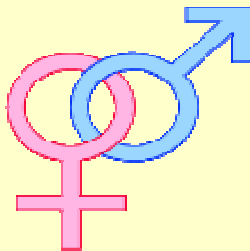




REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

WOMEN AND MEN IN ZANZIBAR

Facts and Figures



Office of the Chief Government Statistician



February, 2019



United Nations Office for Gender Equality
and the Population of Zanzibar

PREFACE

Women and Men in Zanzibar is a booklet compiled by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS). It provides key demographic, social and economic gender disaggregated data about Zanzibar. Information contained in this booklet has been extracted from Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies' (MDAs) reports and publications. The information provides an indication of the current situation of women and men in their social and economic inter-play in Zanzibar Islands.

The objective of this booklet is to highlight gender issues; specifically the question of inequalities between women and men, girls and boys in sectors of population, education, health, labor, employment, crime, good governance, and decision-makings. This will help to inform people concerned with gender and the existing gender imbalances.

The booklet is a product of the effort made by OCGS staff with assistance from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The publication has been developed as output of the International Training Program on Gender Statistics. It is thought that the publication will be of strategic importance to social and economic development.

Special thanks are bestowed to SIDA for financing the exercise, Statistics Sweden for technical support and MDAs for providing the statistics needed. OCGS takes this opportunity to

urge policy makers, planners, program managers and other stakeholders to make use of these findings for informed gender policy-decisions.

OCGS also welcomes constructive comments and contributions from users, not only on the improvements but also on additional statistical series they would like to be included in future booklets. It is our hope that, as a first step in informing the society, this booklet will arouse interest to gender advocates and all other stakeholders towards strengthening gender equality in Zanzibar.



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ABBREVIATION

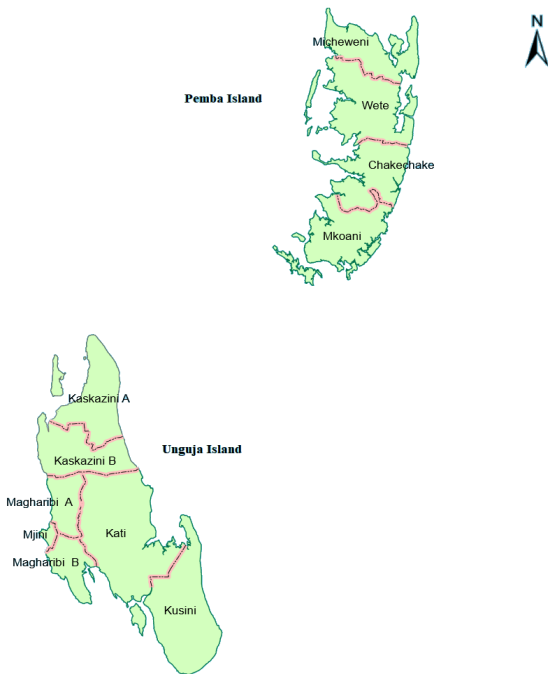
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIV	Human Immune Virus
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SGBV	Sexual Gender Base Violence
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Heath Survey
MIS	Malaria Indicator Survey
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
NSGR	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
STD	Standard
TPHC	Tanzania Population and Housing Census
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
FSEES	Formal Sector Employment and Earning Survey

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ZANZIBAR DISTRICTS BOUNDARIES



CHAPTER ONE: GENDER EQUALITY

Gender Equality

Gender equality means that women and men have equal power to shape society and their own lives; the state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender. This implies accessing same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to the health of nations, as well as to social and economic development. The promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which underscores the importance of women's empowerment as essential to international development efforts.

Zanzibar Gender Policy

The overall objective of this policy is to attain gender equity, equality and women empowerment in all spheres of life. The following areas are earmarked:

Equal participation of women in socio-economic and political affairs, including their participation in leadership and decision-making;

Women and men shall have equal access to socio-economic and political opportunities at all levels and in all spheres of life.

Inadequate opportunities to decent work for female labor force;

Government shall provide favorable environment, including affirmative action to redress all forms of gender imbalances at work place and to promote decent working environment for women.

Prevalence of Sexual and Gender-based Violence in the society;

The Government in collaboration with stakeholders shall ensure effective implementation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination of National frame-works for preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence.

Gender disparities in education level;

Provide equal access to education among girls and boys at all levels.

Gender Analysis

The Government of Tanzania has ratified various conventions and declarations related to gender equality and women empowerment. These include the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women

(CEDAW) 1979, the Beijing Platform for Action 1995, the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Gender and Development Declaration 1997, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2000, and Africa Charter for People's Rights.

To fulfill these commitments, the Zanzibar Government has made national strategies and plans - such as the 2020 Zanzibar Vision, Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) and Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs), 2030.

In order to ensure that women are involved in decision-making, constitutional amendments of 2010 raised the percentage of Special Seats for women in the House of Representatives from 30 to 40 percent of the total number of Constituency seats in Zanzibar.

Summary

The head of a household is the decision maker in the household. The 2014/15 shows that on average 22.8 percent of households were headed by women; majority of these women (44 percent) had no education.

The age dependency ratio is higher for man headed households while the economic dependency ratio is higher for women headed households.

In 2017, Zanzibar was estimated to have a population of 44,557 persons aged 65 or more years, of which 21,907 were women (2018 National Population Projection). The Government developed the social protection policy in 2014 to promote the establishment of social protection schemes which will benefit men, women and people with special needs. The policy also contain Universal Pension for the aged (70 years and above).

Fifty-one percent of the working age populations and 49 percent of the labor force are women. Both, women and men in urban areas had higher unemployment rates compared to women and men in rural areas. More boys (58 percent) were engaged in employment compared to girls (42 percent).

The gap between women and men in Zanzibar is still high in administrative positions. Positions of top officials in Government are engaged by men. Among 16 ministers only

five are women; and only one third of Government Agency Administrators are women.

The majority of women are producers of food and cash crops; their success is limited due to inadequate resources of production such as modern agricultural equipment and tools, loans, technology, education and extension service training. Only 25 percent of women own land (2015 HBS).

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is growing in Zanzibar, whereas emotional violence increased to 10.3 percent in 2015 from 7.9 percent in 2010, physical or sexual violence increased to 14.6 in 2015 from 11.4 of 2010 (2010 TDHS). In 2017, eight out of every nine reported cases of violence against children were girls.

The number of children born in health facilities dropped to 42,474 in 2017 compared with 50,684 in 2014. Deaths among persons aged 5 years or more generally favors males (i.e. more than 50 percent), but it decreased to 48 percent in the year 2017.

Gender parity in educational system in Zanzibar has been achieved at all levels. Although girls and boys have equal chance of being registered in schools but the number of girl students decline in higher learning institutions. The Education

policy 2006 has committed to promote gender equity and equality at all levels of education.

CHAPTER TWO: POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population size

The Tanzania Population and Housing Census (TPHC) is undertaken in every 10 years. Since independence (1961), five censuses have been conducted. These were in the years 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. For Zanzibar, census results suggest increasing annual population growth rates - with 2.7 in 1967, 3.0 percent in 1978; to 3.1 percent in 1988. The growth rate is reported to have marginally decreased to 2.8 percent in 2012. This interprets that population is not only increasing but doing so at exacerbated rates. The population doubling time is only 22 years.

In the said period (1967 and 2002), women's population has increased 3.8 fold while that for men has increased 3.5 fold. Mjini Magharibi district, the center for attraction has observed increased population growth rates, ranging from 3.8 to 4.5 percent per annum. Kaskazini Unguja also depicts increasing population growth rates, while other administrative regions show declining growth rates, interpreting that population are still increasing in those regions but at a low pace.

Women and Men in Zanzibar

Zanzibar Population Size ('000); 1967- 2012

Inter-censal Interval	Census Year	Women	Men	Total Population	Growth Rate
1967-1978	1967	176	178	354	2.7
1978-1988	1978	240	237	476	3.0
1988-2002	1988	329	311	641	3.1
2002-2012	2002	501	481	982	2.8
2012	2012	673	631	1,304	

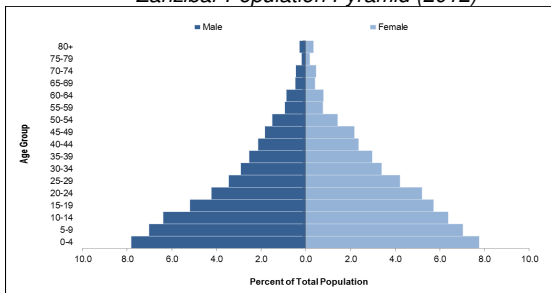
Source: Population census, 1967/78, 1978/88, 1988/2002, 2002/2012

Average Annual Population Growth Rates by Region in Zanzibar 1978-2012

Region	1978/1988	1988/2002	2002/2012	population increase 2002-2012
Kaskazini Unguja	2.3	2.5	3.2	50,800
Kusini Unguja	3.1	2.1	2	21,300
Mjini Magharibi	3.8	4.5	4.2	203,600
Kaskazini Pemba	2.6	2.1	1.3	26,400
Kusini Pemba	2.8	2.3	1.1	19,700
Zanzibar	3.0	3.1	2.8	321,800

Source: Population and Housing Census, 1978/88, 1988/2002, 2002/2012

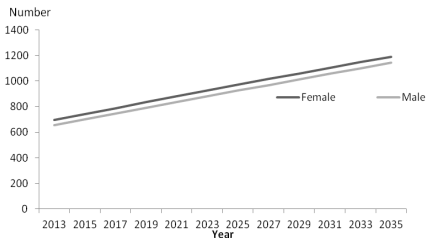
Zanzibar Population Pyramid (2012)



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

The proportion of women is increasing over time, resulting to low sex ratios. More women in the society build momentum for further growth. The high fertility in the midst of low sex ratios suggests more population additions. Population projections thus estimate an ever increasing population in Zanzibar.

Zanzibar Population Projections 2013-2035 ('000)



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

Population Distribution

The proportion of women is higher in both rural and urban areas. The 2012 TPHC reveals that women comprise 50.9 percent of rural population and 52.4 percent of urban. The reproductive age range (15-59) years too have more concentration of women in both rural and urban areas, compared with men.

Population by Age Group and Residence; 2012

Age group	Rural				Urban			
	% distribution		sex distribution		% distribution		sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
0-14	43.3	46.4	49.2	50.8	38.7	41.1	50.9	49.1
15-59	51.9	48.2	52.8	47.2	57.7	54.9	53.7	46.3
60+	4.7	5.4	47.7	52.3	3.6	4.0	50.4	49.6
Total percent	100	100	50.9	49.1	100	100	52.4	47.6
Total number	356,245	343,558			316,647	287,119		

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

The 2012 TPHC estimated the rate of urbanization at 46 percent, growing at 5.0 percent; which suggests that at least half of the population is currently residing in urban areas. Mjini Magharibi administrative region alone shared 46 percent of all women and 45 percent of all men. Looking for work, studying and performing other economic activities are believed to be the underlying factors for these rural-urban movements.

Population Percentage Distribution by Region; 1978-2012

Region	1978		1988		2002		2012	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kaskazini Unguja	16.1	16.2	15.6	14.7	13.9	13.9	14.2	14.6
Kusini Unguja	10.7	11.2	10.8	11.1	9.3	9.9	8.6	9.2
Mjini Magharibi	30.0	30.0	32.0	33.1	39.9	39.6	46.1	45.0
Kaskazini Pemba	22.3	22.1	21.7	21.2	18.9	18.8	16.1	16.4
Kusini Pemba	20.9	20.6	20.0	19.8	18.0	17.8	15	14.9
Total percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	240	239	326	315	501	481	673	631

Source: Population and Housing Census, 1978, 1988, 2002, and 2012

Note: "Total" is in thousands

Household headship

A head of household is a person that other members of the household recognize him/her as being the main decision maker in the household. Only 23 percent of all households were headed by women.

Table below shows that Mjini district had the highest percentage of female-headed households in 2014/15 (31 percent) while Magharibi (A and B) had the least (18.4 percent).

Household headship Distribution by Sex

District	2004/05		2009/10		2014/15	
	women	men	women	men	women	men
Kaskazini A	18.8	81.2	19.1	80.9	21.2	78.8
Kaskazini B	22.3	77.7	17.6	82.4	22.9	77.1
Kati	22.6	77.4	21.4	78.6	22.9	77.1
Kusini	31.8	68.2	22.5	77.5	27.1	72.9
Magharibi	18.1	81.9	16.8	83.2	18.4	81.6
Mjini	24.3	75.7	25.2	74.8	31.1	68.9
Wete	24.3	75.7	30	70	22.9	77.1
Micheweni	20.8	79.2	18.3	81.7	21.9	78.1
Chake Chake	19.5	80.5	20.5	79.5	25.2	74.8
Mkoani	19.3	80.7	17.5	82.5	23.7	76.3
Total	21.4	78.6	21.3	78.7	22.8	77.2

Source: 2004/05, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS

The 2012 TPHC reported that the average household size was 5.4 persons. The size of female headed households is higher (with nine members on average), compared with the male headed (with only four members). Ranges between administrative regions are 8 to 9 members to women headed and 3 to 4 for men.

Women and Men in Zanzibar

<i>Number and Average Household Size</i>				
Region	Number of private households		Av household size by type of headship	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kaskazini Unguja	12,335	24,401	7.6	3.7
Kusini Unguja	7,077	18,657	8.0	3.0
Mjini Magharibi	34,569	78,147	8.9	3.6
Kaskazini Pemba	12,750	26,658	8.4	3.8
Kusini Pemba	11,102	24,516	9.0	3.8
Total	77,833	172,379	8.6	3.6

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

At younger ages (15-44 years) the proportion of male-headed households was higher compared with female headed households. It is the opposite feature for ages 45 years and above, where the proportion was higher for women than for men. In 2014/15, 46 percent of female headed households and 37 percent of male were in age range 45 to 64 years.

Head of Household by Age Group; 2004/05- 2014/15
Percentage distribution

Age Group	2004/05		2009/10		2014/15	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15-24	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.2
25-34	13.8	23.6	11.2	19.8	10.5	21.8
35-44	22.2	30.4	18.7	28.7	21.8	30.1
45-64	44.6	34.3	48.8	40.3	46.4	37.2
65+	17.8	9.1	19.6	9.1	19.7	8.7
Total						
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total						
Househo	40,900	149,800	49,500	183,000	59,900	202,400

Source: 2004/05, 2009/10 and 2014/15 HBS

Table below suggests that illiterate women (43.7 percent) and men with some secondary education (46.6 percent) are more likely to be heads of households. The feature is more pronounced among rural illiterate women (60 percent) and urban men with some secondary education (57.5 percent). The low ratios of heads of households of either sex with tertiary education is more likely a reflection of their low proportion in the society and less likely of a neglect of headship.

Head of Households by Education Level and Area in Zanzibar, 2014/15

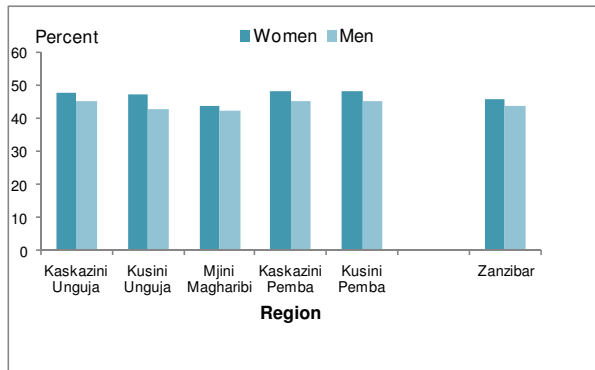
Percentage Distribution

Level of Education	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
No education	60	25.3	23	6.6	43.7	17.2
Adult education only	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.7
Primary Std 1-8	19.8	31.2	29.8	24.8	24.2	28.6
Secondary (Form 1-6) Training after primary/secondary	18.1	38.5	41	57.3	28.2	46.6
Certificate/Diploma	0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7
University	0.4	2.1	3.2	5.6	1.6	3.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: 2014/15 HBS

Results of the 2012 TPHC show that the mean age of female households' heads was 46 years; which is higher compared with that of men (43 years). The same pattern is observed (with only minor differentials) between different administrative regions.

Mean Age of a household Head by Region in Zanzibar, 2012



Source Population and Housing Census 2012

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the ratio of males to females in a population. It is used to describe the number of males per 100 females in a given society. The ratio is an important source for finding gender imbalances in the population.

All previous censuses reveal that not only Zanzibar has more females compared with males but also the ratio is ever declining (i.e. more and more women over time). It is only Kusini Unguja where the sex ratio favors males.

Sex Ratio by Region in Zanzibar: 1978- 2012

Region	1978	1988	2002	2012
Kakazini Unguja	99.5	91.3	95.9	96.6
Kusini Unguja	103.9	99.7	102.3	100.3
Mjini Magharibi	99.5	100	95.3	91.5
Kaskazini Pemba	98.6	94.8	95.5	95.1
Kusini Pemba	97.8	95.9	94.8	92.7
Total	99.4	96.7	96	93.7

Source: 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census

Dependency ratios

Age dependency ratio is the ratio of population in dependent ages (less than 15 year and 65 and above) to those in the active age range (15-64 years). The ratio describes the pressure the economy faces in supporting its young and the old. The higher the ratio, the greater the burden carried by the active population.

The age dependency ratio observed in 2012 TPHC was higher among male headed households (90.4 percent) compared to female headed households (78.8 percent). This interprets that within active ages, male headed households had relatively more burden compared to female headed households. Regionally, male headed household (for the active population)

in Kaskazini and Kusini Pemba had more burden compared with other regions.

Age Dependency Ratio in Zanzibar: 2012 *Heads of households*

Region	Female headed	Male headed
Kaskazini Unguja	82.3	91.2
Kusini Unguja	72.0	80.7
Mjini Magharibi	69.6	77.2
Kaskazini Pemba	94.6	115.3
Kusini Pemba	95.0	118.1
Total	78.8	90.4

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census

Economic dependency ratio refers to the ratio of employed persons to unemployed and the inactive persons in the population. The inactive population includes children below age 15, pupils and students, patients and persons with special needs (or with disabilities) who cannot work.

The economic dependency ratio was higher in female headed households compared with male headed households. This means that female headed households have more unemployed members, including children compared to male headed.

In 2012, the economic dependency ratio for female headed households stood at 240.8 percent the ratio for male headed

households was 169.

This signifies that the working population in household headed by females has a higher economic burden (one and a half times) than those headed by males. This is true to all Zanzibar regions, except Kusini Unguja.

Economic dependency ratio in Zanzibar; 2012
(Heads of Households)

Region	Female headed Household	Male headed household
Kaskazini Unguja	203.6	145.2
Kusini Unguja	140.8	191.8
Mjini Magharibi	275.8	191.8
Kaskazini Pemba	250.8	183.3
Kusini Pemba	242.3	174.5
Total	240.8	169.3

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census

Marital status

The results show that more than half of the population of age 15 years and more are in marital union. The proportions of 'married' are not too different between sexes; more women are reported to be in the 'divorced' or 'widowed' status for all years compared with males.

Marital Status of Population 15 years and above; 2004-2015
Percentage distribution

Marital Status	2004/05		2009/10		2014/15	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Single	30.0	42.7	30.7	42.4	30.7	42.6
Married	53.2	54.2	52.3	54.6	53.5	54.3
Divorced	9.8	2.0	9.6	2.1	8.4	1.9
Separated	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.3
Widowed	5.9	0.6	6.8	0.7	6.7	0.7
Living together	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	310,500	280,700	381,900	343,100	431,700	396,300

Source: 2004/05 HBS, 2009/10 HBS, 2014/15 HBS

Life expectancy

Life expectancy is a statistical measure of the average time a person is expected to live, based on the year of its birth.

In 2002, both women and men had equal life expectancy of 60 years, while in 2012 the life expectancy for women was higher (67 years), compared to that of men (63 years). Differentials by administrative regions suggest that Kaskazini Unguja had the highest life expectancy of 69 years for women and 65 years for men.

Life expectancy at Birth by 2002 and 2012

Region	2002		2012	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kaskazini Unguja	56	58	69	65
Kusini Unguja	63	62	65	60
Mjini Magharibi	66	65	68	63
Kaskazini Pemba	53	54	68	65
Kusini Pemba	60	56	66	65
Total	60	60	67	63

Source: 2002 and 2012 Population and Housing Census

CHAPTER THREE: HEALTH

Introduction

This section presents statistics on key aspects of public and private health. The statistics are collected quarterly and annually from the Ministry responsible for health issues. They cover demographic events, HIV, drugs and health personal. The institutions that provide health services are dispensaries, primary health care units, district, regional, specialized and referral hospitals. Institutions have been re-classified as primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The levels have been categorized under the UNICEF's system for health facilities as Public Health Care Units (PHCU)/dispensaries, Public Health Care Centers (PHCC)/Cottage hospitals and General Hospitals.

Demographic Events

The trend shows that the number of children born in health facilities fluctuate between years. A total of 50,684 children were recorded in the year 2014 compared with only 42,474 children in the year 2017. The sex ratios of children at birth slightly favor males.

Live Births in Health Facilities 2013-2017

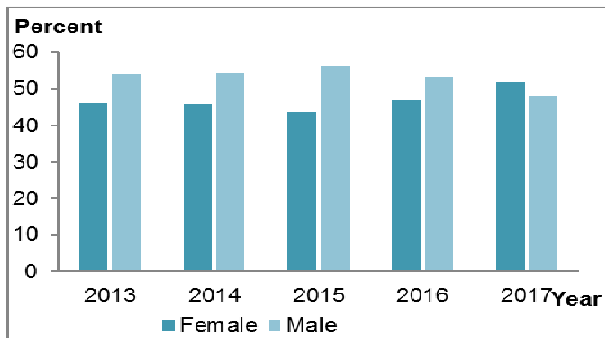
Number of Live Birth in 1000 and Sex Distribution (%)

Year	Number of live birth			Sex distribution		
	Girls	Boys	Number	Girls	Boys	Percent
2013	20	20	40	50	50	100
2014	25	25	50	51	49	100
2015	19	19	38	51	49	100
2016	17	17	34	50	50	100
2017	21	21	42	50	50	100

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

The distribution of deaths occurring in health facilities for the population of age five and more years is generally higher for males compared with females. An exception was for the year 2017 where the proportion of deaths was 48.0 percent for males. It is biologically argued that males have low immunity compared to females.

Death (5+ years) in Health Facilities by Sex; 2013-2017
Sex Distribution (%)



Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

HIV Test

Persons visiting health facilities are tested with the Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The presence of the virus (HIV) helps to know the prevalence of disease as well as incidences (new infections).

In 2017, tests revealed that among persons tested with HIV more positive cases were observed to young adults (in the age range 25 – 34). Prevalence is also high among adults (in the age range 35 – 44) and the youth (in the age range 15 – 24).

In all years, women are likely to be infected with HIV. In 2017, for example about twice the number of women was affected

compared to men. It is likely that women visit health facilities more frequently (e.g. during pregnancy and gestation) and tested for. It is also urged that biologically women are at higher risk of the disease compared to men.

Person with HIV among Tested by Age 2015-2017

Number of Persons with HIV

Age Group	2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
0 - 4	15	12	13	14	17	18
5 - 14	7	8	12	15	13	23
15 - 24	141	29	134	25	240	44
25 - 34	306	128	279	131	394	179
35 - 44	178	127	140	126	219	162
45+	105	116	84	91	120	133
Total	752	420	662	402	997	559

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

Among the HIV positive persons, some are receiving care and treatment services. There is an increasing trend of persons receiving care and services over time. More women receive HIV care and service compared to men.

HIV positive clients receiving HIV Care and Treatment services by Age; 2015-2017

Number of HIV positive clients currently on ARVs

Age	2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<15 years	119	139	122	157	138	352
≥15 years	2,554	1,095	2,838	1,217	3,469	1,486
Total	2,673	1,234	2,960	1,374	3,607	1,838

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

Drug users

The number of drug users in Sober Houses decreased to 378 persons in 2017 compared to 1,160 persons in 2016. This follows from the fact that most of the clients were from Tanzania Mainland, which in the past had no Sober Houses.

Most drug users in Sober Houses are men. Youth and the young adults (in ages 15 – 35) are at high risk of being affected by drugs. Heroin is reported as the common drug used.

Drug users in Sober Houses by Age Group; 2015-2017
Number of Drug user in Sober Houses

Age Group	2015		2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
15 - 25	9	331	12	345	1	8
26 - 35	8	774	23	756	16	264
36 - 45	0	6	0	24	3	82
46+	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	17	1,111	35	1,125	20	358

Source: Commission for National Coordination and Drug Control

Health Personal

There are great increments in number of health personal of different cadre over time. The number of doctors (specialized, MD and AMO), for example, increased by 47 percent (from 172 in 2016 to 253 in 2017); with no marked differences between women and men. A nurse is the only cadre with marked gender differences – namely more women compared with men.

Public Health Personnel (Selected Cadres); 2016-2017
Number

Cadre	2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Doctors (Specialist)	1	6	8	19
Medical doctor	73	71	88	85
Assistance medical officer (AMO)	21	38	22	31
Dentistry	27	24	32	28
Clinical officer	98	112	98	108
Nurses	887	224	1,042	271
Laboratory	175	141	187	141
Pharmacy	128	80	135	105
Environmental health	124	176	146	186
Radiographic/Medical Image	7	19	9	21
Orthopedic	1	4	0	3
Ophthalmic	3	8	5	6
Occupation	1	0	1	0

Source: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

CHAPTER FOUR: EDUCATION

Introduction

Education is the crucial factor of social and economic developments. It plays a key role in the determination of the status of women and men. This chapter depicts an overview and trends of literacy and education levels attained of women and men in Zanzibar.

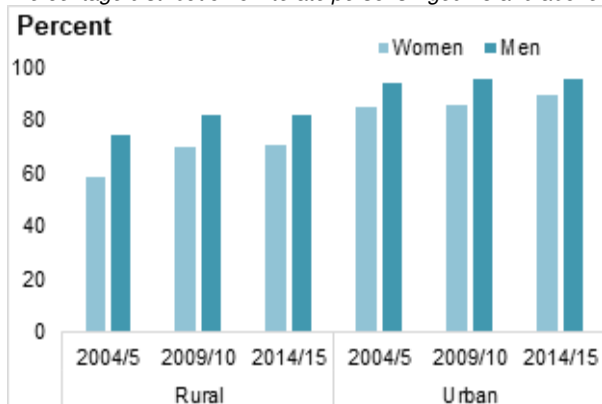
Literacy

The 2014/15 ZHBS indicates that for the population aged 15 years and more, 88.3 percent of men 79.4 percent of women were literate.

The gap in literacy levels overtime between sexes is decreasing, although the proportion illiterate remains higher among women. Literacy is generally higher in urban compared to rural areas.

Literate persons Aged 15 Years and above by Area; 2004/5, 2009/10 and 2014/15

Percentage distribution of literate persons Aged 15 and above



Source: 2014/15 HBS

Pupils Enrolment and Dropout

In 2013, the numbers of pupils enrolled (in Grade 1) was 42,862. The cohort completed Grade V in the year 2015 with 39,030 pupils (91.0 percent of the enrolled). This interprets that one in every 10 pupils enrolled in schools drops out of the system before completing primary education.

Suggested main reasons for school drop-out are engagement in economic activities, unpaid work and separation of parent's. Girls, like boys, are equally enrolled at primary level.

Pupils in Primary Schools by Grade; 2013, 2015 and 2017
Number of Pupils in Primary Schools

Standard	2013		2015		2017	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
I	21,104	21,758	21,728	22,461	25,218	26,171
II	19,804	20,183	20,364	20,952	23,931	24,777
III	18,529	18,591	20,083	20,051	20,945	21,212
IV	17,383	16,737	19,139	19,079	19,869	20,186
V	16,378	16,414	18,273	17,820	19,629	19,401
VI	16,164	15,870	15,795	13,998	18,165	16,544
VII	14,930	13,507	15,844	15,625	na	na
Total	124,292	123,060	131,226	129,986	127,757	128,291

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Note: na- means Standard VII no longer exist

The results for secondary education show that there are variations between girls and boys. Generally, more girls are enrolled in secondary schools compared with boys. The drop-out rate is higher at secondary level, and especially higher among boys.

For the two academic years 2013/14 and 2014/15, for example, the proportion of female students increased and continued to be higher and that of males decreased substantially.

At higher (tertiary) level, enrollment generally favors female, already sighting another gender bias.

Students in Secondary Schools by Education level; 2013, 2015 and 2017

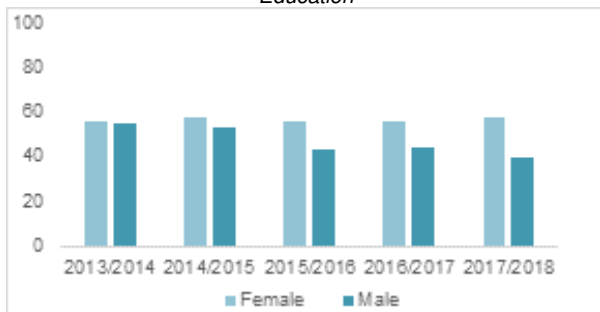
Number of Student in Secondary Schools

Form	2013		2015		2017	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
1	13,654	12,819	15,461	14,390	18,217	17,442
2	12,864	10,642	13,865	11,807	26,426	21,675
3	8,157	5,851	8,107	6,686	10,380	7,840
4	6,960	5,761	7,910	5,985	9,596	6,944
5	632	528	1,071	848	1,111	995
6	529	561	411	432	748	789
Total	42,796	36,162	46,825	40,148	66,478	55,685

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Enrolment at Higher Education by Sex; 2013/14 - 2017/18

Sex distribution of Female and Male Enrolment in Higher Education



Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

The survey solicited the reasons for drop-outs. At least three in every five drop-outs stated that school is uninteresting (or useless); while a quarter of the drop-outs claimed to be too old for schooling (or that they have completed schooling).

More of the drop-outs are boys (53.1 percent). Among the drop-outs, more boys (72.2 percent) compared with girls (53.5 percent) maintained the first reason (i.e. not interesting), while more girls (34.6 percent) compared with boys (17.0 percent) maintained the second reason (i.e. too old for schooling).

Reason for Dropout;

Number and Percentage Distribution of Children (7-16 Years) who Drop School

Reason	Girls	Boys	Total
School is uninteresting/useless	53.5	72.2	63.3
Too far away	0.3	0.4	0.4
Illness	3.4	1.8	2.6
Too old or completed school	34.6	17	25.5
Couldn't afford	1.7	1.2	1.5
Working at home/payment	0	0.5	0.3
Pregnancy	0.8	n.a	0.4
Too young	0	0.6	0.3
Failed examination	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other	4.7	5.2	1.5
Total Percent	100	100	100
Total Individuals	11,223	12,415	23,638

Source: 2014/15 HBS

Examination Results

Results by grade in Form 4 examinations suggest that more boys score in divisions I and II while more girls score in divisions III and IV. The pass percentage marks increases over time; from 60 percent in 2014 to 70 percent in 2017. Minimum differences in percentage pass are observed between boys and girls.

Student in Form 4 Examination Results by Grade; 2014- 2017
Number and percentage distribution of Students

Division	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
I	52	57	31	73	97	145	63	79
II	301	326	311	346	428	451	396	477
III	681	614	808	855	969	893	1,014	1,004
IV	3,512	2,170	4,383	3,061	4,120	2,962	4,943	3,226
Pessed	4,546	3,167	5,533	4,335	5,614	4,451	6,416	4,786
Percentage Pass	60.3	60.1	75.4	76.5	73.9	73.6	68.3	73.4
Total Candidate	7,545	5,267	7,338	5,664	7,596	6,051	9,388	6,521

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Examination results for Form VI (A level) suggest that most students score in divisions II and III. The pass percentage for the level is at least 90, although the number of candidates is low. At this level more girl candidates pass the examinations compared with boys.

Student in Form VI Examination Results by Grade; 2015/2016- 2017/2018

Number and percentage distribution of Student

Division	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
I	49	41	17	33	45	43
II	103	100	164	213	167	188
III	160	163	612	515	425	400
IV	49	41	128	130	79	98
Students Passed	361	345	921	891	716	729
Percentage Passed	99.4	95.8	94.2	90.5	96.2	93.5
Total Candidates	363	360	978	985	744	780

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Gender Parity Index

Gender Parity Index (GPI), is the ratio of girls to boys at enrollment. GPI with value one indicates balanced parity between girls and boys. A value less than one indicate disparity in favor of boys.

The results show that there are equal enrolment ratios at Pre-Primary and primary schools; revealing equal enrolments between girls and boys. The GPI of 1.2 at secondary level suggests that more girls are enrolled at this level compared with boys.

Gender Parity Index, Enrolment

GPI	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total GPI Pre-Primary	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total GPI Primary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total GPI Secondary	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

School Staffing

Male teachers, over years, and with specialization in both science and arts subjects are the majority. Specialization in arts subjects however has come to be common among female teachers. Specialization (in Science or Arts subjects) by secondary teachers tends to converge (i.e. a narrowing gap); it is likely that in the very near future female and male teachers will play equal roles in education.

Number of Secondary School Teachers by Specialization in Zanzibar, 2013- 2017

Number of Secondary School Teachers

Year	Science		Arts	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
2013	648	1,106	1,962	2,273
2014	682	1,318	1,824	2,362
2015	754	1,123	2,226	2,311
2016	845	1,141	1,981	2,308
2017	949	1,392	2,040	2,602

Source: Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

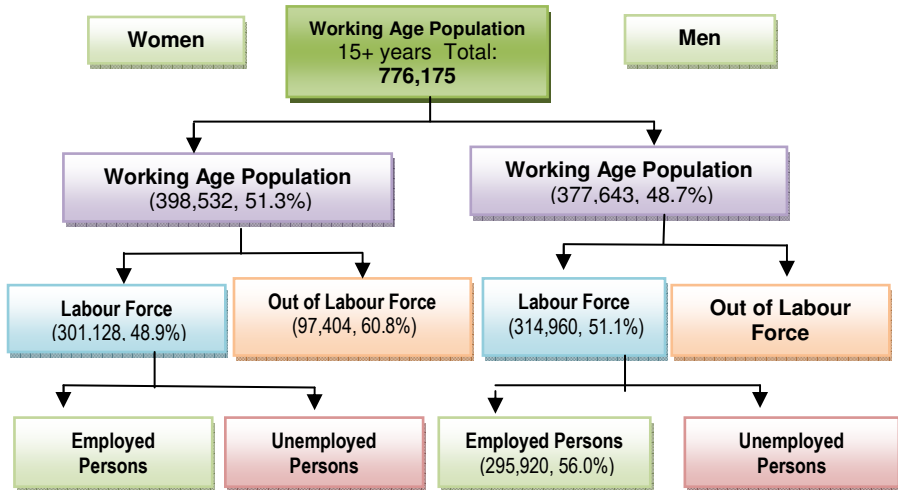
CHAPTER FIVE: EMPLOYMENT

Working Age Population

The working population comprises persons aged 15 years and above - whether they are employed, unemployed or inactive. The sex proportion of the working age population for women is 51.3 percent.

The 2014 Integrated Labor Force Survey (ILFS) suggests that unemployment was high among women compared to men; among the unemployed persons 78 percent are women.

Labour Force in Zanzibar, 2014



Source: Integrated Labor Force Survey 2014

Women and Men in Zanzibar

Key Labor Force indicators

	Rural				Urban			
	2006		2014		2006		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total Population	332,502	325,526	393,635	386,467	235,225	219,125	302,632	289,784
Working Age Population 15+ years	180,536	168,112	214,465	205,125	139,773	126,565	184,067	172,519
Youth 15-24 years	62,106	61,389	72,011	71,340	50,987	45,341	72,011	71,340
Youth 15-35 years	111,495	96,695	129,042	116,420	93,733	77,116	116,274	100,494
Employed persons	152,434	150,969	151,387	173,467	82,373	98,805	80,783	122,453
Unemployed persons	152,434	150,969	151,387	173,467	18,918	4,500	48,076	13,728
Underemployed persons	16,454	19,858	16,652	21,065	12,509	11,732	13,575	11,419
Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15+ years	86.6	90.5	80.3	87.2	72.5	81.6	70.0	78.9
Employment to population ratio for persons aged 15+ years	84.4	89.8	70.6	84.6	58.9	78.1	43.9	71.0
Time related underemployment rate for persons aged 15+ years	10.8	13.2	11.0	12.1	15.2	11.9	16.8	9.3
Unemployment rate	2.5	0.8	12.1	3.0	18.7	4.4	37.3	10.1

Source: Integrated Labor Force Survey 2014

The 2006 and 2014 ILFSs shows that unemployment rate for women is not only high but also increasing over time, both in rural and urban areas.

The survey also suggests that majority of unemployed youth live in urban areas. In 2014, among youth aged 15-35 years living in urban areas the unemployment rate for women was 48 percent compared to 18 percent for men. Youth aged 15-24 years were less likely engaged in any economic activity; the rate of unemployed women increased to 59.8 percent in 2014 from 23.7 percent in 2006. Majority of them were full time students.

Youth Unemployment rate (*Percent*)

Area	Youth	2006		2014	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Rural	Youth 15-24 years	5.1	1.7	23.9	8.0
	Youth 15-35 years	13.1	9.8	18.6	5.2
Urban	Youth 15-24 years	23.7	11.7	59.8	31
	Youth 15-35 years	38.4	23.2	48.2	17.6

Source: Integrated Labor Force Survey; 2014

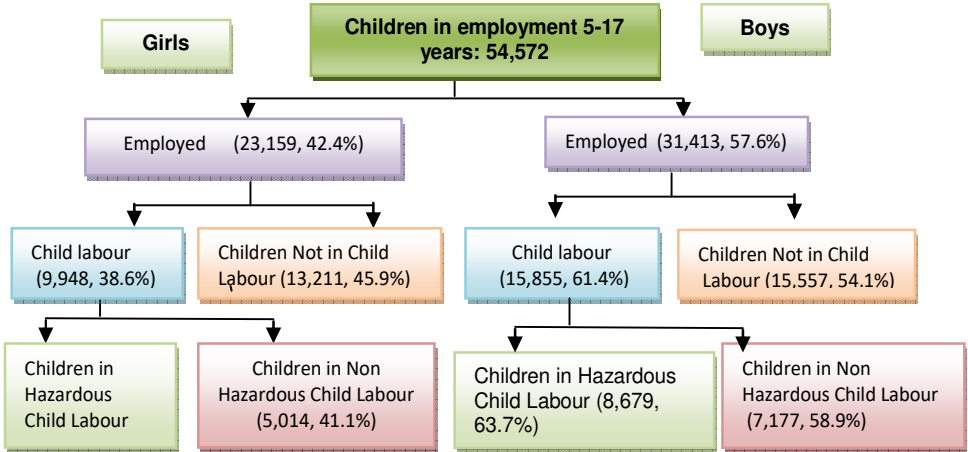
Employed children

Child labor involves work that deprives children of their right to enjoy childhood or places them in works that are hazardous or

harmful to their physical and/or mental development and to their safety.

The 2014 ILFS findings shows that 11.8 percent of children aged 5-17 years were employed. Employment here refers to self-employment, paid and unpaid work, or work on family business including agriculture. More boys (61.4 percent) were in child labor compared to girls (38.6 percent). Hazardous child labor accounted for 13,614 children, mostly boys (63.7 percent)

Employed Children in Zanzibar, 2014



Source: Integrated Labor Force Survey; 2014

Majority of employed children in rural areas were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing while in urban areas they were mostly engaged in service sector. In rural areas 69 percent of boys and 48 percent of girls were engaged in agriculture forestry and fishing; and in urban areas 56 percent of girls and 51 percent of boys were engaged in service sector.

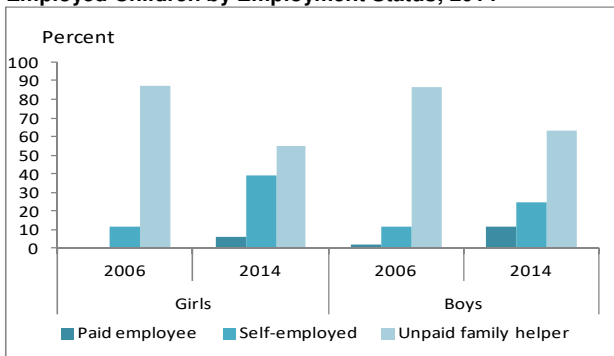
Employed children by sector; 2014

Sector	Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.3	68.5	27.7	36.5
Manufacturing	33.6	12.5	16.2	12.5
Services	18.1	19.0	56.0	51.0
Total Percent	100	100	100	100
Total Number	20,557	27,771	2,602	3,641

Source: 2014 Integrated Labor Force Survey

The proportions of both, girls and boys as unpaid family helpers decreased substantially between the two surveys (2006 to 2014) while it increased in categories of paid and self-employees. The proportion of boys unpaid family helpers decreased to 63 percent in 2014 from 86 percent in 2006 while that of girls decreased to 55 percent in 2014 from 88 percent in 2006.

Employed Children by Employment Status; 2014



Source: 2014 Integrated Labor Force Survey

Supplementing household income, assisting household enterprises, good upbringing and peer pressures were cited as main reasons behind child labor. For girls, both in urban (44 percent) and rural (29 percent) good upbringing of a child was cited as the main reason. Boys, both in rural (31.4 percent) and urban areas (31.2 percent) often engage in child labor to supplement the household's incomes.

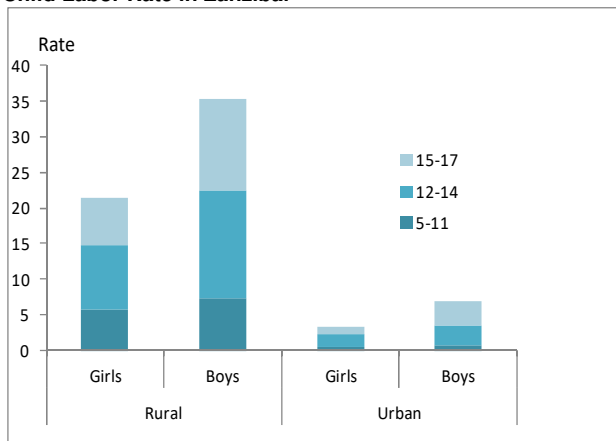
Children aged 12-14 were more likely to be engaged in child labor. Child labor rate for boys was higher compared to that of girls; for both rural and urban areas.

Employed Children by Reason of Working

Reasons for working	Rural		Urban	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Supplement household income where you are living	22.0	31.4	18.3	31.2
Assist/help in household enterprise	21.7	21.0	26.3	22.2
Good upbringing and imparting of skills	44.1	30.3	29.3	19.5
Peer pressure	10.9	15.4	12.6	23.7
Other reasons	1.3	1.9	13.5	3.4
Total Percent	100	100	100	100
Total Number	20,557	27,771	2,602	3,641

Source: 2014 Integrated Labor Force Survey

Child Labor Rate in Zanzibar



Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey 2014

Formal Employment

The 2016/17 Formal Sector Employment and Earning Survey (FSEES) provided estimates of the number of employees at 56,140. This includes all Government, Public and registered private institutions. More males (56 percent), were employed in these institutions. The Government sector is the main employer.

Employment by Sector and Sex

Percentage and sex distribution

Sector	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Government	29.3	26.5	52.5	47.5
Government Parastatal	3.0	6.8	30.8	69.2
Private	11.8	22.5	34.5	65.5
Total percent	44.2	55.8		
Total number	24,799	31,341		

Source: FSEES, 2016/17

Table below suggests that women were more likely to be engaged in sectors of Education (17.0 percent) and Health services (5.4 percent) while men were more engaged in Public Administration and Social Security (11.5 percent).

Employees by Industry; 2016/17

Percentage distribution (Proportion (%)) of all employees)

Industry	Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.5	2.4	38.3	61.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.3	36.9	63.1
Manufacturing	0.6	1.9	23.9	76.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	1.1	16.7	83.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.2	2.2	35.6	64.4
Construction	0.4	2.3	14.0	86
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.7	1.7	30.6	69.4
Transportation and storage	1.3	3.3	28.4	71.6
Accommodation and food services activities	6.0	11.3	34.8	65.2
Information and communication	0.8	1.1	42.1	57.9
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.9	37.0	63
Real estate activities	0	0.1	39.4	60.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.8	34.7	65.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.1	0.4	16.8	83.2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	7.2	11.5	38.6	61.4
Education	17	10.7	61.3	38.7
Human health and social work activity	5.4	3.5	60.7	39.3
Art, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	49.3	50.7
Other service activities	0.3	0.2	57.3	42.7
Total	44.2	55.8		
Total Number	24,799	31,341	24,799	31,341

Source Formal Employment and Earning Survey 2016/17

It is revealed that in all sectors (primary, secondary and tertiary) more employees were men compared with women. The service (tertiary) industry has engaged 90.8 percent and 82 percent of women and men employees, respectively.

Employees by Sector; 2016/17

Percentage distribution (Proportion (%)) of all employees

Sector	Total Number		Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Agriculture	847	1,366	3.4	4.4	38.3	61.7
Manufacturing	1,443	4,368	5.8	13.9	24.8	75.2
Service	22,509	25,607	90.8	81.7	46.8	53.2
Total	24,799	31,341	100	100	44.2	55.8

Source: FSEES, 2016/17

The percent distribution of employees shows that only 26.6 percent of regular women employees and 44.6 percent of men received salaries of TAS 400,000 and above. The range of TAS 300,000 – 399,999 had a higher proportion of women (32.3 percent) compared to men (18.9 percent) while two-fifths of regular women employees and about half of men were paid less than TAS 200,000.

Regular Employees by Wage Group

Number, Percentage and Sex Distribution

Wage Group	Number		Percentage distribution		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Under 200,000	1,151	2,371	6.0	11.4	32.7	67.3
200,000-299,999	6,739	7,267	35.1	35	48.1	51.9
300,000-399,999	6,193	3,918	32.3	18.9	61.3	38.7
400,000-499,999	2,082	2,351	10.8	11.3	47.0	53.0
500,000 +	3,033	4,841	15.8	23.3	38.5	61.5
Total percent			100	100		
Total Number	019,198	20,748	19,198	20,748	19,198	20,748

Source: FSEES, 2016/17

CHAPTER SIX: GOOD GOVERNANCE, DECISION MAKING AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Administration and politics

In April, 1964 Zanzibar united with the Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania (URT). Zanzibar, however maintains its own Government, the Legislative Council and the High Court; except for the Court of Appeal that is under the URT.

Administration

In 2017 the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar had 16 ministers, among them only 5 were women. In the same way, for all leadership positions within the Government the number of women are less than half compared to men.

Zanzibar Revolutionary Government's Top Officials; December 2016 and 2017

Position	Number			
	2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Ministers	4	11	5	11
Deputy Ministers	3	7	3	7
Member of Revolutionary Council	4	13	5	14

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract

The number of women is still low even in middle level positions.

The data shows that there is a big gap between women and men

in these positions. The highest percentage of women (35 percent), is observed in the position of Deputy Principal Secretaries.

Government Agency Administrators; 2017
Numbers and sex distributions

Position	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Presidential Advisors	2	4	33.3	66.7
Chief Secretary	0	1	0	100
Attorney General	0	1	0	100
Principal Secretaries	5	13	27.8	72.2
Deputy Principal Secretaries	8	15	34.8	65.2
Directors	28	89	23.9	76.1
Deputy Directors	1	6	14.3	85.7
Managers	5	15	25.0	75.0
Commissioners	4	15	21.1	78.9
Executive Secretaries	4	15	21.1	78.9

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract

Politics

The total number of members of the House of Representatives in 2017 was 88. The members are elected in different ways. Table below shows that in 2017 the House of Representatives composed of 32 women members and 56 men. Of the 32 women, 22 were elected on grounds of special seats for women, 3 members were nominated by the president and the rest (7 members) are elected from constituency (i.e. by competing with men). The number of women is still low compared to men. The same situation was prevailing in previous year.

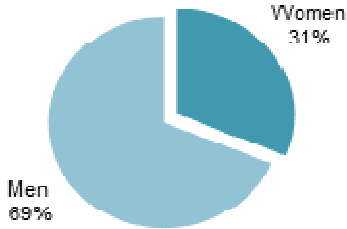
Members of House of Representatives; 2016 and 2017

Status	December 2016		December 2017					
	CCM		Other Parties		CCM		Other Parties	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Speaker	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Constituency	7	47	0	0	7	47	0	0
Nominated by Hon President	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	3
Special seat for women	22	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
Attorney general	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Secretary	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract

The total number of members of Parliament in 2017 was 67, where only one third (21 members), are women.

Members of parliament; 2017



Source: Parliament Office, Zanzibar

Local Government in Zanzibar 2017

Zanzibar has 5 administrative regions and 11 administrative districts. All Regional Commissioners and their Administrative Secretaries are men and only three (3) of the 11 district commissioners and two (2) district administrative secretaries are women. The lowest administrative level is Ward (or Shehia), which also shows that there is also a male dominance.

Local Government Leaders; 2017

Numbers and sex distributions

Position/Status	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Regional Commissioners	0	5	0	100
District Commissioners	3	8	27.3	72.7
Regional Administrative Secretaries	0	5	0	100
District Administrative Secretaries	2	9	18.2	81.8
Sub District Administrative Secretaries	0	2	0	100
District Executive Directors	1	10	9.1	90.9
Councillors	60	106	36.1	63.9
Local leaders (Shehas)	33	308	9.7	90.3

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract

Judiciary

In 2017, the sex distribution of judges became more imbalanced as a whole. In all positions, the number of women was less than half. It is only the District magistrates courts where sex distribution is closely balanced; the percentage of women (district magistrates) is 41.7 percent.

Judges by Type of Court; 2017

Sex distribution

Position	Number		Sex distribution	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Court magistrates	17	42	28.8	71.2
Judges	2	4	33.3	66.7
Regional magistrates	6	12	33.3	66.7
District magistrates	5	7	41.7	58.3

Source: Zanzibar Statistical Abstract

Ownership of Assets

House and land are the main assets owned by members of households. These assets help people in raising their incomes; they are also used as sources for borrowing from financial institutions.

The 2015/16 Tanzania DHS-MIS survey shows that for persons aged 15-49 years only 5.8 percent of women own houses compared with 30.7 percent for men. Similarly, only 5.5 percent of women own land compared with 12.1 percent for men. Only few houses and land are jointly owned (by women and men).

Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Unguja administrative regions have comparatively higher proportions of women who own houses, although the gap between them and the men is wide.

Ownership of assets (land, house); 2015
Persons age 15-49, percent

Region	House				Land			
	Alone		Jointly		Alone		Jointly	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Kaskazini Unguja	3.8	41.5	3.2	2.2	4.6	11.1	4.5	1.1
Kusini Unguja	8.2	40.3	3.3	2.7	12.2	13.8	3.9	5.3
Mjini Magharibi	7.5	27.8	5.4	0.5	5.8	13.4	3.8	3.4
Kaskazini Pemba	4.1	28.4	3.4	1.7	1.6	9.3	2	1.7
Kusini Pemba	1.9	24.8	2	0	2.1	11.2	1.7	3
Total	5.8	30.7	4.2	1.1	5.1	12.1	3.4	2.9

Source, 2015/16TDHS

CHAPTER SEVEN: CRIME

Crime

The number of crimes has substantially increased in the recent past. Suspects against property stolen, a leading crime, has increased by 15.9 percent between the two years, 2016 and 2017; although women suspects have substantially decreased (by 48.0 percent).

Reported cases of violence against children increased by more than 50 percent in the period. Girls were more victims than boys – one in every nine reported violence cases were against girls.

Reported crimes in Zanzibar; 2016 and 2017

Type of offences	2016		2017	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Suspects Against Property Stolen	98	2,911	51	3,436
Suspects Against Tranquility	45	452	122	1,105
Reported cases of violence against children	708	85	1,089	123
Reported Offences against Persons	1,605	1,240	1,220	1,278
Crimes Against Humanity,				
Victims	868	1,670	1,009	1,363
Suspects	101	2,030	93	1,940

Source: Prison Department, Zanzibar

Table shows that most remands are the youth and young adults, aged 18 to 40 years. Men, through all years (2013 – 2017) are a

majority; and only few women (e.g. only 3.5 percent in the year 2017) were involved.

Remands by Age and Sex; 2013- 201

Age Group	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
<18 years	3	42	2	36	0	10	0	3	1	21
18-30 years	35	1,100	25	1,011	10	457	9	583	24	822
31-40 years	14	470	5	322	3	175	4	186	12	822
41-50 years	4	116	4	119	1	56	4	71	6	105
51+	0	40	0	31	0	14	0	35	0	51
Total	56	1,768	36	1,519	14	712	17	878	43	1,227

Source: Prison Department, Zanzibar

Table below shows that for the years 2013-2017, most inmates were men and very few were women. Women inmates mostly served less than one year.

Inmates by Sentences Served; 2013-2017

Age Group	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Under one year	2	258	9	301	7	188	6	210	9	261
1-2 years	2	85	1	104	2	63	1	115	2	117
3-5 years	0	43	0	24	0	22	2	19	1	50
6+	0	21	2	22	0	22	1	24	0	44
Total	4	407	12	451	9	295	10	368	12	472

Source: Prison Department, Zanzibar

Gender based violence

Gender-based Violence (GBV) is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality, directed against a person because of their gender; but the majority of victims are women and girls, by men. It is a result of power inequalities between women and men. GBV is growing, and in new patterns in Zanzibar.

Displays results of 2010 TDHS and the 2015 TDHS-MIS which suggests that violence to ever-married women (aged 15-49 years) increased, in all type of violence. The regions where the violence increased most are in Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Unguja.

Spousal Violence; 2010 and 2015

Percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 years

Region	Emotional		Physical		Sexual		Physical or Sexual		Emotional, Physical or Sexual	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Kaskazini Unguja	10.9	8.3	6.5	5.1	4.0	4.7	7.9	8.7	11.7	12.8
Kusini Unguja	11.3	13.7	14.3	17.0	4.9	6.1	16.7	18.3	21.7	22.0
Mjini Magharibi	7.4	12.4	6.1	11.7	3.6	4.3	6.7	13.2	19.3	17.7
Kaskazini Pemba	5.9	6.9	6.7	4.8	2.4	2.5	7.0	6.4	8.3	8.0
Kusini Pemba	6.3	7.2	5.4	3.7	4.5	4.1	9.7	5.7	10.5	9.2
Zanzibar	7.9	10.3	7.0	8.9	3.8	4.3	8.6	10.8	11.4	14.6

Source: 2010 and 2015/16 TDHS

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Vision

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

Mission

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

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