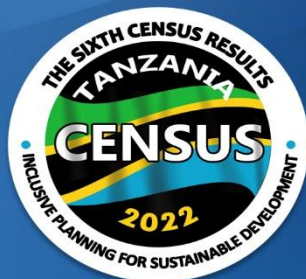




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Kaskazini Unguja Region

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile





The United Republic of Tanzania

**Kaskazini Unguja 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



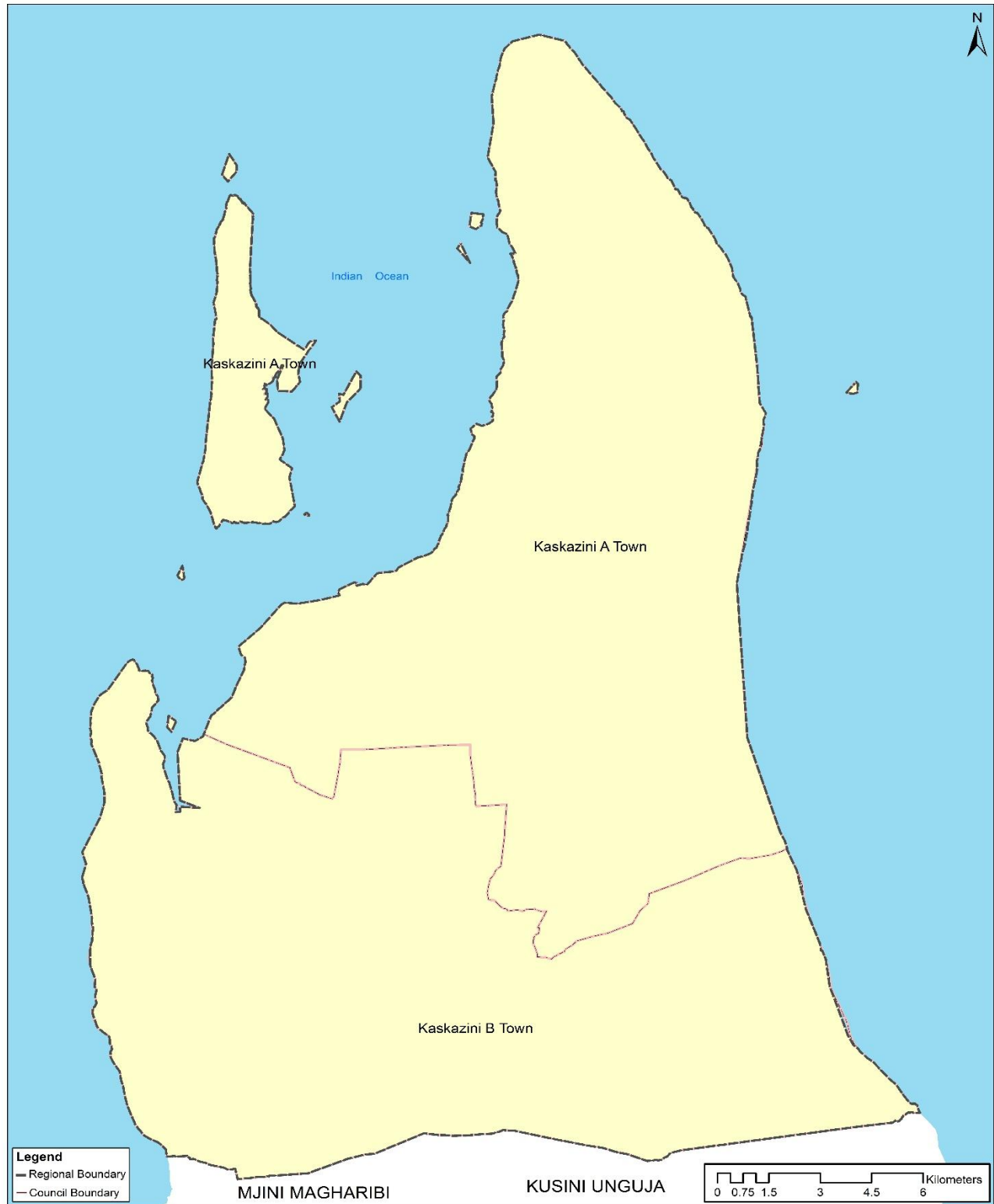
Citation:

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: Kaskazini Unguja 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.

KASKAZINI UNGUJA REGION, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



Foreword

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

The Regional Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Reports are the 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 Ali
Chief Government Statistician
Office of the Chief Government
Statistician, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

The 2022 Kaskazini Unguja 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 the national data gaps including; national identification documents, numeracy, land title deed status, production and disposal of Electronic and Electric Equipment Waste (EEEW), forestry and ICT. This report also provides policy recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC.

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

Chapter Two gives a user of this publication an understanding on the size, growth and distribution of Kaskazini Unguja Region population from the 2022 PHC and previous censuses. Kaskazini Unguja Region has a population of 257,290 persons, out of those, 130,949 are females and 126,341 are males. Population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 in 2012 to 2022 similar to the average annual growth rate 2002 to 2012 (3.2%). At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 22 years. Kaskazini Unguja Region population

remains predominantly rural, with 83.3 percent of its total population living in rural and 16.7 percent living in urban areas.

Chapter Three is about age and sex profile of Kaskazini Unguja Regional population. The chapter presents population by major age groups and sex. The data depict a young population age structure with a median age of 20.0 years. About forty percent (39.8%) of the population is below 15 years. The working age population (15 - 64 years) has increased from 47.0 percent in 1988 Census to 56.8 percent in 2022. Results from 2022 PHC also show that the proportion of the working age population is higher in urban (62.4%) compared with rural areas (55.7%). Furthermore, the age dependency ratio for Kaskazini Unguja Region is 76.0. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above decreased from 3.9 in 2002 to 3.5 in 2012 and then slightly decreased to 3.4 in 2022.

Chapter Four presents information on household composition. Kaskazini Unguja Region has 53,770 private households, out of which 44,401 households (82.6%) are in rural areas. This is a decrease from 91.3 percent in 2012 PHC indicating urbanisation in Kaskazini Unguja Region overtime. Female-headed households decreased from 33.6 percent in 2012 to 29.0 percent in 2022. Furthermore, the percentage of female headed households is higher in urban areas (33.0%) than in rural areas (28.1%). The average household size decreased from 5.0 persons in 2012 to 4.6 persons in 2022.

Chapter Five presents the results on marital status for persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja. About fifty-six percent (56.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married, females are more likely (58.5%) to be married than males (54.3%). More than three percent (3.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed; percentage of widowed females is significantly higher (5.7%) than that of males (0.6%). The results further show that females get married at a younger age than males. The Mean Age at First Marriage in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 27.8 years for males and 23.3 years for females. The Mean Age at First Marriage for males and females is higher in 2022 Census (25.5%) compared with 2012 Census (24.4%).

Chapter Six provides information on national identification documents and citizenship. Most of the population in Kaskazini Unguja Region (70.9%) have birth certificate. Percentage of population with birth certificate is higher (88.3%) among age group 5 - 9. About 71,992 persons (55.0%) aged 18 years and above have national identification cards and 5,527 persons (4.2%) have national identification numbers. Results also show that 6,360 persons (2.6%) out of 247,863 persons in the private households in Kaskazini Unguja have health insurance from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

The results show that 254,425 Persons (98.8%) out of 257,290 persons enumerated in Kaskazini Unguja Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries Outside Africa (2,609 persons) followed by other African Countries (165 persons).

Chapter Seven presents information on survival of parents. Results indicate that about nine out of ten (93.7%) children under 18 years in Kaskazini Unguja Region have both parents alive. About 6 percent (6.3%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher in urban areas (8.3%) than rural areas (5.9%). About five percent (4.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead while about two percent (1.5%) are orphans with both parent's dead. Kaskazini A Town Council has the highest percentage (6.7 %) of orphans than Kaskazini B Town Council (5.7%).

Chapter Eight Chapter Eight presents information on education, literacy and numeracy. Adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 85.4 percent. It is higher in urban areas (92.1%) than in rural areas (83.9%) and it is higher among males (88.5%) than females (82.4%). Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 79.9 percent. It is higher (80.6%) among males than females (79.2%). Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 94.7 percent. It is higher (96.1%) in urban than in rural areas (94.4%). Majority (46.9%) of the population aged four years and above attained primary education, 40.4 percent attained ordinary level secondary school education and 4.8 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 116,002 (79.5%) persons who are in employment. The current unemployment rate in Kaskazini Unguja Region using International relaxed definition is

15.7 percent. Females have higher unemployment rate (19.8%) than males (11.3%). The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Kaskazini Unguja Region is 94.2 percent.

Chapter Ten highlight statistics on disability status in Kaskazini Unguja 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 ten percent (10.3%) of the total population aged 7 years and above is living with some form of disability. Difficulty in seeing (3.1%) and hearing (1.4%) are the most common type of disabilities in Kaskazini Unguja Region.

Chapter Eleven focuses on status of land ownership including information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal documents possession in Kaskazini Unguja Region. About thirteen percent (12.6%) 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 lower (8.7%) than that of males (16.8%). About forty-six percent (45.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region own land without legal documents. Among the land owners with legal documents in Kaskazini Unguja Region, majority of them own land alone (30.3%) followed by those owning land jointly (20.7%).

Chapter Twelve presents information on housing characteristics, assets ownership and environmental control in Kaskazini Unguja Region. Eight out of ten (82.9%) households in the Region live in their own houses. More than half (74.4%) of households have no legal rights over the land where their houses are built. More than eighty five percent (85.7%) of households are living in houses with improved floor covering materials. Further, more than ninety-three percent (93.1%) of households use improved sources of drinking water and 88.3 percent of households use improved toilet facilities.

The majority of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region use firewood (73.9%) and charcoal (11.5%) as main sources of energy for cooking. The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid (ZECO) which is used by 44.2 percent of the households followed by Kerosene (Wick Lamps) (35.5%). The percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increased from 14.4 percent in 2012 to 44.2 percent in 2022.

One third (34.4%) of households use burning of solid waste as the main method of solid waste disposal and 63.9 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse.

Chapter Thirteen highlights the households and individuals Access and Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), including Ownership of ICT equipment and the Type of Use of ICT equipment in Kaskazini Unguja. Results shown that there is a high mobile phone penetration in this region, with 86.1 percent of person aged 15 years and above owning mobile phones and 65.9 percent own only non-smartphones. Usage proportions are similarly high, eighty-three percent (83.0 %) of persons aged 15 years and above use ICT equipment for communication. The non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained training after secondary education (97.5%). About two percent (1.5%) of person aged 15 and above in Kaskazini Unguja use desktop and 3.1 percent use laptop computers.

Chapter Fourteen presents information on the number of buildings, types of buildings, main uses of buildings and the number of units in residential and commercial-residential buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region and Councils levels as per the 2022 Tanzania Buildings Census (2022 TBC) results.

Findings indicate that 72.1 percent of all buildings/Units in Kaskazini Unguja Region are occupied by the owners themselves and 9.2 percent are occupied by tenants. About eighty-four percent (79.6) of all individually owned buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are owned by males, 14.9 percent are owned by females and 2.6 percent are jointly owned. Almost sixty-seven percent (67.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/ceramic, marble). Almost fifty-six percent (55.9%) of all buildings are built on un-surveyed land. About forty-six percent (46.0%) of all buildings are constructed on land that does not have legal documents. About twenty-nine percent (28.7%) of all buildings/Units are connected to the national grid electricity, while 4.4 percent are powered by other sources. About twenty-eight percent (28.1%) of all buildings have water services. Further, about six percent (5.6%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have infrastructures for the Persons With Disabilities.

Census Results in Brief

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

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population Size, Growth and Distribution						
Total Population	257,290	100.0	214,221	100.0	43,069	100.0
Male	126,341	49.1	105,188	49.1	21,153	49.1
Female	130,949	50.9	109,033	50.9	21,916	50.9
Average Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (2012 – 2022)	-	3.2	-	2.3	-	9.5
Age and Sex Profile						
Children (0–4 years)	37,358	14.5	31,547	14.7	5,811	13.5
Male	18,463	14.6	15,578	14.8	2,885	13.6
Female	18,895	14.4	15,969	14.6	2,926	13.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	65,181	25.3	55,341	25.8	9,840	22.8
Male	32,347	25.6	27,423	26.1	4,924	23.3
Female	32,834	25.1	27,918	25.6	4,916	22.4
Young Population (0–17 years)	117,766	45.8	100,263	46.8	17,503	40.6
Male	58,654	46.4	49,990	47.5	8,664	41.0
Female	59,112	45.1	50,273	46.1	8,839	40.3
Youth Population (15–24 years)	50,982	19.8	42,147	19.7	8,835	20.5
Male	24,875	19.7	20,743	19.7	4,132	19.5
Female	26,107	19.9	21,404	19.6	4,703	21.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	97,055	37.7	78,840	36.8	18,215	42.3
Male	47,636	37.7	38,862	36.9	8,774	41.5
Female	49,419	37.7	39,978	36.7	9,441	43.1
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	127,973	49.7	103,940	48.5	24,033	55.8
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	146,170	56.8	119,296	55.7	26,874	62.4
Male	71,306	56.4	58,153	55.3	13,153	62.2
Female	74,864	57.2	61,143	56.1	13,721	62.6
Elderly Population (60+ years)	12,895	5.0	11,356	5.3	1,539	3.6
Male	6,104	4.8	5,375	5.1	729	3.4
Female	6,791	5.2	5,981	5.5	810	3.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	8,649	3.4	7,695	3.6	954	2.2
Male	3,958	3.1	3,535	3.4	423	2.0
Female	4,691	3.6	4,160	3.8	531	2.4
Household Composition						
Total Number of Private Households	53,770	100.0	44,401	82.6	9,369	17.4
Male Headed Households	38,191	71.0	31,910	71.9	6,281	67.0
Female Headed Households	15,579	29.0	12,491	28.1	3,088	33.0
Average Household Size^[1]	-	4.6	-	4.7	-	4.2
Average Household Size Headed by Male ¹	-	4.7	-	4.8	-	4.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Average Household Size Headed by Female ¹	-	4.3	-	4.4	-	3.9
Marital Status (15 years and Above)						
Never Married	53,100	34.3	42,906	33.8	10,194	36.6
Married	87,424	56.5	72,722	57.3	14,702	52.8
Living Together	1,475	1.0	872	0.7	603	2.2
Divorced	7,178	4.6	5,587	4.4	1,591	5.7
Separated	634	0.4	495	0.4	139	0.5
Widowed	5,008	3.2	4,409	3.5	599	2.2
National Identification Documents and Citizenship						
Birth Registration						
Population with Birth Certificates	175,726	70.9	84,221	71.0	27,593	70.4
Population with Birth Notification	10,814	4.4	6,054	4.3	1,842	4.7
National Identification Documents						
National Health Insurance or Community Health (NHIF or CHF)	6,460	2.6	5,121	2.5	1,339	3.4
Other Health Insurance	6,085	2.5	5,504	2.6	581	1.5
National Identification Card	71,992	55.0	60,981	56.0	11,011	49.8
National Identification Number	5,527	4.2	4,436	4.1	1,091	4.9
Zanzibar Identification Card	76,798	58.7	66,421	61.0	10,377	46.9
Driving License	6,132	4.7	4,732	4.3	1,400	6.3
Voter's Identification Card	74,876	57.2	63,015	57.9	11,861	53.6
Travel Passport	3,273	1.3	2,259	1.1	1,014	2.6
Country of Citizenship						
Tanzanians	254,425	98.9	212,844	99.4	41,581	96.5
Non-Tanzanians	2,865	1.1	1,377	0.6	1,488	3.5
Orphanhood (one or both parents died)						
Child Orphans (0-17 years)	7,378	6.3	5,923	5.9	1,455	8.3
Literacy, Numeracy and Education						
Adult Literacy Rate (15 years and above)	219,932	85.4	126,991	83.9	27,828	92.1
Youth Literacy Rate (15-35 years)	97,055	93.8	43,284	93.2	13,093	96.3
Adult Numeracy Rate (15 years and above)	124,285	85.1	102,446	84.2	21,839	89.9
Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools (7 – 13 years)	43,488	94.7	37,066	94.4	6,422	96.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary Schools	66,280	144.3	56,612	144.2	9,668	144.7
Highest Level of Educational Attained (4 Years and Above)						
Total Number	192,192	100	157,689	100	34,503	100
Pre-Primary	11,811	6.1	9,986	6.3	1,825	5.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	90,056	46.9	75,236	47.7	14,820	43.0
Training After Primary	47	0.0	32	0.0	15	0.0
Pre-Form One	1,098	0.6	909	0.6	189	0.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77,621	40.4	63,411	40.2	14,210	41.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,922	1.0	1,489	0.9	433	1.3

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Training After Secondary Education	317	0.2	243	0.2	74	0.2
University and Other Related	9,320	4.8	6,383	4.0	2,937	8.5
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Economic Activity						
Legislators, administrators and managers	1,334	1.1	1,155	1.1	179	1.2
Professionals	2,829	2.4	2,504	2.5	325	2.2
Technicians and associate professionals	6,449	5.6	5,509	5.5	940	6.3
Clerks	1,423	1.2	1,220	1.2	203	1.4
Service workers and shop sales workers	10,507	9.1	8,001	7.9	2,506	16.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	43,696	37.7	40,434	40.0	3,262	21.7
Craft and related workers	24,589	21.2	21,471	21.3	3,118	20.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,002	0.9	811	0.8	191	1.3
Elementary occupations	24,173	20.8	19,885	19.7	4,288	28.6
Disability						
Disability Prevalence	20,367	10.3	17,071	10.3	3,296	10.5
Type of Disability						
Albinism	422	0.2	361	0.2	61	0.2
Seeing	6,093	3.1	5,013	3.0	1,080	3.4
Hearing	2,762	1.4	2,339	1.4	423	1.3
Walking	2,457	1.2	2,026	1.2	431	1.4
Remembering	863	0.4	717	0.4	146	0.5
Self-Care	379	0.2	309	0.2	70	0.2
Communication	547	0.3	457	0.3	90	0.3
Other Disability	7,266	3.7	6,210	3.8	1,056	3.4
Ownership of Land (15 years and above)						
Persons Owning Land	18,325	12.6	15,297	12.6	3,028	12.5
Male	11,716	16.8	9,651	16.6	2,065	17.9
Female	6,609	8.7	5,646	8.9	963	7.6
Housing Characteristics, Asset Ownership and Environmental Control						
Type of Tenure (Main dwelling)						
Owned by Household	44,568	82.9	38,656	87.1	5,912	63.1
Living without Paying any Rent	3,918	7.3	3,068	6.9	850	9.1
Rented Privately	3,275	6.1	1,304	2.9	1,971	21.0
Rented by Employer	491	0.9	301	0.7	190	2.0
Rented by Government at Subsidized Rent	669	1.2	384	0.9	285	3.0
Owned by Employer (Free)	345	0.6	277	0.6	68	0.7
Owned by Employer (Rent)	504	0.9	411	0.9	93	1.0
Main Materials Used for Roofing						
Iron Sheets	50,320	93.6	41,541	93.6	8,779	93.7
Grass/Leaves	2,674	5.0	2,354	5.3	320	3.4

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mud and Leaves	200	0.4	174	0.4	26	0.3
Others	576	1.1	332	0.7	244	2.6
Main Materials Used for Flooring						
Cement	44,497	82.8	36,469	82.1	8,028	85.7
Earth/Sand	7,521	14.0	6,811	15.3	710	7.6
Ceramic tiles	1,457	2.7	891	2.0	566	6.0
Other	295	0.5	230	0.5	65	0.7
Main Materials Used for Walls						
Cement Bricks	43,862	81.6	35,599	80.2	8,263	88.2
Baked Bricks	250	0.5	231	0.5	19	0.2
Sundried Bricks	866	1.6	718	1.6	148	1.6
Poles and Mud	2,918	5.4	2,704	6.1	214	2.3
Stones	5,325	9.9	4,718	10.6	607	6.5
Others	549	1.0	431	1.0	118	1.3
Main Source of Energy for Lighting						
Electricity (ZECO)	23,758	44.2	17,322	39.0	6,436	68.7
Solar	3,975	7.4	3,503	7.9	472	5.0
Kerosene	19,630	36.5	18,094	40.8	1,536	16.4
Others	6,407	11.9	5,482	12.3	925	9.9
Main Source of Energy for Cooking						
Firewood	39,755	73.9	35,334	79.6	4,421	47.2
Charcoal	6,174	11.5	3,809	8.6	2,365	25.2
Kerosene	1,843	3.4	1,680	3.8	163	1.7
Electricity	2,357	4.4	1,945	4.4	412	4.4
Gas	2,569	4.8	915	2.1	1,654	17.7
Others	1,072	2.0	718	1.6	354	3.8
Main Source of Drinking Water						
Piped Water	40,518	75.4	34,026	76.6	6,492	69.3
Other Protected Sources	9,526	17.7	6,855	15.4	2,671	28.5
Unprotected Sources	3,726	6.9	3,520	7.9	206	2.2
Type of Toilet Facility						
Flush Toilet	26,903	50.0	20,826	46.9	6,077	64.9
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	3,668	6.8	2,922	6.6	746	8.0
Pit Latrine	18,304	34.0	16,234	36.6	2,070	22.1
Others	197	0.4	194	0.4	3	0.0
No Facility	4,698	8.7	4,225	9.5	473	5.0
Type of Refuse Disposal						
Collected by Company or Authority	9,640	17.9	6,013	13.5	3,627	38.7
Burnt	18,482	34.4	15,372	34.6	3,110	33.2
Roadside Dumping	257	0.5	96	0.2	161	1.7
Burying/Pit	3,204	6.0	2,784	6.3	420	4.5

Indicator	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Other Dumping (bush, open space)	22,187	41.3	20,136	45.4	2,051	21.9
Ownership of Household Assets						
Hand Hoe	23,534	43.8	21,450	48.3	2,084	22.2
Farm Land	19,117	35.6	16,354	36.8	2,763	29.5
House	41,312	76.8	35,696	80.4	5,616	59.9
Bicycle	17,458	32.5	15,154	34.1	2,304	24.6
Motorcycle or Vespa	3,488	6.5	2,855	6.4	633	6.8
Power Tiller	79	0.1	67	0.2	12	0.1
Information, Communication and Technology						
Households owning radio	24,600	45.8	19,568	44.1	5,032	53.7
Persons aged 15+ owning mobile phone	125,745	86.1	103,640	85.2	22,105	91.0
Private households with at least one member owning mobile phone	49,499	92.1	40,516	91.3	8,983	95.9
Persons aged 15+ using ICT equipment for communication	146,000	83.0	121,709	81.9	24,291	88.4
Persons aged 15 and above own desktop	1004	0.7	740	0.6	264	1.1
Persons aged 15 and above owned laptop	2,568	1.8	1,854	1.5	714	2.9
Buildings Census						
Buildings with Physical Address	56,943	76.2	50,170	78.2	6,773	64.0
Basic Services in Buildings						
Electricity (ZECO)	21,966	28.7	16,578	25.4	5,388	47.9
Water	21,560	28.1	18,244	27.9	3,316	29.5
Toilet	51,651	67.4	43,801	67.0	7,850	69.8
Infrastructure for People with Disabilities	4,178	5.6	3,406	5.3	772	7.3
Building Land Survey Status						
Surveyed	22,237	29.7	18,443	28.7	3,794	35.8
Not Surveyed	41,800	55.9	36,952	57.6	4,848	45.8
Regularised	4,369	5.8	3,865	6.0	504	4.8

Table of Contents

CITATION:	III
FOREWORD	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	X
CENSUS RESULTS IN BRIEF	XV
TABLE OF CONTENTS	XX
LIST OF TABLES	XXV
LIST OF FIGURES	XXXIII
LIST OF MAPS	XXXVI
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	XXXVII
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	XXXIX
CHAPTER 1	1
OVERVIEW OF THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1.1 <i>A Brief History of Census Undertaking in Tanzania</i>	1
1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE 2022 PHC.....	2
1.2.1 <i>Specific Objectives of the 2022 PHC</i>	2
1.3 PREPARATIONS FOR THE 2022 PHC.....	2
1.3.1 <i>Legal Framework</i>	2
1.3.2 <i>Census Organisation</i>	3
1.3.3 <i>Development of Census Instruments</i>	3
1.3.4 <i>Cartographic Work</i>	4
1.3.5 <i>Pilot Census</i>	5
1.3.6 <i>Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign</i>	7
1.4 CENSUS ENUMERATION ACTIVITIES.....	8
1.4.1 <i>Recruitment and Training</i>	8
1.4.2 <i>Other Preparations for Enumeration</i>	8
1.4.3 <i>Enumeration</i>	8
1.4.4 <i>Post Enumeration Activities</i>	9
1.5 DATA PROCESSING.....	10
1.6 QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES.....	10
CHAPTER 2	11
POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION	11
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	11
2.2 POPULATION SIZE.....	11
2.2.1 <i>Population Size by Council</i>	12
2.2.2 <i>Rural and Urban Population</i>	12
2.3 POPULATION CHANGE AND GROWTH.....	13
2.3.1 <i>Population Change</i>	13
2.3.2 <i>Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends</i>	13
CHAPTER 3	15
AGE AND SEX PROFILE	15
3.1 INTRODUCTION.....	15
3.2 QUALITY OF AGE AND SEX DATA.....	15

3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups	17
3.2.2 Population Pyramid.....	19
3.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS.....	22
3.3.1 Children Under Five Years	23
3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years).....	24
3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years).....	25
3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)	25
3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years).....	26
3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years).....	27
3.3.7 Elderly Population	27
3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio	29
CHAPTER 4.....	30
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION	30
Key points.....	30
4.1 INTRODUCTION.....	30
4.2 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS.....	31
4.3 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	33
4.4 HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP	34
4.4.1 Households Living in Improved or Unimproved Houses	36
4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation	38
4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility	40
4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water.....	42
4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years	44
CHAPTER 5.....	48
MARITAL STATUS	48
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	48
5.2 MARITAL STATUS.....	49
5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups	52
5.3 MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	55
CHAPTER 6.....	58
NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS AND CITIZENSHIP	58
6.1 INTRODUCTION.....	58
6.2 NATIONAL IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS	58
6.2.1 Birth Certificate	59
6.2.2 Birth Notification.....	59
6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents	62
6.2.3.1 National Identification Cards.....	62
6.2.3.2 Health Insurance	64
6.3 CITIZENSHIP	64
CHAPTER 7.....	66
SURVIVAL OF PARENTS	66
7.1 INTRODUCTION.....	66
7.2 SURVIVAL OF PARENTS.....	67
7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council	69
7.3 ORPHANHOOD	70
CHAPTER 8.....	73
EDUCATION, LITERACY AND NUMERACY.....	73
8.1 INTRODUCTION.....	73
8.2 LITERACY	73
8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups	77

8.2.2 Adult Literacy	77
8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages	80
8.3 NUMERACY	83
8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates	85
8.4 EDUCATION	88
8.4.1 School Attendance Status	88
8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment	98
8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate	100
8.4.4 Education Attainment	101
CHAPTER 9.....	103
EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.....	103
9.1 INTRODUCTION.....	103
9.2 CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS	104
9.3 CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	106
9.4 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE.....	107
9.5 EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY	108
9.6 OCCUPATION STATUS	110
9.7 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR	110
9.8 INFORMAL NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	111
CHAPTER 10	113
DISABILITY	113
10.1 INTRODUCTION.....	113
10.2 PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY	116
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils	116
10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council	118
10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex	118
10.3 PREVALENCE OF PERSONS WITH ALBINISM	119
10.4 POPULATION WITH OTHER TYPES OF DISABILITY.....	120
10.5 CAUSES OF DISABILITIES	121
10.6 USE OF ASSISTIVE DEVICES.....	124
CHAPTER 11	125
LAND OWNERSHIP.....	125
11.1 INTRODUCTION.....	125
11.2 LAND OWNERSHIP STATUS	125
11.3 POSSESSION OF LEGAL LAND OWNERSHIP DOCUMENTS.....	129
CHAPTER 12	131
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, ASSETS OWNERSHIP AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	131
12.1 INTRODUCTION.....	131
12.2 HOUSING OWNERSHIP AND TENURE STATUS	131
12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land	133
12.3 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.....	135
12.3.1 Roofing Materials.....	135
12.3.2 Floor Covering Materials.....	137
12.3.3 Wall Materials.....	139
12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping	141
12.4 WATER AND SANITATION	142
12.4.1 Sources of Drinking Water	142
12.4.2 Sanitation Facilities	146
12.5 SOURCES OF ENERGY	148
12.5.1 Sources of Energy for Cooking.....	148
12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting.....	150

12.6 HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	153
12.6.1 Waste Disposal.....	153
12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities.....	155
12.6.3 Electronic Waste Disposal	156
12.7 OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS.....	158
12.7.1 Transport Assets.....	158
12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets	159
12.7.3 Agricultural Assets	159
CHAPTER 13	161
ACCESS AND USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY BY INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS.	161
13.1 INTRODUCTION.....	161
13.2 HOUSEHOLDS WITH RADIO	162
13.3 OWNERSHIP OF TELEVISION	162
13.4 HOUSEHOLDS WITH LANDLINE TELEPHONE.....	163
13.5 HOUSEHOLDS WITH INTERNET FACILITY	163
13.6 MOBILE PHONES	165
13.6.1 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Individuals	165
13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households	171
13.6.3 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Age Groups and Sex.....	171
13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education.....	174
13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals.....	175
13.6.6 Usage of Mobile Phones by Type, Age Group and Sex	176
13.6.7 Type of Use of ICT Equipment	179
13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phone by Education Level	180
13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex	181
13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation.....	183
13.7 COMPUTERS	186
13.7.1 Ownership of Computers by Individuals.....	186
13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals.....	186
13.7.3 Usage of Computers by Age Group and Sex.....	187
13.7.4 Usage of Computers by Highest Level of Education Attained and Sex.....	189
13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex.....	191
13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation.....	193
CHAPTER 14	196
INFORMATION ON BUILDINGS	196
14.1 INTRODUCTION.....	196
14.2 NUMBER OF BUILDINGS	197
14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address	200
14.2.2 Type of Buildings	227
14.2.3 Main Uses of Buildings	228
14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building	230
14.3 BUILDINGS' ATTRIBUTES.....	232
14.3.1 Building Categories	232
14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings	233
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status	234
14.3.4 Building Construction Materials.....	235
14.3.5 Number of Bedrooms	237
14.4 BASIC SERVICES IN BUILDINGS	238
14.4.1 Electricity.....	239
14.4.2 Water	240
14.4.3 Toilets.....	240
14.5 ACCESSIBILITY OF THE BUILDING.....	241
14.5.1 Access Road.....	241

14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities	242
14.6 TENURE STATUS OF BUILDINGS	243
14.6.1 Buildings Ownership Status.....	243
14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex.....	243
14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status	245
14.6.4 Building Land Survey Status	247
14.6.5 Building Land Ownership Documents	249
CHAPTER 15	250
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	250
15.1 INTRODUCTION	250
15.1 KEY FINDINGS	250
15.1.1 Population Size and Growth.....	250
15.1.2 Age Profile.....	251
15.1.3 Marital Status and Widowhood Status	252
15.1.4 Possession of National Identification Documents	253
15.1.5 Orphanhood	254
15.1.6 Literacy and Education.....	255
15.1.7 Employment and Economic Activities	256
15.1.8 People with Disability.....	257
15.1.9 Land Ownership	258
15.1.10 Source of Drinking Water	259
15.1.11 Sanitation	259
15.1.12 Energy	260
15.1.13 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individual and Households	261
15.1.14 Information on Buildings.....	263
ANNEX TABLES	265
BIBLIOGRAPHY	270

List of Tables

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	12
Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	13
Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	14
Table 3.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	17
Table 3.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC.....	18
Table 3.3: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC	19
Table 3.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Selected Age Group and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	22
Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	32
Table 4.2: Number and Percentage of Households by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	33
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	34
Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.....	35
Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	36
Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	37
Table 4.7:Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	37

Table 4.8: Number of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	38
Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Male Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	38
Table 4.10: Number of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	39
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	39
Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Marital Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	49
Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	50
Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	51
Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	52
Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 10 Years and Above by Marital Status and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	53
Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Male Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	53
Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Female Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	54
Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	54
Table 5.9: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	57
Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	60
Table 6. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC	61
Table 6. 3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC	61

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	62
Table 6. 5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC....	63
Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of Health Insurance Identification Card, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	64
Table 6. 7: Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Country of Citizenship; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	65
Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	67
Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Unguja, 2022 PHC	68
Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	69
Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	70
Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status. Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	71
Table 8.1: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	74
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC	75
Table 8.3: Number and Percentage Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and FiveYear Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC.....	76
Table 8.4: Literacy Rates by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	77
Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.....	80
Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	80
Table 8.7: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	81

Table 8.8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	83
Table 8.9: Numeracy Rate of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	84
Table 8.10: Numeracy Rates for Selected Age Groups by Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	85
Table 8.11: Number and Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	85
Table 8.12 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	89
Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC	91
Table 8.14: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC.....	92
Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	94
Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC	94
Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC	95
Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	96
Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kaskazini Pemba Rural; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC	96
Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kaskazini Pemba Urban; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC.....	97
Table 8.21: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	98
Table 8.22: Number and Percentage of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, Level of Educational Attainment and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	102

Table 9.1: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Sex and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	104
Table 9.2: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment), Council and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	105
Table 9.3: Number of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	106
Table 9.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Kaskazini Unguja Region 2022 PHC	109
Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Occupation; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	110
Table 9.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	111
Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	112
Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	117
Table 10.2: Disability Prevalence by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	118
Table 10.3: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	120
Table 10.4: Number and Percentage of Persons with Albinism by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	120
Table 10.5: Number and Percentage of Persons Age 7 years and above with Other Types of Disability by Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	121
Table 10.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Cause of Disability, Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	122

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	123
Table 10.8: Percentage of Persons with Disability Using Assistive Devices by Place of Residence, Sex and Type of Disability; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	124
Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Land by Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	126
Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	127
Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence Legal Documents Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	129
Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	132
Table 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Own Houses by Type of Legal Rights Document, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	134
Table 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Roofing Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	136
Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	138
Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	140
Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	142
Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	145
Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	147
Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	164
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	166
Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	173

Table 13.4: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level Attained; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	174
Table 13.5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level Attained; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	175
Table 13.6: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council, Kaskazini Unguja Region; 2022 PHC	176
Table 13.7: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence, and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	178
Table 13.8: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	179
Table 13.9: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	180
Table 13.10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC...	181
Table 13.11: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	182
Table 13.12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	183
Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	184
Table 13.14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	185
Table 13.15: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	186
Table 13.16: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	187
Table 13.17: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	188
Table 13.18: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	189
Table 13.19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	191
Table 13.20: 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	192
Table 13.21: Percentage Distribution 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	193

Table 13.22: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	194
Table 13.23: 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 Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	195
Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC.....	198
Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address Statuatuss and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	200
Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Main Use, Council and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	229
Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	229
Table 14.5: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings by Number of Units, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	231
Table 14.6: Number and Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Category, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC.....	233
Table 14.7: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Construction Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC.....	233
Table 14.8: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Occupancy Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	234
Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	236
Table 14.10: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Wall Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC.....	236
Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC.....	237
Table 14.12: Percentage of Residential and Commercial-Residential Buildings/Units by Number of Bedrooms, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	238
Table 14.13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	241

List of Figures

Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	12
Figure 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	13
Figure 2. 3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1978–2022 Censuses	14
Figure 3.1: Population Distribution by Age in Single Years and Sex – Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	16
Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC..	20
Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC	20
Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC .	21
Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini A Municipal Council, 2022 PHC	21
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	24
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	24
Figure 3.8: Percentage of Young Population Aged 0-17 Years by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	25
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	26
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	26
Figure 3.11: Percentage of the Working Age Population (15-64 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	27
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	28
Figure 3.13: Percentage of the Population Aged 65 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	28
Figure 3.14: Age Dependency Ratio by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	29
Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Private Households by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs	33
Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	34
Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja, 2022 PHC	35
Figure 4. 4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head; Kaskazini Unguja Region 2022 PHC	40

Figure 4.5: Percentage of Households with Improved/Unimproved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region; 2022 PHC	41
Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	43
Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	43
Figure 4.8. Percentage Distribution of Households with Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	45
Figure 4.9. Percentage Distribution of Households Having Children under 18 Years by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	46
Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Marital Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	49
Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.	55
Figure 5.3: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC .	56
Figure 5.4: Mean Age at First Marriage by Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHC.....	56
Figure 5.5: Mean Age at First Marriage by Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	57
Figure 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	60
Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Possessing Other National Identification Documents by Place of Residence and Type; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC ..	63
Figure 7.1: Orphanhood Status by Place of Residence ; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC....	70
Figure 8.1: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	76
Figure 8.2: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	78
Figure 8.3: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.....	78
Figure 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Rate; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	81
Figure 8.5: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC	82
Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC	82
Figure 8.7: Numeracy Rates for Persons Aged Five Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	84
Figure 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex and School Attendance Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	88

Figure 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by School Attendance Status and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	90
Figure 8.10: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Who Never Attended School by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	93
Figure 8.11: Net Enrolment Rates in Primary Schools by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	99
Figure 8.12: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.....	99
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.....	100
Figure 8.14: Primary Schools Gross Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	101
Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs.....	101
Figure 9.1: Percent Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status (Relaxed International Definition of Employment) and Councils; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	105
Figure 9.2: Current Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	107
Figure 9.3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	108
Figure 10.1: Prevalence of Disability for Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	118
Figure 10.2: Prevalence of Disability by Age Groups and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	119
Figure 11. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	127
Figure 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling and Place of Residence, Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	132
Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved and Unimproved Roofing Material by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	135
Figure 12.3: Percentage Distribution of Households Living in Households with Improved and Unimproved Floor Covering Materials by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	137
Figure 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	141
Figure 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	143
Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils ; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	165
Figure 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Owning Mobile Phone by Type and Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	172

Figure 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Individuals Using Mobile Phones by Type and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	177
Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC.....	200
Figure 14. 2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	227
Figure 14.3:Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC	228

List of Maps

Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC.....	5
Map 1. 2: Selected Areas for the 2021 Pilot Census.....	6
Map 8.1: Adult Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	79
Map 8.2: Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	87
Map 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Piped Water as the Main Source of Drinking Water by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC	144
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.....	167
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region 2022 PHC.	168
Map 13.3: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Smartphones or Tablet by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.	169
Map 13.4: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning only Non-Smart Phones by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.	170
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC.....	199

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
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIDA	National Identification Authority
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SG	Statistician General
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBA	Tanzania Building Agency
TBC	Tanzania Building Census

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

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, 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.

Buildings Census

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.

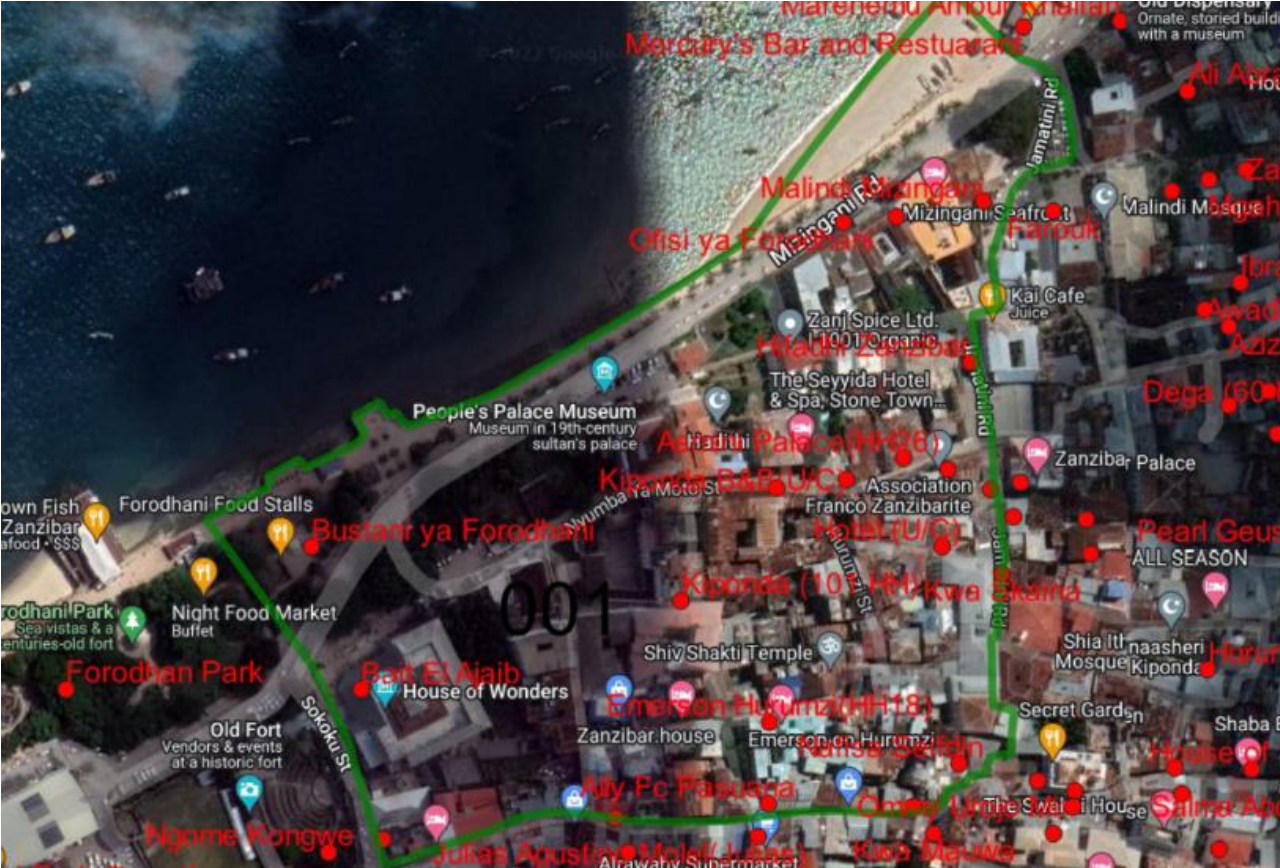
The 2022 PHC had three main digital tools for data collection. The first one was a community questionnaire, which collected information on all social amenities; land use patterns and environmental or natural features and available community infrastructure. The second tool was the main census questionnaire 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, 551 EAs were delineated in Kaskazini Unguja Region (72 EAs in urban areas and 479 in rural areas).

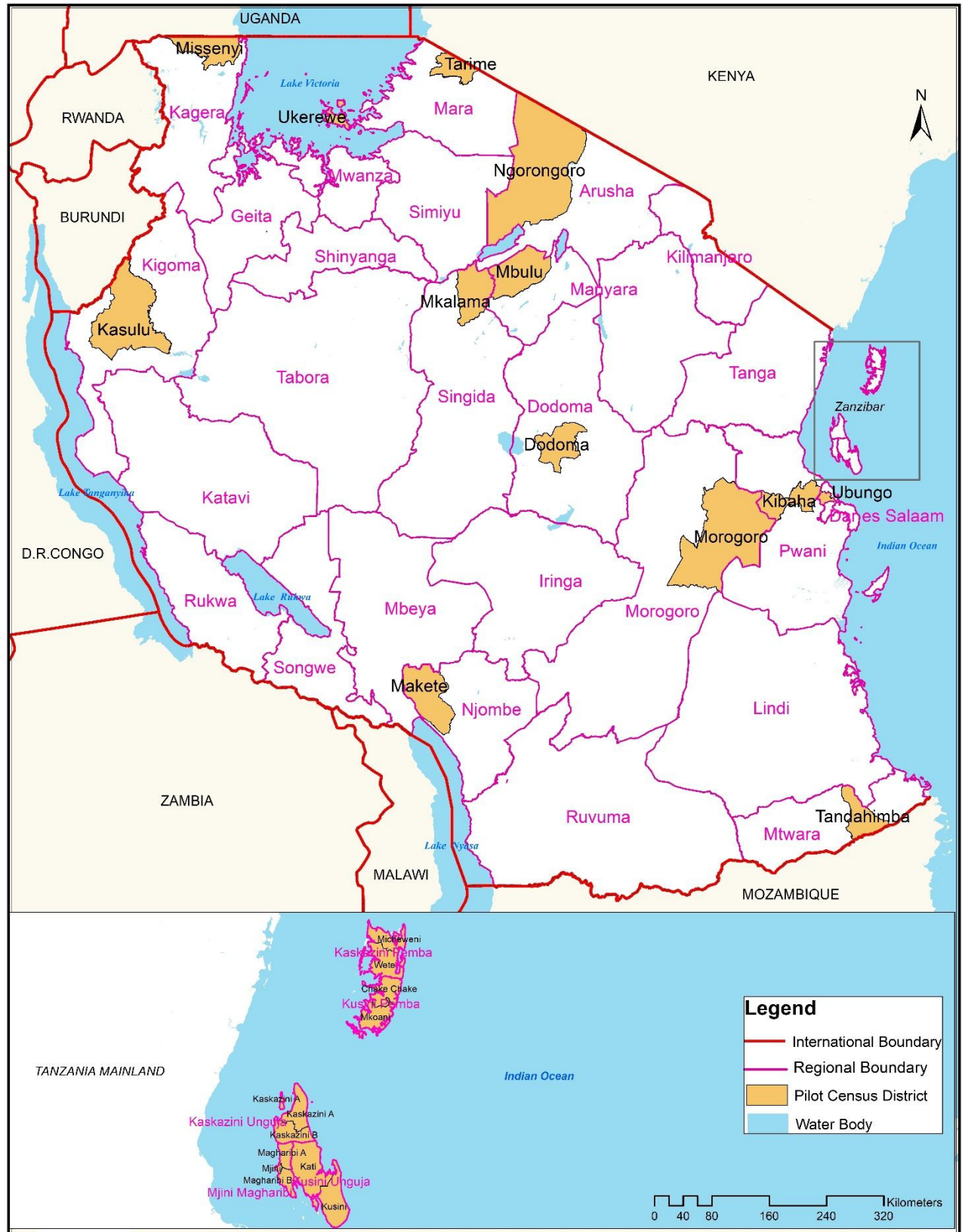
Map 1. 1: A Typical Enumeration Area Map for 2022 PHC



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 include to publicise the implementation of the Population and Housing Census and Advocacy activities. Other functions were to collaborate with committees at all administrative levels to motivate community participation and ensure timely and sufficient availability of human and financial resources as well as equipment.

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

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



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

1.4 Census Enumeration Activities

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

1.4.1 Recruitment and Training

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

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

1.4.2 Other Preparations for Enumeration

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

1.4.3 Enumeration

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

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

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



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

1.4.4 Post Enumeration Activities

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

1.5 Data Processing

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

1.6 Quality Control Procedures

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

Chapter 2

Population Size, Growth and Distribution

Key Points

- Kaskazini Unguja Region has a population of 257,290 persons (126,341 males and 130,949 females).
- Kaskazini Unguja Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 22 years (2044).
- Percentage of regional population living in rural areas (83.3%) is lower than in urban areas (16.7%).

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Population Size

Kaskazini Unguja Region has a population of 257,290 persons and is the second populous Region in Tanzania Zanzibar. Above fifty percent (50.9%) of the population are females (130,949 persons) and 49.1 percent (126,341 persons) are males (Table 2.1).

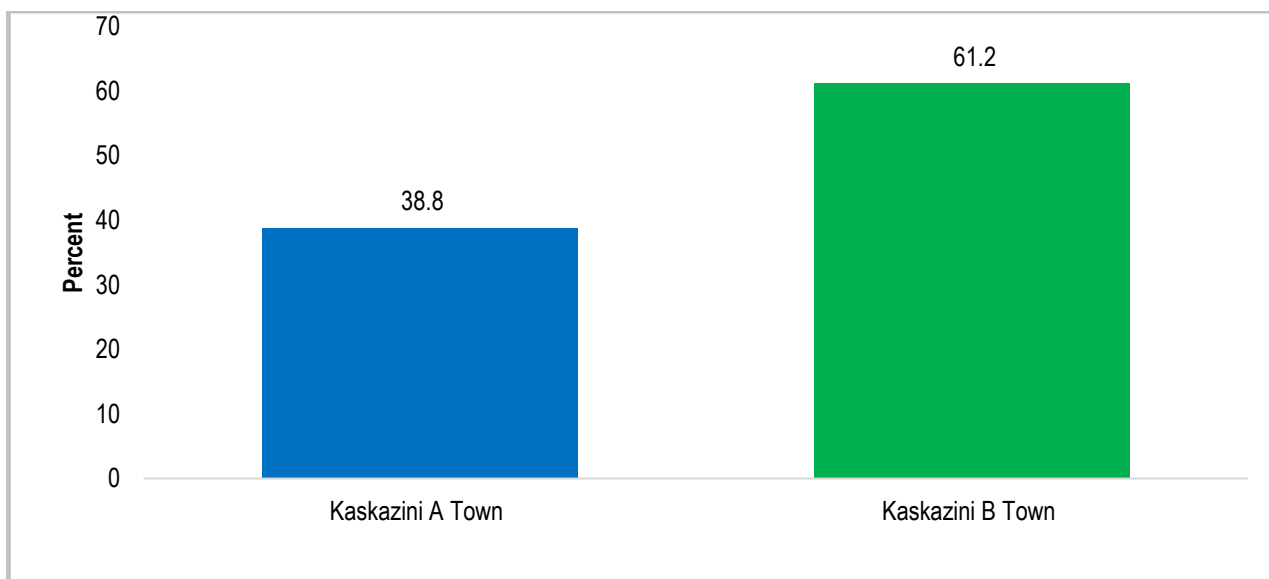
2.2.1 Population Size by Council

Administratively, Kaskazini Unguja Region has two councils, Kaskazini A Town Council, and Kaskazini B Town Council. Kaskazini A Town Council has the largest (157,369 persons) population compared with Kaskazini B Town Council (99,921 persons). More than 61 percent of the total population of Kaskazini Unguja Region live Kaskazini A Council. The percent of female population is high compared with male in all two councils (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

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

Council	Population size				
	Both sexes	Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	257,290	126,341	49.1	130,949	50.9
Kaskazini A Town	157,369	77,164	49.0	80,205	51.0
Kaskazini B Town	99,921	49,177	49.2	50,744	50.8

Figure 2. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



2.2.2 Rural and Urban Population

Kaskazini Unguja Region population is predominantly rural, with 83.3 percent of its population living in rural areas and 16.7 percent living in urban areas. Across Council, 87.7 percent of Kaskazini B Town's population residing in rural areas and in Kaskazini A Town 80.5 percent of its population living in rural areas (Figure 2.2 and Table 2.2)

Figure 2. 2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Council and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

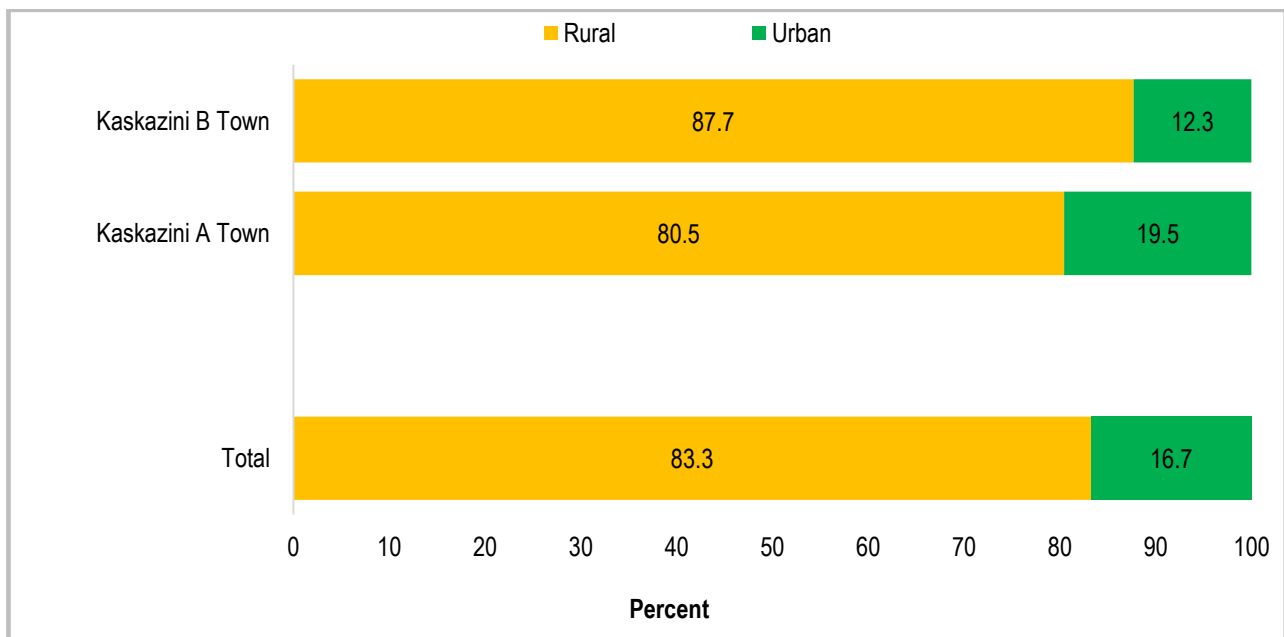


Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total			Rural				Urban			
	Total	Male	Female	Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both sexes		Male	Female
				Number	Percent			Number	Percent		
Total	257,290	126,341	130,949	214,221	83.3	105,188	109,033	43,069	16.7	21,153	21,916
Kaskazini A Town	157,369	77,164	80,205	126,607	80.5	62,024	64,583	30,762	19.5	15,140	15,622
Kaskazini B Town	99,921	49,177	50,744	87,614	87.7	43,164	44,450	12,307	12.3	6,013	6,294

2.3 Population Change and Growth

2.3.1 Population Change

The population of Kaskazini Unguja Region has increased by 37.3 percent from 187,455 persons in 2012 to 257,290 persons in 2022. This is an indication of increasing population growth rates over the two consecutive decades (Table 2.3).

2.3.2 Annual Population Growth Rate and Trends

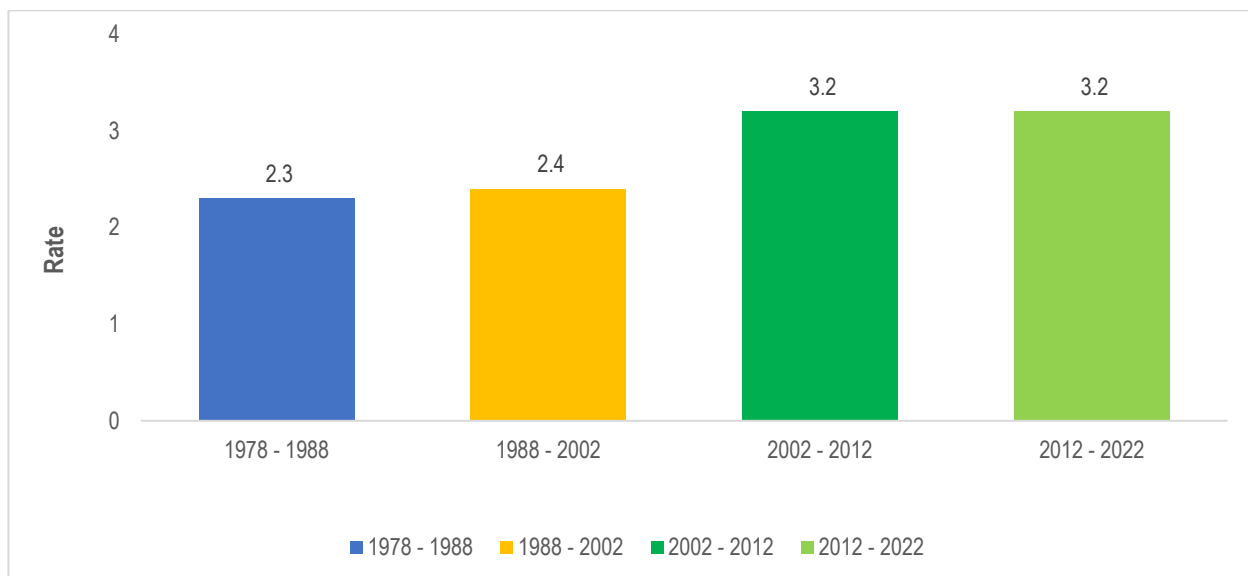
Kaskazini Unguja Region population grew at an average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent between 2012 and 2022. This rate is slightly below the Tanzania Zanzibar average which stands at an average of 3.7 percent. At this rate, the population is expected to double in the next 22 years; that is in year 2044. The growth rate is the same for both male and female population (3.2%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Population Size and Growth Indicators by Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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	187,455	257,290	37.3	3.2	22
Male	92,114	126,341	37.2	3.2	22
Female	95,341	130,949	37.3	3.2	22

The average annual inter-censal population growth rate increased from 2.3 percent in 1978-1988 to 2.4 percent in 1988-2002 and further increased to 3.2 percent in 2012-2022 (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2. 3: Average Annual Intercensal Population Growth Rates; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1978–2022 Censuses



Chapter 3

Age and Sex Profile

Key Points

- About 39.8 percent of the population in Kaskazini Unguja Region is aged below 15 years and 3.4 percent is 65 years and above, revealing a youthful age structure.
- The median age of the population in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 19.7 years.
- The percentage of working age population (15-64 years) increased from 47.0 percent in 1988 Census to 56.8 percent in 2022.
- The percentage of population aged 60 years and above is 5.0.
- The age dependency ratio for Kaskazini Unguja Region is 76.0.

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the quality of age and sex data, presents age and sex profiles as well as population distribution by selected age groups and their respective demographic attributes in Kaskazini Unguja 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.

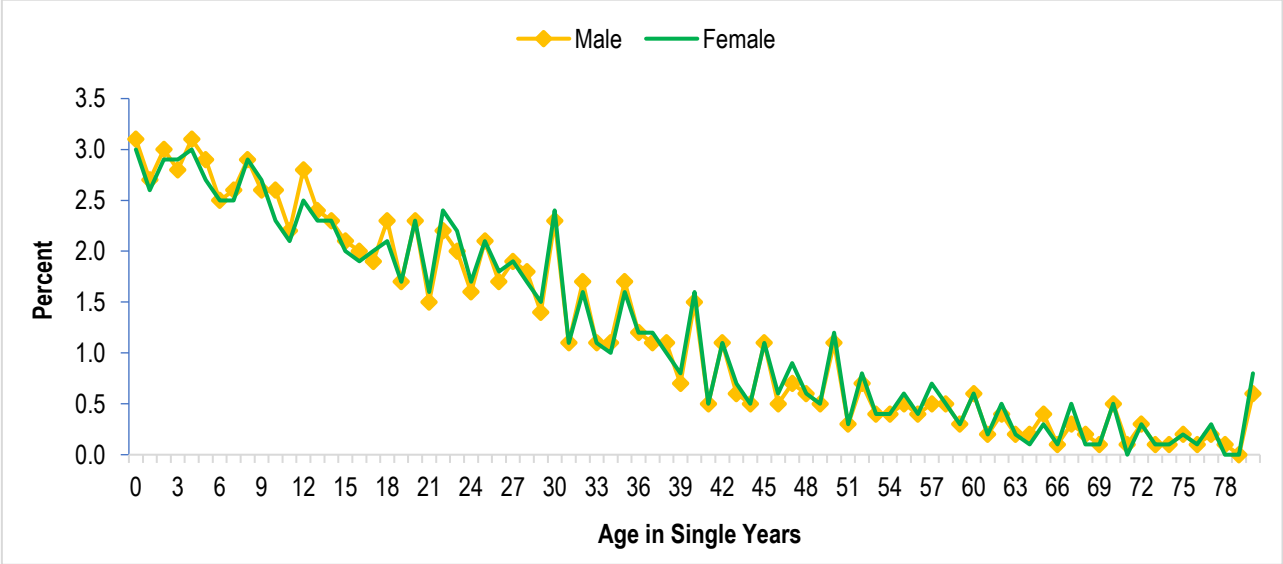
3.2 Quality of Age and Sex Data

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 Kaskazini Unguja 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 – Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



3.2.1 Population Distribution by Five Year Age Groups

Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present the distribution of population by five-year age groups and sex for Kaskazini Unguja Region. The data depict a young population age structure with 39.8 percent of the population aged below 15 years and 3.4 percent aged 65 years and above. The median age of the Kaskazini Unguja Region is 19.7 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 Kaskazini Unguja Region is 96 males for every 100 females (96 for rural areas and 97 for urban) indicating more females than males. The sex ratio of the population within the age groups 35 – 54 and 60 - 64 years in rural areas is relatively low (ranging from 85 to 101 males per 100 females) compared with that of the same age groups in urban areas which range from 101 to 112 males per 100 females.

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	257,290	100.0	126,341	100.0	130,949	100.0	96
0–4	37,358	14.5	18,463	14.6	18,895	14.4	98
5–9	34,648	13.5	17,190	13.6	17,458	13.3	98
10-14	30,465	11.8	15,424	12.2	15,041	11.5	103
15-19	25,361	9.9	12,649	10	12,712	9.7	100
20-24	25,621	10.0	12,226	9.7	13,395	10.2	91
25-29	23,096	9.0	11,248	8.9	11,848	9.0	95
30-34	18,708	7.3	9,382	7.4	9,326	7.1	101
35-39	14,889	5.8	7,319	5.8	7,570	5.8	97
40-44	11,189	4.3	5,401	4.3	5,788	4.4	93
45-49	9,109	3.5	4,372	3.5	4,737	3.6	92
50-54	7,849	3.1	3,669	2.9	4,180	3.2	88
55-59	6,102	2.4	2,894	2.3	3,208	2.4	90
60-64	4,246	1.7	2,146	1.7	2,100	1.6	102
65-69	2,813	1.1	1,330	1.1	1,483	1.1	90
70-74	2,581	1.0	1,270	1	1,311	1.0	97
75-79	1,485	0.6	657	0.5	828	0.6	79
80-84	776	0.3	349	0.3	427	0.3	82
85+	994	0.4	352	0.3	642	0.5	55
Median Age	19.7		19.3		20.0		

Table 3.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	214,221	100.0	105,188	100.0	109,033	100.0	96
0 – 4	31,547	14.7	15,578	14.8	15,969	14.6	98
5 – 9	29,591	13.8	14,630	13.9	14,961	13.7	98
10 – 14	26,092	12.2	13,292	12.6	12,800	11.7	104
15 – 19	21,436	10.0	10,760	10.2	10,676	9.8	101
20 – 24	20,711	9.7	9,983	9.5	10,728	9.8	93
25 – 29	18,221	8.5	8,910	8.5	9,311	8.5	96
30 – 34	15,004	7.0	7,513	7.1	7,491	6.9	100
35 – 39	12,041	5.6	5,889	5.6	6,152	5.6	96
40 – 44	9,090	4.2	4,326	4.1	4,764	4.4	91
45 – 49	7,437	3.5	3,489	3.3	3,948	3.6	88
50 – 54	6,503	3.0	2,993	2.8	3,510	3.2	85
55 – 59	5,192	2.4	2,450	2.3	2,742	2.5	89
60 – 64	3,661	1.7	1,840	1.7	1,821	1.7	101
65 – 69	2,495	1.2	1,179	1.1	1,316	1.2	90
70 – 74	2,271	1.1	1,128	1.1	1,143	1.0	99
75 – 79	1,351	0.6	598	0.6	753	0.7	79
80-84	694	0.3	321	0.3	373	0.3	86
85+	884	0.4	309	0.3	575	0.5	54
Median Age	19.1		18.7		19.6		

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	
Total	43,069	100.0	21,153	100.0	21,916	100.0	97
0 – 4	5,811	13.5	2,885	13.6	2,926	13.4	99
5 – 9	5,057	11.7	2,560	12.1	2,497	11.4	103
10 – 14	4,373	10.2	2,132	10.1	2,241	10.2	95
15 – 19	3,925	9.1	1,889	8.9	2,036	9.3	93
20 – 24	4,910	11.4	2,243	10.6	2,667	12.2	84
25 – 29	4,875	11.3	2,338	11.1	2,537	11.6	92
30 – 34	3,704	8.6	1,869	8.8	1,835	8.4	102
35 – 39	2,848	6.6	1,430	6.8	1,418	6.5	101
40 – 44	2,099	4.9	1,075	5.1	1,024	4.7	105
45 – 49	1,672	3.9	883	4.2	789	3.6	112
50 – 54	1,346	3.1	676	3.2	670	3.1	101
55 – 59	910	2.1	444	2.1	466	2.1	95
60 – 64	585	1.4	306	1.4	279	1.3	110
65 – 69	318	0.7	151	0.7	167	0.8	90
70 – 74	310	0.7	142	0.7	168	0.8	85
75 – 79	134	0.3	59	0.3	75	0.3	79
80-84	82	0.2	28	0.1	54	0.2	52
85+	110	0.3	43	0.2	67	0.3	64
Median Age	21.9		22.0		21.9		

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 Kaskazini Unguja Region as per the 2022 PHC has a broad base indicative of high fertility and a youthful age structure (Figures 3.2 to 3.5). Kaskazini Unguja Region population structure resembles other regional structures in the country.

However, population pyramids for major urban centres may have a different structure. For example, the urban Kaskazini Unguja Region population pyramid, shows a bulge in age group 20 – 24 and 25-29 for both male and female, an indication of youth in-migration into urban areas from other parts of the country.

Figure 3.2: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

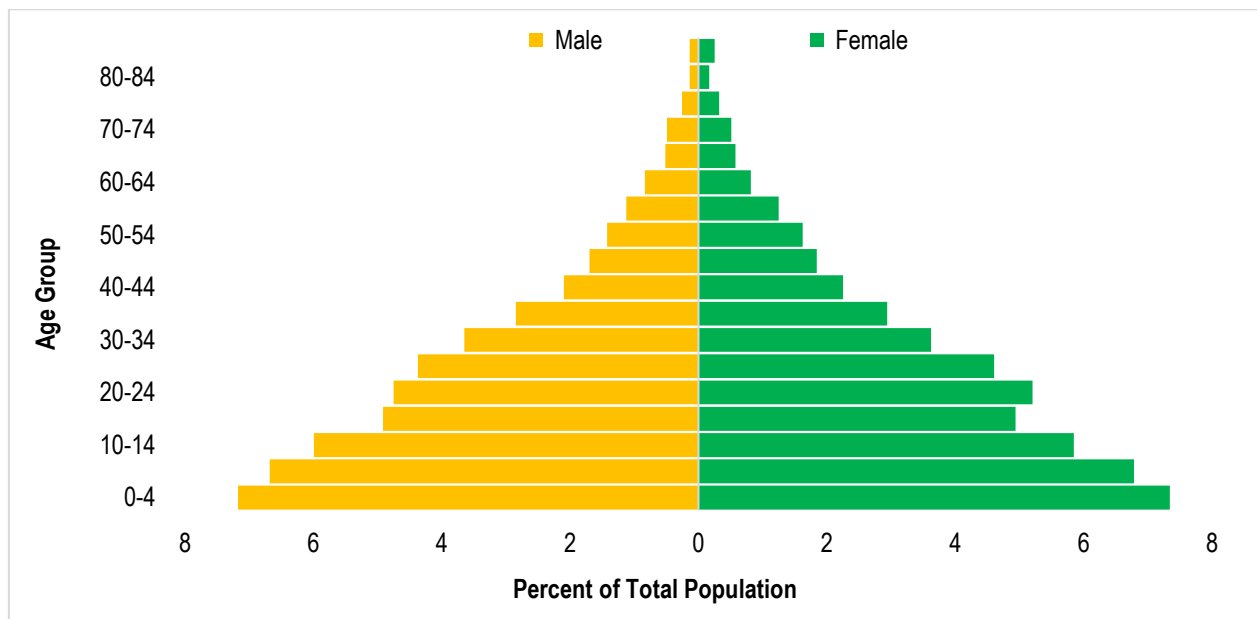


Figure 3.3: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC

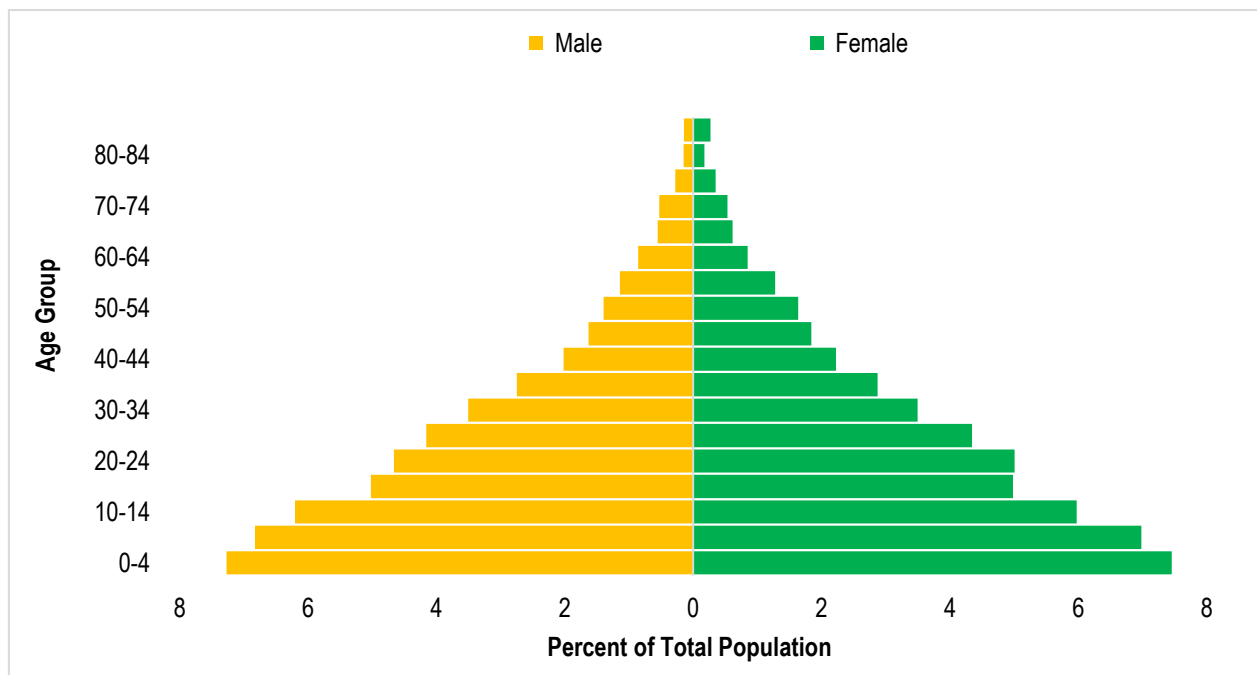


Figure 3.4: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC

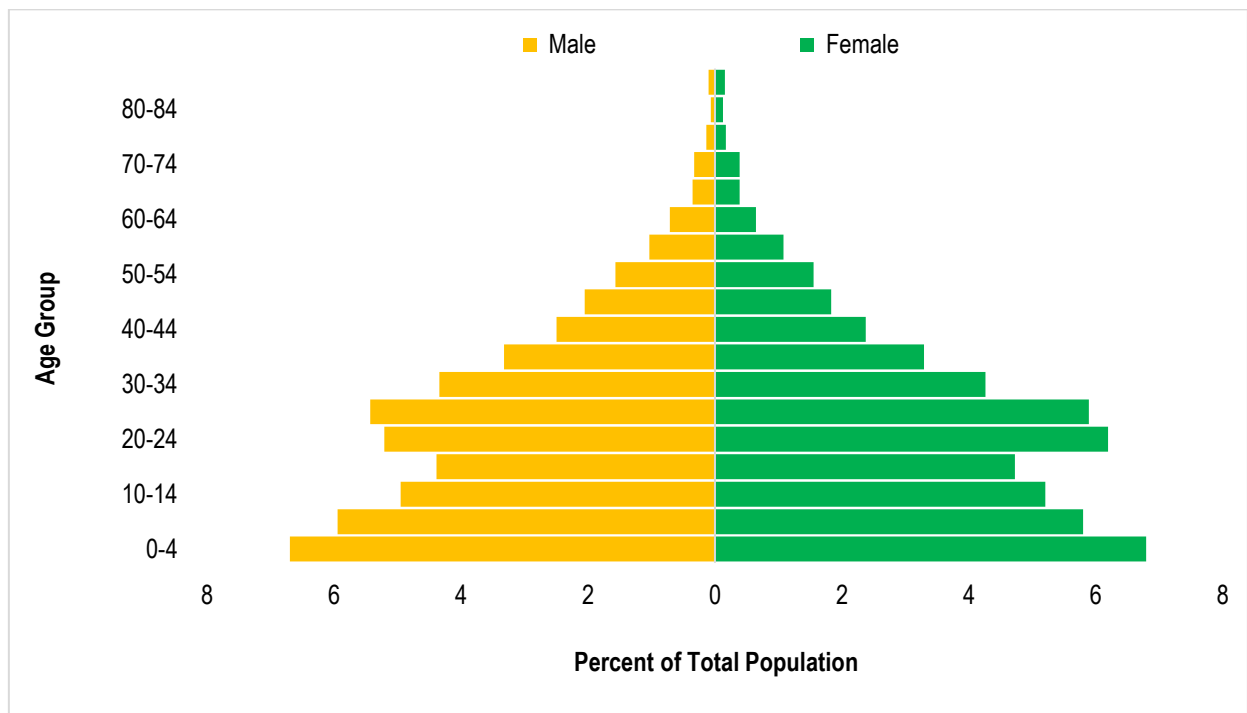
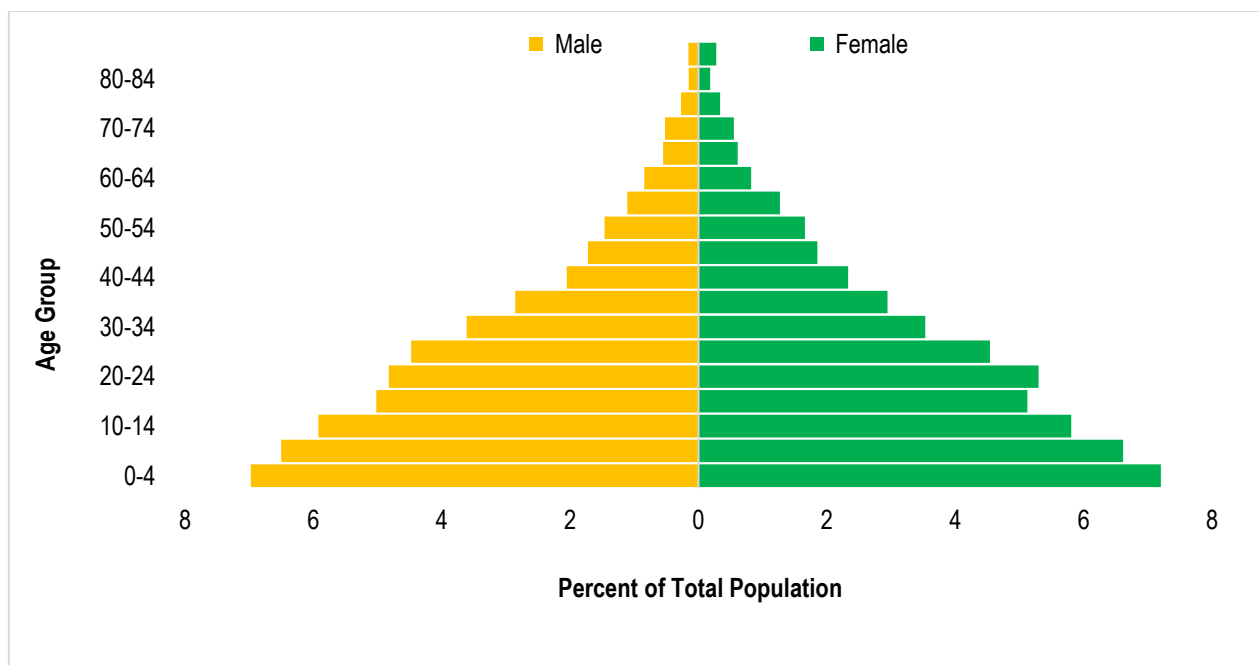


Figure 3.5: Population Pyramid for Five Year Age Groups; Kaskazini A Municipal Council, 2022 PHC



3.3 Population Distribution by Selected Age Groups

The 2022 PHC reveals that, Kaskazini Unguja Region has a young population with 39.8 percent of the total population below 15 years and 3.4 percent of the population in the Region is 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 Group and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

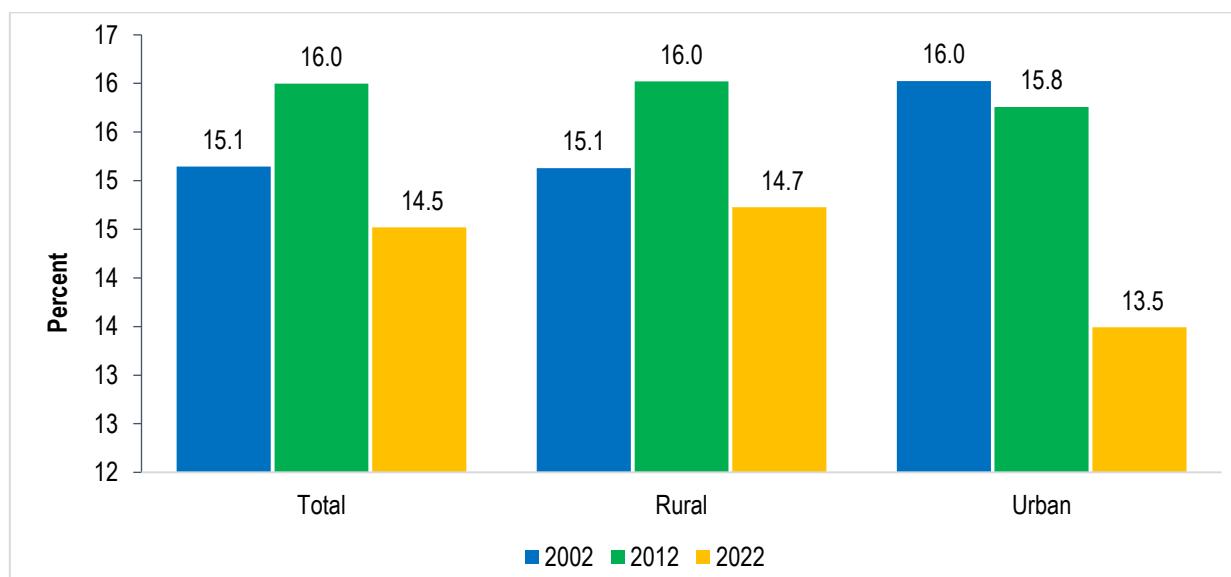
Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	257,290	100.0	214,221	100.0	43,069	100.0
Male	126,341	49.1	105,188	49.1	21,153	49.1
Female	130,949	50.9	109,033	50.9	21,916	50.9
Children (Under 1 year)	7,917	3.1	6,600	3.1	1,317	3.1
Male	3,941	3.1	3,285	3.1	656	3.1
Female	3,976	3.0	3,315	3.0	661	3.0
Children (0–4 years)	37,358	14.5	31,547	14.7	5,811	13.5
Male	18,463	14.6	15,578	14.8	2,885	13.6
Female	18,895	14.4	15,969	14.6	2,926	13.4
Children (0–8 years)	65,181	25.3	55,341	25.8	9,840	22.8
Male	32,347	25.6	27,423	26.1	4,924	23.3
Female	32,834	25.1	27,918	25.6	4,916	22.4
Young Population (0–14 years)	102,471	39.8	87,230	40.7	15,241	35.4
Male	51,077	40.4	43,500	41.4	7,577	35.8
Female	51,394	39.2	43,730	40.1	7,664	35.0
Young Population (0–17 years)	117,766	45.8	100,263	46.8	17,503	40.6
Male	58,654	46.4	49,990	47.5	8,664	41.0
Female	59,112	45.1	50,273	46.1	8,839	40.3
Teenagers (13–19 years)	37,232	14.5	31,603	14.8	5,629	13.1
Male	18,588	14.7	15,862	15.1	2,726	12.9
Female	18,644	14.2	15,741	14.4	2,903	13.2
Youth Population (15–24 years)	50,982	19.8	42,147	19.7	8,835	20.5
Male	24,875	19.7	20,743	19.7	4,132	19.5
Female	26,107	19.9	21,404	19.6	4,703	21.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	97,055	37.7	78,840	36.8	18,215	42.3
Male	47,636	37.7	38,862	36.9	8,774	41.5
Female	49,419	37.7	39,978	36.7	9,441	43.1
Primary School (6–12 years)	45,935	17.9	39,255	18.3	6,680	15.5
Male	22,960	18.2	19,646	18.7	3,314	15.7
Female	22,975	17.5	19,609	18.0	3,366	15.4
Primary School (7–13 years)	45,474	17.7	38,882	18.2	6,592	15.3
Male	22,787	18.0	19,522	18.6	3,265	15.4
Female	22,687	17.3	19,360	17.8	3,327	15.2

Age Group	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Secondary School (13-16 years)	22,098	8.6	18,921	8.8	3,177	7.4
Male	11,077	8.8	9,505	9.0	1,572	7.4
Female	11,021	8.4	9,416	8.6	1,605	7.3
Secondary School (14-17 years)	21,207	8.2	18,088	8.4	3,119	7.2
Male	10,521	8.3	9,008	8.6	1,513	7.2
Female	10,686	8.2	9,080	8.3	1,606	7.3
Females of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)	127,973	49.7	103,940	48.5	24,033	55.8
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	146,170	56.8	119,296	55.7	26,874	62.4
Male	71,306	56.4	58,153	55.3	13,153	62.2
Female	74,864	57.2	61,143	56.1	13,721	62.6
Elderly population (60+ years)	12,895	5.0	11,356	5.3	1,539	3.6
Male	6,104	4.8	5,375	5.1	729	3.4
Female	6,791	5.2	5,981	5.5	810	3.7
Elderly Population (65+ years)	8,649	3.4	7,695	3.6	954	2.2
Male	3,958	3.1	3,535	3.4	423	2.0
Female	4,691	3.6	4,160	3.8	531	2.4
Elderly Population (70+ years)	5,836	2.3	5,200	2.4	636	1.5
Male	2,628	2.1	2,356	2.2	272	1.3
Female	3,208	2.4	2,844	2.6	364	1.7
Age-Dependency Ratio		76		80		60

3.3.1 Children Under Five Years

The 2022 PHC results show that, 14.5 percent of the population in Kaskazini Unguja Region is under five years. Figure 3.6 indicates that the percentage of population under five years has increased from 15.1 percent in 2002 to 16.0 percent in 2002 and decline to 14.5 percent in 2022. This decline indicates a slow pace of fertility decline in the region during the specified period.

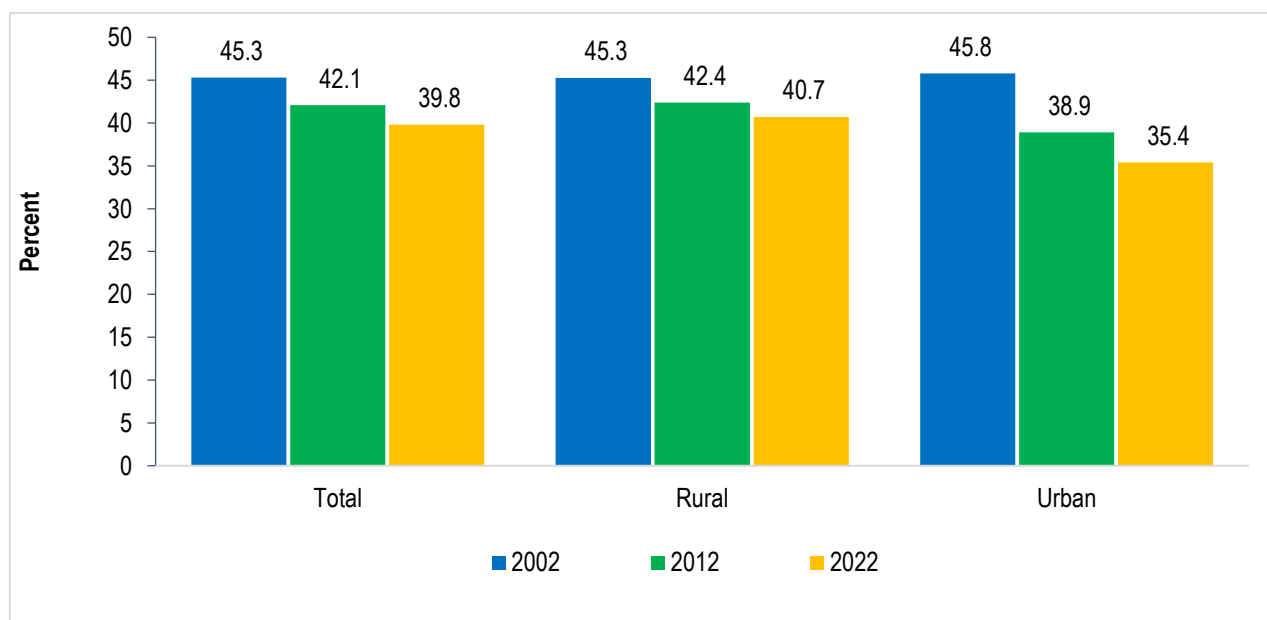
Figure 3.6: Percentage of Children Under Five Years by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.2 Young Population (0-14 Years)

Kaskazini Unguja Regional population is characterised by a young age structure, with 39.8 percent of the total regional population below 15 years. Figure 3.7 shows that the percentage of population below 15 years has declined from 45.3 percent in 2002 to 39.8 percent in 2022.

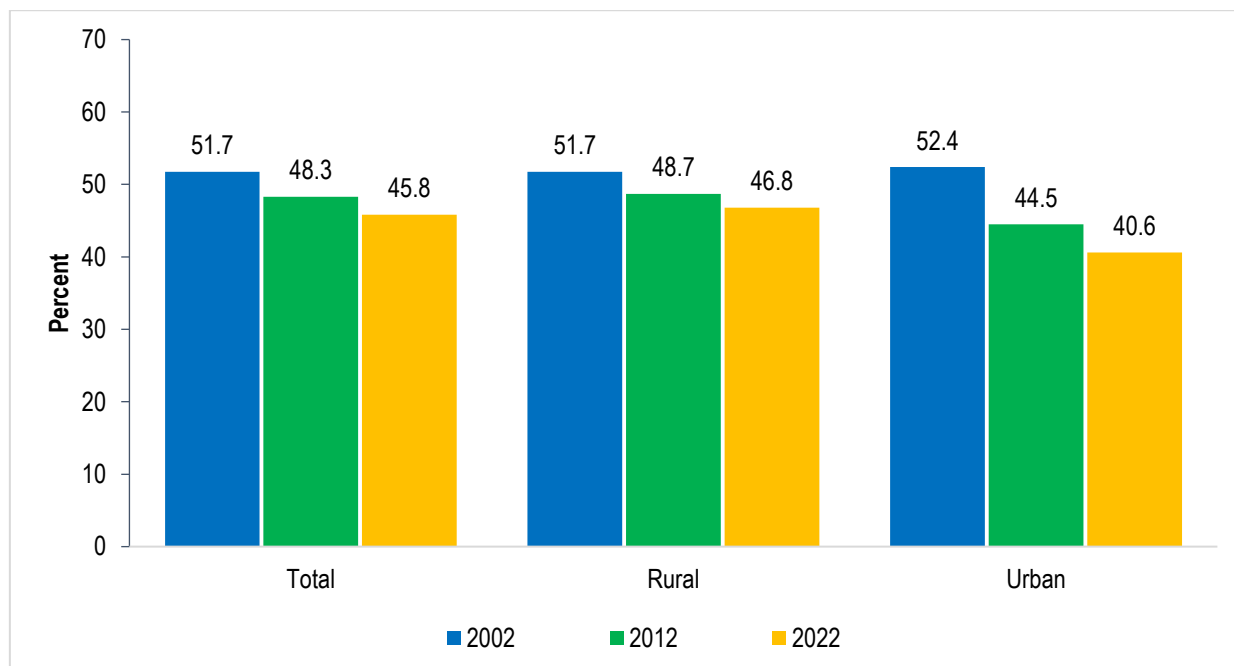
Figure 3.7: Percentage of Young Population (0-14 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.3 Young Population (0-17 Years)

Figure 3.8 shows that 45.8 percent of the population in Kaskazini Unguja Region is below 18 years. The percentage of population aged 0-17 years has declined from 51.7 percent in 2002 to 45.8 percent in 2022.

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

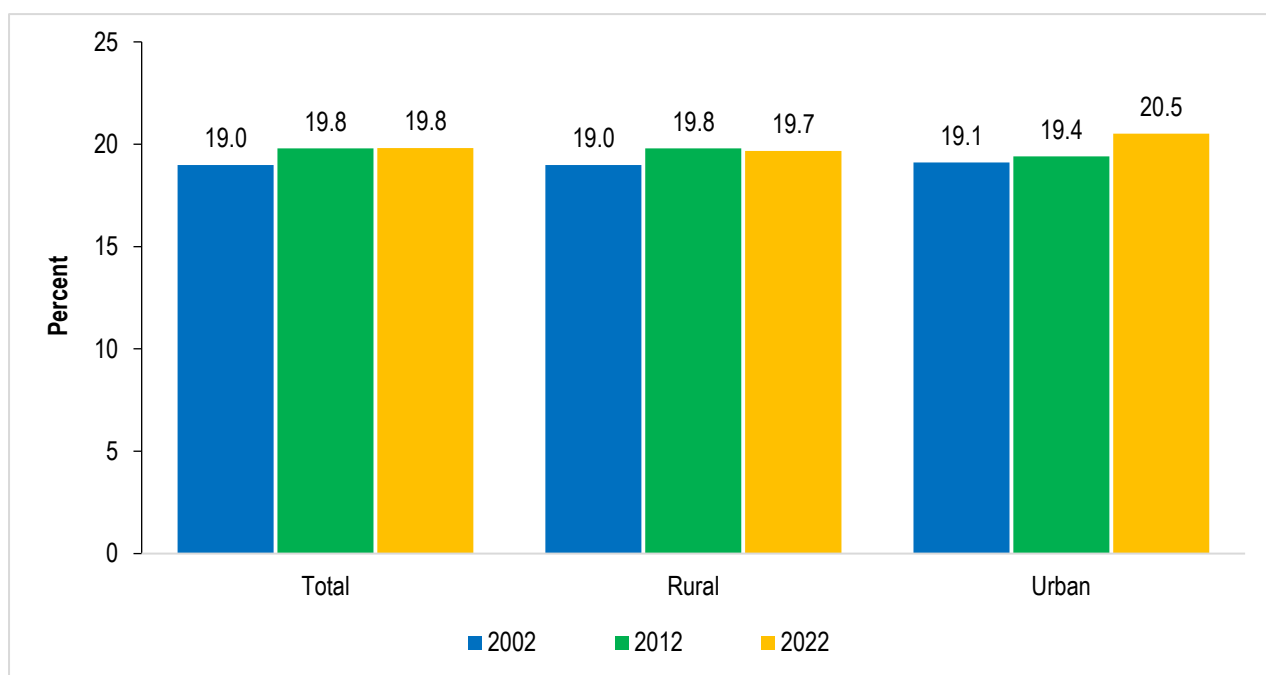


3.3.4 Youth Population (15-24 Years)

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 Kaskazini Unguja Region for 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses. Results for 2022 PHC indicate that the youth population (15 – 24 years) account for 19.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of youth population (15-24 years) has increased from 19.0 percent in 2002 to 19.8 percent in 2012 and remained at the same level in 2022.

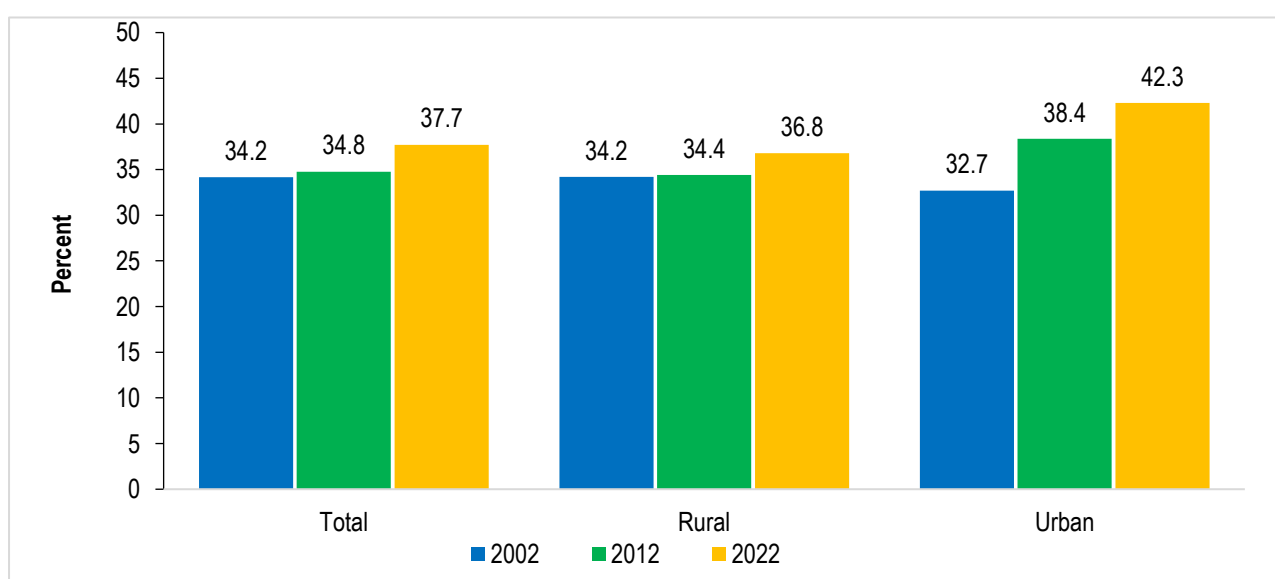
Figure 3.9: Percentage of Youth Population (15-24 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.5 Youth Population (15 - 35 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the youth population (15 - 35 years) accounts for 37.7 percent of the Kaskazini Unguja regional population. The percentage of persons aged 15 - 35 years increased slightly from 34.2 in 2002 to 34.8 in 2012 and thereafter to 37.7 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.10).

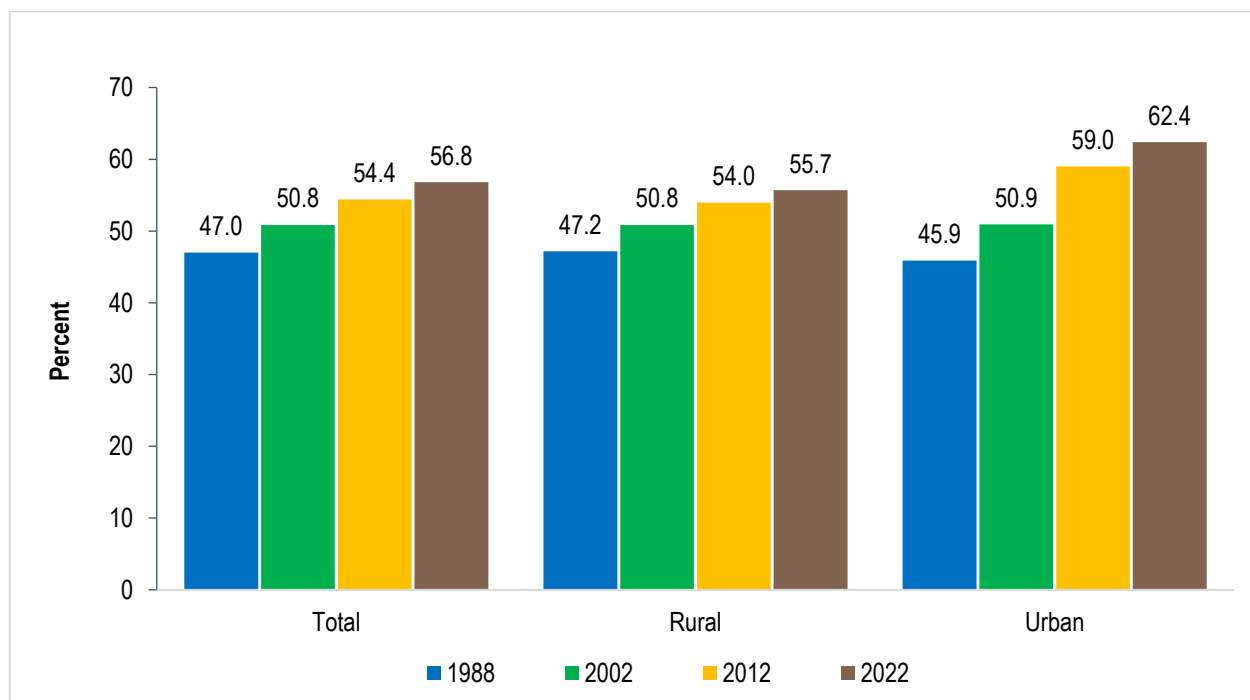
Figure 3.10: Percentage of the Youth Population (15-35 Years) by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



3.3.6 Working Age Population (15-64 Years)

The 2022 PHC results show that the working age population (15 – 64 years) in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 56.8 percent of the total regional population. The percentage of working age population in the region has been increasing, though with decreasing percentage point between censuses, from 47.0 in 1988 Census to 56.8 in 2022 in (Figure 3.11).

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



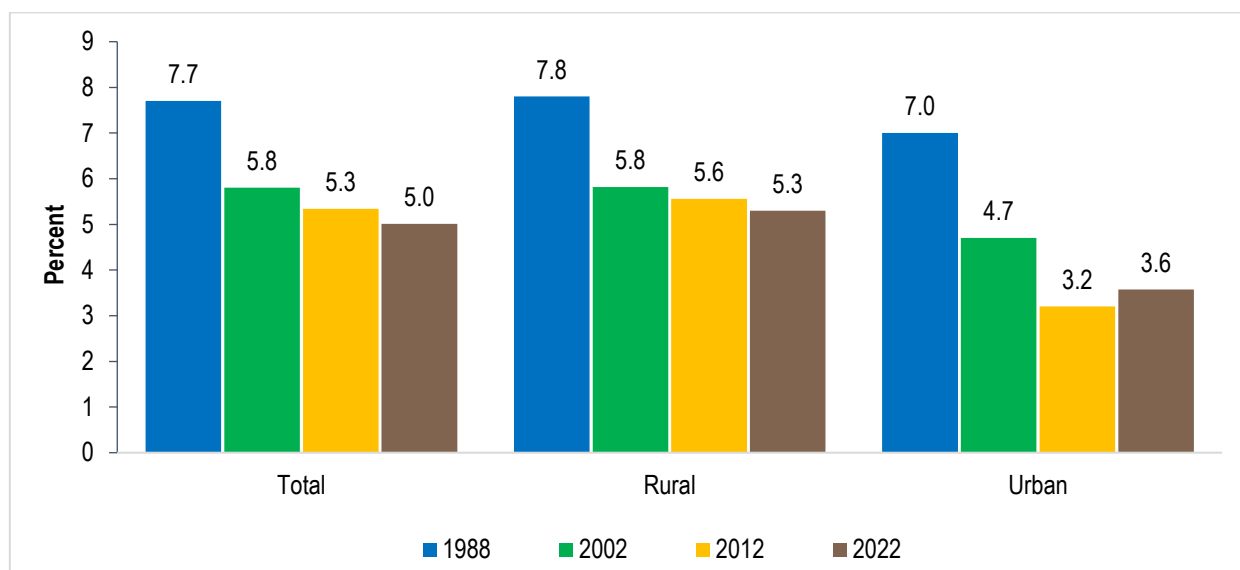
3.3.7 Elderly Population

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 Kaskazini Unguja regional population. The population aged 60 years and above is 5.0 percent. The percent of the elderly population show a decreasing trend, with biggest percentage point decrease during the 1988 to 2002 period and smallest during the 2012 to 2022 period (Figure 3.12).

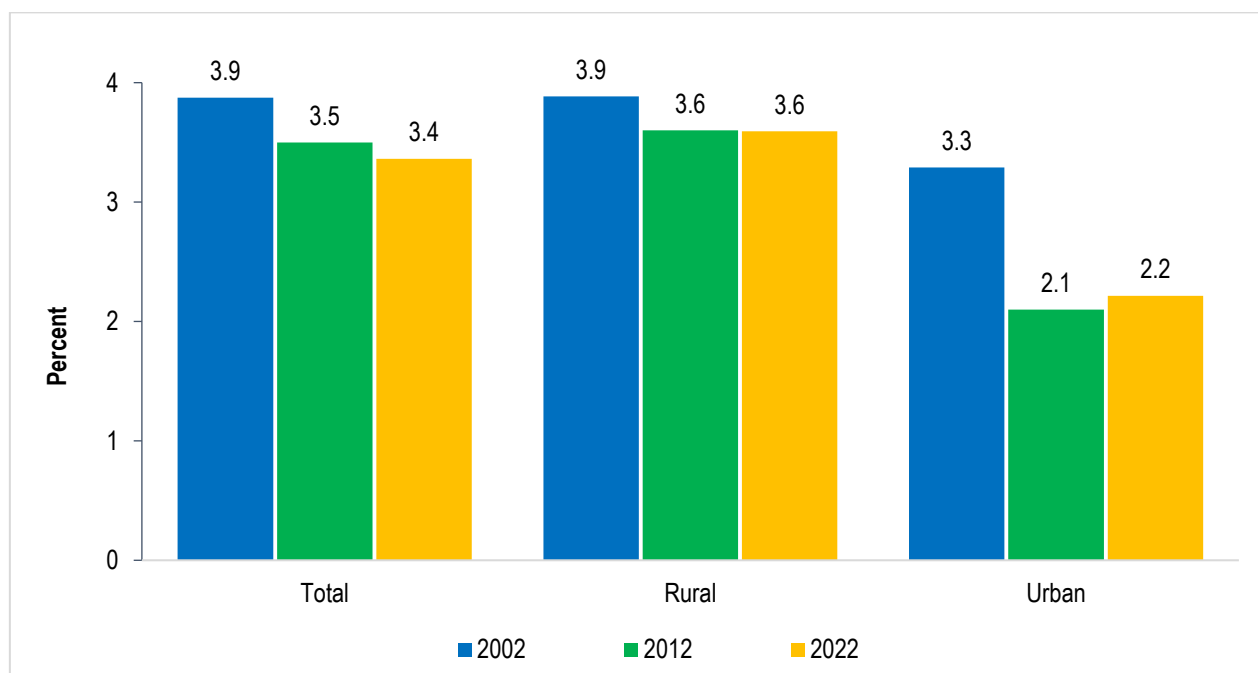
Figure 3.12: Percentage of the Population Aged 60 Years and Above by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 1988, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



Population Aged 65 Years and Above

Findings indicate that, the elderly population constitute a small segment of Kaskazini Unguja regional population. The percentage of the elderly population aged 65 years and above in the region show a decreasing trend from 3.9 in 2002 to 3.4 percent in 2022 (Figure 3.13).

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

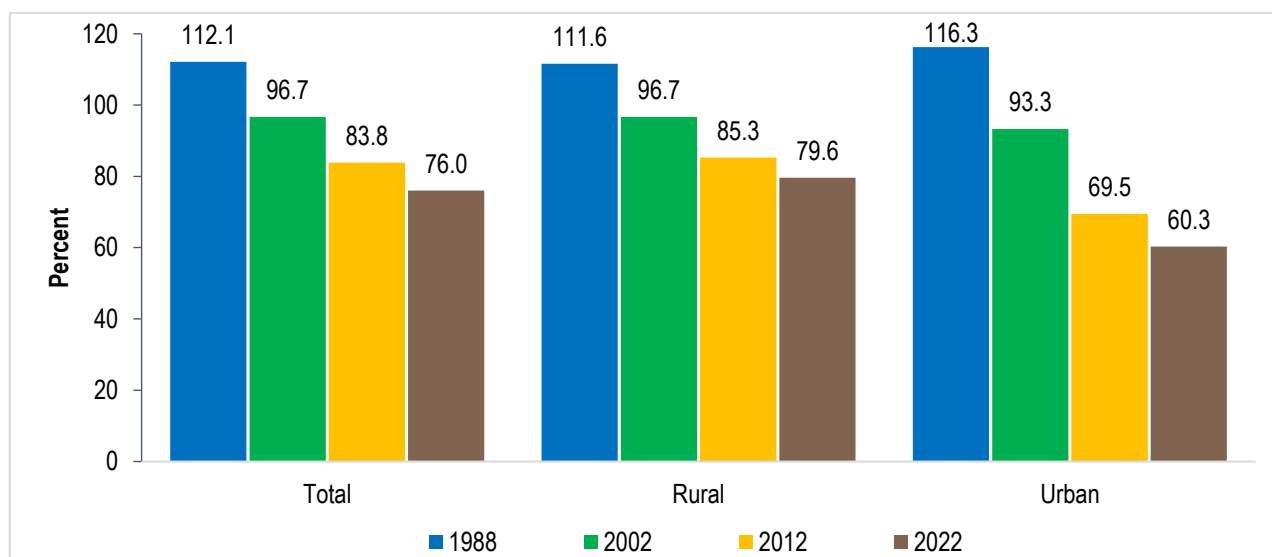


3.3.8 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-dependency ratio is the proportion of persons in the “dependant” ages (those under 15 years 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 dependency ratio for Kaskazini Unguja Region is 76.0 implying that there are 76 dependents per 100 non-dependants. Results further show that the age dependency ratio in Kaskazini Unguja Region has declined substantially in three decades from 112.1 in the 1988 census to 76.0 in the 2022 census (Figure 3.14).

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



Chapter 4

Household Composition

Key points

- The percentage of private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region is (82.6%) higher in rural.
- The average household size is 4.6 persons.
- The average household size in rural and urban areas have both declined from 5.0 and 4.7 persons to 4.7 and 4.2 persons respectively between 2012 and 2022.
- The average number of persons per household in male-headed households is 4.7 and 4.3 in female-headed households.
- Female-headed households decreased from 33.6 percent in 2012 to 29.0 percent in 2022.

4.1 Introduction

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

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

4.2 Number of Households

The 2022 PHC reveal that Kaskazini Unguja Region has a total of 53,770 private households with 44,401 in rural areas and 9,369 in urban areas. Female headed households accounted for 29.0 percent, with the percentage being higher in urban areas (33.0%) than in rural areas (28.1%) (Tables 4.1 and 4.2).

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Table 4.1: Number and Percentage of Private Households by Place of Residence, Sex of Head of Household and Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	38,191	71.0	15,579	29.0	44,401	31,910	71.9	12,491	28.1	9,369	6,281	67.0	3,088	33.0
< 10 ¹	3	0	0.0	3	100.0	3	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	22	13	59.1	9	40.9	13	8	61.5	5	38.5	9	5	55.6	4	44.4
15 - 19	314	193	61.5	121	38.5	217	137	63.1	80	36.9	97	56	57.7	41	42.3
20 - 24	2676	1,798	67.2	878	32.8	1,960	1,411	72.0	549	28.0	716	387	54.1	329	45.9
25 - 29	6,405	5,020	78.4	1,385	21.6	4,934	4,014	81.4	920	18.6	1,471	1,006	68.4	465	31.6
30 - 34	7,930	6,366	80.3	1,564	19.7	6,410	5,260	82.1	1,150	17.9	1,520	1,106	72.8	414	27.2
35 - 39	7,453	5,779	77.5	1,674	22.5	6,077	4,760	78.3	1,317	21.7	1,376	1,019	74.1	357	25.9
40 - 44	6,093	4,414	72.4	1,679	27.6	5,028	3,676	73.1	1,352	26.9	1,065	738	69.3	327	30.7
45 - 49	5,159	3,621	70.2	1,538	29.8	4,265	2,998	70.3	1,267	29.7	894	623	69.7	271	30.3
50 - 54	4,665	3,083	66.1	1,582	33.9	3,920	2,606	66.5	1,314	33.5	745	477	64.0	268	36.0
55 - 59	3,914	2,501	63.9	1,413	36.1	3,420	2,192	64.1	1,228	35.9	494	309	62.6	185	37.4
60 - 64	2,949	1,898	64.4	1,051	35.6	2,572	1,666	64.8	906	35.2	377	232	61.5	145	38.5
65 - 69	2,009	1,181	58.8	828	41.2	1,791	1,062	59.3	729	40.7	218	119	54.6	99	45.4
70 - 74	1,899	1,144	60.2	755	39.8	1,703	1,028	60.4	675	39.6	196	116	59.2	80	40.8
75 - 79	1,095	597	54.5	498	45.5	1,006	550	54.7	456	45.3	89	47	52.8	42	47.2
80+	1,184	583	49.2	601	50.8	1,082	542	50.1	540	49.9	102	41	40.2	61	59.8

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

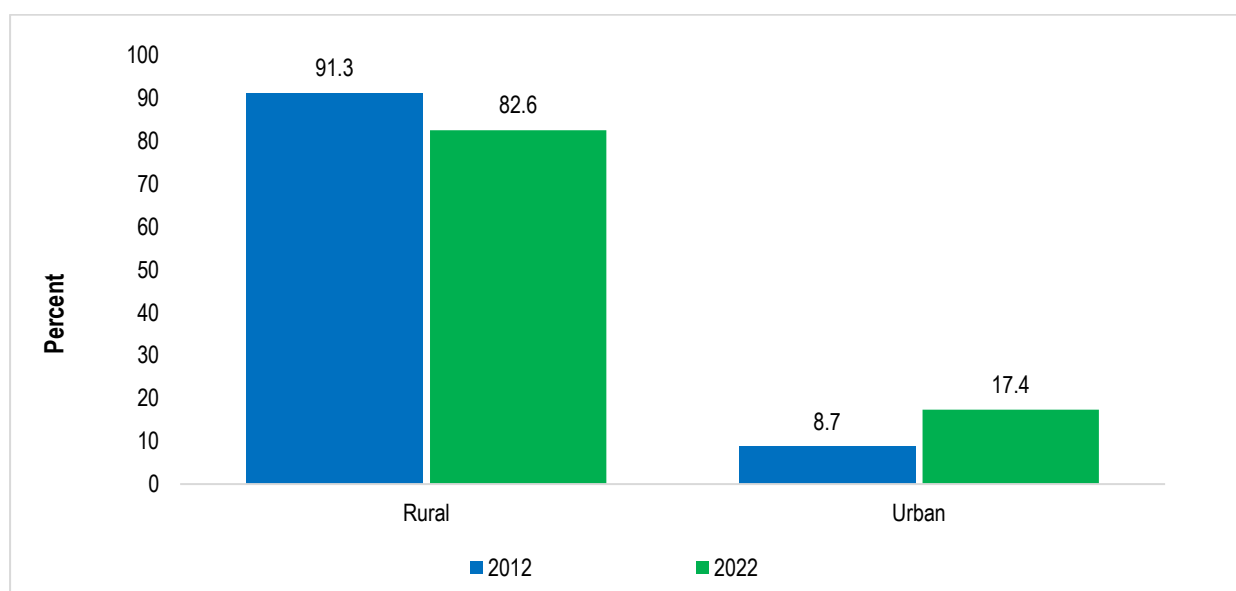
The results further reveal that, Kaskazini A Town Council has the highest number of households (60.4%) in the region (Table 4.2).

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

Council	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	53,770	100.0	44,401	82.6	9,369	17.4
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	60.4	25,802	58.1	6,699	71.5
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	39.6	18,599	41.9	2,670	28.5

Results further show a decrease in the number of private households of almost nine (8.7%) percentage points in rural households from 91.3 percent in 2012 to 82.6 percent in 2022 PHC (Figure 4.1).

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



4.3 Average Household Size

Average household size is the mean number of persons in a private household. The average household size for Kaskazini Unguja Region decreased from 5.0 persons in the 2012 to 4.6 persons in 2022. The average household size in rural and urban areas have both declined from 5.0 and 4.7 persons to 4.7 and 4.2 persons respectively between 2012 and 2022. The average household size across councils similar declining pattern (Figure 4.2 and Table 4.3)

Figure 4.2: Average Household Size by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

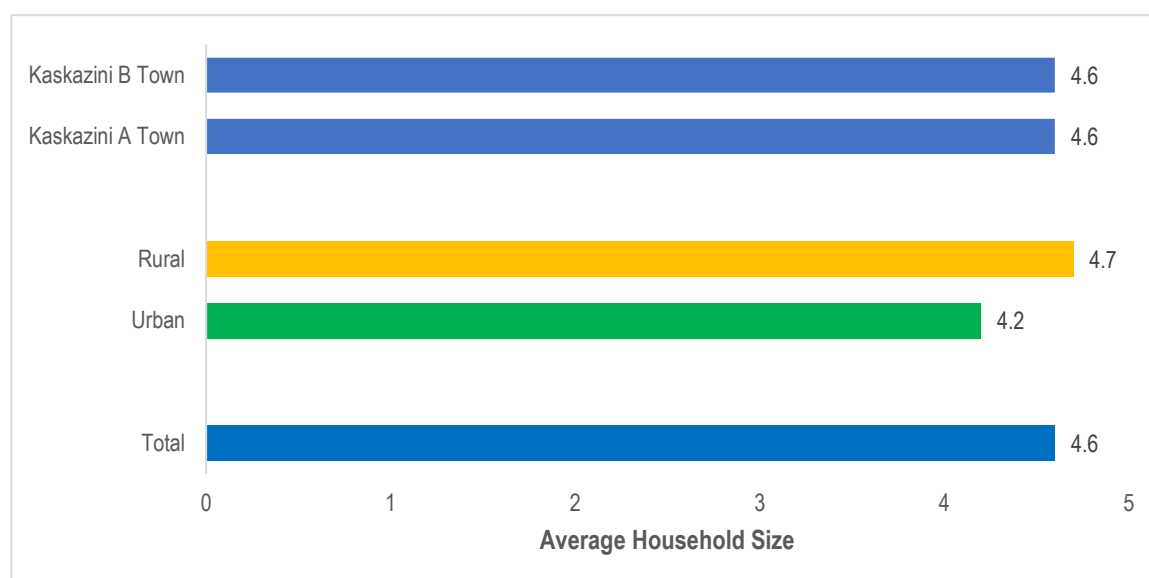


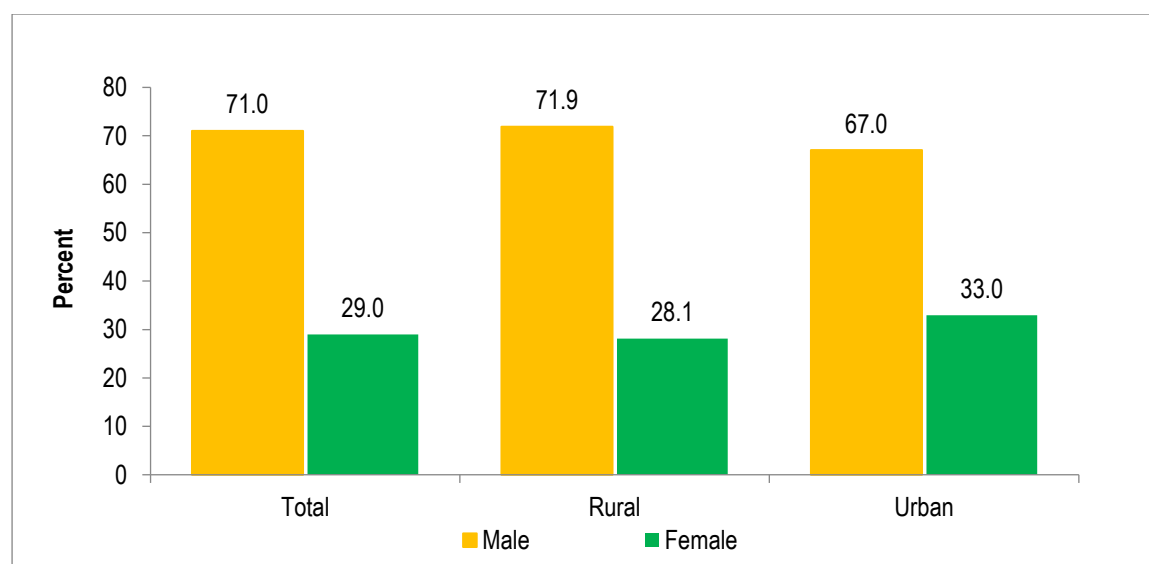
Table 4.3: Population in Private Households, Number of Households and Average Household Size by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs

Place of Residence	Population		Number of Households		Average Household Size	
	2012	2022	2012	2022	2012	2022
Total	183,156	247,863	36,736	53,770	5.0	4.6
Rural	168,023	208,641	33,530	44,401	5.0	4.7
Urban	15,133	39,222	3,206	9,369	4.7	4.2
Council						
Kaskazini A Town	102,581	150,340	20,522	32,501	5.0	4.6
Kaskazini B Town	80,575	97,523	16,214	21,269	5.0	4.6

4.4 Household Headship

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as leader by other household members. The 2022 PHC results show that out of all private households, 71.0 percent are headed by males and 29.0 percent are headed by females (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja, 2022 PHC



The percentage of male-headed households increased from 66.4 percent in 2012 to 71.0 percent in 2022 while female-headed households decreased from 33.6 percent in 2012 to 29.0 percent in 2022 (Table 4.4).

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

Place of Residence	2012		2022	
	Male Headed	Female-Headed	Male Headed	Female-Headed
Total	66.4	33.6	71.0	29.0
Rural	67.2	32.8	71.9	28.1
Urban	58.6	41.4	67.0	33.0
Council				
Kaskazini A Town	65.0	35.0	70.6	29.4
Kaskazini B Town	68.2	31.8	71.7	28.3

The average number of persons in male headed households is slightly higher (4.7 persons) than in female headed households (4.3 persons). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Population in Private Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Households, Average Household Size, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	247,863	180,154	67,709	53,770	38,191	15,579	4.6	4.7	4.3
Rural	208,641	153,072	55,569	44,401	31,910	12,491	4.7	4.8	4.4
Urban	39,222	27,082	12,140	9,369	6,281	3,088	4.2	4.3	3.9
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	150,340	109,481	40,859	32,501	22,940	9,561	4.6	4.8	4.3
Kaskazini B Town	97,523	70,673	26,850	21,269	15,251	6,018	4.6	4.6	4.5

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 93.5 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region live in improved houses. Such households are more likely to be found in urban areas (96.2%) than in rural areas (92.9%). About 94 percent (93.8%) of male headed household are living in improved houses compared with 92.8 percent of those female headed. However, with regards to residence, 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 account for 96.2 percent compared with rural areas (93.3%) while for female headed households in urban areas it is 96.3 percent compared to rural areas (91.9%). Both Councils have about 90 percent and above of all households living in improved houses irrespective of the sex of head (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households living in Improved/ Unimproved Houses by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	93.5	6.5	38,191	93.8	6.2	15,579	92.8	7.2
Rural	44,401	92.9	7.1	31,910	93.3	6.7	12,491	91.9	8.1
Urban	9,369	96.2	3.8	6,281	96.2	3.8	3,088	96.3	3.7
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	95.7	4.3	22,940	96.1	3.9	9,561	94.9	5.1
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	90.1	9.9	15,251	90.4	9.6	6,018	89.5	10.5

The findings further show that as age of household head increases, the chances of living in improved house increases gradually upto 94.5 percent at age 34. Thereafter there is a slight decline to around 94 percent, fluctuating around this figure to higher age groups. A similar pattern is observed for both male and female headed households (Table 4.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Male Headed			Female Headed		
	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved	Total	Improved	Unimproved
Total	53,770	93.5	6.5	38,191	93.8	6.2	15,579	92.8	7.2
Below 18	104	80.8	19.2	70	80.0	20.0	34	82.4	17.6
18- 24	2,911	88.8	11.2	1,934	86.5	13.5	977	93.4	6.6
25 - 29	6,405	92.7	7.3	5,020	92.4	7.6	1,385	93.5	6.5
30 - 34	7,930	94.5	5.5	6,366	94.7	5.3	1,564	93.6	6.4
35 - 39	7,453	94.2	5.8	5,779	94.6	5.4	1,674	92.5	7.5
40 - 44	6,093	94.2	5.8	4,414	95.0	5.0	1,679	92.3	7.7
45 - 49	5,159	93.6	6.4	3,621	94.6	5.4	1,538	91.2	8.8
50 - 54	4,665	94.1	5.9	3,083	94.6	5.4	1,582	93.3	6.7
55 - 59	3,914	94.0	6.0	2,501	94.6	5.4	1,413	92.9	7.1
60 - 64	2,949	93.5	6.5	1,898	94.0	6.0	1,051	92.6	7.4
65 - 69	2,009	94.5	5.5	1,181	94.5	5.5	828	94.4	5.6
70 - 74	1,899	92.4	7.6	1,144	92.4	7.6	755	92.5	7.5
75 - 79	1,095	91.9	8.1	597	92.6	7.4	498	91.0	9.0
80+	1,184	93.8	6.2	583	94.2	5.8	601	93.5	6.5

4.4.2 Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation

Results reveal that in Kaskazini Unguja Region majority of male heads of household regardless of their marital status 11,331 persons (42.8%) are employed as agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged as elementary occupations 4,595 persons (17.3%) and those in Craft and related workers 4,288 persons (16.2%). Among the widowed males 111 person (71.6%) are engaged in agricultural and fishery; 14.8 percent are elementary occupation and 5.8 percent are Craft and related workers. (Table 4.8 and Table 4.9).

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	26,491	1,455	23,976	225	606	74	155
Legislators administrators and managers.	557	13	531	5	7	1	0
Professionals.	631	31	587	4	8	0	1
Technicians and associate professionals.	1,966	113	1,790	16	38	7	2
Clerks.	248	12	232	1	2	0	1
Service workers and shop sales workers.	2,431	191	2,147	22	58	5	8
Agricultural and fishery workers.	11,331	429	10,400	94	259	38	111
Craft and related workers.	4,288	278	3,841	43	107	10	9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	444	26	405	3	8	2	0
Elementary occupations.	4,595	362	4,043	37	119	11	23

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	26,491	1,455	23,976	225	606	74	155
Legislators administrators and managers.	2.1	0.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.4	0.0
Professionals.	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.6
Technicians and associate professionals.	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.3	9.5	1.3
Clerks.	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers.	9.2	13.1	9.0	9.8	9.6	6.8	5.2
Agricultural and fishery workers.	42.8	29.5	43.4	41.8	42.7	51.4	71.6
Craft and related workers.	16.2	19.1	16.0	19.1	17.7	13.5	5.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.7	0.0
Elementary occupations.	17.3	24.9	16.9	16.4	19.6	14.9	14.8

Results reveal that 2,903 persons (46.9%) of female heads of households regardless of their marital status are engaged in agricultural and fishery, followed by Craft and related workers 1,096 persons (17.7%) and with least workers are Plant and machine operators and assemblers 10 person (0.2%). Results further reveal that, among all female heads of households engaged in agricultural and fishery 70.4 percent are widowed.(Table 4.10 and Table 4.11)

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

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	6,196	536	3,250	41	1,159	116	1,094
Legislators administrators and managers.	48	2	39	1	3	0	3
Professionals.	164	13	124	0	19	2	6
Technicians and associate professionals.	176	37	100	3	22	4	10
Clerks.	40	9	23	0	5	1	2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	684	168	305	6	156	14	35
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2,903	31	1,556	6	491	49	770
Craft and related workers.	1,096	122	581	12	231	23	127
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	10	1	6	0	1	0	2
Elementary occupations.	1,075	153	516	13	231	23	139

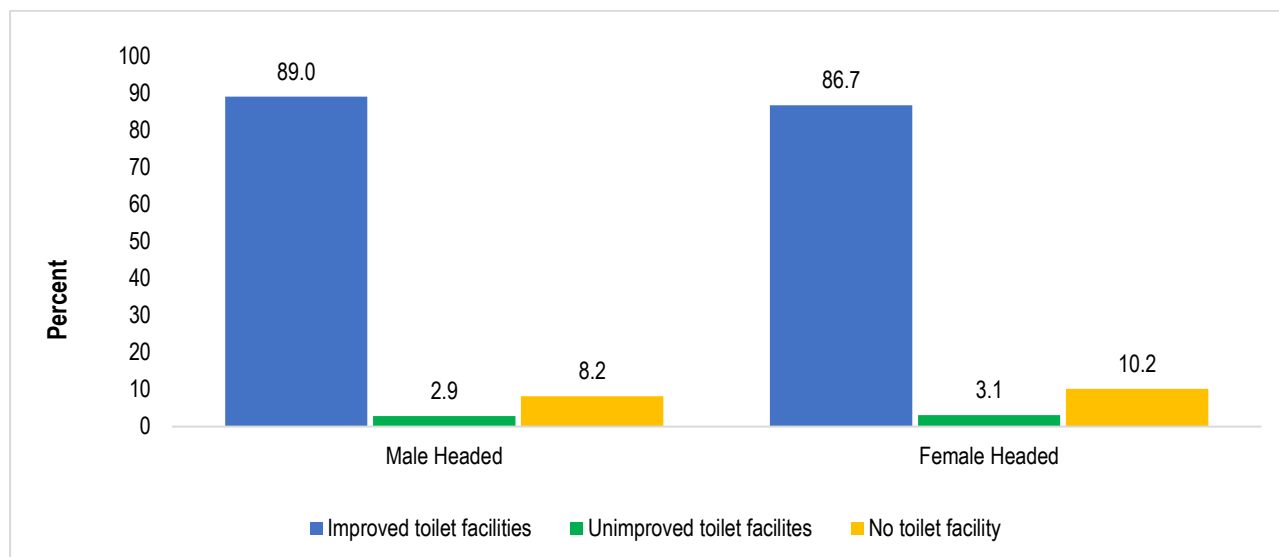
Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Female Heads of Households by Marital Status and Occupation Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	6,196	536	3,250	41	1,159	116	1,094
Legislators administrators and managers.	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Professionals.	2.6	2.4	3.8	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.5
Technicians and associate professionals.	2.8	6.9	3.1	7.3	1.9	3.4	0.9
Clerks.	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers.	11.0	31.3	9.4	14.6	13.5	12.1	3.2
Agricultural and fishery workers.	46.9	5.8	47.9	14.6	42.4	42.2	70.4
Craft and related workers.	17.7	22.8	17.9	29.3	19.9	19.8	11.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Elementary occupations.	17.3	28.5	15.9	31.7	19.9	19.8	12.7

4.4.3 Heads of Households by Type of Toilet Facility

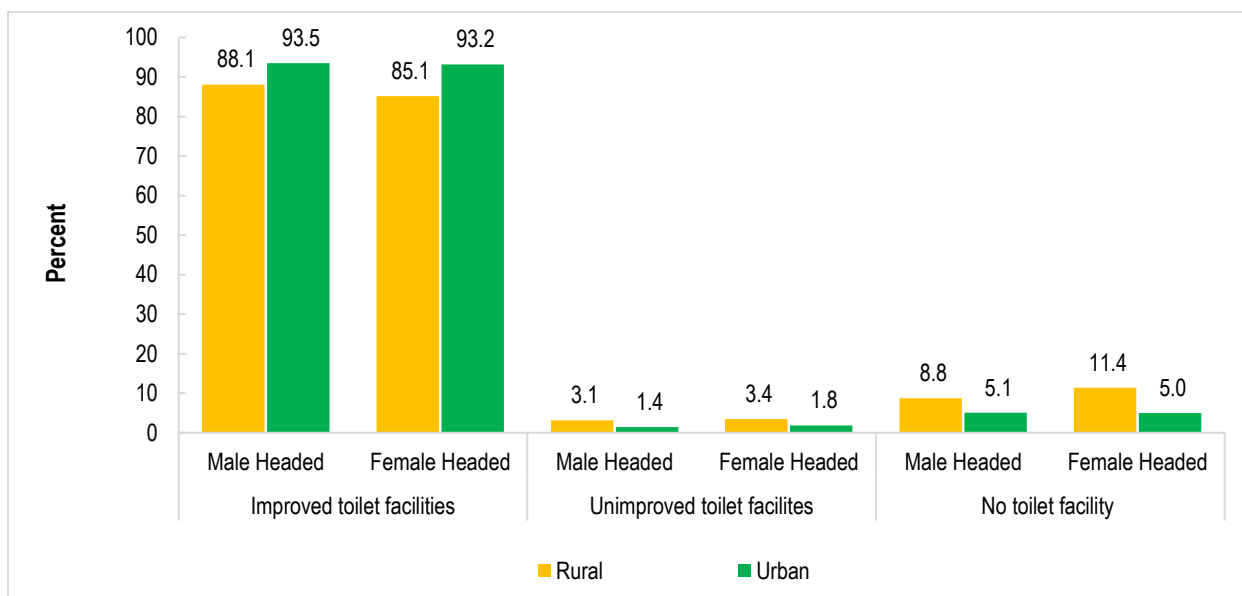
Proportion of male headed households that use improved toilet facilities is slightly higher (89.0%) than female headed households (86.7%). On the other hand there is a higher percentage (10.2%) of female headed households with no toilet facilities compared with male headed households (8.2%) (Figure 4.4).

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



Results also reveal that both male and female headed households that use improved toilet facilities is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (93.4%, 93.2% and 88.1%, 85.1% respectively). In contrast, the results further reveal that, households that use unimproved toilet facilities as well as those without toilet facilities are higher in rural areas than urban areas (Figure 4.5).

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



Across councils, results reveal that Kaskazini A Town has the slightly higher percentage of both male and female headed households with improved toilet facilities (89.3% and 87.1% respectively) compared with Kaskazini B Town (88.5% and 86.2% for male and female headed households respectively).

Kaskazini A Town (8.8%) has a slightly higher percentage of male headed household with no toilet facilities is compared with Kaskazini B Town (7.1%). The same pattern applies to female headed households (10.8%) for Kaskazini A Town and (9.1%) for Kaskazini B Town (Table 4.12).

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

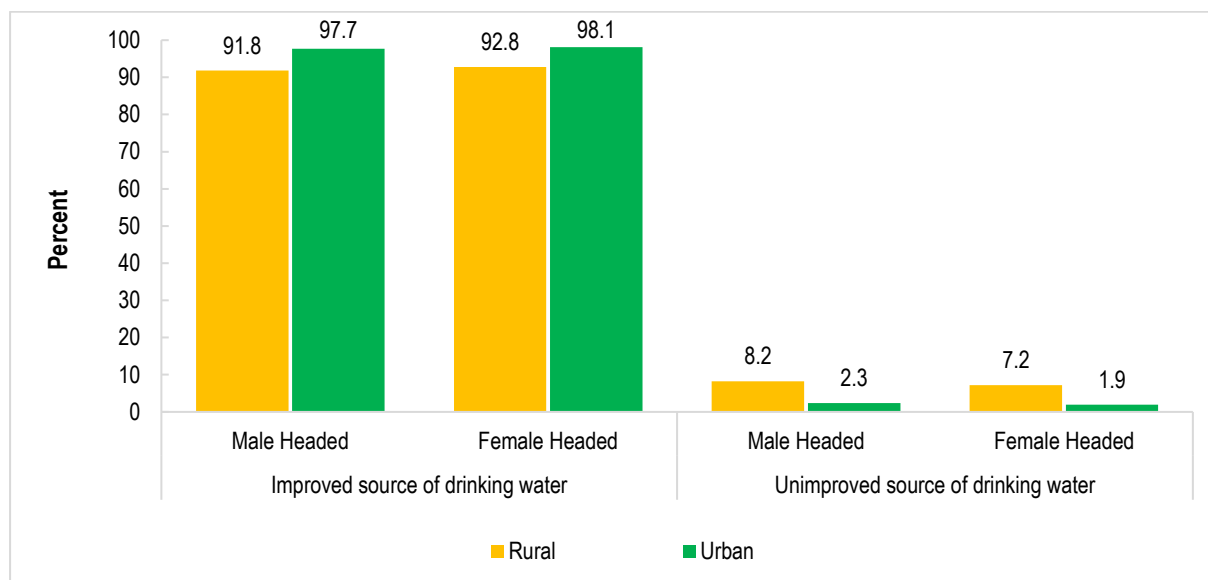
Place of Residence	Total				Male Headed				Female Headed			
	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet Facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility	Total	Improved toilet facilities	Unimproved toilet facilities	No toilet facility
Total	53,770	88.3	2.9	8.7	38,191	89.0	2.9	8.2	15,579	86.7	3.1	10.2
Rural	44,401	87.3	3.2	9.5	31,910	88.1	3.1	8.8	12,491	85.1	3.4	11.4
Urban	9,369	93.4	1.6	5.0	6,281	93.5	1.4	5.1	3,088	93.2	1.8	5.0
Council												
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	88.6	1.9	9.4	22,940	89.3	1.9	8.8	9,561	87.1	2.1	10.8
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	87.9	4.4	7.7	15,251	88.5	4.3	7.1	6,018	86.2	4.7	9.1

4.4.4 Heads of Households by Source of Drinking Water

The results show that in urban areas there is hardly any difference between male headed households that use improved source of drinking water (97.7%) compared with female headed households (98.1%). In rural areas the proportion of male headed households that use improved source of drinking water is 91.8 percent and 92.8 percent for female headed households.

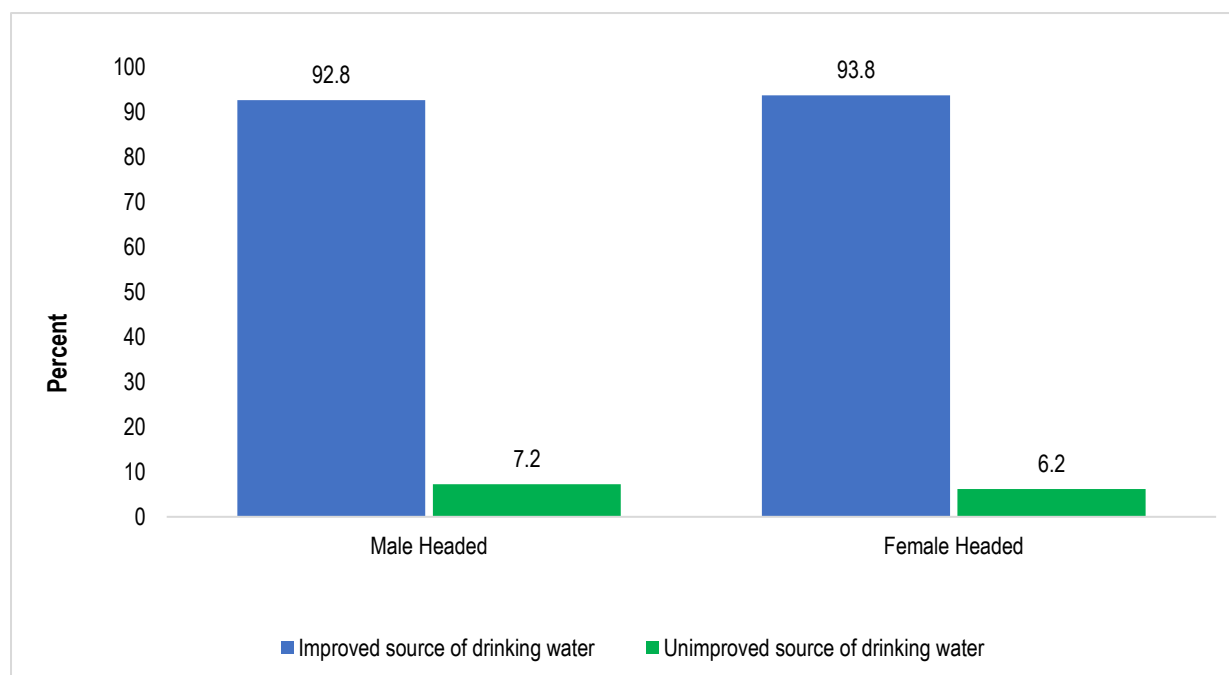
Both male and female headed households using improved source of drinking water are more dominant in urban areas than rural areas. The proportion of households in rural areas that use unimproved source of drinking water is higher for male headed (8.2%) than female headed (7.2%). A similar pattern is observed for 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



The results also reveal that for the whole the region the percentage of male headed households that use unimproved source of drinking water is slightly higher (7.2%) compared with that of female headed households (6.2%) (Figure 4.7).

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



Across Councils, Kaskazini B Town has higher percentage of both female and male headed households that use improved sources of drinking water (94.5% and 94.3% respectively) compared with Kaskazini A Town (93.4% and 91.8% respectively).

On the other hand, Kaskazini A Town (7.7%) has a higher percentage of male headed households using unimproved sources of drinking water compared with Kaskazini B Town (5.7%). A similar pattern is observed for female headed households (Table 4.13).

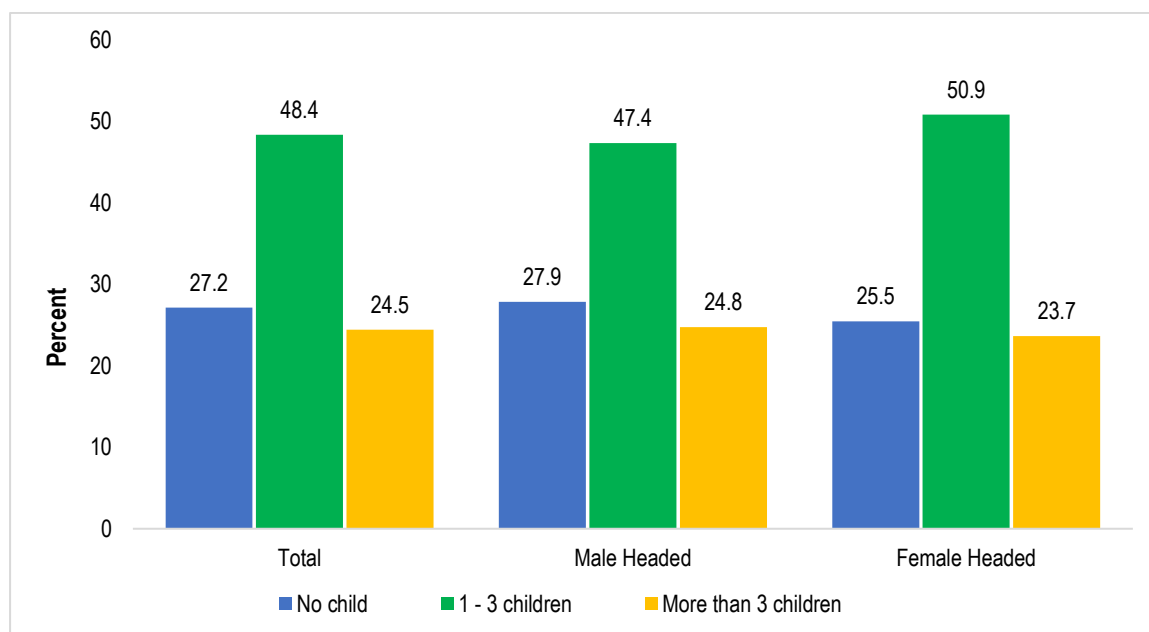
Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Improved and Unimproved Sources of Drinking Water by Sex of Household Head, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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	53,770	93.1	6.9	38,191	92.8	7.2	15,579	93.8	6.2
Rural	44,401	92.1	7.9	31,910	91.8	8.2	12,491	92.8	7.2
Urban	9,369	97.8	2.2	6,281	97.7	2.3	3,088	98.1	1.9
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	92.3	7.7	22,940	91.8	8.2	9,561	93.4	6.6
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	94.3	5.7	15,251	94.2	5.8	6,018	94.5	5.5

4.4.5 Household Heads with Children Under 18 Years

The results show that the majority of households with children under 18 years have one to three children. Out of 53,770 households with children under 18 years, 48.4 percent have one to three children, 27.2 percent have no child and 24.5 percent have more than three children. Results further show that percentage of female headed households with one to three children under 18 years is higher (50.9%) than that of male headed households (47.4%). The percentage of male headed households with more than three children under 18 years and that of female headed households are 24.8 percent and 23.7 percent respectively. On the other hand, the percentage of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher (27.9%) compared with that of female headed households (25.5%) (Figure 4.8).

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



Results further indicate that 51.4 percent of female headed households living in rural areas have one to three children under 18 years compared with 48.1 percent for male headed households. The similar pattern is observed in urban areas. In rural areas 26.2% of male headed households have no child compared with female headed households (23.3%) (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.14).

On the other hand, the proportion of male headed households with no children under 18 years is higher in urban areas (36.2%) than female headed households (34.0%). Across councils both Kaskazini A Town Council and Kaskazini B Town Council have similar percentage of households (48.4% and 48.3 respectively) with one to three children (Table 14.4).

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

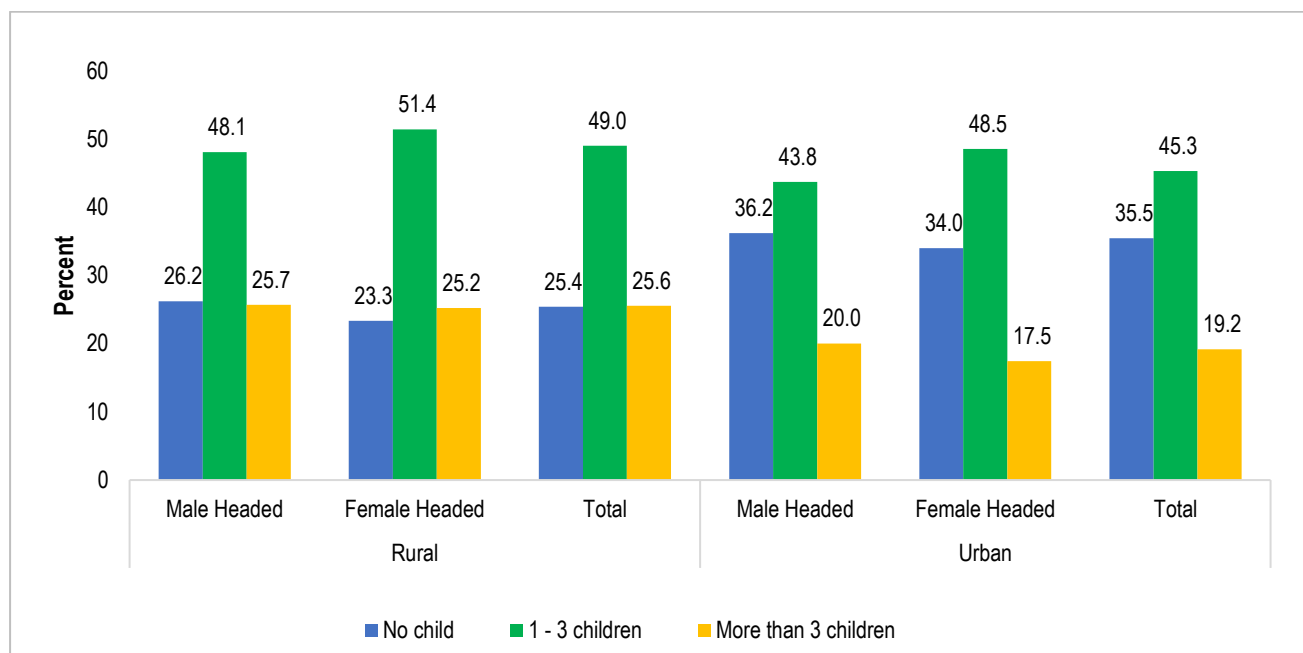


Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head, Number of Children under 18 Years, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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	53,770	27.2	48.4	24.5	38,191	27.9	47.4	24.8	15,579	25.5	50.9	23.7
Rural	44,401	25.4	49.0	25.6	31,910	26.2	48.1	25.7	12,491	23.3	51.4	25.2
Urban	9,369	35.5	45.3	19.2	6,281	36.2	43.8	20.0	3,088	34.0	48.5	17.5
Council												
Kaskazini ATown	32,501	27.2	48.4	24.4	22,940	27.4	47.5	25.2	9,561	26.8	50.7	22.5
Kaskazini BTown	21,269	27.1	48.3	24.6	15,251	28.6	47.2	24.2	6,018	23.3	51.1	25.6

Chapter 5

Marital Status

Key Points

- About fifty-seven percent (56.5%) of persons of the population aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region are married.
- Slightly higher than three percent (3.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of females widowed is higher (5.7%) than males (0.6%).
- About five percent (4.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above are divorced. Females are more likely to be divorced (7.0%) than males (2.2%).
- Mean Age at First Marriage in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 25.5 years. Females are getting married at a younger age (23.3 years) than males (27.8 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.

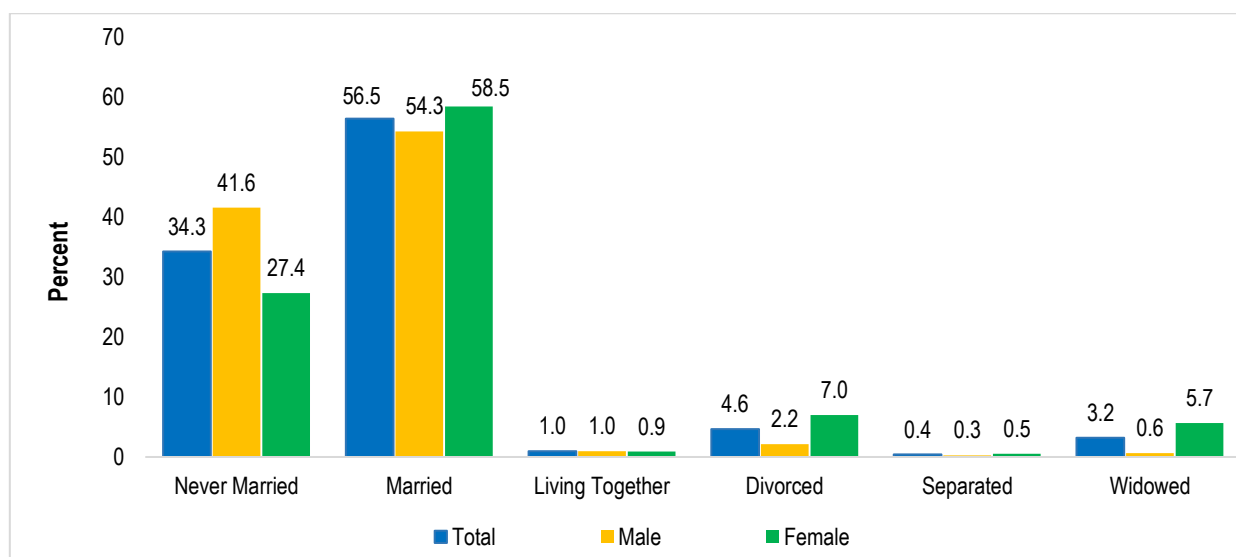
5.2 Marital Status

Results show that more than fifty-five (56.5%) of persons aged 15 years and above are married. More than one third (34.3%) of persons aged 15 years and above are never married. The results also show differences between rural and urban areas for the never married persons (33.8% in rural and 36.6% in urban areas); for married persons (57.3% in rural and 52.8% in urban areas) and widowed (3.5% in rural and 2.2% 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Marital Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Population	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	154,819	100.0	100.0	100.0	126,991	100.0	100.0	100.0	27,828	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	53,100	34.3	41.6	27.4	42,906	33.8	41.7	26.3	10,194	36.6	36.6	36.6
Married	87,424	56.5	54.3	58.5	72,722	57.3	54.6	59.8	14,702	52.8	52.8	52.8
Living Together	1,475	1.0	1.0	0.9	872	0.7	0.7	0.7	603	2.2	2.2	2.2
Divorced	7,178	4.6	2.2	7.0	5,587	4.4	2.0	6.6	1,591	5.7	5.7	5.7
Separated	634	0.4	0.3	0.5	495	0.4	0.3	0.5	139	0.5	0.5	0.5
Widowed	5,008	3.2	0.6	5.7	4,409	3.5	0.7	6.1	599	2.2	2.2	2.2

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



Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

The percentage of married persons increases with age from 4.6 percent for persons aged 15-19 years and rising sharply thereafter to 86.5 percent for those aged 40-44 years. Percentage of the divorced category gradually increases from 0.2 percent for those aged 15–19 years to more than 10 percent for those aged 70–74 years and above. Furthermore, the widowed category increases steadily as age increases and then sharply increases from age group 55–59 years and above (Table 5.2).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	154,819	34.3	56.5	1.0	4.6	0.4	3.2
15 - 19	25,361	95.1	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	25,621	64.8	32.1	0.8	2.1	0.2	0.1
25 - 29	23,096	33.2	60.3	1.5	4.4	0.3	0.2
30 - 34	18,708	14.1	78.4	1.4	5.3	0.4	0.4
35 - 39	14,889	6.9	85.1	1.1	5.8	0.5	0.7
40 - 44	11,189	3.9	86.5	1.1	6.4	0.6	1.6
45 - 49	9,109	2.7	85.7	1.0	6.9	0.6	3.2
50 - 54	7,849	1.9	83.2	1.1	7.4	0.6	5.8
55 - 59	6,102	1.3	78.1	1.1	8.6	0.6	10.3
60 - 64	4,246	1.4	73.0	1.1	8.8	0.9	14.8
65 - 69	2,813	1.0	65.8	0.6	9.0	0.9	22.7
70 - 74	2,581	0.7	60.7	0.7	10.3	1.4	26.1
75 - 79	1,485	0.9	52.7	0.3	11.0	1.8	33.4
80+	1,770	1.6	39.8	1.2	11.5	1.5	44.4

Results show that in Kaskazini Unguja Region more than half (51.5%) of the male population aged 10 years and above are never married, 45.1 percent are married and 0.8 percent are living together. Almost all male children (99.8%) aged 10 - 14 years and 98.7 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married persons decreases gradually as age increases from 99.8 percent for those aged 10 – 14 years to 84.1 percent in age group 20 – 24, thereafter rapidly to 19.3 percent in age group 30 – 34. This is followed by a gradual decline to 0.9 percent in age group 70 – 74 followed by an increase to less than three percent (2.9%) 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	90,688	51.5	45.1	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.5
10 – 14	15,424	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	12,649	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	12,226	84.1	14.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	11,248	47.7	48.5	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.0
30 – 34	9,382	19.3	76.1	1.5	2.7	0.3	0.1
35 – 39	7,319	9.4	85.8	1.3	3.0	0.3	0.2
40 – 44	5,401	5.6	89.0	1.3	3.3	0.4	0.3
45 – 49	4,372	3.5	90.5	1.1	4.0	0.5	0.5
50 – 54	3,669	2.4	92.2	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.6
55 – 59	2,894	2.1	91.5	1.0	3.8	0.3	1.2
60 – 64	2,146	1.9	91.8	1.0	2.8	0.4	2.1
65 – 69	1,330	1.4	89.4	0.8	3.5	0.8	4.1
70 – 74	1,270	0.9	85.8	1.0	5.4	0.9	6.1
75 – 79	657	1.2	82.5	0.2	4.7	1.4	10.0
80+	701	2.9	73.3	1.4	5.0	1.0	16.4

Further, among female population aged 10 years and above, 49.2 percent are married, 38.9 percent are never married and 0.8 percent are living together. Almost all female children (99.7%) aged 10 - 14 years and 91.5 percent of those aged 15 -19 are never married. The percentage of never married person decreases as age increases from 99.7 percent for those aged 10–14 years followed by a rapid decrease from 91.5 percent in age group 15 – 19 to 8.9 percent in age group 30 – 34. Thereafter follows a gradual decline to 0.8 percent for those aged 80 years and above (Table 5.4).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	94,596	38.9	49.2	0.8	5.9	0.5	4.8
10 – 14	15,041	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 19	12,712	91.5	8.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	13,395	47.1	48.1	0.9	3.4	0.3	0.1
25 – 29	11,848	19.4	71.5	1.6	6.6	0.4	0.4
30 – 34	9,326	8.9	80.7	1.2	7.9	0.5	0.7
35 – 39	7,570	4.4	84.4	0.9	8.5	0.7	1.1
40 – 44	5,788	2.3	84.1	0.8	9.2	0.8	2.8
45 – 49	4,737	1.9	81.4	0.9	9.6	0.6	5.7
50 – 54	4,180	1.5	75.3	1.0	11.1	0.8	10.3
55 – 59	3,208	0.7	65.9	1.2	12.8	0.9	18.5
60 – 64	2,100	0.9	53.9	1.1	14.9	1.5	27.8
65 – 69	1,483	0.7	44.7	0.5	13.8	1.0	39.3
70 – 74	1,311	0.6	36.3	0.5	15.2	2.0	45.5
75 – 79	828	0.7	29.0	0.4	15.9	2.1	51.9
80+	1,069	0.8	17.9	1.0	15.7	1.9	62.7

5.2.1 Marital Status for Selected Age Groups

Table 5.5 shows the percentage of population by marital status for selected age groups. Results reveal that the percentage of never married persons decreases as age increases. Percentage of married persons is highest for those aged 15-64 years (56.5%) followed by those aged 65 years and above (56.7%). Percentage for widowed persons aged 65 years and above is 30.0 percent (Table 5.5).

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

Selected Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	185,284	45.1	47.2	0.8	3.9	0.3	2.7
10 - 14	30,465	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 17	45,760	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	50,982	79.9	18.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0
15 - 35	97,055	52.9	42.8	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.2
15 - 64	146,170	36.3	56.5	1.0	4.3	0.4	1.7
65+	8,649	1.1	56.7	0.7	10.2	1.3	30.0
70+	5,836	1.1	52.3	0.8	10.8	1.5	33.5

Results further reveal that 41.6 percent of male population aged 15 years and above are never married while the percentage for females is 27.4. The proportion of divorced category is higher for females (7.0%) than males (2.2%). Likewise, the percentage of the widowed is higher among females (5.7%) than males (0.6%) (Tables 5.6 and 5.7).

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	75,264	41.6	54.3	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.6
15 – 19	12,649	98.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	12,226	84.1	14.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0
25 – 29	11,248	47.7	48.5	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.0
30 – 34	9,382	19.3	76.1	1.5	2.7	0.3	0.1
35 – 39	7,319	9.4	85.8	1.3	3.0	0.3	0.2
40 – 44	5,401	5.6	89.0	1.3	3.3	0.4	0.3
45 – 49	4,372	3.5	90.5	1.1	4.0	0.5	0.5
50 – 54	3,669	2.4	92.2	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.6
55 – 59	2,894	2.1	91.5	1.0	3.8	0.3	1.2
60 – 64	2,146	1.9	91.8	1.0	2.8	0.4	2.1
65 – 69	1,330	1.4	89.4	0.8	3.5	0.8	4.1
70 – 74	1,270	0.9	85.8	1.0	5.4	0.9	6.1
75 – 79	657	1.2	82.5	0.2	4.7	1.4	10.0
80+	701	2.9	73.3	1.4	5.0	1.0	16.4

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

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	79,555	27.4	58.5	0.9	7.0	0.5	5.7
15 – 19	12,712	91.5	8.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
20 – 24	13,395	47.1	48.1	0.9	3.4	0.3	0.1
25 – 29	11,848	19.4	71.5	1.6	6.6	0.4	0.4
30 – 34	9,326	8.9	80.7	1.2	7.9	0.5	0.7
35 – 39	7,570	4.4	84.4	0.9	8.5	0.7	1.1
40 – 44	5,788	2.3	84.1	0.8	9.2	0.8	2.8
45 – 49	4,737	1.9	81.4	0.9	9.6	0.6	5.7
50 – 54	4,180	1.5	75.3	1.0	11.1	0.8	10.3
55 – 59	3,208	0.7	65.9	1.2	12.8	0.9	18.5
60 – 64	2,100	0.9	53.9	1.1	14.9	1.5	27.8
65 – 69	1,483	0.7	44.7	0.5	13.8	1.0	39.3
70 – 74	1,311	0.6	36.3	0.5	15.2	2.0	45.5
75 – 79	828	0.7	29.0	0.4	15.9	2.1	51.9
80+	1,069	0.8	17.9	1.0	15.7	1.9	62.7

The results further show that the percentage of the never married category is slightly higher in Kaskazini A Town Council (35.3%) compared with 34.8 percent in Kaskazini B Town Council. The small difference is also observed on married category, the percentage of Kaskazini B Town Council is 56.7 percent and Kaskazini A Town Council is 55.9 percent (Table 5.8).

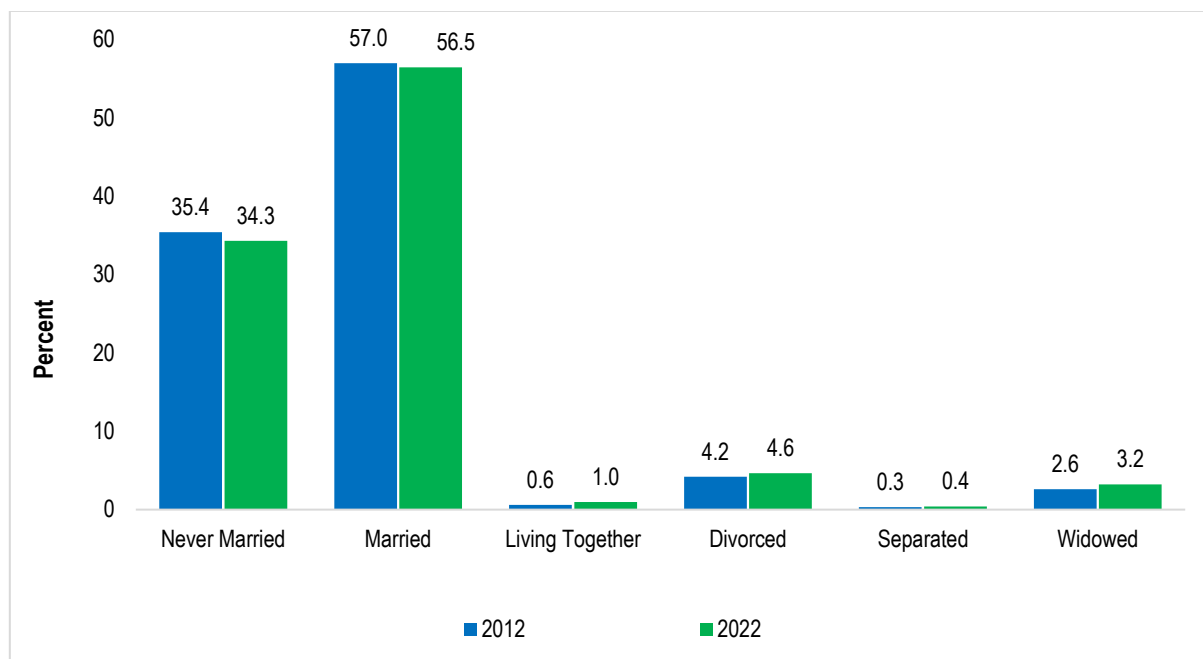
Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population	Marital Status					
		Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
Total	154,819	34.3	56.5	1.0	4.6	0.4	3.2
Rural	126,991	33.8	57.3	0.7	4.4	0.4	3.5
Urban	27,828	36.6	52.8	2.2	5.7	0.5	2.2
Council							
Kaskazini A Town	95,943	35.3	55.9	1.1	4.1	0.4	3.3
Kaskazini B Town	58,876	34.8	56.7	0.8	3.7	0.4	3.6

Figure 5.2, show slight decrease in the proportion of persons in the categories of never married and married from 35.4 and 57.0 percent in 2012 to 34.3 and 56.5 percent in 2022

respectively. On the other hand, an increasing proportion is revealed for the divorced category from 4.2 percent in 2012 census to 4.6 percent in 2022 Census. An increasing trend is observed for the widowed category (2.6 percent in 2012 to 3.2 percent in 2022).

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

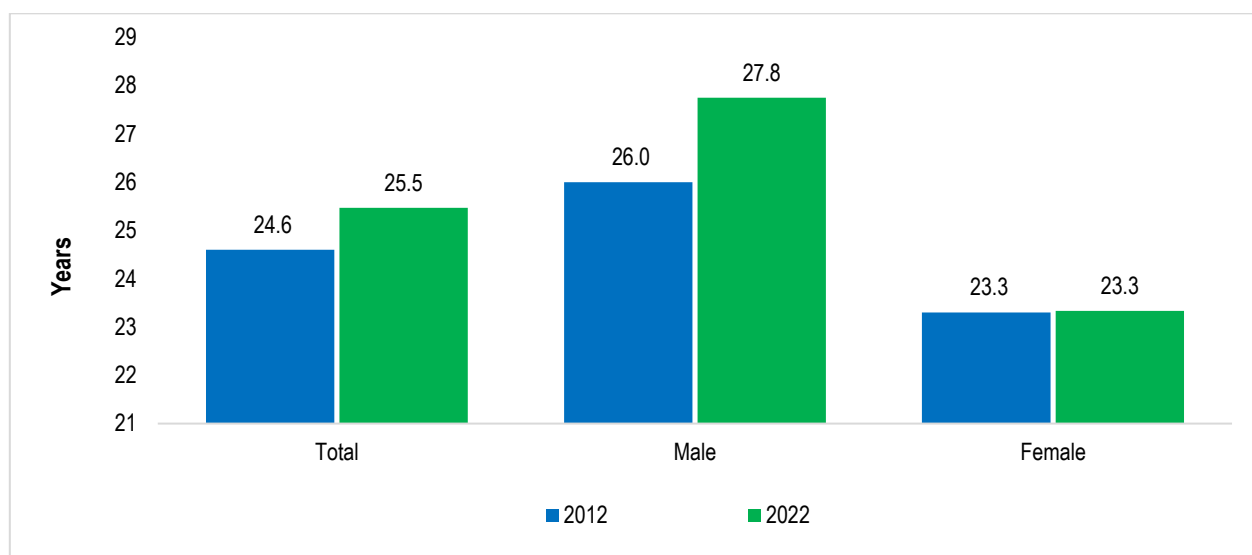


5.3 Mean Age at First Marriage

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.

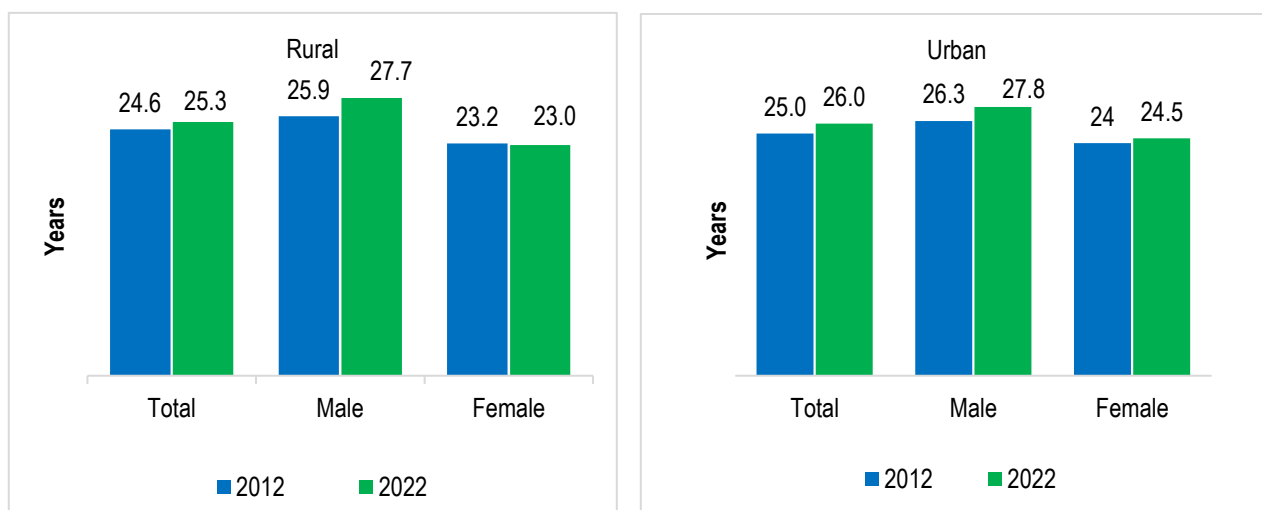
Results show that, MAFM in 2022 Census is 25.5 years; females are getting married at a younger age (23.3 years) than males (27.8 years). Results also show the MAFM for females remained the same 23.3 years in 2022 as was in 2012 censuses. During the same period, the MAFM for males increased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 27.8 years in 2022 (Figure 5.3).

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



The MAFM is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas for females and for both censuses. The same pattern is revealed for males, MAFM in both censuses is higher in urban areas (26.3, 27.8 years) compared to rural (25.5, 27.7 years) (Figure 5.4).

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



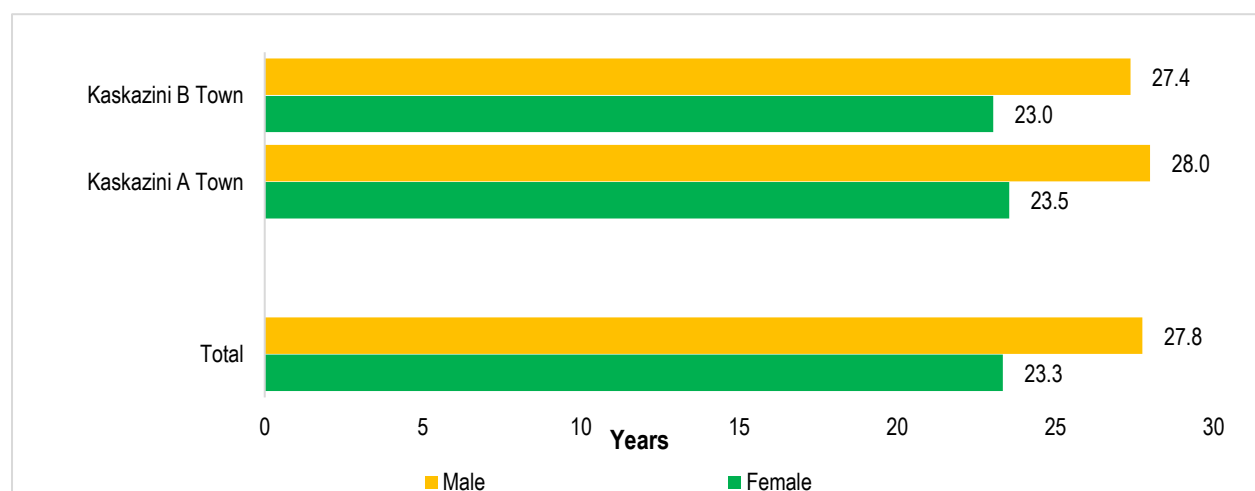
In Kaskazini Unguja Region, results show that the MAFM for males increased from 26.0 years in 2012 to 27.8 years in 2022 while MAFM for females remained 23.3 years for both 2012 and 2022 (Table 5.9).

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

Place of Residence	2012			2022		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	24.6	26.0	23.3	25.5	27.8	23.3
Rural	24.6	25.9	23.2	25.3	27.7	23.0
Urban	25.0	26.3	24.0	26.0	27.8	24.5
Council						
Kaskazini A Town	24.7	25.9	23.5	25.7	28.0	23.5
Kaskazini B Town	24.5	26.0	23.0	25.1	27.4	23.0

Across the councils, results show that there are variations whereby Kaskazini A Town has the higher MAFM for both males (28.0 years) and females (23.5 years compared with Kaskazini B Town (27.4 years for males and 23.0 years for females) (Figure 5.5).

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



Chapter 6

National Identification Documents and Citizenship

Key Points

- About twenty four percent (24.1%) of the population in Kaskazini Unguja Region have neither birth certificate nor birth notification.
- Eighty percent of children (80.4%) under-five years have birth certificate.
- Four percent of persons (4.2%) aged 18 years and above have national identification number and 55.0 percent have national identification cards.
- About persons 6,460 out of 247,863 equal to 2.6% of persons in Kaskazini Unguja Region have health insurance from national Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF).

6.1 Introduction

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

6.2 National Identification Documents

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

6.2.1 Birth Certificate

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

In the 2022 PHC, data on birth certificates were collected from all respondents regardless of their age. Results show that, in Kaskazini Unguja Region 70.9 percent of persons have birth certificates while 24.1 percent have neither birth certificates nor birth notifications. Population with birth certificates is high for age group 5 - 9 years (88.3%) followed by age group 10 - 14 years (87.1%) (Tables 6.1).

The percentage of persons with birth certificates is higher in rural (71.0%) than in urban areas (70.4%). The result also shows that the percentage of males with birth certificate is higher (73.0%) than females (68.9%). Further results show that 73.1 percent of males and 69.0 of females living in rural areas areas have birth certificates compared with males and female living in urban areas (72.5% and 68.3% respectively). (Tables 6.2 and 6.3).

6.2.2 Birth Notification

Birth notification is a document issued by a health facility to confirm the occurrence of birth. It is an initial document in the process of registering a child's birth. It provides the first legal recognition of the child and is generally required for the child to obtain a birth certificate and other legal documents and rights. The results show that, in Kaskazini Unguja Region 4.4 percent have birth notification. The percentage is slight high in urban area (4.7%) than in rural areas (4.3%) (Tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

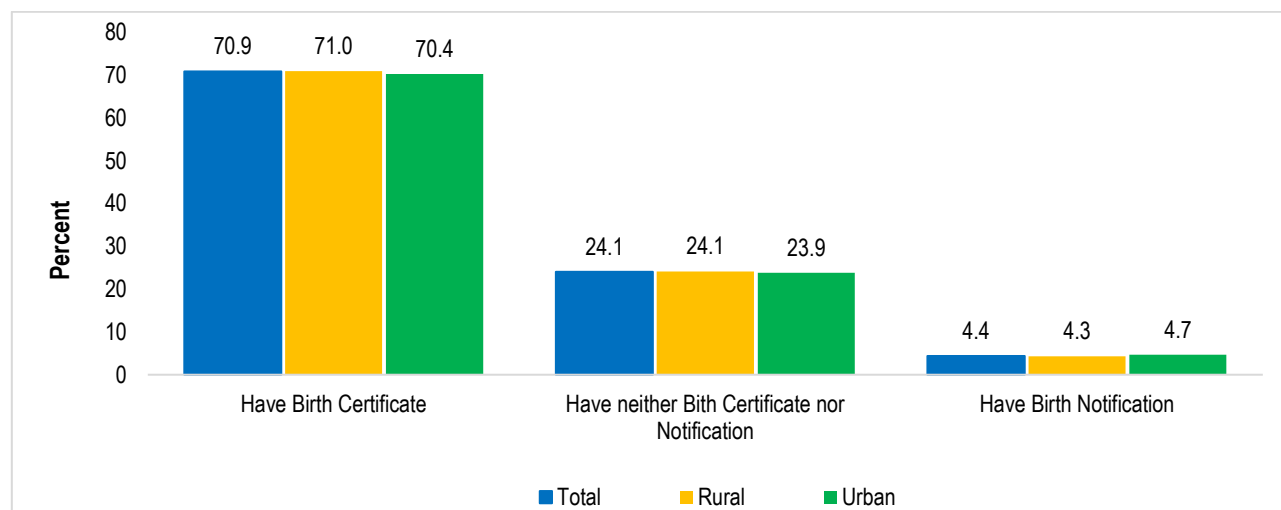


Table 6. 1: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Group; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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 Sexes	Male	Female
Total	70.9	73.0	68.9	4.4	4.2	4.5	24.1	21.9	26.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
0 – 4	80.4	80.7	80.0	10.2	10.0	10.5	9.1	9.0	9.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
5 – 9	88.3	88.1	88.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	7.4	7.5	7.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
10 – 14	87.1	87.1	87.2	3.8	3.7	3.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
15 – 19	83.3	83.4	83.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	12.5	12.3	12.8	0.6	0.7	0.4
20 – 24	77.0	78.0	76.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	19.2	18.0	20.3	0.7	1.0	0.4
25 – 29	74.0	75.2	72.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	22.2	20.6	23.7	1.0	1.5	0.4
30 – 34	68.5	71.3	65.7	2.9	2.6	3.1	27.6	24.5	30.6	1.0	1.5	0.6
35 – 39	52.7	57.9	47.9	3.7	2.9	4.4	42.5	37.7	47.1	1.1	1.6	0.6
40 – 44	44.9	50.1	40.2	3.2	3.0	3.3	51.0	45.6	55.9	0.9	1.2	0.7
45 – 49	39.4	43.7	35.6	3.1	2.6	3.5	56.4	52.1	60.3	1.1	1.6	0.6
50 – 54	36.3	41.5	31.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	59.5	53.7	64.4	1.1	1.5	0.8
55 – 59	32.5	39.5	26.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	64.4	57.4	70.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
60 – 64	28.2	35.1	21.2	2.8	2.1	3.6	68.2	61.8	74.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
65 – 69	19.8	28.6	12.0	2.5	3.3	1.8	76.9	66.7	85.9	0.8	1.4	0.3
70 – 74	14.4	19.2	9.8	2.2	2.1	2.2	82.9	78.3	87.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
75 – 79	12.8	18.7	8.1	1.7	2.5	1.1	84.8	77.9	90.2	0.8	0.9	0.6
80+	9.5	13.3	7.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	88.3	84.3	90.8	0.8	0.9	0.7

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja 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 Sexes	Male	Female
Total	71.0	73.1	69.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	24.1	22.0	26.2	0.6	0.7	0.4
0 – 4	81.1	81.4	80.8	9.7	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
5 – 9	88.5	88.3	88.7	3.9	4.0	3.7	7.3	7.4	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
10 – 14	86.9	86.9	87.0	3.9	3.8	4.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.4	0.5	0.3
15 – 19	83.3	83.3	83.3	3.8	3.7	3.9	12.4	12.3	12.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
20 – 24	78.0	78.9	77.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	18.3	17.4	19.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
25 – 29	75.5	76.6	74.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	21.0	19.6	22.3	0.7	1.2	0.3
30 – 34	68.7	71.5	66.1	3.0	2.8	3.2	27.4	24.3	30.4	0.9	1.5	0.4
35 – 39	52.3	57.5	47.5	3.7	2.8	4.5	43.1	38.4	47.5	0.9	1.3	0.5
40 – 44	43.9	49.3	39.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	52.3	46.8	57.2	0.8	1.1	0.6
45 – 49	38.6	43.4	34.4	3.0	2.6	3.5	57.4	52.7	61.6	1.0	1.4	0.6
50 – 54	35.1	39.7	31.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	60.8	55.6	65.0	1.1	1.4	0.8
55 – 59	31.5	38.4	25.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	65.4	58.6	71.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
60 – 64	27.3	33.7	21.0	2.7	2.0	3.4	69.2	63.3	75.1	0.8	0.9	0.6
65 – 69	19.0	27.2	11.7	2.6	3.2	2.0	77.7	68.3	86.0	0.7	1.2	0.3
70 – 74	14.1	18.4	9.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	83.4	79.2	87.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
75 – 79	12.7	18.8	7.9	1.3	1.7	1.1	85.1	78.5	90.3	0.8	1.0	0.7
80+	9.2	12.4	7.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	88.5	85.0	90.7	0.8	1.0	0.7

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

Age Group	Birth Certificate Status											
	Have Birth Certificates			Have Birth Notifications			Have Neither Birth Certificate Nor Notification			Don't know		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	70.4	72.5	68.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	23.9	21.3	26.2	1.1	1.5	0.7
0 – 4	76.6	77.3	75.9	13.2	12.9	13.6	9.7	9.4	10.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
5 – 9	87.0	87.0	87.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	0.5	0.6	0.5
10 – 14	88.3	88.0	88.5	3.0	3.0	3.1	8.2	8.4	8.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
15 – 19	82.9	83.8	82.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	13.2	12.0	14.3	1.0	1.4	0.6
20 – 24	72.0	73.9	70.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	23.4	20.8	25.6	1.3	2.1	0.7
25 – 29	68.0	69.3	67.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	27.3	25.0	29.3	1.9	3.0	0.9
30 – 34	67.3	70.6	64.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	28.7	25.4	31.8	1.6	1.8	1.4
35 – 39	54.5	59.5	49.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	40.0	34.4	45.4	1.8	2.6	1.1
40 – 44	49.9	54.0	46.0	3.8	4.0	3.6	44.9	40.0	49.6	1.3	1.9	0.8
45 – 49	43.6	44.8	42.4	3.2	2.6	3.7	51.4	49.8	53.1	1.8	2.8	0.7
50 – 54	42.7	50.9	35.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	52.6	43.5	60.8	1.5	2.5	0.7

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 Sexes	Male	Female
55 – 59	39.4	47.0	32.6	2.6	2.3	2.8	57.1	49.3	64.0	1.0	1.4	0.5
60 – 64	34.2	44.9	22.6	3.7	2.4	5.1	60.9	50.8	71.8	1.2	2.0	0.4
65 – 69	26.6	40.0	14.9	2.1	4.4	0.0	69.9	52.6	85.1	1.4	3.0	0.0
70 – 74	17.3	26.0	10.3	2.5	3.1	1.9	79.5	70.1	87.2	0.7	0.8	0.6
75 – 79	12.9	17.3	9.7	5.6	11.5	1.4	81.5	71.2	88.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
80+	12.3	24.5	7.1	1.2	0.0	1.8	86.4	75.5	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6.4 indicates that Kaskazini B Town Council has the highest percentage of population with birth certificates (73.9%) compared to Kaskazini A Town Council (68.9%).

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Population by Birth Certificate Status, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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 Sexes	Male	Female
Total	70.9	73.0	68.9	4.4	4.2	4.5	24.1	21.9	26.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
Kaskazini A Town	68.9	71.4	66.6	5.0	4.9	5.1	25.4	22.8	27.8	0.7	0.1	0.5
Kaskazini B Town	73.9	75.5	72.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	22.1	20.4	23.7	0.6	0.3	0.4

6.2.3 Other National Identification Documents

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

6.2.4 National Identification Cards

Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2 indicate that 71,992 persons (55.0%) aged 18 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region have national identification cards while 5,527 persons (4.2%) have only national identification numbers. Moreover, results show a higher percentage of

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

persons (56.0%) in rural areas have national identification cards than in urban areas 49.8%. Additionally, results reveal that, 74,876 persons (57.2%) have voters' identification cards. Further results reveal that four percent (1.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above who engaged in Informal Activities have a small entrepreneur identification cards. Further results reveal that 1.8 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 Place of Residence and Type; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

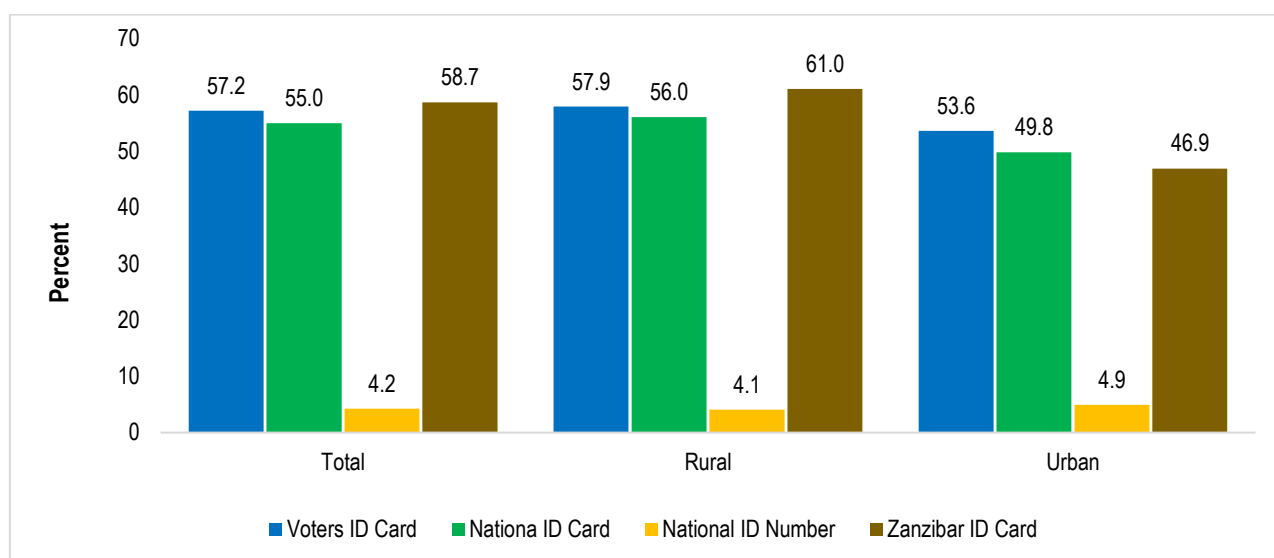


Table 6.5: Percentage of Population Possessing National Identification Documents by Selected Age Groups, Type, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Type of National Documents							
	Total	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		
Total	130,926	55.0	4.2	58.7	4.7	57.2	1.3	1.8
Rural	108,811	56.0	4.1	61.0	4.3	57.9	1.1	1.9
Urban	22,115	49.8	4.9	46.9	6.3	53.6	2.6	1.6
Council								
Kaskazini A Town	79,916	53.4	4.4	56.8	3.8	55.3	1.2	1.6
Kaskazini B Town	51,010	57.4	4.0	61.6	6.1	60.1	1.5	2.2

6.2.5 Health Insurance

Table 6.6 indicates that 2.6 percent of persons in private households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have health insurance from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) or Community Health Insurance Fund (CHIF). Kaskazini B Town Council has the highest percentage (3.4%) of persons who possess NHIF/CHIF insurance than Kaskazini A Town Council (2.1%). In addition, 2.5 percent of person have health insurance from other health insurers. Residential analysis indicates that more persons (3.4%) in urban areas have NHIF/CHIF than in rural areas (2.5%). On the other hand, 2.6 percent person in rural areas have highest percentage of persons with other health insurance schemes compare with 1.5 percent in urban areas.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Population by Type of Health Insurance Identification Card, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	247,863	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	7.3	7.2	7.4
Rural	208,641	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	7.3	7.2	7.4
Urban	39,222	3.4	3.6	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	7.5	7.1	7.8
Council										
Kaskazini A Town	150,340	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	7.1	6.6	7.6
Kaskazini B Town	97,523	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	7.7	8.3	7.2

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 254,425 Persons (98.8%) out of 257,290 persons enumerated in Kaskazini Unguja Region are Tanzanians. The majority of non-Tanzanians are from countries Outside Africa (2,609 persons) followed by other African Countries (165 persons) (Table 6.7).

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

Country of Citizenship	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	257,290	126,341	130,949	214,221	105,188	109,033	43,069	21,153	21,916
Tanzania	254,425	124,861	129,564	212,844	104,472	108,372	41,581	20,389	21,192
Other East African Countries	87	48	39	45	25	20	42	23	19
Other African Countries	165	84	81	99	56	43	66	28	38
Countries Outside Africa	2,609	1,345	1,264	1,232	635	597	1,377	710	667
Dual Citizenship	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
No Citizenship	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

Chapter 7

Survival of Parents

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (93.7%) of children under 18 years have both parents alive.
- About six percent (6.3%) of children under 18 years are orphans with proportionately higher percent in urban areas (8.3%) than rural area (5.9%).
- More than four percent (4.8%) of children under 18 years are orphans with one parent dead.
- About two percent (1.5%) of children under 18 years are orphans with both parents dead.
- Kaskazini A Town Council has the highest proportion (6.7%) of orphans than Kaskazini B Town Council (5.7%).

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 substantial 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 greater impact and is associated with 2 to 50 times increased risk of deaths 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 taking care of their younger siblings.

² The law of Child Act Cap 56, 2019

³ Hani K. Atrash(2011)

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

7.2 Survival of Parents

Results indicate that 93.7 percent of all children under 18 years in Kaskazini Unguja Region have both parents alive. The percentage of children with both parents alive decreases with increasing age from 97.7 percent for children under one year to 86.1 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” (1.2%). In addition, the patterns of survival of parents are slightly similar for both male (93.6%) and female children (93.9%) (Tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3).

Table 7.1: Number and Percentage of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Unguja 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	117,766	110,388	93.7	1,388	1.2	4,217	3.6	1,773	1.5
0	7,917	7,732	97.7	23	0.3	71	0.9	91	1.1
1	6,699	6,548	97.7	25	0.4	70	1.0	56	0.8
2	7,564	7,339	97.0	29	0.4	109	1.4	87	1.2
3	7,406	7,192	97.1	38	0.5	117	1.6	59	0.8
4	7,772	7,472	96.1	56	0.7	158	2.0	86	1.1
5	7,307	7,008	95.9	48	0.7	157	2.1	94	1.3
6	6,420	6,131	95.5	56	0.9	159	2.5	74	1.2
7	6,565	6,230	94.9	59	0.9	191	2.9	85	1.3
8	7,531	7,092	94.2	76	1.0	270	3.6	93	1.2
9	6,825	6,390	93.6	86	1.3	246	3.6	103	1.5
10	6,288	5,886	93.6	74	1.2	237	3.8	91	1.4
11	5,497	5,066	92.2	96	1.7	224	4.1	111	2.0
12	6,809	6,194	91.0	116	1.7	376	5.5	123	1.8
13	5,959	5,430	91.1	111	1.9	314	5.3	104	1.7
14	5,912	5,310	89.8	128	2.2	361	6.1	113	1.9
15	5,239	4,646	88.7	116	2.2	370	7.1	107	2.0
16	4,988	4,360	87.4	114	2.3	400	8.0	114	2.3
17	5,068	4,362	86.1	137	2.7	387	7.6	182	3.6

Table 7.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Male Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Unguja, 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	58,654	54,888	93.6	695	1.2	2,162	3.7	909	1.5
0	3,941	3,842	97.5	14	0.4	41	1.0	44	1.1
1	3,353	3,275	97.7	13	0.4	41	1.2	24	0.7
2	3,740	3,628	97.0	19	0.5	51	1.4	42	1.1
3	3,557	3,464	97.4	18	0.5	51	1.4	24	0.7
4	3,872	3,731	96.4	30	0.8	72	1.9	39	1.0
5	3,715	3,566	96.0	25	0.7	85	2.3	39	1.0
6	3,168	3,011	95.0	28	0.9	89	2.8	40	1.3
7	3,317	3,138	94.6	34	1.0	94	2.8	51	1.5
8	3,684	3,468	94.1	40	1.1	137	3.7	39	1.1
9	3,306	3,094	93.6	41	1.2	112	3.4	59	1.8
10	3,222	3,029	94.0	34	1.1	116	3.6	43	1.3
11	2,756	2,525	91.6	46	1.7	125	4.5	60	2.2
12	3,507	3,184	90.8	59	1.7	199	5.7	65	1.9
13	2,995	2,725	91.0	52	1.7	165	5.5	53	1.8
14	2,944	2,647	89.9	61	2.1	177	6.0	59	2.0
15	2,656	2,327	87.6	60	2.3	209	7.9	60	2.3
16	2,482	2,155	86.8	60	2.4	206	8.3	61	2.5
17	2,439	2,079	85.2	61	2.5	192	7.9	107	4.4

Table 7.3: Number and Percentage of Female Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents and Age; Kaskazini Unguja 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	59,112	55,500	93.9	693	1.2	2,055	3.5	864	1.5
0	3,976	3,890	97.8	9	0.2	30	0.8	47	1.2
1	3,346	3,273	97.8	12	0.4	29	0.9	32	1.0
2	3,824	3,711	97.0	10	0.3	58	1.5	45	1.2
3	3,849	3,728	96.9	20	0.5	66	1.7	35	0.9
4	3,900	3,741	95.9	26	0.7	86	2.2	47	1.2
5	3,592	3,442	95.8	23	0.6	72	2.0	55	1.5
6	3,252	3,120	95.9	28	0.9	70	2.2	34	1.0
7	3,248	3,092	95.2	25	0.8	97	3.0	34	1.0
8	3,847	3,624	94.2	36	0.9	133	3.5	54	1.4
9	3,519	3,296	93.7	45	1.3	134	3.8	44	1.3
10	3,066	2,857	93.2	40	1.3	121	3.9	48	1.6
11	2,741	2,541	92.7	50	1.8	99	3.6	51	1.9
12	3,302	3,010	91.2	57	1.7	177	5.4	58	1.8
13	2,964	2,705	91.3	59	2.0	149	5.0	51	1.7
14	2,968	2,663	89.7	67	2.3	184	6.2	54	1.8
15	2,583	2,319	89.8	56	2.2	161	6.2	47	1.8
16	2,506	2,205	88.0	54	2.2	194	7.7	53	2.1
17	2,629	2,283	86.8	76	2.9	195	7.4	75	2.9

7.2.1 Survival of Parents by Council

The results show that survival of both parents for children under 18 years is more than 93 percent in all Councils (94.3% in Kaskazin B Town and 93.3% in Kaskazini A Town District).

The results further show that Kaskazini A Town has the highest percent (3.7%) of children with father dead and mother alive, father alive and mother dead (1.2%). While the variation between the councils for the children under 18 with both parents' dead is highest 1.8 percent Kaskazini A Town than 1.1 percent in Kaskazini B Town (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Number and Percentage Distribution of Children Under 18 Years by Survival of Parents, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	117,766	110,388	93.7	1,388	1.2	4,217	3.6	1,773	1.5
Rural	100,263	94,340	94.1	1,189	1.2	3,547	3.5	1,187	1.2
Urban	17,503	16,048	91.7	199	1.1	670	3.8	586	3.3
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	71,084	66,352	93.3	866	1.2	2,614	3.7	1,252	1.8
Kaskazini B Town	46,682	44,036	94.3	522	1.1	1,603	3.4	521	1.1

7.3 Orphanhood

The results from Figure 7.1 and table 7.5 reveal that in Kaskazini Unguja Region 6.3 percent of children under 18 years are orphans. The results further show that five percent (4.8%) of the children lost either father or mother and about two percent (1.5%) lost both of their parents. The percentage of children who are orphans is slightly higher in urban areas (8.3%) than rural areas (5.9%). Across the Council, the percentage of orphans is higher (6.7%) in Kaskazini A Town than in Kaskazini B Town (5.7%).

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

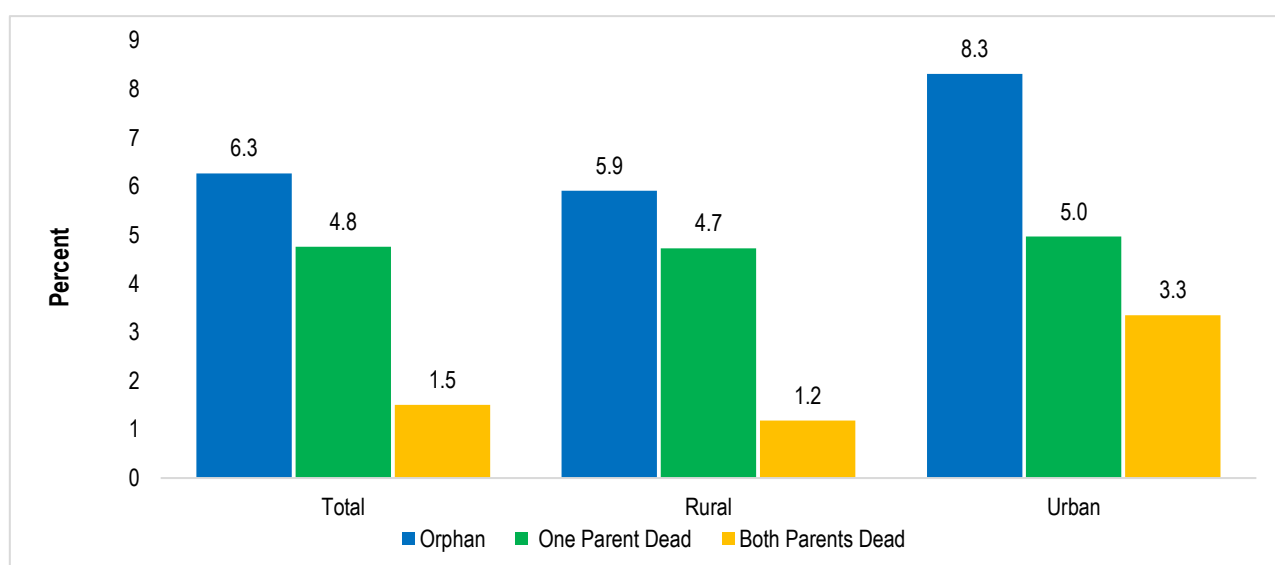
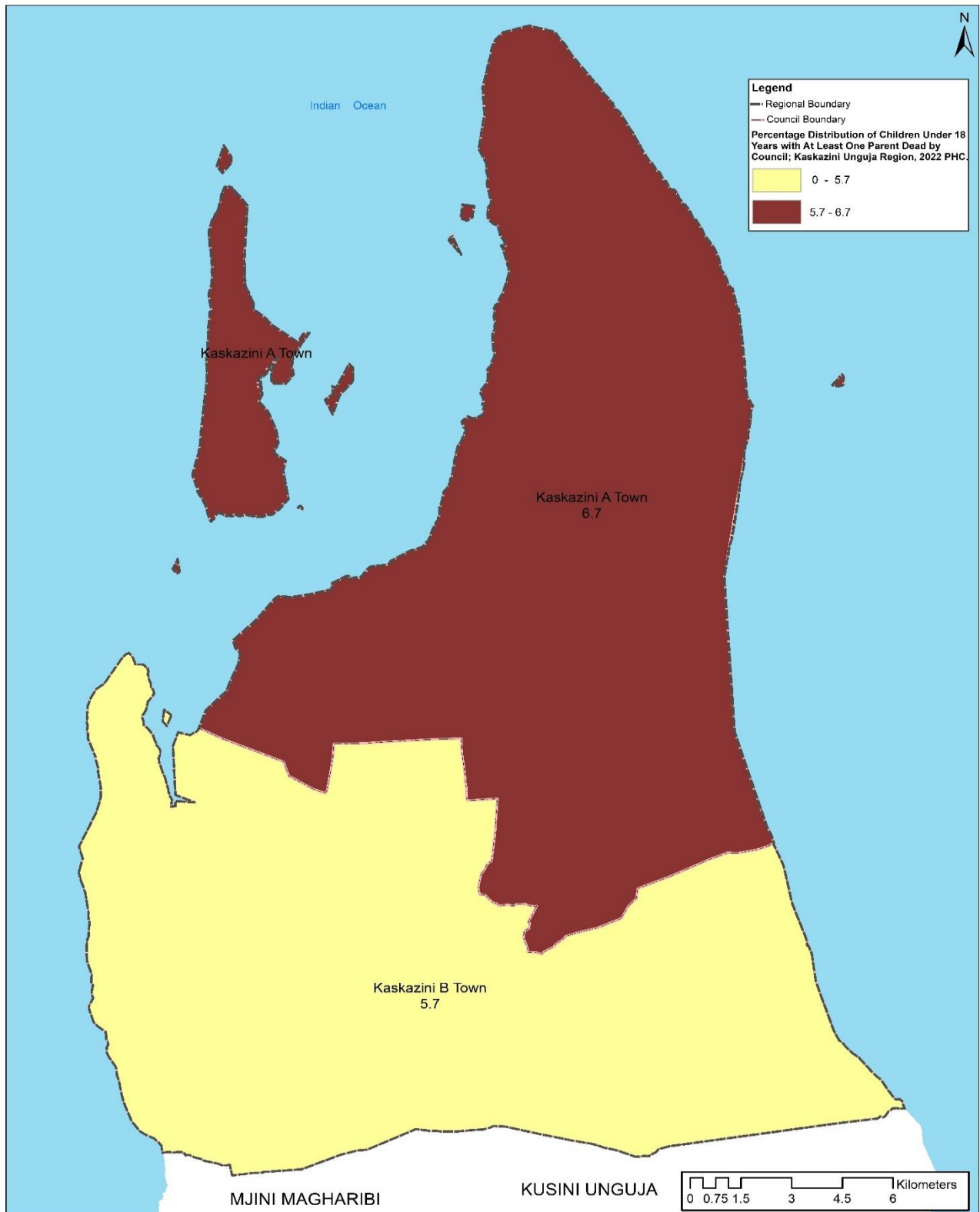


Table 7.5: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Under 18 Years by Orphanhood Status. Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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	117,766	110,388	93.7	5,605	4.8	1,773	1.5	7,378	6.3
Rural	100,263	94,340	94.1	4,736	4.7	1,187	1.2	5,923	5.9
Urban	17,503	16,048	91.7	869	5.0	586	3.3	1,455	8.3
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	71,084	66,352	93.3	3,480	4.9	1,252	1.8	4,732	6.7
Kaskazini B Town	46,682	44,036	94.3	2,125	4.6	521	1.1	2,646	5.7

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



Chapter 8

Education, Literacy and Numeracy

Key Points

- More than eighty five percent (85.4%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region are literate; 83.9 percent in rural and 92.1 percent in urban areas.
- Numeracy rate among persons aged five years and above is 79.9 percent. It is higher (80.6%) among males than females (79.2%).
- About ninety-five percent (94.7%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 4.5 percent had never been to school.
- Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for primary schools is 94.7 percent. It is higher (96.1%) in urban than in rural areas (94.4%).
- About forty-seven percent (46.9%) of population aged four years and above have education attainment of primary level and 40.4 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education.
- About five percent (4.8%) 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 Kaskazini Unguja 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 memorizes phrases. The literacy rate in PHC is measured for persons aged five years and above who could read and write in: Kiswahili only; English only; Both Kiswahili and English or any other language. No test was administered to verify those who were really literate.

Results show that in Kaskazini Unguja Region out of 219,632 persons aged five years and above, 182,275 persons (82.9%) are literate. The literacy rate is higher among males

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

(84.3%) than females (81.5%). The literacy rates are generally higher among young population compared with older population. The highest literacy rate of 95.7 percent and 95.0 percent are observed for age group 15-19 and 20-24 years respectively. Literacy rates below 56 percent are observed among persons aged 65 years and above. These results indicate a positive impact of 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 (88.7%) than in rural areas (81.7%). Males are more literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.1).

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	219,932	107,878	112,054	182,275	90,905	91,370	82.9	84.3	81.5
5 - 9	34,648	17,190	17,458	21,650	10,311	11,339	62.5	60.0	65.0
10-14	30,465	15,424	15,041	28,430	13,986	14,444	93.3	90.7	96.0
15 - 19	25,361	12,649	12,712	24,282	11,898	12,384	95.7	94.1	97.4
20 - 24	25,621	12,226	13,395	24,331	11,495	12,836	95.0	94.0	95.8
25 - 29	23,096	11,248	11,848	21,642	10,486	11,156	93.7	93.2	94.2
30 - 34	18,708	9,382	9,326	17,125	8,674	8,451	91.5	92.5	90.6
35 - 39	14,889	7,319	7,570	12,742	6,529	6,213	85.6	89.2	82.1
40 - 44	11,189	5,401	5,788	8,646	4,557	4,089	77.3	84.4	70.6
45 - 49	9,109	4,372	4,737	6,801	3,594	3,207	74.7	82.2	67.7
50 - 54	7,849	3,669	4,180	5,643	2,911	2,732	71.9	79.3	65.4
55 - 59	6,102	2,894	3,208	4,199	2,307	1,892	68.8	79.7	59.0
60 - 64	4,246	2,146	2,100	2,785	1,681	1,104	65.6	78.3	52.6
65 - 69	2,813	1,330	1,483	1,554	971	583	55.2	73.0	39.3
70 - 74	2,581	1,270	1,311	1,241	792	449	48.1	62.4	34.2
75 - 79	1,485	657	828	610	383	227	41.1	58.3	27.4
80+	1,770	701	1,069	594	330	264	33.6	47.1	24.7

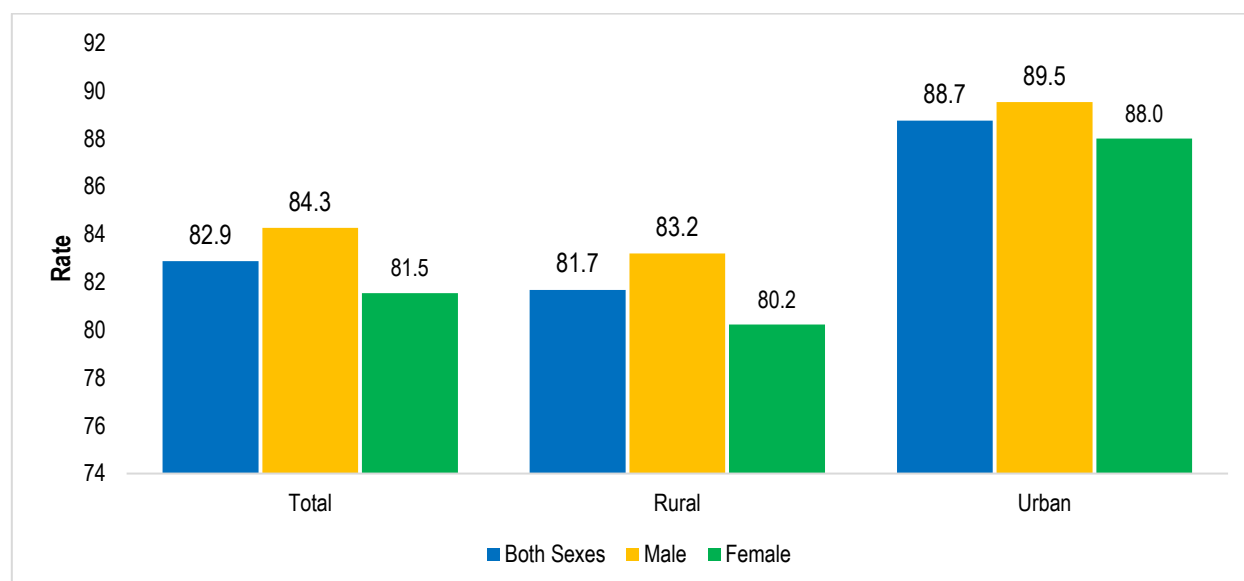
Table 8.2: Number and Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Five Years and Above by Literacy Rate, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Rural, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	182,674	89,610	93,064	149,209	74,550	74,659	81.7	83.2	80.2
5 – 9	29,591	14,630	14,961	18,355	8,682	9,673	62.0	59.3	64.7
10-14	26,092	13,292	12,800	24,293	12,016	12,277	93.1	90.4	95.9
15 – 19	21,436	10,760	10,676	20,466	10,086	10,380	95.5	93.7	97.2
20 – 24	20,711	9,983	10,728	19,558	9,344	10,214	94.4	93.6	95.2
25 – 29	18,221	8,910	9,311	16,956	8,254	8,702	93.1	92.6	93.5
30 – 34	15,004	7,513	7,491	13,593	6,881	6,712	90.6	91.6	89.6
35 – 39	12,041	5,889	6,152	10,102	5,173	4,929	83.9	87.8	80.1
40 – 44	9,090	4,326	4,764	6,771	3,548	3,223	74.5	82.0	67.7
45 – 49	7,437	3,489	3,948	5,351	2,793	2,558	72.0	80.1	64.8
50 – 54	6,503	2,993	3,510	4,502	2,292	2,210	69.2	76.6	63.0
55 – 59	5,192	2,450	2,742	3,444	1,904	1,540	66.3	77.7	56.2
60 – 64	3,661	1,840	1,821	2,335	1,403	932	63.8	76.3	51.2
65 – 69	2,495	1,179	1,316	1,340	843	497	53.7	71.5	37.8
70 – 74	2,271	1,128	1,143	1,074	694	380	47.3	61.5	33.2
75 – 79	1,351	598	753	545	346	199	40.3	57.9	26.4
80+	1,578	630	948	524	291	233	33.2	46.2	24.6

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

Age Group	Population			Literate			Literacy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	37,258	18,268	18,990	33,066	16,355	16,711	88.7	89.5	88.0
5 – 9	5,057	2,560	2,497	3,295	1,629	1,666	65.2	63.6	66.7
10-14	4,373	2,132	2,241	4,137	1,970	2,167	94.6	92.4	96.7
15 – 19	3,925	1,889	2,036	3,816	1,812	2,004	97.2	95.9	98.4
20 – 24	4,910	2,243	2,667	4,773	2,151	2,622	97.2	95.9	98.3
25 – 29	4,875	2,338	2,537	4,686	2,232	2,454	96.1	95.5	96.7
30 – 34	3,704	1,869	1,835	3,532	1,793	1,739	95.4	95.9	94.8
35 – 39	2,848	1,430	1,418	2,640	1,356	1,284	92.7	94.8	90.6
40 – 44	2,099	1,075	1,024	1,875	1,009	866	89.3	93.9	84.6
45 – 49	1,672	883	789	1,450	801	649	86.7	90.7	82.3
50 – 54	1,346	676	670	1,141	619	522	84.8	91.6	77.9
55 – 59	910	444	466	755	403	352	83.0	90.8	75.5
60 – 64	585	306	279	450	278	172	76.9	90.8	61.6
65 – 69	318	151	167	214	128	86	67.3	84.8	51.5
70 – 74	310	142	168	167	98	69	53.9	69.0	41.1
75 – 79	134	59	75	65	37	28	48.5	62.7	37.3
80+	192	71	121	70	39	31	36.5	54.9	25.6

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



8.2.1 Literacy for Selected Age Groups

Results show that youths (using national and international definition) have literacy rate above 93.8 percent and the rate is highest among teenagers in the age group of 13-19 and 15-24 years (95.6 percent and 95.4 percent respectively). Literacy rates are higher in urban than in rural areas. 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 the Other Population Groups males are more literate than females. Literacy rate among population in primary school age is 78.6 percent while literacy rate among secondary school age population is 95.5 percent (Table 8.4).

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

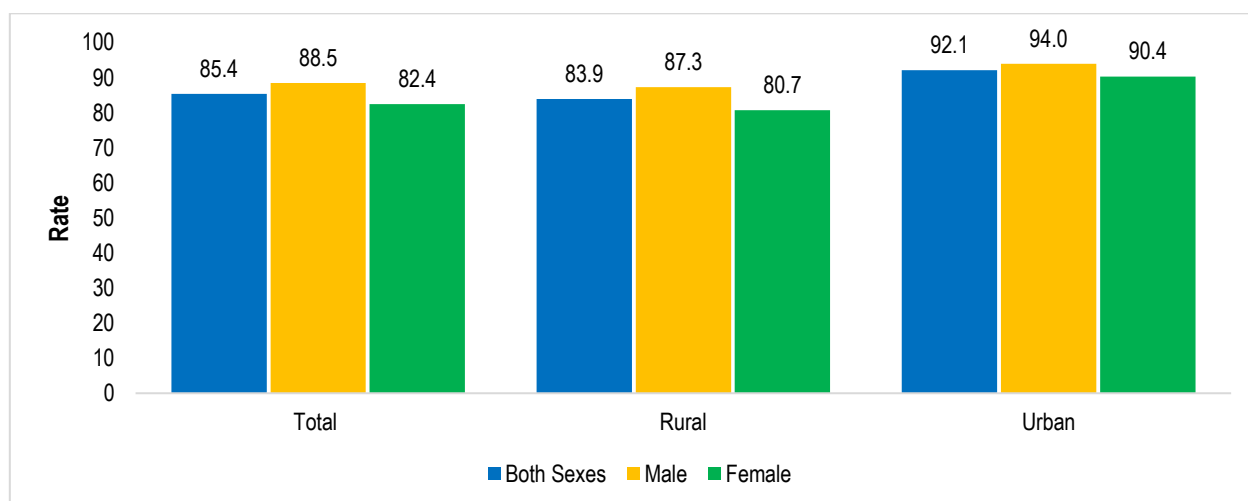
Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	95.6	93.8	97.5	95.4	93.5	97.3	97.0	95.5	98.5
Youth Population (15–24 years)	95.4	94.0	96.6	95.0	93.7	96.2	97.2	95.9	98.4
Youth Population (15–35 years)	93.8	93.3	94.3	93.2	92.8	93.6	96.3	95.7	96.9
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	78.6	75.9	81.2	78.2	75.4	80.9	80.8	78.8	82.7
Secondary School (13-16 years)	95.5	93.4	97.7	95.3	93.1	97.5	96.9	95.2	98.5
Other Population Groups									
Working Age Population	87.7	89.9	85.6	86.4	88.9	84.1	93.5	94.7	92.3
Elderly population (60+ years)	52.6	68.1	38.7	51.2	66.5	37.5	62.8	79.6	47.7
Population Aged 4 years and above	80.9	82.2	79.6	79.7	81.1	78.3	86.9	87.6	86.3
Population Aged 14+ years and above	85.8	88.7	83.0	84.3	87.5	81.3	92.2	94.0	90.6
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	84.2	87.9	80.8	82.6	86.5	78.8	91.7	93.8	89.6

8.2.2 Adult Literacy

Results show that, the adult literacy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 85.4 percent. The literacy rate is higher (88.5%) among males than for females (82.4%).

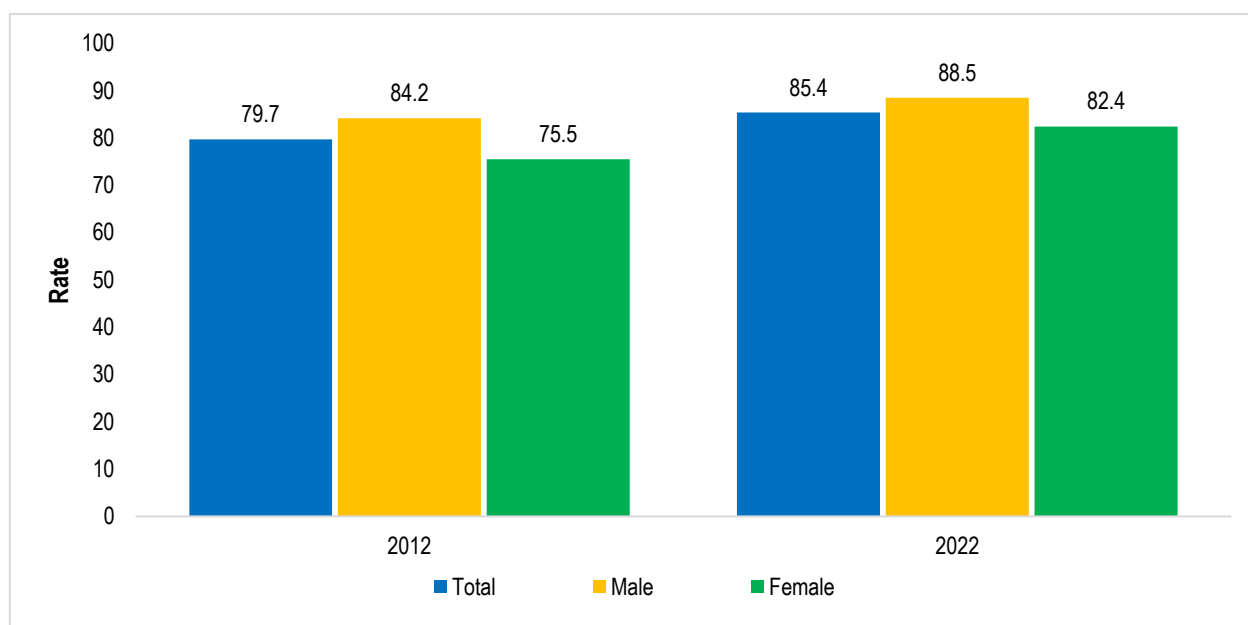
Furthermore, results reveal that the adult Literacy rate is higher in urban areas (92.1%) than in rural areas (83.9%). Males are more likely to be literate than females in both rural and urban areas (Figure 8.2).

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



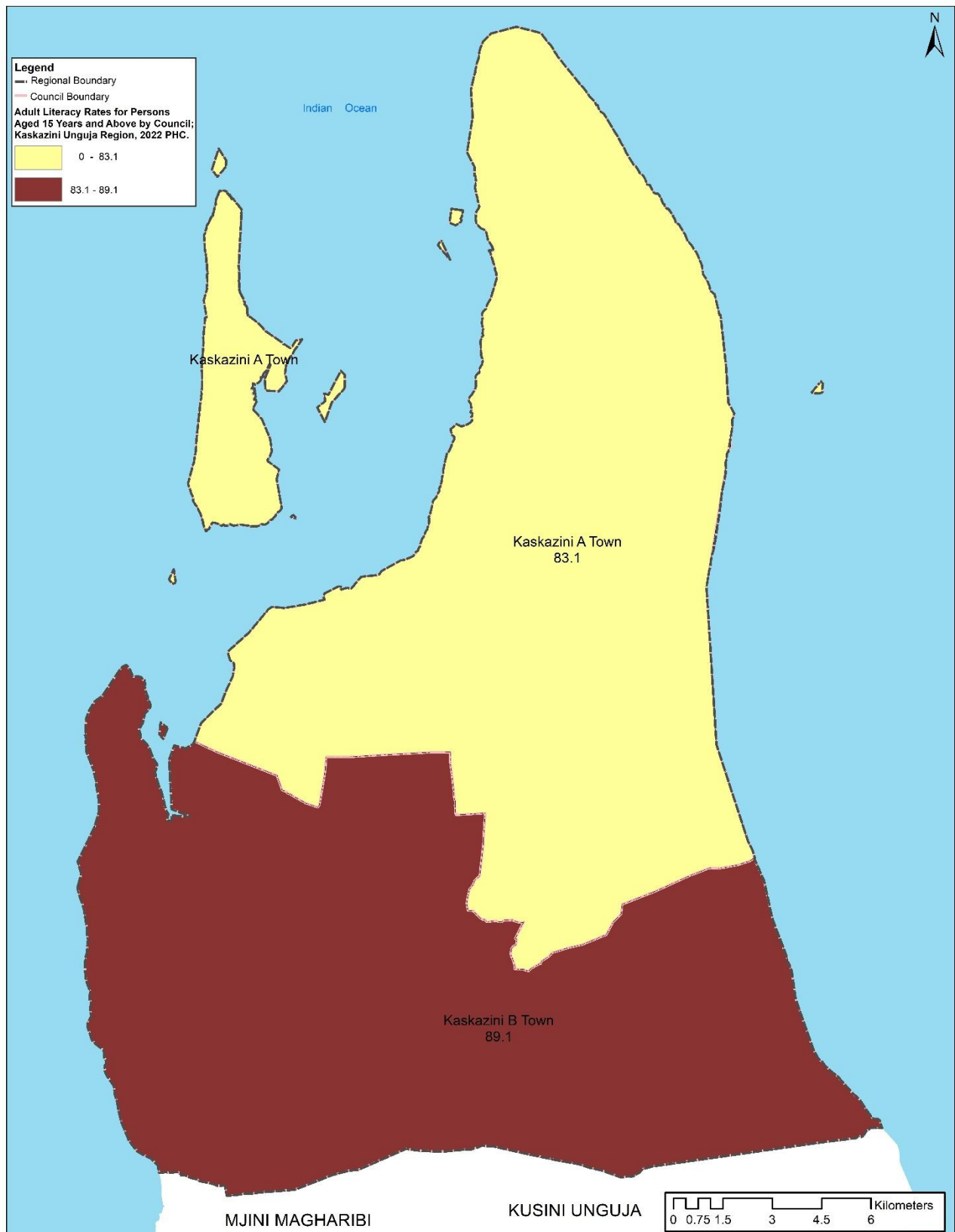
Literacy rates among adults increased from 79.7 percent in 2012 to 85.4 percent in 2022. Results also indicate that, the increase in adult literacy rate is more pronounced among females (from 75.5% in 2012 to 82.4% in 2022) than males (from 84.2% in 2012 to 88.5% in 2022) (Figure 8.3).

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



Across councils, adult literacy rate in Kaskazini B Town is higher (89.1%) compared with Kaskazini A Town (83.1%) (Map 8.1).

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



Results further reveal substantial increases of 5.7 percentage points in adult literacy rates between 2012 to 2022 censuses. Kaskazini A Town Council has the high percentage point increase (6.5%) compared with Kaskazini B Town Council (5.5%) (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Literacy Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	79.7	84.2	75.5	85.4	88.5	82.4	5.7	4.3	6.9
Rural	78.8	83.4	74.6	83.9	87.3	80.7	5.1	3.9	6.1
Urban	88.9	93.0	85.5	92.1	94.0	90.4	3.2	1.0	4.9
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	76.6	81.9	71.9	83.1	86.8	79.5	6.5	4.9	7.6
Kaskazini B Town	83.6	87.0	80.3	89.1	91.2	87.2	5.5	4.2	6.9

8.2.3 Adult Literacy in Different Languages

The results show that in Kaskazini Unguja Region, literacy rate is 85.4%. It is highest in Kiswahili Only (58.8%), followed by literacy in both Kiswahili and English (23.4%) and is lower for other Languages (1.4%) (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4). In addition, results show that from age 30 years to age 50 years, illiteracy rates increase with age and slightly decrease from age group 55 – 59 years and above. (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.4)

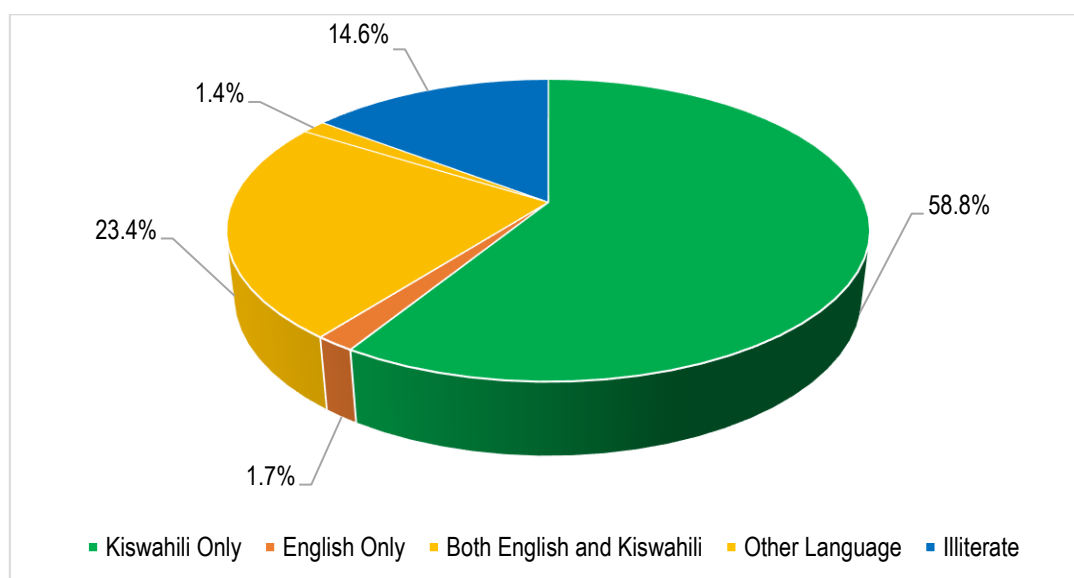
Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Literacy Status and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In				Other Language(s)			
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	58.8	1.7	23.4	1.4	85.4	14.6	154,819	
15 – 19	60.9	1.1	33.2	0.5	95.7	4.3	25,361	
20 – 24	61.0	1.7	31.3	1.0	95.0	5.0	25,621	
25 – 29	61.8	1.8	28.6	1.5	93.7	6.3	23,096	
30 – 34	61.5	2.0	25.8	2.2	91.5	8.5	18,708	
35 – 39	61.8	1.6	20.6	1.7	85.6	14.4	14,889	
40 – 44	58.3	1.8	15.7	1.5	77.3	22.7	11,189	
45 – 49	57.8	2.5	12.2	2.2	74.7	25.3	9,109	
50 – 54	57.0	2.4	10.4	2.1	71.9	28.1	7,849	
55 – 59	54.6	2.1	10.4	1.8	68.8	31.2	6,102	
60 – 64	51.0	1.7	11.3	1.7	65.6	34.4	4,246	

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Age Group	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili Only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
65 – 69	43.5	0.9	9.5	1.3	55.2	44.8	2,813	
70 – 74	39.6	0.9	6.6	0.9	48.1	51.9	2,581	
75 – 79	34.9	0.4	3.8	1.9	41.1	58.9	1,485	
80+	28.4	1.9	2.1	1.2	33.6	66.4	1,770	

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



Results show that, the percentage of individuals who are literate in Kiswahili Only is higher in rural (59.7%) than in urban areas (54.8%). Moreover, results show that the percentage of those who are literate in both Kiswahili and English is higher in urban areas (29.3%) than in rural areas (22.1%). In urban areas, females are more literate in Kiswahili Only (57.1%) than males (52.3%) (Table 8.7, Figures 8.5 and 8.6).

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

Sex/ Place of Residence	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Total	58.8	1.7	23.4	1.4	85.4	14.6	154,819	
Male	60.4	1.8	24.6	1.7	88.5	11.5	75,264	
Female	57.3	1.6	22.3	1.2	82.4	17.6	79,555	
Rural	59.7	1.2	22.1	0.9	83.9	16.1	126,991	
Male	62.2	1.2	22.8	1.0	87.3	12.7	61,688	

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Sex/ Place of Residence	Literacy Status					Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
	Literacy In							
	Kiswahili only	English Only	Both English and Kiswahili	Other Language(s)				
Female	57.4	1.1	21.5	0.8	80.7	19.3	65,303	
Urban	54.8	4.2	29.3	3.9	92.1	7.9	27,828	
Male	52.3	4.7	32.6	4.5	94.0	6.0	13,576	
Female	57.1	3.8	26.1	3.3	90.4	9.6	14,252	

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

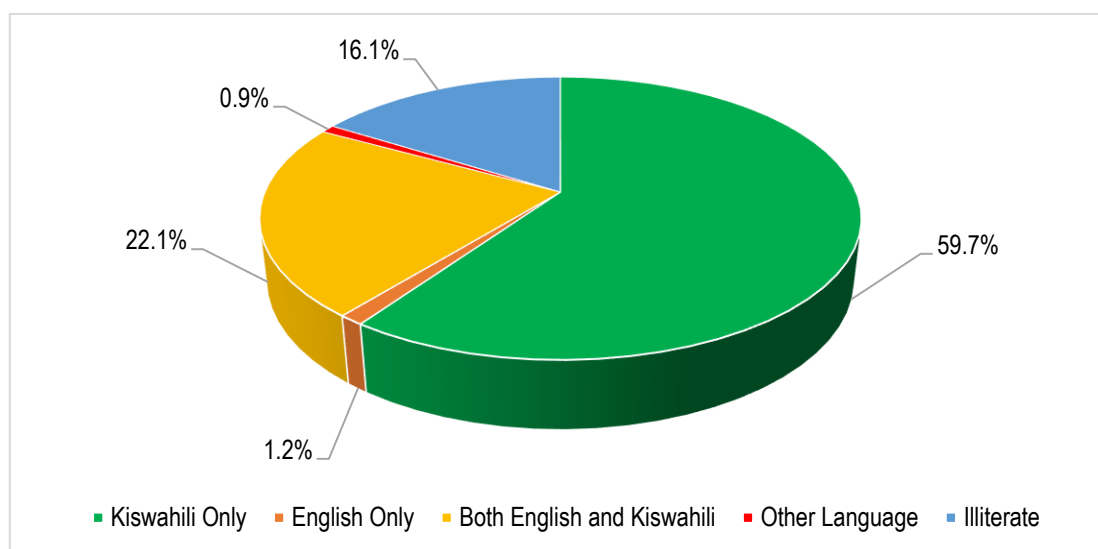
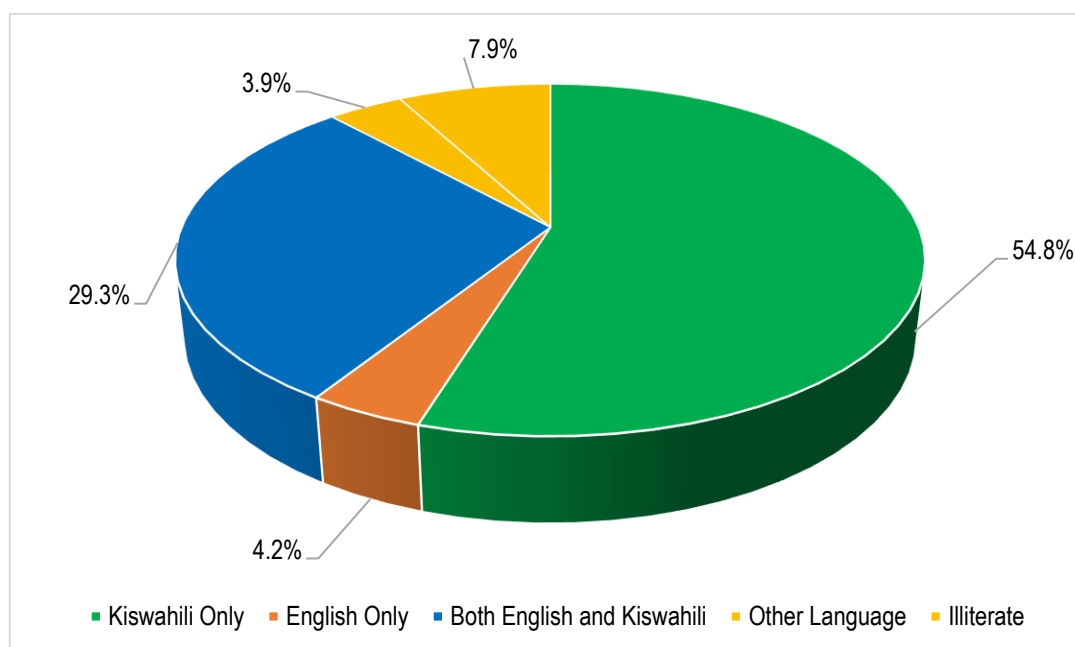


Figure 8.6: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above; Kaskazini Unguja Urban, 2022 PHC



Further results show that adult illiteracy levels differ across councils, Kaskazini A Town has higher illiteracy rate (16.9%) than Kaskazini B Town (10.9%) (Table 8.8).

Table 8.8: Literacy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	58.8	1.7	23.4	1.4	85.4	14.6	154,819
Rural	59.7	1.2	22.1	0.9	83.9	16.1	126,991
Urban	54.8	4.2	29.3	3.9	92.1	7.9	27,828
Council	58.8	1.7	23.4	1.4	85.4	14.6	154,819
Kaskazini A Town	57.5	2.4	21.2	2.0	83.1	16.9	95,943
Kaskazini B Town	60.9	0.6	27.0	0.6	89.1	10.9	58,876

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.

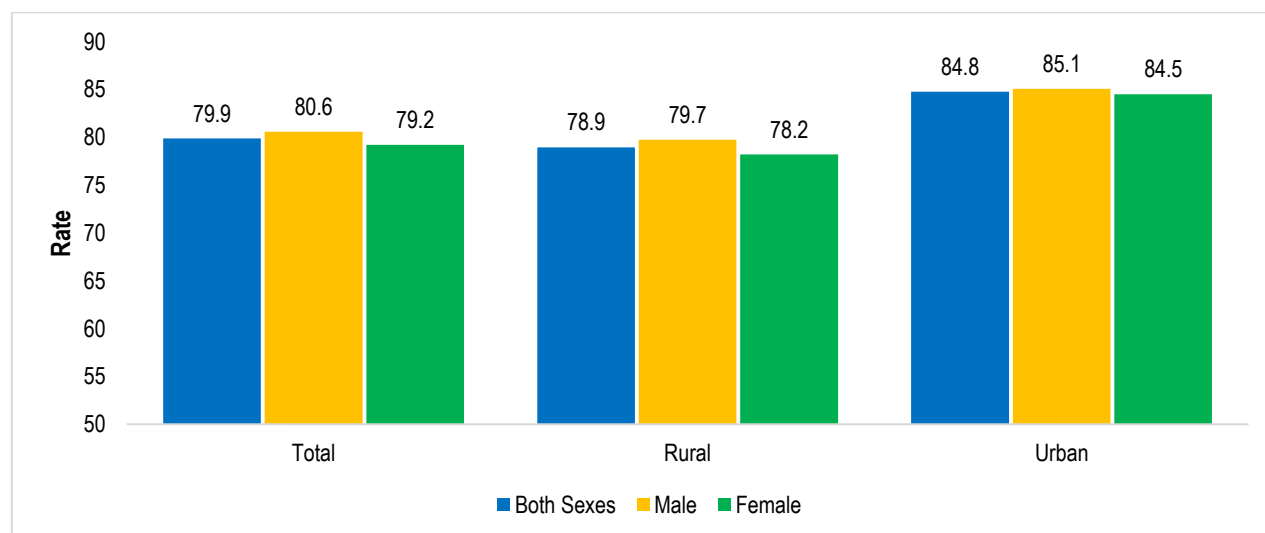
Numeracy rate in this chapter is defined as the percentage of a population aged five years and above who can perform simple arithmetic calculations. No test was administered to verify those who were numerate. The questions on numeracy were asked in private households only.

Out of 210,657 persons in Kaskazini Unguja Region aged 5 years and above 168,254 persons (79.9%) are numerate. The numeracy rate is almost similar among males (80.6%) and females (79.2%). It is also noted that numeracy rates are higher (more than 80%) for persons aged 10 to 49 years and is relatively low for young population (5 - 9 years) and older ages (65 years and above) ranging from 42.9 percent to 66.3 percent. Numeracy rate in urban areas (84.8%) is higher than in rural areas (78.9%). Further results show, the rate is higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas from age group 30-34 to age group 80 and above (Table 8.9 and Figure 8.7).

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

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	79.9	80.6	79.2	78.9	79.7	78.2	84.8	85.1	84.5
5-9	52.9	50.5	55.3	52.1	49.6	54.7	57.5	55.6	59.4
10-14	85.2	82.8	87.7	84.9	82.4	87.4	87.3	84.8	89.6
15 – 19	89.4	87.7	91.1	89.0	87.2	90.8	91.8	90.5	92.9
20 – 24	89.7	88.6	90.5	89.2	88.0	90.2	91.9	91.7	92.1
25 – 29	90.2	90.2	90.2	89.7	89.8	89.6	92.2	91.8	92.6
30 – 34	89.4	90.8	88.0	88.7	90.3	87.3	92.2	93.5	91.1
35 – 39	86.6	89.5	84.0	85.8	88.8	83.0	90.5	92.7	88.5
40 – 44	82.7	87.8	78.2	81.2	86.7	76.4	90.0	92.6	87.6
45 – 49	80.9	86.6	75.9	79.5	85.7	74.2	88.1	90.6	85.5
50 – 54	79.5	84.5	75.2	78.1	83.2	73.9	87.0	91.5	83.0
55 – 59	76.9	85.3	69.5	75.8	84.4	68.2	84.6	91.6	78.4
60 – 64	75.5	83.9	67.1	74.7	83.1	66.4	81.4	89.8	72.2
65 – 69	66.3	79.8	54.5	65.2	78.6	53.5	75.4	89.6	63.0
70 – 74	61.4	73.0	50.2	60.3	71.9	48.9	70.3	82.7	60.3
75–79	54.0	69.9	41.4	53.5	69.3	40.9	59.7	76.9	47.2
80+	42.9	56.4	34.4	42.8	55.7	34.3	44.4	65.3	35.4

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



The results reveal that numeracy rate for the youth aged 15–35 years is almost the same (89.5%) as for teenagers aged 13–19 years (89.1%). A similar pattern is observed in both rural and urban areas. The rate among youth aged 15–35 years for males and females is almost the same (89.2% and 89.8% respectively). For the teenage, the rate is higher for females (91.0%) than for males (87.1%). Numeracy rate for working age population (15-64

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

years) is higher (90.8%) in urban than in rural areas (86.0 %). A similar pattern is observed for other selected age groups (Table 8.10).

Results reveal that numeracy rate for persons in the primary school age (6–12 years) in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 69.2 percent. It is higher among females (71.5%) than males (67.0%). Numeracy rate for secondary school age (13-16 years) is 88.9 percent, it is higher among females (91.0%) than males (86.8%). A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. (Table 8.10).

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

Selected Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Youth Population									
Teenagers (13–19 years)	89.1	87.1	91.0	88.7	86.7	90.7	91.2	89.8	92.6
Youth Population (15–24 years)	89.5	88.1	90.8	89.1	87.6	90.5	91.9	91.1	92.5
Youth Population (15–35 years)	89.5	89.2	89.8	89.0	88.7	89.3	91.9	91.8	92.0
School Age Population									
Primary School (6–12 years)	69.2	67.0	71.5	68.7	66.4	70.9	72.8	70.4	75.0
Secondary School (13-16 years)	88.9	86.8	91.0	88.5	86.3	90.7	91.1	89.7	92.5
Other Selected Groups									
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	86.8	88.4	85.3	86.0	87.7	84.4	90.8	91.8	89.9
Elderly population (60+ years)	63.7	76.1	52.7	62.7	75.0	51.9	71.3	85.3	59.5
Population Aged 14+ years and above	85.2	87.4	83.3	84.3	86.6	82.2	89.9	91.4	88.5
Population Aged 4 years and above	77.6	78.2	77.1	76.7	77.4	76.0	82.6	82.8	82.4

8.3.1 Adult Numeracy Rates

Numeracy rate for persons aged 15 years and above is 85.1 percent. It is higher in urban areas (89.9%) than in rural areas (84.2%). Adult numeracy rate is higher for males (87.5%) than females (83.0%). Similar pattern is observed across all councils. The rates of Kaskazini B Town Council are higher (88.9 percent) than of Kaskazini A Town Council (82.7 percent) (Table 8.11 and Map 8.2).

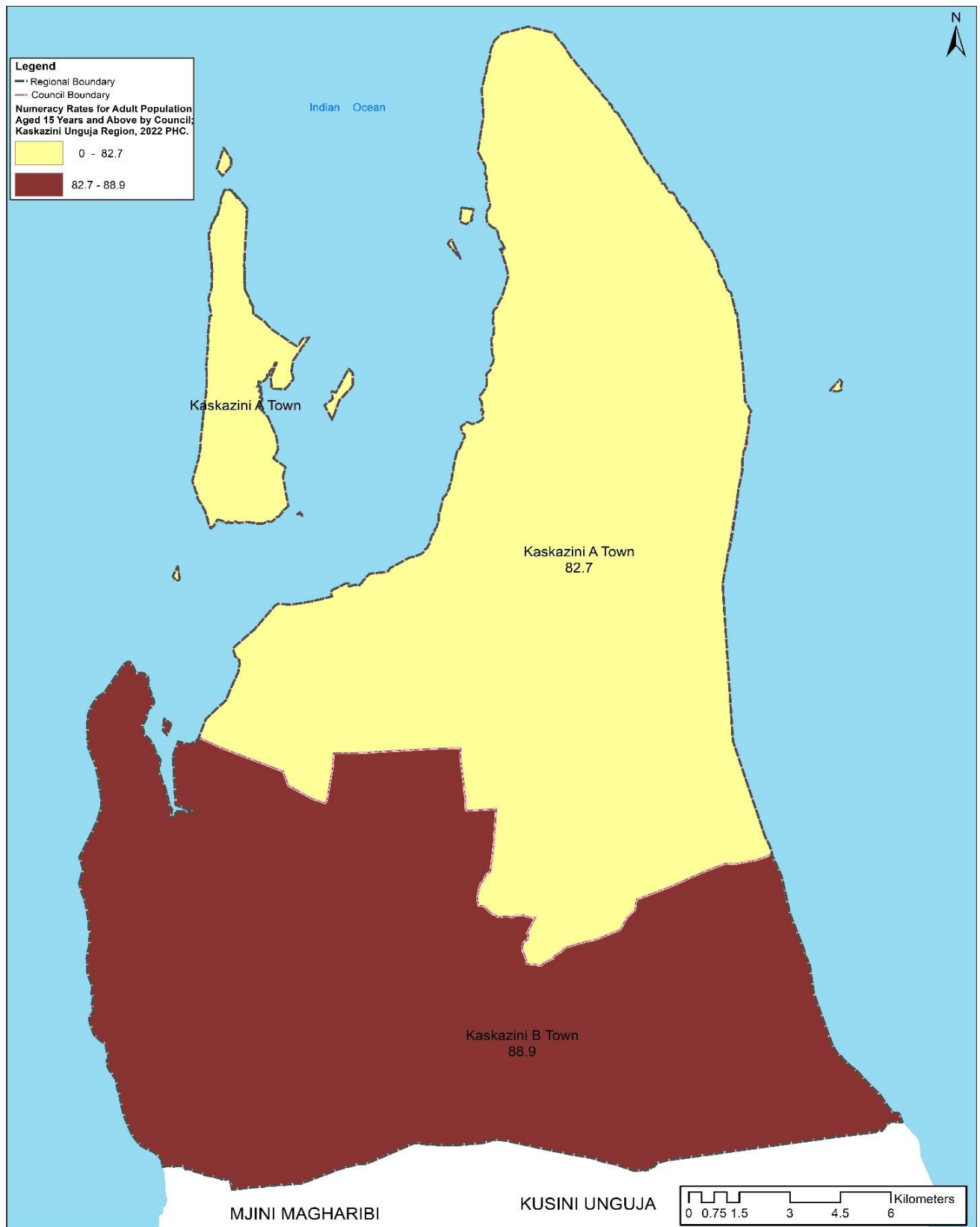
Table 8.11: Number and Numeracy Rates for Adult Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	146,000	69,728	76,272	124,285	60,996	63,289	85.1	87.5	83.0
Rural	121,709	58,187	63,522	102,446	50,435	52,011	84.2	86.7	81.9

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Place of Residence	Population			Numerate			Numeracy Rates		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Urban	24,291	11,541	12,750	21,839	10,561	11,278	89.9	91.5	88.5
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	89,393	42,727	46,666	73,949	36,587	37,362	82.7	85.6	80.1
Kaskazini B Town	56,607	27,001	29,606	50,336	24,409	25,927	88.9	90.4	87.6

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



8.4 Education

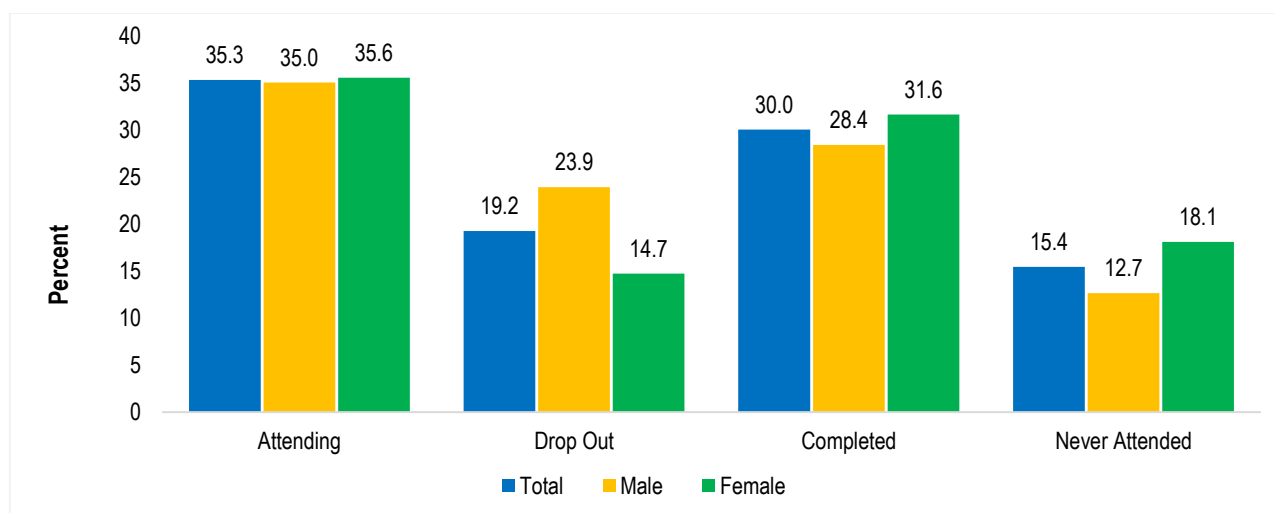
This section provides information on school attendance status, education attainment, net and gross school enrolment.

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.

Results show that in Kaskazini Unguja Region, out of 227,704 persons aged four years and above 35.3 percent are attending school, 30.0 percent have completed school at different levels of education system, 19.2 percent have dropped out and 15.4 percent have never been to school. Percentage of females who have never been to school is higher (18.1%) than males (12.7%). Furthermore, results show that percentage of dropouts is higher (23.9%) among males than females (14.7%) (Figure 8.8).

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



About ninety-five percent (94.7%) of the primary school population age (6-12) are attending school and 4.5 percent had never been to school. Among secondary school population aged 13-16 years, 88.7 percent are attending, 1.2 percent had never been to school, while 1.7 percent have completed school. The rate of dropouts is higher among secondary school age population (8.4%) than primary school age population (0.7%) (Table 8.12).

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

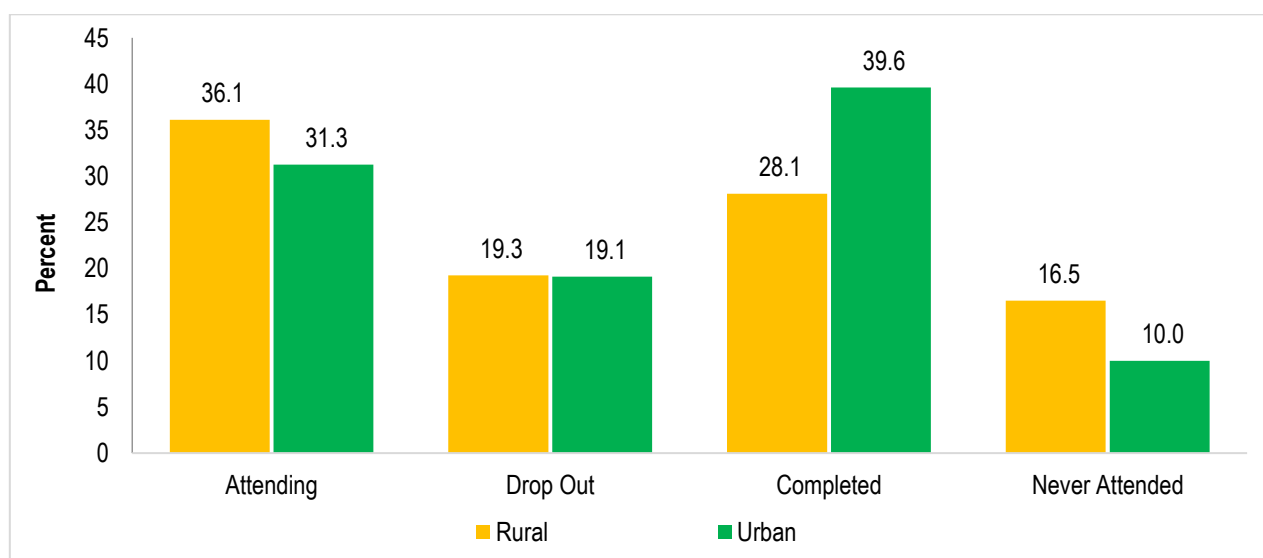
Table 8.12 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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	227,704	35.3	19.2	30.0	15.4	111,750	35.0	23.9	28.4	12.7	115,954	35.6	14.7	31.6	18.1
4	7,772	35.4	0.1	0.1	64.4	3,872	34.2	0.1	0.0	65.7	3,900	36.6	0.1	0.2	63.2
5	7,307	68.6	0.1	0.1	31.1	3,715	66.2	0.1	0.0	33.6	3,592	71.1	0.1	0.2	28.6
4-5	15,079	51.5	0.1	0.1	48.3	7,587	49.9	0.1	0.0	50.0	7,492	53.1	0.1	0.2	46.6
6	6,420	84.5	0.2	0.1	15.3	3,168	82.8	0.3	0.1	16.9	3,252	86.1	0.2	0.1	13.7
7	6,565	91.7	0.1	0.2	8.0	3,317	90.9	0.2	0.2	8.7	3,248	92.5	0.0	0.2	7.3
8	7,531	96.2	0.4	0.1	3.3	3,684	95.6	0.6	0.1	3.7	3,847	96.8	0.2	0.1	2.9
9	6,825	97.4	0.4	0.2	1.9	3,306	96.6	0.6	0.3	2.4	3,519	98.2	0.3	0.1	1.4
10	6,288	97.6	0.7	0.2	1.4	3,222	97.0	1.2	0.2	1.6	3,066	98.3	0.2	0.2	1.2
11	5,497	98.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	2,756	97.4	1.7	0.3	0.6	2,741	98.7	0.6	0.1	0.6
12	6,809	97.2	1.6	0.2	0.9	3,507	96.0	2.6	0.2	1.2	3,302	98.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
6-12	45,935	94.7	0.7	0.2	4.5	22,960	93.8	1.0	0.2	5.0	22,975	95.6	0.3	0.2	4.0
13	5,959	95.3	3.3	0.4	1.0	2,995	93.2	5.1	0.4	1.2	2,964	97.5	1.4	0.4	0.7
14	5,912	91.9	5.8	1.1	1.2	2,944	88.3	9.1	1.0	1.5	2,968	95.5	2.5	1.2	0.8
15	5,239	86.1	11.0	1.6	1.4	2,656	80.0	16.7	1.4	2.0	2,583	92.3	5.1	1.7	0.8
16	4,988	79.7	14.9	4.1	1.2	2,482	72.0	23.1	3.4	1.5	2,506	87.4	6.8	4.8	1.0
13 - 16	22,098	88.7	8.4	1.7	1.2	11,077	84.0	13.0	1.5	1.5	11,021	93.4	3.8	1.9	0.8
17	5,068	63.0	21.3	13.8	2.0	2,439	55.6	31.6	10.8	2.0	2,629	69.8	11.7	16.5	1.9
18	5,590	39.4	27.0	31.3	2.3	2,877	35.7	38.0	23.8	2.5	2,713	43.4	15.3	39.1	2.2
19	4,476	22.9	28.9	45.4	2.9	2,195	23.0	40.3	33.8	2.9	2,281	22.8	17.9	56.5	2.8
18 - 19	15,134	42.4	25.6	29.6	2.4	7,511	38.5	36.6	22.5	2.4	7,623	46.3	14.8	36.5	2.3
20	5,915	13.1	32.0	51.2	3.7	2,901	13.7	42.1	40.3	3.9	3,014	12.4	22.3	61.7	3.6
21	4,080	10.2	29.3	57.4	3.1	1,941	10.8	38.7	47.0	3.5	2,139	9.7	20.8	66.8	2.8
22	5,932	6.4	30.2	59.5	3.9	2,823	6.7	39.7	49.5	4.1	3,109	6.1	21.6	68.6	3.7
23	5,401	5.2	29.5	62.1	3.2	2,528	5.7	37.8	52.7	3.8	2,873	4.8	22.1	70.4	2.6
24	4,293	4.3	30.4	61.4	3.9	2,033	5.5	40.2	50.0	4.3	2,260	3.2	21.5	71.7	3.5
20 - 24	25,621	7.9	30.3	58.1	3.6	12,226	8.6	39.8	47.7	3.9	13,395	7.4	21.7	67.7	3.3
25+	103,837	1.0	28.9	46.8	23.3	50,389	1.1	34.6	47.6	16.6	53,448	0.9	23.5	45.9	29.7

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

In Kaskazini Unguja Region the percentage of persons aged four years and above who have never been to school in rural is higher (16.5%) than in urban areas (10.0%). Likewise, dropouts are almost the same in rural (19.3%) and urban areas (19.1%). However, the proportion of those who completed school is higher (39.6%) in urban areas than in rural areas (28.1%) (Figure 8.9, Tables 8.13 and 8.14).

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



Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Table 8.13: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Age; Kaskazini Unguja 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	189,258	36.1	19.3	28.1	16.5	92,885	35.8	24.3	26.4	13.4	96,373	36.4	14.4	29.7	19.5
4	6,584	34.1	0.1	0.1	65.7	3,275	32.9	0.1	0.0	67.0	3,309	35.4	0.1	0.2	64.3
5	6,261	67.6	0.1	0.1	32.2	3,174	65.0	0.1	0.0	34.9	3,087	70.3	0.1	0.1	29.5
4-5	12,845	50.5	0.1	0.1	49.4	6,449	48.7	0.1	0.0	51.2	6,396	52.3	0.1	0.2	47.5
6	5,485	83.6	0.2	0.1	16.2	2,708	81.9	0.2	0.1	17.9	2,777	85.3	0.1	0.0	14.5
7	5,574	91.0	0.1	0.1	8.8	2,798	90.0	0.3	0.1	9.6	2,776	92.0	0.0	0.1	7.9
8	6,474	96.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	3,165	95.5	0.5	0.0	3.9	3,309	96.5	0.2	0.0	3.2
9	5,797	97.5	0.4	0.1	1.9	2,785	96.8	0.6	0.1	2.4	3,012	98.2	0.3	0.1	1.5
10	5,407	97.6	0.7	0.2	1.5	2,771	96.9	1.2	0.2	1.8	2,636	98.3	0.3	0.2	1.3
11	4,672	98.0	1.3	0.1	0.6	2,365	97.4	1.9	0.1	0.6	2,307	98.7	0.7	0.0	0.6
12	5,846	97.2	1.7	0.2	0.9	3,054	95.7	2.9	0.2	1.2	2,792	98.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
6-12	39,255	94.4	0.7	0.1	4.8	19,646	93.5	1.1	0.1	5.3	19,609	95.4	0.3	0.1	4.3
13	5,112	95.3	3.3	0.4	1.0	2,584	93.2	5.1	0.4	1.3	2,528	97.6	1.3	0.4	0.7
14	5,055	91.8	5.9	1.0	1.2	2,518	88.2	9.4	0.8	1.6	2,537	95.4	2.5	1.3	0.8
15	4,501	86.1	11.0	1.4	1.4	2,292	80.1	16.5	1.3	2.1	2,209	92.3	5.3	1.5	0.8
16	4,253	80.3	14.6	3.8	1.2	2,111	72.2	23.0	3.2	1.6	2,142	88.3	6.4	4.3	0.9
13 - 16	18,921	88.8	8.4	1.6	1.2	9,505	84.1	13.0	1.3	1.6	9,416	93.7	3.7	1.8	0.8
17	4,279	63.9	21.2	12.9	2.0	2,087	56.1	31.8	10.2	2.0	2,192	71.4	11.2	15.5	2.0
18	4,709	40.5	26.6	30.6	2.4	2,431	36.7	37.7	23.0	2.6	2,278	44.5	14.7	38.7	2.1
19	3,694	23.9	29.0	44.3	2.8	1,839	24.3	40.0	33.2	2.5	1,855	23.6	18.1	55.3	3.0
18 - 19	12,682	43.6	25.5	28.6	2.3	6,357	39.5	36.4	21.8	2.4	6,325	47.7	14.5	35.5	2.3
20	4,903	12.7	32.9	50.7	3.8	2,420	12.8	43.8	39.7	3.7	2,483	12.6	22.3	61.3	3.8
21	3,303	9.9	30.5	56.0	3.5	1,583	10.1	40.2	45.8	3.9	1,720	9.7	21.6	65.4	3.3
22	4,777	6.0	31.0	58.7	4.2	2,297	6.4	40.7	48.8	4.1	2,480	5.6	22.1	67.9	4.4
23	4,316	5.1	30.8	60.7	3.4	2,041	5.8	39.6	50.7	4.0	2,275	4.5	22.9	69.6	2.9
24	3,412	4.2	32.5	59.4	3.8	1,642	5.3	42.7	48.3	3.7	1,770	3.2	23.1	69.8	4.0
20 - 24	20,711	7.7	31.6	56.9	3.8	9,983	8.2	41.5	46.4	3.9	10,728	7.2	22.4	66.7	3.7
25+	84,844	1.0	29.3	44.1	25.6	40,945	1.1	35.8	44.9	18.2	43,899	0.9	23.2	43.3	32.6

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

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

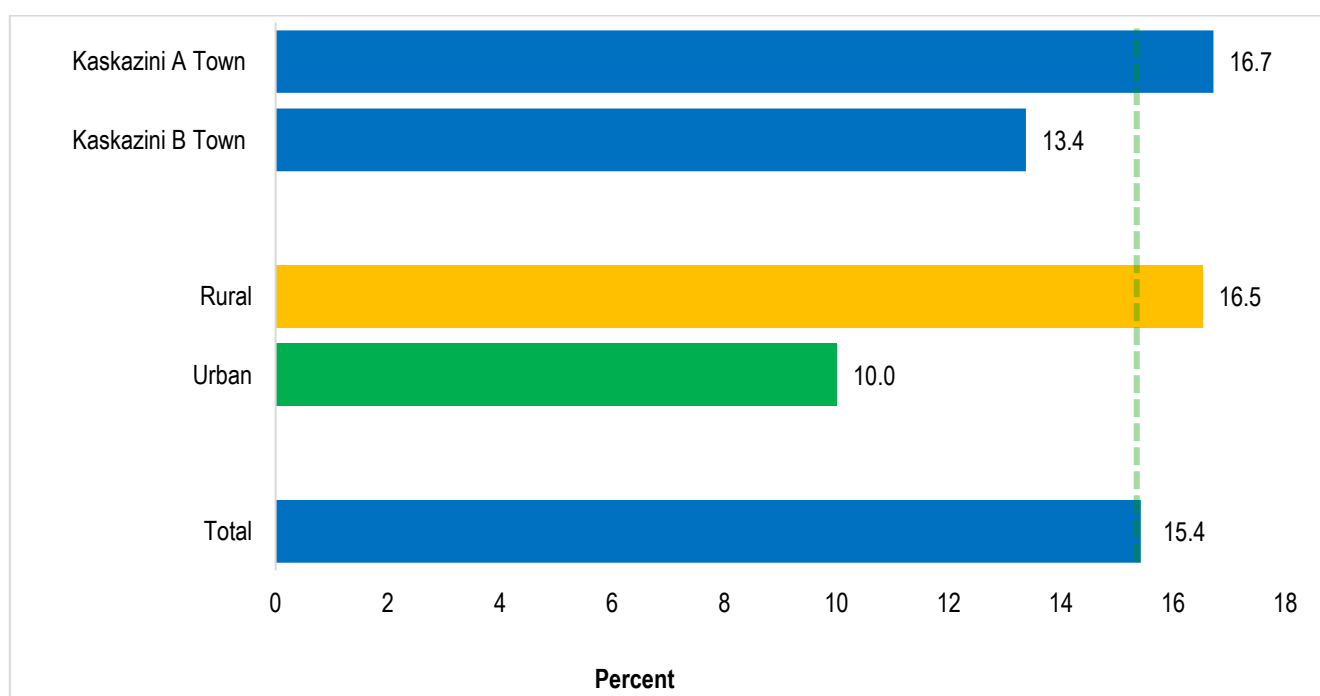
Age	Both Sexes					Male					Female				
	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended	Total	Attending	Drop Out	Completed	Never Attended
Total	38,446	31.3	19.1	39.6	10.0	18,865	31.0	22.0	38.1	8.8	19,581	31.5	16.3	41.1	11.1
4	1,188	42.3	0.1	0.0	57.7	597	41.5	0.0	0.0	58.5	591	43.0	0.2	0.0	56.9
5	1,046	74.8	0.3	0.3	24.7	541	73.6	0.2	0.2	26.1	505	76.0	0.4	0.4	23.2
4-5	2,234	57.5	0.2	0.1	42.2	1,138	56.8	0.1	0.1	43.1	1,096	58.2	0.3	0.2	41.3
6	935	89.5	0.4	0.1	9.9	460	88.5	0.7	0.0	10.9	475	90.5	0.2	0.2	9.1
7	991	95.6	0.1	0.5	3.8	519	95.8	0.0	0.6	3.7	472	95.3	0.2	0.4	4.0
8	1,057	97.4	0.6	0.3	1.8	519	96.0	1.0	0.2	2.9	538	98.7	0.2	0.4	0.7
9	1,028	96.9	0.4	0.9	1.8	521	95.8	0.6	1.3	2.3	507	98.0	0.2	0.4	1.4
10	881	98.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	451	98.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	430	98.1	0.0	0.7	1.2
11	825	98.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	391	97.2	0.8	1.3	0.8	434	99.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
12	963	97.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	453	97.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	510	97.5	1.2	1.0	0.4
6-12	6,680	96.1	0.5	0.5	2.8	3,314	95.5	0.7	0.5	3.2	3,366	96.8	0.3	0.5	2.5
13	847	95.2	3.4	0.6	0.8	411	93.4	5.1	0.7	0.7	436	96.8	1.8	0.5	0.9
14	857	92.5	5.1	1.5	0.8	426	89.2	7.7	1.9	1.2	431	95.8	2.6	1.2	0.5
15	738	85.6	10.8	2.4	1.1	364	78.8	17.9	1.9	1.4	374	92.2	4.0	2.9	0.8
16	735	76.1	16.6	6.1	1.2	371	70.6	24.0	4.9	0.5	364	81.6	9.1	7.4	1.9
13 - 16	3,177	87.8	8.7	2.5	1.0	1,572	83.5	13.2	2.3	1.0	1,605	92.0	4.2	2.8	1.0
17	789	57.8	21.5	18.8	1.9	352	52.8	30.4	14.8	2.0	437	61.8	14.4	22.0	1.8
18	881	33.9	29.2	34.7	2.2	446	30.3	39.7	28.3	1.8	435	37.7	18.4	41.4	2.5
19	782	18.0	28.3	50.4	3.3	356	16.6	41.9	36.5	5.1	426	19.2	16.9	62.0	1.9
17- 19	2,452	36.5	26.4	34.6	2.4	1,154	32.9	37.5	26.7	2.9	1,298	39.8	16.6	41.6	2.1
20	1,012	14.8	27.8	53.9	3.6	481	18.1	33.7	43.2	5.0	531	11.9	22.4	63.5	2.3
21	777	11.6	23.9	63.2	1.3	358	13.7	31.8	52.5	2.0	419	9.8	17.2	72.3	0.7
22	1,155	8.1	26.7	62.7	2.5	526	8.0	35.4	52.5	4.2	629	8.3	19.4	71.2	1.1
23	1,085	5.8	24.1	67.9	2.2	487	5.5	30.2	61.0	3.3	598	6.0	19.1	73.6	1.3
24	881	4.7	22.1	69.1	4.1	391	6.4	29.7	57.3	6.6	490	3.3	16.1	78.6	2.0
20 - 24	4,910	8.9	25.1	63.3	2.7	2,243	10.3	32.3	53.2	4.2	2,667	7.8	19.0	71.7	1.5
25+	18,993	1.0	27.1	58.8	13.1	9,444	1.3	29.3	59.6	9.8	9,549	0.8	25.0	57.9	16.4

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Across Councils, Kaskazini A Town has 16.7 percent of persons who had never attended school and Kaskazini B Town has 13.4 percent (Figure 8.10). 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.

Kaskazini A Town is the council with the 19.5 percent of dropout while Kaskazini B Town has 18.8 percent. Results further show that 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC



Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Table 8.15: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	227,704	35.3	19.2	30.0	15.4	111,750	35.0	23.9	28.4	12.7	115,954	35.6	14.7	31.6	18.1
Rural	189,258	36.1	19.3	28.1	16.5	92,885	35.8	24.3	26.4	13.4	96,373	36.4	14.4	29.7	19.5
Urban	38,446	31.3	19.1	39.6	10.0	18,865	31.0	22.0	38.1	8.8	19,581	31.5	16.3	41.1	11.1
Council															
Kaskazini A Town	139,663	35.3	19.5	28.4	16.7	68,483	35.0	24.8	26.7	13.5	71,180	35.7	14.4	30.0	19.9
Kaskazini B Town	88,041	35.2	18.8	32.6	13.4	43,267	35.1	22.5	31.0	11.4	44,774	35.3	15.2	34.1	15.3

Table 8.16: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	189,258	36.1	19.3	28.1	16.5	92,885	35.8	24.3	26.4	13.4	96,373	36.4	14.4	29.7	19.5
Kaskazini A Town	112,156	36.4	19.3	26.1	18.3	54,942	36.1	25.1	24.3	14.5	57,214	36.7	13.7	27.7	21.8
Kaskazini B Town	77,102	35.7	19.2	31.0	14.0	37,943	36.0	23.0	29.0	12.0	39,159	35.9	15.4	32.5	16.1

Table 8.17: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	38,446	31.3	19.1	39.6	10.0	18,865	31.0	22.0	38.1	8.8	19,581	31.5	16.3	41.1	11.1
Kaskazini A Town	27507	31.1	20.4	38.0	10.5	13541	30.7	23.7	36.5	9.1	13966	31.6	17.2	39.4	11.9
Kaskazini B Town	10,939	31.6	15.8	43.8	8.8	5,324	32.0	18.0	42.0	8.0	5,615	31.3	14.0	45.4	9.4

Among persons aged four years and above who joined primary school education, 9.7 percent completed, 55.7 percent are still attending and 34.6 percent dropped out. Those who joined ordinary level secondary school education, 66.1 percent completed, 19.0 percent are still attending and 14.9 percent dropped out. Those who were admitted for university education, 69.7 percent completed, 29.2 percent are still attending and 1.1 percent dropped out. Dropout is minimal at the university level compared with other levels of education. Moreover, slightly more males dropped out at university level (1.1%) than females (1.0%). The percentage of persons who completed secondary education advanced level and university level is higher in urban than rural areas (Tables 8.18, 8.19 and 8.20).

Table 8.18: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kaskazini Unguja 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	11,811	98.2	1.3	0.4	5,755	98.4	1.3	0.3	6,056	98.1	1.3	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	90,056	55.7	34.6	9.7	49,578	50.8	40.2	8.9	40,478	61.7	27.7	10.6
Training After Primary	47	0.0	14.9	85.1	26	0.0	15.4	84.6	21	0.0	14.3	85.7
Pre-Form One	1,098	0.0	58.3	41.7	524	0.0	60.5	39.5	574	0.0	56.3	43.7
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77,621	19.0	14.9	66.1	35,507	17.8	17.5	64.7	42,114	20.0	12.7	67.3
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,922	39.4	7.9	52.7	1,166	37.4	8.4	54.2	756	42.5	7.1	50.4
Training After Secondary Education	317	0.0	3.2	96.8	148	0.0	4.7	95.3	169	0.0	1.8	98.2
University and Other Related	9,320	29.2	1.1	69.7	4,709	28.2	1.1	70.7	4,611	30.3	1.0	68.7
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 8.19: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kaskazini Pemba Rural; Kaskazini Unguja 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	9,986	98.2	1.3	0.4	4,846	98.4	1.3	0.3	5,140	98.1	1.3	0.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	75,236	56.9	35.0	8.1	41,819	51.5	40.8	7.6	33,417	63.7	27.7	8.6
Training After Primary	32	0.0	18.8	81.3	18	0.0	22.2	77.8	14	0.0	14.3	85.7
Pre-Form One	909	0.0	60.0	40.0	438	0.0	62.6	37.4	471	0.0	57.5	42.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	63,411	19.9	14.6	65.5	28,957	18.7	17.3	63.9	34,454	20.9	12.2	66.8
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,489	41.7	8.0	50.3	897	40.9	8.6	50.5	592	42.9	7.1	50.0
Training After Secondary Education	243	0.0	3.3	96.7	119	0.0	5.0	95.0	124	0.0	1.6	98.4
University and Other Related	6,383	34.2	1.2	64.7	3,164	33.1	1.5	65.5	3,219	35.3	0.9	63.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile

Table 8.20: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and Level of Education; Kaskazini Pemba Urban; Kaskazini Unguja 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	1,825	98.3	1.2	0.5	909	98.5	1.1	0.4	916	98.1	1.3	0.5
Primary School (1 - 8)	14,820	49.6	32.6	17.9	7,759	47.2	37.0	15.8	7,061	52.2	27.6	20.2
Training After Primary	15	0.0	6.7	93.3	8	0.0	0.0	100.0	7	0.0	14.3	85.7
Pre-Form One	189	0.0	50.3	49.7	86	0.0	50.0	50.0	103	0.0	50.5	49.5
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	14,210	14.8	16.5	68.7	6,550	13.8	18.4	67.8	7,660	15.7	14.9	69.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	433	31.4	7.6	61.0	269	25.7	7.8	66.5	164	40.9	7.3	51.8
Training After Secondary Education	74	0.0	2.7	97.3	29	0.0	3.4	96.6	45	0.0	2.2	97.8
University and Other Related	2,937	18.5	0.8	80.7	1,545	18.2	0.3	81.5	1,392	18.8	1.4	79.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

8.4.2 Net and Gross School Enrolment

Enrolment rate depict the proportions of children currently attending school which is 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

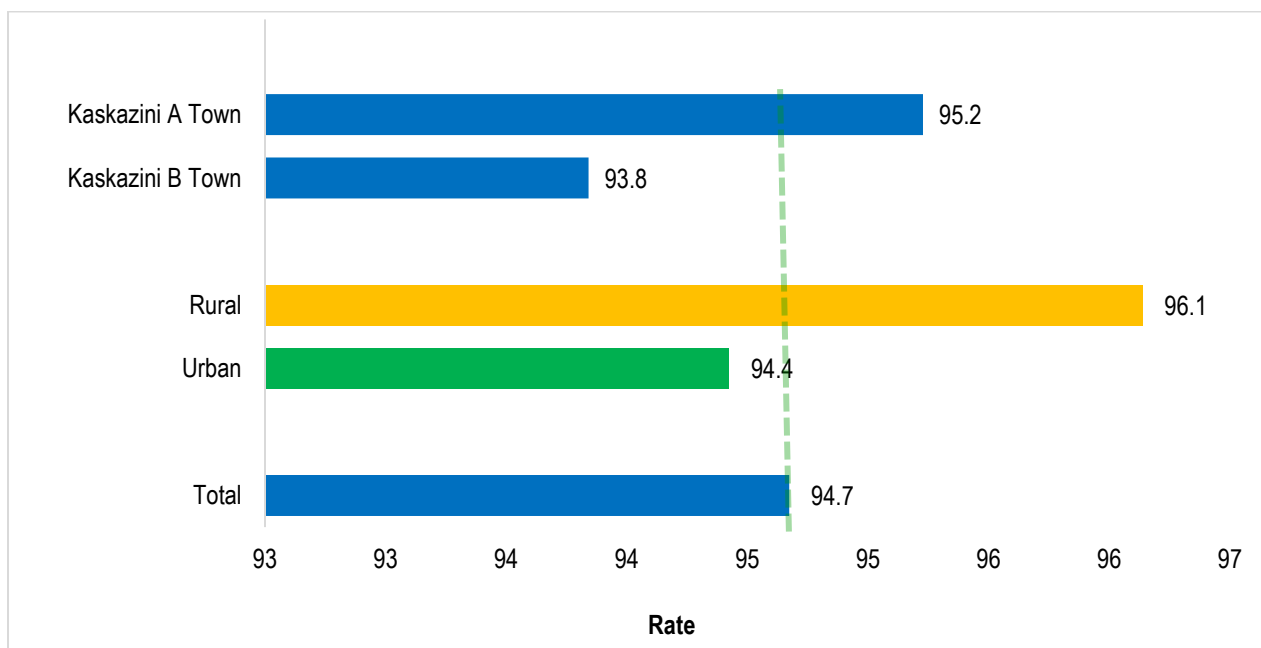
Results show that, for primary schools NER is 94.7 percent; it is higher (96.1%) in urban areas compared with in rural areas (94.4%). Furthermore, results show that NER is slightly higher (95.6%) for females than for males (93.8%) (Table 8.21).

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

Council	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	94.7	93.8	95.6	94.4	93.5	95.4	96.1	95.5	96.8
Kaskazini A Town	95.2	94.3	96.1	95.1	94.2	96.1	95.7	94.8	96.5
Kaskazini B Town	93.8	93.0	94.7	93.4	92.5	94.4	97.3	97.3	97.3

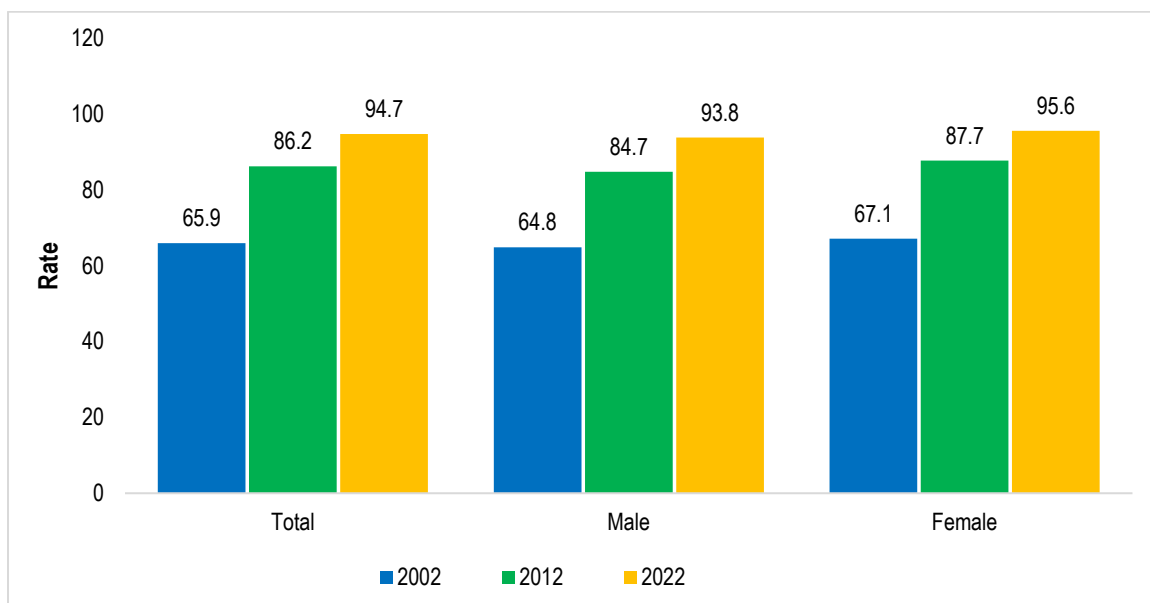
NER in primary schools varies across councils ranging from 93.8 percent in Kaskazini B Town to 95.2 percent in Kaskazini A Town (Figure 8.11).

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



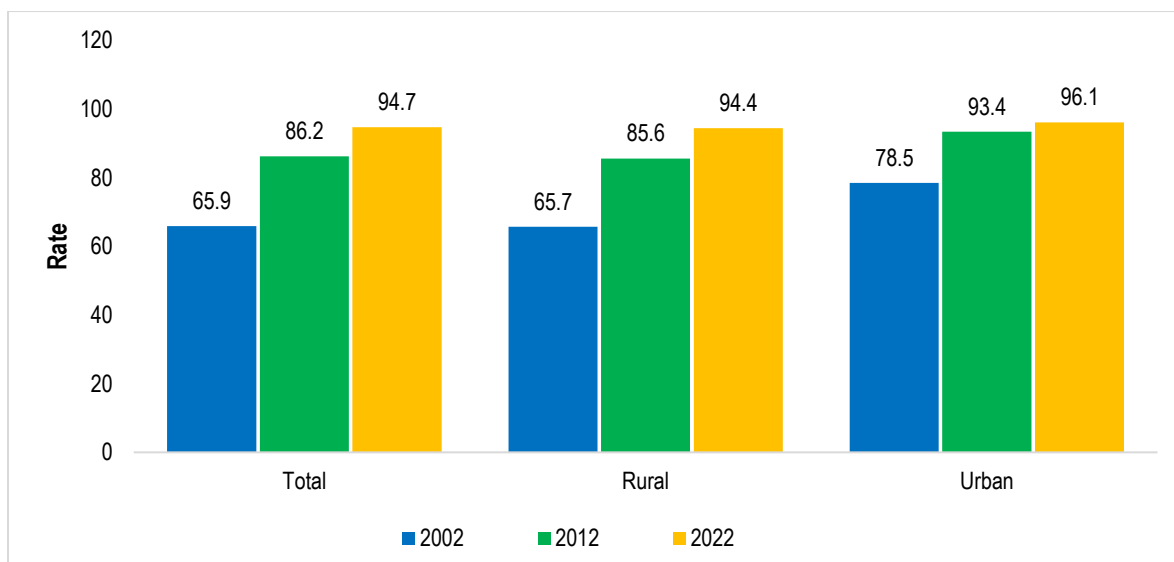
Results show an improvement in net enrolment rates from 2002 to 2022 censuses. The overall NER in primary schools increased from 65.9 percent in 2002 to 94.7 percent in 2022 census. Improvement is more remarkable among males (from 64.8% to 93.8%) and females (from 67.1% to 95.6%) (Figure 8.12).

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



The rural NER in primary schools increased from 65.7 percent in 2002 to 94.4 percent in 2022 and the urban NER increased from 78.5 percent in 2002 to 96.1 percent in 2022 (Figure 8.13).

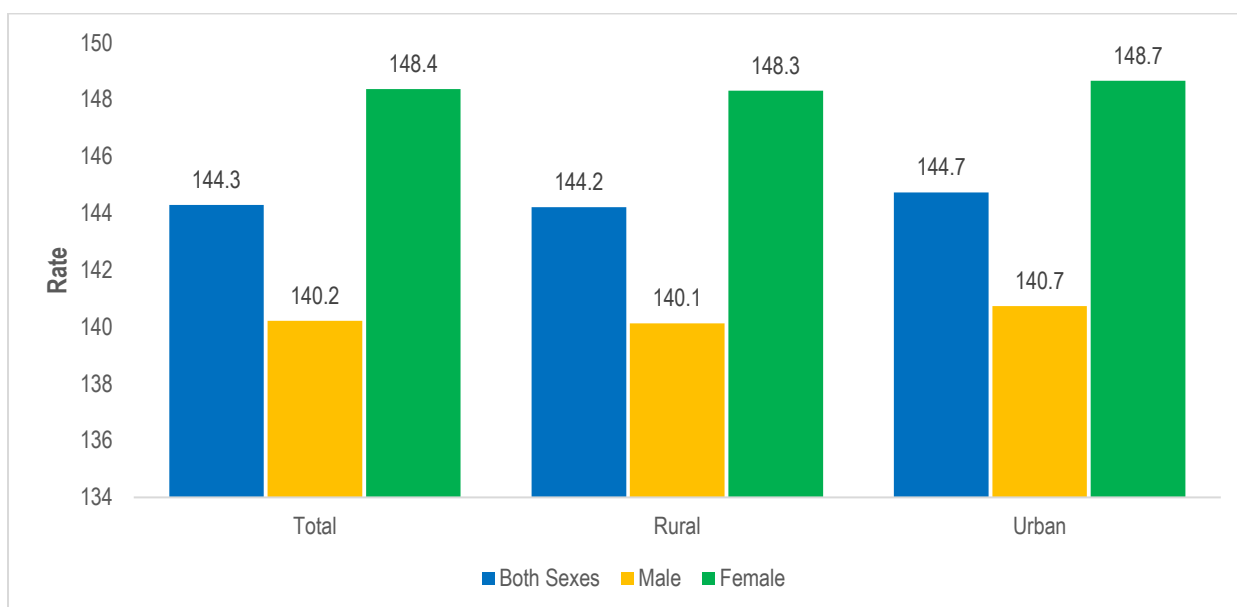
Figure 8.13: Primary School Net Enrolment Rates by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2002, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



8.4.3 Gross Enrolment Rate

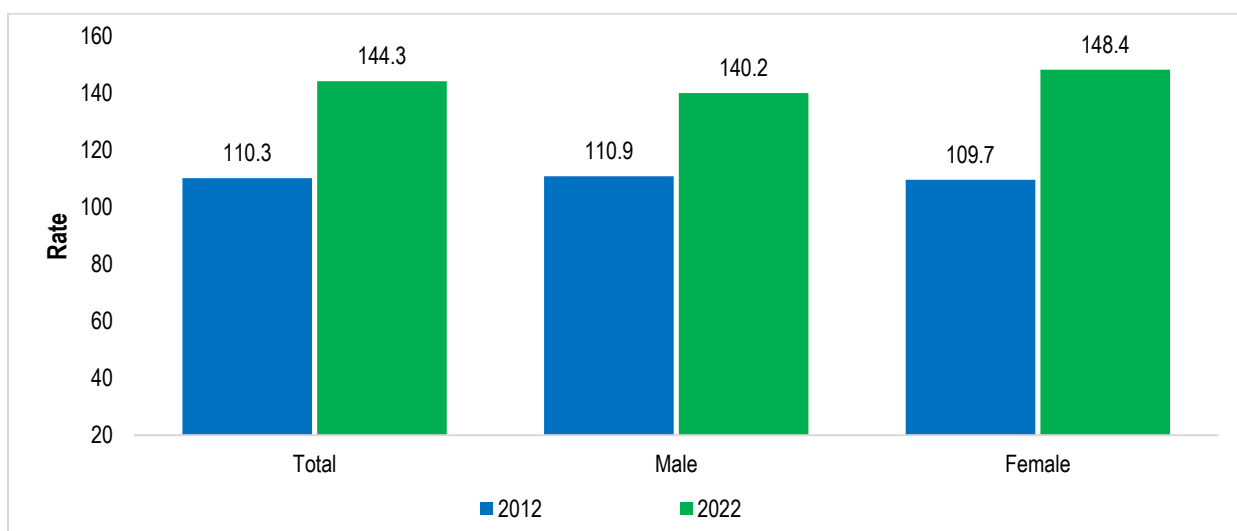
The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is 144.3 percent. GER of urban areas (144.7 percent) and rural areas (144.2 percent) are almost the same. Also the results show that GER for females (148.4%) is higher than for males (140.2%). A gross rate exceeding hundred percent could be due to over age and underage enrolment of children (Figure 8.14).

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



Results show GER increased from 110.3 percent in the 2012 to 144.3 percent in 2022. The difference is higher among females (from 109.7% to 148.4%) compared with males (from 110.9% to 140.2%) as shown in figure 8.15.

Figure 8.15: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates by Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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, 46.9 percent of population aged four

years and above have education attainment of primary education and 40.4 percent completed ordinary level secondary school education. More females had attained ordinary level secondary school education (44.4%) than males (36.4%). The same pattern is observed in rural and urban areas. Results also show that 4.8 percent attained university and related education.

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

Level of Education	Population			Percent		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	192,192	97,413	94,779	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	11,811	5,755	6,056	6.1	5.9	6.4
Primary School (1 - 8)	90,056	49,578	40,478	46.9	50.9	42.7
Training After Primary	47	26	21	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	1,098	524	574	0.6	0.5	0.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	77,621	35,507	42,114	40.4	36.4	44.4
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,922	1,166	756	1.0	1.2	0.8
Training After Secondary Education	317	148	169	0.2	0.2	0.2
University and Other Related	9,320	4,709	4,611	4.8	4.8	4.9
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural	157,689	80,258	77,431	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	9,986	4,846	5,140	6.3	6.0	6.6
Primary School (1 - 8)	75,236	41,819	33,417	47.7	52.1	43.2
Training After Primary	32	18	14	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	909	438	471	0.6	0.5	0.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	63,411	28,957	34,454	40.2	36.1	44.5
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	1,489	897	592	0.9	1.1	0.8
Training After Secondary Education	243	119	124	0.2	0.1	0.2
University and Other Related	6,383	3,164	3,219	4.0	3.9	4.2
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	34,503	17,155	17,348	100	100	100
Pre-Primary	1,825	909	916	5.3	5.3	5.3
Primary School (1 - 8)	14,820	7,759	7,061	43.0	45.2	40.7
Training After Primary	15	8	7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pre-Form One	189	86	103	0.5	0.5	0.6
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	14,210	6,550	7,660	41.2	38.2	44.2
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	433	269	164	1.3	1.6	0.9
Training After Secondary Education	74	29	45	0.2	0.2	0.3
University and Other Related	2,937	1,545	1,392	8.5	9.0	8.0
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 9

Employment and Economic Activities

Key Points

- The overall current unemployment rate in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 15.7 percent; the rate is higher for females (19.8%) than for males (11.3%).
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kaskazini Unguja Region is 94.2 percent; it is 97.2 percent in rural and 79.6 percent in urban areas.
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the leading industry which contribute 45.6 percent of the total employment.
- Majority of employed persons (37.7%) are engaged in agriculture and fishery workers.
- Private sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (34.8%).
- There are 27,346 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal economic activities, with more females 4,185 persons almost (51.9%) than males 13,161 persons (48.1%).

9.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities for persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region. In particular, it provides information on people's participation in economic activities, occupation, sector of employment and industry. Further, information on informal 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.

Results indicate that out of 146,000 persons aged 15 years and above, 116,002 persons are in employment, 21,584 persons are unemployed and 8,414 persons are economically inactive. Moreover, results show that there are 100,990 persons employed rural and 15,012 persons in urban areas). Further, results show that there are 4,950 inactive persons in urban areas and 3,464 persons in rural 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Sex/ Place of Residence	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Both Sexes	116,002	21,584	8,414	146,000
Male	59,040	7,512	3,176	69,728
Female	56,962	14,072	5,238	76,272
Place of Residence				
Rural	100,990	17,255	3,464	121,709
Urban	15,012	4,329	4,950	24,291

The results further show that 79.5 percent of persons aged 15 and above are employed. The council with highest level of employed persons is Kaskazini B Town (80.4%) than Kaskazini A Town (78.9%) (Figure 9.1).

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



Table 9.2 show that in rural areas the total number of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed are higher (100,990 persons) in rural area than in urban areas (15,012 persons). The similar pattern are shown across councils.

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

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	Total	116,002	21,584	8,414	146,000
	Rural	100,990	17,255	3,464	121,709
	Urban	15,012	4,329	4,950	24,291
Councils					
Kakazini A Town	Total	70,487	12,928	5,978	89,393
	Rural	59,558	10,166	2,168	71,892
	Urban	10,929	2,762	3,810	17,501
Kakazini A Town	Total	45,515	8,656	2,436	56,607
	Rural	41,432	7,089	1,296	49,817
	Urban	4,083	1,567	1,140	6,790

Table 9.3 show that out of the employed persons aged 15 years and above, the number of employed persons is the largest (70,076) persons for youths age group 15-35 years followed by adults in the age group 36-64 years (38,610). The Pattern are the same for the unemployed and inactive population.

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

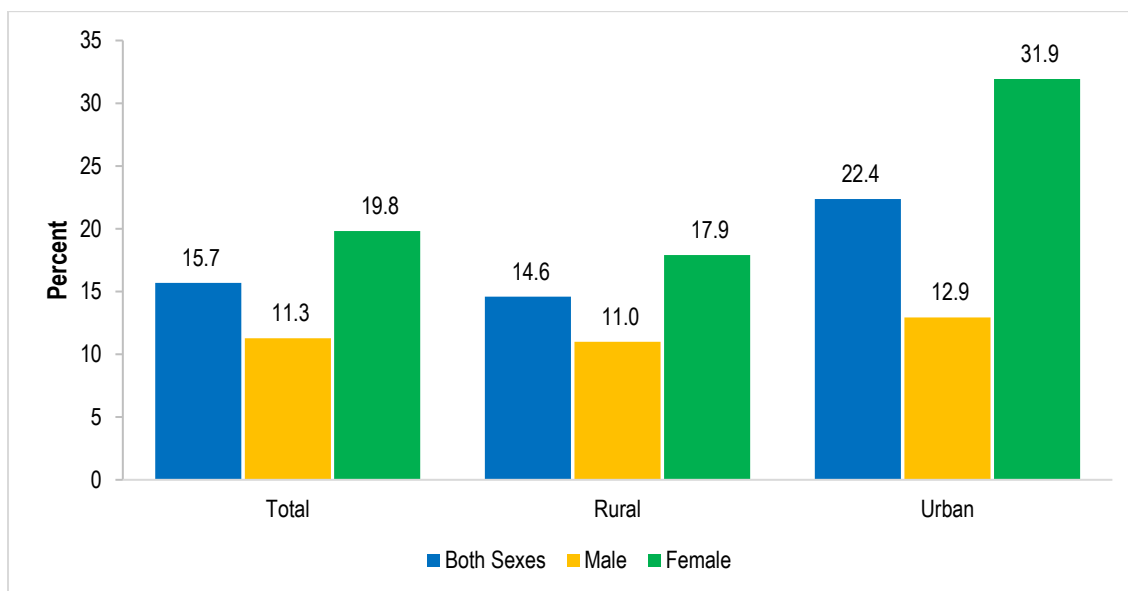
Age Group	Economic Activity Status			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	116,002	21,584	8,414	146,000
15-35	70,076	15,594	5,778	91,448
36-64	38,610	5,611	1,880	46,101
65 years and above	7,316	379	756	8,451

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 Kaskazini Unguja Region based on the relaxed international definition of unemployment. The results reveal that the current unemployment in Kaskazini Unguja Region is 15.7 percent. The rate is higher (22.4%) in urban than in rural areas (14.6%). Unemployment rate is higher (19.8%) among females than males (11.3%).

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

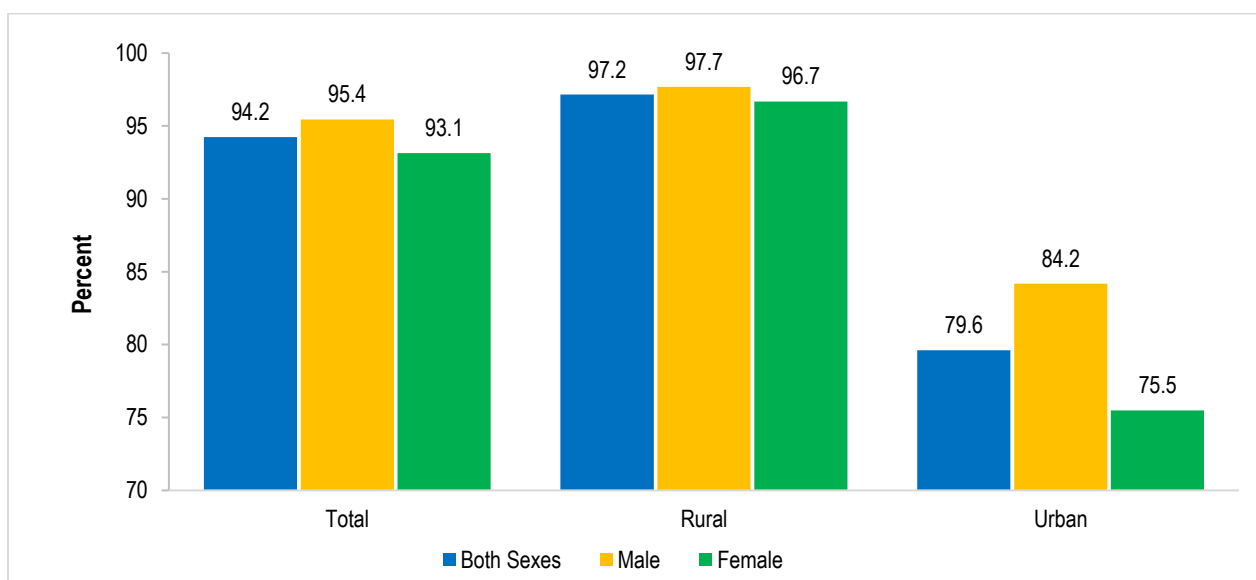


9.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

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 of the population aged 15 years and above. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance performance of the labour market.

Results show that, the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of Kaskazini Unguja Region is 94.2 percent; it is higher (97.2%) in rural areas than in urban areas (79.6%). Results also reveal that LFPR is higher for males (95.4%) than for females (93.1%) (Figure 9.3).

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

By considering contribution of main industry, results show that agriculture, forestry and fishing is the leading industry with 45.8 percent of the total employment. This is followed by administrative and support services activities (9.4%), accommodation and food services activities (6.4%). The lowest proportion (0.1%) is for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (Table 9.4).

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

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	116,002	59,040	56,962	100,990	50,580	50,410	15,012	8,460	6,552
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	45.8	49.0	42.5	48.0	51.2	44.8	30.9	35.9	24.4
Mining and quarrying	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8
Manufacturing	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.7	3.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Construction	3.1	5.7	0.5	3.0	5.4	0.5	4.2	7.1	0.5
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.7	4.7	6.6	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.5	5.7	7.6
Transportation and storage	1.2	2.2	0.1	1.1	2.0	0.1	1.8	3.1	0.2
Accommodation and food services activities	6.4	3.8	9.1	5.5	3.1	7.9	12.5	7.7	18.8
Information and communication	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Real estate activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.4
Administrative and support services activities	9.4	8.2	10.7	8.9	7.7	10.2	12.8	11.5	14.5
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1.8	2.8	0.8	1.8	2.7	0.8	2.1	3.1	0.9
Education	2.1	1.2	3.1	2.2	1.2	3.1	2.0	1.0	3.2
Human health and social work activities	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3
Other services activities	12.8	10.9	14.7	12.5	10.8	14.2	14.5	11.1	18.8

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).

Results reveal that majority of employed persons in Kaskazini Unguja Region 37.7 percent of are engaged in agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those engaged employed in craft and related workers (21.2%) and elementary occupations (20.8%). The occupation with the lowest proportion (0.9%) is Plant and machine operators and assemblers (Table 9.5).

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

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	116,002	59,040	56,962	100,990	50,580	50,410	15,012	8,460	6,552
Legislators, administrators and managers	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9
Professionals	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.5	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.7	2.7
Technicians and associate professionals	5.6	6.8	4.3	5.5	6.6	4.3	6.3	8.0	4.0
Clerks	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	9.1	8.4	9.8	7.9	7.4	8.4	16.7	13.9	20.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	37.7	41.4	33.8	40.0	43.8	36.3	21.7	27.2	14.7
Craft and related workers	21.2	16.9	25.7	21.3	16.6	25.9	20.8	18.4	23.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.2	1.3	2.2	0.1
Elementary occupations	20.8	20.2	21.5	19.7	19.3	20.0	28.6	25.5	32.5

9.7 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment. The information is an important component for conducting macroeconomic analysis, policy formulation and effective labour interventions. Results reveal that private sector constitutes the highest share of employed persons (34.8%) followed by household activities with 30.5 percent, Agriculture with 27.9 percent and finally is public sector with 6.8 percent (Table 9.6).

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

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	116,002	59,040	56,962	100,990	50,580	50,410	15,012	8,460	6,552
Public	6.8	8.5	5.1	6.1	7.7	4.4	11.6	12.8	10.0
Private	34.8	38.0	31.4	32.3	35.6	29.0	51.4	52.0	50.6
Agriculture	27.9	29.3	26.5	30.1	31.6	28.6	13.6	15.9	10.6
Household activities	30.5	24.2	37.0	31.6	25.0	38.1	23.4	19.3	28.8

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 in Kaskazini Unguja Region there are 27,346 persons aged 15 years and above engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (14,185 persons) than males (13,161 persons). Moreover, results reveal that majority of persons engaged in informal sector comprise youths aged 15-35 years; accounting for 66.9 percent of total employment, followed by adults aged 36-64 with 29.2 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed in adults aged 65 years and above with 3.8 percent. A similar pattern is observed in rural and urban areas.

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Age Group (Years)			Total Number
		15 – 35	36 – 64	65+	
Total	Both Sexes	66.9	29.2	3.8	27,346
	Male	67.7	28.8	3.5	13,161
	Female	66.2	29.7	4.1	14,185
Rural	Both Sexes	67.1	28.6	4.2	22,479
	Male	68.1	28.0	3.9	10,807
	Female	66.2	29.2	4.6	11,672
Urban	Both Sexes	66.0	32.0	2.0	4,867
	Male	65.8	32.2	2.0	2,354
	Female	66.1	31.8	2.0	2,513

Chapter 10

Disability

Key Points

- There are 20,367 persons (10.3%) of the total population aged 7 years and above living with some form of disability.
- The most common type of disability is seeing (3.1%) followed by Hearing (1.4%).
- Most Persons With Disabilities (54.3%) reported disease as a major cause of their disability.
- Over six percent (5.4%) of Persons With Disabilities reported accident as cause of disability.
- The use of assistive devices among Persons With Disabilities is very low (2.3%) in Kaskazini Unguja Region.

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 storiasis. Other types were autism, mental health, mental disorder, persons with short stature, leprosy and persons with hunchback. The following are some types of “other disabilities”. Ethical clearance for using the pictures on type of disability was obtained from relevant authority⁴

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



Albinism



Cleft Palate



Hydrocephalus



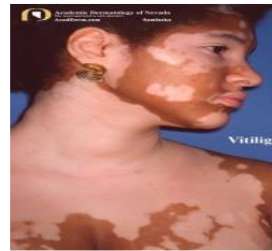
Spinal bifida



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 persons with disability 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 20,367 persons (10.3%) of the total population aged 7 years and above has some form of disability. In Kaskazini Unguja Region there is a slight difference of disability prevalence rates for rural 10.3 percent (17,071 persons) and urban areas 10.5 percent (3,296 persons) The most common form of disability among the six major domains are seeing 3.1 percent (6,093 persons) and hearing 1.4 percent 2,762 persons while self-care is the least common, 0.2 percent (379 persons) of the total population reporting this difficulty. In addition, about four percent of the population (3.7%) have reported other types of disabilities. The proportion of people with seeing, hearing and walking disabilities is slightly higher for females than males (Table 10.1).

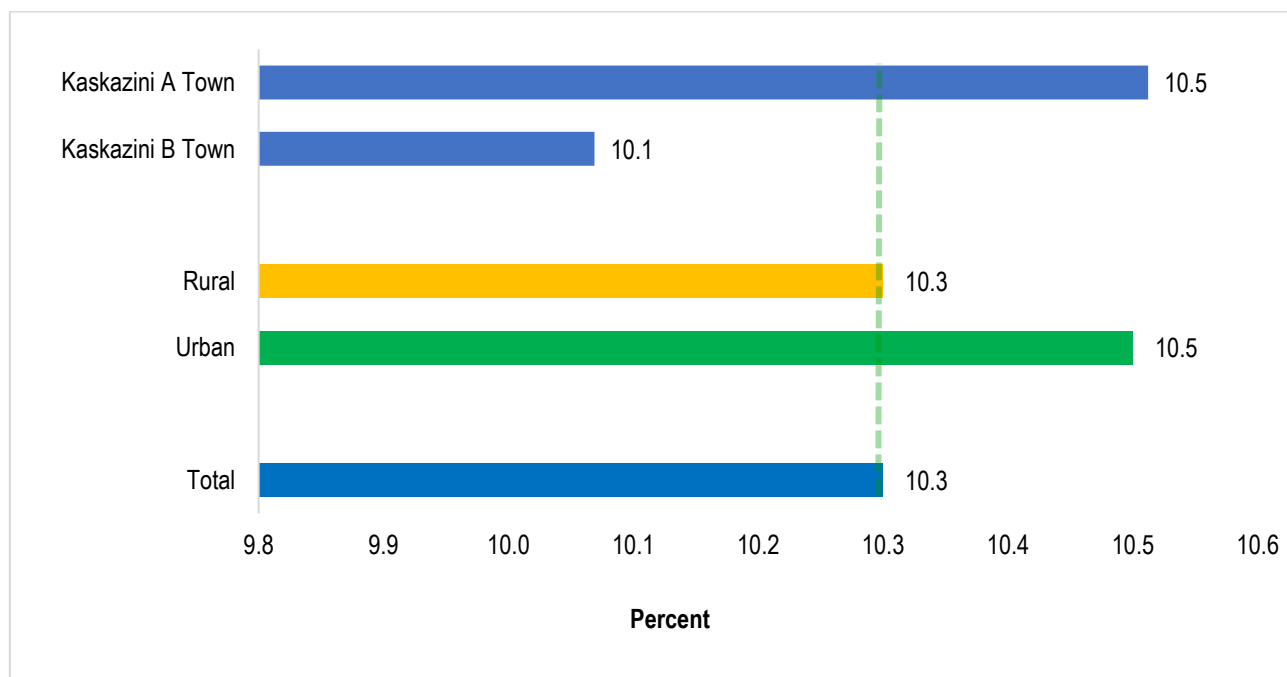
10.2.1 Prevalence of Disability by Councils

The prevalence of disability across councils, ranging from 10.1 percent in Kaskazini B Town to 10.5 percent in Kaskazini A Town (Figure 10.1).

Table 10.1: Disability Prevalence Among Persons Aged 7 Years and Above by Type of Disability, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	10.3	20,367	3.1	2.6	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.4	3.9
Rural	10.3	17,071	3.0	2.5	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.8	3.5	4.0
Urban	10.5	3,296	3.4	2.8	4.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.4	3.0	3.7
Council																							
Kaskazini A Town	10.5	12,624	3.1	2.6	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.9	3.6	4.1
Kaskazini B Town	10.1	7,743	3.0	2.5	3.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.4	3.2	3.7

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



10.2.2 Prevalence of Disability by Sex and Council

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

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

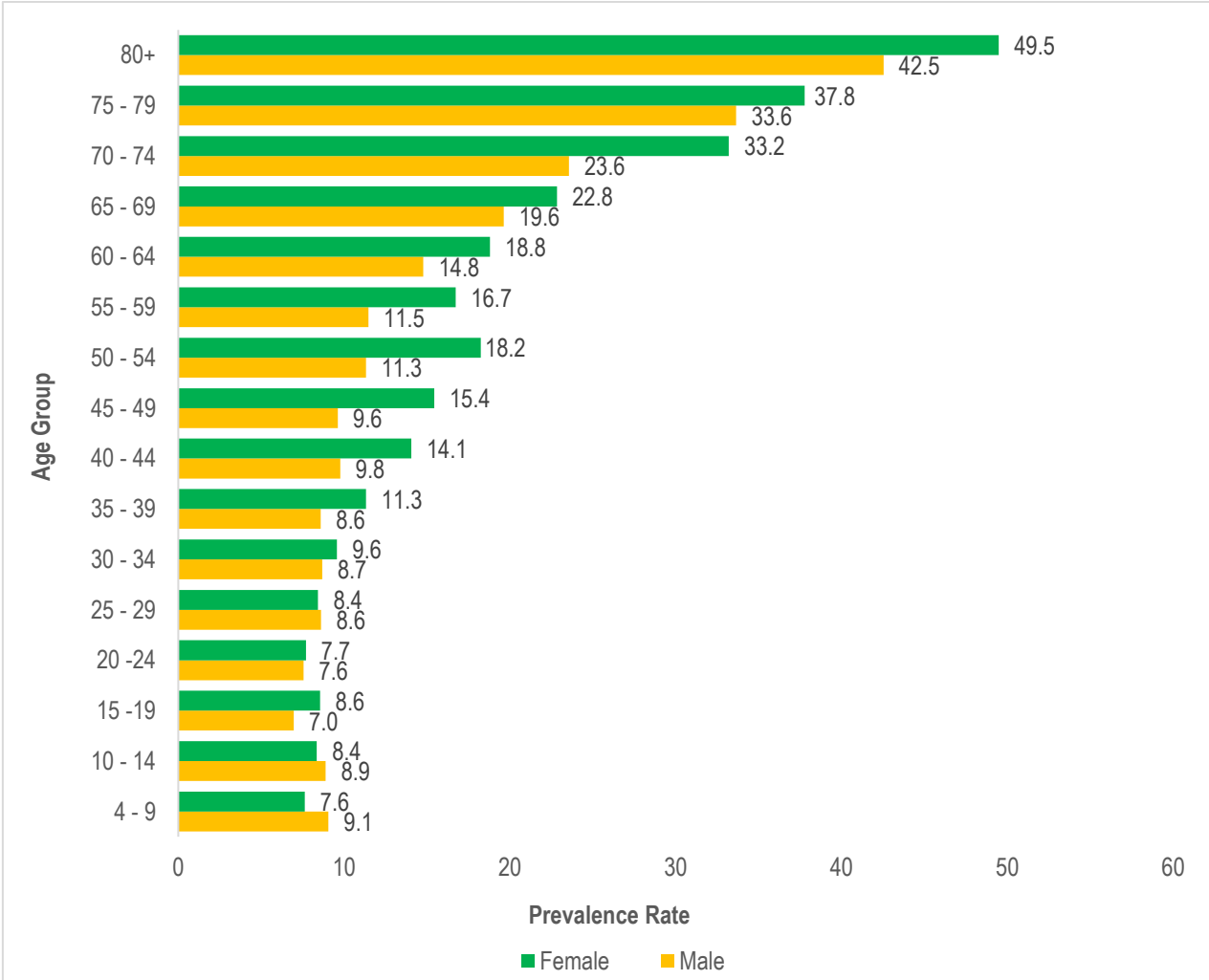
Place of Residence	Prevalence of Disability by Sex					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	20,367	9,019	11,348	10.3	9.5	11.2
Rural	17,071	7,607	9,464	10.3	9.5	11.1
Urban	3,296	1,412	1,884	10.5	9.3	11.5
Council						
Kaskazini A Town	12,624	5,637	6,987	10.5	9.7	11.3
Kaskazini B Town	7,743	3,382	4,361	10.1	9.1	11.0

10.2.3 Prevalence of Disabilities by Age and Sex

The 2022 PHC results show that disability prevalence increases with age for both males and females. The level of disability prevalence is less than ten percent for both males (9.1%)

and females (7.6%) in age group 4-9 and then rises sharply 49.5 percent for females than for males reaching 42.5 percent for males aged 80 years and above (Figure 10.2).

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



10.3 Prevalence of Persons with Albinism

The 2022 PHC results show that, Kaskazini Unguja Region has a total of 422 persons with albinism which is 0.17 percent of the total population in the region. Out of the total person with albinism, 242 persons (0.20%) are males and 180 (0.14%) are females. Large number of people of albinism (361 persons) are living in rural areas. Across the council, Kaskazini A Town Council has the largest number (263 persons) of persons with albinism while Kaskazini B Town Council has the smallest number (159 persons) (Table 10.3 and Table 10.4).

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

Place of Residence	Total Population in Private Household			Persons with Albinism					
	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male		Female	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	247,863	120,480	127,383	422	0.17	242	0.2	180	0.14
Rural	208,641	101,518	107,123	361	0.17	213	0.21	148	0.14
Urban	39,222	18,962	20,260	61	0.16	29	0.15	32	0.16
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	150,340	73,006	77,334	263	0.17	151	0.21	112	0.14
Kaskazini B Town	97,523	47,474	50,049	159	0.16	91	0.19	68	0.14

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

Age Group	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Population in Private households		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	422	0.17	242	0.20	180	0.14	247,863	120,480	127,383
0 – 4	38	0.10	18	0.10	20	0.11	37,206	18,392	18,814
5 – 9	36	0.10	20	0.12	16	0.09	34,452	17,078	17,374
10 – 14	38	0.13	20	0.13	18	0.12	30,205	15,282	14,923
15 – 19	29	0.12	14	0.11	15	0.12	24,713	12,212	12,501
20 – 24	38	0.16	19	0.17	19	0.15	23,836	11,022	12,814
25 – 29	50	0.23	35	0.34	15	0.13	21,425	10,226	11,199
30 – 34	33	0.19	21	0.24	12	0.14	17,439	8,582	8,857
35 – 39	35	0.25	25	0.37	10	0.14	14,042	6,794	7,248
40 – 44	25	0.24	13	0.26	12	0.22	10,501	4,972	5,529
45 – 49	10	0.12	5	0.12	5	0.11	8,460	4,003	4,457
50 – 54	28	0.38	19	0.57	9	0.23	7,326	3,358	3,968
55 – 59	20	0.35	8	0.30	12	0.39	5,755	2,695	3,060
60 – 64	13	0.32	11	0.54	2	0.10	4,052	2,030	2,022
65 – 69	13	0.47	8	0.62	5	0.34	2,742	1,284	1,458
70 – 74	6	0.24	2	0.16	4	0.31	2,531	1,239	1,292
75 – 79	2	0.14	1	0.15	1	0.12	1,466	648	818
80+	8	0.47	3	0.45	5	0.48	1,712	663	1,049

10.4 Population with Other Types of Disability

Results reveal that 6,331 persons which is 3.21 percent of the total population have Other Types of disabilities. Out of those, 3,254 are males and 3,077 are females. The most common other type of disability is the Psoriasis with 1,200 persons (0.61%) followed by Cleft Palate 946 persons (0.48%) (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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Other Types of Disability	Percentage											
	Number of Persons			Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	6,331	3,254	3,077	3.21	3.42	3.02	3.25	3.44	3.07	3.04	3.31	2.79
Cleft Palate	946	480	466	0.48	0.50	0.46	0.47	0.49	0.44	0.55	0.56	0.55
Hydrocephalus	74	44	30	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.01
Spinal bifida	39	17	22	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04
Spinal cord injuries	270	110	160	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.17
Epilepsy or seizures	519	301	218	0.26	0.32	0.21	0.27	0.32	0.21	0.25	0.27	0.23
Psoriasis	1,200	567	633	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.60	0.56	0.63	0.68	0.76	0.60
Storiosis	447	193	254	0.23	0.20	0.25	0.23	0.20	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.21
Autism	122	67	55	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Mental Health	823	440	383	0.42	0.46	0.38	0.44	0.48	0.39	0.32	0.34	0.29
Mental Disorder	669	386	283	0.34	0.41	0.28	0.36	0.43	0.29	0.25	0.28	0.23
Dwarfism	144	68	76	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.05
Leprosy	22	11	11	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Hunch Back	58	33	25	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
Other	998	537	461	0.51	0.56	0.45	0.52	0.57	0.48	0.42	0.53	0.32

10.5 Causes of Disabilities

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that diseases are major causes for all types of disabilities in Kaskazini Unguja Region. More than half (54.3%) of PWDs reported disease as the cause of their disability while 23.2 percent were born with disability. Other notable cause of disabilities is accidents (5.4%). Most of PWDs (56.2%) living in urban areas reported diseases as the major cause of their disabilities compared with 53.9 percent in rural areas.

More males with disabilities (8.5%) reported accidents as major cause of their disability than females (3.1%) (Tables 10.6).

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

Place of Residence/Sex	Cause of Disability								
	Total	Percent	Inborn	Disease	Accident	Beaten	Drug abuse	Pregnancy	Others
Total	3,169	100.0	23.2	54.3	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	15.7
Rural	2,694	85.0	23.3	53.9	5.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	16.0
Urban	475	15.0	22.3	56.2	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	14.1
Sex									
Male	1,343	42.4	26.1	53.2	8.5	0.9	0.2	NA	11.1
Female	1,826	57.6	21.1	55.0	3.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	19.1

Results further reveal that for almost all six major domains of disabilities, disease was mentioned as the major cause of disability for both males and females. However, the percentage of disease is slightly the same among males and females for almost all types of disabilities. Furthermore, with exception of disease and inborn, accident is the major cause of disability for males, as more than thrice compared to that of females (Table 10.7).

Table 10.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disability by Sex, Cause of Disability and Type of Disability; Kaskazini Unguja 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	1,025	14.2	56.3	6.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	21.2	428	13.8	55.8	10.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	18.5	597	14.6	56.6	3.0	0.8	0.2	1.7	23.1
Hearing	747	32.9	52.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	11.2	296	33.8	53.7	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	451	32.4	51.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	1.3	12.6
Walking	1,241	15.2	54.5	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	22.5	491	19.3	54.2	12.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	13.6	750	12.5	54.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	28.3
Remembering	415	31.3	48.4	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	17.6	200	37.0	50.5	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	9.0	215	26.0	46.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	25.6
Self-care	551	24.3	55.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.0	254	28.0	57.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	297	21.2	53.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	22.6
Communication	420	53.3	40.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.0	220	57.3	39.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	200	49.0	42.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.5

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, except for the persons with Albinism (12.3%) and person with Self-care disability (8.7%). For example, less than one percent (0.9%) of person with hearing disability are using assistive devices. The use of assistive devices in urban areas is relatively higher than in rural areas for all types of disabilities except for persons with Albinism and Self-care disability while for hearing types of disabilities the percentage are the same (0.9% each) (Table 10.8).

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

Type of Disability	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.3
Albinism	12.3	11.6	13.3	13.3	11.7	15.5	6.6	10.3	3.1
Seeing	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.8	4.3	3.5
Hearing	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Walking	6.9	8.1	5.9	6.8	7.9	5.8	7.4	9.0	6.3
Self-care	8.7	11.6	5.8	9.4	12.8	6.3	5.7	7.3	3.4
Communication	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	4.2	0.0

Chapter 11

Land Ownership

Key Points

- About thirteen percent (12.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region own land.
- The proportion of males owning land is higher (16.8%) than that of females (8.7%).
- About forty-six percent (45.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above who own land in Kaskazini Unguja Region do not possess legal land ownership documents.
- About thirty percent (30.3%) of persons with land legal documents, own land alone.
- Females possess more of jointly owned land ownership legal documents (24.0%) than males (18.8%).

11.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the status of land ownership which include information on persons owning land, type of ownership and legal document possession of legal land ownership documents. Land ownership is a process of acquiring land tenure or right of occupancy from a relevant Government authority. The process provides the legal notes or documents to own or occupy the land. Land ownership in United Republic of Tanzania is categorized into three main tenure systems namely Customary Land Tenure, Right of Occupancy (ROO) and Government Land. Respondents were asked about possession of any legal documents pertaining to land ownership. Legal documents for land ownership in this chapter comprise Certificate of Right of Occupancy (title deed), residential licence, letter of offer/acknowledgment of payment, customary ownership, contract, land registration card (Tanzania Zanzibar) and official documents from Mtaa/Village/Shehia.

11.2 Land Ownership Status

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

Results reveal that thirteen percent (12.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land. The proportion of males owning land is almost double (16.8%) of that of females (8.7%). Similar pattern of ownership of land among males and females is also observed in urban and rural areas (Table 11.1).

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

Place of Residence	Sex	Land Ownership		Percentage of Persons Owning Land
		Total Population	Number of Individuals Owning Land	
Total	Both Sexes	146,000	18,325	12.6
	Male	69,728	11,716	16.8
	Female	76,272	6,609	8.7
Rural	Both Sexes	121,709	15,297	12.6
	Male	58,187	9,651	16.6
	Female	63,522	5,646	8.9
Urban	Both Sexes	24,291	3,028	12.5
	Male	11,541	2,065	17.9
	Female	12,750	963	7.6

Table 11.2 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above. The table shows that eight in every ten persons (86.3%) aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region do not own land, 7.5 percent own land alone and 4.5 percent own land jointly. The ownership pattern reveals that the percentage of females owning land alone (4.6%) is significantly below that of males (10.6%). However, there is slight difference between females (3.5%) and males (5.5%) owning land jointly (Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1).

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Land Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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	146,000	7.5	4.5	0.6	86.3	1.1
	Male	69,728	10.6	5.5	0.7	82.1	1.1
	Female	76,272	4.6	3.5	0.5	90.2	1.1
Rural	Both Sexes	121,709	7.1	4.8	0.7	86.4	1.1
	Male	58,187	9.9	5.9	0.8	82.4	1.1
	Female	63,522	4.6	3.8	0.5	90.0	1.1
Urban	Both Sexes	24,291	9.3	2.8	0.4	86.2	1.3
	Male	11,541	14.0	3.4	0.5	80.6	1.5
	Female	12,750	5.0	2.3	0.2	91.3	1.1

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

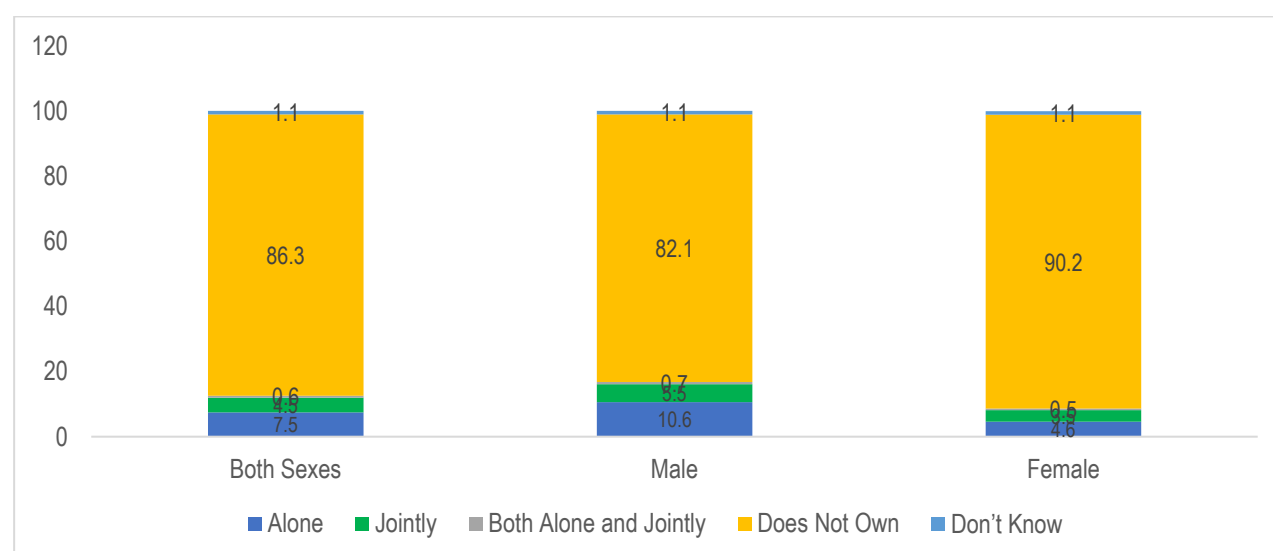


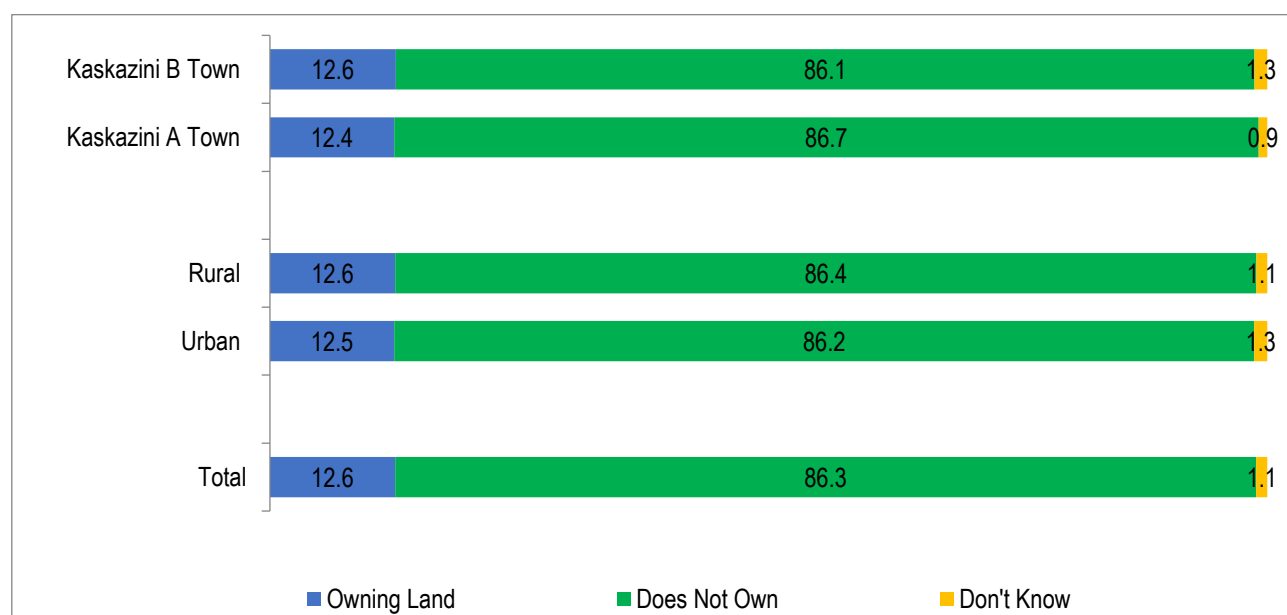
Table 11.3 presents land ownership status for persons aged 15 years and above disaggregated into broad age groups. It is observed that land is owned mostly among persons aged 20-64 years (85.4%) followed by those aged 65 and above (12.1%). Similar ownership patterns by age is observed in rural and urban areas for 20-64 years (84.2%) and 91.6% respectively). Regardless of whether a person lives in rural or urban areas, both males and females of age group 20-64 are more likely to own land than any other age group.

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Age Groups, Land Ownership Status and Sex; Kaskazini Unguja 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	18,325	2.5	85.4	12.1	15,297	2.6	84.2	13.2	3,028	1.7	91.6	6.7
Male	11,716	2.5	86.2	11.3	9,651	2.6	84.9	12.5	2,065	2.0	92.5	5.5
Female	6,609	2.5	83.9	13.6	5,646	2.7	83.0	14.3	963	1.1	89.6	9.2
Owning land												
Total	9,721	2.9	85.9	11.2	7,992	3.3	84.2	12.4	1,729	1.0	93.5	5.5
Male	6,352	2.6	86.7	10.7	5,156	3.0	84.9	12.0	1,196	0.9	94.3	4.8
Female	3,369	3.4	84.4	12.2	2,836	3.8	83.0	13.1	533	1.1	91.7	7.1
Does not own												
Total	8,381	2.0	84.7	13.3	7,148	1.9	84.0	14.1	1,233	2.8	88.8	8.4
Male	5,187	2.3	85.5	12.2	4,372	2.1	84.7	13.2	815	3.7	89.8	6.5
Female	3,194	1.5	83.5	15.1	2,776	1.5	83.0	15.5	418	1.2	86.8	12.0
Don't Know												
Total	223	1.3	90.1	8.5	157	1.9	89.2	8.9	66	0.0	92.4	7.6
Male	177	1.1	92.1	6.8	123	1.6	91.9	6.5	54	0.0	92.6	7.4
Female	46	2.2	82.6	15.2	34	2.9	79.4	17.6	12	0.0	91.7	8.3

Results further portray that Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher proportion (12.6%) of persons aged 15 years and above owning land compare with Kaskazini A Town Council (12.4%) (Figure 11.2).

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



11.3 Possession of Legal Land Ownership Documents

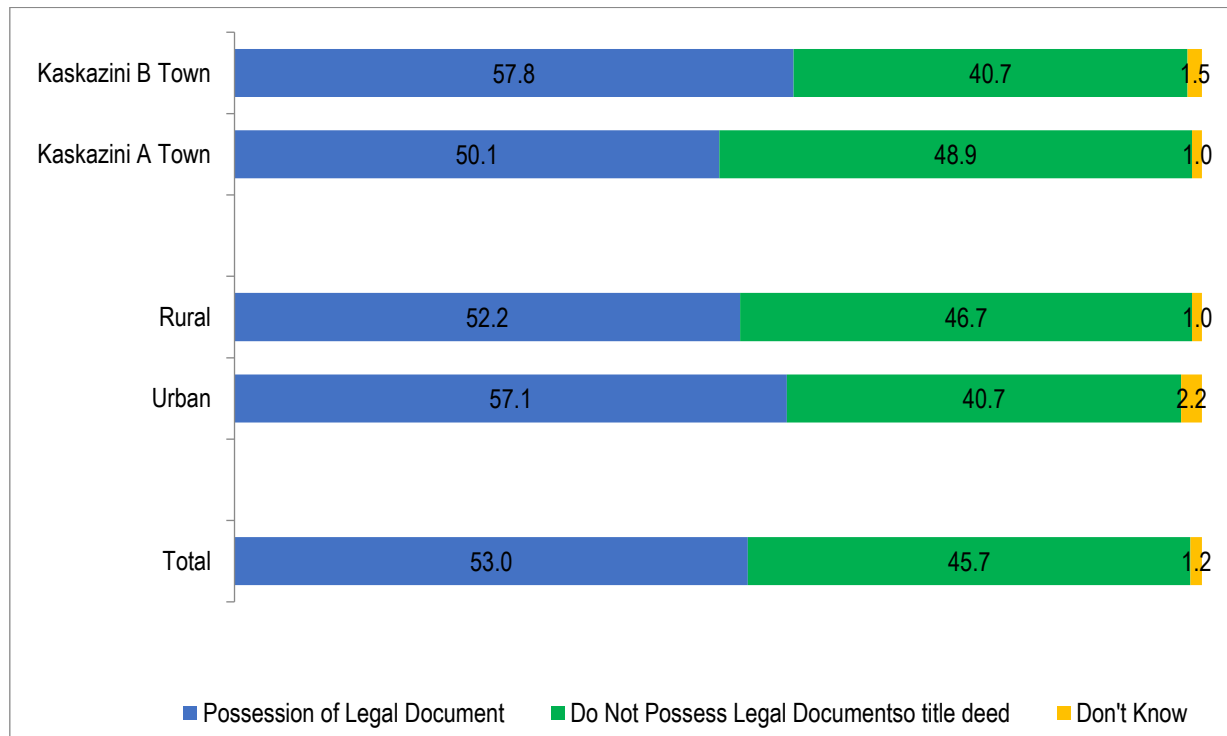
Table 11.4 indicates that 45.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region own land without any legal documents. For those possessing legal documents, majority of them own land alone (30.3%) followed by those owning land jointly (20.7%). Results also reveal that percentage of females (24.0%) with legal land documents owning land jointly is higher than that of males (18.8%).

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

Ownership of Legal Document	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	18,325	11,716	6,609	15,297	9,651	5,646	3,028	2,065	963
Alone	30.3	33.4	24.7	27.6	30.7	22.4	43.6	46.2	38.0
Jointly	20.7	18.8	24.0	22.3	20.5	25.3	12.6	10.9	16.2
Both alone and jointly	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
No legal document	45.7	44.3	48.3	46.7	45.3	49.2	40.7	39.5	43.4
Don't Know	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	2.2	2.6	1.2

The 2022 PHC show that 53.0 percent of persons aged 15 years and above possess legal documents. Persons living in urban areas are more likely to possess legal documents (57.1%) than persons living in rural areas (52.2%). The Council with the higher proportion of land owners with legal documents is Kaskazini B Town (57.8%) than Kaskazini A Town (50.1%) (Figure 11.3).

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



Chapter 12

Housing Characteristics, Assets Ownership and Environmental Control

Key Points

- Eight out of ten (82.9%) households in Kaskazini Unguja Region own houses where they live.
- More than ninety-three percent (93.1%) of households use improved sources of drinking water.
- About nine out of ten of households (88.3%) use improved toilet facilities.
- About eighty percent (79.5%) households in rural areas and half of households (47.1%) in urban areas use firewood for cooking.
- More than forty percent (44.2%) of household use electricity for lighting from national grid (ZECO).
- About two out of ten households (16.7%) 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. Eight out of ten (82.9%) households own houses where they live followed by households rented privately (6.1%) and

living without paying any rent (7.3%). The percentage of households living in their own houses is highest (87.1%) in rural than urban areas (63.1%). The percentage of male headed households owning houses is highest (84.2%) compared with female (79.7%).

Across councils, 84.0 percent of households in Kaskazini A Town living in their own houses compared to 81.2 percent of Kaskazini B Town (Figure 12.1 and Table 12.1).

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

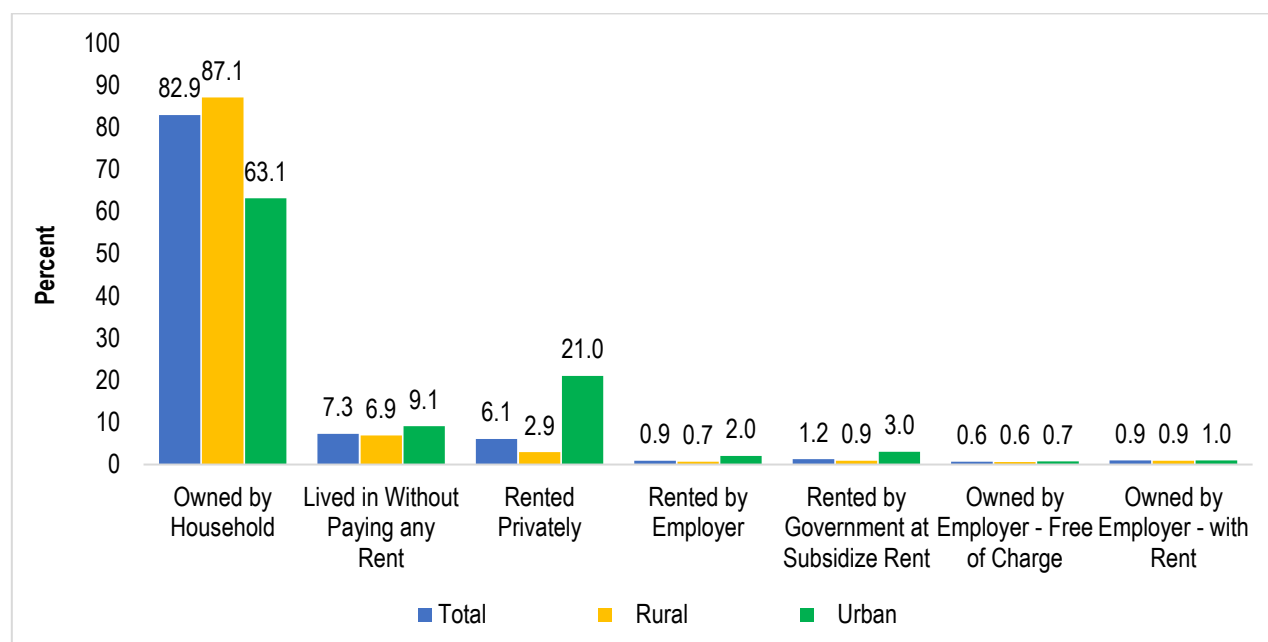


Table 12.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership Status of the Main Dwelling, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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	53,770	82.9	7.3	6.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9
Rural	44,401	87.1	6.9	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9
Urban	9,369	63.1	9.1	21.0	2.0	3.0	0.7	1.0
Male Headed Households	38,191	84.2	7.0	5.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9
Female Headed Households	15,579	79.7	7.9	8.0	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.1
Council								
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	84.0	5.9	6.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	1.1
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	81.2	9.4	5.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7

12.2.1 Legal Ownership of Land

In Kaskazini Unguja Region 74.4 percent of the households do not have legal documents for land where their houses are built while 15.9 percent have title deed. Households with title deed documents are common in urban areas (23.1%) compared with rural areas (14.8%). Male-headed households with title deeds as legal right to the land of main dwelling is 16.1 percent, which is slightly more than 15.5 percent for female-headed households.

At the council level, percentage of households with title deeds is twice in Kaskazini B Town (23.7%) compared with Kaskazini A Town (11.0%). About 81.4 percent of Kaskazini A Town followed by Kaskazini B Town 63.3 Percent of the households 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, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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 Acknowledge ment of Payment	Customary Ownership	Contract	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	Official Document from Mtaa/Kijiji/She hia	No Legal Right
Total	44,568	15.9	NA	0.9	NA	0.8	0.4	7.5	74.4
Male Headed	32,149	16.1	NA	0.9	NA	0.7	0.4	7.4	74.4
Female Headed	12,419	15.5	NA	0.9	NA	0.9	0.4	7.9	74.4
Rural	38,656	14.8	NA	0.9	NA	0.6	0.3	7.3	76.0
Urban	5,912	23.1	NA	1.2	NA	1.6	1.0	9.1	64.0
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	27,305	11.0	NA	0.7	NA	0.6	0.3	5.9	81.4
Kaskazini B Town	17,263	23.7	NA	1.4	NA	1.0	0.6	10.1	63.3

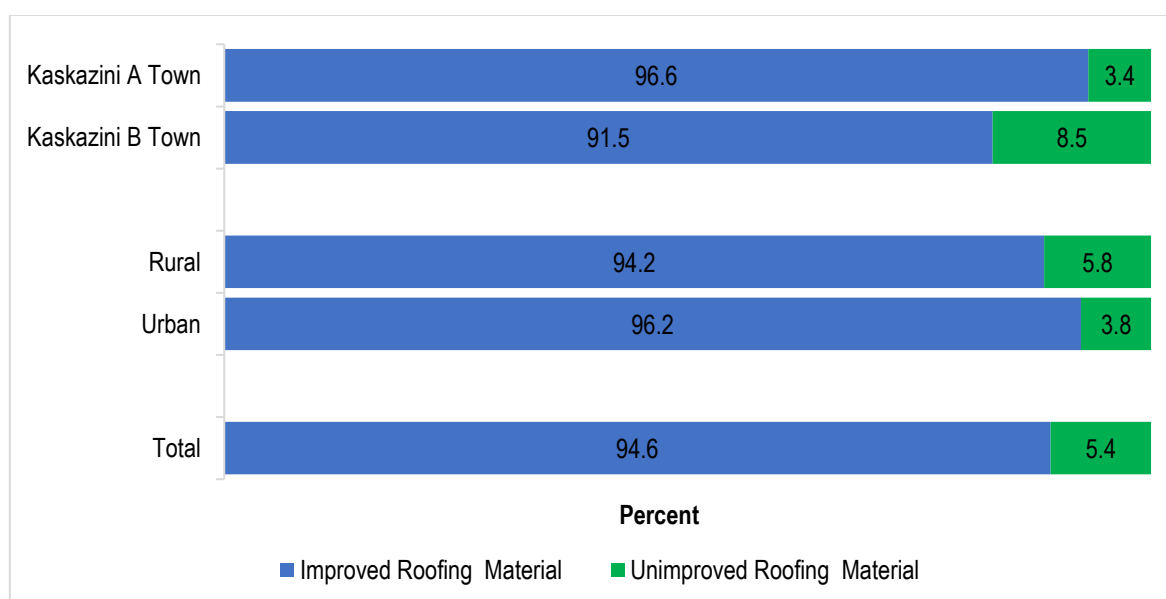
12.3 Household Characteristics

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

12.3.1 Roofing Materials

Percentage of households living in houses with improved roofing materials (iron sheet, tiles, concrete and asbestos) is 94.6 percent. Further, more than ninety percent of households in all councils are living in houses with improved roofing materials (Figure 12.2).

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



There is slightly difference of the percentages of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets in urban areas (93.7%) and rural areas (93.3%). The percentage of households living in houses roofed with iron sheets is higher in Kaskazini A Town Council (95.8%) compared with in Kaskazini B Town Council (90.1%). Moreover, Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher percentage (7.9%) of households living in houses roofed with grass or leaves (Table 12.3).

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

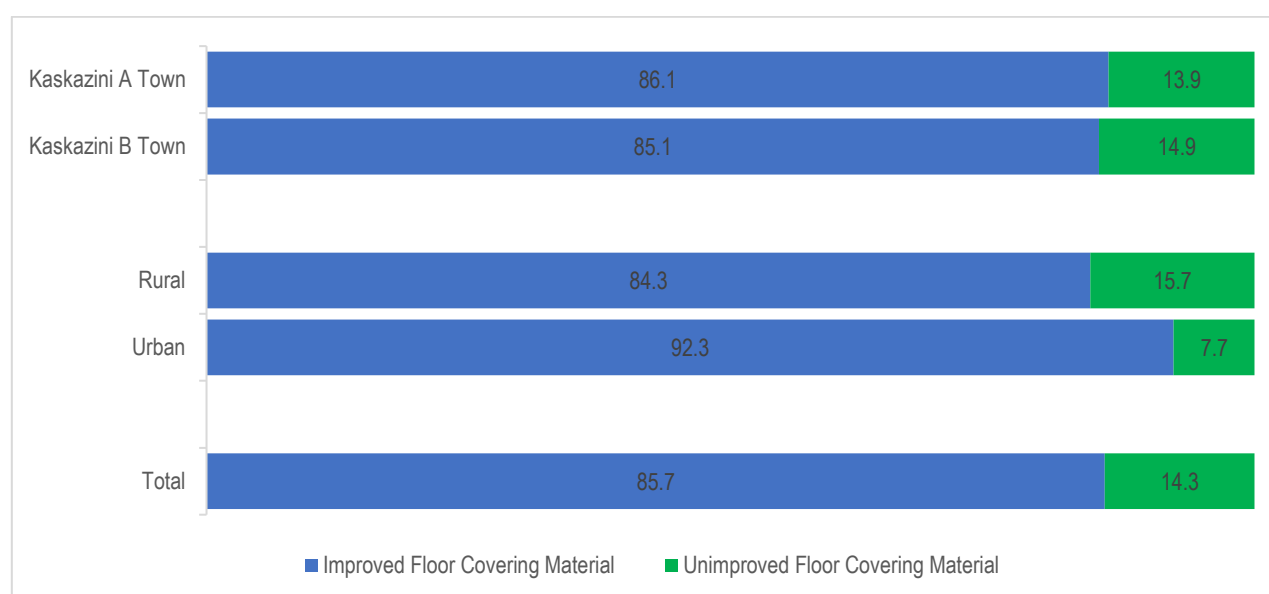
Place of Residence	Total Number of Household	Type of Roofing Materials							
		Iron sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos	Grass/Leaves	Mud and Leaves	Plastics/Box	Tent
Total	53,770	93.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	5.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
Rural	44,401	93.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.1
Urban	9,369	93.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.1
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	95.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	90.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	7.9	0.5	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 85.7 percent while 14.3 percent live in houses with non-improved materials (wood planks, palm or bamboo, earth or sand, dung, containers or tents).

Across the councils, households with improved floor covering materials is slightly higher in Kaskazini A Town (86.1%) compared with Kaskazini B Town (85.1%) (Figure 12.3).

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



Cement is the most common floor covering material used by households, with more being in rural areas (82.8%). Further, more than 80 percent of households in all councils are living in houses covered with cement floor. Kaskazini A Town Council has the higher percentage (83.5%) of households compared with Kaskazini B Town Council (81.7%) (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Floor Covering Material of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	82.8	2.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.0	0.0	0.1
Rural	44,401	82.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	15.3	0.0	0.1
Urban	9,369	85.7	6.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.1
Council											
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	83.5	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.1
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	81.7	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	14.5	0.0	0.1

⁵ Others include households living in containers or tents.

12.3.3 Wall Materials

Results show that more than 81.6 percent of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks followed by stones (9.9%). In rural areas about eight out of ten (80.2%) of households have walls of their main dwelling built with cement bricks or rock bricks while the percentage in urban areas is 88.2.

Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher percentage (8.6%) of their main dwelling built with poles and mud walls materials while Kaskazini A Town has percentage of 3.3. More than 15 percent (15.1%) of household in Kaskazini A Town Council use stones as main wall materials in their main dwelling (Table 12.5).

Table 12.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Wall Materials of Main Dwelling, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	9.9	81.6	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	5.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Rural	44,401	10.6	80.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	6.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
Urban	9,369	6.5	88.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0
Council											
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	15.1	78.5	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	2.0	86.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	8.6	1.1	0.0	0.0

12.3.4 Rooms for Sleeping

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

More than one in five (22.3%) of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have one room for sleeping, 34.4 percent have two rooms and 28.9 percent have three rooms. On the other hand, 14.4 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 (Table 12.6).

Figure 12.4 reveal that the proportion of households with two or three rooms for sleeping is higher in rural areas (36.5% and 29.9% respectively) than urban areas (24.4% and 24.0% respectively). Kaskazini A Town Council has the higher percentage of households with two, three, and four rooms for sleeping (34.5%, 29.0% and 9.7% respectively) while Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher percentage of households with one and five rooms for sleeping (22.8% and 3.3% respectively) (Table 12.6).

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

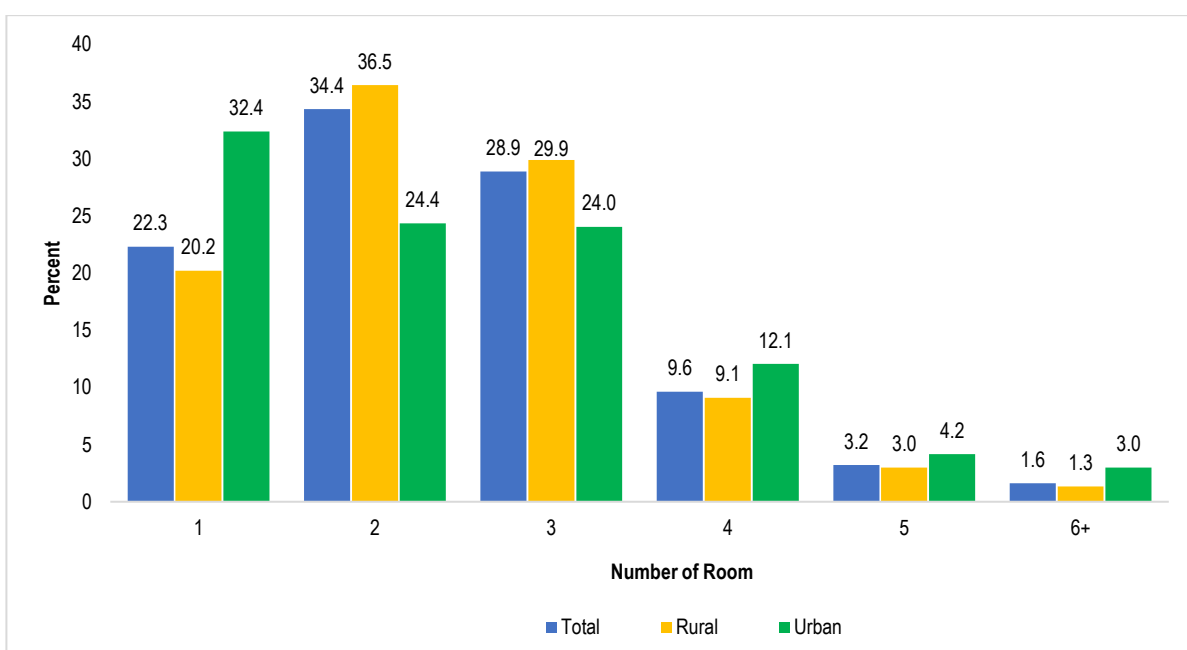


Table 12.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms for Sleeping, Place of Residence, Headship and Council Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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	53,770	4.6	22.3	34.4	28.9	9.6	3.2	1.6	2.4
Rural	44,401	4.7	20.2	36.5	29.9	9.1	3.0	1.3	2.4
Urban	9,369	4.2	32.4	24.4	24.0	12.1	4.2	3.0	2.4
Male Headed Households	38,191	4.7	21.6	34.3	29.5	9.7	3.3	1.6	2.4
Female Headed Households	15,579	4.3	24.1	34.5	27.4	9.3	3.1	1.7	2.4
Council	15,579	4.3	24.1	34.5	27.4	9.3	3.1	1.7	2.4
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	4.6	22.0	34.5	29.0	9.7	3.1	1.6	2.4
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	4.6	22.8	34.1	28.7	9.5	3.3	1.6	2.4

12.4 Water and Sanitation

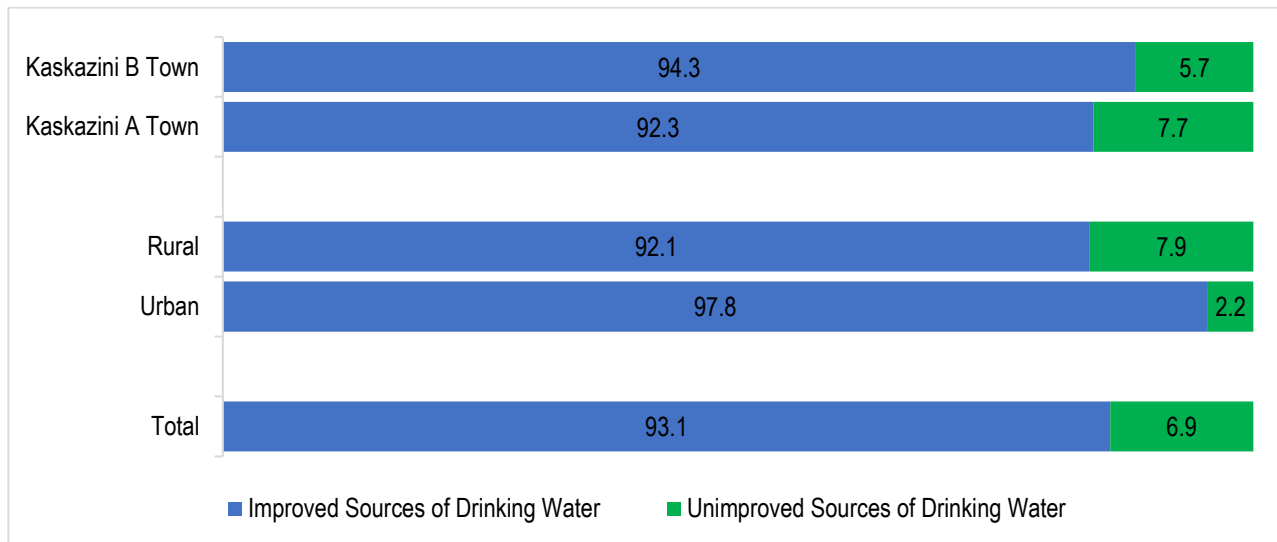
Inadequate and inequitable access to water and sanitation services along with inappropriate hygiene practices at household level, largely contributes to barriers that hinder efforts to support realisation of personal rights to live in a safe and clean environment.

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, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck. On the other hand, unimproved sources include unprotected dug well, unprotected spring and surface water.

Results show that 93.1 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region use improved sources of drinking water. Across councils, Kaskazini B Town has the higher percentage (94.3%) of households using improved sources of drinking water while Kaskazini A Town has the lowest proportion (92.3%) (Figure 12.5).

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



Results reveal that, irrespective of proximity, about three quarters (75.4%) of households have piped water as the main source of drinking water. Further, the proportion of households using improved sources of water (piped water, tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, bottled water, carts with small tank/drum and tanker truck) in rural and urban areas is 76.6 and 69.3 percent respectively. Percentage of households using piped water is high in Kaskazini B Town Council (81.8%) compared with Kaskazini A Town Council (71.2%) (Map 12.1 and Table 12.7).

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

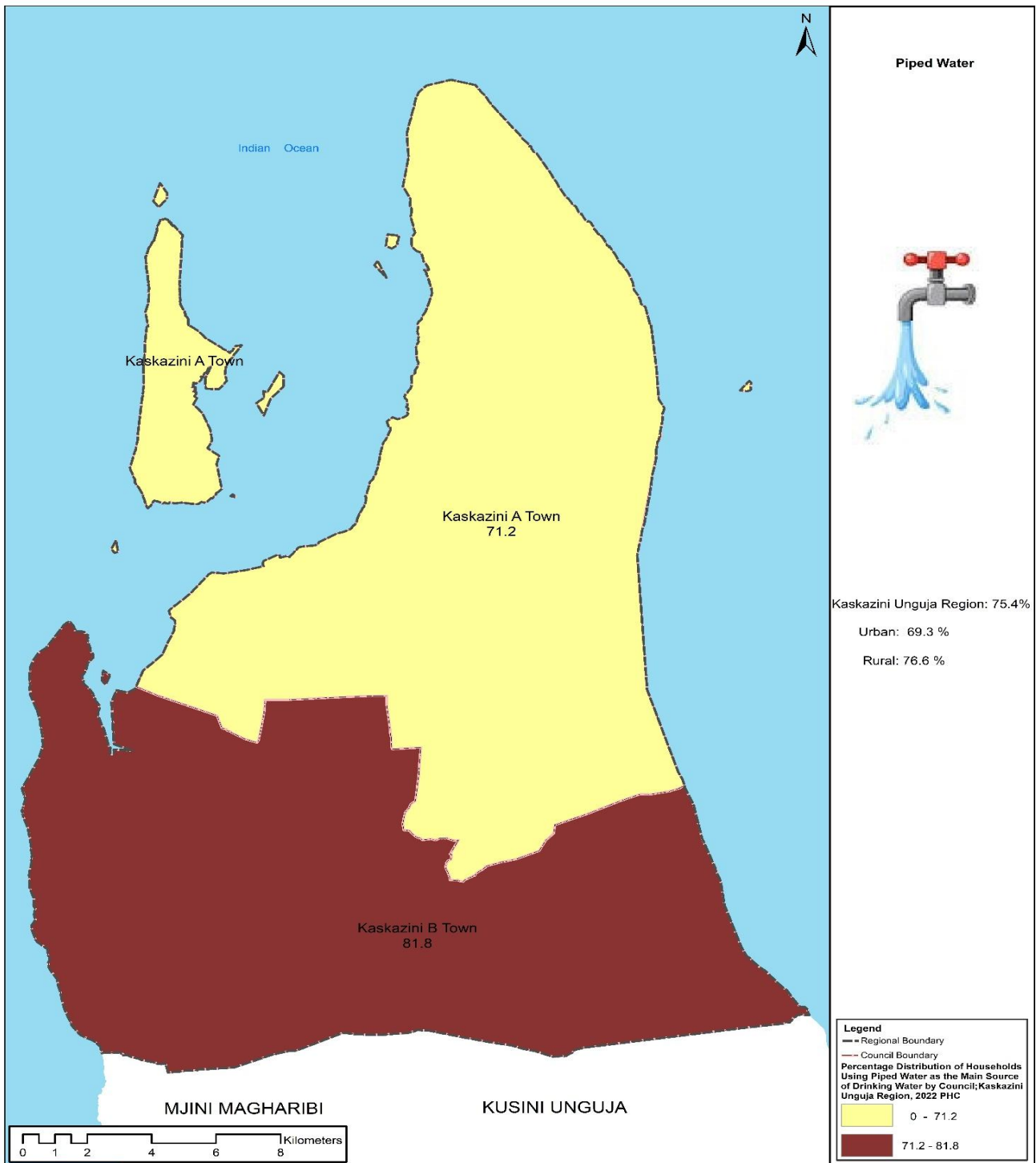


Table 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Main source														
	Total Number of Households	Piped Water into Dwelling	Piped Water in the Yard/Plot	Public Tap/Standpipe	Neighbours Tap/Stand Pipe	Tube well/Borehole	Protected Dug Well	Unprotected Dug Well	Protected Spring	Unprotected Spring	Rainwater	Bottled Water	Cart With Small Tank/Drum/Bic	Tanker Truck	Surface Water
Total	53,770	26.2	10.9	27.1	11.2	6.3	6.6	6.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.5	0.1
Rural	44,401	27.0	11.4	27.6	10.7	6.5	7.2	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.1
Urban	9,369	22.2	8.4	24.9	13.8	5.3	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	11.9	5.0	0.1
Male Headed Households	38,191	26.4	10.8	26.8	10.8	6.6	6.8	7.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.1
Female Headed Household	15,579	25.7	10.9	27.9	12.2	5.6	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.9	1.6	0.1
Council															
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	23.5	9.0	28.9	9.8	7.5	7.2	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.5	0.1
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	30.2	13.7	24.4	13.4	4.6	5.7	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.9	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.

Figure 12.6 show that 88.3 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region use improved toilet facilities. Kaskazini A Town has the highest percentage (88.6%) of improved toilet facilities compared with Kaskazini B Town (87.9%).

Table 12.8 reveal that the most common toilet facilities used by households are flush/pour flush to covered pit (33.1% in Kaskazini Unguja Region, 31.5% in rural areas and 40.6% in urban areas). Further, the second commonly used toilet facility is flush/pour flush to piped sewer system (11.0%). There is no much difference between male and female headed household in all types of toilet facility(Figure 12.6 and Table 12.8)

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



Table 12.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type of Toilet Facility, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	11.0	2.0	33.1	3.9	6.8	18.8	9.6	3.1	2.6	0.4	8.7
Rural	44,401	9.4	1.9	31.5	4.0	6.6	19.9	10.5	3.4	2.8	0.4	9.5
Urban	9,369	18.5	2.5	40.6	3.2	8.0	13.3	5.4	1.8	1.5	0.0	5.0
Male Headed Households	38,191	11.1	2.1	34.3	4.1	6.8	18.4	9.2	3.0	2.5	0.4	8.2
Female Headed Households	15,579	10.8	1.9	30.3	3.3	6.8	19.6	10.6	3.4	2.8	0.3	10.2
Council												
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	10.7	2.3	28.9	3.8	8.3	20.8	10.9	2.9	1.9	0.1	9.4
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	11.5	1.5	39.6	3.9	4.6	15.6	7.5	3.5	3.6	0.8	7.7

12.5 Sources of Energy

The 2022 PHC collected information on households' 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

Results show that the majority (73.9%) of households in Kaskazini Unguja use firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. About 80 percent (79.5%) of households in rural areas and 47.1 percent in urban areas use firewood for cooking. Seventy-five percent (75.1%) of female headed household and 73.4 percent of male headed household use firewood for cooking. About three quarter of households (74.7%,) in Kaskazini A Town use firewood for cooking compared to Kaskazini B Town Council (72.7%) (Table 12.9).

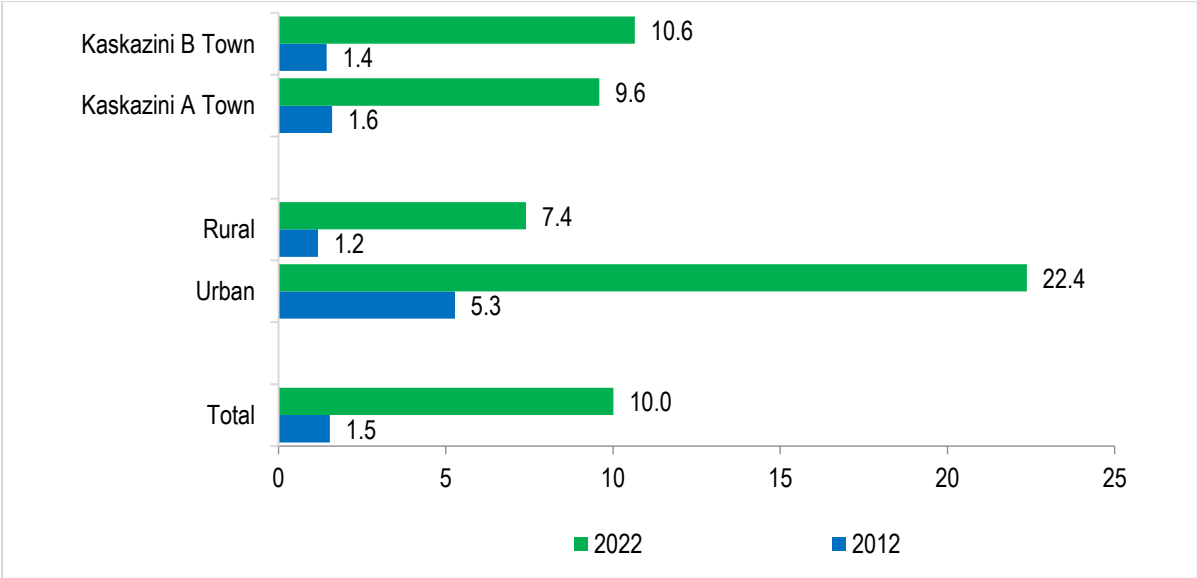
Results show that the percentage of households using charcoal for cooking is 11.5 in Kaskazini Unguja Region; it is higher in urban areas (25.2%) than in rural areas (8.6%). Across councils, proportion of households using charcoal for cooking is higher percent in Kaskazini B Town (13.1%) than Kaskazini A Town (10.5%) (Table 12.9).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy for Cooking													
		Electricity (ZEKO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Sources	Gas	Biogas	Wind Generated Electricity	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood/ Residuals	Animal residuals	Charcoal Briquette	Not Applicable
Total	53,770	4.4	0.7	0.1	4.6	0.2	0.0	3.4	0.1	11.5	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Rural	44,401	4.4	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	8.6	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Urban	9,369	4.4	0.3	0.0	16.9	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.1	25.2	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3
Male Headed Households	38,191	4.5	0.8	0.1	4.4	0.2	0.0	3.3	0.1	11.9	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Female Headed Households	15,579	4.2	0.6	0.1	5.1	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.1	10.5	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Council															
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	4.1	0.6	0.1	4.5	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.1	10.5	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	4.8	0.9	0.2	4.6	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	13.1	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3

Clean energy includes electricity, gas, biogas, solar, generator as well private sources and wind generated electricity. Results indicates that the use of clean energy for cooking by households has increased from 1.5 percent in 2012 to 10.0 percent in 2022. Further, there is a shift to use clean energy in all councils, whereby high increase is observed in Kaskazini B Town (from 1.4% in 2012 to 10.6 percent in 2022) while Kaskazini A Town (from 1.6% to 9.6 percent) (Figure 12.7).

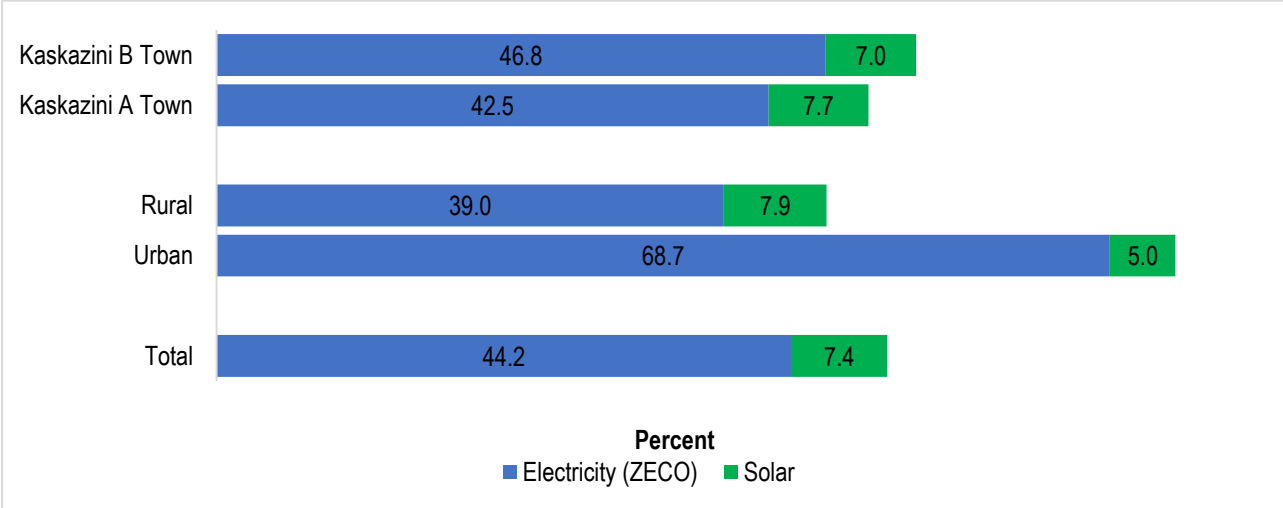
Figure 12.7: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Clean Energy for Cooking by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



12.5.2 Sources of Energy for Lighting

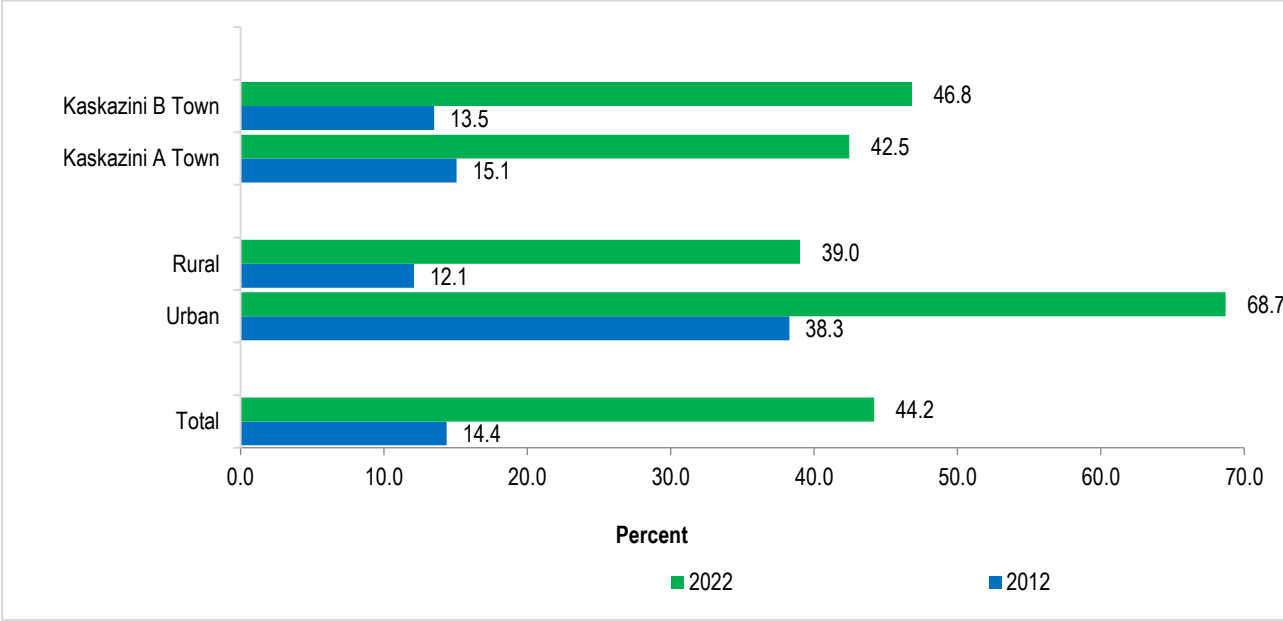
The main source of energy for lighting is electricity from the national grid distributed by ZECO. About forty-four percent (44.2%) of households use electricity as the main source of lighting. Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher percentage (46.8%) of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting whereas Kaskazini A Town Council has the percentage of 42.5 (Figure 12.8).

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



Results shows that, there is an increase in use of national grid electricity for lighting, with the percentage of households using electricity from the national grid for lighting increasing from 14.4 percent in 2012 to 44.2 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2012 and 2022 PHCs



About forty percent (39.8%) of the household in rural areas use kerosene (Wick Lamps) as main source of energy for lighting. Kaskazini A Town Council has the higher percentage (37.7%) while Kaskazini B Town Council has the lowest (32.3%) (Table 12.10).

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

Place of Residence/ Headship	Total Number of Households	Main Source of Energy												
		Electricity (ZECO)	Solar	Generator/ Private Source	Gas (Industrial)	Gas (Biogas)	Wind Generated Electricity	Acetylene Lamp	Kerosene (Lantern/ Chimney)	Kerosene (Wick Lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Torch/Chinese Rechargeable Lamp	Electricity (Generated from Plant Residuals)
Total	53,770	44.2	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.0	35.5	0.6	2.4	4.5	0.0
Rural	44,401	39.0	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.9	39.8	0.5	2.6	4.3	0.0
Urban	9,369	68.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	15.3	1.2	1.1	5.4	0.0
Male Headed Households	38,191	45.3	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.0	0.9	33.5	0.6	2.3	5.1	0.0
Female Headed Households	15,579	41.4	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.0	40.5	0.6	2.4	3.2	0.0
Council														
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	42.5	7.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.0	37.7	0.6	3.0	3.4	0.0
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	46.8	7.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.8	32.3	0.6	1.3	6.2	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 household 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.

Results indicate that more than one-third (34.4%) of households use burning methods of solid disposal. About thirty-five percent (34.6%) of households in rural areas use burning methods compared with 33.2 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, 31.4 percent of households in rural areas and 16.6 percent in urban areas use Open Space as method of solid waste disposal (Table 12.11).

The main means used by households to dispose of solid waste in Kaskazini A Town Council is open space method which accounted for 30.9 percent while burnt method accounted for 41.6 percent in Kaskazini B Town Council (Figure 12.10 and Table 12.11).

Table 12.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Means of Solid Waste Disposal, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	16.7	1.3	34.4	0.5	6.0	28.9	1.1	5.6	5.7
Rural	44,401	12.6	0.9	34.6	0.2	6.3	31.4	1.0	6.7	6.2
Urban	9,369	35.8	2.9	33.2	1.7	4.5	16.6	1.6	0.3	3.4
Male Headed Households	38,191	15.7	1.2	34.7	0.5	6.3	29.5	1.0	5.3	5.8
Female Headed Households	15,579	18.9	1.6	33.5	0.5	5.1	27.3	1.5	6.1	5.6
Council										
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	20.2	1.7	29.6	0.6	4.1	30.9	1.8	5.6	5.5
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	11.2	0.7	41.6	0.2	8.7	25.7	0.2	5.4	6.2

12.6.2 Waste Collection Authorities

Results indicate that private individuals (67.3%) and Council (20.4%) are commonly waste collectors authority used by households. About two percent (1.9%) of household use contractors for waste collection (Table 12.12 and Figure 12.10).

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

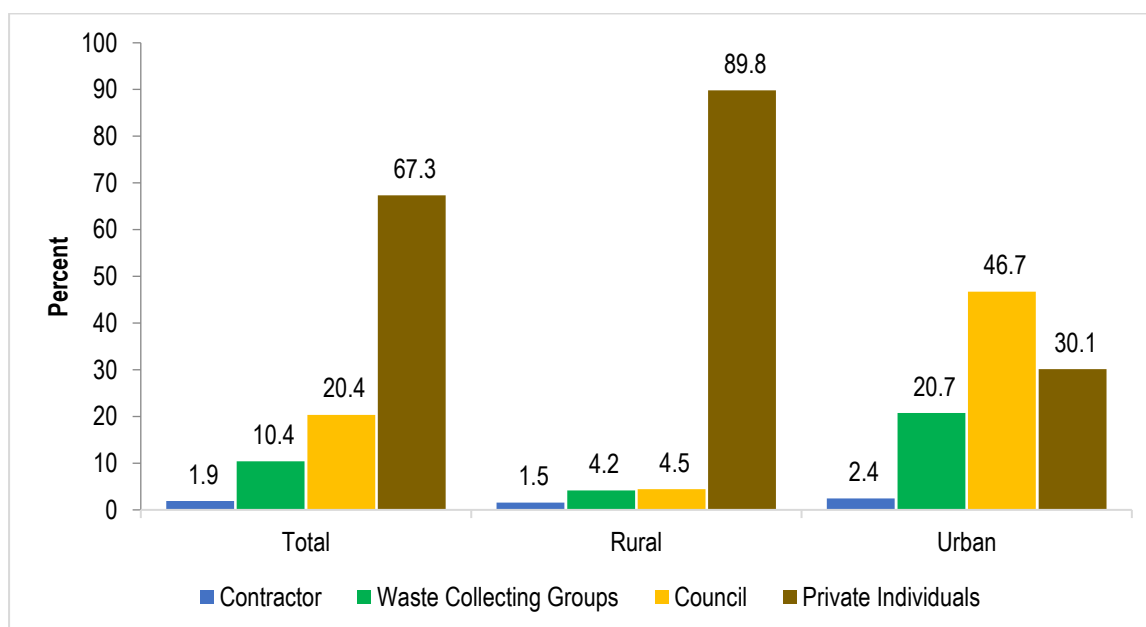


Table 12.12: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Authorities Collecting Waste, Place of Residence, Sex of Household Head and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Headship	Number of Households	Type of Authority			
		Contractor	Waste Collecting Groups	Council	Private Individuals
Total	9,640	1.9	10.4	20.4	67.3
Rural	6,013	1.5	4.2	4.5	89.8
Urban	3,627	2.4	20.7	46.7	30.1
Male Headed Households	6,454	2.2	9.9	19.5	68.4
Female Headed Households	3,186	1.3	11.5	22.1	65.2
Council					
Kaskazini A Town	7,104	1.6	9.2	21.6	67.6
Kaskazini B Town	2,536	2.6	13.9	17.0	66.5

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.

Results show that 63.9 percent of households mix electronic waste with other refuse, while methods of burn in open/kit and Dumped in the compound/street account for 15.0 and 8.3 percent respectively. Kaskazini A Town Council has the higher percentage (64.5%) of households which mix electronic waste with other refuse while Kaskazini B Town Council has 62.9 percent (Table 12.13).

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

Place of Residence/Headship	Total Number of Households	Electronic Waste Disposal								
		Mixed with other Refuse	Collected by Government	Collected by Private Company	Dumped in the Compound/ Street	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in Open/ Pit	Buried	Sold/ Giving as Gift	Collected by Individual(s)
Total	53,770	63.9	0.5	0.3	8.3	0.2	15.0	8.1	2.3	1.4
Rural	44,401	61.0	0.3	0.3	9.3	0.2	16.3	8.4	2.6	1.6
Urban	9,369	77.2	1.4	0.2	3.7	0.4	8.9	6.6	1.2	0.5
Male Headed Households	38,191	63.1	0.5	0.3	8.6	0.2	15.4	8.3	2.3	1.3
Female Headed Households	15,579	65.7	0.5	0.3	7.6	0.2	14.1	7.5	2.3	1.6
Council										
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	64.5	0.6	0.5	9.3	0.3	14.3	6.1	2.6	1.9
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	62.9	0.5	0.1	6.8	0.2	16.1	11.1	1.8	0.5

12.7 Ownership of Assets

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

12.7.1 Transport Assets

Transport assets are motorised (motor vehicles, motorcycles or vespa and tri-motorcycles), non-motorised (bicycles and tricycle) and draft animals (donkey or camel).

In Kaskazini Unguja Region bicycle is the main transportation asset owned by households (32.5%) followed by motorcycles or Vespa (6.5%) and motor vehicles (2.8%). The proportion of households owning bicycles is higher (37.5%) in male-headed households than female-headed households (20.2%). The proportion of bicycle owners is higher (34.1%) in households living in rural than in urban areas (24.6%). Proportion of household that own bicycle is higher in Kaskazini B Town Council is higher (34.7%) than Kaskazini A Town Council (31.0%). Moreover, the proportion of households that own motor vehicles is also higher in Kaskazini B Town Council (3.9%) than in Kaskazini A Town Council (2.1%). (Table 12.14)

Table 12.14: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Transport Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	32.5	2.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.5
Rural	44,401	34.1	2.5	6.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
Urban	9,369	24.6	4.6	6.8	0.0	0.1	0.2
Male Headed Households	38,191	37.5	3.3	7.7	0.1	0.1	0.5
Female Headed Households	15,579	20.2	1.8	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.4
Council							
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	31.0	2.1	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	34.7	3.9	8.6	0.1	0.1	0.8

12.7.2 Housing and Cooking Assets

Housing and cooking assets include a house, electric or charcoal iron, electric or gas cooker and refrigerator or freezer. Results show that 76.8 percent of households own a house. Proportion of households owning houses is higher (80.4%) in rural than in urban areas (59.9%). There is significant difference between male headed household owning a house (78.7%) and female headed households which own a house (72.3%). Proportion of households owning houses is higher in Kaskazini B Town Council (80.1%) compared in Kaskazini A Town Council (74.7%) (Table 12.15)

Other housing and cooking assets owned by households are electric iron (13.5%) followed by refrigerator or freezer (12.2%), electric or gas cooker (7.7%) and Charcoal Iron (2.3%). Similar trend observed across the council. (Table 12.15).

Table 12.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type Housing and Cooking Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	76.8	13.5	2.3	7.7	12.2
Rural	44,401	80.4	11.2	2.3	5.3	10.2
Urban	9,369	59.9	24.5	2.1	19.0	21.5
Male Headed Households	38,191	78.7	14.0	2.4	7.8	12.8
Female Headed Households	15,579	72.3	12.4	2.0	7.4	10.8
Council						
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	74.7	10.4	2.0	5.9	9.9
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	80.1	18.3	2.7	10.4	15.7

12.7.3 Agricultural Assets

Agricultural assets include plough, power tiller, hand hoe, oxen, land or farm and tractor. Results show that 35.6 percent of households own land or farm. The percentage of household owning land or farm is higher (36.8%) among households living in rural areas than in urban (29.5%). Across the councils, Kaskazini B Town has the higher percentage (37.9%) of households which own land or farm compared with Kaskazini A Town (34.0%) (Table 12.16).

Table 12.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Agricultural Assets Owned, Place of Residence, Headship and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	0.1	0.1	43.8	0.7	0.2	35.6	0.1
Rural	44,401	0.2	0.2	48.3	0.7	0.3	36.8	0.1
Urban	9,369	0.1	0.1	22.2	0.9	0.1	29.5	0.1
Male Headed Households	38,191	0.1	0.2	45.5	0.8	0.3	37.4	0.1
Female Headed Households	15,579	0.1	0.1	39.4	0.5	0.2	31.0	0.1
Council								
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	0.2	0.1	34.7	0.4	0.2	34.0	0.1
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	0.1	0.2	57.7	1.3	0.3	37.9	0.1

Chapter 13

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

Key Points

- About nine out of ten (86.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own mobile phone.
- Two out of ten (19.1%) persons aged 15 years and above own both smart phone and non-smart phone.
- About one percent (1.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only smart phone or tablets.
- Two thirds (65.9%) of persons aged 15 years and above own only non-smart phones.
- Nine out of ten households (92.1%) have at least one person aged 4 or above who own a mobile phone in Kaskazini Unguja Region.
- Less than one percent (0.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop and about two percent (1.8%) own laptop computers.
- Eight out of ten persons aged 15 years and above (83.0%) use ICT equipment for communication.
- Non-smartphone are mostly owned by individuals with training after secondary education (97.5%).
- Smartphones are mostly owned among individuals with university and other related education level (60.6%).

13.1 Introduction

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

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

This chapter describes the status of individuals and household's access and the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), which includes ownership and use of ICT equipment in Kaskazini Unguja 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 45.8 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have a radio. Higher proportions of households with radios are in urban areas (53.7%) than in rural areas (44.1%). The Council with the highest percentage of households with radio is Kaskazini A Town is (47.2and Kaskazini B Town Council (43.6%). (Table 13.1).

13.3 Ownership of Television

According to the 2022 PHC results, 25.5 percent of the households in Kaskazini Unguja Region owns television. Analysis by place of residence indicates that in urban areas have a highest proportion (44.0%) of households with television sets than in rural areas (21.6%). Across the councils, Kaskazini B Town has the highest proportion of households owning television (26.5%) than Kaskazini A Town (24.8%) (Table 13.1).

13.4 Households with Landline Telephone

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

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 1.4 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have landline telephones. The percentage of households with landline telephones in urban areas (0.7%) is proportionately lower than that of rural areas (1.6%). ..Kaskazini A (2.0%) has the largest percent of households that own landlines telephones. (Table 13.1).

13.5 Households with Internet Facility

The 2022 PHC results reveal that 0.2 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have Internet⁶ facilities. Urban areas have higher proportion (0.3%) of households with Internet facilities than in rural areas (0.2%). There is no significant difference for the household with internet facilities between Kaskazini A Town Council (0.2 percent) and Kaskazini B Town Council (0.2 percent) (Table 13.1).

⁶ 'Household with Internet access' means that the Internet is generally available for use by all members of the household at any time, regardless of whether it is actually used.

Table 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Households Owning Selected ICT Equipment and Selected Household Attributes by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	45.8	32.7	13.1	25.5	19.3	6.2	1.4	0.2	
Rural	44,401	44.1	32.2	11.8	21.6	17.0	4.6	1.6	0.2	
Urban	9,369	53.7	34.8	18.9	44.0	30.2	13.8	0.7	0.3	
Council										
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	47.2	33.5	13.7	24.8	18.1	6.7	2.0	0.2	
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	43.6	31.5	12.1	26.5	21.1	5.4	0.6	0.2	

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.

Results reveal that 86.1 percent of the population aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region own mobile phones. Individuals in urban areas reported higher proportion of households owning mobile phones (91.0%) compared with rural areas (85.2%). Ownership of mobile phones is higher among males (91.4%) than females (81.3 %) (Figure 13.1, Table 13.2 and Maps 13.1 to 13.4).

Figure 13.1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Sex and Councils ; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

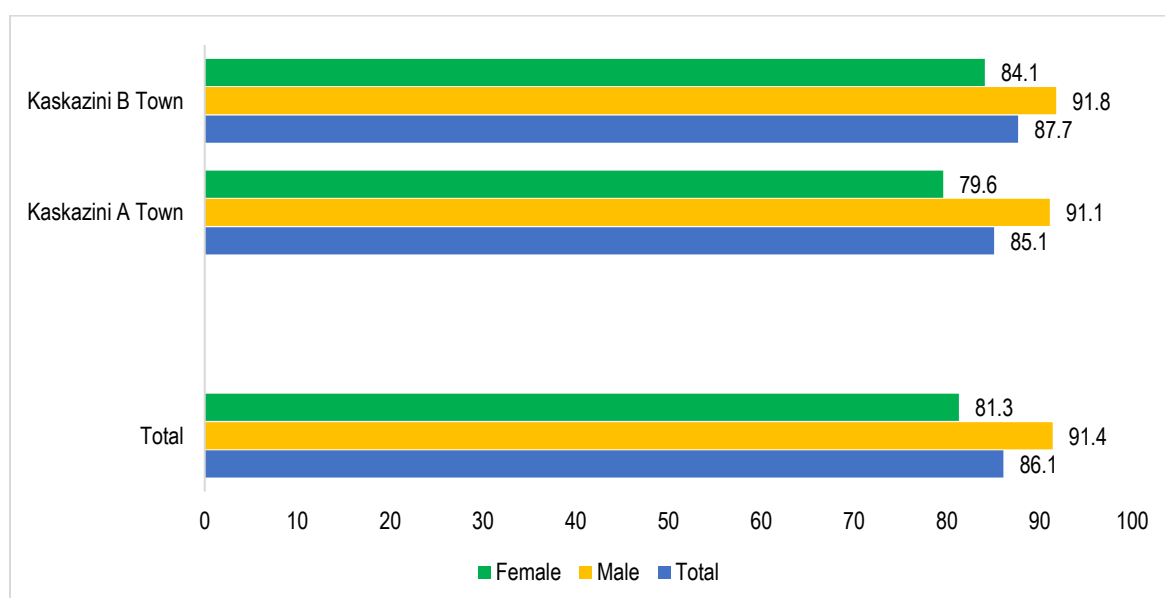
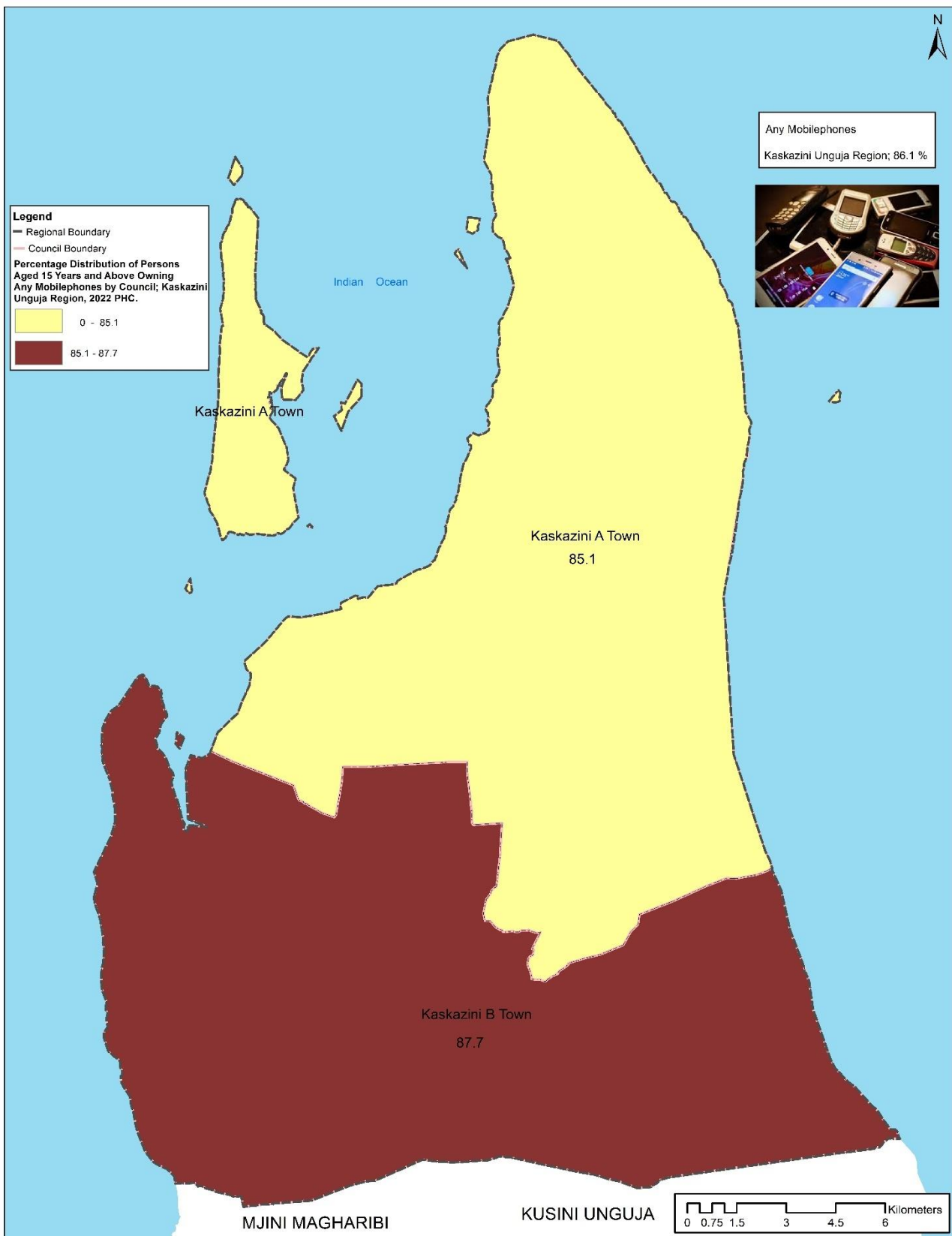


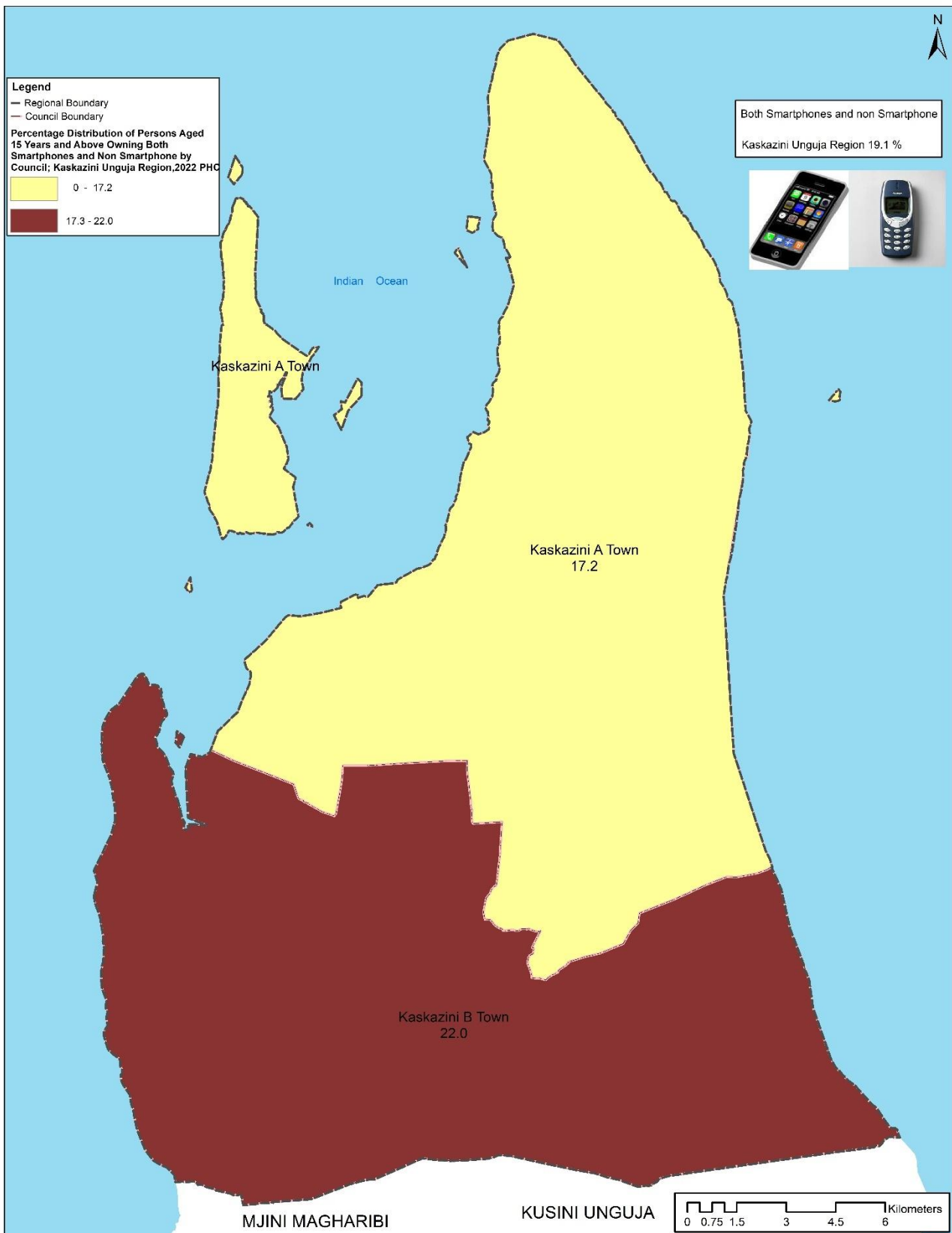
Table 13.2: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Sex and Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Total Population Aged 15 Years and Above			Mobile Phone Ownership											
				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	146,000	69,728	76,272	86.1	91.4	81.3	19.1	22.8	15.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	65.9	67.5	64.5
Rural	121,709	58,187	63,522	85.2	90.8	79.9	16.2	19.5	13.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	68.0	70.3	65.8
Urban	24,291	11,541	12,750	91.0	93.9	88.3	33.6	39.2	28.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	55.9	53.4	58.1
Council															
Kaskazini A Town	89,393	42,727	46,666	85.1	91.1	79.6	17.2	21.6	13.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	66.9	68.4	65.5
Kaskazini B Town	56,607	27,001	29,606	87.7	91.8	84.1	22.0	24.5	19.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	64.5	66.2	63.0

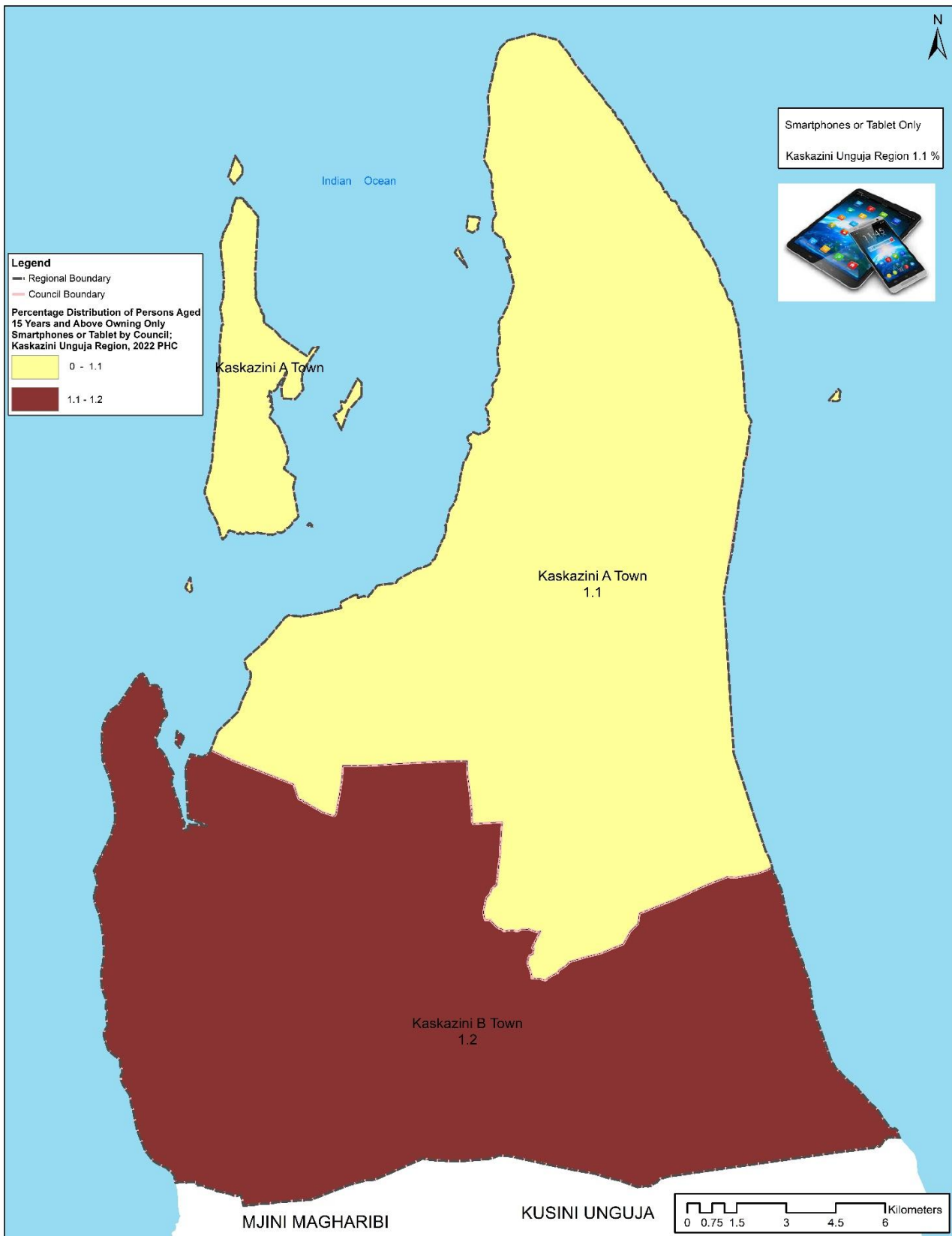
Map 13.1: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Any Mobile Phones by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.



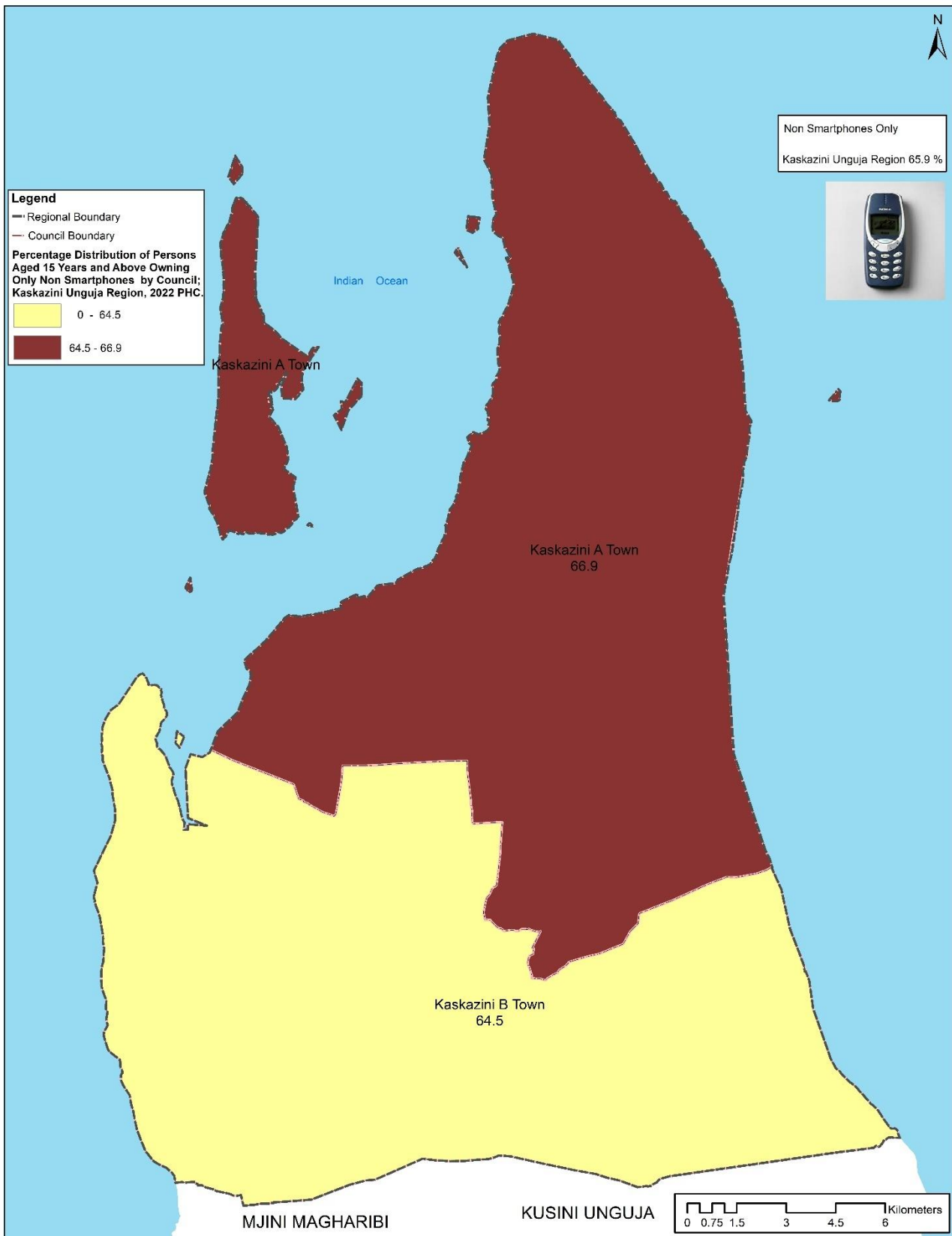
Map 13.2: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Both Smartphones and Non-Smartphone by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region 2022 PHC.



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



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



13.6.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Households

Ownership of mobile phones by phone type shows that 92.1 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have at least one member aged four years and above who owning any type of mobile phone. The proportion of households owning mobile phones is slightly higher (95.9%) in urban areas than in rural areas (91.3%). In urban areas, the proportion of households that own smart phone is 53 percent which is higher than in rural areas (28.8%). However, ownership of non-smart phones is slightly higher in rural (86.8%) than in urban areas (83.3%).

Across all councils in Kaskazini Unguja Region, more than eighty percent of household have no smartphones. Results also indicate that Kaskazini A Town has the highest percentage (36.3%) of households that own smart mobile phones while Kaskazini A Town recorded the (30.9%) (Table 13.3).

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Households with at Least One Member Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phone by Type, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	53,770	92.1	33.0	86.2
Rural	44,401	91.3	28.8	86.8
Urban	9,369	95.9	53.0	83.3
Council				
Kaskazini A Town	32,501	91.2	30.9	85.9
Kaskazini B Town	21,269	93.4	36.3	86.7

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 Kaskazini Unguja Region; it is owned by 57.4 percent of all individuals with the 60.1 percent of ownership for males and 54.9 for females. When the data is disaggregated by locality, 56.3 percent of individuals in rural areas own non-smartphone compared with 63.0 percent of those in urban areas (Table 13.4).

The proportion of ownership of smartphone is the highest (32.1%) for individuals in the age group 25-29 years while for non-smartphone ownership is highest (92.6%) in the age group

30-34 years. The results also show that proportion of ownership of non-smart phone increases steadily from age group 15-19 years and attains its maximum point in the age group 30- 35, thereafter declines steadily to 81.7 percent for persons of aged 80 years and above. Ownership of smart phone increases from age group 15 – 19 years and attains its maximum point (32.1%) at age group 25 -29 and then steadily declines to 2.0 percent for persons aged 80 years and above (Figure 13.2).

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

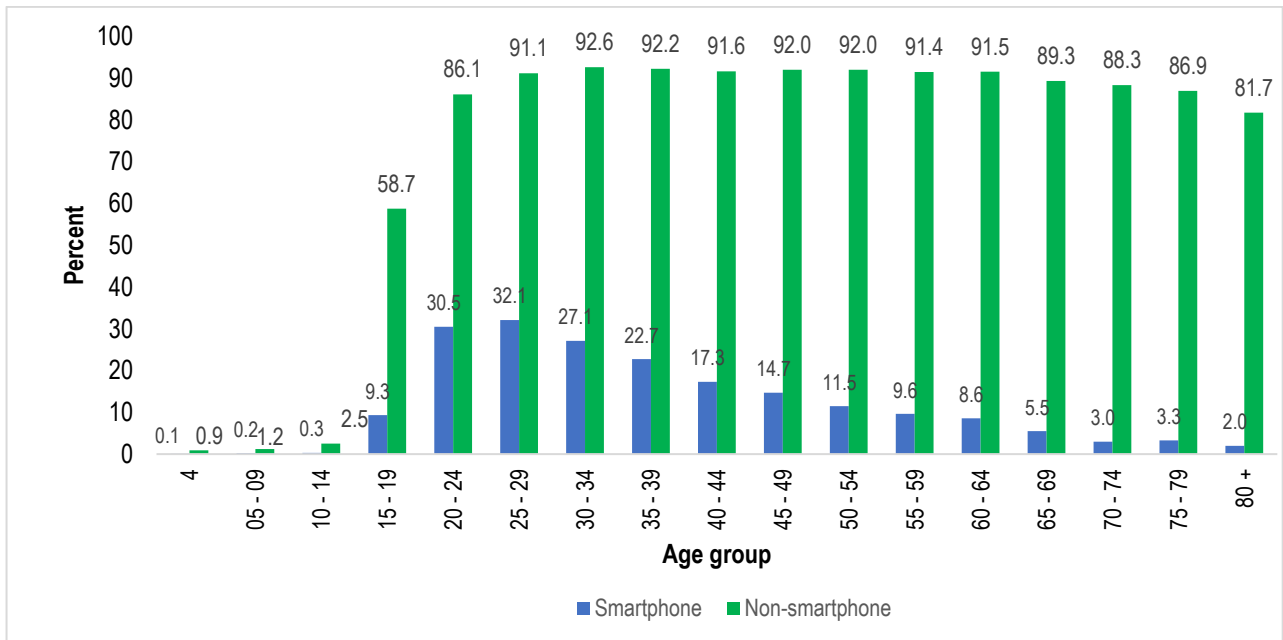


Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged Four Years and Above Owning Mobile Phones by Type, Place of Residence, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

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	57.4	60.1	54.9	56.3	59.3	53.5	63.0	64.4	61.8	13.6	15.8	11.5	11.5	13.5	9.6	24.7	28.2	21.5
4	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
5 - 9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
10- 14	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.3	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2
15 - 19	58.7	64.4	53.1	57.5	63.4	51.6	65.9	70.6	61.5	9.3	12.1	6.6	7.8	10.2	5.5	17.4	22.6	12.6
20 - 24	86.1	90.4	82.4	84.9	89.8	80.6	91.5	93.2	90.2	30.5	33.7	27.7	26.5	29.8	23.7	48.2	51.7	45.3
25 - 29	91.1	95.0	87.6	90.4	94.7	86.4	94.1	96.5	92.1	32.1	35.7	28.9	28.2	31.9	24.8	48.5	52.3	45.3
30 - 34	92.6	96.9	88.4	92.0	96.9	87.2	95.2	97.2	93.4	27.1	31.2	23.2	23.8	27.4	20.4	41.9	48.2	35.9
35 - 39	92.2	98.1	86.6	91.5	97.9	85.5	95.2	98.7	91.7	22.7	27.4	18.3	19.3	23.5	15.3	38.5	45.1	32.3
40 - 44	91.6	97.5	86.2	90.8	97.4	84.8	95.5	97.9	93.2	17.3	22.3	12.8	14.3	18.9	10.2	32.0	38.6	25.7
45 - 49	92.0	98.4	86.3	91.6	98.5	85.6	94.2	98.1	90.1	14.7	19.1	10.7	12.1	15.9	8.8	27.7	33.8	21.0
50 - 54	92.0	98.4	86.6	91.4	98.2	85.7	95.5	99.2	92.2	11.5	16.0	7.7	9.4	12.9	6.4	23.1	32.3	14.8
55 - 59	91.4	98.2	85.4	91.2	98.4	84.8	93.1	97.1	89.5	9.6	13.6	6.1	8.5	11.3	6.0	17.7	29.6	7.2
60 - 64	91.5	97.9	85.2	91.2	97.9	84.6	93.6	97.6	89.3	8.6	12.4	4.9	7.6	10.8	4.5	16.2	23.6	8.1
65 - 69	89.3	97.7	81.8	88.8	97.9	80.8	93.1	96.3	90.3	5.5	8.3	2.9	4.9	7.2	2.8	10.7	17.8	4.5
70 - 74	88.3	97.5	79.4	88.2	97.4	79.1	89.0	98.4	81.4	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.6	3.2	1.9	6.4	11.0	2.6
75 - 79	86.9	95.5	80.1	86.9	95.8	79.8	87.1	92.3	83.3	3.3	4.8	2.1	3.2	4.4	2.3	4.0	9.6	0.0
80 +	81.7	94.1	73.8	82.2	94.1	74.4	76.5	93.9	69.0	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

13.6.4 Ownership of Mobile Phones by Level of Education

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kaskazini Unguja Region, the group of individuals aged 15 years and above with training after secondary education has the highest percent (97.0%) ownership of non-smartphones compared with other levels of education. The groups with the lowest percentage (83.3% and 83.6) are that with Secondary School O - level (1 - 4) and Pre-Primary respectively. Analysis by sex shows that, non-smartphone ownership is higher among males in all education levels (Table 13.5).

Table 13.4: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level Attained; Kaskazini Unguja 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	83.6	95.7	74.7	82.1	95.2	72.0	95.0	100.0	92.3	138	67	71	119	60	59	19	7	12
Primary School (1 - 8)	87.8	90.7	83.4	87.0	90.3	81.7	91.3	92.7	89.7	34,063	21,217	12,846	27,667	17,738	9,929	6,396	3,479	2,917
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	83.3	88.8	78.7	82.2	88.1	77.3	88.3	91.9	85.2	60,338	29,072	31,266	48,910	23,612	25,298	11,428	5,460	5,968
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	86.5	88.9	82.9	85.5	88.1	81.6	90.4	91.8	88.2	1,482	914	568	1,161	713	448	321	201	120
University and Other Related	93.5	94.6	92.4	92.7	94.0	91.5	96.5	97.1	95.9	6,044	2,972	3,072	4,704	2,306	2,398	1,340	666	674
Training After Primary	96.7	100.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	66.7	29	15	14	22	10	12	7	5	2
Training After Secondary Education	97.0	98.8	95.7	96.0	98.4	94.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	196	85	111	143	63	80	53	22	31

The 2022 PHC results further reveal that, smartphones in Kaskazini Unguja Region are mostly owned by individuals with university and other related levels of education (60.6%) and least owned by those with pre-primary level (9.7%). With the exception of persons with training after primary education, ownership of smartphones is higher among males than females (Table 13.6%).

Table 13.5: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level Attained; Kaskazini Unguja 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	9.7	12.9	7.4	8.3	9.5	7.3	20.0	42.9	7.7	16	9	7	12	6	6	4	3	1
Primary School (1 - 8)	15.6	17.0	13.5	12.7	14.1	10.4	28.8	32.2	24.8	6,053	3,979	2,074	4,038	2,772	1,266	2,015	1,207	808
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	23.6	28.5	19.5	20.4	25.1	16.6	38.0	43.6	33.2	17,081	9,326	7,755	12,166	6,735	5,431	4,915	2,591	2,324
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	45.2	47.1	42.3	41.8	43.8	38.8	58.3	59.4	56.6	774	484	290	567	354	213	207	130	77
University and Other Related	60.6	62.4	58.8	57.4	59.0	56.0	72.1	74.8	69.4	3,916	1,960	1,956	2,915	1,447	1,468	1,001	513	488
Training After Primary	36.7	26.7	46.7	31.8	10.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	33.3	11	4	7	7	1	6	4	3	1
Training After Secondary Education	57.9	59.3	56.9	48.3	50.0	47.1	84.9	86.4	83.9	117	51	66	72	32	40	45	19	26

13.6.5 Usage of Mobile Phones by Individuals

Results reveal that 87.5 percent of individuals aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region are using non-smartphones and 20.6 percent are using smartphones. The proportion of individual using smartphone or mobile phone is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Generally, proportion of males who are using mobile phones is slightly higher than for females for both smart and non-smart mobile phone.

Across all councils, the proportion of individuals using mobile phones is the highest in Kaskazini B Town (89.3% non-smartphone and 23.8% smartphone) than in Kaskazini A Town (86.3% non-smartphone and 18.5% smartphone) (Table 13.7).

Table 13.6: Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council, Kaskazini Unguja 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	146,000	69,728	76,272	20.6	24.2	17.2	87.5	91.6	83.7
Rural	121,709	58,187	63,522	17.6	20.9	14.5	86.7	91.2	82.6
Urban	24,291	11,541	12,750	35.5	40.9	30.6	91.1	93.5	88.8
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	89,393	42,727	46,666	18.5	23.0	14.4	86.3	91.2	81.9
Kaskazini B Town	56,607	27,001	29,606	23.8	26.2	21.6	89.3	92.2	86.5

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

In Kaskazini Unguja Region majority of persons (59.9%) aged four years and above mostly used non-smartphones during the three months prior to the 2022 PHC. The proportions is high (61.8%) for males than females (58.1%). However, non-smartphone usage among individuals in rural areas (59.0%) is lower than individuals in urban areas (64.6%) (Table 13.8).

Results also show that the proportion male (16.3%) used smart phone is higher than females (12.0%). Furthermore, results portray that proportion of population that used smart phone is higher in urban areas (25.4%) than in rural areas (12.0%) (Table 13.8).

Non-smart phones are mostly used by individuals aged 20 and above while smart phones are mostly used by individuals with age groups 20–29. The use of non-smartphones increases steadily from age 15-19 before peaking at age group 30 - 34, thereafter declines to 83.3 percent for persons aged 80 and above (Figure 13.3).

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

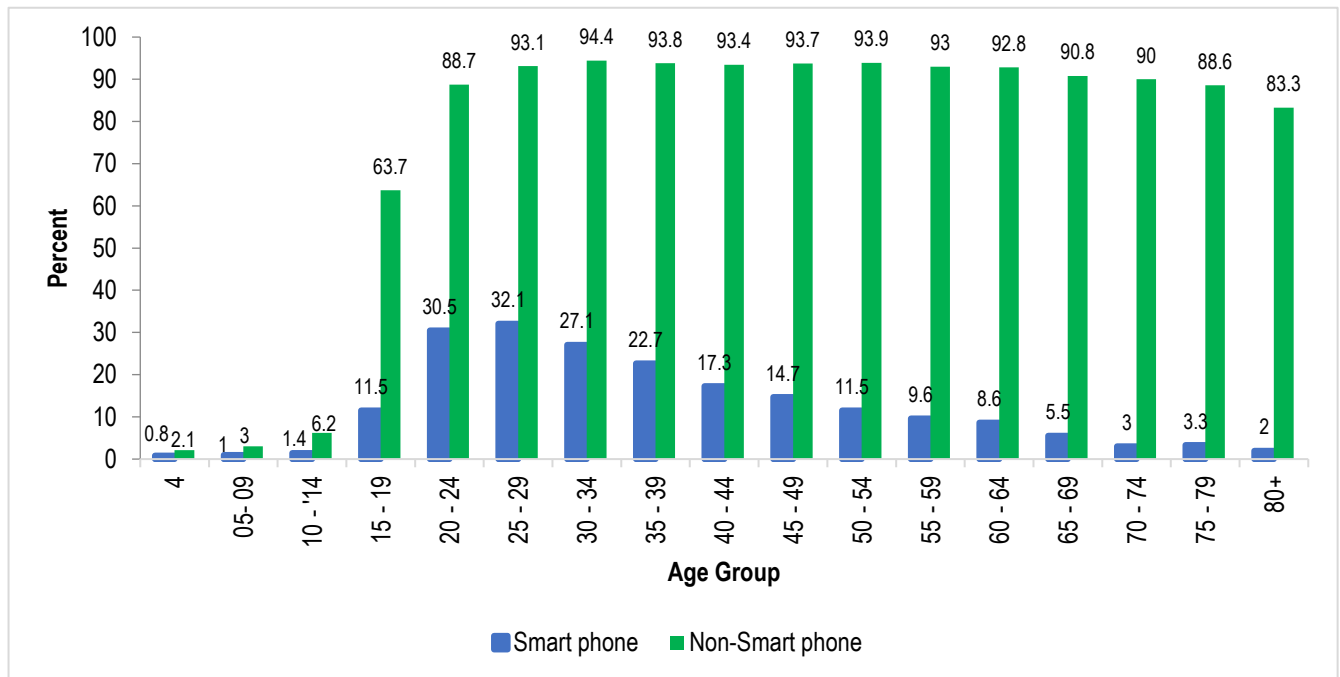


Table 13.7: Percentage of Population Aged 4 Years and Above Using Mobile Phones by Type, Sex, Place of Residence, and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC.

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	59.9	61.8	58.1	59.0	61.1	57.0	64.6	65.5	63.8	14.1	16.3	12.0	12.0	14.0	10.1	25.4	28.9	22.1
4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0
5-9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.1
10-14	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.4	3.8	4.3	3.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.8
15 - 19	63.7	68.6	58.9	62.6	67.7	57.5	70.0	73.8	66.5	11.5	14.3	8.7	10.0	12.5	7.5	19.9	25.0	15.1
20 - 24	88.7	92.0	85.8	87.7	91.5	84.4	92.9	94.3	91.8	30.5	33.7	27.7	26.5	29.8	23.7	48.2	51.7	45.3
25 - 29	93.1	96.1	90.4	92.6	95.8	89.6	95.4	97.3	93.8	32.1	35.7	28.9	28.2	31.9	24.8	48.5	52.3	45.3
30 - 34	94.4	97.4	91.4	93.9	97.4	90.5	96.4	97.5	95.3	27.1	31.2	23.2	23.8	27.4	20.4	41.9	48.2	35.9
35 - 39	93.8	98.3	89.7	93.4	98.2	88.9	96.1	98.8	93.5	22.7	27.4	18.3	19.3	23.5	15.3	38.5	45.1	32.3
40 - 44	93.4	97.8	89.5	92.8	97.7	88.5	96.5	98.3	94.7	17.3	22.3	12.8	14.3	18.9	10.2	32.0	38.6	25.7
45 - 49	93.7	98.7	89.3	93.5	98.8	88.9	95.0	98.2	91.5	14.7	19.1	10.7	12.1	15.9	8.8	27.7	33.8	21.0
50 - 54	93.9	98.7	89.9	93.5	98.6	89.3	96.3	99.2	93.7	11.5	16.0	7.7	9.4	12.9	6.4	23.1	32.3	14.8
55 - 59	93.0	98.4	88.2	92.9	98.6	87.8	94.0	97.4	91.0	9.6	13.6	6.1	8.5	11.3	6.0	17.7	29.6	7.2
60 - 64	92.8	98.1	87.5	92.6	98.1	87.2	93.9	97.6	89.7	8.6	12.4	4.9	7.6	10.8	4.5	16.2	23.6	8.1
65 - 69	90.8	97.9	84.6	90.5	97.9	83.9	93.8	97.8	90.3	5.5	8.3	2.9	4.9	7.2	2.8	10.7	17.8	4.5
70 - 74	90.0	97.7	82.7	89.9	97.6	82.5	90.5	98.4	84.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.6	3.2	1.9	6.4	11.0	2.6
75 - 79	88.6	96.0	82.8	88.7	96.3	82.7	87.1	92.3	83.3	3.3	4.8	2.1	3.2	4.4	2.3	4.0	9.6	0.0
80 +	83.3	94.4	76.3	83.7	94.5	76.6	79.6	93.9	73.5	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

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 majority of persons aged 15 years and above years in Kaskazini Unguja Region mostly use ICT equipment for communication (83.0%), followed by searching and receiving information (38.8%), while online businesses is the least (2.6%) (Table 13.9).

Results further show that persons who are living in both rural and urban areas mostly use ICT equipment for communication (81.9% for rural and 88.4% for urban), followed by searching and receiving information (37.2% for rural and 47.0% for urban) as well as sending and receiving money (28.4% for rural and 43.7% for urban). However, the likelihood of using ICT equipment for any purpose is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (Table 13.9). The most common use of ICT equipment in Kaskazini A Town and Kaskazini B Town Councils is for communication followed by sending and receiving money and searching/receiving information. Online business was the least use of ICT equipment in both councils (Table 13.9).

Table 13.8: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Using ICT Equipment by Type of Use, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Communication			Search/receive information			Online business			Learning			Playing games/Entertainment			Sending and Receiving money			Number of People Using ICT Equipment		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	83.0	87.0	79.2	38.8	42.4	35.5	2.6	3.3	2.1	8.1	9.1	7.2	11.4	13.7	9.3	30.9	34.7	27.4	146,000	69,728	76,272
Rural	81.9	86.3	77.8	37.2	40.8	33.8	2.2	2.8	1.8	7.2	8.2	6.4	10.2	12.3	8.2	28.4	32.1	24.9	121,709	58,187	63,522
Urban	88.4	90.9	86.2	47.0	50.3	44.1	4.6	5.8	3.5	12.3	13.5	11.2	17.5	20.6	14.7	43.7	48.0	39.8	24,291	11,541	12,750
Council																					
Kaskazini A Town	81.3	86.2	76.7	38.9	43.2	35.0	2.4	3.2	1.8	7.3	8.7	6.1	8.9	11.3	6.8	25.5	29.6	21.8	89,393	42,727	46,666
Kaskazini B Town	85.6	88.3	83.2	38.7	41.2	36.5	2.9	3.4	2.5	9.3	9.6	9.0	15.3	17.5	13.3	39.4	42.9	36.3	56,607	27,001	29,606

13.6.8 Usage of Mobile Phone by Education Level

The 2022 PHC results reveal that, in Kaskazini Unguja Region, non-smartphones are mostly used by individuals who have attained training After Secondary Education (97.5%) and least used by those who have pre-primary level (84.2%). Analysis by sex shows that the usage of non-smartphone for males is highest for those who attained training after primary (100%) as well as training after secondary (98.8%) education while for female, it is the highest for those who attained training after secondary education (96.6%). The usage of non-smartphone is higher for male in most of education levels. The proportion of persons using non-smartphones in urban areas is higher than in rural areas for all levels of education except those attained training after primary education where a percentage of rural is higher (100%). (Table 13.10).

Table 13.9: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja 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	84.2	95.7	75.8	82.8	95.2	73.2	95.0	100.0	92.3	139	67	72	120	60	60	19	7	12
Primary School (1 - 8)	89.8	92.0	86.5	89.2	91.6	85.2	92.8	93.9	91.5	34,858	21,523	13,335	28,357	17,999	10,358	6,501	3,524	2,977
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	86.0	90.3	82.4	85.1	89.8	81.2	90.0	92.7	87.7	62,296	29,573	32,723	50,644	24,064	26,580	11,652	5,509	6,143
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	88.6	90.5	85.7	87.7	89.9	84.5	91.8	92.7	90.4	1,517	930	587	1,191	727	464	326	203	123
University and Other Related	94.3	95.3	93.4	93.7	94.7	92.7	96.8	97.5	96.0	6,099	2,993	3,106	4,755	2,324	2,431	1,344	669	675
Training After Primary	96.7	100.0	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	100.0	66.7	29	15	14	22	10	12	7	5	2
Training After Secondary Education	97.5	98.8	96.6	96.6	98.4	95.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	197	85	112	144	63	81	53	22	31

In Kaskazini Unguja Region, the smartphones are mostly used by individuals who attained university and other related levels of education (60.6%) compared with other levels of education, and it is least used by those who attained pre-primary level or below. The percentage of persons who use smartphone is higher for males than females for most of education levels, except for those who attained training after primary levels where percentage female smartphone usage is higher (46.7%) than males (26.7%). Usage of smartphone in Kaskazini Unguja Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all education levels (Table 13.11).

Table 13.10: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex, and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja 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	9.7	12.9	7.4	8.3	9.5	7.3	20.0	42.9	7.7	16	9	7	12	6	6	4	3	1
Primary School (1 - 8)	15.8	17.3	13.7	12.9	14.4	10.6	29.0	32.4	25.1	6,150	4,042	2,108	4,118	2,825	1,293	2,032	1,217	815
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	24.2	29.1	20.1	21.0	25.8	17.1	38.5	44.1	33.7	17,504	9,534	7,970	12,520	6,912	5,608	4,984	2,622	2,362
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	46.2	47.6	44.1	42.6	44.3	40.3	59.7	59.8	59.6	791	489	302	579	358	221	212	131	81
University and Other Related	60.6	62.4	58.8	57.4	59.0	56.0	72.1	74.8	69.4	3,916	1,960	1,956	2,915	1,447	1,468	1,001	513	488
Training After Primary	36.7	26.7	46.7	31.8	10.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	33.3	11	4	7	7	1	6	4	3	1
Training After Secondary Education	57.9	59.3	56.9	48.3	50.0	47.1	84.9	86.4	83.9	117	51	66	72	32	40	45	19	26

13.6.9 Usage of Mobile Phones by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that, in Kaskazini Unguja Region usage of non-smartphones range from 91.2 percent among self-employed without employees to 97.7 percent among the paid employees. Regarding the usage of mobile phones across employment status categories by sex, the

proportion of male using non-smart phones is higher for all employment status except casual labour where proportion for female (100%) higher than male (97.5%). Furthermore, results show that Usage of mobile phones in Kaskazini Unguja Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of employment status categories except for paid employee status (Table 13.12).

Table 13.11: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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	97.7	98.8	92.2	97.8	99.0	90.6	97.4	98.3	94.7	297	250	47	221	192	29	76	58	18
Self-employed with employees	93.0	97.1	81.6	92.6	97.2	78.8	98.2	96.9	100.0	665	510	155	609	479	130	56	31	25
Self-employed without employees	91.2	97.0	76.3	90.4	96.3	76.5	95.5	100.0	75.0	125	96	29	104	78	26	21	18	3
Casual labourers	97.6	97.5	100.0	97.3	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	290	274	16	254	240	14	36	34	2
Workers not classified by status	93.7	95.7	80.0	91.8	94.3	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74	66	8	56	50	6	18	16	2

Further results reveal that, the percentage of employed person aged 15 years and above using smart phones in Kaskazini Unguja Region ranges from 16.6 percent among self-employed with employees to 29.3 percent among paid employees. In regarding to the use of smart phones among employed persons by sex, result show that the proportion of male using smart phones is high for all employed persons except self-employed with employees where proportion for female is higher (17.4%) than male (16.4%). Furthermore, results show that the percentage of persons using smart phones is higher for persons in urban than rural areas for all types of employment status (Table 13.13).

Table 13.12: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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	29.3	30.8	21.6	27.0	29.9	9.4	35.9	33.9	42.1	89	78	11	61	58	3	28	20	8
Self-employed with employees	16.6	16.4	17.4	14.4	15.8	10.3	42.1	25.0	64.0	119	86	33	95	78	17	24	8	16
Self-employed without employees	21.2	23.2	15.8	16.5	17.3	14.7	45.5	50.0	25.0	29	23	6	19	14	5	10	9	1
Casual labourers	23.6	24.9	0.0	19.9	21.1	0.0	50.0	52.9	0.0	70	70	0	52	52	0	18	18	0
Workers not classified by status	25.3	27.5	10.0	19.7	20.8	12.5	44.4	50.0	0.0	20	19	1	12	11	1	8	8	0

13.6.10 Usage of Mobile Phones by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kaskazini Unguja Region, non-smart phones are used among ‘Legislators’ Administrators and Managers’ (97.1%) and professionals (94.5%). Analysis by sex shows that the use of mobile phones among males is slightly higher than of female cross all occupation except for clerk where the proportion of female is high (91.6%) than male (81.2%). Furthermore, results show that Usage of mobile phones in Kaskazini Unguja Region is higher in urban areas than in rural areas for all types of occupation except in Legislators’ Administrators and Managers’ (Table 13.14).

Table 13.13: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Non-smartphones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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.	97.1	98.8	93.9	97.1	99.1	93.8	96.6	97.5	94.8	1,295	848	447	1,122	730	392	173	118	55
Professionals.	94.5	97.2	92.7	94.0	97.0	92.1	98.2	98.6	97.7	2,672	1,070	1,602	2,353	924	1,429	319	146	173
Technicians and associate professionals.	91.0	94.4	85.2	90.0	93.7	84.2	96.9	98.2	93.6	5,867	3,803	2,064	4,956	3,140	1,816	911	663	248
Clerks	85.1	81.2	91.6	84.0	79.8	90.7	91.6	88.3	98.5	1,211	719	492	1,025	598	427	186	121	65
Service workers and shop sales workers	88.8	93.5	84.7	87.0	92.4	82.3	94.5	97.0	92.2	9,330	4,609	4,721	6,963	3,470	3,493	2,367	1,139	1,228
Agricultural and fishery workers	87.9	91.8	83.0	87.4	91.3	82.6	94.5	96.1	90.4	38,421	22,434	15,987	35,340	20,222	15,118	3,081	2,212	869
Craft and related workers	84.6	91.1	80.2	83.5	90.4	79.1	92.0	95.2	88.8	20,804	9,084	11,720	17,935	7,600	10,335	2,869	1,484	1,385
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	94.3	96.0	81.5	93.5	95.5	80.9	97.9	97.9	100.0	945	848	97	758	665	93	187	183	4
Elementary occupations	87.5	91.4	83.8	86.3	90.5	82.2	93.4	95.6	91.2	21,159	10,916	10,243	17,155	8,854	8,301	4,004	2,062	1,942

Smartphones in Kaskazini Unguja Region are mostly used by professionals (44.9%) and Legislators' administrators and managers (43.3%) and least used by agricultural and fishery workers (11.5%). Analysis by sex shows that, use of smart phones is higher for female than male in clerk's occupations. The data further show that, use of smartphones is more pronounced among persons living in urban than rural areas (Table13.15).

Table 13.14: Number and Percentage of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Using Smart Phones by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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.	43.3	45.5	39.3	39.7	42.2	35.4	65.9	65.3	67.2	577	390	187	459	311	148	118	79	39
Professionals.	44.9	54.0	39.1	42.7	51.8	37.1	61.8	67.6	57.1	1,270	594	676	1,069	494	575	201	100	101
Technicians and associate professionals.	32.1	35.2	26.9	28.8	31.8	24.2	51.1	52.0	48.7	2,068	1,417	651	1,588	1,066	522	480	351	129
Clerks	38.5	36.2	42.3	34.7	32.4	38.2	61.6	56.9	71.2	548	321	227	423	243	180	125	78	47
Service workers and shop sales workers	31.1	36.6	26.3	25.8	30.8	21.3	48.2	55.4	42.0	3,270	1,806	1,464	2,061	1,156	905	1,209	650	559
Agricultural and fishery workers	11.5	15.2	6.8	10.5	13.8	6.4	23.5	27.9	12.9	5,009	3,706	1,303	4,244	3,065	1,179	765	641	124
Craft and related workers	20.4	25.3	17.1	17.5	21.6	14.8	40.5	45.3	35.7	5,022	2,527	2,495	3,758	1,820	1,938	1,264	707	557
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	34.6	36.9	17.6	30.1	32.3	16.5	53.9	54.0	50.0	347	326	21	244	225	19	103	101	2
Elementary occupations	23.4	28.1	18.8	19.3	23.2	15.5	42.4	50.0	34.6	5,652	3,354	2,298	3,835	2,274	1,561	1,817	1,080	737

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 for Kaskazini Unguja Region. Results show that 0.7 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region own laptops and 1.8 percent own desktop computers. Across the council, Kaskazini A Town and Kaskazini B Town have the same proportion of persons owning desktop (0.7%). On the other hand, the percentage of persons owning laptop in Kaskazini A Town is highest (2.1%) than (1.8%) in Kaskazini B Town are almost the same. (Table 13.16).

Table 13.15: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Owning Computers by Type, Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Desktop			Laptop		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.1	1.5
Rural	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.3
Urban	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.9	3.7	2.3
Council						
Kaskazini A Town	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.1	2.3	1.9
Kaskazini B Town	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.8	2.1	1.5

13.7.2 Usage of Computers by Individuals

Results, reveal that 1.5 percent of person aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region use laptops and 3.1% use desktop computers. Generally, the proportion of males that used laptops and/or desktop computers was slightly higher than for females. Also, the results portray that, the proportion of persons using desktop and laptop in urban areas is highest than in rural areas (Table 13.17).

Use of computers by individuals varies across councils, with Kaskazini B Town having the highest percentage of individuals using computer (1.8% use desktop and 3.6% use laptop) compare with Kaskazini A Town has the lowest percentage (1.3% use desktop and 2.7 percent use laptop of individuals using computers (Table 13.17).

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

Place of Residence	Number of Persons			Type of Computers					
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Desktop			Laptop		
				Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	146,000	69,728	76,272	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.5	2.7
Rural	121,709	58,187	63,522	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.1	2.5
Urban	24,291	11,541	12,750	2.1	2.6	1.6	4.5	5.5	3.7
Council									
Kaskazini A Town	89,393	42,727	46,666	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.7	3.2	2.3
Kaskazini B Town	56,607	27,001	29,606	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.6	4.0	3.3

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 that used of computers during the 3 months period prior to the Census date are given in Table 13.18. The table shows that during the reference period, Kaskazini Unguja Region has 1.2% and about three percent (2.6%) of individuals aged 4 years and above that used laptop and desktop computers respectively. The proportion of persons that used desktop in the reference period is highest among those aged 20 – 24 and 30 – 34 while lowest proportion is among age 80 years and above.

The proportion of persons aged 4 years and above that reported to have used laptop computers in three months preceding the Census is higher across all age groups than those who reported to have use desktop. Further, the percentage of persons aged 4 years and above that use laptop and desktop computers is higher among males than females for the age 20 years and above except for age 65-69 years where the proportion for male and female are the same. (Table 13.18).

Table 13.17: Percentage of Persons Aged 4 Years and Above, Using Computers by Type, Sex and Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Desktop			Laptop			Number of Persons		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.8	2.3	218,403	105,948	112,455
4	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	7,746	3,860	3,886
5 - 9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	34,452	17,078	17,374
10 -14	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	30,205	15,282	14,923
15 - 19	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	24,713	12,212	12,501
20 - 24	1.9	2.1	1.8	3.8	4.2	3.4	23,836	11,022	12,814
25 - 29	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.8	4.3	3.3	21,425	10,226	11,199
30 - 34	1.9	2.3	1.5	3.7	4.4	2.9	17,439	8,582	8,857
35 - 39	1.8	2.1	1.5	3.5	4.3	2.8	14,042	6,794	7,248
40 - 44	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.9	3.4	2.4	10,501	4,972	5,529
45 - 49	1.6	1.9	1.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	8,460	4,003	4,457
50 - 54	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.4	3.1	1.8	7,326	3,358	3,968
55 - 59	0.8	1.4	0.3	2.3	2.7	2.0	5,755	2,695	3,060
60 - 64	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.3	1.6	4,052	2,030	2,022
65 - 69	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2,742	1,284	1,458
70 - 74	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.0	2,531	1,239	1,292
75 - 79	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	1,466	648	818
80 +	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1,712	663	1,049

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

The results reveal that, the highest proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the Last three months prior to the census date in Kaskazini Unguja Region had attained university and other related education levels (16.7%) and is proportionately higher for males (20.7%) than females (12.9%). The results further show that percentage of persons who used desktop computers is higher among males than females for all levels of education except for those who attained Training After Secondary Education whereby the percentage is higher for females than for males. Further, the percentage of persons who were using desktop computers is higher for persons live in urban areas than rural areas across all level of education except for those with Training After Primary where there non-significant proportion (0.0%) found for both rural and urban (Table 13.19).

Table 13.18: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja 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	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	5.0	14.3	0.0	165	70	95	145	63	82	20	7	13
Primary School (1 - 8)	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.8	2.2	38,805	23,395	15,410	31,802	19,644	12,158	7,003	3,751	3,252
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.2	4.0	5.1	3.0	72,472	32,752	39,720	59,525	26,810	32,715	12,947	5,942	7,005
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	8.6	8.9	8.0	7.8	8.5	6.7	11.5	10.5	13.2	1,713	1,028	685	1,358	809	549	355	219	136
University and Other Related	16.7	20.7	12.9	15.6	19.6	11.8	20.8	24.6	17.1	6,465	3,140	3,325	5,076	2,454	2,622	1,389	686	703
Training After Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	15	15	22	10	12	8	5	3
Training After Secondary Education	8.9	8.1	9.5	6.7	6.3	7.1	15.1	13.6	16.1	202	86	116	149	64	85	53	22	31

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 Kaskazini Unguja Region had attained university and other related education levels (8.5%) with a higher proportion for males (10.4 %) than for females (6.8%). The results also show that as level of education increase the proportion of persons who used laptop tend to increase except for training after primary education and primary education where the level of primary education is higher than the training after primary education. Furthermore, the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among persons living in urban areas than rural areas for all levels of education (Table 13.20).

Table 13.19: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Education Level; Kaskazini Unguja 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	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	14.3	0.0	165	70	95	145	63	82	20	7	13
Primary School (1 - 8)	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	38,805	23,395	15,410	31,802	19,644	12,158	7,003	3,751	3,252
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.6	1.3	72,472	32,752	39,720	59,525	26,810	32,715	12,947	5,942	7,005
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	4.4	4.9	3.6	4.1	4.9	2.7	5.6	4.6	7.4	1,713	1,028	685	1,358	809	549	355	219	136
University and Other Related	8.5	10.4	6.8	8.2	10.2	6.3	9.6	10.8	8.5	6,465	3,140	3,325	5,076	2,454	2,622	1,389	686	703
Training After Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	15	15	22	10	12	8	5	3
Training After Secondary Education	4.5	2.3	6.0	4.7	0.0	8.2	3.8	9.1	0.0	202	86	116	149	64	85	53	22	31

13.7.5 Usage of Computers by Employment Status and Sex

Results reveal that in Kaskazini Unguja 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 one percent (1.0%) for Casual to 2.6 percent for Paid employees' category. Results further show that the percentage of persons who used desktop computer is higher among male than females across all of employment status categories except for the paid self-employed with employee's category where the proportion of both sexes are the same (1.1%)

Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used desktop computers is higher for persons living in urban areas than for those living in rural except for self-employed with employees and paid employees. (Table 13.21).

Table 13.20: 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; Kaskazini Unguja 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	2.6	3.2	0.0	3.1	3.6	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	304	253	51	226	194	32	78	59	19
Self-employed with employees	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.8	3.1	0.0	715	525	190	658	493	165	57	32	25
Self-employed without employees	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	137	99	38	115	81	34	22	18	4
Casual labourers	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	5.6	5.9	0.0	297	281	16	261	247	14	36	34	2
Workers not classified by status	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	6.3	0.0	79	69	10	61	53	8	18	16	2

Results, further reveal that the percentage of persons aged 15 years and above who used laptop computers in the last three months prior to the Census' date range from 2.1 percent for self-employed with employees to 4.3 for paid employees. Results also show that the percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among females than males across most of employment status categories except for self-employed with employees and Casual labourers. Furthermore, results show that the proportion of persons who used laptop computers is higher for persons who live in urban than in rural areas for all types of employment status except for self-employed with employees and self-employed without employee categories (Table 13.22).

Table 13. 21: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Laptop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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	4.3	4.7	2.0	4.0	4.1	3.1	5.1	6.8	0.0	304	253	51	226	194	32	78	59	19
Self-employed with employees	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	3.0	1.8	3.1	0.0	715	525	190	658	493	165	57	32	25
Self-employed without employees	2.2	3.0	0.0	2.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	137	99	38	115	81	34	22	18	4
Casual labourers	3.4	3.2	6.3	2.3	2.0	7.1	11.1	11.8	0.0	297	281	16	261	247	14	36	34	2
Workers not classified by status	3.8	4.3	0.0	3.3	3.8	0.0	5.6	6.3	0.0	79	69	10	61	53	8	18	16	2

13.7.6 Usage of Computers by Occupation

The 2022 PHC results reveal that in Kaskazini Unguja Region professionals constitute the highest percentage (3.1%) among person aged 15 years and above who used desktop computers in the last three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations in Kaskazini Unguja Region. On the other hand, agricultural and fishery workers have the lowest percentage (0.4%). Further, the percentage of persons who used desktops computers is highest among males than females across all occupations. The percentage of persons who used desktop computers is more common among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories except for clerks where the percentage for female (1.3%) is higher than male (1.0%) (Table 13.23).

Table 13.22: Percentage of Persons Aged 15 Years and Above Who Used Desktop Computers in the Last Three Months Prior to the Census Date by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja 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.	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.8	4.1	0.0	1,334	858	476	1,155	737	418	179	121	58
Professionals.	3.1	4.9	2.0	2.7	4.5	1.5	6.8	7.4	6.2	2,829	1,101	1,728	2,504	953	1,551	325	148	177
Technicians and associate professionals.	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.0	1.8	2.6	6,449	4,027	2,422	5,509	3,352	2,157	940	675	265
Clerks.	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.5	1,423	886	537	1,220	749	471	203	137	66
Service workers and shop sales workers.	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.7	10,507	4,930	5,577	8,001	3,756	4,245	2,506	1,174	1,332
Agricultural and fishery workers.	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	43,696	24,442	19,254	40,434	22,141	18,293	3,262	2,301	961
Craft and related workers.	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	24,589	9,969	14,620	21,471	8,410	13,061	3,118	1,559	1,559
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.6	25.0	1,002	883	119	811	696	115	191	187	4
Elementary occupations.	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	24,173	11,944	12,229	19,885	9,786	10,099	4,288	2,158	2,130

Results reveal that professionals have the highest percentage (12.1%) of persons who used laptop computers in the three months prior to the census date compared with other occupations categories in Kaskazini Unguja Region. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is higher among males than females across most of the occupations except for Clerks whereby the percentage are the same for both sexes. The percentage of persons who used laptop computers is more pronounced among persons who live in urban than rural areas across all occupation categories (Table 13.24).

Table 13.23: 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 Occupation Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Occupation	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.	9.9	11.7	6.7	8.5	9.9	6.0	19.0	22.3	12.1	1,334	858	476	1,155	737	418	179	121	58
Professionals.	12.1	18.8	7.9	10.9	17.1	7.1	21.5	29.7	14.7	2,829	1,101	1,728	2,504	953	1,551	325	148	177
Technicians and associate professionals.	4.5	5.2	3.5	4.0	4.7	3.1	7.6	7.9	6.8	6,449	4,027	2,422	5,509	3,352	2,157	940	675	265
Clerks.	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	12.8	12.4	13.6	1,423	886	537	1,220	749	471	203	137	66
Service workers and shop sales workers.	3.7	4.7	2.9	3.2	3.7	2.7	5.5	7.8	3.5	10,507	4,930	5,577	8,001	3,756	4,245	2,506	1,174	1,332
Agricultural and fishery workers.	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	43,696	24,442	19,254	40,434	22,141	18,293	3,262	2,301	961
Craft and related workers.	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	24,589	9,969	14,620	21,471	8,410	13,061	3,118	1,559	1,559
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	2.6	5.2	4.8	25.0	1,002	883	119	811	696	115	191	187	4
Elementary occupations.	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.4	5.5	3.2	24,173	11,944	12,229	19,885	9,786	10,099	4,288	2,158	2,130

Chapter 14

Information on Buildings

Key Points

- Sixty-seven Percent (67.2%) of all buildings have permanent flooring materials (sand-cement or Tiles/with cement or concrete, tiles or marble).
- About Twenty-nine percent (28.7%) of all buildings/Units in Kaskazini Unguja Region are connected to the national grid electricity, while 4.4 percent are powered by other sources.
- Twenty-eight percent (28.1%) of all buildings/Units have water services.
- About six percent (5.6%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have infrastructure for the Persons With Disabilities.
- About eighty-four percent (79.6%), of all individually owned buildings/Units in Kaskazini Unguja Region are owned by males, 14.9 percent by females, and 2.6 percent male(s) and female(s) jointly owned.
- About eighty-nine percent (72.1%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are used by the owners themselves, and 9.2 percent are used by tenants.
- About fifty-six percent (55.9%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are built on un-surveyed land.
- About forty-six percent (46.0%) of all buildings/Units in Kaskazini Unguja Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

14.1 Introduction

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

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

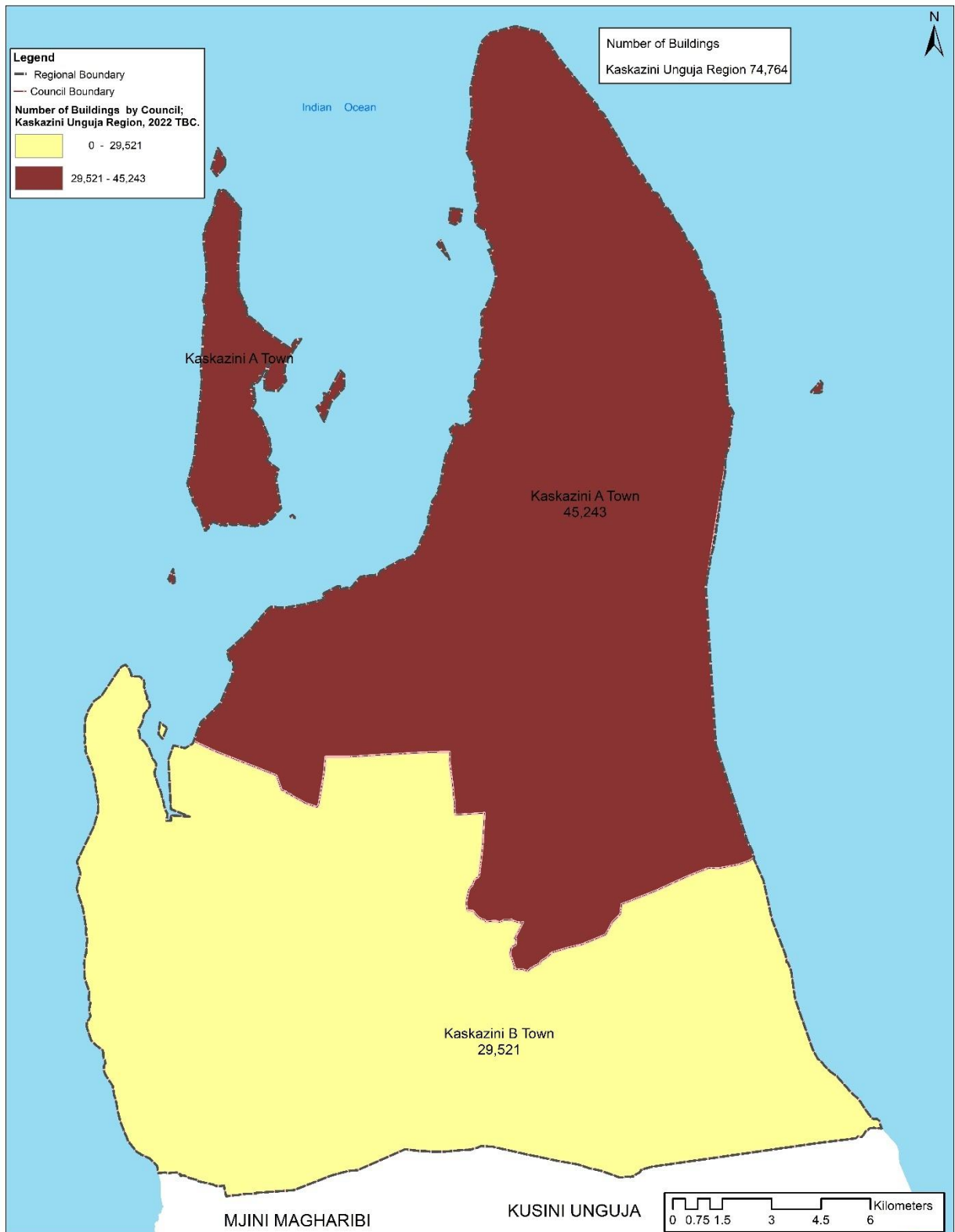
14.2 Number of Buildings

The results show that Kaskazini Unguja Region has a total of 74,764 buildings whereby 64,179 buildings are in rural and 10,585 buildings are in urban areas. Kaskazini A Town Council has the largest number of buildings (45,243 buildings) than Kaskazini B Town Council (29,521 buildings). Further results show that Kaskazini A Town Council has the large number (349 buildings) of multi-storey buildings compared with Kaskazini B Town Council (117 buildings) of multi-storey (Map 14.1 and Table 14.1).

Table 14.1: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Type and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	74,764	466	66,676	7,622	64,179	164	57,628	6,387	10,585	302	9,048	1,235
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	349	40,238	4,656	38,098	134	34,064	3,900	7,145	215	6,174	756
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	117	26,438	2,966	26,081	30	23,564	2,487	3,440	87	2,874	479

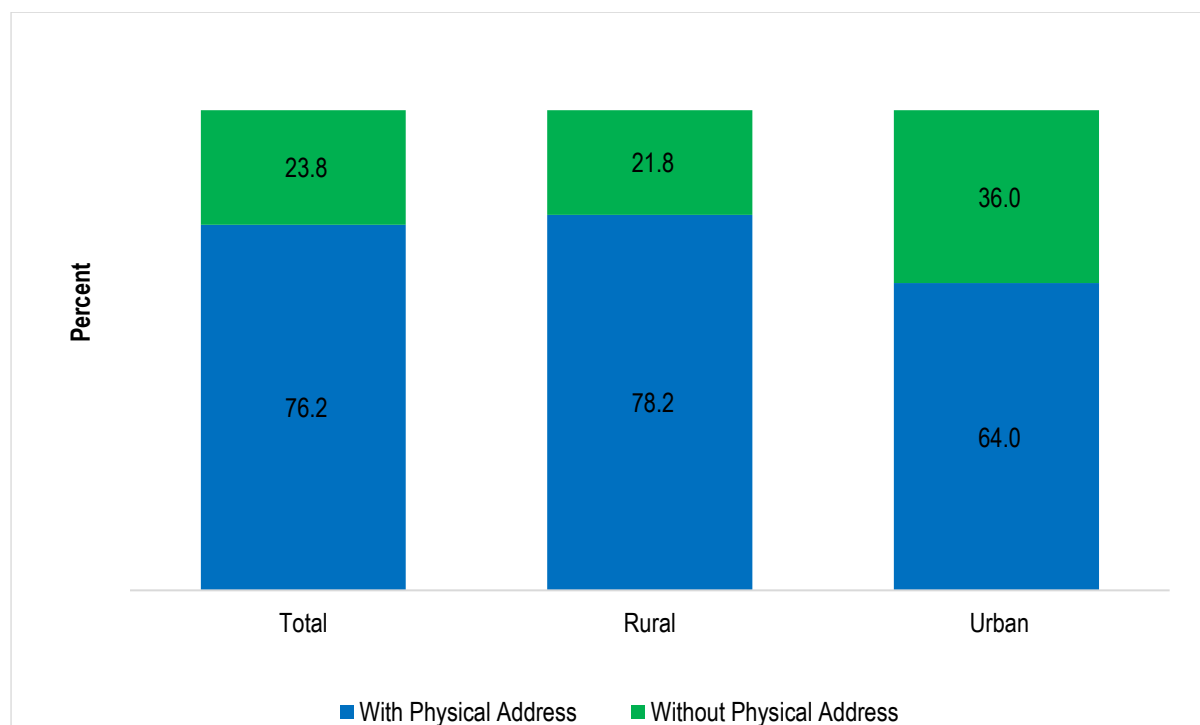
Map 14. 1: Number of Buildings by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.2.1 Buildings with Physical Address

The results show that 76.2 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have physical address. The percentage of buildings with physical address is relatively higher in rural (78.2%) than in urban areas (64.0%) (Figure 14.1 and Table 14.2).

Figure 14. 1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings With and Without Physical Address by Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

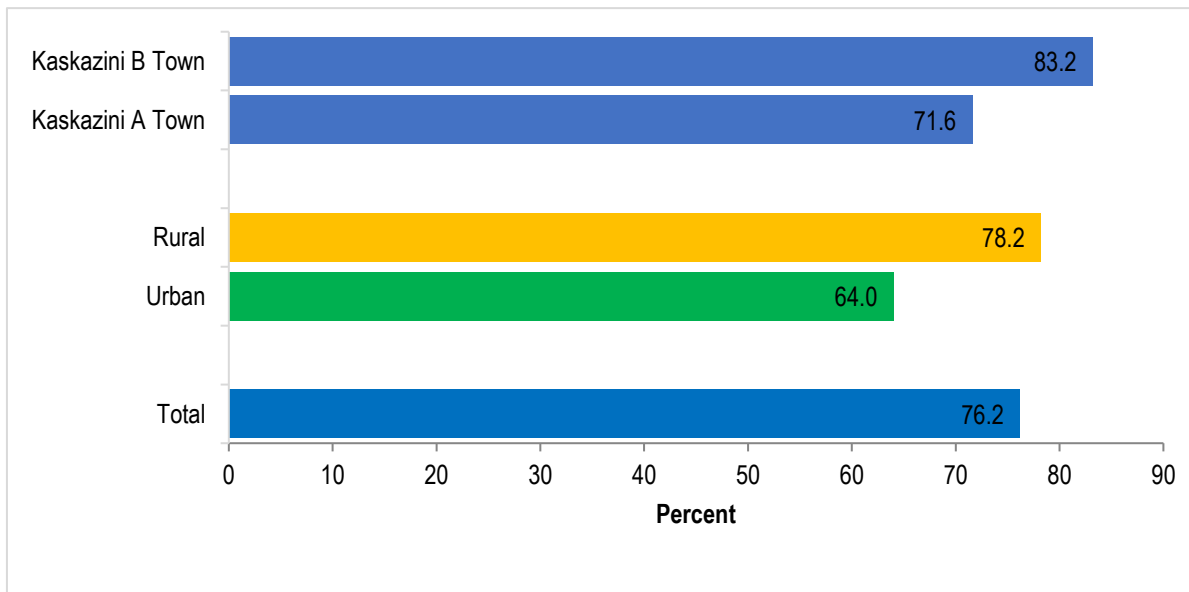


Across councils, Kaskazini B Town have highest percentage of buildings with physical addresses (83.2%) than Kaskazini A Town (71.6%) (Table 14.2 and Figure 14.2).

Table 14.2: Number of Buildings by Place of Residence, Physical Address Statuatus and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	74,764	56,943	17,821	64,179	50,170	14,009	10,585	6,773	3,812
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	32,389	12,854	38,098	28,077	10,021	7,145	4,312	2,833
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	24,554	4,967	26,081	22,093	3,988	3,440	2,461	979

Figure 14.2: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Physical Address by Council: Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

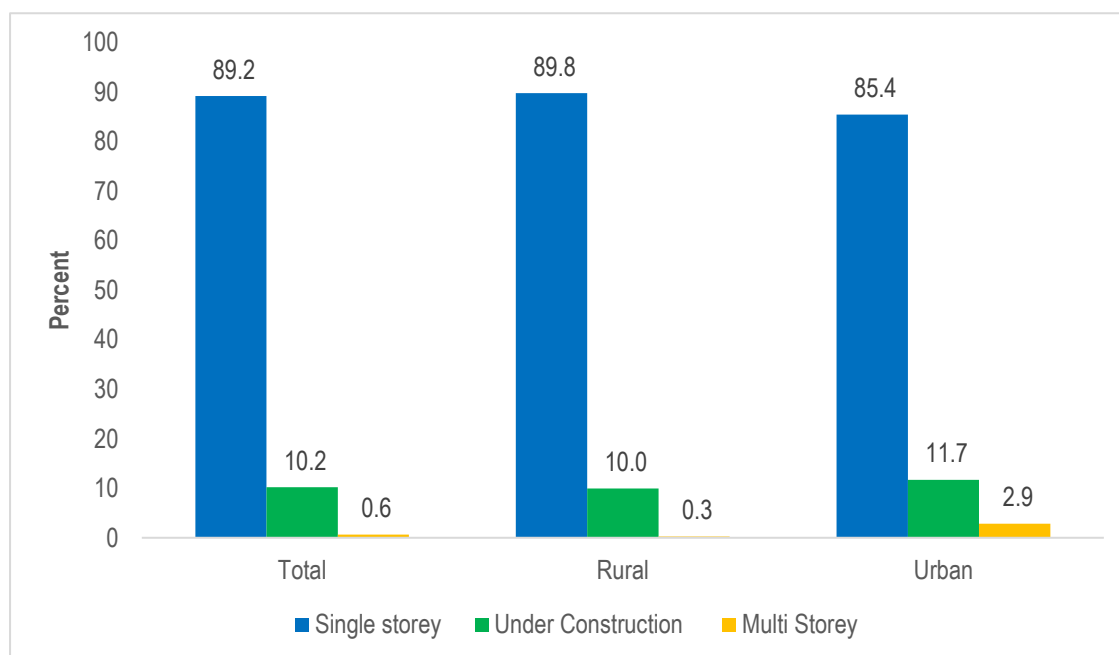


14.2.2 Type of Buildings

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, 89.2 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are single storey while less than one percent (0.6%) percent are multi-storey. The percentage of single storey buildings is higher (89.8%) in rural than in urban areas (85.4%). Results further reveal that ten percent (10.2%) of all buildings in the region are under construction. Percentage of buildings under construction in urban areas (11.7%) is slightly higher than rural areas (10.0%) (Figure 14.3).

Figure 14.3: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type and Place of Residence; Kaskazini Unguja 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 buildings used for residential in Kaskazini Unguja Region are 90.9 percent, commercial-residential are 4.0 percent and non-residential use are 5.1 percent. In rural areas, most of the buildings (92.2%) are for residential use while in urban areas most of buildings are for both residential and commercial (7.8%) (Figure 14. 4).

At the Council level, Kaskazini B Town has the higher number of residential buildings (92.4%) than Kaskazini A Town (89.9%). Additionally, for non-residential use, Kaskazini A Town has the higher number of buildings (5.8%) than Kaskazini B Town (4.1%) (Table 14.3).

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

Council	Place of Residence	Main Use			
		Total Buildings	Residential	Residential and Commercial	Non-residential use
Total	Total	74,764	90.9	4.0	5.1
	Rural	64,179	92.2	3.4	4.3
	Urban	10,585	82.6	7.8	9.6
Kaskazini A Town	Total	45,243	89.9	4.3	5.8
	Rural	38,098	91.4	3.7	4.9
	Urban	7,145	81.6	7.8	10.6
Kaskazini B Town	Total	29,521	92.4	3.5	4.1
	Rural	26,081	93.4	3.0	3.6
	Urban	3,440	84.6	7.7	7.7

The main usage of non-residential buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region is for commercial purposes (36.7%), followed by places of worship (24.8%) and institutional services (12.4%). Kaskazini A Town Council has the highest proportion number of buildings (37.4%) used for commercial purposes than Kaskazini B Town Council (35.0%). In addition, for industrial usage, Kaskazini B Town Council has the larger buildings proportion (1.8%) than Kaskazini A Town Council (1.2%) (Table 14.4).

Table 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Non-Residential Buildings by Type of Use and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total	Type of Use										
		Offices	Commercial	Industrials	Tourists Cottages	Guest Houses/Lodges	Hotels	Godown/Ware House	Institutions	Diplomatic and International Agencies	Religious Institutions	Small Scale Industries
Total	3,810	7.8	36.7	1.4	3.2	5.7	7.0	3.9	12.4	0.3	24.8	1.8
Kaskazini A Town	2,614	7.4	37.4	1.2	4.1	6.8	9.2	4.2	11.3	0.3	22.7	1.3
Kaskazini B Town	1,196	8.8	35.0	1.8	1.1	3.1	2.3	3.2	14.6	0.3	29.3	2.8

14.2.4 Number of Units in a Building

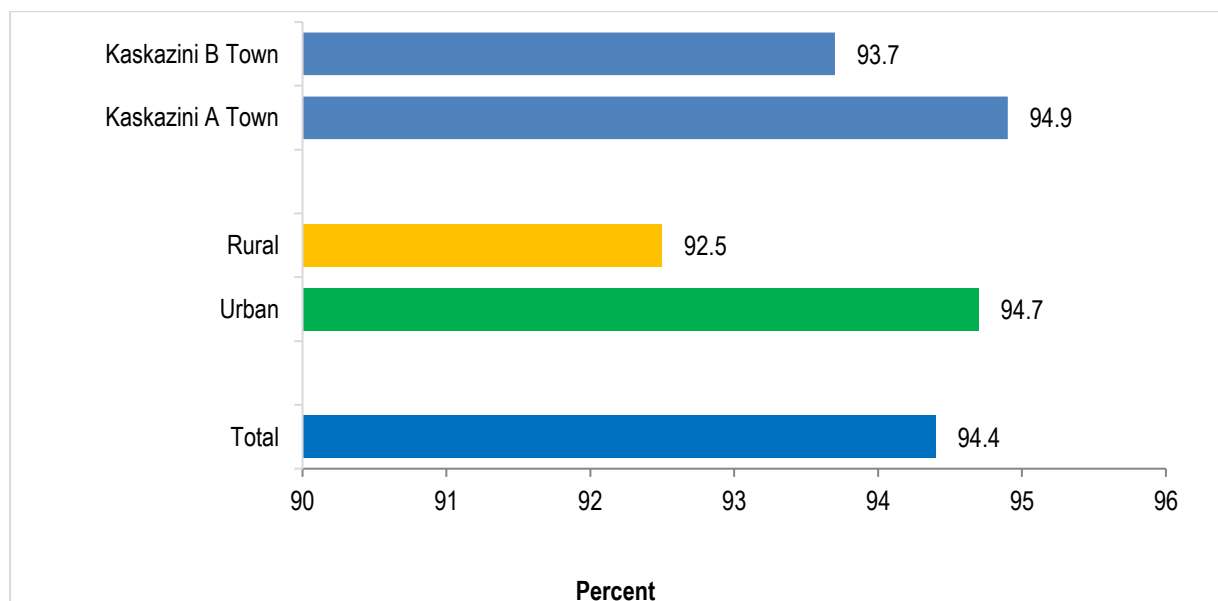
Information on the number of units in the building was collected only in residential and commercial-residential buildings. In Kaskazini Unguja Region, most buildings (94.1%) has one unit followed by those with two units (2.4%). In rural areas, most of the buildings (94.7%) has one unit followed by those with two units (2.1%) compared with buildings of one unit (92.5%) and two units in urban areas (4.1%)

At the council level, Kaskazini A Town has highest (94.9%) proportion of buildings with single unit than Kaskazini B Town (93.7%). In terms of buildings with two units, the Kaskazini A Town leads with 2.5 percent while the Kaskazini B Town has the low proportion (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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Number of Units in Building																				
	Total							Rural							Urban						
	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Number of Buildings	1	2	3	4	5	6+
Total	70,954	94.4	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	61,388	94.7	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	9,566	92.5	4.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
Kaskazini A Town	42,629	94.9	2.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	36,239	95.1	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	6,390	93.5	3.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Kaskazini B Town	28,325	93.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	25,149	94.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	3,176	90.6	4.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2

Figure 14. 4: Percentage Distribution of Residential and Commercial Residential Buildings with One Unit by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.3 Buildings' Attributes

This section presents findings on attributes of buildings which constitute categories, occupancy status, ownership, construction status, materials used for construction, number of bedrooms, tenure status and condition of buildings. Buildings in this section refer to all buildings irrespective of their use and ownership.

14.3.1 Building Categories

For the purpose of 2022 TBC, the categories of buildings are semi-detached, terrace or row of houses, and detached or stand-alone buildings. The results show that most (97.1%) of the buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are detached or stand-alone buildings, while about two percent (1.6%) are terrace buildings and small proportion (1.3%) are semi- detached.

Moreover, 97.6 percent of all buildings in rural areas are detached or stand-alone, compared with 94.1 percent in urban areas. Semi-detached buildings in rural and urban areas account for 1.1 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively. Kaskazini B Town Council has the slightly higher percentage (97.3%) than Kaskazini A Town Council (97.0%) of detached or stand-alone buildings (Table 14.6).

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

Place of Residence	Building Category						
	Total Number of Buildings	Semidetached	Percent	Terrace /Row of Houses	Percent	Detached/ Stand Alone	Percent
Total	74,764	1,001	1.3	1,172	1.6	72,591	97.1
Rural	64,179	675	1.1	877	1.4	62,627	97.6
Urban	10,585	326	3.1	295	2.8	9,964	94.1
Council							
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	598	1.3	771	1.7	43,874	97.0
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	403	1.4	401	1.4	28,717	97.3

14.3.2 Construction Status of Buildings

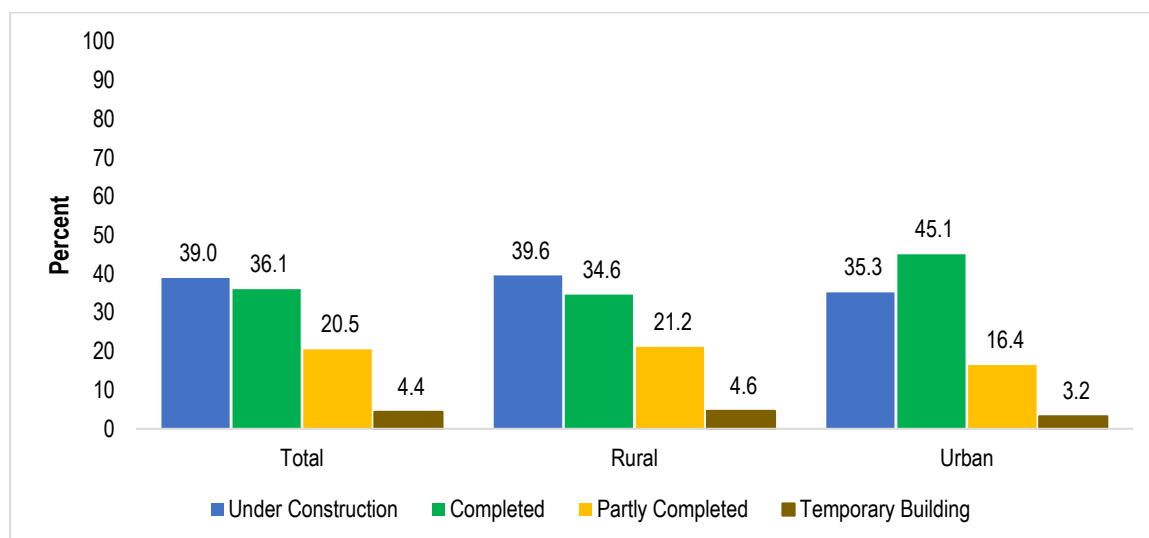
The construction status of buildings is divided into four categories, namely completed, partly completed, under construction and temporary buildings. The 2022 TBC results show that, 36.1 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have been completed and 20.5 percent are partly completed. Buildings under construction account for 39.0 percent while temporary buildings accounts for 4.4 percent. The results also indicate that, 45.1 percent of all buildings in the urban areas are completed compared with 34.6 percent in rural areas.

The percentage of completed buildings in Kaskazini A Town Council is 37.1 percent while Kaskazini B Town Council account 34.6 percent. Furthermore, Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher percentage (5.7 %) of temporary buildings compared with Kaskazini A Town Council (3.6%) (Figure. 14.5 and Table 14.7).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Completed	Partly Completed	Under Construction	Temporary Buildings
Total	74,764	36.1	20.5	39.0	4.4
Rural	64,179	34.6	21.2	39.6	4.6
Urban	10,585	45.1	16.4	35.3	3.2
Council					
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	37.1	21.1	38.3	3.6
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	34.6	19.6	40.0	5.7

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



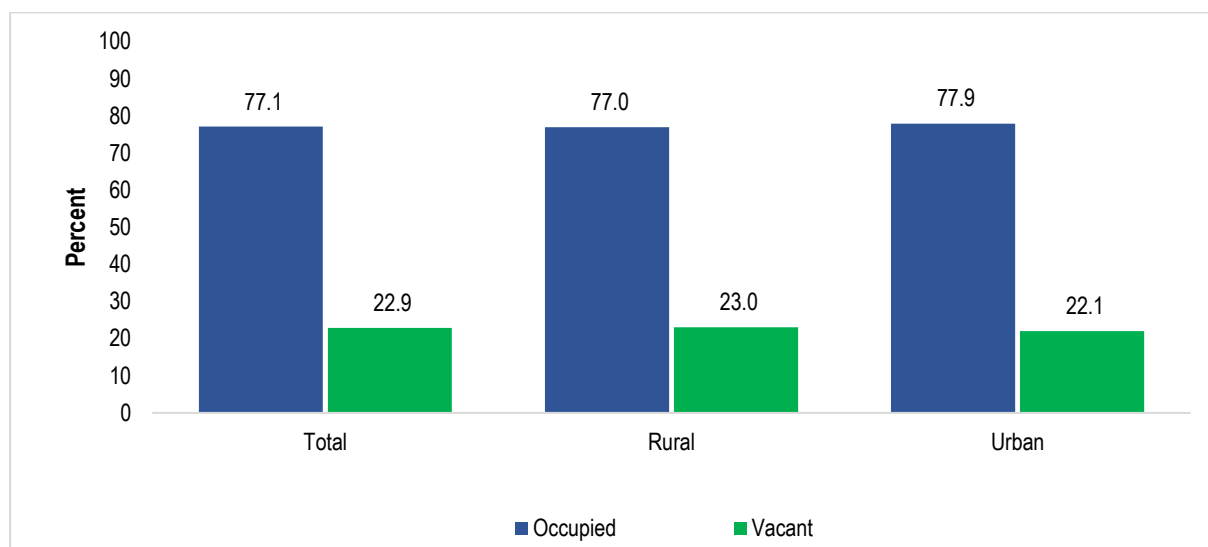
14.3.3 Building Occupancy Status

The occupancy status of buildings is determined by checking whether the building is in use or vacant. The results show that 77.1 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are in use, while 22.9 percent are vacant. Furthermore, the results indicate that urban areas have a higher proportion of buildings in use (77.9%) than rural areas (77.0%). Kaskazini B Town Council has the slightly higher percentage (77.4%) of buildings in use than Kaskazini A Town Council (77.0%) (Figure 14.6 and Table 14.8).

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

Place of Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percent	
		Occupied	Vacant
Total	74,764	77.1	22.9
Rural	64,179	77.0	23.0
Urban	10,585	77.9	22.1
Council			
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	77.0	23.0
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	77.4	22.6

Figure 14.6: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Place of Residence and Occupancy Status; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.3.4 Building Construction Materials

This section describes the types of building materials used in flooring, wall and roofing. Analysis in this section is based on buildings and not on households as presented in chapter twelve of this publication.

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, or bamboo or plant residues. In Kaskazini Unguja Region, 65.0 percent of all buildings have Sand-cement floors, followed by (13.1%) Earth/sand/Soil floors and tiles or marble floors (2.0%).

Furthermore, in rural areas, buildings with cement floor constitute 64.3 percent of all buildings while in urban areas it is 68.9 percent. Proportion of buildings with cement floor is higher in Kaskazini B Town Council (65.5%) than in Kaskazini A Town Council (64.7%). (Table. 14.9).

Table 14.9: Percentage of Buildings by Types of Flooring Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	74,764	65.0	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	13.1	0.1	19.5
Rural	64,179	64.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.0	0.1	20.1
Urban	10,585	68.9	6.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	7.6	0.1	15.6
Council										
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	64.7	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	12.6	0.1	20.5
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	65.5	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	13.9	0.0	17.9

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 bricks, burnt bricks, glass, wood, iron sheets, bamboo/poles/mud and poles/grass or Most of the buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have walls built with cement blocks or Stone blocks (76.9%), followed by stones (8.6%). In urban areas, 82.6 percent of all buildings have walls constructed with cement blocks or Stone blocks followed by stones (6.4%). Most of the buildings (76.0%) in rural areas are cement blocks or Stone blocks followed by stones (9.0%). Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher percentage (81.5%) of buildings with cement blocks or Stone blocks walls while Kaskazini A Town Council has the percentage of 73.9 (Table 14.10).

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

Place of Residence	Total	Wall Material									No Walls
		Stones	Cement blocks/Stone blocks	Sundried bricks	Burnt bricks	Glass	Wood and Iron Sheets	Bamboo poles/wood planks	Grass	Tent/container	
Total	74,764	8.6	76.9	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	5.5	0.6	0.0	6.3
Rural	64,179	9.0	76.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	6.0	0.5	0.0	6.3
Urban	10,585	6.4	82.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.1	6.1
Council											
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	13.1	73.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.4	0.1	6.8
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	1.7	81.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	8.8	0.8	0.0	5.4

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, about eight out of ten (76.3%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are roofed with corrugated Iron sheets, followed by grass/ leaves (5.3%). In urban areas, 76.5 percent of all buildings are roofed with Corrugated Iron sheets compared with 76.3 percent in rural areas. Kaskazini A Town Council has the higher percentage (78.4%) of buildings roofed with Corrugated Iron sheets compared with Kaskazini B Town Council (73.1%) (Table 14.11).

Table 14.11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Type of Roofing Materials, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	74,764	76.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	17.1
Rural	64,179	76.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	17.3
Urban	10,585	76.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	16.1
Council										
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	78.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	17.1
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	73.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	8.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	17.0

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 36.0 percent of all buildings/Units used for residential and commercial-residential purposes in Kaskazini Unguja Region have three bedrooms, 29.6 percent have two bedrooms and 17.5 percent have four or more bedrooms.

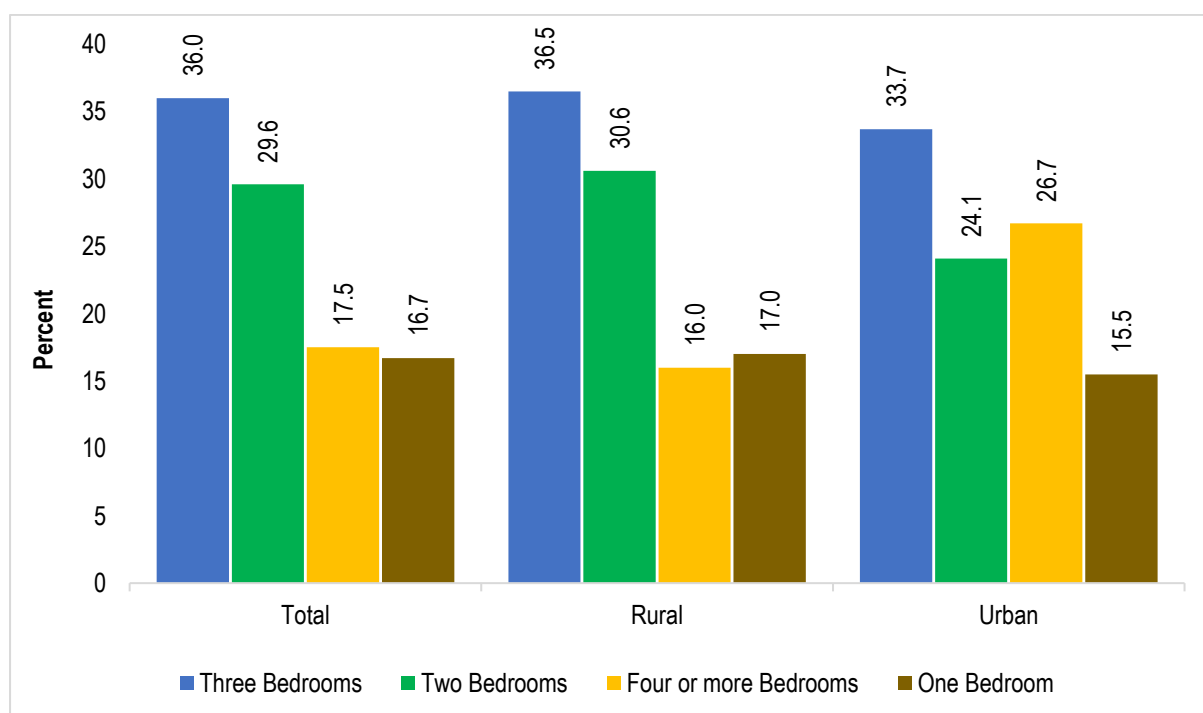
Furthermore, in rural areas, the proportion of buildings/Units with three bedrooms is higher (36.5%) compared with 30.6 percent with two bedrooms. In urban areas, most

of buildings/Units (33.7%) have three bedrooms compared with 24.1 percent with 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; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Bedrooms						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Total	76,607	16.7	29.6	36.0	12.0	3.6	1.3	0.6
Rural	65,359	17.0	30.6	36.5	11.3	3.2	1.1	0.4
Urban	11,248	15.5	24.1	33.7	16.2	5.8	2.8	1.9
Council								
Kaskazini A Town	46,490	15.4	29.3	36.7	12.7	3.8	1.4	0.7
Kaskazini B Town	30,117	18.8	30.1	35.0	11.0	3.4	1.3	0.6

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



14.4 Basic Services in Buildings

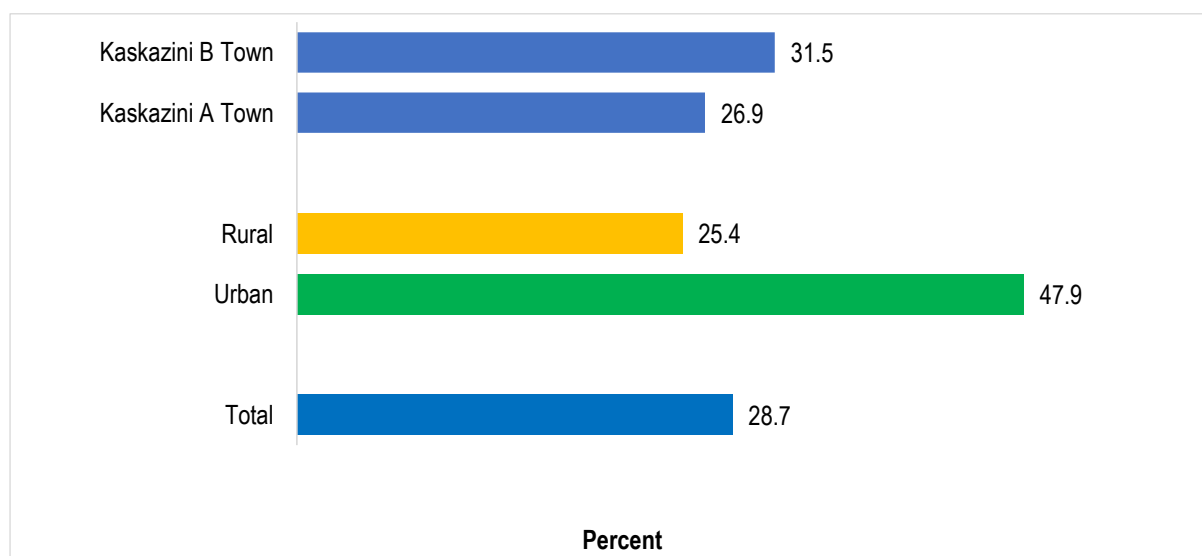
This section presents information on basic services in buildings/units. The services are electricity, water and toilets.

14.4.1 Electricity

The electricity service in buildings/Units 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 28.7 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Unguja Region are connected to the national grid. About forty-eighty percent (47.9%) of all buildings in urban areas are connected to the national grid compared with 25.4 percent in rural areas. Among the councils, Kaskazini B Town Region has more buildings (31.5%) connected to the national grid than Kaskazini A Town (26.9%) (Figure 14.8 and Table 14.13).

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

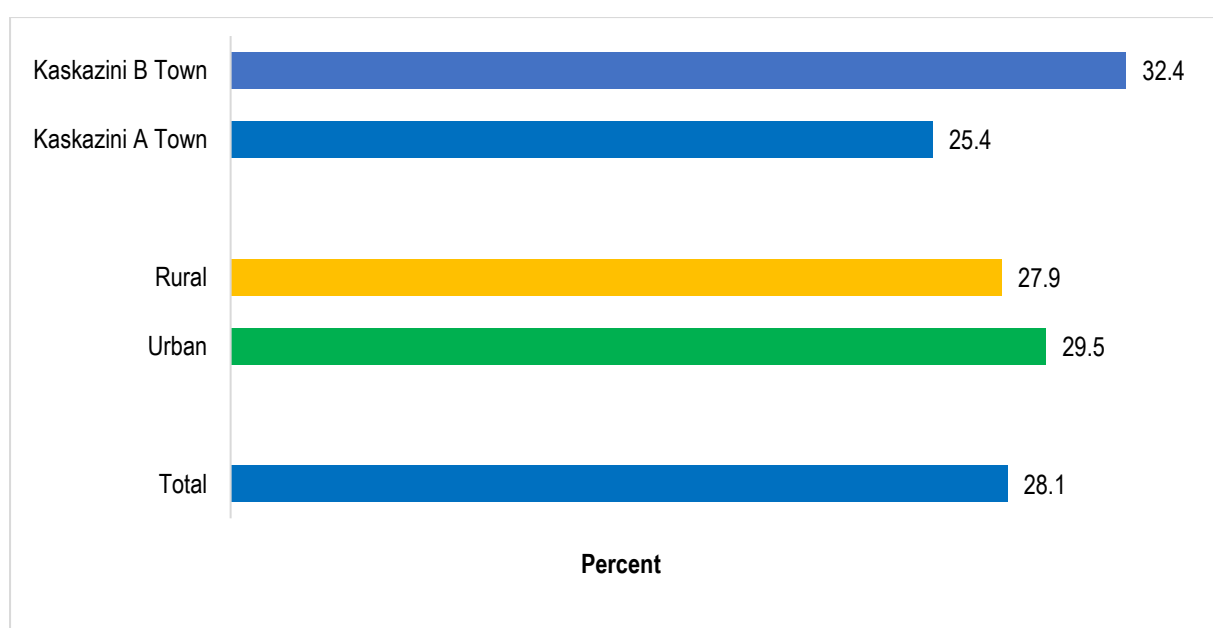


Alternative sources of electricity include all other sources such as solar electricity and generators. The results reveal that 4.4 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Unguja Region have alternative sources of electricity. In rural areas 4.3 percent of all buildings have alternative sources of electricity while in urban areas it is 5.1 percent. Across the Councils, Kaskazini A Town has the higher percentage (4.9%) of buildings using alternative sources of electricity compared with Kaskazini B Town (3.6%) (Table 14.13).

14.4.2 Water

According to the 2022 TBC, water service in a building/Units means the presence of water inside the building/Units and/or on the premises of the relevant building. The results reveal that 28.1 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Unguja Region have water service. In urban areas, 29.5 percent have water service while in rural areas it is 27.9 percent. Additionally, one third (32.4%) of buildings/Units in Kaskazini B Town Council has water service while one quarter (25.4%) of buildings in Kaskazini A Town Council has water service (Figure 14.9 and Table 14.13).

Figure 14.9: Percentage Distribution of Buildings/Units with Water Services by Council; Kaskazini Unguja, 2022 TBC



14.4.3 Toilets

Toilet service in a building/unit includes the presence of a toilet inside the building and/or on the premises of the concerned building. The results reveal that 67.4 percent of all buildings/units in Kaskazini Unguja Region have toilet facilities. The percentage of buildings/Units with toilet facilities in urban areas is higher (69.1%) than in rural areas (67.0%). In addition, Kaskazini A Town Council has highest percentage (67.6%) of buildings/Units with toilet facilities than Kaskazini B Town Council (67.2%) (Figure 14.10 and Table 14.13).

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

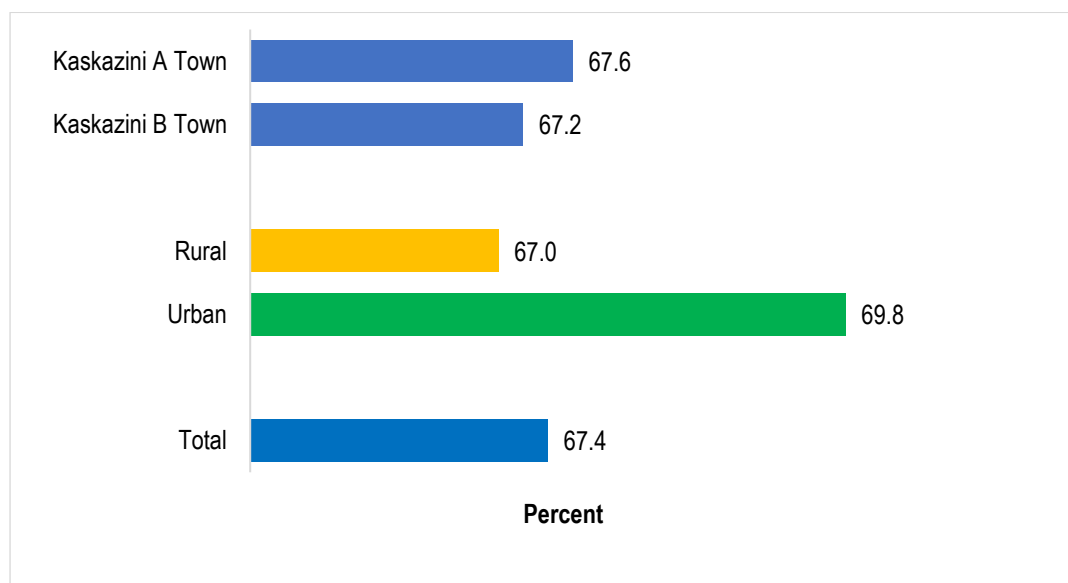


Table 14.13: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Type of Basic Services, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Place of Residence	Number of Buildings/Units	Electricity		Water	Toilet
		National Grid	Alternative source		
Total	76,607	28.7	4.4	28.1	67.4
Rural	65,359	25.4	4.3	27.9	67.0
Urban	11,248	47.9	5.1	29.5	69.8
Council					
Kaskazini A Town	46,490	26.9	4.9	25.4	67.6
Kaskazini B Town	30,117	31.5	3.6	32.4	67.2

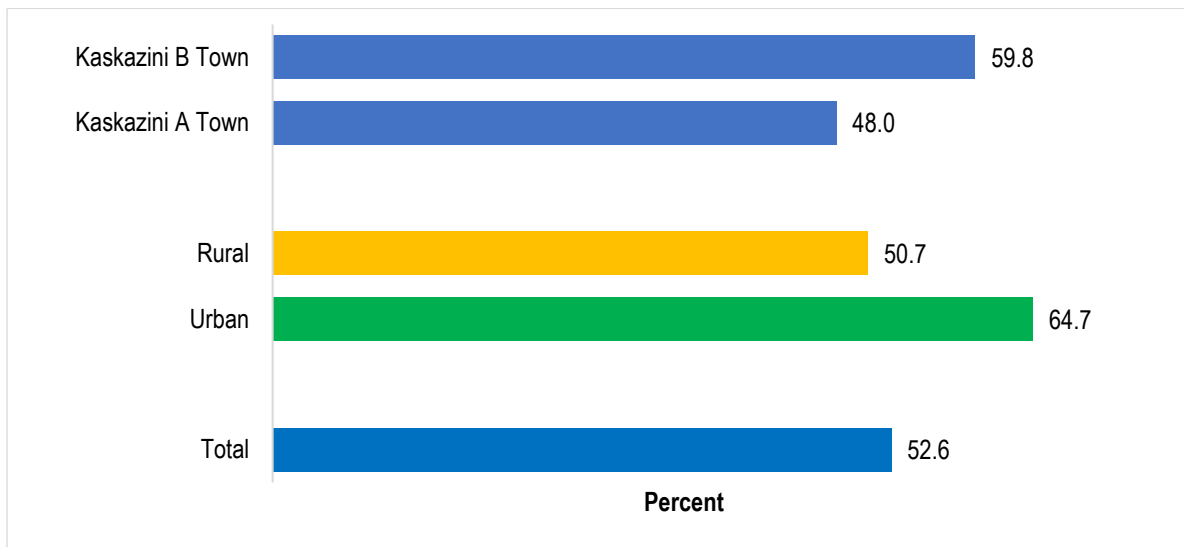
14.5 Accessibility of the Building

This section provides information on the accessibility of buildings by road and the presence of infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities.

14.5.1 Access Road

The results indicate that 52.6 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are accessible by road. Notably, most of the buildings (64.7%) in urban areas are accessible by road, while it is 50.7 percent in rural areas. Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher percentage (59.8%) of buildings accessible by road while Kaskazini A Town Council has the percentage of 48.0 (Figure11).

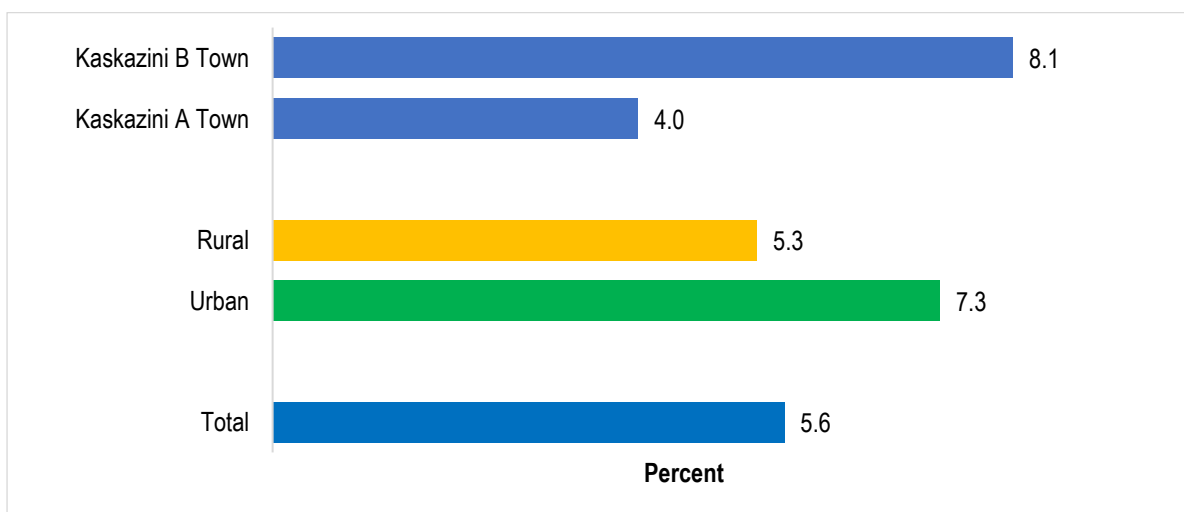
Figure 14. 11: Percentage Distribution of Buildings with Access Road by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



14.5.2 Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities

Results reveal that 5.6 percent of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). In urban areas, buildings with infrastructure for PWDs account for 7.3 percent and 5.3 percent in rural areas. Kaskazini B Town Council has the highest percentage (8.1%) of buildings with infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities compared with Kaskazini A Town Council (4.0%) (Figure 14.12).

Figure 14. 12: Percentage Distribution of Buildings Infrastructure for Persons With Disabilities by Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC



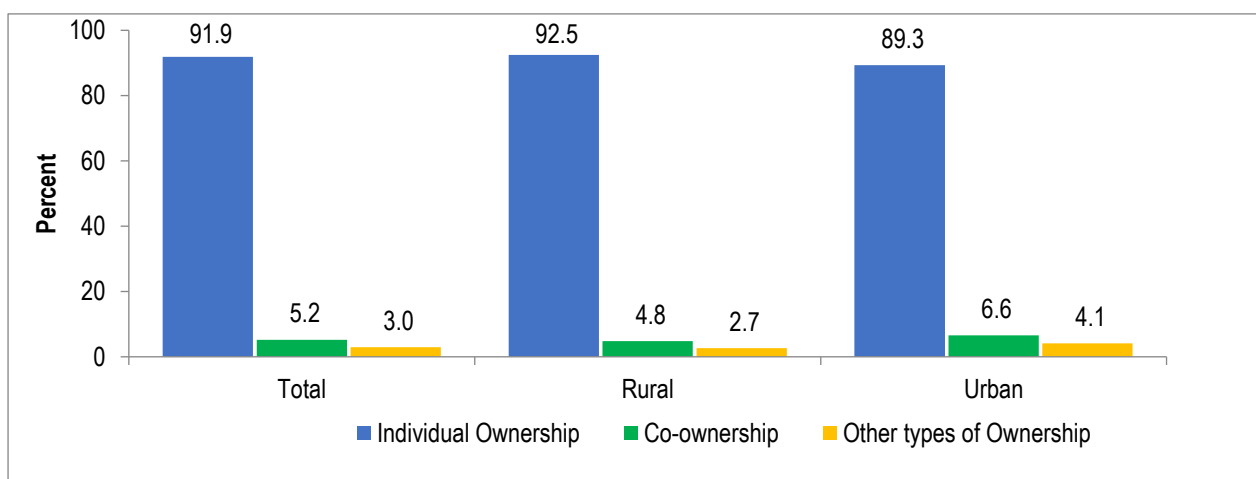
14.6 Tenure Status of Buildings

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 Buildings Ownership Status

The results reveal that the majority (91.9%) of buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are individually owned, followed by co-owned buildings at 5.2 percent. In rural areas, 92.5 percent of all buildings are individually owned while in urban areas the percentage is 89.3. Nine out of ten (93.0%) of all buildings across all councils are individually owned while less than 5 percent (4.5%) of all buildings are jointly owned (Figure 14.13).

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



14.6.2 Buildings Ownership by Sex

Ownership by sex considers only individually owned buildings/Units. Ownership may be categorised by male only, female only or jointly. The results show that most of the buildings/Units in Kaskazini Unguja Region are owned by male only (79.6%), followed by female only (14.9%) and 2.6 percent by male(s) and female(s) jointly.

In rural areas 80.3 percent of buildings/Units are owned by male, 14.3 percent by female and 2.5 percent by both male and female. On the other hand, in urban areas 75.2 percent of buildings/Units are owned by male, 17.9 percent by female and 3.1 percent by both male and female. Kaskazini B Town Council has the higher proportion (17.8%) of buildings/Units owned by female compared with Kaskazini A Town Council (13.0%) (Table 14.14).

Table 14.14: Percentage Distribution of Individually Owned Buildings/Units by Place of Residence, Sex of Owner and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total						Rural						Urban					
	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly	Number of Buildings/Units	Male	Female	Male(s) and Female(s)	Males Only Jointly	Females Only Jointly
Total	76,607	79.6	14.9	2.6	1.5	1.5	65,359	80.3	14.3	2.5	1.5	1.4	11,248	75.2	17.9	3.1	1.9	1.9
Kaskazini A Town	46,490	82.3	13.0	2.2	1.3	1.3	38,963	83.3	12.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	7,527	76.7	16.9	3.1	1.6	1.7
Kaskazini B Town	30,117	75.4	17.8	3.2	1.9	1.8	26,396	75.9	17.5	3.2	1.8	1.7	3,721	72.2	19.9	3.0	2.6	2.4

14.6.3 Buildings Occupancy Tenure Status

Occupancy tenure status considers only occupied buildings/Units. The 2022 TBC results indicate that 72.1 percent of all buildings/Units in Kaskazini Unguja Region are occupied by the owners themselves, followed by those who live in without paying rent (11.6%).

In rural areas, the results reveal that 73.8 percent of all buildings/Units are occupied by owners themselves followed by those who live in without paying rent (11.5%). Conversely, in urban areas, 62.0 percent of buildings/Units are occupied by owners themselves while 17.6 percent are occupied by tenants.

In Kaskazini Unguja Region, Kaskazini A Town Council has the highest percentage (73.1%) of buildings/Units occupied by owners themselves compared with Kaskazini B Town (70.5%). In addition, Kaskazini A Town and Kaskazini B Town both have almost the same tenant-occupied buildings/Units (9.2% and 9.3% respectively) (Table 14.15).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)	Number of Buildings/Units	Occupied by Owner	Live in Without paying rent	Occupied by Both Owner and Tenant(s)	Occupied by Tenant(s)
Total	76,607	72.1	11.6	7.1	9.2	65,359	73.8	11.5	6.9	7.8	11,248	62.0	11.8	8.6	17.6
Kaskazini A Town	46,490	73.1	10.7	7.1	9.2	38,963	74.8	10.7	6.9	7.6	7,527	64.0	10.5	8.3	17.2
Kaskazini B Town	30,117	70.5	12.9	7.2	9.3	26,396	72.3	12.8	6.9	8.0	3,721	58.0	14.3	9.3	18.4

14.6.4 Building Land Survey Status

Results reveal that the minority of buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region (29.7%) are built on surveyed land while 55.9 percent are built on un-surveyed land and 5.8 percent are built on regularized land. Moreover, 35.8 percent of urban buildings are built on surveyed land compared with 28.7 percent of rural buildings. The percentage of buildings built on un-surveyed land in Kaskazini A Town Council and Kaskazini B Town Council is 61.1 and 47.9 respectively (Table 14.16).

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

Council	Total					Rural					Urban				
	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't Know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know	Number of Buildings	Surveyed	Not surveyed	Regularized	Don't know
Total	74,764	29.7	55.9	5.8	8.5	64,179	28.7	57.6	6.0	7.7	10,585	35.8	45.8	4.8	13.6
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	23.9	61.1	8.0	7.0	38,098	23.0	62.6	8.4	5.9	7,145	28.4	53.4	5.6	12.7
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	38.7	47.9	2.6	10.8	26,081	37.1	50.2	2.5	10.2	3,440	51.3	30.1	3.0	15.5

14.6.5 Building 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 46.0 percent of all buildings/Units are built on land without legal documents 11.8 percent have title deeds and 6.9 percent have local Government documents (Table 14.17).

Table 14.17: Percentage of Buildings/Units by Land Ownership Status and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 TBC

Council	Total Buildings/Units	Land Ownership Status								
		Title Deed	Residential License	Letter of Offer/ Acknowledgement of Payment	Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy	Agreement/ Contract	Land Registration Card	Local Government Documents (Mtaa/Village)	No Document	Unknown
Total	76,607	11.8	0.0	1.0	NA	0.8	0.3	6.9	46.0	33.1
Kaskazini A Town	65,359	10.1	0.0	1.0	NA	0.7	0.3	6.5	46.9	34.4
Kaskazini B Town	11,248	21.9	0.0	1.1	NA	1.1	0.8	8.9	40.7	25.5

Chapter 15

Summary of Key Findings, Implications and Recommendations

15.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the 2022 PHC results with the aim of informing Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders on the key findings, implications and recommendations for policies and programmes to realise socio-economic development of Kaskazini Unguja Region.

15.1 Key Findings

Key findings summarized here are on the selected areas of Kaskazini Unguja 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.

15.1.1 Population Size and Growth

Key Findings

- i. Population of Kaskazini Unguja Region has increased from 187,455 in 2012 to 257,290 in 2022; and
- ii. The population of Kaskazini Unguja Region has been growing at an average rate of 3.2 percent during the 2012 - 2022 intercensal period.

Implications for Policies and Programmes:

- i. With the current annual growth rate of 3.2 percent (which is below Tanzania Zanzibar average of 3.7 percent), the population of Kaskazini Unguja Region is expected to double in the next 22 years;
- ii. On the positive side, population growth rate of 3.2 percent may lead to greater human capital, higher economic growth and higher economies of scale when the corresponding investments are made in education, health and skills development; and

- iii. On the negative side, high population growth may lead to increased pressure on social services, contribute to depletion of natural and environmental resources, as well as land use, urban housing and other urban infrastructure.

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 planning, urban planning and strengthen supervision and implementation mechanism to ensure compliance; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities as well as stakeholders should strengthen enforcement mechanism (through by-laws) to protect and safeguard the environment in line with the Zanzibar Environmental Policy (2021) and other sector policies on environment. This is to ensure that negative impact caused by human activities as a result of high population growth on environment is minimized.

15.1.2 Age Profile

Key Findings

- i. About fifteen percent (14.5%) of the Kaskazini Unguja Region population is aged below five years;
- ii. About forty-six percent (45.8%) of the total regional population is below 18 years of age;
- iii. About thirty eight percent (37.7%) of the Kaskazini Unguja Region population is youths aged 15 – 35 years; and
- iv. Five percent (5.0%) Kaskazini Unguja population is persons 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 on 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 is likely to 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
- iv. The presence of elderly persons indicates a need for social protection which includes universal pension, health insurance and housing.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise and implementation of policies and on enforcement of laws related to child and youth development and protections;
- ii. Regional and local government Authorities to ensure allocation of enough resources to cater for education, health, social security and protection of young people; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively implement policies and programs that are intended to provide services to the elderly as indicated in the related national and sectoral policies on the plight of the people in Kaskazini Unguja Region.

15.1.3 Marital Status and Widowhood Status

Key Findings

About three percent (3.2%) of persons aged 15 years and above are widowed. The percentage of widowed females (2.8%) is slightly higher than that of males (0.6).

Implications for Policies and Programmes

Widowhood may lead to social and economic difficulties, such as declining economic growth and increasing poverty levels as well as change of family formation and unbalanced child upbringing.

Recommendations

The Regional, Local Government Authorities and Non-Governmental Organization to design and implement supportive programmes for widows (especially among women) including cash transfer and public works programmes such as those implemented under TASAF.

15.1.4 Possession of National Identification Documents

Key Findings

- i. About nine percent (9.1%) of children aged below five years have neither Birth Certificate nor Birth Notification in Kaskazini Unguja Region;
- ii. Nearly six out of ten (55.0%) and 58.7 percent of persons aged 18 years and above have National Identification Cards (NIDA) and Zanzibar Identification Card (ZAN ID) respectively;
- iii. About three percent (2.6%) of persons in Kaskazini Unguja 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 certification is mandatory for every citizen and therefore high proportion of persons without birth certificate is contrary to not having these is contrary to Zanzibar Civil Status Registration Act of 2017 that stipulates a birth is required to be registered immediately after the occurrence;
- ii. Birth certificate is a crucial document for children to access services before the age of 18 years, which is the minimum age for acquiring the National Identification Card; and

- iii. Health Insurance Identification card is important for ensuring accessibility to quality health care services.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively support measures to strengthen capacity of institutions responsible for birth certificates and identification to issue corresponding documents; and
- ii. Regional, Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to effectively undertake public awareness and education campaign on the Zanzibar Health Service Fund Act of 2023 to promote access to health services through prepaid mechanisms.

15.1.5 Orphanhood

Key Findings

- I. About six percent (6.3%) of children under 18 years in Kaskazini Unguja are orphans (4.8% with one parent dead and 1.5% both parents' dead); and
- II. Percentage of orphaned children is high in Kaskazini A Council (6.7%) compared with 5.7 percent in Kaskazini B Council.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Orphans are likely to become victims of violence, human trafficking and exploitation, as well as likelihood to experience mental health challenges; and
- ii. The orphanhood may lead to increased costs of care to families, households, communities and councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities and stakeholders to sensitize communities on the plight of orphan 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.

15.1.6 Literacy and Education

Key Findings

- i. About 85 percent (85.4%) of population aged 15 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region is literate;
- ii. Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in primary school in Kaskazini Unguja Region has increased from 86.2 percent in 2012 to 94.7 percent in 2022 census; and
- iii. Primary education Gross Enrolment Ratio is increased from 110.3 percent in 2012 to 144.3 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, higher economic growth and labour market participation;
- ii. The NER for Kaskazini Unguja 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 Kaskazini Unguja 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 has an implication to the Government with regards to resources required to finance education resulting from increased capitation grant, facilities and human resources in education sector; and
- iv. Increase of Gross Enrolment Ratio implies that Kaskazini Unguja Region is able to accommodate most of its school age population in its education system and therefore likely to achieve national and global targets of eliminating illiteracy. However, it also shows that challenges of achieving GER of 100 percent by year 2025/26 as stipulated in ZAEP still exists. These challenges include under and over age school registration.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to sustain efforts on education in order to achieve national, regional and global goals; 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).

15.1.7 Employment and Economic Activities

Key Findings

- i. The current unemployment rate of Kaskazini Unguja Region is 15.7 percent; the rate is higher in urban (22.4%) than in rural (14.6%) areas;
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (45.8%) of the total employment in Kaskazini Unguja Region; and
- iii. Almost seven out of ten (66.9%) of youth population aged 15 - 35 years are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities in Kaskazini Unguja Region

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Unemployment can lead to a reduction in economic growth, as unemployed individuals have less disposable income to spend on goods and services, which can lead to a decrease in demand for goods and services. Unemployment is a potential source for increasing crime, and social unrest;
- ii. Unemployment can also have an adverse impact on individuals and families such as financial hardship, social isolation, and a loss of self-esteem. Unemployed persons may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress;
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for employment in region. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and sustainability of the employment; and
- iv. Informal sector is a significant youth employing sector in Kaskazini Unguja Region. This sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. It also leads to local community development. However, if measures are not taken to improve the working environment for the sector, it can become insecure, weak social protection and source of loss for the government revenue.

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. Regional 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. Regional and Local Government Authorities to create conducive business environment by streamlining bureaucratic procedures, regulations, and facilitate access to affordable credit; and
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to promote and strengthen Regional and District Youth Groups to promote dialogue among youth and stakeholders on employment issues.

15.1.8 People with Disability

Key Findings

- i. More than ten percent (10.3%) of the persons aged 7 years and above in Kaskazini Unguja Region have some form of disability;
- ii. Most persons with disabilities (54.3) reported diseases as major cause of their disabilities.
- iii. About five percent (5.4%) of PWDs, reported their disability to have been caused by accident; and
- iv. Use of assistive devices among PWDs is very low.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Existence of people with disabilities implies additional costs of care for the household and the society at large;
- ii. People with Disabilities are more likely to experience adverse social economic outcome such as health care and poverty due to barriers to education, employment, earning and weak social protection mechanism. However, the use of assistive devices reduces negative effects of disabilities; and
- iii. Poor people with disabilities are caught in vicious cycle of poverty and disability, each being cause and consequence of the other.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to ensure that all programs and project in the councils integrate issues of PWDs so that they can fully participate in their own development using the resources available in the Region;
- ii. Regional, Local Government and stakeholders to strengthen health and nutrition education programmes for prevention and cure so as to reduce the incidence of diseases leading to reduction of PWDs in the region;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen supervision mechanism for organs responsible with safety issues including road and occupational places to enforce laws and regulations; 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.

15.1.9 Land Ownership

Key Findings

- i. About forty-six percent (45.7%) of persons aged 15 years and above own land without any legal document in Kaskazini Unguja Region; and
- ii. The proportion of males who own land alone is significantly higher (10.6%) than females (4.6%).

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 and to facilitate broad-based social and economic development without upsetting or endangering the ecological balance of the environment.;
- ii. Gender inequality in land ownership is a critical issue in Kaskazini Unguja Region;
- 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 joint land ownership to promote gender equality for sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to accelerate issuance of land ownership legal documents;

15.1.10 Source of Drinking Water

Key Finding

About ninety-three percent (93.1%) of private households use drinking water from improved sources.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

The use of water from unimproved sources has implication on human health as these sources are easily contaminated leading to poor health outcomes. Given the high rates of households using improved sources generally and in both urban and rural households in Kaskazini Unguja, there is low likelihood of poor health outcomes emanating from water usage. This may also imply, in longer terms, good ecosystem leading to economic growth and development.

Recommendations

Kaskazini Unguja Region and its two Councils needs to sustain efforts to supply water from improved sources and to cover few households that are still using unimproved source of drinking water.

15.1.11 Sanitation

Key Findings

- i. About nine out of ten households (88.3%) in Kaskazini Unguja Region use improved toilet facility;

- ii. About nine percent (8.7%) of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have no toilet facility.

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 strengthen supervision and implementation of 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 better implementation of sanitation and hygiene initiatives; and
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with stakeholders to undertake sanitation and hygiene education and awareness campaigns.

15.1.12 Energy

Key Findings

- i. Seven out of ten (73.9) and 11.5 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region use firewood and charcoal respectively as the main source of energy for cooking;
- ii. Ten percent (10.0%) of households in Kaskazini Unguja use clean energy for cooking;
- iii. Almost four out of ten (44.2%) of households use electricity from National Grid for lighting; and

- iv. About seven percent (7.4%) of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region use solar energy for lighting.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. High proportion of households using firewood and charcoal as main source of energy for cooking lead to detrimental impact on environment by perpetuating deforestation, land degradation, soil erosion, air pollution, and loss of forest resources and therefore contributing to climate change;
- ii. Use of clean energy signals the potential of addressing environmental destruction and natural resources; and
- iii. Access to national grid in Kaskazini Unguja Region is low, which implies constrained economic opportunities/potentials for the Region and Councils.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to support national campaign on the use of gas as an alternative source to charcoal and firewood;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to sensitize communities on the importance of using clean energy, negative effects of dirty energy and deforestation which are 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.

15.1.13 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Access and Use by Individual and Households

Key Findings

- i. About 92 percent (92.1%) of households in Kaskazini Unguja Region have at least one member aged 4 years and above who owns a mobile phone;

- ii. About one percent (1.1%) of persons aged 15 years and above own smartphones or tablets;
- iii. About one percent (0.7%) and two percent (1.8%) of persons aged 15 years and above own desktop or a laptop respectively; and
- iv. About forty six percent (45.8%) and 25.5 percent of households in Kaskazini Unguja own radio or a television respectively.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- ii. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and
- iii. Access and use of ICT services are generally low, but relatively higher among males than females in both rural and urban areas.
- iv. The level of adoption of ICT services among households and individuals shows that the sector is growing in the right direction. Despite this growth, evidence from other sources (administrative data) shows that the digital divide gap is still high. For instance, though the broadband population coverage was 72 percent in 2022, only around 45 percent of the population used broadband services;
- v. Ownership and usage of ICT smart devices (smartphones, tablets and computer) are low which contribute to low speed of broadband services uptake; and

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities need to effectively promote and supervise digital literacy programs in education curriculum at pre-primary, primary and secondary education levels and the use for online business; and
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities should consider raising awareness/sensitizing communities to establish community networks where

they can share communication facilities and promote access to communication service and digital skills.

15.1.14 Information on Buildings

Key Findings

- i. About three quarters (76.2%) of building in Kaskazini Unguja Region have physical addresses;
- ii. About one-third (33.1%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have electricity services, of which 28.7 percent are connected to the national grid and about four percent (4.4%) are powered by other sources;
- iii. About three out of ten (28.1%) of all buildings have water services in Kaskazini Unguja Region.
- iv. About six percent (5.6%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region have infrastructure for the Persons with Disabilities;
- v. More than half (55.9%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are built on un-surveyed land;
- vi. Forty-six percent (46.0%) of all buildings in Kaskazini Unguja Region are constructed on land that do not have legal documents.

Implications for Policies and Programmes

- i. Physical address is a crucial for accessing emergency services, facilitate commerce, and government taxes such as property tax. It is also useful for enforcing regulations and management of land planning and use as well as provision and billing of utilities (water, electricity and gas);
- ii. The presence of a small percentage of buildings with electricity and water services, affects the implementation of economic activities for individuals in accessing opportunity to increase income and enhancing their development;
- iii. Large percentage of buildings that do not have friendly infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities causes difficulty for this group to reach and use the buildings, thus depriving them the basic rights to access services provided in those buildings;
- iv. Buildings without legal ownership documents indicate: - the National Programme of Land Planning, Surveying and Titling has not yet been able to reach many beneficiaries, a loss of Government revenue, tenure insecurity

- among land holders and increase in land related conflicts and inability of land owners to use their land as a mortgage for obtaining loans; and
- v. Presence of many buildings in unplanned and un-surveyed areas signifying escalation of informal settlements, lack of social services and infrastructure.

Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise the identification and posting of physical addresses and regularly undertaking the exercise to take into account growth of settlements;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to facilitate efforts by utility companies to provide electricity and water services in a manner that will enable low-income citizens to be connected to these services;
- iii. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise and enforce laws that require buildings to have friendly infrastructure for PWDs;
- iv. Regional and Local Government Authorities to effectively supervise implementation of Programmes of land use planning, surveying and titling and programmes aimed at improving land tenure; and
- v. Regional and Local Government Authorities to strengthen and strategically manage land use plans and surveying projects.

Annex Tables

Table A2.1: Total Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	257,290	214,221	43,069	126,341	130,949
Kaskazini A Town	157,369	126,607	30,762	77,164	80,205
Kaskazini B Town	99,921	87,614	12,307	49,177	50,744

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	247,863	208,641	39,222	120,480	127,383
Kaskazini A Town	150,340	122,248	28,092	73,006	77,334
Kaskazini B Town	97,523	86,393	11,130	47,474	50,049

N.A Not Applicable

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

Council	Total	Place of residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total	9,427	5,580	3,847	5,861	3,566
Kaskazini A Town	7,029	4,359	2,670	4,158	2,871
Kaskazini B Town	2,398	1,221	1,177	1,703	695

Table A8. 1 : Literate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja 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)	35,604	17,434	18,170	30,143	14,832	15,311	5,461	2,602	2,859
Youth Population (15–24 years)	48,613	23,393	25,220	40,024	19,430	20,594	8,589	3,963	4,626
Youth Population (15–35 years)	91,032	44,452	46,580	73,487	36,057	37,430	17,545	8,395	9,150
Primary School (6–12 years)	36,082	17,429	18,653	30,687	14,816	15,871	5,395	2,613	2,782
Primary School (7–13 years)	38,629	18,757	19,872	32,896	15,987	16,909	5,733	2,770	2,963
Secondary School (13-16 years)	21,112	10,348	10,764	18,035	8,852	9,183	3,077	1,496	1,581
Secondary School (14-17 years)	20,299	9,862	10,437	17,279	8,422	8,857	3,020	1,440	1,580
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	128,196	64,132	64,064	103,078	51,678	51,400	25,118	12,454	12,664
Elderly population (60+ years)	6,784	4,157	2,627	5,818	3,577	2,241	966	580	386
Population Aged 4 years and above	184,214	91,866	92,348	150,792	75,339	75,453	33,422	16,527	16,895
Population Aged 14+ years and above	137,833	69,348	68,485	111,376	56,193	55,183	26,457	13,155	13,302
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	117,534	59,486	58,048	94,097	47,771	46,326	23,437	11,715	11,722

Table A8.2: Population and Literate Population for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Population			Literate Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	154,819	75,264	79,555	132,195	66,608	65,587
Rural	126,991	61,688	65,303	106,561	53,852	52,709
Urban	27,828	13,576	14,252	25,634	12,756	12,878
Council						
Kaskazini A Town	95943	46635	49308	79,708	40,498	39,210
Kaskazini B Town	58876	28629	30247	52,487	26,110	26,377

Table A8.3: Numerate Population Aged Five Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Five-Year Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	168,254	82,259	85,995	139,872	68,556	71,316	28,382	13,703	14,679
5 - 9	18,229	8,616	9,613	15,380	7,221	8,159	2,849	1,395	1,454
10 - 14	25,740	12,647	13,093	22,046	10,900	11,146	3,694	1,747	1,947
15 - 19	22,097	10,706	11,391	18,674	9,082	9,592	3,423	1,624	1,799
20 - 24	21,374	9,771	11,603	17,393	7,985	9,408	3,981	1,786	2,195
25 - 29	19,322	9,219	10,103	15,476	7,449	8,027	3,846	1,770	2,076
30 - 34	15,586	7,796	7,790	12,660	6,347	6,313	2,926	1,449	1,477
35 - 39	12,164	6,079	6,085	9,885	4,935	4,950	2,279	1,144	1,135
40 - 44	8,687	4,363	4,324	7,081	3,554	3,527	1,606	809	797
45 - 49	6,848	3,465	3,383	5,622	2,812	2,810	1,226	653	573
50 - 54	5,822	2,838	2,984	4,851	2,354	2,497	971	484	487
55 - 59	4,425	2,299	2,126	3,804	1,983	1,821	621	316	305
60 - 64	3,061	1,704	1,357	2,664	1,476	1,188	397	228	169
65 - 69	1,818	1,024	794	1,600	903	697	218	121	97
70 - 74	1,554	905	649	1,355	800	555	199	105	94
75 - 79	792	453	339	718	413	305	74	40	34
80+	735	374	361	663	342	321	72	32	40

Table A8.4: Numerate Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Kaskazini Unguja 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)	32,492	15,764	16,728	27,581	13,427	14,154	4,911	2,337	2,574
Youth Population (15–24 years)	43,471	20,477	22,994	36,067	17,067	19,000	7,404	3,410	3,994
Youth Population (15–35 years)	81,859	39,259	42,600	67,054	32,292	34,762	14,805	6,967	7,838
Primary School (6–12 years)	31,582	15,260	16,322	26,851	12,990	13,861	4,731	2,270	2,461
Primary School (7–13 years)	34,277	16,622	17,655	29,224	14,212	15,012	5,053	2,410	2,643
Secondary School (13-16 years)	19,444	9,505	9,939	16,639	8,144	8,495	2,805	1,361	1,444
Secondary School (14-17 years)	18,695	9,045	9,650	15,944	7,741	8,203	2,751	1,304	1,447
Working Age Population (15-64 years)	119,386	58,240	61,146	98,110	47,977	50,133	21,276	10,263	11,013
Elderly population (60+ years)	7,960	4,460	3,500	7,000	3,934	3,066	960	526	434
Population Aged 4 years and above	169,551	82,901	86,650	140,936	69,079	71,857	28,615	13,822	14,793
Population Aged 14+ years and above	129,455	63,506	65,949	106,874	52,583	54,291	22,581	10,923	11,658
Adult Population Aged 18+ years and above	110,760	54,461	56,299	90,930	44,842	46,088	19,830	9,619	10,211

Table A8.5: Population and Children Age (7-13 Years) Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja Region, 2022 PHC

Council	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	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	45,935	22,960	22,975	39,255	19,646	19,609	6,680	3,314	3,366	43,488	21,533	21,955	37,066	18,368	18,698	6,422	3,165	3,257
Kaskazini A Town	27,555	13,700	13,855	22,763	11,336	11,427	4,792	2,364	2,428	26,240	12,919	13,321	21,655	10,678	10,977	4,585	2,241	2,344
Kaskazini B Town	18,380	9,260	9,120	16,492	8,310	8,182	1,888	950	938	17,248	8,614	8,634	15,411	7,690	7,721	1,837	924	913

Table A8.6: Population and All Children Attending Primary Schools by Place of Residence, Sex and Council; Kaskazini Unguja

Council	Population (6-12 Years)									Children Attending (Regardless their Age)								
	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	45,935	22,960	22,975	39,255	19,646	19,609	6,680	3,314	3,366	66,280	32,193	34,087	56,612	27,529	29,083	9,668	4,664	5,004
Kaskazini A Town	27,555	13,700	13,855	22,763	11,336	11,427	4,792	2,364	2,428	40,416	19,504	20,912	33,492	16,187	17,305	6,924	3,317	3,607
Kaskazini B Town	18,380	9,260	9,120	16,492	8,310	8,182	1,888	950	938	25,864	12,689	13,175	23,120	11,342	11,778	2,744	1,347	1,397

**Table A14.1: Number of Buildings by Ownership Status, Place of Residence and Council; Kaskazini Unguja 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	74,764	69,503	3,343	134	121	9	152	553	161	392	25	12	113	246	
Rural	64,179	59,875	2,797	104	108	7	126	373	96	342	18	11	97	225	
Urban	10,585	9,628	546	30	13	2	26	180	65	50	7	1	16	21	
Kaskazini A Town	45,243	42,003	2,161	80	54	7	99	248	124	234	15	10	75	133	
Kaskazini B Town	29,521	27,500	1,182	54	67	2	53	305	37	158	10	2	38	113	

Bibliography

Hani K. Atrash, M.D., M.P.H.1, Parents' Death, and its Implications for Child Survival 2011; 21(3): 759–770.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2014, *the 2012 Population and Housing Census, National Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

United Republic of Tanzania constitution, the Tanzania Citizenship ACT chapter 357 revised,2002 and the Tanzania Citizenship ACT (subsidiary legislation) chapter 357revised Edition, 2002 index to subsidiary legislation.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of State, President's Office, State House and Good Governance, Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. *The 2012 Population and Housing Census: Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile*; Tanzania, April 2014.

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Ministry of Finance and Planning, 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: Administrative Units Population Distribution Report*; Tanzania, December 2022.

Ministry of Finance and Planning, 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: Age and Sex Distribution Report*. Tanzania, December 2022.

Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2015-16*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA, 2016.

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), *The 2002 Population and Housing Census, Analytical Report*, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 2006.
Population Reference Bureau. *2022 WORLD POPULATION Data Sheet*, Washington DC, USA 2022.

United Nations. *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, New York, USA, 2017.

