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Better use of better national statistics leads to better Government policies and better development progress which benefits our people.

The likely success of Government policies is greatly increased by the use of statistics. Statistics allow our Government to carry out thorough analysis of complex social and economic issues, to make appropriate policy choices and to monitor and adjust government policies in order to achieve maximum impact over time.



Good statistics also improve the transparency and accountability of policy-making.

Good statistics enable our people to judge the success of Government policies and to hold Government accountable for its policies. Government is committed to the free flow of information to enable the public to be well informed in order to participate in national development and consolidate democracy.

Perhaps the most valuable contribution that statistics can make is to help ensure that our limited resources are used in the best way.

Investment in statistics will pay for itself many times over by improving how resources are allocated. Statistics highlight where resources are needed and what impact those resources have had.

Why now ?

Our Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty (MKUZA) is focused on improving the lives of our people. This requires statistics to help design policies, provide baseline information and to track progress.

Our MKUZA sets national goals to attain the nation's Vision for the future, while internationally we are committed to achieving the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Objectives and indicators will be monitored to track progress and will be used in the budget discussion processes and reviews of the MKUZA. But data for many of the key indicators still need to be developed. Much more remains to be done to develop our statistics.

Our donor partners also need statistics in order to have confidence in our policies and their implementation.



“In 2000, Zanzibar launched the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 which gives social, political, cultural and economic philosophy up to the year 2020. The thrust of the vision is the eradication of absolute poverty and sustainable development.”

(Statement of the President of Zanzibar and the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council H.E Amani Abeid Karume on Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) - January 2007)

So Zanzibar needs good statistics. How best can we organise them ?

Our information needs can best be met by a well-planned and well-coordinated National Statistical System (NSS).

The NSS includes users of statistics, who create the demand for statistics, as well as the producers of statistics.

The coverage of the NSS will be as broad as possible for maximum coordination and cooperation in aligning the demand for statistics and supply of statistics. Its coverage includes the range of national data needs right down to the district level as well as international data needs.

The NSS comprises the Office of Chief Government Statistician and statistical units in line ministries and other agencies, including:

- Line ministries: Education; Health; Agriculture; Finance and Economic Affairs;
- Other Agencies of Government and Government Departments: Central Bank; Immigration; Judiciary;

The Statistical System in Zanzibar has been re-organised along the Statistics Act of 1999. The System will be managed by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician.

The NSS will be focused on user needs and be integrated into the national MKUZA and sector strategies.

Coordination will be assured through the Statistics Act of 1999. The Statistics Advisory Board will be put in place and a strategic plan covering the whole NSS is being developed and will be finalised before the end of 2007.



How can strategic planning help ?

Strategic planning can:

- Address data limitations
- Help prioritisation of limited resources for statistics
- Integrate statistics within the development policy processes
- Look across the whole NSS and provide a coherent framework for all national and international statistical programmes and for donor support to those programmes
- Provide an action plan for statistical capacity building
- Act as a catalyst for change.



The statistics strategic plan for 2002-2006 for the Office of Chief Government Statistician brought about major improvements in the statistics available to policy making.

This is being updated and extended to incorporate plans for improved statistical activities across the NSS.

A good strategy, adequately funded and successfully implemented can make a big difference to the performance of the NSS.

Zanzibar profile

The preparation of the second generation Poverty Reduction Strategy initiative has benefited significantly from renewed efforts to improve the statistical production system. Credible indicators are now available from a number of sources.

Indicator	Zanzibar	Rural	Urban
Total Population	981,754	593,031	388,723
Population density	400	-	-
Intercensal growth rate	3.1	-	-
Sex Ratio	96.0	-	-
Average Household size	5.2	5.1	5.3
Age dependency ratio	90.0	-	-
Percentage of adults literate	75.8	65.9	89.5
Percentage of adults female literate	69.8	58.5	85.2
Literacy rate of Population 15-24 years	89.4	83.9	96.4
Literacy rate of male Population 15-24 years	91.5	87.1	97.2
Literacy rate of female Population 15-24 years	87.5	81.2	95.6
Percentage of adult 15 years and Above with no education	24.2	34.1	10.5
Primary School Net Enrolment Ratio	77.0	71.0	86.0
Secondary School Net Enrolment Ratio	33.0	27.0	42.0
Basic School Net Enrolment Ratio	78.4	73.2	87.1
Percentage of households within 5km of a Primary School	97.5	96.0	99.7
Percentage of households within 5 km a primary health facility	95.5	93.4	99.4
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health provider	83.0	82.4	84.2
Percentage of Children Age 0-4 reported illness in the past four weeks	27.2	31.2	19.8
Percentage of adults whose primary activity is agriculture/fishing/livestock	28.6	45.1	5.7
Unemployment Rate(%)	7.3	4.5	12.6
Percentage of households with electricity connection	25.2	7.0	57.0
Percentage of households using a toilet	66.8	50.0	95.7
Proportion of Households using piped or Protected water as their source for drinking.	86.2	80.5	95.9
Percentage of household owning radio	80.1	75.9	87.2
Average consumption expenditure per capita (Tshs.28 days)	21,155	18,003	26,008
Percentage of consumption expenditure on food	58.2	61.5	53.3
Percentage of total consumption by the poorest 20 percent of Population	9.3	9.8	8.9
Distribution of households by usually number of meals per day (Head count ratio) Percentage of population below the food poverty line	57.0	45.0	78.0
(Head count ratio) Percentage of population below the food poverty line	13.2	16.0	8.9
(Head count ratio)Percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line	49.1	54.61	40.54
Gini Coefficient	0.28	0.26	0.3
Mean per capita Household annual income Tshs	198,907	165,540	250,269
Percentage of agricultural/fishing share of income	11.6	20.3	2.8

Sources : 2002 Population and Housing Census (in grey)
2004/2005 Household Budget survey (other)

This booklet was prepared by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician in conjunction with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

PARIS21 is a unique global partnership of national and international statisticians, development professionals, policy makers, analysts and other users of statistics who are committed to making a real difference to the contribution of statistics to development progress. The partnership was established following an international meeting in November 1999 by the European Commission, the International Monetary Fund, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations, and the World Bank. Its secretariat is hosted by the OECD.

PARIS21's goal is to develop a culture of evidence-based policy making and implementation which serves to improve governance and government effectiveness in reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.



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