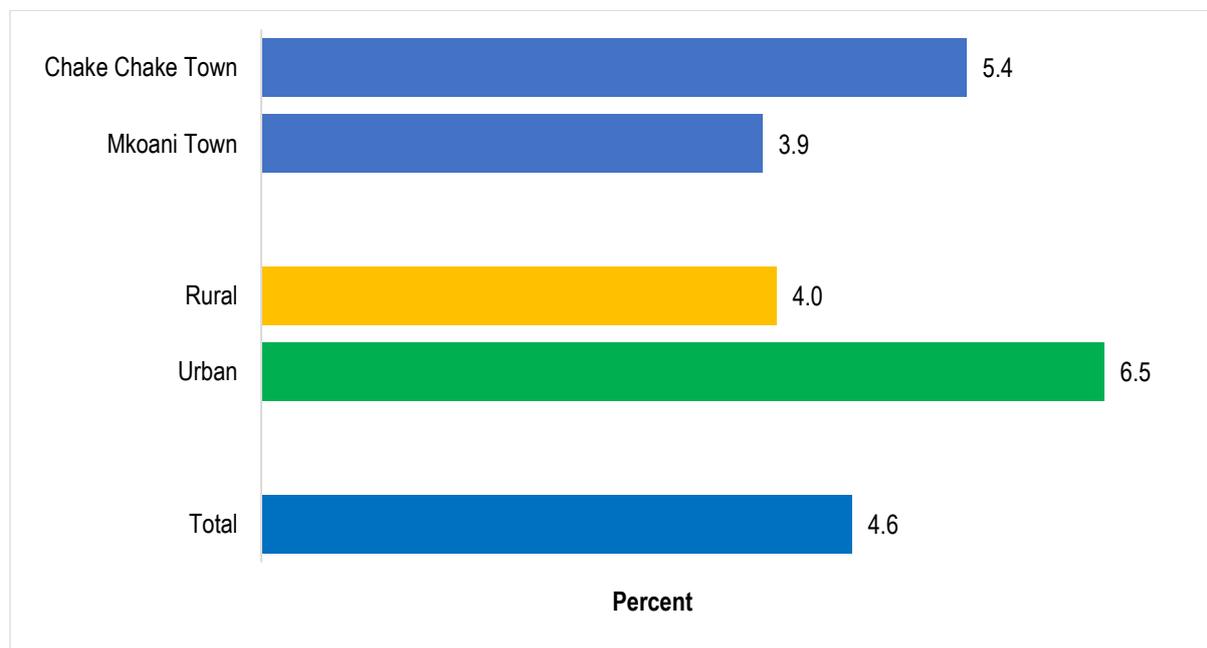
Figure 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Roads by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 4.6 percent of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). In urban areas, buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 6.5 percent and 4.0 percent in rural areas. Chake Chake Town Council has a higher percentage (5.4%) of buildings with infrastructure for PWDs than Mkoani Town Council (3.9%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14.12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



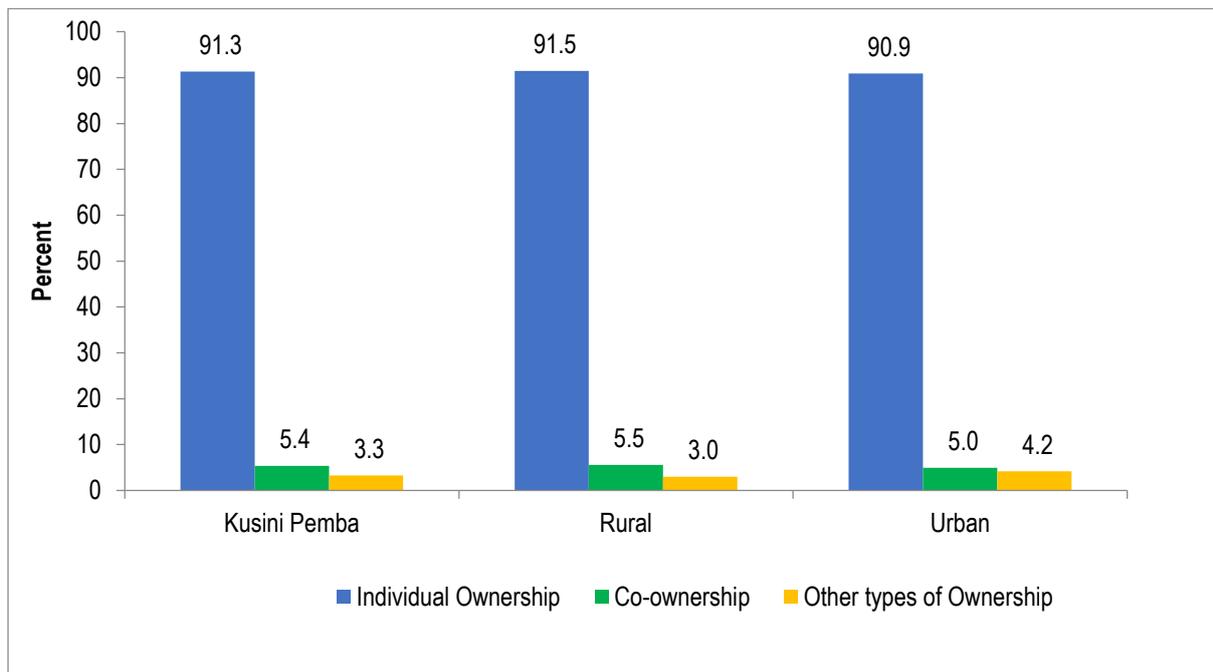
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

This section provides an overview of building ownership status, land surveying and the presence of legal documents for the land ownership where the building is built.

14.6.1 Building Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (91.3%) of buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are individually owned followed by 5.4 percent of co-owned buildings. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Figure 14.13).

Figure 14.13: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Ownership Status and Place of Residence; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings. Ownership status may be categorised by males only, females only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are owned by males only (72.6%) followed by females only (20.3%) and 3.2 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly.

In rural areas 74.1 percent of buildings are owned by males, 18.7 percent by females and 3.2 percent by both males and females. On the other hand, in urban areas 68.6 percent of buildings are owned by males, 24.7 percent by females and 3.2 percent by both both males and females. Chake Chake Town Council has a highest proportion (21.2%) of buildings owned by females while Mkoani Town Council has the lowest proportion (19.4%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individual Building/Units Ownership Status by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Total	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	61,479	72.6	20.3	3.2	2.0	1.9	44,749	74.1	18.7	3.2	2.1	1.9	16,730	68.6	24.7	3.2	1.8	1.7
Chake Chake Town	30,628	72.4	21.2	3.1	1.7	1.6	19,319	74.9	18.8	3.0	1.7	1.6	11,309	68	25.4	3.4	1.7	1.6
Mkoani Town	30,851	72.8	19.4	3.3	2.3	2.2	25,430	73.5	18.5	3.4	2.4	2.2	5,421	69.7	23.3	2.6	2.1	2.1

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 71.6 percent of all buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are occupied by the owners themselves followed by buildings/units occupied by those living without paying rent (13.9%) and occupied by tenants (8.3%).

In rural areas, results reveal that 73.4 percent of all buildings/units are occupied by owners themselves followed those living without paying rent (14.1%) . A similar pattern is observed in urban areas, however the proportion of buildings/units occupied by tenants in urban areas is substantially higher (13.3%) than that in rural areas(6.5%).

Mkoani Town Council has a higher percentage (72.7%) of buildings/units occupied by owners alone than Chake Chake Town (70.5%). In addition, Chake Chake Town Council has a higher percentage (9.4%) of tenant-occupied buildings/units, while Mkoani Town Council has the lowest (7.2%) (Table 14.15).

Table 14.15: Percentage Distribution of Occupied Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Occupancy Tenure Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Rural				
	Number of Buildings/units	Occupied by by Owner	Live without paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/units	Occupied by by Owner	Live without paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/units	Occupied by by Owner	Live without paying Rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	61,479	71.6	13.9	6.2	8.3	44,749	73.4	14.1	6.0	6.5	16,730	66.7	13.6	6.5	13.3
Chake Chake Town	30,628	70.5	14	6.1	9.4	19,319	73.1	19.6	41.6	110.5	11,309	65.9	13.4	6.4	14.3
Mkoani Town	30,851	72.7	13.9	6.2	7.2	25,430	73.6	13.9	6.1	6.4	5,421	68.2	13.8	6.8	11.1

14.6.4 Buildings Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the majority (62.9%) of buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are built on un-surveyed land, while 24.1 percent are built on surveyed land and 4.0 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 40.7 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 18.1 percent of rural buildings. Mkoani Town Council has a higher percentage (67.3%) of buildings built on un-surveyed land than Chake Chake Town Council (58.5%) (Table 14.16).

Table 14.16: Percentage Distribution of Building Plots by Land Survey Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	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	60,264	24.1	62.9	4.0	9.0	44,188	18.1	72.1	3.4	6.4	16,076	40.7	37.9	5.6	15.9
Chake Chake Town	29,938	28.8	58.5	2.0	10.6	19,076	18.6	72.0	1.5	8.0	10,862	46.9	34.8	3.0	15.3
Mkoani Town	30,326	19.5	67.3	5.9	7.3	25,112	17.8	72.1	4.8	5.3	5,214	27.7	44.4	10.9	17.0

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 the majority (38.9%) of buildings/units in Kusini Pemba Region are built on land without legal documents and 21.6 percent have title deeds (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Percentage of Buildings/units and Land Ownership Status by Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings	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	61,479	21.6	NA	1.5	NA	1.0	0.4	3.5	38.9	33.1
Chake Chake Town	30,628	27.0	NA	2.1	NA	1.3	0.6	3.3	36.4	29.4
Mkoani Town	30,851	16.2	0.0	1.0	NA	0.7	0.2	3.6	41.4	36.8

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 Kusini Pemba Region.

15.2 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Kusini 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. The Population of Kusini Pemba Region has increased from 195,116 people in 2012 to 271,350 people in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Kusini Pemba Region has been growing at an average growth rate of 3.3 percent annually during the 2012 – 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.3 percent (which is below Tanzania Zanzibar average of 3.7 percent), the population of Kusini Pemba Region is expected to double in the next 21 years;
- ii. On the positive side growth rate of 3.3 percent annually may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale; and

- iii. On the negative side, growth rate of 3.3 percent annually may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, causing widespread pollution and health hazards.

Recommendations

- i. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders need to supervise and 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 (16.1%) of Kusini Pemba regional population is aged below five years;
- ii. More than half (53.9%) of total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About one third (32.4%) of Kusini Pemba Region population are youth aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. About five percent (5.3%) of the total population in the region 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; and
- 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. Eight percent (8.0%) of female children population aged 15 - 19 in Kusini Pemba Region is married; and

- ii. About six percent (5.9%) 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, health challenges leading to increased child and maternal mortality. Girls who marry at a younger age also suffer from domestic violence, are denied education and economic opportunity 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 and Local Government Authorities 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 (7.5%) of children aged below five years in Kusini Pemba Region have neither Birth Certificate nor Birth Notification;
- ii. About fifty seven percent (56.9%) and 58.1 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have National Identification Cards (NIDA) and Zanzibar Identification Cards (ZAN ID) respectively; and
- iii. About four percent (3.6%) of persons in Kusini 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 Cards; 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 in Kusini Pemba Region are orphans (4.8% with one parent dead and 1.6 % 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. Orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to sensitize communities on the plight of orphaned children and encourage stakeholders to take actions to minimize their sufferings; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider sustaining mobilisation and allocation of adequate resources to support programmes on orphanage services including education subsidies and running cost of caring centres.

15.2.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About eighty five (85.2%) percent of population aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region is literate; the rate is relatively high in Chake Chake Town (86.0%) than in Mkoani Council (84.3%);
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Kusini Pemba Region has increased from 78.0 percent in 2012 to 95.6 percent in 2022 census; and
- iii. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 100.4 percent in 2012 to 148.6 percent in 2022.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High adult literacy rate in the region signifies the presence of knowledgeable population that may lead to healthier population, economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. High Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for Kusini 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 region's children and in a long-term resulting to reduction in poverty and inequality;
- iii. 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
- iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio from implies that the region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system and

therefore the likelihood of achieving the national and global targets to eliminating illiteracy. However, the increase also shows that the challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in Zanzibar Development Plan still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration of students.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain gains in education outcomes in order to achieve national targets on education 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. Overall unemployment rate of Kusini Pemba Region is 13.6 percent; the rate is high in urban (18.8%) than in rural (11.8%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (55.7%) of the total employment in Kusini Pemba Region; and
- iii. About six out of ten (58.5 %) of youth population aged 15 - 35 years in Kusini Pemba are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities.

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 13.6 percent unemployment rate for Kusini Pemba Region is below Tanzania Zanzibar average of 19.5 percent but is considered high, which implies that its impact on economic growth may also be high;
- ii. Unemployment can 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 the region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustenance of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Kusini Pemba. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, the 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 twelve percent (12.1%) of persons aged 7 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region has some form of disability;
- ii. About fifty percent of Persons With Disabilities (49.6%) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities;
- iii. Almost five percent (4.9%) of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), reported their disability to have been caused by accidents; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low in Kusini Pemba.

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. Persons 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 Persons 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 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 thirty--seven percent (37.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kusini Pemba Region own land without any legal document;
- ii. Percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who own land without any legal documents is higher (40.3%) in Mkoani Town Council than in Chake Chake Town Council (34.0%); and
- iii. About fifteen percent of (14.6%) of males in Kusini Pemba region own land alone compared with 5.8 percent for females.

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. Existence of gender inequality in land ownership lead to unequal economic opportunities;
- 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.

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 benefits of 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 Finding

About ninety-two percent (92.2%) of private households use drinking water from improved sources.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

Use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Given the high rates of households using improved sources households in Kusini Pemba, there is a low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage.

Recommendations

Regional and Local Authorities need to sustain gains in supplying drinking water from improved sources to residents.

15.2.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About eight out of ten of households (77.9%) in Kusini Pemba Region use improved toilet facility. Percentage of households using improved toilet facility is relatively higher in Chake Chake Town Council (81.7%) than in Mkoani Town Council (73.9%); and
- ii. About twenty percent (19.8%) of households in Kusini Pemba Region has no toilet facility; the percentage is higher in Mkoani Town Council (24.0%) than in Chake Chake Town Council(15.9%).

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 effectively 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 awareness campaigns in the community.

15.2.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. About seventy three percent (72.6%) and 18.3 percent of households in Kusini Pemba Region uses firewood and charcoal respectively as main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. About six percent (5.7%) of households in Kusini Pemba Region use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. About forty nine percent (48.8%) of households use electricity from national grid for lighting; and
- iv. About six percent (6.2%) of households in Kusini Pemba 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 Kusini Pemba Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the region.

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 continue sensitizing the population on the importance of using clean energy and educate the public about the negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which is one of the main causes of climate change;
- iii. Regional, Local Government Authorities in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organisation and other stakeholders to continue providing awareness to population on the efficient use of energy and installation of clean energy at lower prices; and

- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with ZECO to put in place 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. Over ninety percent of households (93.2%) in Kusini Pemba Region have at least one member aged four years and above who owns a mobile phone;
- ii. About one percent (1.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above own a smartphone or tablet;
- iii. Less than one (0.6%) and 2.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above own a desktop and laptop respectively; and
- iv. Almost twenty eight percent of households (27.6%) in Kusini Pemba Region own a radio while 30.8 percent own a television set.

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.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertake the exercise to take into account growth of settlements; 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. About eighty-five percent (84.5%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region have physical addresses;
- ii. Almost four out of ten (37.4 %) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are connected to the national grid and 3.6 percent are powered by other sources;
- iii. About four out of ten (38.4%) of all buildings have water service;
- iv. About five percent (4.6%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region have infrastructure for the Persons with Disabilities;
- v. About sixty three percent (62.9%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region are built on un-surveyed land; and
- vi. About thirty eight percent (38.3%) of all buildings in Kusini Pemba Region 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. It is also, useful for enforcing regulation and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. The absence of electricity and water services in buildings, negatively affects the implementation of economic activities for individual citizens 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 signifies 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 addressees 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; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	271,350	195,584	75,766	131,373	139,977
Chake Chake Town	136,298	84,251	52,047	65,386	70,912
Mkoani Town	135,052	111,333	23,719	65,987	69,065

Table A2. 2: Total Population in Private Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	265,748	192,674	73,074	180,406	85,342
Chake Chake Town	134,254	83,360	50,894	91,967	42,287
Mkoani Town	131,494	109,314	22,180	88,439	43,055

Table A2. 3: Total Population in Collective Household by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	5,602	14,968	16,107	4,055	1,547
Chake Chake Town	2,044	843	1,143	1,437	607
Mkoani Town	3,558	270	32	2,618	940

Table A3.1: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	271,350	131,373	139,977	195,584	95,323	100,261	75,766	36,050	39,716
0 - 4	43,686	21,874	21,812	32,027	16,056	15,971	5,818	5,841	100
5-9'	43,110	21,876	21,234	31,843	16,297	15,546	5,579	5,688	98
10-14'	39,390	20,060	19,330	29,348	15,089	14,259	4,971	5,071	98
15 - 19	31,619	15,833	15,786	22,805	11,701	11,104	4,132	4,682	88
20 - 24	21,854	10,098	11,756	15,126	7,025	8,101	3,073	3,655	84
25 - 29	16,790	7,633	9,157	11,509	5,288	6,221	2,345	2,936	80
30 - 34	14,407	6,631	7,776	9,810	4,471	5,339	2,160	2,437	89
35 - 39	12,538	5,457	7,081	8,749	3,737	5,012	1,720	2,069	83
40 - 44	10,369	4,724	5,645	7,211	3,252	3,959	1,472	1,686	87
45 - 49	8,676	3,786	4,890	6,098	2,647	3,451	1,139	1,439	79
50 - 54	7,923	3,483	4,440	5,671	2,442	3,229	1,041	1,211	86
55 - 59	6,670	3,095	3,575	4,790	2,233	2,557	862	1,018	85
60 - 64	4,846	2,532	2,314	3,430	1,824	1,606	708	708	100
65 - 69	3,390	1,558	1,832	2,537	1,148	1,389	410	443	93
70 - 74	2,696	1,374	1,322	2,018	1,050	968	324	354	92
75 - 79	1,614	677	937	1,253	540	713	137	224	61
80+	1,772	682	1,090	1,359	523	836	413	159	254

**Table A8.2 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kusini 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)	45,286	22,368	22,918	32,829	16,502	16,327	12,457	5,866	6,591
Youth Population (15–24 years)	50,874	24,405	26,469	35,762	17,445	18,317	15,112	6,960	8,152
Youth Population (15–35 years)	82,027	38,778	43,249	56,689	27,123	29,566	25,338	11,655	13,683
Primary School (6–12 years)	45,975	22,625	23,350	32,915	16,346	16,569	13,060	6,279	6,781
Primary School (7–13 years)	49,083	24,266	24,817	35,527	17,716	17,811	13,556	6,550	7,006
Secondary School (13-16 years)	28,009	13,836	14,173	20,585	10,299	10,286	7,424	3,537	3,887
Secondary School (14-17 years)	27,039	13,346	13,693	19,738	9,917	9,821	7,301	3,429	3,872
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	118,865	57,088	61,777	81,071	39,403	41,668	37,794	17,685	20,109
Elderly population (60+ years)	8,122	4,902	3,220	5,481	3,447	2,034	2,641	1,455	1,186
Population Aged 4 years and above	189,927	92,613	97,314	131,947	65,077	66,870	57,980	27,536	30,444
Population Aged 14+ years and above	131,300	63,740	67,560	90,094	44,297	45,797	41,206	19,443	21,763
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	104,261	50,394	53,867	70,356	34,380	35,976	33,905	16,014	17,891

Table A8.3: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pemba Region 2022 PHC

Place of Residence.	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	145,164	67,563	77,601	123,645	59,978	63,667
Rural	102,366	47,881	54,485	84,376	41,478	42,898
Urban	42,798	19,682	23,116	39,269	18,500	20,769
Council						
Chake Chake Town	73,256	33,592	39,664	63,008	29,990	33,018
Mkoani Town	71,908	33,971	37,937	60,637	29,988	30,649

Table A8.4: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five Year Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	180,872	86,075	94,797	127,209	61,261	65,948	53,663	24,814	28,849
5-9	23,691	11,460	12,231	16,540	8,080	8,460	7,151	3,380	3,771
10-14	34,590	17,231	17,359	25,416	12,764	12,652	9,174	4,467	4,707
15 - 19	28,524	13,964	14,560	20,391	10,218	10,173	8,133	3,746	4,387
20 - 24	19,127	8,514	10,613	13,232	5,935	7,297	5,895	2,579	3,316
25 - 29	14,502	6,403	8,099	9,924	4,443	5,481	4,578	1,960	2,618
30 - 34	12,493	5,626	6,867	8,489	3,832	4,657	4,004	1,794	2,210
35 - 39	10,714	4,676	6,038	7,390	3,205	4,185	3,324	1,471	1,853
40 - 44	8,744	4,034	4,710	5,962	2,754	3,208	2,782	1,280	1,502
45 - 49	7,082	3,198	3,884	4,816	2,205	2,611	2,266	993	1,273
50 - 54	6,407	2,949	3,458	4,463	2,046	2,417	1,944	903	1,041
55 - 59	5,311	2,625	2,686	3,689	1,859	1,830	1,622	766	856
60 - 64	3,803	2,155	1,648	2,605	1,519	1,086	1,198	636	562
65 - 69	2,374	1,278	1,096	1,704	924	780	670	354	316
70 - 74	1,754	1,053	701	1,262	781	481	492	272	220
75 - 79	922	478	444	714	381	333	208	97	111
80+	834	431	403	612	315	297	222	116	106

Table A8.5: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Selected Age Group	Numerate Population								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Teenagers (13–19 years)	42,612	20,901	21,711	30,826	15,399	15,427	11,786	5,502	6,284
Youth Population (15–24 years)	47,651	22,478	25,173	33,623	16,153	17,470	14,028	6,325	7,703
Youth Population (15–35 years)	77,280	35,682	41,598	53,903	25,253	28,650	23,377	10,429	12,948
Primary School (6–12 years)	41,692	20,527	21,165	29,828	14,836	14,992	11,864	5,691	6,173
Primary School (7–13 years)	45,064	22,276	22,788	32,587	16,263	16,324	12,477	6,013	6,464
Secondary School (13-16 years)	26,429	13,010	13,419	19,385	9,676	9,709	7,044	3,334	3,710
Secondary School (14-17 years)	25,584	12,560	13,024	18,628	9,312	9,316	6,956	3,248	3,708
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	116,707	54,144	62,563	80,961	38,016	42,945	35,746	16,128	19,618
Elderly population (60+ years)	9,687	5,395	4,292	6,897	3,920	2,977	2,790	1,475	1,315
Population Aged 4 years and above	182,210	86,687	95,523	128,073	61,659	66,414	54,137	25,028	29,109
Population Aged 14+ years and above	129,812	60,921	68,891	90,639	43,070	47,569	39,173	17,851	21,322
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	104,228	48,361	55,867	72,011	33,758	38,253	32,217	14,603	17,614

Table A8.6: Population and Children Age (6-12 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending School (6-12 Years)								
	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	57,800	29,426	28,374	42,728	22,005	20,723	15,072	7,421	7,651	55,240	27,854	27,386	40,616	20,710	19,906	14,624	7,144	7,480
Chake Chake Town	28,822	14,576	14,246	18,407	9,436	8,971	10,415	5,140	5,275	27,663	13,860	13,803	17,514	8,889	8,625	10,149	4,971	5,178
Mkoani Town	28,978	14,850	14,128	24,321	12,569	11,752	4,657	2,281	2,376	27,577	13,994	13,583	23,102	11,821	11,281	4,475	2,173	2,302

Table A8. 7: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kusini Pemba Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population (6-12 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	57,800	29,426	28,374	42,728	22,005	20,723	15,072	7,421	7,651	85,918	42,655	43,263	63,098	31,688	31,410	22,820	10,967	11,853
Chake Chake Town	28,822	14,576	14,246	18,407	9,436	8,971	10,415	5,140	5,275	42,559	20,933	21,626	26812	13,344	13,468	15,747	7,589	8,158
Mkoani Town	28,978	14,850	14,128	24,321	12,569	11,752	4,657	2,281	2,376	43,359	21,722	21,637	36286	18,344	17,942	7,073	3,378	3,695

Table A14. 1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kusini Pema 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 PPROPERTIES)	Joint Venture	Political Parties/Sports clubs	Mixed Ownership
Total	60,264	55,032	3,248	140	148	21	70	475	137	488	8	6	107	384
Rural	44,188	40,425	2,452	93	91	12	49	211	101	387	4	5	77	281
Urban	16,076	14,607	796	47	57	9	21	264	36	101	4	1	30	103
Council														
Chake Chake Town	29,938	27,420	1,491	58	93	16	29	276	84	256	3	3	58	151
Mkoani Town	30,326	27,612	1,757	82	55	5	41	199	53	232	5	3	49	233

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