

# REPROCESSING OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS INDICATORS

*FROM 2019/20 HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY*

April, 2022

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## ABBREVIATION

FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
HBS	Household Budget Survey
RGoZ	The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
OCCS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

## PREFACE

This publication presents statistics on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators that are based on the latest available data from 2019/20 Household Budget Survey (HBS).

Release of this publication keep pace the efforts made by Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) on providing official statistics required for monitoring and reporting the achievement made towards country's development. Specifically, this publication addresses the global needs of achieving the requirements of the international community from all countries to monitor the progress made in 2030 Agenda.

The computation of indicators adopted global agreed methodology from SDGs metadata with minor customization to suit the national context. Results are disaggregated by sex, location and age for the purpose of getting socio-economic status of Zanzibar households.

Completion of this publication was facilitated by OCGS with financial support from United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which is considered as one among the key supporters of statistical development in Zanzibar.

Finally, OCGS hopes that this publication will provide the desired benefit to the government, decision makers, and various development policy makers to help taking the necessary measures to achieve the anticipated national development and international agendas.

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**Zanzibar**



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Reprocessing of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators from 2019/20 Household Budget Survey was prepared by the OCGS- SDG Coordination Team under the overall leadership and guidance of Mr. Ali Idrisa Shamte, Head of Department of Standards and Coordination of Statistics and Research.

Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) would like to sincerely thank to the SDG Coordination Team for its tireless work that resulted in producing this publication as planned. The team comprised of Ms. Moza R. Omar, Mr. Bakari Kh. Kondo, Ms. Kazija Kh. Said, Ms. Hamisa S. Faki, Ms. Salma S. Ali and Mr. Abdullah O. Makame. Sincere thanks are also addressed to Mr. AbdulMajid R. Jecha for the valuable technical support in the design and proof reading that lead this publication to be successfully completed.

OCGS is also grateful to UNFPA for financial support which contributed to the production of this publication. Finally, OCGS congratulates all staff members of OCGS as well as technicians and experts from other institutions who contributed in one way or the other in the production of these results.

*KH. Khamis*

**Ms. Khadija Khamis Hamad**  
**Department of Social and Demographic Statistics**

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is committed to implement regional and international development agenda which includes East African Vision 2050, African Development Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030. Zanzibar, as part of the URT, also adhered to the implementation of those agenda through mainstreaming them with the National Agenda (Zanzibar Development Vision 2050). High quality statistics is required to monitor and report the implementation of those agenda and stimulate informed planning and decision making.

With such commitments, the statistics required for monitoring and reporting the achievements towards those agenda have been increased. With scarce resources available for statistics production, Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) needs to rethink on how best it can optimize the use of its available resources to produce the best of what is required by the public. In doing so, re-use of data to serve for different purposes is one among the chosen option for resources optimization.

As an initiative of re-use data produced by national surveys, further analysis and reprocessing of the datasets is highly encouraged during this era. Production of this booklet is among the initiatives made by OCGS to address further uses of datasets after dissemination of the survey results. Household Budget Survey is considered as among the richest survey in Zanzibar in terms of having a lot of information regarding to household welfare. However, traditional analysis of producing such welfare statistics leave other specific demand not attempted, thus call for the need of either further analysis or reprocessing of the data.

Reprocessing of 2019/20 HBS was an attempt made to address the data gap that is required to monitor and report on the progress made towards achieving the goals and targets of Sustainable Development Goals. Apart from addressing untouched statistics, it also focused much on addressing the “*leaving no one behind*” notion of the 2030 Agenda through producing granular and further disaggregated data.

Through this exercise of reprocessing 2019/20 Household Budget Survey data, a total of 24 indicators have been worked through. These indicators fall within 22 targets which in turn comes from 11 goals.

## **1.2 Scope and Approach**

The computation of SDG indicators was carried out by reprocessing the 2019/20 Household Budget Survey datasets. This exercise has been undertaken by OCGS-SDG Coordination Team in collaboration with 2019/20 HBS technical team including IT, data quality controllers, supervisors, and analyst and report writers.

Computation of indicators adopted methods from the global SDGs metadata with minor customization to suit the national context. Complete documentation of computation process (guideline) of this publication will be prepared as separate document and made available for future reference.

## FINDINGS AND KEY MESSAGES OF SDGs INDICATORS FROM 2019/20 HBS

### Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1

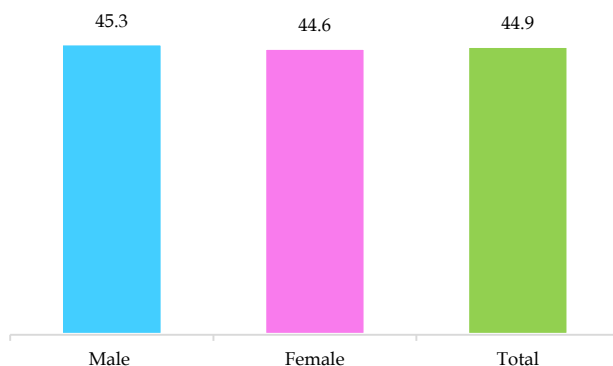
1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

#### Key Message

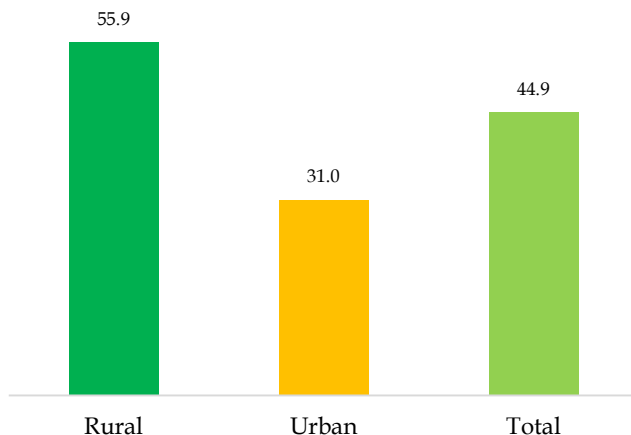
*About two in every five people are living below USD 1.90 a day (International poverty line), whereby, the proportion of male is higher than female in all age categories.*

*Rural area has higher proportion of population who are living below USD 1.90 a day.*

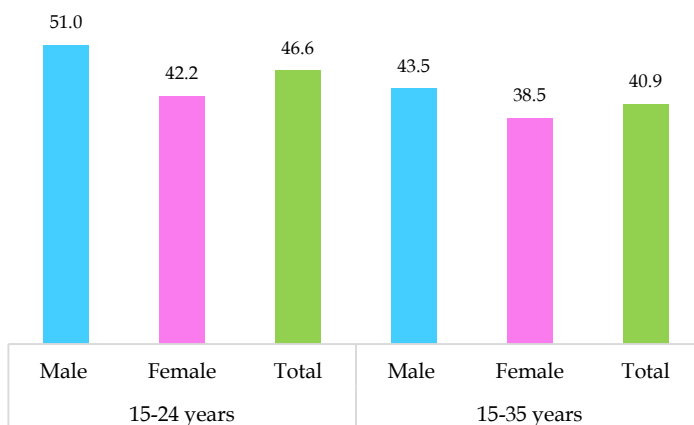
*Around half of the children are living below the International poverty line.*



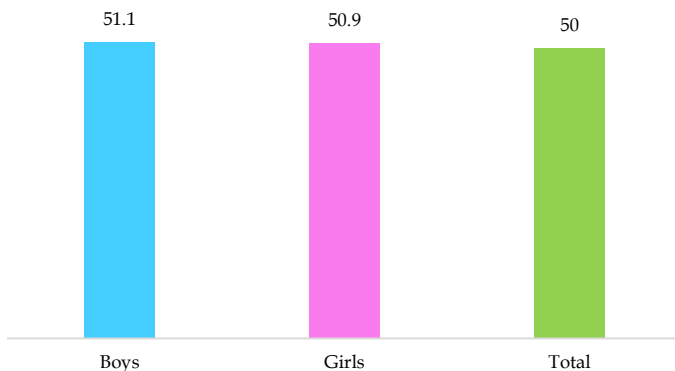
**Figure 1.1: Percentage of the population living below the International poverty line**



**Figure 1.2: Percentage of the population living below the International poverty line, by location**



**Figure 1.3: Percentage of youth living below the International poverty line**



**Figure 1.4: Percentage of children living below the International poverty line**

2

1.2.1: Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex and age

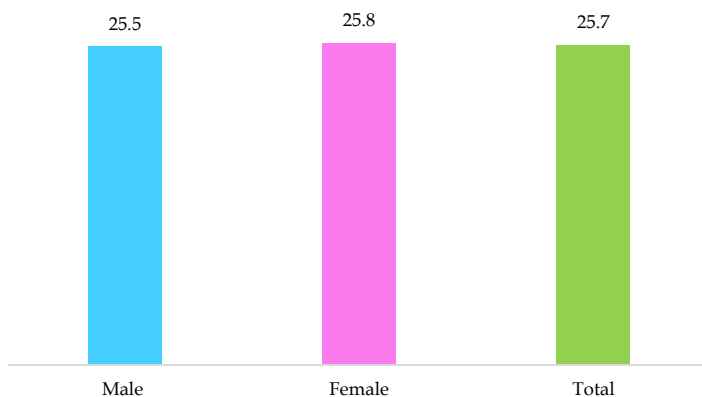
### Key Message

*The proportion of population who are living below basic need poverty line (TZS 66,313 per month) and food poverty line (TZS 47,541 per month) is higher among female than male.*

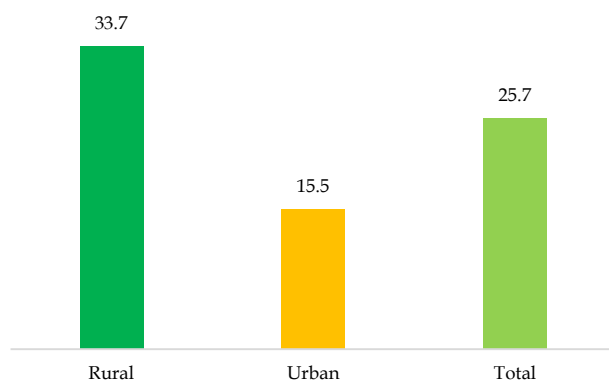
*Rural area has higher proportion of population who are living below national (basic need and food) poverty line.*

*The poverty in youth is more persistence among male than female.*

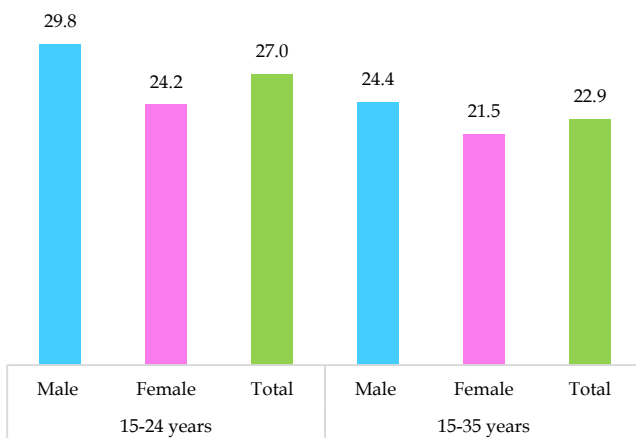
*In every three children who are living below national basic need poverty line, one is food poor.*



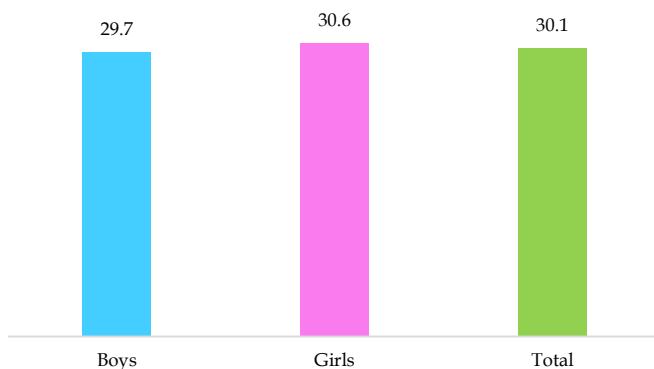
**Figure 1.5: Percentage of population living below basic need National poverty line**



**Figure 1.6: Percentage of population living below basic need National poverty line by location**

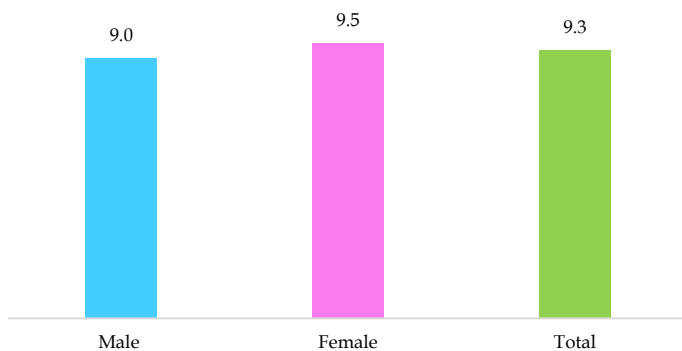


**Figure 1.7: Percentage of youth living below basic need  
National poverty line**

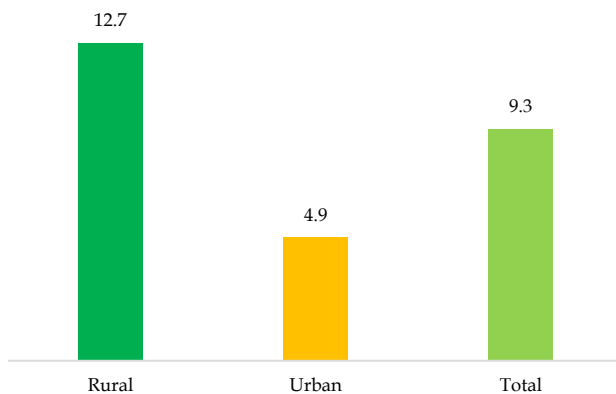


**Figure 1.8: Percentage of children living below basic need  
National poverty line**

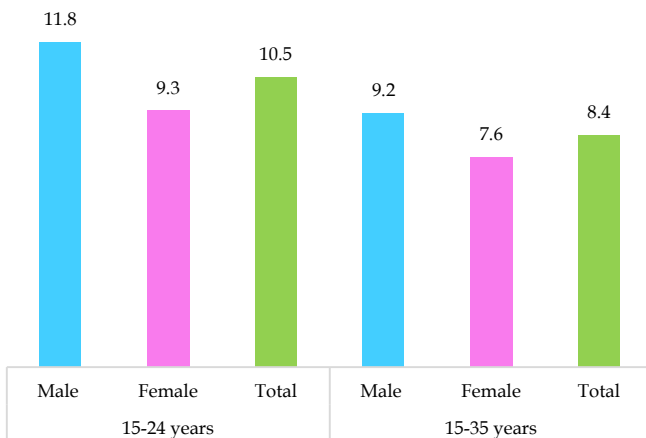




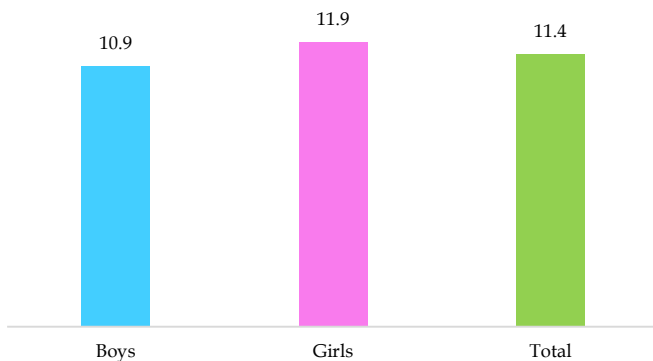
**Figure 1.9: Percentage of the population living below National food poverty line**



**Figure 1.10: Percentage of the population living below National food poverty line by location**



**Figure 1.11: Percentage of the youth living below National food poverty line by location**



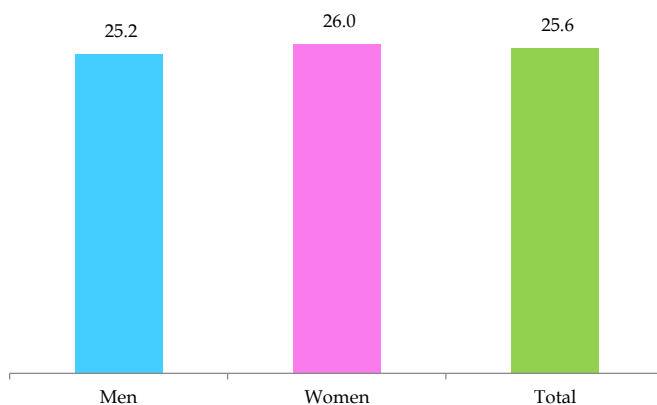
**Figure 1.12: Percentage of the children living below National food poverty line**

3

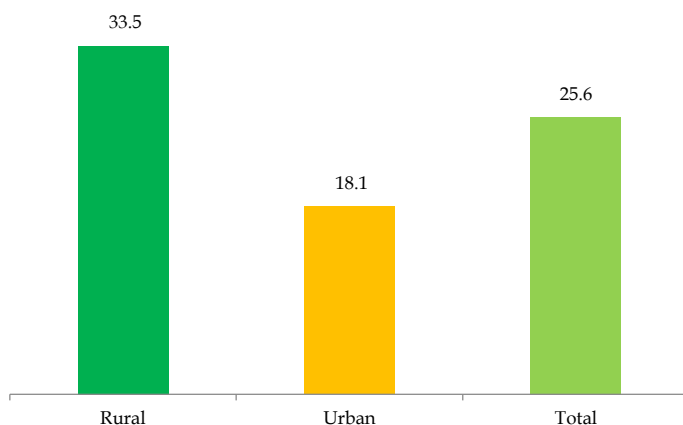
1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

**Key Message**

*One quarter of the population are living in poverty in all its dimension according to national definition with slightly higher proportion of women than men. Multidimensional poverty is widely spread in rural areas.*



**Figure 1.13: Proportion of population living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**



**Figure 1.14: Proportion of population living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions by location**

**4**

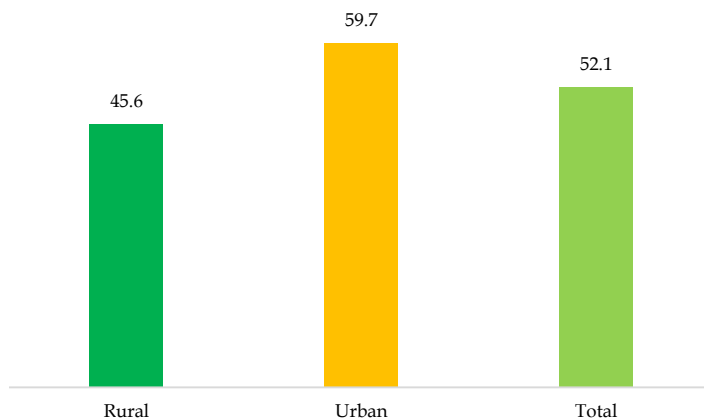
**1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services**

**Key Message**

*Around half of population are living in households with access to basic services.<sup>1</sup>*

*The proportion of population who are living in households with access to basic services are more prevalent in urban areas.*

<sup>1</sup> According to UN-Habitat, the Basic Services refer to public service provision systems that meet human basic needs including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, mobility, waste collection, health care, education and information technologies.



**Figure 1.15: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services by location**

## Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

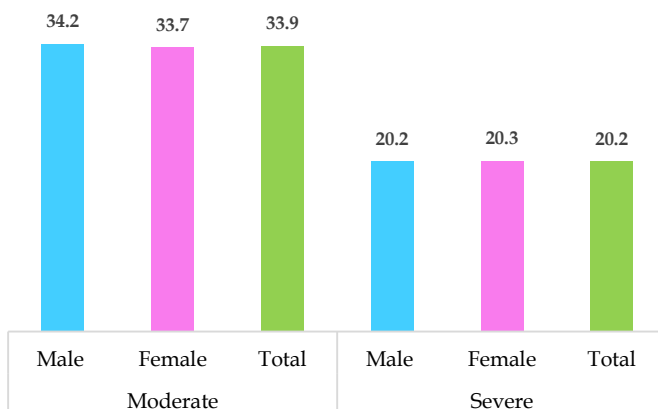
5

2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

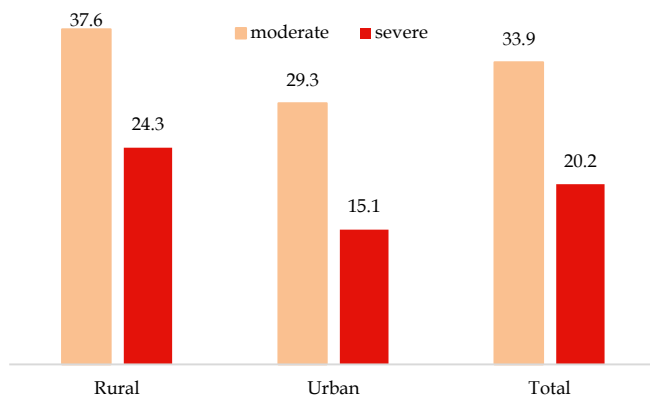
### Key Message

*Five in every ten people are food insecure of whom three are moderate and two are severely insecure, the same pattern is observed for male and female.*

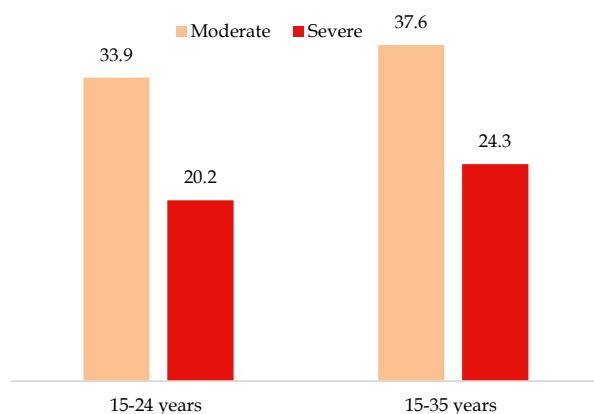
*The proportion of food insecurity is more prevalent in rural areas.*



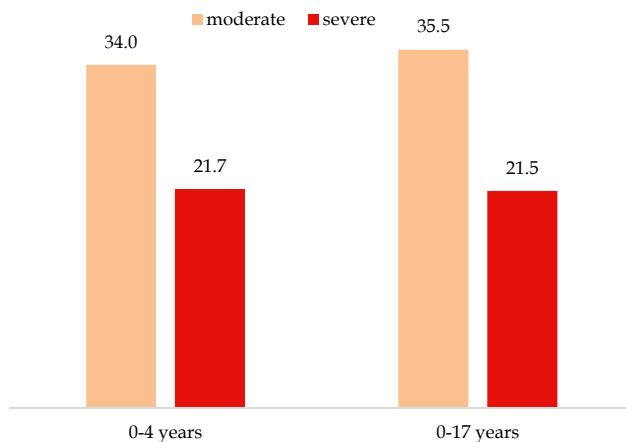
**Figure 2.1: Proportion of population of moderate and severe food insecurity, based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)**



**Figure 2.2: Proportion of population of moderate and severe food insecurity, based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) by location**



**Figure 2.3: Proportion of youth of moderate and severe food insecurity, based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)**



**Figure 2.4: Proportion of children of moderate and severe food insecurity, based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS)**



## Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

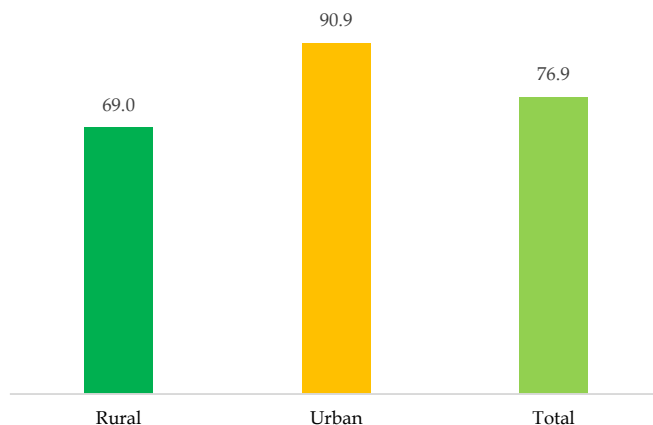
6

3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

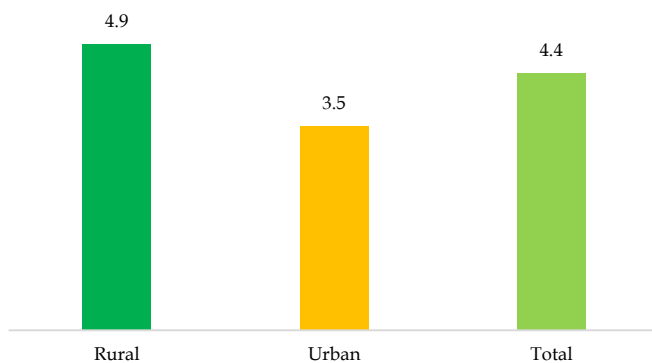
### Key Message

*Majority of births are attended by skilled health personnel of which the higher proportion is observed in urban.*

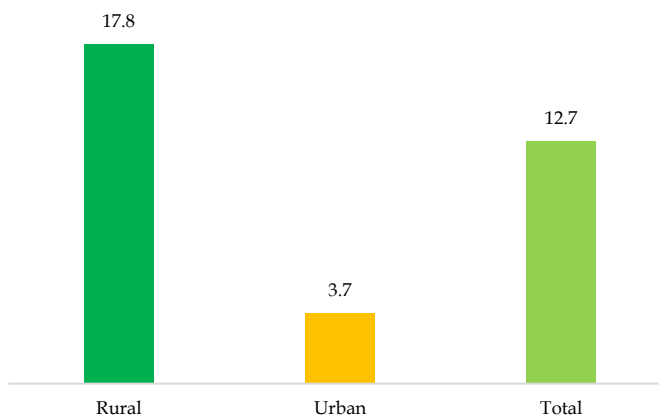
*Trained traditional birth attendant are more common in rural areas.*



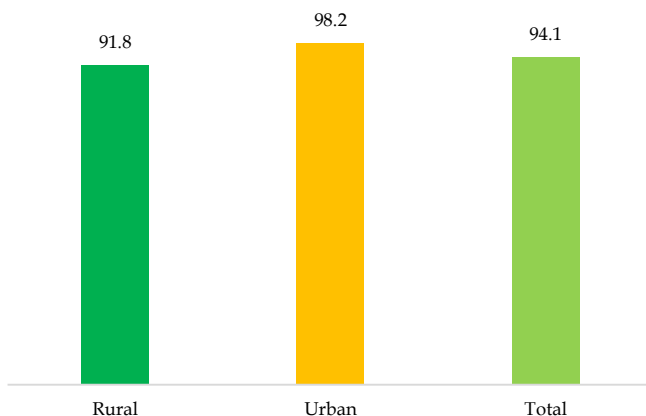
**Figure 3.1: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel (Doctor, Nurse or Midwife) by location**



**Figure 3.2: Percentage of births attended by other skilled health personnel by location**



**Figure 3.3: Percentage of births attended by trained Traditional Birth Attendant by location**



**Figure 3.4: Percentage of births attended by trained (health personnel and traditional) Birth Attendant by location**

7

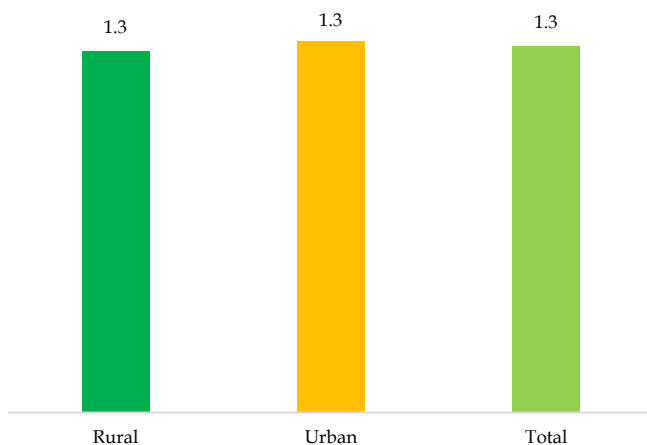
3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

#### Key Message

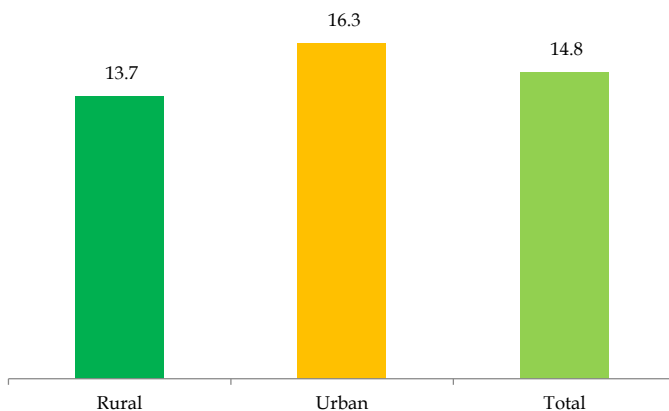
*The household spent just above one percent of its total expenditure on health.*

*Fifteen percent of the higher income (10<sup>th</sup> decile) population spent two percent of their total expenditure on health.*

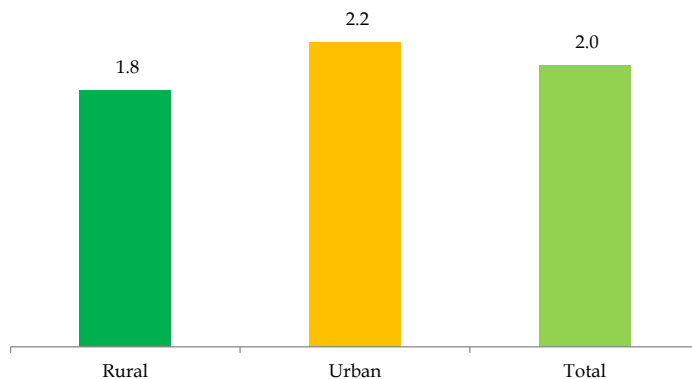
*Twenty-five percent of the higher income (4<sup>th</sup> quartile) population spent less than one percent of their total expenditure on health*



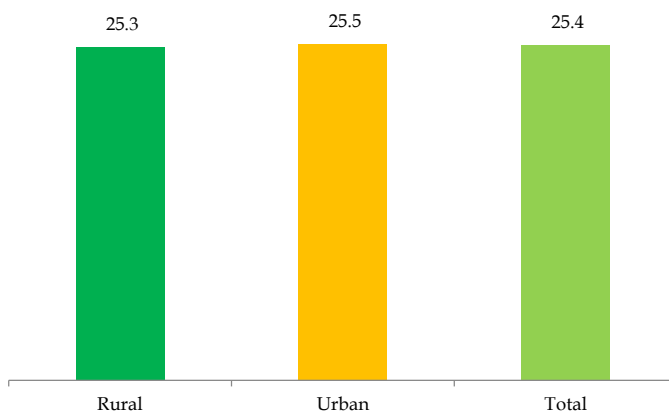
**Figure 3.5: Household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure by location**



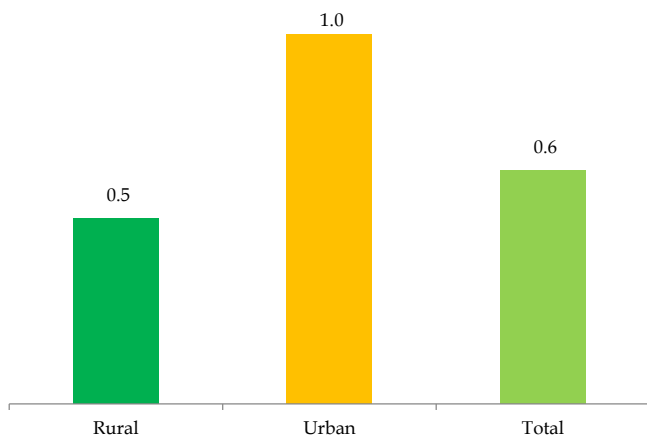
**Figure 3.6: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (lower threshold of 10 %) by location**



**Figure 3.7: Large household expenditures on health (lower threshold of 10 %) as a share of total household expenditure by location**



**Figure 3.8: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (higher threshold of 25 %) by location**



**Figure 3.9: Large household expenditures on health (higher threshold of 25 %) as a share of total household expenditure by location**

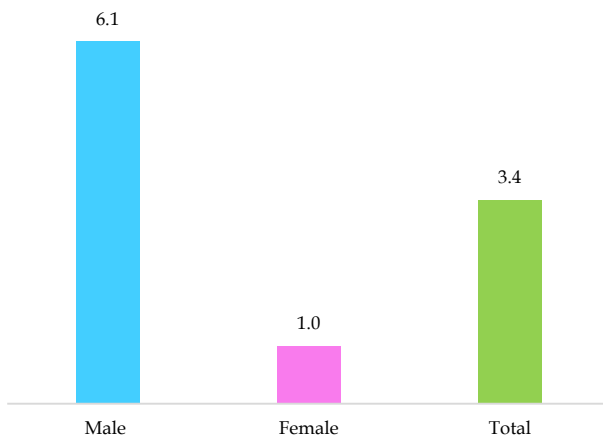
8

3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

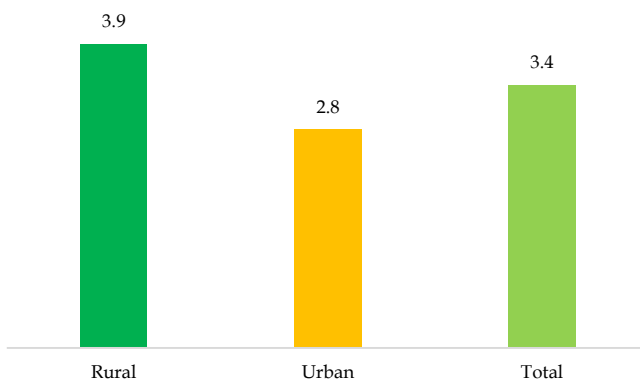
**Key Message**

*About three percent of the adult population are currently using tobacco whereby male are predominant.*

*Tobacco use among adult is more prevalent in rural areas.*



**Figure 3.10: Proportion of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older**



**Figure 3.11: Proportion of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older by location**

## Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

9

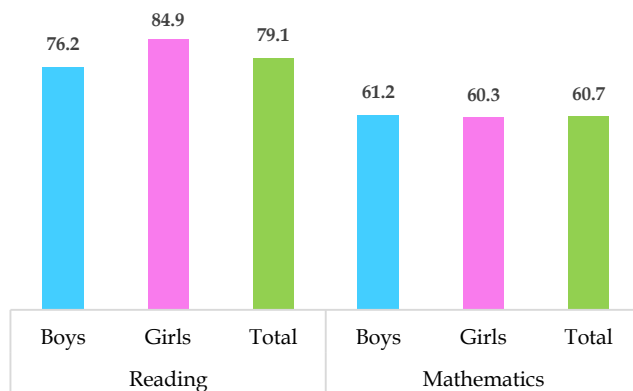
4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people (a) in preprimary; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

### Key Message

*Almost four in every five children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency in reading with higher proportion of girls than boys.*

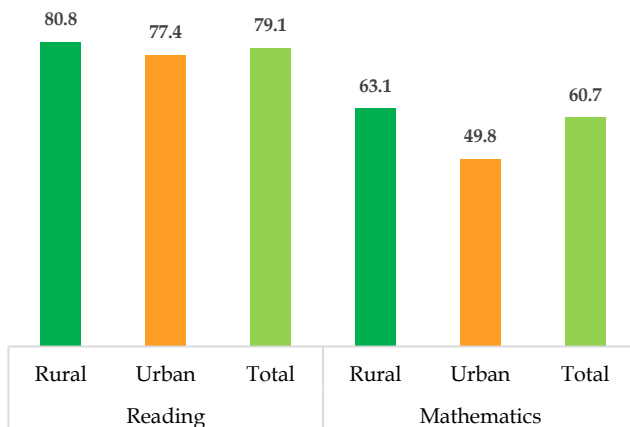
*About three in every five children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency in mathematics with slightly higher proportion of boys than girls.*

*Rural areas have higher proportion of children at the end Primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency in reading and mathematics*



**Figure 4.1: Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics**





**Figure 4.2: Proportion of children and young people at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by location**

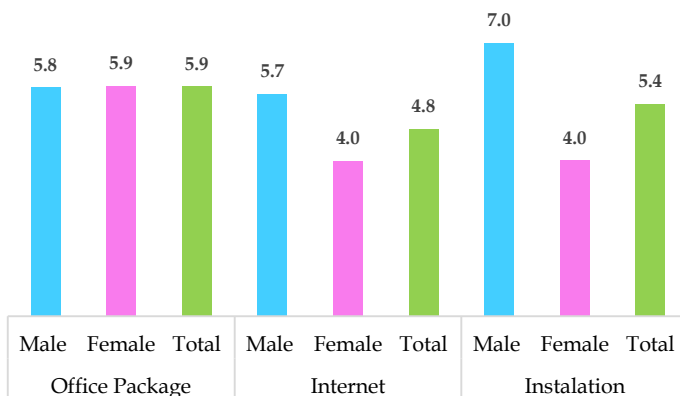
10

4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skills

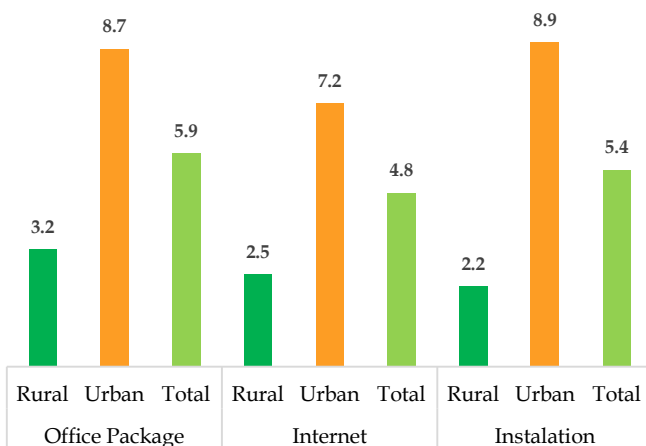
**Key Message**

*Only sixteen percent of youth and adults have skills on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) with higher proportion of males than females. Males have higher proportion of internet and installation skills.*

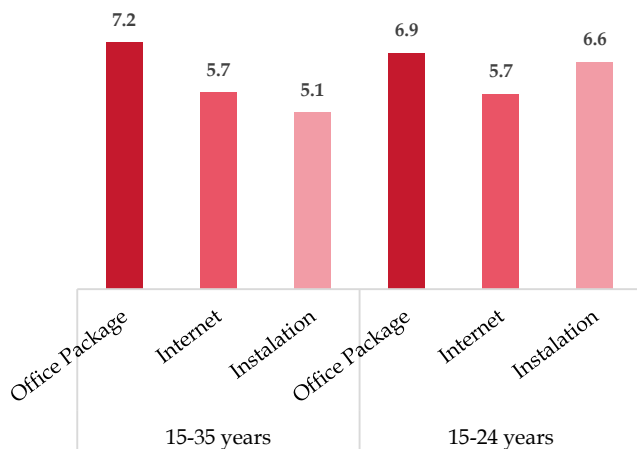
*The proportion of youth and adults with information and technology (ICT) skills is more common in urban than rural areas.*



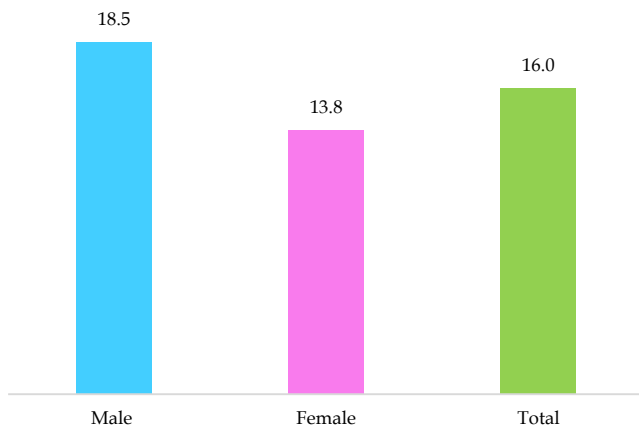
**Figure 4.3: Percentage of youth and adults with Office package, internet and installation application skills**



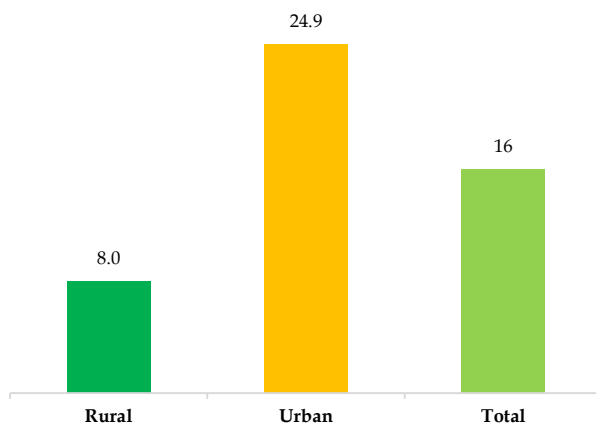
**Figure 4.4: Percentage of youth and adults with Office package, internet and installation application skills by location**



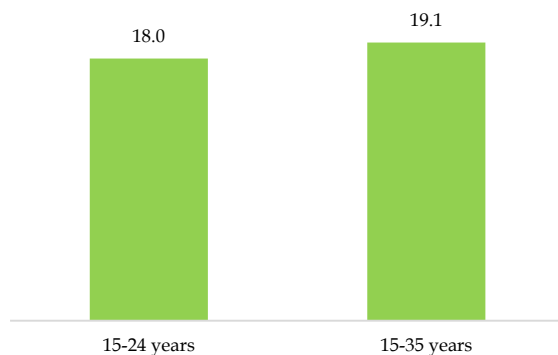
**Figure 4.5: Percentage of youth with Office package, internet and installation application skills**



**Figure 4.6: Percentage of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills**



**Figure 4.7: Percentage of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by location**



**Figure 4.8: Percentage of youth with information and communications technology (ICT) skills**

11

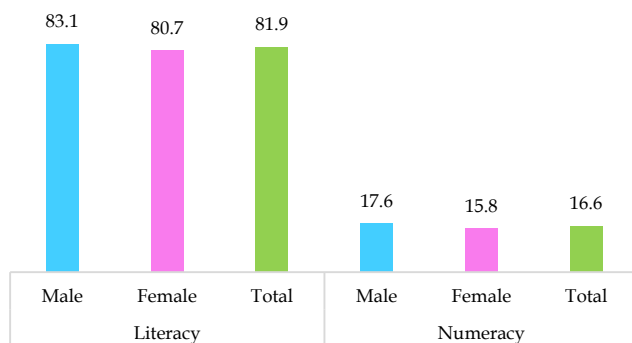
4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group mat achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

### Key Message

Majority of population achieved at least fixed level of proficiency in reading and writing with higher proportion of male than female.

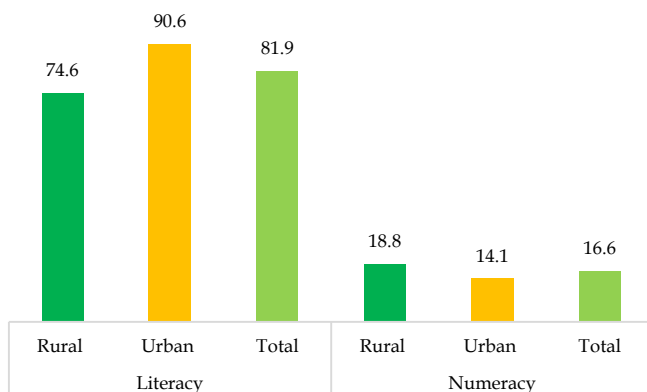
Only 17 percent of the population are able doing simple mathematics<sup>2</sup> which is higher proportion of male than female.

Urban areas have higher proportion of population who achieved fixed level in reading and writing. In contrast the proportion of population achieved proficiency in doing simple mathematics is more common in rural areas.

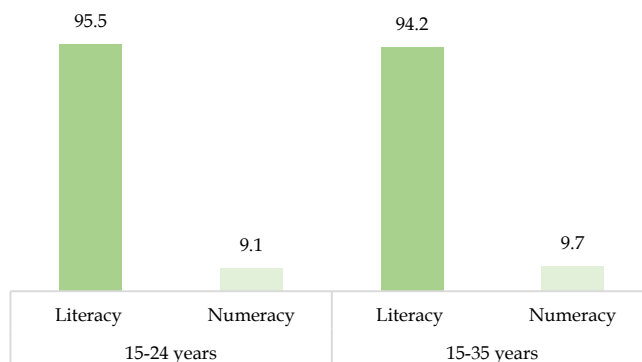


**Figure 4.9: Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills**

<sup>2</sup> Simple mathematics involving calculation with whole numbers and common decimals, percentages and fractions; simple measurement and spatial representation; estimation; and interpretation of relatively simple data and statistics in texts, tables and graphs.



**Figure 4.10: Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy by location**



**Figure 4.11: Percentage of youth population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills**

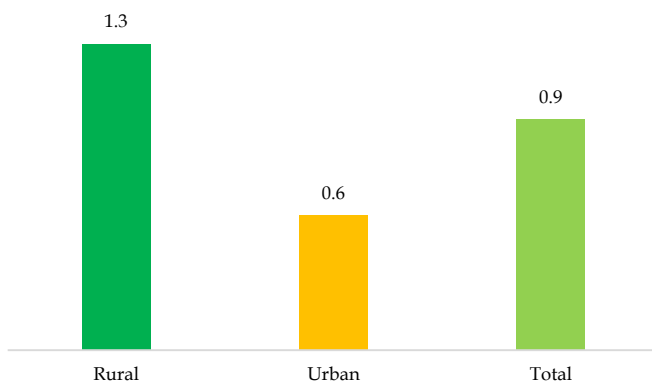
**Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

**12**

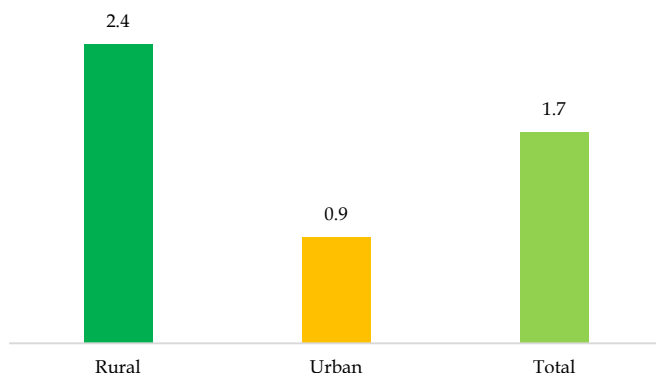
5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

**Key Message**

*Less than one percent of the women aged below 15 or 18 are currently married or in a union with higher proportion in rural areas than urban.*



**Figure 5.1: Proportion of women who were currently married or in a union before age 15 by location**



**Figure 5.2: Proportion of women below age 18 who were currently married or in a union by location**

13

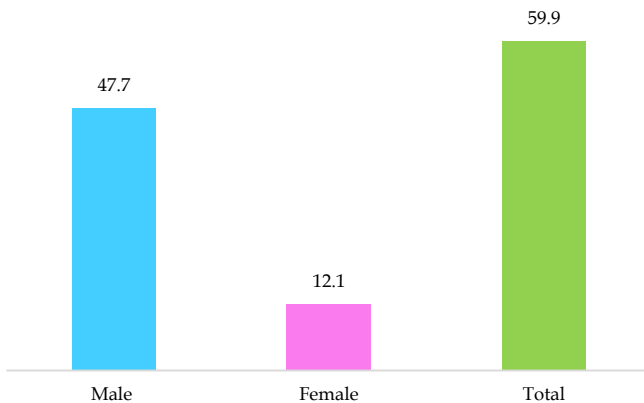
5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

### Key Message

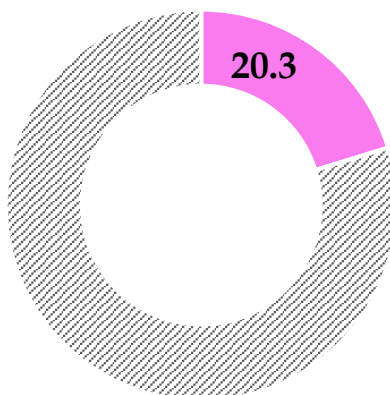
*Three in every five persons who engaged in agricultural activities have secure rights over agricultural land with higher proportion of male.*

*Only twenty percent of women who engaged in agricultural activities own or have secure right-bearers over agricultural land.*





**Figure 5.3: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land**



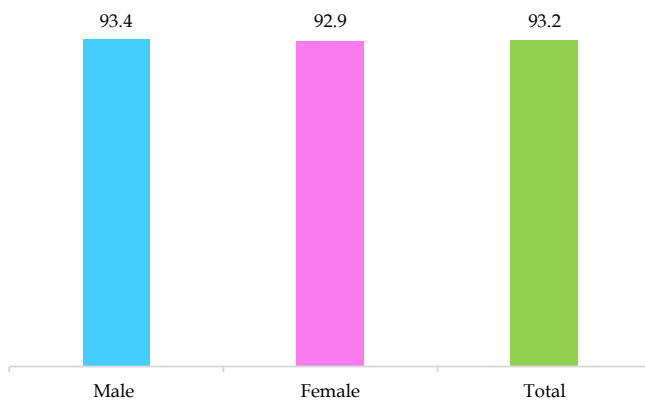
**Figure 5.4: Share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land**

14

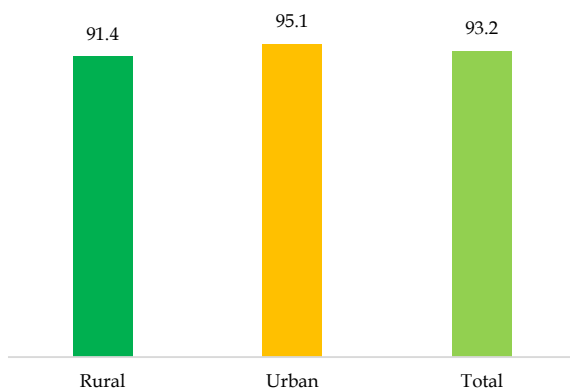
5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

**Key Message**

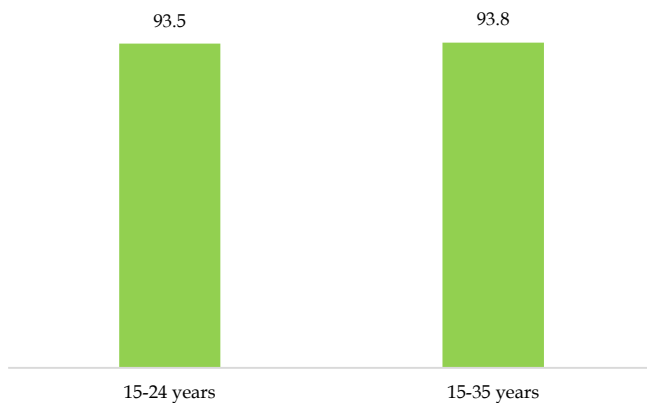
*Overwhelming majority of individual own mobile telephone whereby urban areas have higher proportion than rural.*



**Figure 5.5: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone**



**Figure 5.6: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone by location**



**Figure 5.7: Proportion of youth who own a mobile telephone**

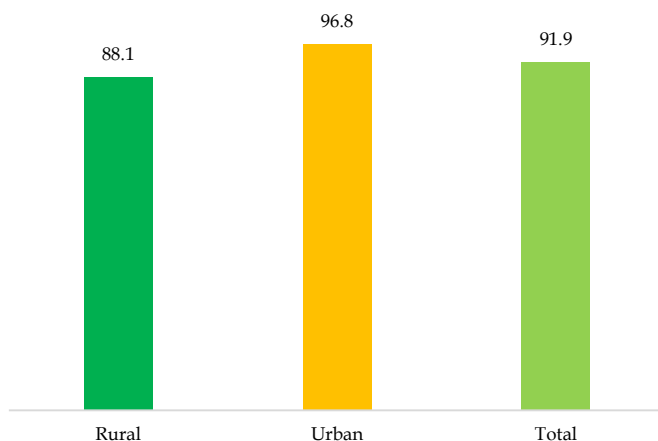
**Goal 6: Ensure availability of sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

**15**

**6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services**

*Key Message*

*More than ninety percent of the population are using safely managed drinking water services with higher proportion in urban areas.*



**Figure 6.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services by location**

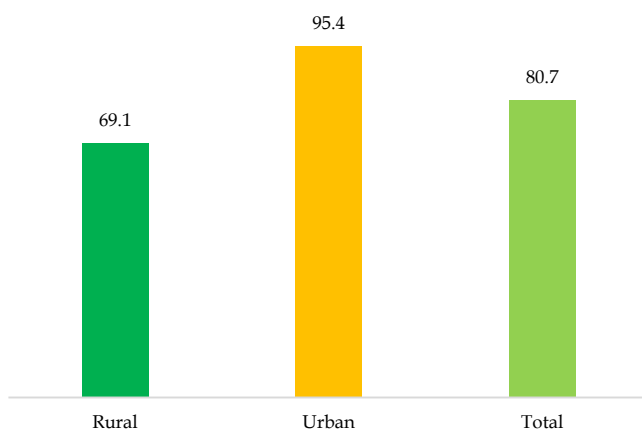
16

6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

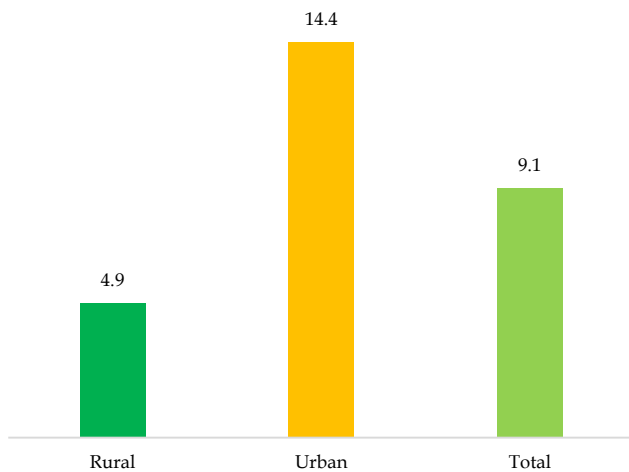
*Key Message*

*About eighty percent of the population are using safely managed sanitation services with higher proportion in urban areas.*

*One in every ten persons are using a hand-washing facility with soap and water with higher proportion in urban areas.*



**Figure 6.2: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services by location**



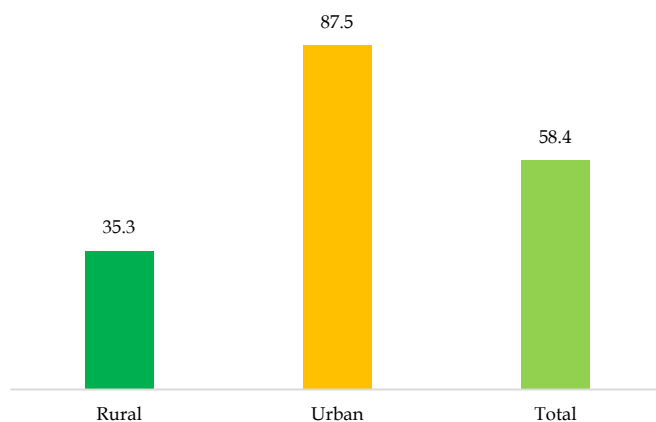
**Figure 6.3: Percentage of population using a hand-washing facility with soap and water by location**

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

## 17 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

### Key Message

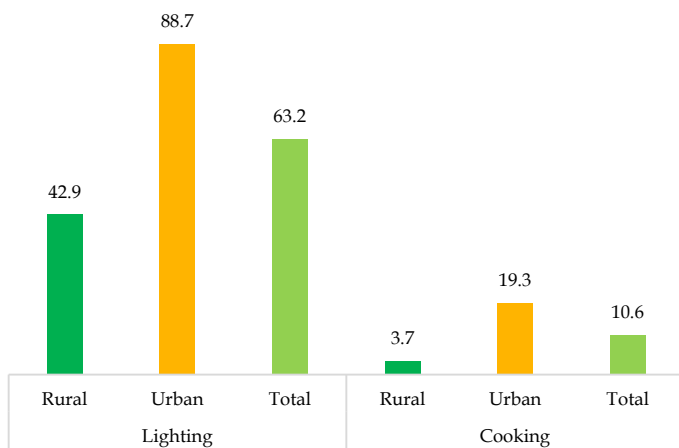
*More than half of the population are using electricity whereby the proportion in urban areas is more than twice higher than rural areas.*



**Figure 7.1: Proportion of population using electricity by location**

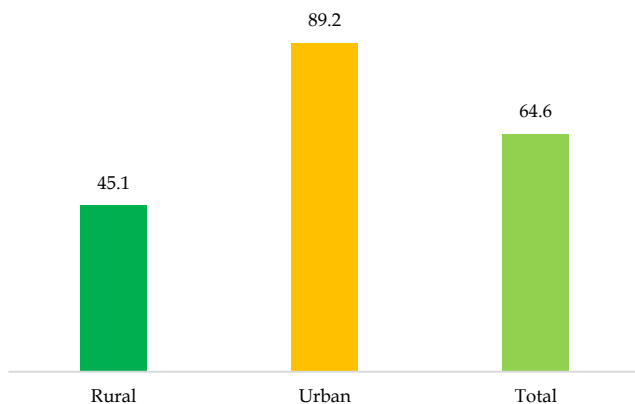
*Key Message*

*Almost two thirds of the population are using clean fuels and technology for lighting and cooking whereby the proportion in urban areas is nearly twice compared with rural areas.*



**Figure 7.2: Proportion of population using clean fuels and technology for lighting and cooking**





**Figure 7.3: Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology for cooking or lighting**

**Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

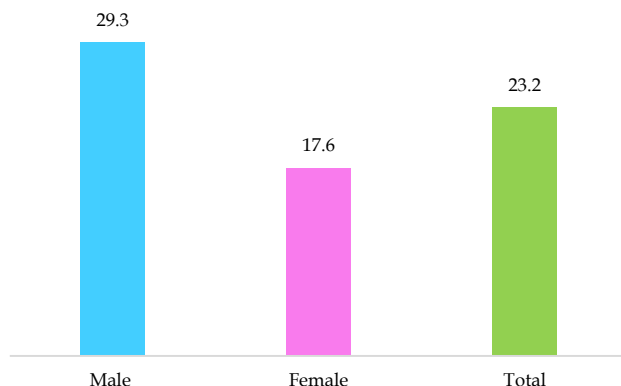
**19**

**8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider**

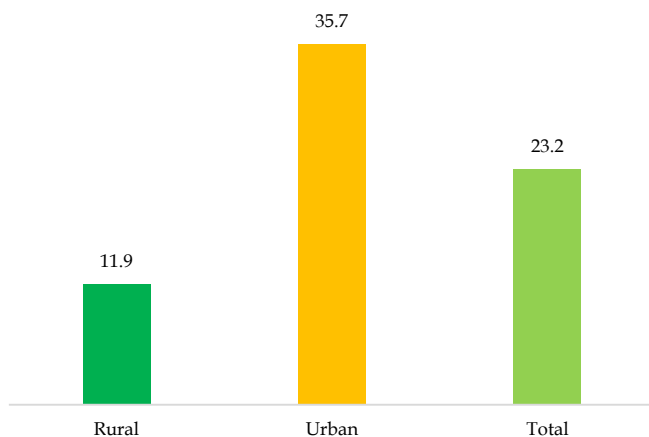
**Key Message**

*One in every five adults have an account at bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider with higher proportion of male than female.*

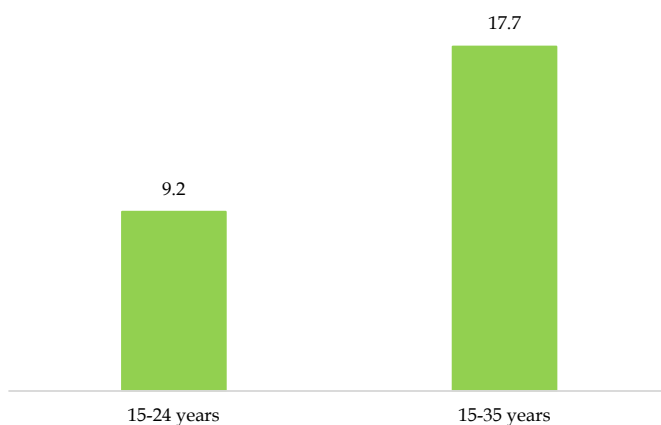
*The proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider in urban areas is thrice higher than rural areas.*



**Figure 8.1: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider**



**Figure 8.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider by location**



**Figure 8.3: Proportion of youth with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider**

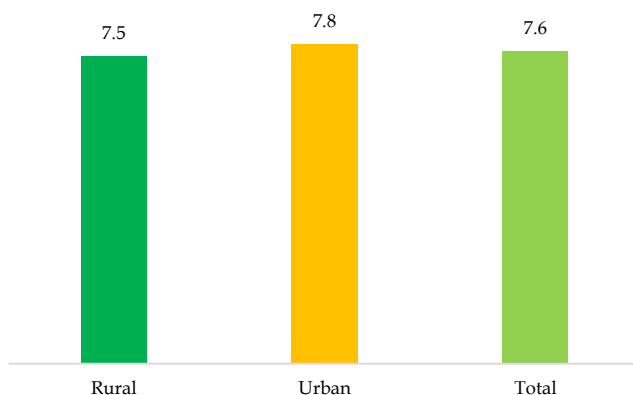
## Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

20

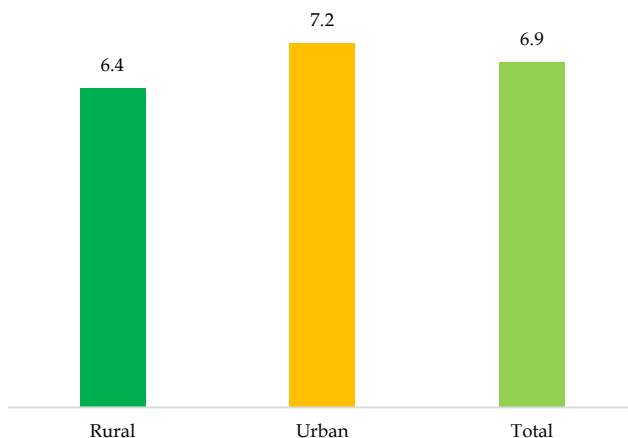
10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

### Key Message

*Annual growth rate of individual expenditure among the bottom 40 percent of the population is higher than total population whereby the urban areas have higher proportion.*



**Figure 10.1: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population by location**



**Figure 10.2: Growth rates of household expenditure per capita of the total population by location**

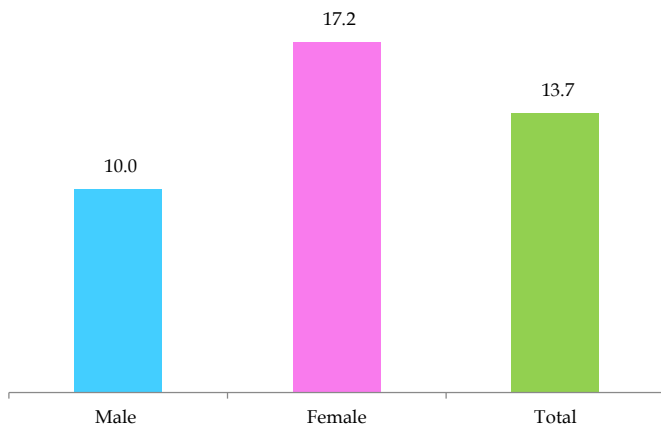
21

10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

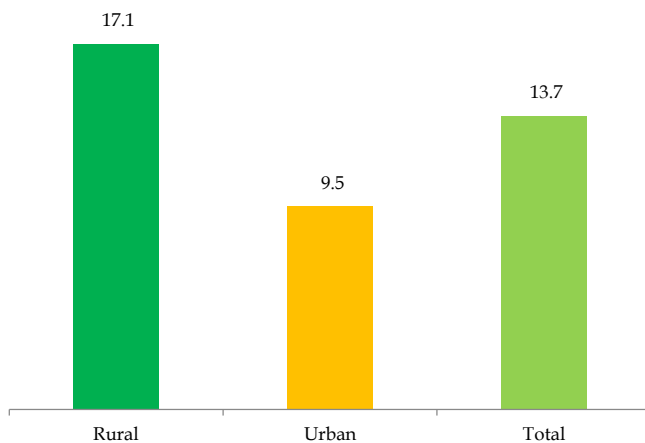
### Key Message

*One in every ten people are living below 50 percent of median income with higher proportion of female.*

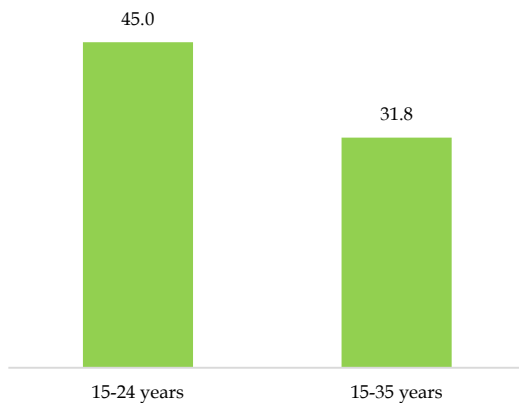
*People who are living below 50 percent of median income are more prevalent in rural areas.*



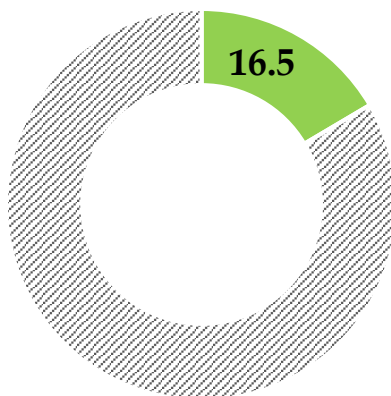
**Figure 10.3: Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income**



**Figure 10.4: Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income by location**



**Figure 10.5: Percentage of youth living below 50 percent of median income**



**Figure 10.6: Percentage of people with disability living below 50 percent of median income**

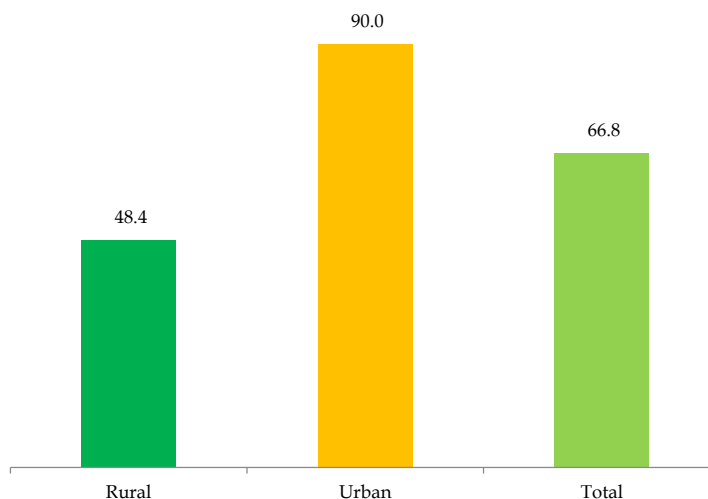
**Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

**22**

**11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing**

***Key Message***

*Two third of the total population are living in informal settlements with overwhelmed majority are in urban areas.*



**Figure 11.1: Proportion of population living in informal settlements by location**



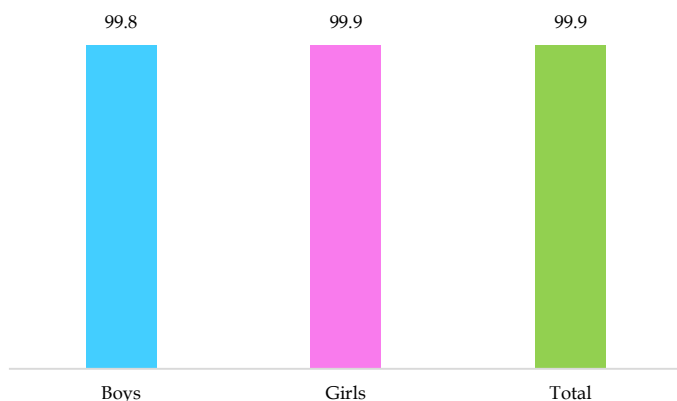
**Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

**23**

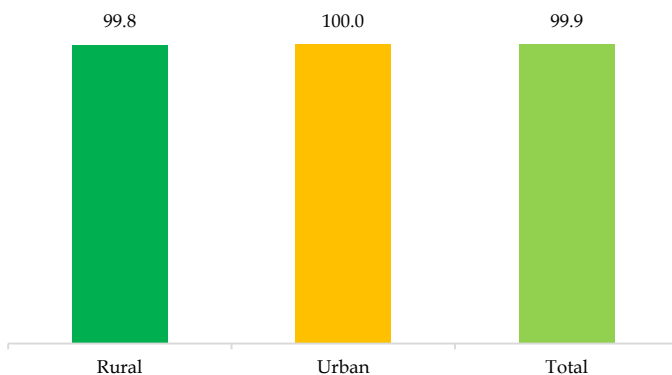
**16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age**

**Key Message**

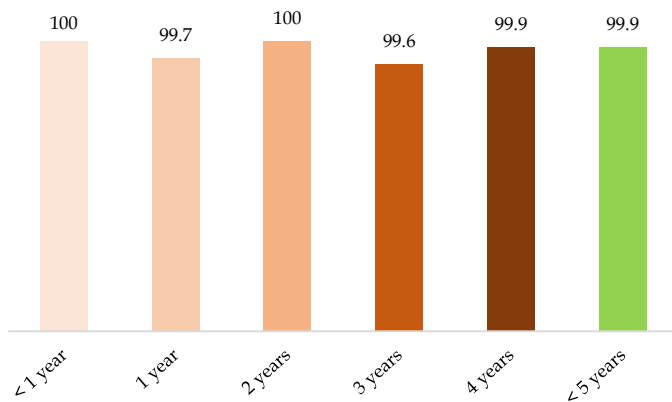
*Nearly every birth for children under 5 years of age has been registered with civil authority regardless of their sex or areas.*



**Figure 16.1: Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority**



**Figure 16.2: Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by location**



**Figure 16.3: Percentage of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age**

## Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

24

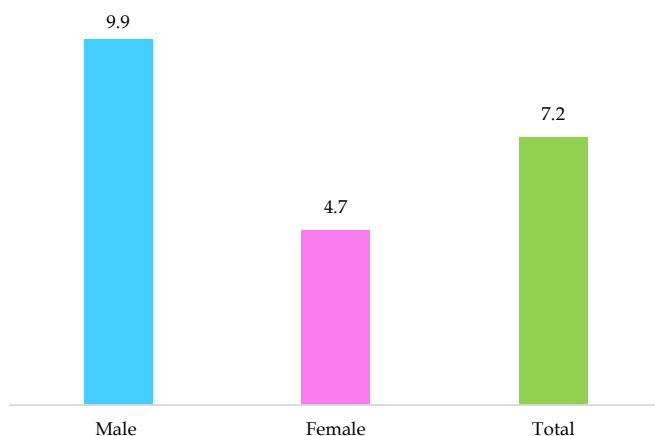
17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

### Key Message

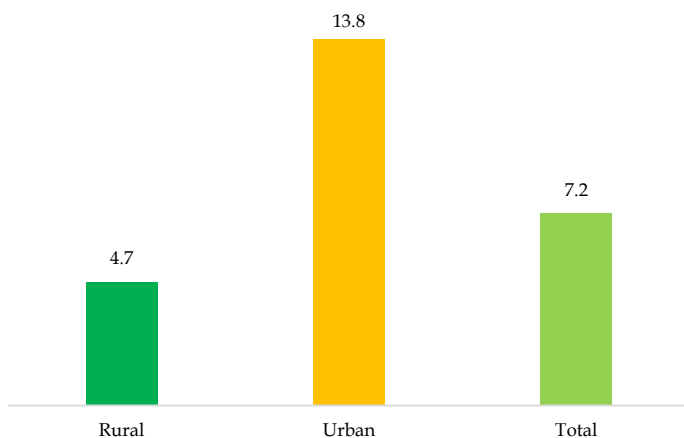
*Seven percent of people are using internet service whereby male are dominating female.*

*The internet user is more common in urban areas.*

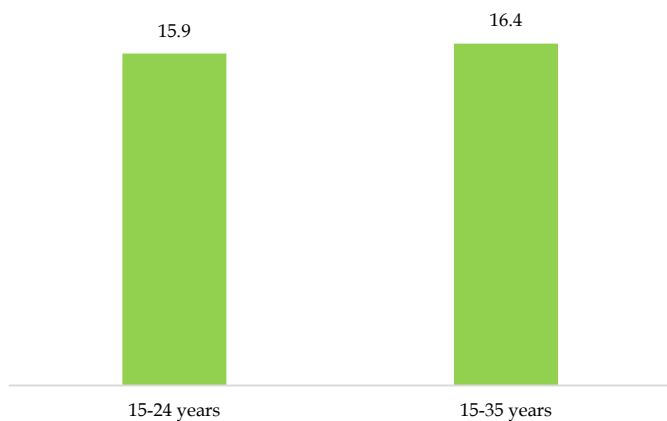
*Only 1.5 percent of children use internet.*



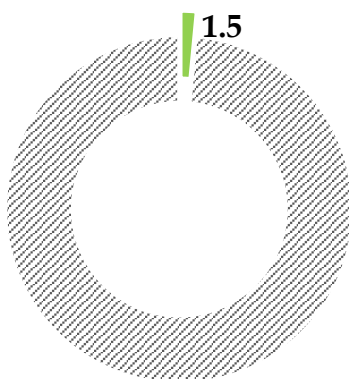
**Figure 17.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet**



**Figure 17.2: Proportion of individuals using the Internet by location**



**Figure 17.3: Proportion of youth using the Internet**



**Figure 17.4: Proportion of children using the Internet**

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