

**UTANGULIZI WA UTAFITI WA WATU WENYE UWEZO
WA KUFANYA KAZI (LFS) 2000/01
NA SHUGHULI ZA WATOTO WA MIAKA 5 – 17 (CLS) –2000/01**

CHIMBUKO NA SHABAHA:-

Utafiti wa watu wenye uwezo wa kufanya kazi na shughuli za watoto ni utafiti wa aina yake kufanyika kwa pamoja tangu uhuru. Utafiti huu unajumuisha nguvu-kazi, ajira ya watoto na shughuli za sekta isiyo rasmi. Utafiti huu utafanywa na Ofisi ya Taifa ya Takwimu kwa kushirikiana na Wizara ya Kazi na Maendeleo ya Vijana kwa kugharamiwa na DANIDA na ILO. Katika hali ya uchumi ya sasa, serikali inakosa taarifa za kijamii zinazohusu Ajira, kwa vile utafiti wa watu wenye uwezo wa kufanya kazi kwa mara ya mwisho ulifanyika mwaka 1990/91, na kuhusu Ajira ya watoto, utafiti huo haujafanyika kabisa na hakuna taarifa kuhusu suala hilo.

Kukosekana kwa Takwimu kuhusu shughuli za kiuchumi kwa watu wake, ukubwa, chanzo cha ukosefu wa ajira, ajira (chini ya kiwango) na ajira za watoto inakuwa vigumu kwa serikali kuandaa mipango madhubuti ya kimaendeleo na kupanga uwiano wa rasilimali wa kuboresha hali ya maisha na utatuzi wa matatizo ya watu na ya watoto.

Ukosefu wa Takwimu kuhusu ajira ya watoto ni kutokana na kukosa muundo wa utafiti, pamoja na maana halisi, ufafanuzi na mgawanyo wa vipengele vinavyohusiana na ajira ya watoto. Kukosekana taarifa, masuala muhimu kuhusu tafsiri hiyo bado haijulikani sana, hasa ukubwa, chanzo na masuala mengineyo yahasuyo nchi tofauti na mabara kwa ujumla.

Kuundwa kwa sera ya Taifa ya Ajira ya 1997 (National Employment Policy of 1997) ya serikali ya Tanzania ilichukulia kwa uzito; umuhimu wa sekta binafsi na sekta isiyo rasmi; pia kuundwa kwa sheria ya sera ya Taifa ya Ajira ya 1998 kumeleta umuhimu wa kufanyika kwa utafiti wa watu wenye uwezo wa kufanya kazi ili kupata taarifa za Ajira na kuziboresha sera hizo.

Utafiti wa watu wenye uwezo wa kufanya kazi na ajira ya watoto utakuwa kwa sampuli, kutakuwa na vijiji 100 na maeneo ya mjini 122.

Vijiji hivyo 100 na maeneo ya mjini 122 ni sehemu ya sampuli ya Taifa ya Takwimu (National Master Sample) ambayo tafiti nyingi zinafanyika hapa ofisi ya Taifa ya Takwimu kutoa Takwimu za kitaifa (National Estimates)

MADHUMUNI YA UTAFITI WA WATU WENYE UWEZO WA KUFANYA KAZI (LFS).

Kwa upana wake, madhumuni ya utafiti huu ni kupata taarifa juu ya hali ya Ajira humu Tanzania.

Madhumuni zaidi ni kama yafuatayo:-

- Kupima shughuli za sasa na za kawaida za kiuchumi

- Kupima ukubwa wa ajira ya sekta isiyo rasmi
- Kupima ukubwa wa ukosefu wa Ajira (Unemployment)
- Kupata ukubwa wa mapato kutoka shughuli (ajira) zisizo za kilimo za aina zote.

MADHUMUNI YA AJIRA YA WATOTO (CLS) TANZANIA.

Utafiti huu wa ajira ya watoto utatoa mwelekeo wa shughuli za watoto nchini Tanzania kwa madhumuni ya kupanga, kutekeleza na kupima sera za nchi pamoja na kutathmini mipango ya maendeleo ya kuinua hali ya maisha ya watoto.

Utafiti huu utafanya yafuatayo:-

- Kukusanya taarifa juu ya tabia, chanzo, ukubwa na sababu za ajira ya watoto Tanzania, na kuangalia hali ya kazi/shughuli na athari zake kwenye afya, elimu na maendeleo ya mtoto anayefanya kazi.
- Kujifunza mazingira ya sekta au sehemu watoto wanapofanyia kazi.
- Kupata taarifa juu ya hali ya uhamiaji ya watoto, iwapo kujishirikisha kwenye kazi kutaamua makazi ya mtoto/familia.
- Kuanzisha mfumo wa taarifa (database) wa shughuli za watoto nchini ambao utakuwa unaboresha (updated) kulingana na takwimu zinazotokana na utafiti na shughuli za kiutawala (administrative records).
- Kupata ufanisi wa watumishi wa Takwimu wa kufanya utafiti wa kitaifa kwa shughuli zaidi kwa siku za baadaye.
- Kutoa/kuwakilisha uchambuzi wa utafiti kwa watumishi wa serikali na jumuiya za wafanyakazi, mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali (NGOs) na Umma kwa ujumla, ripoti juu ya ajira ya watoto Tanzania kwa kutoa vidokezo au mwanya juu ya uchambuzi wa kitakwimu na kupata matokeo kwa undani.
- Kushirikisha taarifa za ajira ya watoto kwa shirika la kazi duniani (ILO) ili Tanzania iwemo kwenye orodha ya nchi zinazoangalia hali ya ajira ya watoto

ILFS/CLS 2000-01 DATA PROCESSING

A COMPARISON REPORT OF THE CLEANED DATA FOR THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD QUARTER QUESTIONNAIRES

INTRODUCTION

In this report we will try to compare some of the results obtained from the cleaned data of the third quarter questionnaires with those for the first and the second quarter Questionnaires.

Note that the figures are the final results because they were extracted from the cleaned data, and we hope they will be useful also during the Tabulation Analysis.

DESCRIPTIONS	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3
No. of Clusters involved	133	132	130
No. of H'holds (Questionnaires)	2,982	2,984	2,892
No. of Responded H'holds	2,863	2,874	2,757
Non-response (%)	4.0	3.7	4.7
Total h'hold members in LFS1p.2	16,256	16,261	15,478
Average household size	5.68	5.66	5.61
H'hold members in LFS2 (5+ years)	13,660	13,648	12,908
H'hold members in LFS2 (5 -17 years)	5,834	5,841	5,411
H'hold members in LFS2 (17+ years)	7,826	7,807	7,497
H'hold members (under 5 years)	2,596	2,613	2,570
No. of Children in CLS1A	5,834	5,841	5,411
Children living away (CLS1C)	308	250	258
No. of H'holds skipped Q.9.1	699	435	-70!
No. of Children in CLS2	3,019	3,220	3,392

DP INTERNAL STAFFS
12.4.2001

ILFS/CLS 2000-01 DATA PROCESSING

A COMPARISON SUMMARY OF THE *UNCLEANED DATA* BETWEEN THE 4TH QUARTER QUESTIONNAIRES AND THE PREVIOUS 3- QUARTERS

This summary gives a percentage comparison of some of the errors between the uncleaned 4th Quarter Questionnaires and the previous 3 - Quarters. The figures given were only estimates because they were derived at the time when the Data Cleaning Exercise was not yet done.

There were other types of error messages flagged but they will not be analysed below due to among other reasons, that their percentages were lower.

<u>DESCRIPTIONS</u>	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
No of Clusters	133	132	130	127
No of Q'res/H'holds	2,983	3,000	2,900	2,824
% of non-response (%)	4	4	4.5	5.7
Total h'hold members	16,229	16,300	15,561	14,752
Average h'hold size	5.67	5.4	5.63	5.54
Estimated error message	32,000	17,000	9,000	5,000
% flagged in LFS Q'ire	30	50	55	53
% flagged in CLS Q'ire	70	50	45	47
Hh members LFS1 p 2	16,294	16,300	15,629	14,752
Highest % of errors in p2	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.4
Hh members LFS1 p 3	2,861	2,900	2,770	2,662
Highest % of errors in p3	2.6	6.2	1.9	1.0
Hh members in LFS2	12,423	13,460	14,000	13,008
LFS1 and LFS2 not equal (%)	2.8	1.8	0.1	0.1
Wrong entries in LFS2 Q.3 (%)	2.8	1.1	2.1	1.3
Wrongly skipped LFS2 Q4 (%)	4.5	2.2	2.1	0.2
Blank LFS2 Q17 or 34 (%)	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.2

Children in CLS1	5,700	5,750	5,399	5,093
Skipping CLS1 Q.2.1 (%)	25	6	5	3
Filling wrongly in CLS1 (%)	20	7	5.	2
Incomplete CLS1 Q.3.1 (%)	33	3.4	3.	2
Mistakes while attempting CLS1 Q.8.1 (%)	21	2	1.4	1.5
Children in CLS2	4,650	4,000	3,639	3,244
Children wrongly appearing in CLS2 (%)	48	27	6	4
Attempted CLS2 Q.1 but left Q.3 blank (%)	12	9	2.5	1
Attempted CLS2 Q.1 but left Q.4 blank (%)	20	14	5	2
Skipped CLS2 Q.19 (%)	6	2	1.7	1

CONCLUSION

Basing on the number of error messages flagged in the Q1 Questionnaires and comparing them with those flagged in the Q2, Q3, and Q4; separately, it can be seen that the overall magnitude of error decreased by about **45%** in Q2, and by **72%** in Q3 and by **84%** in Q4.

Note that in the Q1 questionnaires the CLS Questionnaire had a bigger share of errors flagged (70%). This share of errors decreased to 50% in Q2 and to 45% in Q3 and to 47% in Q4.

DP INTERNAL STAFFS
31.5.2001

ILFS/CLS 2000-01 DATA PROCESSING

A COMPARISON REPORT OF THE *CLEANED DATA* FOR THE Q1, Q2, Q3 AND Q4 QUESTIONNAIRES

INTRODUCTION

In this report we will try to compare some of the results obtained from the cleaned data of the fourth quarter questionnaires with those for the first, second and third quarter Questionnaires.

Note that the figures are the final results because they were extracted from the cleaned data, and we hope they will be useful also during the Tabulation Analysis.

DESCRIPTIONS	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
No. of Clusters involved	133	132	130	127
No. of Households (Q'res)	2,982	2,984	2,892	2,824
No. of Responded Households	2,863	2,874	2,757	2,664
Percentage of non-response (%)	4.0	3.7	4.7	5.7
H'hold members in LFS1page 2	16,256	16,261	15,478	14,744
Average household size	5.68	5.66	5.61	5.53
Household members-LFS2 (5+)	13,660	13,648	12,908	12,420
Household members-LFS2 (5 -17)	5,834	5,841	5,411	5,145
Household members-LFS2 (17+)	7,826	7,807	7,497	7,275
Household members-LFS1 (0 - 4)	2,596	2,613	2,570	2,324
No. of Children in CLS1	5,834	5,841	5,411	5,145
No. of Children-living away	308	250	258	194
Households skipped Q.9.1	699	435	-70!	00
No. of Children in CLS2	3,019	3,220	3,392	3,251

DP INTERNAL STAFFS

6.6.2001

ILFS 2000-01 DATA PROCESSING

A SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE SECOND QUARTER QUESTIONNAIRES

INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to our previous preliminary report for the Q2 Questionnaires dated 21.2.2001 which gave a summary about the data. This report is giving a summary of the *cleaned* data after the data cleaning exercise was completed and after the frequency tables production, reviewing and correcting the inconsistencies found, was over.

DATA QUALITY

A glance at the summary report reveals a picture which is not much different from the one seen on the cleaned Q1 Questionnaires.

The Second Quarter consisted of **132 Clusters** distributed throughout Tanzania Mainland. The 'cleaned' data contains **2,984** Questionnaires, that is 2,984 Households.

A total of **2,874** Households fully responded to the interview. This is **96.3%** response rate. **3.7%** did not respond to the interview.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

There are **16,261** household members. From this data the average household size is estimated to be about **5.66**.

Out of these **16,261** members, **48%** are adults over 17 years old (7,807), **36%** are 5-17 years children (5,841) and **16%** are children under 5 years old (2,613).

LABOUR FORCE

- There are **13,648** Household members with 5 and above years old. Out of these members **74%** reported ever worked in the last 12 months and **60%** reported to be 'active' in the last 7 days.
- There are **7,807** "Adults" who are over 17 years old. Out of these, **88%** reported ever worked in the last 12 months, but **81%** reported to be "active" in the last 7 days.

CHILD LABOUR

- Out of **5,841** children between 5-17 years old, **55%** (3,220) reported ever 'worked' in the last 12 months.
- Out of **5,841** children between 5-17 years old, about **4.3%** (ie 250 children) were reported to be, for one reason or another, 'living away' from their parents / guardians.
- Out of **5,841** children between 5-17 years old, **31%** (1,830) reported to be active in the last 7 days.
- Out of these **1,830** 'active' children in the last 7 days, most of them (**95%**) were reported doing domestic related activities. The rest were either employed (**3%**) or self-employed (**2%**).
- There are a total of **2,613** children under 5 years old.
- Out of the **2,874** fully responded Households, **15%** (435 households) did not answer Q.9.1 of the CLS1 Questionnaire. This question was 'compulsory' to every households living with or without children of 5-17 years old. They were supposed to answer 'NO' to this Q.9.1.

CONCLUSION

By comparing the summary results for the cleaned Q1 and cleaned Q2 data we see that there is no much difference between them.

Thank you for your attention.

DP Internal Staffs
21.3.2001

ILFS 2000-01 DATA PROCESSING

A SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE THIRD QUARTER QUESTIONNAIRES

INTRODUCTION

This report is giving a summary of the data after the data cleaning exercise was completed and after the frequency tables production, reviewing and correcting the inconsistencies found, was over.

DATA QUALITY

The Third Quarter consisted of **130 Clusters** distributed throughout Tanzania Mainland. The 'cleaned' data contains **2,892** Questionnaires, that is 2,892 Households.

A total of **2,757** Households fully responded to the interview. This is **95.3%** response rate. **135** Households or **4.7%** did not respond to the interview.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

There are **15,478** household members. From this data the average household size is estimated to be about **5.6**.

Out of these **15,478** members, 7,497 or **48%** are adults over 17 years old, **35%** or 5,411 are 5-17 years children and **17%** or 2,570 are children under 5 years old.

.

LABOUR FORCE

- There are **12,908** Household members with 5 and above years old. Out of these members **??%** or reported ever worked in the last 12 months and **??%** or ... reported to be 'active' in the last 7 days.
- There are **7,497** "Adults" who are over 17 years old. Out of these, **?? %** or reported ever worked in the last 12 months, but **?? %** or reported to be "active" in the last 7 days.

CHILD LABOUR

- Out of **5,411** children between 5-17 years old, **?? %** or **3,392** reported ever 'worked' in the last 12 months.

- Out of **5,411** children between 5-17 years old, **4.8%** or 258 children were reported to be, for one reason or another, 'living away' from their parents / guardians.
- Out of **5,411** children between 5-17 years old, **??%** or **2,314** were reported to be active in the last 7 days.
- Out of these **2,314** 'active' children in the last 7 days, most of them (**2,210** or **??%**) were reported doing domestic related activities. The rest were either employed (**45** or **??%**) or self-employed (**59** or **??%**).
- There are a total of **2,570** children under 5 years old.
- Out of the **2,757** fully responded Households, **??%** or households did not answer Q.9.1 of the CLS1 Questionnaire. This question was 'compulsory' to every households living with or without children of 5-17 years old. They were supposed to answer 'NO' to this Q.9.1.

CONCLUSION

By comparing the summary results for the cleaned Q1, cleaned Q2 and cleaned Q3 data we see that there is no much difference between them.

Thank you for your attention.

DP Internal Staffs
12.4.2001

APPENDIX I

A SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE 4th QUARTER QUESTIONNAIRES

From the frequency tables produced, we are giving a summary report of the *cleaned* data for the 4th Quarter Questionnaires.

DATA QUALITY

The Fourth Quarter consisted of 127 Clusters. The 'cleaned' data contained 2,824 Questionnaires/Households.

A total of 2,664 Households fully responded to the interview. This is 94.3% response rate. (160 Households or 5.7% did not respond to the interview).

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

There were 14,744 household members. The average household size was calculated to be 5.53.

Out of these 14,744 members, 7,275 or 49% were adults over 17 years old, 5,145 or 35% were 5-17 years children and 2,324 or 16% or were children under 5 years old.

LABOUR FORCE

- There were 12,420 Household members with 5 and above years old. Out of these members 79% or 9,837 reported ever worked in the last 12 months; and 63% or 7,823 reported to be 'active' in the last 7 days.
- There were 7,275 Household members who were over 17 years old. Out of these, 90% or 6,586 reported ever worked in the last 12 months, but 76% or 5,503 reported to be "active" in the last 7 days.

CHILD LABOUR

- Out of 5,145 children between 5-17 years old, 63% or 3,251 reported ever 'worked' in the last 12 months.
- Out of 5,145 children between 5-17 years old, 3.7% or 194 were reported to be, for one reason or another, 'living away' from their parents / guardians.
- Out of 5,145 children between 5-17 years old, 45% or 2,320 were reported to be active in the last 7 days.
- Out of these 2,320 'active' children, as usual, most of them (2,236 or 96%) were reported doing domestic related activities. The rest were either employed (55 or 2.4%) or self-employed (29 or 1.3%).
- There were a total of 2,324 children under 5 years old.
- All of the 2,664 fully responded Households gave reply to Q.9.1 of the CLS1 Questionnaire. This question was 'compulsory' to every household living with or without children of 5-17 years old.

.....

APPENDIX II

A SUMMARY COMPARISON

This summary compares some of the results obtained from the frequency tables of the cleaned data for different quarters. Note that for the population size, the estimated number by the PPU 32.844 million (year 2000 – Tanzania Mainland).

The ILFS National sample slightly underestimated the Population size for all the quarters / combination of quarters. Correction factors have been applied accordingly. We hope the summary will be useful during the Tabulation Analysis.

DESCRIPTIONS	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
No. of Clusters involved	133	132	130	127
No. of Households (Q'res)	2,982	2,984	2,892	2,824
No. of Responded Households	2,863	2,874	2,757	2,664
Percentage of non-response (%)	4.0	3.7	4.7	5.7
H'hold members in LFS1page 2	16,256	16,261	15,478	14,744
Average household size	5.68	5.66	5.61	5.53
Household members-LFS2 (5+)	13,660	13,648	12,908	12,420
Household members-LFS2 (5 -17)	5,834	5,841	5,411	5,145
Household members-LFS2 (17+)	7,826	7,807	7,497	7,275
Household members-LFS1 (0 - 4)	2,596	2,613	2,570	2,324
No. of Children in CLS1	5,834	5,841	5,411	5,145
No. of Children-living away	308	250	258	194
No. of Children in CLS2	3,019	3,220	3,392	3,251
Estimated Population (mill.)	29.153	30.141	28.892	28.808
Correction Factor	1.1266	1.0897	1.1368	1.1401

.....			
Q123: Estimated Population (mill.)	29.390	Correction Factor	1.1175
Q1234: Estimated Population (mill.)	28.373	Correction Factor	1.1576
.....			

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Backgrounds and Purpose

Lack of adequate data on social-economic activities of the population has necessitated the government to carry out the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey.

The 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was the third comprehensive survey of its kind in Mainland Tanzania since independence. Zanzibar was not covered in this survey. The survey covers the general labour force, child labour and informal sector. It was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics in close collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports, and financed by DANIDA and ILO. The first Labour Force Survey was conducted in **1965** with the assistance of a consultant provided by the Ford Foundation to the government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The aim of the survey was to provide benchmark data both qualitative and quantitative on some of the characteristics of the Labour Force for use by the government in the formulation of training and employment policies geared to self sufficiency in manpower by the year 1970.

At the time of taking 2000/01 ILFS, there was no recent data on the status of the labour market because the last labour force survey was undertaken in 1990/91 and with regard to child labour there was no information at all as this topic was not covered in the 1990/91 survey.

The absence of statistical data on economic activities of the population on the magnitude and the nature of unemployment, under-employment and child labour makes it extremely difficult for the government to formulate appropriate action programmes and allocate the necessary resources for improving the situation and eventually solving the various problems relating to the working population and children.

The absence of statistical data on child labour has been due to the lack of an appropriate survey methodology, concepts, definitions and classifications of the factors and variables relating to child labour. In the absence of adequate data, therefore many important aspects of the phenomenon still remain unknown including its magnitude, nature, and determining factors in different countries and globally.

The formulation of the National Employment Policy of 1997 by Tanzanian Government took into account the important role of the private and informal sectors and also the introduction of the National Employment Promotion Service Act of 1998 led to the urgent need to conduct the labour force survey in order to get reliable labour market information to monitor their implementation.

1.2 Planning for the Survey

The 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey was carried out on a sample basis using the National Master Sample (NMS) covering only Mainland Tanzania. The rural component of the sample consists of 100 villages, while for the urban component, 122 EAs (Enumeration Areas) were used. The enumeration areas were selected from those demarcated during the 1988 Population Census. The tables presented in this report classify the labour force according to the four main domains – Rural Areas, Urban Areas, Dar es Salaam City and Other Urban.

The objective was to collect data from the usual residents of 3,660 households in urban areas and 8,000 households in rural areas, thus making a total of 11,660 households. The data collected from these households were used to estimate the labour force characteristics for the whole of Mainland Tanzania. In urban areas, 3,660 households or 30 households per enumeration area were selected to represent the urban population. A sample of 80 households in each village was selected to represent the rural population. In order to capture seasonal variations, 20 households out of 80 households were interviewed in each village each quarter.

The survey covered individuals aged five years and above living in private households. Individuals living in institutions such as hospitals, army barracks, prisons, etc. were excluded from the survey. Also excluded were households of diplomatic personnel accredited to Tanzania. Data were collected for a period of twelve months on a quarterly basis. This was aimed at capturing seasonal variations since the economic activities on Mainland Tanzania particularly in the rural areas show seasonal variations. Data collection started in May 2000 and continued until 30th April 2001, with approximately equal numbers of households being covered each quarter. Processing of data started as soon as forms were received from the field. Clean final data were produced during the second week of July 2001 and report writing started immediately. For analysis purposes it was decided to take 10 years and above in order to make the results compared with those of the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey. Those who fell in the age group 5 – 9 were covered in the child labour report, which analysed all persons aged 5 – 17 years.

1.3 Concepts and Definitions

The conceptual basis of a Labour Force Survey is extremely important. The International recommendations concerning the economically active population as adopted by the 12th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) are designed to ensure that LFS results are comparable with the overall framework of economic statistics. The concepts are not easy for the layman to understand and the task of making them operational for data collection is always a challenge.

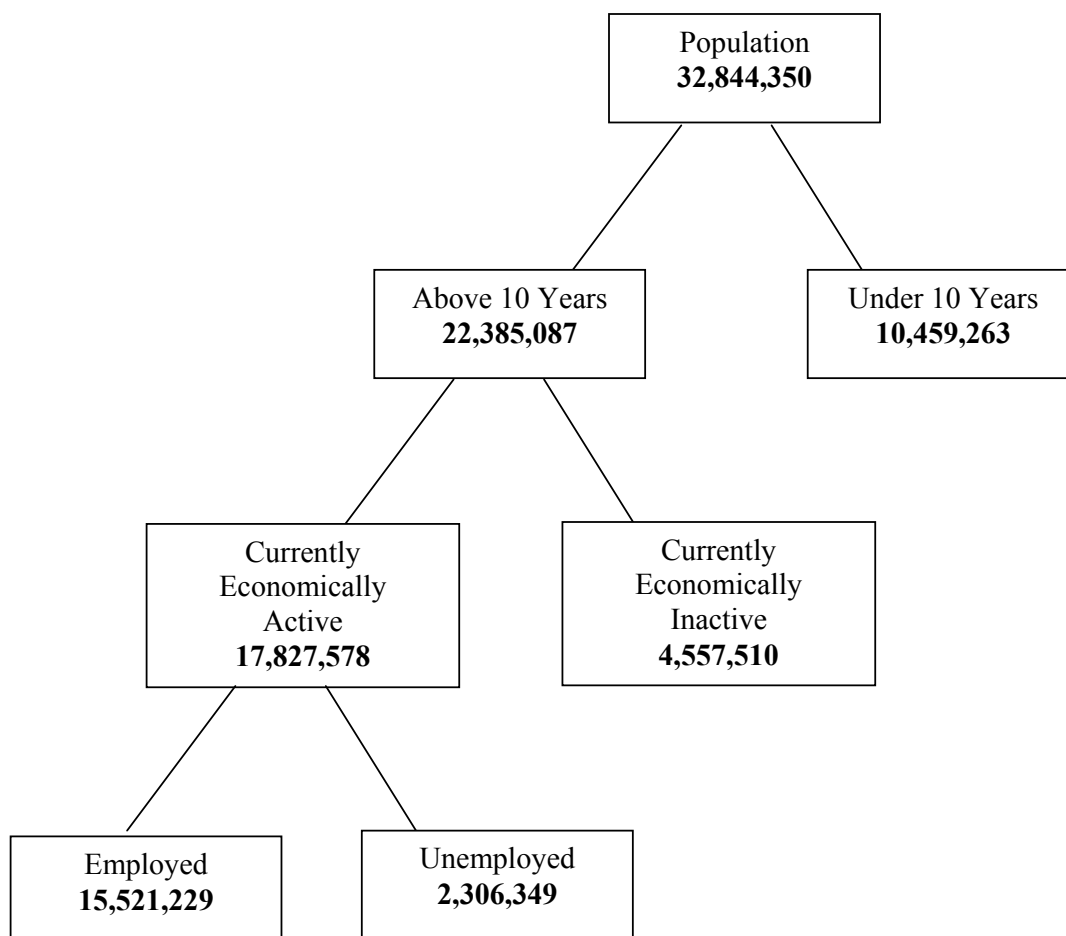
Throughout the report the following concepts are used:

- **Economically Active Population**

This is the key concept for the survey and, in general, it was decided to adopt the widest internationally recommended definition. Economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a specified time reference period. According to 1993 version of the system of National Accounts, production includes all individual or collective goods or services that are supplied to units of their producer or intended to be so supplied, including the production of goods and services used in the process of producing such goods or services; the production of all goods that are retained by their producers for their own final use; the production of housing services by owner occupiers and of domestic and personal services produced by employing paid domestic staff. A wide list of activities was drawn up and produced on page one of the questionnaires both for question one (usual activity) and question six (current activity). The effect of this wide scope for economic activities is to include most of the adult population as economically active. Participation rates, particularly those of females are higher than restricted concept. All activities were discussed in the technical working group and of particular note in that it was decided to include for the first

time the fetching of water and firewood collection for home consumption in the list of economic activities.

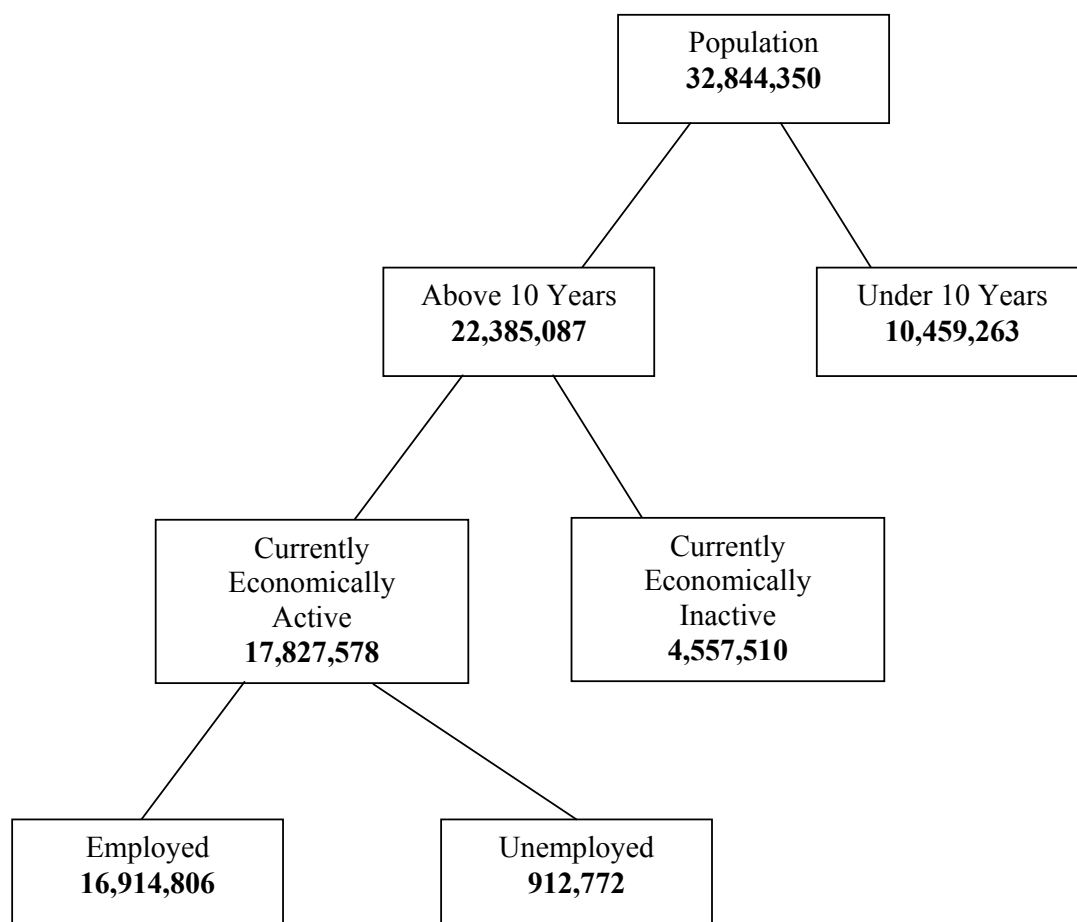
Figure 1.1: Distribution of Mainland Tanzania Population aged 10 years and above by Current Activity Status (using Tanzania Definition of Employment), as at the end of December 2000



- **Current refers to the calendar week (Monday to Sunday) prior to the date of the survey interview. (Tanzania Definition)**

According to the Tanzania definition, an employed person is a person who is currently employed in the sense that, he/she worked for at least one hour on any of the wide range of economic activities or was temporarily absent from such activities. The reference period for a person to be currently employed was calendar week before the survey interview i.e. (Monday to Sunday).

Figure 1.2: Distribution of Mainland Tanzania Population aged 10 years and above by Current Activity Status (using Standard Definition of Employment), as at the end of December 2001



- **Current** refers to the calendar week (Monday to Sunday) prior to the date of the survey interview (Standard Definition)
- **Currently economically active population (The labour force):** Persons who were either employed or unemployed as defined below during the reference week.

Employed persons: Persons who did some work in the reference period either for pay in cash or in kind (paid employees) or who were in self employment for profit or family gain, plus persons temporarily absent from these activities but definitely going to return to them, e.g. those on leave or sick. Self-employment includes persons working on their own farms or shambas or doing any other income generating activities. Unpaid family workers in family businesses are included in the category of employed persons. Some work was defined as an activity done in one hour or more in the reference week. It should be noted that any economic work took priority over all other activities.

Unemployed persons: Persons who were not employed as defined above but who stated that they were available for work.

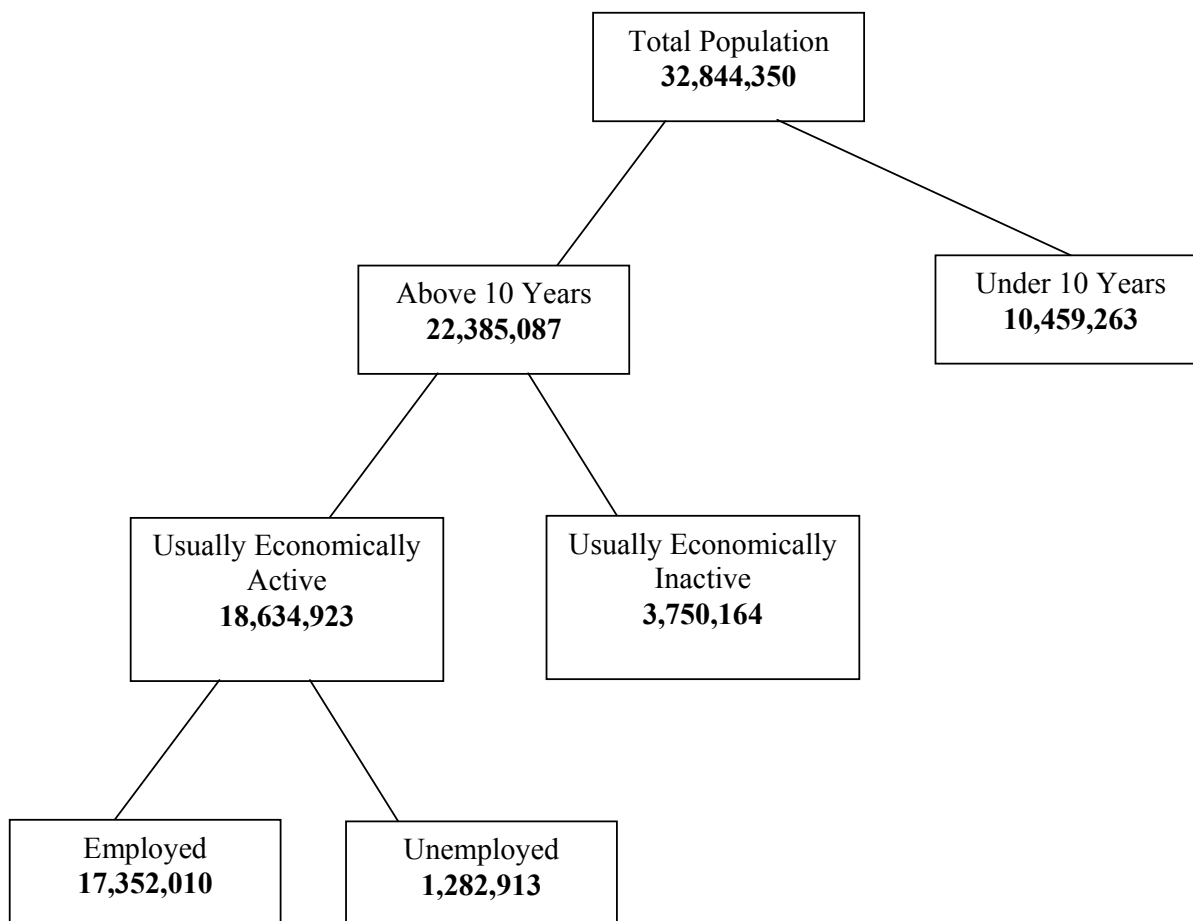
- **Currently not economically active (Not in the Labour force)**

This category includes persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference period. This includes persons doing solely unpaid domestic work in their own house, studying or persons not working because they were sick or retired.

- **Usual Activity**

Usual: Refers to the twelve months up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of interview. Any economic activity taking more than one hour, a week or half a day, a month was recorded.

Figure 1.3: Distribution of Mainland Tanzania Population aged 10 years and above by Usual Activities status, as at the end of December 2000



- **Usually economically active**
Are persons who either worked or were available for work for at least six months of the twelve reference months.
- **Usually unemployed**
Persons who were usually economically active and spent more than half the economically active months not working and available for work.
- **Usually not economically active**
Persons who did not work and were available for work for more than six months of the twelve months. In other words these are persons who were economically inactive for more than six of the twelve months.

1.4 Results

Current Economic Activity

Current activity refers to the activity in the week preceding the survey interview. The results are average of current activity, since data collection was spread over one year period.

The results of the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey revealed that the estimated labour force for Mainland Tanzania was about 17,827,578 out of that, 8,739,709 were males and 9,087,869 were females. Out of the total economically active population at the time of interview, about 15,521,229 were employed, while 2,306,349 were unemployed. From the results, according to Tanzania definition of employment, total unemployment rate was 12.9 percent. Unemployment rate for females was 14.2 percent and that for males 11.6 percent. On the other hand total underemployment rate was 6.1 percent, that for males 6.8 percent and for females 5.5 percent.

The estimated number of persons who were not economically active for various reasons such as, disabled, sickness, those schooling, too old and those with other reasons (“Other”) was about 4,557,510 of whom 2,084,233 were males and 2,473,277 were females.

The urban labour force was about 3,425,135 persons of whom 1,653,152 were males and 1,771,984 were females. Of the males, 869,240 were married and 783,912 were not married. Of the females 829,087 were married and 942,897 were not married.

The labour force for the rural area was about 14,402,443 persons of whom 7,086,558 were males and 7,315,884 were females. Out of the males, 3,645,303 were married and 3,441,254 were unmarried. On the other hand out of 7,315,884 females, 4,077,807 were married and 3,238,078 were unmarried.

On the period of residence, the results revealed that of the currently economically active population about 14,196,885 were lifelong residents of their places of interview, 2,894,761 lived in their places of interview for more than five years but were not lifelong residents. The remaining 735,931 had lived in their places of interview for less than five years and were not lifelong residents of those places. It was further revealed that about 12,482,862 of the currently economically active persons were literate, of these, 3,015,070 were in urban areas and 9,467,792 were in rural areas.

Further analysis of the labour force revealed that about 4,681,087 persons never had any “formal education”, 4,565,520 did not complete primary school, 7,670,985 completed primary education and 909,987 attended secondary education and above.

Usually Economically Active Population

Usual economic activity refers to the twelve calendar months preceding the date of the interview.

The results revealed that, about 18,634,923 persons were usually economically active compared to 17,827,578 currently economically active. The inclusion of fetching water and collection of firewood during the 2000/01 survey as economic activities may have contributed to the usually economically active population having more persons than the currently economically active. This is caused by those who were currently not active during the survey period (students) to have reported usually do these activities.

1.5 Labour Force by Quarter

During the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey, collection of data was spread over twelve months with approximately equal samples for each quarter.

Table 1.1 below summarizes the participation rates of the economically active population by location and quarters. The table shows seasonal patterns of participating rates over the year with higher participation rates between October – December and January – March quarters. This is because in most parts of the country agricultural activities employing about 80 percent of the economically active population are undertaken during these periods.

Table 1.1 Labour Force Participation Rates by: Quarter and Area, 2000/01

Quarter	Dar Es Salaam	Other Urban	Urban (Total)	Rural (Percentage)	Total
April - June	66	65	65	77	74
July - Sep.	62	66	65	80	76
Oct. - Dec.	66	74	71	87	84
Jan. - March	64	75	72	88	84
Total	65	70	68	83	80

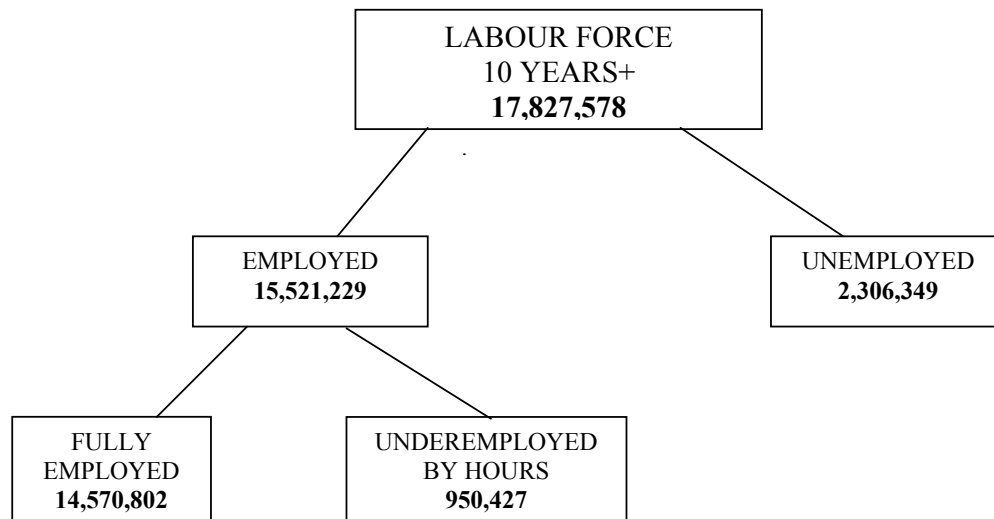
The results also revealed that rural areas had the highest participation rates. On the other hand, Dar es Salaam had the lowest overall participation rate of 65 percent as compared to all other locations with rates 70 percent (Other Urban), 68 percent (Urban Total) and 83 percent (Rural Areas).

Chapter Two

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

2.1 Currently Economically Active Population (the Labour Force) General

Figure 2.1: Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population by Employment Status according to National Definition of Employment 2000/01



The Labour force is comprised of persons who during a specified reference period, prior to the interview were either employed or unemployed. This is also known as the economically active population. A person was defined as currently active if he/she was either employed for at least one hour during the previous seven days, or was temporarily absent from work but had a job attachment, or was available for work if could be found. However, there were four (one per quarter) different weeks of reference during the twelve months of the survey period.

The 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey revealed that the country had about 17,827,578 currently economically active population 10 years and above, an increase of 6,563,593 or 58.3 percent from 1990/91 survey. The number of males was about 8,739,709 and females 9,087,869. According to the National definition of employment, 87.1 percent of the economically active population were employed, 2,306,348 or (12.9 percent) were unemployed.

For those who were employed, the greater proportion (84 percent) were engaged in own farm – agriculture Table 3.9, chapter 3. It was also observed that about 70 percent of the employed persons were in the age group 10-49 years.

Table 2.1: Currently Economically Active Population 10 years and above by age group, sex and geographic area (National Definition) 2000/01

Sex/Age Group		Geographical Area							(Number)		
		Urban			Rural			TOTAL	Percentage		
		Employed	Unemployed	TOTAL	Employed	Unemployed	TOTAL		Urban	Rural	Total
Male	10-17	146,571	58,050	204,621	1,546,497	183,790	1,730,288	1,934,909	12.4	24.4	22.1
	18-34	485,189	241,726	726,915	2,357,495	231,440	2,588,935	3,315,850	44.0	36.5	37.9
	35-64	561,359	95,265	656,624	2,166,605	163,959	2,330,564	2,987,188	39.7	32.9	34.2
	65+	50,221	14,771	64,991	412,393	24,378	436,771	501,763	3.9	6.2	5.7
	Total	1,243,339	409,812	1,653,152	6,482,990	603,567	7,086,558	8,739,709	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	10-17	152,936	68,543	221,479	1,372,034	185,860	1,557,894	1,779,373	12.5	21.3	19.6
	18-34	487,304	444,511	931,814	2,854,045	262,442	3,116,488	4,048,302	52.6	42.6	44.5
	35-64	427,659	167,261	594,920	2,226,726	145,395	2,372,121	2,967,041	33.6	32.4	32.6
	65+	20,456	3,314	23,769	253,740	15,643	269,383	293,152	1.3	3.7	3.2
	Total	1,088,355	683,629	1,771,984	6,706,545	609,340	7,315,885	9,087,869	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	10-17	299,507	126,593	426,100	2,918,531	369,650	3,288,182	3,714,282	12.4	22.8	20.8
	18-34	972,493	686,237	1,658,729	5,211,540	493,882	5,705,423	7,364,152	48.4	39.6	41.3
	35-64	989,018	262,526	1,251,544	4,393,330	309,354	4,702,684	5,954,229	36.5	32.7	33.4
	65+	70,676	18,085	88,761	666,133	40,021	706,154	794,915	2.6	4.9	4.5
	Total	2,331,694	1,093,441	3,425,135	13,189,535	1,212,908	14,402,443	17,827,578	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.1 above shows that the majority of the economically active population are in the age group 18-34 years. Across all geographical areas, this age group accounts for about 41.3 percent of all those who were currently economically active. When the analysis is done by sex, the same age group is found to contribute more to the labour force than any other age group. The table also shows that the majority of all the economically active population were in rural areas.

Table 2.2 Currently Economically Active Population 10 years and above by age group (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Age group	Population 10 years and above (Number)					Percentage		
	Economically Active			Inactive	Total Population	Employed	Unemployed	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total					
10-14	2,204,685	132,163	2,336,848	2,504,862	4,841,710	13.0	14.5	13.1
15-19	2,452,736	246,458	2,699,194	980,956	3,680,150	14.5	27.0	15.1
20-24	2,091,441	199,894	2,291,335	194,557	2,485,892	12.4	21.9	12.9
25-29	1,912,076	129,036	2,041,112	109,003	2,150,115	11.3	14.1	11.4
30-34	1,639,445	70,500	1,709,945	60,492	1,770,437	9.7	7.7	9.6
35-39	1,637,617	37,827	1,675,444	58,377	1,733,821	9.7	4.1	9.4
40-44	1,204,159	21,519	1,225,678	45,375	1,271,053	7.1	2.4	6.9
45-49	1,128,215	27,314	1,155,529	44,312	1,199,841	6.7	3.0	6.5
50-54	820,378	13,568	833,946	48,595	882,541	4.9	1.5	4.7
55-59	569,127	14,115	583,242	35,421	618,663	3.4	1.5	3.3
60-64	472,968	7,422	480,390	62,307	542,697	2.8	0.8	2.7
65-69	366,555	4,825	371,380	94,047	465,427	2.2	0.5	2.1
70+	415,404	8,131	423,535	319,208	742,743	2.5	0.9	2.4
Total	16,914,806	912,772	17,827,578	4,557,512	22,385,090	100.0	100.0	100.0

The 2000/01 survey results by standard definition show that 94.9 percent of the persons were employed compared to 94.6 percent employed persons in 1990/91 survey.

In the 1990/91, the unemployment rate was 3.6 percent while in the year 2000/01 was 5.1 percent.

The majority of the economically active population are in the age group 10 – 49 years, with the highest number of the economically active (15.1 percent) in the age group 15 – 19 years.

The 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey results showed that, there were more young persons in the age group 10 – 14 years 13.0 percent who were engaged in economic activities as compared with only 5.9 percent of the same age group who were engaged in economic activities during the 1990/91 survey. The results also show that most of the unemployed persons 27.0 percent of the economically active population were in the age group 15 – 19 years.

Table 2.3 Currently Economically Active Population (Labour Force) by Geographic Area (Standard Definition) - Comparison over Survey Years

Geo. Area	1990/91			2000/01			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Urban	1894160	1059015	835145	3425136	1653152	1771984	
Rural	9400767	4561286	4839481	14402443	7086558	7315885	
Total	11294927	5620301	5674626	17827579	8739710	9087869	
	% Total	% Male	% Female	% Total	% Male	% Female	% Change
Urban	16.8	9.4	7.4	19.2	9.3	9.9	14.3
Rural	83.2	40.4	42.8	80.8	39.8	41	-3
Total	100	49.8	50.2	100	49.1	50.9	11.3

On the other hand, examination of the labour force by sex shows that of the total labour force, 49.0 percent were males and 51.0 percent were females. As whole females are more both in urban and rural areas, being 51.7 percent in urban areas and 50.8 percent in rural areas.

When further compared with the 1990/91 results, it is shown that there was a decrease in the number of the economically active population in the rural areas of 3.0 percent, while an increase of 14.3 percent of the same population is observed in urban areas. This suggests there was an increase in rural urban migration. The majority of those who migrated to urban areas were females recording an increase of 33.8 percent from 7.4 percent in 1990/91 to 9.9 percent in the year 2000/01. On the other hand the percentage of males in urban areas remained almost the same over the years.

2.2 Participation Rate in Economic Activity

One useful indicator in a labour force survey is the labour force participation rate, which measures the proportion of the working age population, which is economically active. This is a measure of the extent of the country's working population that is economically active (the sum of employed and unemployed). This provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for production of goods and services in the country. It is defined as the ratio of the economically active population (labour force) to the total population.

Table 2.4 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group Sex and Geographic Area Urban and Rural (National Definition) 2000/01

		(Percentage)		
Sex\Age Group		Geographic Area		Urban & Rural
		Urban	Rural	
Male	10-17	28	61	55
	18-34	85	96	93
	35-64	96	98	97
	65+	64	81	78
	Total	70	84	81
Female	10-17	29	59	52
	18-34	83	96	92
	35-64	89	94	93
	65+	23	58	52
	Total	67	82	79
Total	10-17	29	60	53
	18-34	84	96	93
	35-64	93	96	95
	65+	44	70	66
	Total	68	83	80

From table 2.4 above we observe that the total participation rate in 2000/01 was 80 percent. The participation rate for the rural area shows a higher value of 83 percent as compared to the urban area at 68 percent. On the other hand, the overall participation rate for males is slightly higher than that of females. The participation rates for males and females in rural areas are almost the same at 84 percent and 82 percent respectively. Across all geographical areas higher participation rates are observed in age group 18 – 34 and 35 – 64 years with rates ranging from 83 to 96 percent. These age groups consist of persons more energetic in searching for employment. Most of those in the age group 10 – 17 and 65 + years with lower participation rates are still either schooling or too young to work, while those in upper age group 65+ are either reaching retirement or are too old to work.

Table 2.5 Labour Force Participation Rates by Age Group, Geographic Area and Sex 2000/01

Age Group				(Percentage)					
	Total			Geographic Area					
	Total	Male	Female	Urban			Rural		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 – 14	48.3	49.5	47.0	22.0	22.1	21.9	55.0	56.2	53.7
15 – 19	73.3	72.9	73.9	52.3	49.3	56.9	79.8	79.8	79.9
20 – 24	92.2	92.7	91.7	82.6	84.5	81.2	96.9	95.3	95.6
25 – 29	94.9	97.1	93.4	88.3	94.6	84.2	97.0	97.9	96.4
30 – 34	96.6	98.1	95.4	94.0	98.9	90.2	97.4	97.9	97.0
35 – 39	96.6	98.8	95.0	94.3	99.5	90.0	97.3	98.5	96.5
40 – 44	96.4	97.5	95.5	94.5	96.7	92.7	97.0	97.7	96.3
45 – 49	96.3	97.8	94.7	95.0	96.4	93.1	96.7	98.2	95.1
50 – 54	94.5	95.6	93.3	88.3	92.4	83.7	96.1	96.5	95.7
55 – 59	94.3	98.2	89.4	92.7	96.0	88.2	94.7	98.8	89.7
60 – 64	88.5	94.0	80.9	83.9	91.4	73.3	89.4	94.6	82.4
65 – 69	79.8	88.7	69.6	57.3	71.9	43.5	84.9	92.0	76.4
70+	57.0	71.8	40.5	33.6	58.0	7.7	61.4	74.4	46.9
Total	79.6	80.7	73.2	68.2	70.0	66.5	83.0	83.7	82.2

Tables 2.4 and 2.5 show similar results. It is observed that the total participation rate for the 2000/01 results was 79.6 percent when compared to 72.0 percent of the 1990/91 results.

Participation rate for rural areas shows the highest increase of 9 percent from 74.0 percent in 1990/91 to 83.0 percent in 2000/01. On the other hand participation rates for males across all geographical areas are higher than those for females. The participation rates for males and females in rural areas are almost the same. The same results were observed during the 1990/91 survey where both males and females had a participation rate of 74 percent respectively. Higher participation rates are observed in the age groups 25 – 29, 30 – 34, 35 – 39, 40 – 44 and 45 – 49 years all with rates above 90 percent. These age groups consist of persons more energetic in searching for employment. Most of those in the age groups 10 – 14, 15 – 19, and 20 – 24 years with lower participation rates are still either schooling or too young to work (10 – 14), while those in the upper age groups 45 and above are reaching retirement or are too old to work.

Geographically, the 2000/01 survey results show a higher participation rate of 83 percent for rural areas as compared to 68 percent for urban areas. The participation rates for the 1990/91 survey were 72 percent and 62 percent for rural and urban areas respectively.

2.3 Education Characteristics

Table 2.6 Currently Economically Active Populations by Sex, Education Level and Area (National Definition) 2000/01

								(Number)		
		Sex						Total		
		Male			Female			Employed	Unemployed	Total
Area/Education Level		Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total			
D' Salaam	Never Attended	16,337	13,939	30,277	16,688	23,185	39,874	33,025	37,125	70,150
	Primary not complete	29,383	22,288	51,671	14,751	32,563	47,314	44,135	54,851	98,986
	Primary complete	195,165	121,888	317,052	122,500	193,253	315,753	317,665	315,140	632,806
	Secondary+	95,316	31,582	126,898	46,289	28,402	74,691	141,605	59,984	201,589
	Total	336,201	189,697	525,898	200,229	277,403	477,632	536,430	467,100	1,003,530
Other Urban	Never Attended	60,946	13,671	74,617	136,159	64,770	200,929	197,105	78,441	275,546
	Primary not complete	207,980	41,134	249,114	208,707	54,818	263,524	416,687	95,951	512,638
	Primary complete	474,447	131,896	606,343	436,668	244,120	680,788	911,115	376,016	1,287,131
	Secondary+	163,765	33,414	197,179	106,592	42,518	149,110	270,357	75,932	346,289
	Total	907,138	220,115	1,127,253	888,126	406,225	1,294,352	1,795,264	626,340	2,421,605
Urban Total	Never Attended	77,283	27,611	104,894	152,848	87,955	240,802	230,131	115,566	345,696
	Primary not complete	237,363	63,421	300,785	223,458	87,381	310,839	460,821	150,802	611,623
	Primary complete	669,612	253,784	923,395	559,169	437,373	996,541	1,228,781	691,156	1,919,937
	Secondary+	259,081	64,996	324,077	152,881	70,920	223,801	411,962	135,917	547,878
	Total	1,243,339	409,812	1,653,152	1,088,355	683,629	1,771,984	2,331,694	1,093,441	3,425,135
Rural	Never Attended	1,533,514	150,775	1,684,288	2,428,693	222,409	2,651,102	3,962,207	373,184	4,335,390
	Primary not complete	2,051,894	200,795	2,252,689	1,549,956	151,251	1,701,207	3,601,850	352,046	3,953,896
	Primary complete	2,675,427	238,153	2,913,580	2,617,911	219,558	2,837,468	5,293,338	457,711	5,751,048
	Secondary+	222,155	13,845	236,000	109,986	16,122	126,108	332,141	29,967	362,108
	Total	6,482,990	603,567	7,086,558	6,706,545	609,340	7,315,885	13,189,535	1,212,908	14,402,443
Total	Never Attended	1,610,797	178,386	1,789,182	2,581,540	310,364	2,891,905	4,192,337	488,750	4,681,087
	Primary not complete	2,289,258	264,216	2,553,474	1,773,414	238,632	2,012,046	4,062,671	502,848	4,565,520
	Primary complete	3,345,039	491,937	3,836,976	3,177,079	656,930	3,834,010	6,522,118	1,148,867	7,670,985
	Secondary+	481,236	78,841	560,077	262,866	87,043	349,909	744,102	165,884	909,986
	Total	7,726,330	1,013,380	8,739,709	7,794,900	1,292,969	9,087,869	15,521,229	2,306,348	17,827,578

Table 2.7 Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Sex, Education Level and Area (National Definition) 2000/01

Area/Education Level		Sex						(Percentage)		
		Male			Female			Total		
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
D'Salaam	Never Attended	4.9	7.3	5.8	8.3	8.4	8.3	6.2	7.9	7.0
	Primary not complete	8.7	11.7	9.8	7.4	11.7	9.9	8.2	11.7	9.9
	Primary complete	58.0	64.3	60.3	61.2	69.7	66.1	59.2	67.5	63.1
	Secondary+	28.4	16.6	24.1	23.1	10.2	15.6	26.4	12.8	20.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Never Attended	6.7	6.2	6.6	15.3	15.9	15.5	11.0	12.5	11.4
	Primary not complete	22.9	18.7	22.1	23.5	13.5	20.4	23.2	15.3	21.2
	Primary complete	52.3	59.9	53.8	49.2	60.1	52.6	50.8	60.0	53.2
	Secondary+	18.1	15.2	17.5	12.0	10.5	11.5	15.1	12.1	14.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	Never Attended	6.2	6.7	6.3	14.0	12.9	13.6	9.9	10.6	10.1
	Primary not complete	19.1	15.5	18.2	20.5	12.8	17.5	19.8	13.8	17.9
	Primary complete	53.9	61.9	55.9	51.4	64.0	56.2	52.7	63.2	56.1
	Secondary+	20.8	15.9	19.6	14.0	10.4	12.6	17.7	12.4	16.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Never Attended	23.7	25.0	23.8	36.2	36.5	36.2	30.0	30.8	30.1
	Primary not complete	31.7	33.3	31.8	23.1	24.8	23.3	27.3	29.0	27.5
	Primary complete	41.3	39.5	41.1	39.0	36.0	38.8	40.1	37.7	39.9
	Secondary+	3.4	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.6	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Never Attended	20.8	17.6	20.5	33.1	24.0	31.8	27.0	21.2	26.3
	Primary not complete	29.6	26.1	29.2	22.8	18.5	22.1	26.2	21.8	25.6
	Primary complete	43.3	48.5	43.9	40.8	50.8	42.2	42.0	49.8	43.0
	Secondary+	6.2	7.8	6.4	3.4	6.7	3.9	4.8	7.2	5.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.7 above shows the education characteristics of the economically active population (labour force) in Tanzania. Primary education is the dominant level of education (Primary complete) accounting for about 43.0 percent of the total labour force. It further reveals that about 26.3 of the economically active population never attended school, and 25.6 percent attended but did not complete primary school. The percentage of those who never attended school is noticeably higher for females at 31.8 percent compared to only 20.5 percent for males.

However, the number of females with “secondary and above” education level rose from 2.1 percent in the 1990/91 survey to about 3.9 percent in the 2000/01; while that for males rose from 5 percent to 6.4 percent in the two periods.

Table 2.8 Participation Rate by Education Level and Area 2000/01

Education Level Attained	(Percentage)				
	D' Salaam	Other Urban	Urban Total	Rural	Total
Never Attended	55	56	63	87	84
Primary Not Compl.	25	45	40	66	60
Primary Compl.	89	92	91	97	96
Secondary+	64	70	67	84	73
Total	65	70	68	83	80

Table 2.8 shows that the highest participation rate by education level was observed for those who have completed primary school. This holds true in all geographic areas with participation rates ranging from 89 percent to 97 percent. The lowest participation rate of 25 percent was recorded in Dar es Salaam for those in the primary school not complete category.

Table 2.9 Comparison of Participation Rate over the Survey Years

Education Level attained	1990/91			2000/01		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
No. any formal education	71	83	82	63	87	84
Primary not complete	39	48	46	40	66	60
Primary complete	83	91	89	91	97	96
Secondary and over	76	81	77	67	84	73
Total	67	74	72	68	83	80

When comparison is made between the 2000/01 results and those of the 1990/91 results it is noticed that participation rates across all education levels increased substantially with the rural area recording a higher participation rate of 83 percent during 2000/01 survey, when compared to the 74 percent for the 1990/91 survey. This is an increase of 9.0 percent over the period.

Table 2.10 Comparison of Education Levels over the Survey Years

Education Level	1990/91		2000/01	
	Number	%	Number	%
No. any formal education	3,629,147	32.1	4,681,087	26.3
Primary not complete	2,419,658	21.4	4,565,520	25.6
Primary complete	4,873,764	43.2	7,670,985	43.0
Secondary and over	372,358	3.3	909,987	5.1
Total	11,294,927	100.0	17,827,579	100.0

Table 2.10 above shows some improvement in the education level of the labour force. Those with secondary and above level of education recorded some improvement of about 5.1 percent in 2000/01 survey from 3.3 percent recorded in 1990/91.

2.4 Labour Force by Marital Status

Table 2.11 Currently Economically Active Population by Sex, Marital Status and Area (National Definition) 2000/01

		(Number)								
		Sex						Total		
		Male			Female					
Area/Marital Status		Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
D' Salaam	Single	109,364	128,780	238,144	92,425	124,832	217,257	201,789	253,612	455,401
	Married	217,749	56,336	274,085	86,870	131,151	218,021	304,618	187,488	492,106
	Widowed	3,083	2,674	5,757	12,553	11,523	24,076	15,636	14,197	29,834
	Divorced/Separated	6,006	1,906	7,912	8,381	9,897	18,278	14,387	11,803	26,190
	Total	336,201	189,697	525,898	200,229	277,403	477,632	536,430	467,100	1,003,530
Other Urban	Single	362,930	129,422	492,352	325,406	175,231	500,637	688,337	304,653	992,990
	Married	515,809	79,346	595,155	424,534	186,532	611,066	940,343	265,878	1,206,221
	Widowed	5,386	1,524	6,909	64,452	16,046	80,498	69,837	17,570	87,408
	Divorced/Separated	23,013	9,823	32,837	73,734	28,416	102,150	96,747	38,239	134,986
	Total	907,138	220,115	1,127,253	888,126	406,225	1,294,352	1,795,264	626,340	2,421,605
Urban Total	Single	472,294	258,202	730,496	417,832	300,063	717,895	890,125	558,265	1,448,391
	Married	733,558	135,682	869,240	511,404	317,683	829,087	1,244,961	453,366	1,698,327
	Widowed	8,468	4,198	12,667	77,005	27,569	104,574	85,474	31,768	117,241
	Divorced/Separated	29,020	11,729	40,749	82,114	38,313	120,428	111,134	50,042	161,176
	Total	1,243,339	409,812	1,653,152	1,088,355	683,629	1,771,984	2,331,694	1,093,441	3,425,135
Rural	Single	2,890,457	327,911	3,218,367	2,149,162	281,226	2,430,387	5,039,618	609,136	5,648,755
	Married	3,389,319	255,984	3,645,303	3,806,881	270,926	4,077,807	7,196,200	526,910	7,723,110
	Widowed	72,239	4,984	77,223	424,268	20,131	444,399	496,507	25,115	521,622
	Divorced/Separated	130,975	14,688	145,664	326,234	37,058	363,292	457,210	51,746	508,956
	Total	6,482,990	603,567	7,086,558	6,706,545	609,340	7,315,885	13,189,535	1,212,908	14,402,443
Total	Single	3,362,750	586,113	3,948,863	2,566,993	581,289	3,148,282	5,929,744	1,167,402	7,097,145
	Married	4,122,876	391,667	4,514,543	4,318,285	588,609	4,906,894	8,441,161	980,276	9,421,437
	Widowed	80,708	9,182	89,890	501,273	47,700	548,973	581,981	56,883	638,863
	Divorced/Separated	159,995	26,417	186,413	408,349	75,371	483,720	568,344	101,789	670,132
	Total	7,726,330	1,013,380	8,739,709	7,794,900	1,292,969	9,087,869	15,521,229	2,306,348	17,827,578

Table 2.12 Percentage Distribution of Economically Active Population by Sex, Marital Status and Area (National Definition) 2000/01 (Percentage)

Area/Marital Status		Sex						Total		
		Male			Female			Employed	Unemployed	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total			
D' Salaam	Single	32.5	67.9	45.3	46.2	45.0	45.5	37.6	54.3	45.4
	Married	64.8	29.7	52.1	43.4	47.3	45.6	56.8	40.1	49.0
	Widowed	.9	1.4	1.1	6.3	4.2	5.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
	Divorced/Separated	1.8	1.0	1.5	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Single	40.0	58.8	43.7	36.6	43.1	38.7	38.3	48.6	41.0
	Married	56.9	36.0	52.8	47.8	45.9	47.2	52.4	42.4	49.8
	Widowed	.6	.7	.6	7.3	4.0	6.2	3.9	2.8	3.6
	Divorced/Separated	2.5	4.5	2.9	8.3	7.0	7.9	5.4	6.1	5.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	Single	38.0	63.0	44.2	38.4	43.9	40.5	38.2	51.1	42.3
	Married	59.0	33.1	52.6	47.0	46.5	46.8	53.4	41.5	49.6
	Widowed	.7	1.0	.8	7.1	4.0	5.9	3.7	2.9	3.4
	Divorced/Separated	2.3	2.9	2.5	7.5	5.6	6.8	4.8	4.6	4.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Single	44.6	54.3	45.4	32.0	46.2	33.2	38.2	50.2	39.2
	Married	52.3	42.4	51.4	56.8	44.5	55.7	54.6	43.4	53.6
	Widowed	1.1	.8	1.1	6.3	3.3	6.1	3.8	2.1	3.6
	Divorced/Separated	2.0	2.4	2.1	4.9	6.1	5.0	3.5	4.3	3.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Single	43.5	57.8	45.2	32.9	45.0	34.6	38.2	50.6	39.8
	Married	53.4	38.6	51.7	55.4	45.5	54.0	54.4	42.5	52.8
	Widowed	1.0	.9	1.0	6.4	3.7	6.0	3.7	2.5	3.6
	Divorced/Separated	2.1	2.6	2.1	5.2	5.8	5.3	3.7	4.4	3.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.12 above shows that 52.8 percent of the economically active population of Mainland Tanzania were married, while 47.2 percent were either single, separated/divorced or widowed persons combined together. For both sexes the married persons comprised a bigger percentage of the economically active population with 51.7 percent and 54.0 percent for males and females respectively.

When comparison is also made on geographical areas, rural areas have almost the same percentages of married persons for both males and females with 51.4 percent and 55.7 percent respectively. Married persons are significantly more economically active (52.8 percent) than unmarried persons (39.8 percent) due to the fact that have the duty of feeding, clothing and sheltering their families. In other words they have more responsibilities to look after their families. Across all geographical areas there are more widowed females than widowed males. Overall there are more widowed females (582,000) than widowed males (90,000). Even proportionally widowed females at six percent are more than widowed males at one percent.

2.5 Labour Force by Literacy

Table 2.13: Populations 10 Years and above by Geographical Area, Sex and Literacy (National Definition)

(Number)								
Geo. Area	Sex	Literacy	Employed	Unemployed	Total	% Employed	% Unemployed	% Total
DSM	Male	Read & write Swah.	277,277	73,197	350,474	65.2	72.5	66.6
		Read & write Eng	11,643	911	12,554	2.7	0.9	2.4
		Read & write both Eng & swah.	113,978	19,079	133,057	26.8	18.9	25.3
		Read & write any other language	1,659	0	1,659	0.4	0.0	0.3
		None	20,402	7,753	28,154	4.8	7.7	5.4
		Total	424,959	100,940	525,898	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	Read & write Swah.	225,865	130,613	356,478	72.0	79.7	74.6
		Read & write Eng	2,313	2,969	5,282	0.7	1.8	1.1
		Read & write both Eng & swah.	56,064	17,614	73,678	17.9	10.7	15.4
		Read & write any other language	290	125	416	0.1	0.1	0.1
		None	29,229	12,549	41,778	9.3	7.7	8.7
		Total	313,761	163,870	477,632	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Male	Read & write Swah.	725,638	64,317	789,955	69.7	74.4	70.1
		Read & write Eng	13,993	539	14,532	1.3	0.6	1.3
		Read & write both Eng & swah.	194,414	17,922	212,336	18.7	20.7	18.8
		Read & write any other language	3,965	78	4,042	0.4	0.1	0.4
		None	102,794	3,594	106,387	9.9	4.2	9.4
		Total	1,040,803	86,450	1,127,253	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	Read & write Swah.	787,358	118,534	905,893	69.1	76.2	70.0
		Read & write Eng	5,078	1,231	6,309	0.4	0.8	0.5
		Read & write both Eng & swah.	124,240	18,885	143,125	10.9	12.1	11.1
		Read & write any other language	5,278	0	5,278	0.5	0.0	0.4
		None	216,850	16,896	233,746	19.0	10.9	18.1
		Total	1,138,805	155,547	1,294,352	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban Total	Male	Read & write Swah.	1002915	137514	1140429	68.4	73.4	69.0
		Read & write Eng	25636	1440	27086	1.7	0.8	1.6
		Read & write both Eng & swah.	308392	37001	345393	21.0	19.7	20.9
		Read & write any other language	5624	78	5702	0.4	0.0	0.3
		None	123196	11347	134543	8.4	6.1	8.2
		Total	1465763	187390	1653153	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	Read & write Swah.	1013223	249147	1262370	69.8	78.0	71.2
		Read & write Eng	7391	4200	11591	0.5	1.3	0.7
		Read & write both Eng & swah.	180304	36499	216803	12.4	11.4	12.2
		Read & write any other language	5568	125	5693	0.4	0.0	0.3
		None	247079	29445	275524	16.9	9.2	15.6
		Total	1452566	319416	1771982	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 2.13 (Ctd): Populations 10 Years and above by Geographical Area, Sex and Literacy
(National Definition) 2000/01**

						(Number)		
Geo. Area	Sex	Literacy	Employed	Unemployed	Total	% Employed	% Unemployed	% Total
Rural	Male	Read & write Swah	4,498,108	117,695	4,615,803	65.3	58.5	65.1
		Read & write Eng	49,210	1,445	50,656	0.7	0.7	0.7
		Read & write both Eng & swah	421,372	7,335	428,707	6.1	3.6	6.0
		Read & write any other language	17,660	0	17,660	0.3	0.0	0.2
		None	1,899,179	74,553	1,973,732	27.6	37.1	27.9
		Total	6,885,529	201,028	7,086,558	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Female	Read & write Swah	4,035,767	102,843	4,138,610	56.8	50.2	56.6
		Read & write Eng	23,609	0	23,609	0.3	0.0	0.3
		Read & write both Eng & swah	174,112	8,698	182,809	2.4	4.2	2.5
		Read & write any other language	9,938	0	9,938	0.2	0.0	0.2
		None	2,867,520	93,399	2,960,919	36.3	23.9	35.6
		Total	7,110,946	204,939	7,315,885	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Both Sexes		Read & write Swah	10,550,014	607,199	11,157,213	62.4	66.5	62.6
		Read & write Eng	105,847	7,096	112,943	0.6	0.8	0.6
		Read & write both Eng & swah	1,084,179	89,532	1,173,711	6.4	9.8	6.6
		Read & write any other language	38,790	203	38,993	0.2	0.0	0.2
		None	5,135,974	208,744	5,344,717	30.4	22.9	30.0
		Total	16,914,805	912,773	17,827,578	100.0	100.0	100.0

The economically active population of Mainland Tanzania as given in table 2.13 reveals that 70.0 percent of the labour force is literate and 30.0 percent of the same category is illiterate.

It is also observed that geographically, urban areas have 87.4 percent of literate persons as compared to 66.1 percent of the same category in the rural areas.

Table 2.14: Literacy Rate of the Labour Force during 1990/91 and 2000/01

(Percentage)							
Sex and Literacy		1990/91			2000/01		
		Total	Total Urban	Total Rural	Total	Total urban	Total Rural
Males	Literate	38.5	47.7	35.9	36.6	43.3	35.0
	Illiterate	11.3	4.4	12.6	12.4	5.0	14.2
	Total	49.8	52.1	48.5	49.0	48.3	49.2
Female	Literate	28.9	27.4	28.0	32.5	43.2	30.0
	Illiterate	21.3	10.1	23.4	18.5	8.5	20.8
	Total	50.2	37.5	51.4	51.0	51.7	50.8
Total	Literate	67.4	84.5	63.9	69.2	86.6	65.0
	Illiterate	32.6	15.5	36.1	30.8	13.4	35.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Note that for comparison purposes with the 1990/91 results, literacy rate was measured by considering those who can read and write Swahili only.

Comparison between the 2000/01 results with those of 1990/91 results on literacy reveals that across all areas there was an improvement on both the literate and illiterate levels. During the 1990/91 about 84.5 percent of the urban labour force was literate while in 2000/01, the level was 86.6 percent.

The results also reveal that no major improvement was made on the level of illiterate males, when 2000/01 results (12.4 percent) are compared with the 1990/91 results of 11.3 percent. On the other hand an improvement on the level of illiterate females was recorded, when the 2000/01 results of 18.5 percent are compared with the 1990/91 results of 21.3 percent, recording an increase of 13.1 percent over the years. It is also revealed that across all geographic areas an improvement on the level of illiterate females was observed over the period.

2.6 Labour Force by Area, type of Training and Sex

Table 2.15 Labour Force by Area, type of Training and Sex 2000/01

		(Number)	
Area/Type of Training		Sex	
		Male	Female
Dar es Salaam	None	303,713	390,977
	On the job	66,833	6,322
	Other formal	155,352	80,333
	Total	525,898	477,632
Other Urban	None	821,254	1,148,762
	On the job	65,386	12,198
	Other formal	240,613	133,391
	Total	1,127,253	1,294,352
Urban Total	None	1,124,966	1,539,740
	On the job	132,220	18,520
	Other formal	395,966	213,723
	Total	1,653,152	1,771,984
Rural	None	6,344,637	7,071,284
	On the job	155,920	47,921
	Other formal	586,001	196,679
	Total	7,086,558	7,315,885
Total	None	7,469,604	8,611,024
	On the job	288,139	66,442
	Other formal	981,966	410,403
	Total	8,739,709	9,087,869

Table 2.16 Distribution of the Labour Force by Type of Training during 1990/91 and 2000/01

Area and Training	1990/91			2000/01		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban						
No Training	6.4	6.4	12.9	6.3	8.6	14.9
On Job Training	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.8
Other Formal	1.6	0.7	2.3	2.2	1.2	3.4
Total	9.4	7.4	16.8	9.3	9.9	19.2
Rural						
No Training	37.8	42.2	80	35.6	39.7	75.1
On Job Training	1.3	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.1
Other Formal	1.3	0.4	1.7	3.3	1.1	4.4
Total	40.4	42.8	83.2	39.8	41	80.6
No Training	44.2	48.7	92.8	41.9	48.3	90.2
On Job Training	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.6	0.4	2.0
Other Formal	3	1.1	4.0	5.5	2.3	7.8
Total	49.8	50.2	100	49	50.8	100

The table 2.16 above shows that about 90.2 percent of the currently economically active population had no training, 2.0 percent had undergone on the job training and 7.8 percent of the same population had undergone other formal training.

Table 2.17 Distribution of the Labour Force by Period of Residence, Geographic Area and Sex 2000/01

Period of residence	Total	DSM		Other Urban		Urban (Total)		Rural	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Since birth	14,196,885	252,224	227,787	627,233	752,685	879,457	980,472	6073196	6,263,760
Less than 5 years	735,932	24,839	41,821	93,571	113,521	118,410	155,342	226552	235,628
5+ years	2,894,761	248,836	208,024	406,449	428,144	655,285	636,168	786810	816,498
Total	17,827,578	525,899	477,632	1,127,253	1,294,350	1,653,152	1,771,982	7086558	7,315,886
Percentage									
Since birth	79.6	48.0	47.7	55.6	58.2	53.2	55.3	85.7	85.6
Less than 5 years	4.1	4.7	8.8	8.3	8.8	7.2	8.8	3.2	3.2
5+ years	16.2	47.3	43.6	36.1	33.1	39.6	35.9	11.1	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table above on period of residence shows that, 79.6 percent of the total currently economically active population were resident of their enumeration areas since birth. About 4 percent had lived in the places where they were interviewed for less than five years, but not since birth while 16 percent had lived there for more than five years but not since birth.

For urban total, males have lower proportions enumerated where they were born as compared to the proportions for females with 53.2 and 55.3 percent respectively. The proportions of males and females enumerated where they were born in rural areas are almost the same.

2.7 The Usually Economically Active Population

The usual economic activity data, which give information on activities in the twelve calendar months prior to the survey month, provide additional insights into the situation with regard to the usually economically active population. According to the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians the usually economically active population is defined as that population which comprises all persons above a specified age whose main activity status, as determined in terms of number of weeks or days during a long specified period such as the preceding twelve months or the preceding calendar year was “employed” or “unemployed”.

Table 2.18: Total Usually Economically Active Population 10 Years and above by Age Group 2000/01

Age group	Usually Active			Inactive	Total Population	Usually Active (Percentage)		
	Total	Employed	Unemployed			Total	Employed	Unemployed
10-14	2,959,118	2,627,191	331,927	1,882,593	4,841,711	15.9	15.1	25.9
15-19	2,858,598	2,581,645	276,953	821,896	3,680,150	15.3	14.9	21.6
20-24	2,292,995	2,095,347	197,648	192,896	2,485,891	12.3	12.1	15.4
25-29	2,055,225	1,907,502	147,723	94,890	2,150,115	11.0	11.0	11.5
30-34	1,694,548	1,608,783	85,765	75,889	1,770,437	9.0	9.3	6.7
35-39	1,675,643	1,628,428	47,215	58,178	1,733,821	8.9	9.4	3.7
40-44	1,223,156	1,189,974	33,182	47,897	1,271,053	6.6	6.9	2.6
45-49	1,161,809	1,127,198	34,611	38,031	1,199,840	6.2	6.5	2.7
50-54	828,604	800,557	28,047	53,938	882,542	4.4	4.6	2.2
55-59	584,812	566,041	18,771	33,850	618,662	3.1	3.3	1.5
60-64	483,379	461,347	22,032	59,318	542,697	2.6	2.7	1.7
65-69	375,899	360,565	15,334	89,527	465,426	2.0	2.1	1.2
70+	441,137	397,433	43,704	301,606	742,743	2.4	2.3	3.4
	18,634,923	17,352,011	1,282,912	3,750,165	22,385,088	100.0	100.0	100.0

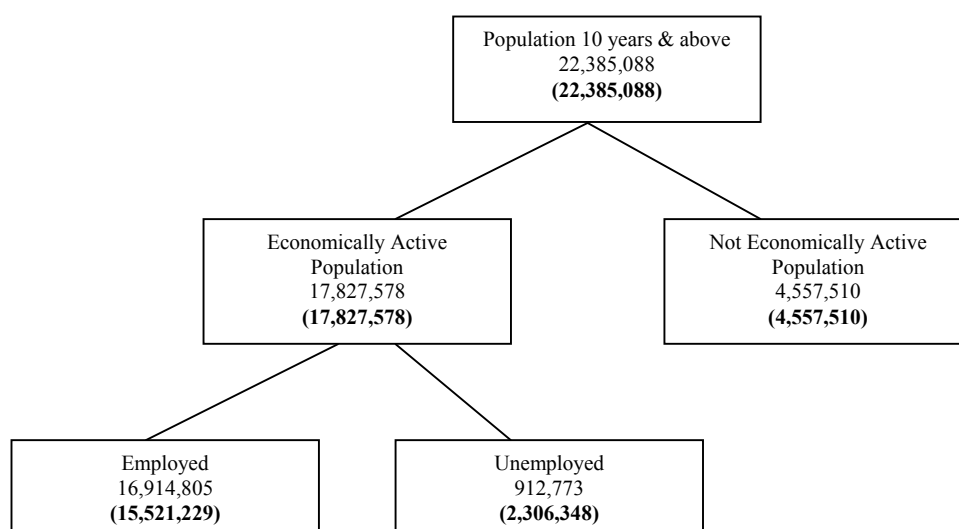
The 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey showed that the country had about 18,634,923 usually economically active population out of which 93.1 percent were employed and 6.9 percent were unemployed. It is also observed that about 53.1 percent of the usually employed persons were in the age group 10-29 years. Sex wise, table 2.18, there were about 9,112,904 males and 9,522,019 females. The currently economically active population was estimated to be 17,827,805 persons with 8,739,709 males and 9,087,869 females.

Chapter Three

THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

3.1 Current Employment: - General

Figure 3.1. Distribution of Surveyed Population according to both Standard and National Definitions with National Definition figures in parenthesis, 2000/01



For a person to be classified as currently employed, a wide definition of economic activity was used for the survey in accordance with international recommendations. The respondents had to work for at least one hour on any of the wide range of economic activities or be temporarily absent from such activity. The economic activity took priority over non-economic activity. The reference period for a person to be currently employed was calendar week before the survey interview i.e. (Monday to Sunday).

Unlike 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey collected information from all persons aged five years and above. However, the analysis is limited to persons ten years and above. Persons below ten years are discussed in a separate chapter on Child Labour.

It should be noted that the definition of economic activity for the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey excluded fetching water and collection of firewood for home use, while for the 2000/01 survey, these activities are included. Consequently there will be a considerable increase of the employed persons and a separate special group “housework” has been given.

For this survey, an attempt has been made to come up with two different definitions of employment. The first definition is the one given in paragraph one (Standard definition). The second definition is the one which excludes all persons who were temporarily absent from work during the reference period with the following reasons “cannot find more work, no suitable land for cultivation or because of off-season”. In addition, persons who were working but their work was not reliable with regard to its availability and adequacy in terms of hours were considered

unemployed (National definition). In this chapter both definitions of employment (Standard Definition and National Definition) will be discussed so as to facilitate comparison with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey.

As it can be seen in the figure 3.1 above, the new definition of employment has increased the number of unemployed persons.

The figure above shows 95 percent of the currently economic active population is employed.

The employed persons account for 75 percent of the total population ten years and above. It should also be noted that there is an increase of five percent of the employed persons as compared to the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey.

3.2 Employment to Population Ratio

Employment to the population ratio is the proportion of the target population that is employed. It depicts the share of employed persons to the total survey population in the corresponding groups.

Table 3.1: Employment Population Numbers and Ratios by Age Group and Area (Standard Definition) 2000/01

AGE	TOTAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMP. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMP. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMP. RATIO
10-14	2,204,685	4,841,710	46	198,786	985,880	20	2,005,899	3,855,830	52
15-19	2,452,736	3,680,150	67	336,958	901,449	37	2,115,778	2,778,702	76
20-24	2,091,441	2,485,891	84	391,101	643,317	61	1,700,341	1,842,575	92
25-29	1,912,076	2,150,115	89	365,463	519,543	70	1,546,612	1,630,572	95
30-34	1,639,445	1,770,437	93	351,407	422,750	89	1,288,338	1,347,687	96
35-39	1,637,617	1,733,821	94	356,671	402,407	89	1,280,946	1,331,414	96
40-44	1,204,159	1,271,053	95	245,769	270,755	91	958,390	1,000,298	96
45-49	1,128,215	1,199,840	94	242,025	270,421	89	886,190	929,420	95
50-54	820,378	882,542	93	157,159	184,418	85	663,219	698,124	95
55-59	569,127	618,662	92	114,942	130,993	88	454,184	487,669	93
60-64	472,968	542,697	87	72,163	89,377	81	400,805	453,320	88
65-69	366,555	465,426	79	48,120	85,962	56	318,435	379,459	84
70+	415,404	742,744	56	38,065	117,804	32	377,340	624,939	60
Total	16,914,805	22,385,088	76	2,918,329	5,025,081	58	13,996,475	17,360,007	81

As can be seen in table 3.1 above, the over all employment ratio for persons ten years and above is 76 percent. The proportional increase of 6.2 percent over all employment ratios is due to shift of the not economically active persons to the Labour Force in the ten years period. Rural employment ratios are consistently higher than urban ratios for all ages. Dar es Salaam has the lowest employment ratio of 48 while other urban has 63. Dar Es Salaam has the lowest employment ratio due to higher unemployment rates and more women being not economically active. The overall employment ratio for females is 74 percent. In rural areas, ratios are almost the same for both sexes. The rural employment ratio for males is 77 percent and for females is 75 percent. When using the national definition, the overall employment ratio is 69 percent, male ratio is 71 and female ratio is 67 (table 3.2). When comparing the figures based on the two definitions, there is a slight decrease of rural employment ratios for both sexes. The rural employment ratio for males is 77 and for females is 75. Urban areas have a different pattern as compared to rural areas. The employment ratio for males is 53 and for females is 41.

Table 3.2 below shows the employment population ratios by using National Definition

Table: 3.2 Employment Population Numbers and Ratios by Age, sex and Area – (National Definition) 2000/01

SEX/AGE		URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
		EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMPL. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMPL. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMPL. RATIO
Male	10-17	146,571	719,803	20.4	1,546,497	2,829,775	54.7	1,693,068	3,549,579	47.7
	18-34	485,189	857,501	56.6	2,357,495	2,707,028	87.1	2,842,684	3,564,529	79.7
	35-64	561,359	681,736	82.3	2,166,605	2,387,864	90.7	2,727,963	3,069,601	88.9
	65+	50,221	102,065	49.2	412,393	538,169	76.6	462,613	640,234	72.3
	Total	1,243,339	2,361,105	52.7	6,482,990	8,462,837	76.6	7,726,330	10,823,942	71.4
Female	10-17	152,936	769,013	19.9	1,372,034	2,658,939	51.6	1,524,971	3,427,952	44.5
	18-34	487,304	1,126,621	43.3	2,854,045	3,259,622	87.6	3,341,349	4,386,243	76.2
	35-64	427,659	666,636	64.2	2,226,726	2,512,379	88.6	2,654,385	3,179,015	83.5
	65+	20,456	101,707	20.1	253,740	466,229	54.4	274,195	567,936	48.3
	Total	1,088,355	2,663,977	40.9	6,706,545	8,897,169	75.4	7,794,900	11,561,146	67.4
Total	10-17	299,507	1,488,816	20.1	2,918,531	5,488,715	53.2	3,218,039	6,977,531	46.1
	18-34	972,493	1,984,123	49.0	5,211,540	5,966,650	87.3	6,184,033	7,950,772	77.8
	35-64	989,018	1,348,372	73.3	4,393,330	4,900,243	89.7	5,382,349	6,248,615	86.1
	65+	70,676	203,771	34.7	666,133	1,004,398	66.3	736,809	1,208,169	61.0
	Total	2,331,694	5,025,082	46.4	13,189,535	17,360,006	76.0	15,521,229	22,385,088	69.3

3.3 Employment by Occupation

As in the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey used National Standard Classification of Occupation (TASCO) to classify the activities performed by a person most of the time.

Table 3.3 below distributes the employed population by occupation for urban and rural areas. Agricultural occupations account for 79 percent of the total employed population (10 years and above). In both urban and rural areas there were more females in agricultural activities than males. When the results of the 1990/91 and 2000/01 surveys are compared, there was a drop in the proportion of persons in agricultural occupations.

Table: 3.3 Distribution of the Currently Employed population by: Sex, Occupation and Area (Standard Definition) 2000/01

SEX AND OCCUPATION	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male						
Admin/Managers	191,814	1.1	114,545	0.7	77,269	0.5
Professionals	37,636	0.2	29,696	0.2	7,940	0.0
Assoc. Prof.	233,808	1.4	102,248	0.6	131,561	0.8
Clerks	27,996	0.2	19,626	0.1	8,369	0.0
Service/Shops	353,873	2.1	243,897	1.4	109,976	0.7
Agric. Own Farm.	6,301,610	37.3	482,132	2.9	5,819,477	34.4
Crafts etc. Workers	327,201	1.9	220,980	1.3	106,221	0.6
Operators-PL/Mach.	111,467	0.7	77,998	0.5	33,469	0.2
Elementary Occup.	765,885	4.5	174,638	1.0	591,247	3.5
Total	8,351,291	49.4	1,465,762	8.7	6,885,529	40.7
Female						
Admin/Managers	185,276	1.1	117,666	0.7	67,611	0.4
Professionals	13,467	0.1	9,500	0.1	3,967	0.0
Assoc. Prof.	112,274	0.7	63,805	0.4	48,469	0.3
Clerks	31,561	0.2	28,715	0.2	2,846	0.0
Service/Shops	378,912	2.2	280,608	1.7	98,304	0.6
Agric. Own Farm.	7,062,223	41.9	596,396	3.5	6,465,827	38.2
Crafts etc. Workers	76,396	0.5	50,277	0.3	26,119	0.2
Operators-PL/Mach.	11,582	0.1	7,068	0.0	4,514	0.0
Elementary Occup.	691,823	4.1	298,532	1.8	393,290	2.3
Total	8,563,513	50.6	1,452,567	8.6	7,110,946	42.0
Male & Female						
Admin/Managers	377,091	2.2	232,211	1.4	144,880	0.9
Professionals	51,103	0.3	39,196	0.2	11,907	0.1
Assoc. Prof.	346,082	2.0	166,052	1.0	180,030	1.1
Clerks	59,557	0.4	48,343	0.3	11,214	0.1
Service/Shops	732,785	4.3	524,505	3.1	208,280	1.2
Agric. Own Farm.	13,363,833	79.0	1,078,528	6.4	12,285,304	72.6
Crafts etc. Workers	403,597	2.4	271,257	1.6	132,339	0.8
Operators-PL/Mach.	123,049	0.7	85,066	0.5	37,983	0.2
Elementary Occup.	1,457,708	8.6	473,170	2.8	984,537	5.8
Total	16,914,805	100.0	2,918,329	17.3	13,996,476	82.7

The following occupations have more males than females; professionals, associate professionals, crafts and machine operators. On the other hand, females are more in the following occupations: agricultural occupations, clerks and service/shop workers.

3.4 Employment by Industry

Tanzania Standard Classification of Industries code was assigned to each employed person. These classification codes are compatible with those of the International Classifications of Industry Rev. 2. It should be noted that the industrial code refers to the main activity done at the person's place of work and not to what the person does.

The distribution of employed population by industry is given in table 3.4 below. As might be expected, the main industry of employment was the agriculture, fishing and forestry industry, which accounts for 82.1 percent of the employed population. This is followed by trade and personal service industries, which accounted for 7.4 percent and 7 percent of the employed

population respectively. However, in Dar es Salaam City the main industry of employment was trade, which accounted for 44 percent of the employed population. While agriculture and trade industries employ more females than males, the remaining industries employ more males than females.

Table: 3.4 Distribution of the Currently Employed Population by Sex and Industry (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex	Main Industry									Number
	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Electricity & Gas	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Personal service	Total
Male	6,698,817	15,452	161,699	13,464	147,494	565,495	103,929	22,162	622,779	8,351,291
Female	7,191,237	13,771	83,750	1,233	4,196	697,473	7,643	4,339	559,872	8,563,513
Total	13,890,054	29,223	245,449	14,698	151,690	1,262,968	111,571	26,500	1,182,652	16,914,805
(Percentage)										
	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Electricity & Gas	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Personal service	
Male	80.2	.02	1.9	0.2	1.8	6.8	1.2	0.5	7.4	100.0
Female	84.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.1	0.1	6.5	100.0
Total	82.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	7.4	0.7	0.2	7.0	100.0

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation and Main Industry (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Occupation	Main Industry									Percentage
	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Electricity & Gas	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Personal service	Total
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	.8	.5	2.9	.0	1.3	85.0	1.7	.4	7.3	100.0
Professionals	4.7	1.7	4.0	3.0	1.4	7.2	7.3	11.7	58.9	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	3.0	.2	2.7	.3	.9	10.8	1.8	1.3	79.1	100.0
Clerks	2.1	.0	10.8	1.8	3.1	20.6	11.1	11.0	39.6	100.0
Service & Shop Workers	1.0	.2	1.2	.3	.1	69.1	2.1	.6	25.5	100.0
Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	99.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Craft & Related Workers	.9	4.4	33.8	1.8	30.1	7.6	2.4	.2	18.7	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	3.3	.9	32.1	.2	1.3	6.6	42.0	.3	13.2	100.0
Elementary Occupations	35.0	.4	2.1	.1	1.2	23.1	.8	.1	37.2	100.0
Total	82.1	.2	1.5	.1	.9	7.5	.7	.2	7.0	100.0

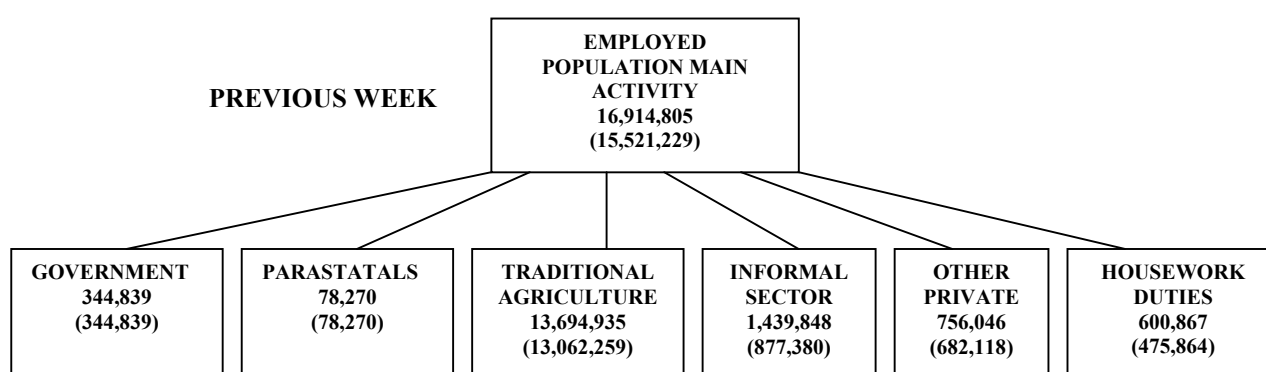
As it was in the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the table 3.5 above shows that most of the employed persons in administrative, managerial group, 85 percent are in the trade industry. This group is dominated by small business managers in the informal sector. Professional and associate professionals are mainly in the community and personal services, largely because of the government administration. Clerks are mainly in personal services about 40 percent followed by trade 21 percent and manufacturing 11 percent. Service and shop workers are mostly concentrated in trade 69 percent and personal service industries 25.5 percent. Crafts and related workers are mostly found in manufacturing and construction industries and are mostly males. Plant and machine operators are mostly in transport and manufacturing. Elementary occupations that include laborers, cleaners are mostly in personal services, agriculture and trade.

3.5 Employment by Main Sector

Employment in the private sector was divided into four sub-sectors namely; traditional agriculture, informal sector, housework duties and other private. As it was explained earlier, economic activities excluded pure household's chores but fetching water and collecting firewood activities were included. For comparison purposes with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, housework duties should be excluded as these activities were excluded in 1990/91.

Figure 3.2 below shows the classification of sector of employment in public and private sectors given in both definitions: (National definition in brackets)

Figure 3.2: Employment by Sector 2000/01



Government: Includes persons working for central, regional or local Governments in the whole country.

Parastatal Enterprises: Include a wide range of state owned enterprises, both for profit or non-profit making.

Traditional Agriculture: Includes all persons who worked on owned or family farm in agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry or other related activities.

Informal sector: The informal sector is considered, as a sub sector of household, enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by household.

These are enterprises, which do not have separate legal status outside the household members who own them. They do not have a complete set of accounts, which permit a clear distinction of production activities of the Enterprise from the other activities of their owners and the identification of flows of income and capital between enterprises and owners.

The enterprises may or may not have employed paid labour and the activities may be carried out inside or outside the owners' home. All or at least some of the goods or services of the business have to be produced for sale.

The informal sector comprises of informal own account enterprises as well as of informal employers. The distinction between own account enterprises and enterprises of informal employers is based on whether or not the enterprises employ employees on a continuous basis (as entrusted

with the employment of employees on an occasional basis and the employment of unpaid family workers)

Enterprises rendering professional or business services are included in the definition if they meet the requirement of informal own account enterprises or enterprises of informal employers

Other Private: Includes persons working for other enterprises not included above. This group is often called Private Formal Sector.

Housework Duties: Include all persons who were working in the household chores defined as economic activities e.g. collection of firewood and fetching water.

The distribution of employment in all surveyed areas indicates that agriculture is the main sector accounting for 81 percent (or 84 percent by using National definition) of the total employed persons. Private informal sector is the second leading sector accounting for 9 percent (or 6 percent by using National definition).

By comparing the two surveys (i.e. 1990/91 and 2000/01), the share of employed persons in the public sector has declined. The number of employed persons in government sector declined from 3 percent in the 1990/91 survey to 2 percent in 2000/01 survey. Likewise those employed in parastatal sector declined from 2 percent in 1990/91 to 0.5 percent in 2000/01. Employment in agricultural sector also declined from 84 percent in 1990/91 to 81 percent 2000/01. However, there was a marginal increase in private formal sector from 3 percent to 4 percent in 1990/91 and 2000/01 respectively. Employments share in the private informal sector slightly increased by 0.9 percent over the ten years period.

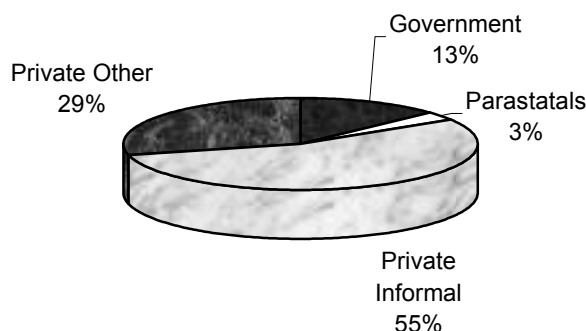
Table: 3.6 Distributions of Current Employed Persons by Area and Main Sector of Employment- (Standard Definition) 2000/01.

Geographic Area	Total	Sector Of Main Employment						Number
		Govt.	Parastatal	Agriculture	Informal	Other Private	Housework	
Rural	13,996,476	169,846 (1)	10,074 (0)	12,617,651 (90)	475,959 (3.4)	284,721 (2)	438,224 (3.1)	
Urban	2,918,329	174,993 (6)	68,196 (2.4)	1,077,285 (37)	963,888 (33)	471,325 (16)	162,643 (5.6)	
Total	16,914,805	344,839 (2)	78,270 (0.4)	13,694,935 (81)	1,439,849 (9)	756,046 (4)	600,867 (3.6)	
								Percentage
Rural	83	49	13	82	33	38	73	
Urban	17	51	87	8	67	62	27	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table 3.6 above shows that agriculture employs about 81 percent of the current employed persons. Even if the employed persons are distributed by geographical areas, agriculture still employs most of the persons, 90 percent of the rural areas and 37 percent of the urban areas. Informal sector employs 33 percent of the employed urban population.

Out of those employed in agriculture, 82 percent are in rural areas. Urban area has 87 percent of those employed in parastatal sector.

CHART:3.1 Employed Persons by Main Sector of Employment Excluding Agriculture and House work-(Standard Definition)



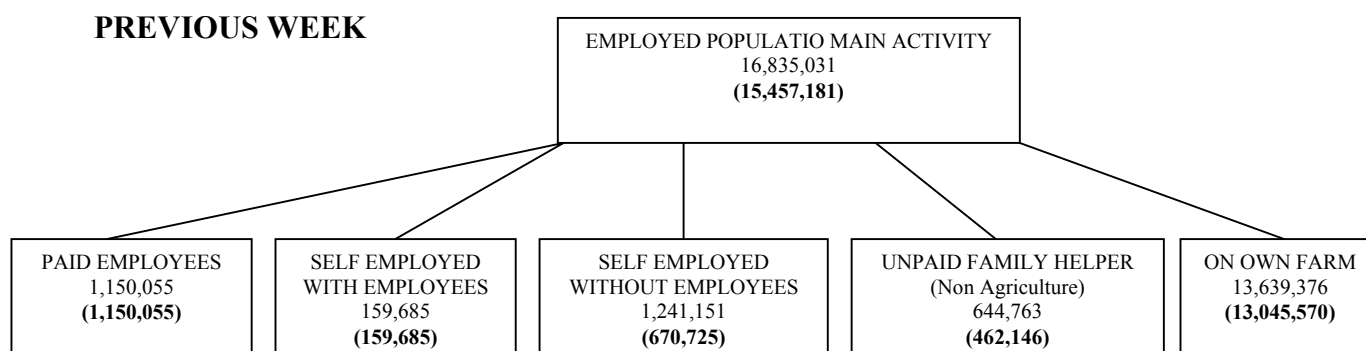
3.6 Employment Status

Indicators of status in employment distinguish between three very important and useful categories of the total employed. These are; paid employees, self-employed workers and contributing family workers i.e.-unpaid family workers. Like in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, a modified status in employment, coding was used by categorizing traditional agriculture as a separate group from other self-employed. For more details, self-employed non-agriculture was further divided into two sub groups. These are; self-employed with employees and self-employed without employees. Unpaid family helper in non-agriculture was categorized separately.

The figure below shows the categorization of status in employment given in both standard and national definitions (National definition figures are given in brackets)

The figure below indicates that there was a large number of persons who were self-employed without employees, unpaid family helpers and those who were working on their own farms shifted to the group of unemployed.

Figure 3.3: Employment by Status 2000/01



Paid employees are persons who during the reference week performed some work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind or were temporarily absent from such work. Included are permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

Self-Employed persons (Non Traditional Agriculture) are persons who during the reference week performed some work for profit or family gain, (not on their farm or shamba) or were temporarily absent from such work. These include small and larger businessmen in their own enterprises.

Unpaid Family helpers (Non traditional Agriculture) are persons working completely without payment in cash or kind in family enterprises. Workers on their own farm are not included here.

Traditional Agriculture workers are persons working on their own either in agriculture, livestock or fishing as either self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers.

Table 3.7 below shows that 60 percent of paid employees are found in urban areas, about 42 percent of paid employees in urban areas are in Dar es Salaam, the rest in other towns. For the self-employed, about 13 percent are employers and the rest are without employees. The employers in Dar es Salaam City constitute 26 percent. Unpaid family helpers are mostly found in rural areas.

There was a sharp increase in unpaid family helpers in 2000/01 compared with the 1990/91 results. This was due to inclusion of fetching water and collection of firewood for home consumption among the economic activities, although when these activities are excluded, the increase is only 4 percent.

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons by Area, Main Status of Employment and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area/Employment Status		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		Number	%
		Number	%	Number	%		
D' Salaam	Paid employee	196,053	27	95,494	13	291,547	39
	Self employed-with employee	33,832	5	7,157	1	40,989	6
	Self employed-without employee	144,200	20	162,589	22	306,788	42
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	19,122	3	14,009	2	33,130	4
	On own farm or shamba	31,752	4	34,513	5	66,266	9
	Total	424,959	58	313,762	42	738,721	100
Other Urban	Paid employee	260,890	12	142,739	7	403,629	19
	Self employed-with employee	43,065	2	30,776	1	73,841	3
	Self employed-without employee	247,048	11	299,255	14	546,303	25
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	43,718	2	101,098	5	144,816	7
	On own farm or shamba	446,083	20	564,937	26	1,011,019	46
	Total	1,040,803	48	1,138,805	52	2,179,608	100
Urban Total	Paid employee	456,944	16	238,233	8	695,176	24
	Self employed-with employee	76,897	3	37,934	1	114,830	4
	Self employed-without employee	391,247	13	461,844	16	853,091	29
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	62,840	2	115,107	4	177,946	6
	On own farm or shamba	477,835	16	599,450	21	1,077,285	37
	Total	1,465,762	50	1,452,567	50	2,918,329	100
Rural	Paid employee	362,528	3	101,792	1	464,320	3
	Self employed-with employee	35,590	0	9,892	0	45,482	0
	Self employed-without employee	244,852	2	154,168	1	399,020	3
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	186,604	1	282,835	2	469,439	3
	On own farm or shamba	6,055,955	43	6,562,260	47	12,618,215	90
	Total	6,885,529	49	7,110,946	51	13,996,476	100
Total	Paid employee	819,472	5	340,024	2	1,159,496	7
	Self employed-with employee	112,487	1	47,826	0	160,313	1
	Self employed-without employee	636,099	4	616,012	4	1,252,111	7
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	249,444	1	397,941	2	647,385	4
	On own farm or shamba	6,533,790	39	7,161,710	42	13,695,500	81
	Total	8,351,291	49	8,563,513	51	16,914,805	100

Table 3.8 below classifies the currently employed persons by main employment status and main sector. This cross-classification is useful as it gives indicators of the sectors in which particular status groups fall. The table reveals that as it was in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the largest number of paid employees besides the public sector (Government and Parastatals) is in private other, the formal sector.

Table 3.8: Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Status of Employment and Main Sector of Employment (Standard Definition) 2001/02

Employment Status	Sector of Main Employment						Number
	Central/ Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private- Traditional Agriculture	Private- Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	Total
Paid employee	344,839	78,270	0	74,009	585,056	77,322	1,159,496
Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	125,464	34,849	0	160,313
Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	1,178,056	73,289	766	1,252,111
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	61,755	62,851	522,779	647,385
On own farm or shamba	0	0	13,694,936	564	0	0	13,695,500
Total	344,839	78,270	13,694,936	1,439,847	756,046	600,867	16,914,805
Percent							
Paid employee	30	7	0	6	50	7	100
Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	78	22	0	100
Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	94	6	0	100
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	10	10	81	100
On own farm or shamba	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Total	2	0	81	9	4	4	100

The largest proportion of self- employed is in the informal sector, particularly those without employees (94 percent). The trend has shown the same when the national definition is used for this analysis.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Status of Employment and Main Sector of Employment (National Definition) 2000/01

Employment Status	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private- Traditional Agriculture	Private- Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
Paid employee	30	7	0	6	50	7	100
Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	78	22	0	100
Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	95	5	0	100
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	8	6	86	100
On own farm or shamba	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Total	2	1	84	6	4	3	100

3.7 Employment Status by Industry

Table 3.10 below gives more detailed industrial classification of currently employed persons by their main status. It shows that traditional agriculture is dominated by crop growing, keeping of cattle, beef and small animals ranks the second. In manufacturing industry, furniture making and manufacture of non-metallic minerals is leading in the number of employed persons. Paid employees are spread over all industries but with large numbers in education services, social and community services and public administration. Self-employed without employees are concentrated in the retail industry. Self-employed without employees also have significant numbers in manufacturing industries and repair services. Unpaid family helpers are mostly concentrated in domestic services. These activities are mainly small informal sector operators. The situation has shown to be the same by using both standard and national definitions.

**Table 3.10: Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry and Status of Employment
(Standard Definition) 2000/01**

Industry	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed- with employee	Self employed- without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Cattle, Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	43,962	0	498	598	733,960	779,018
Crop Growing	74,304	0	4,860	463	12,888,131	12,967,758
Agricultural & Forest Services	19,659	0	3,852	1,100	0	24,610
Fishing	38,707	0	5,568	983	72,863	118,121
Mining & Quarrying	6,034	64	22,247	878	0	29,223
Grain mill Products & Food Canning	46,932	1,602	20,368	4,661	0	73,564
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, Spinning, Weaving & Finishing	14,807	4,020	57,725	1,815	0	78,366
Furniture making & Manuf. of Non- Metallic Mineral Products	33,048	9,496	47,551	3,423	0	93,518
Electricity & Water	14,491	0	207	0	0	14,698
Construction	55,413	24,792	66,943	4,543	0	151,690
Retail Trade-Agric Products, Meat, Charcoal & Chicken	26,495	23,788	302,279	19,015	0	371,576
Retail Trade-Processed food (Mandazi, Scones etc)	6,039	7,146	187,235	24,027	0	224,447
Retail Trade-Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	8,541	5,259	75,422	6,657	0	95,879
Stationery, Photograph & General Retail	53,021	31,469	226,966	28,753	0	340,210
Restaurants & Hotel	58,100	29,939	122,969	19,849	0	230,856
Transport & Communication	91,988	5,655	13,053	875	547	112,118
Finance, Insurance & Business Services	23,730	1,095	704	971	0	26,500
Public Administration	88,496	0	0	0	0	88,496
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	5,641	0	0	574	0	6,215
Social & Community Services	113,726	3,253	20,416	1,983	0	139,378
Education Services	185,507	2,048	6,617	983	0	195,155
Repair of MV, Footwear & Other Repair Services	29,138	8,370	39,380	1,991	0	78,878
Domestic Services	77,322	0	766	522,779	0	600,867
Other Personal Services	44,397	2,316	26,485	464	0	73,662
Total	1,159,496	160,313	1,252,111	647,385	13,695,500	16,914,805

**Table 3.11: Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry and Status of Employment
(National Definition) 2000/01**

Industry	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Cattle, Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	43,962	0	389	598	726,589	771,538
Crop Growing	74,304	0	4,272	0	12,265,935	12,344,510
Agricultural & Forest Services	19,659	0	2,821	521	0	23,000
Fishing	38,707	0	4,840	0	70,252	113,799
Mining & Quarrying	6,034	64	16,270	878	0	23,245
Grain mill Products & Food Canning	46,932	1,602	11,886	3,646	0	64,066
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, Spinning, Weaving & Finishing	14,807	4,020	28,594	0	0	47,421
Furniture making & Manuf. of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	33,048	9,496	22,273	1,852	0	66,670
Electricity & Water	14,491	0	0	0	0	14,491
Construction	55,413	24,792	34,182	2,017	0	116,404
Retail Trade-Agric Products, Meat, Charcoal & Chicken	26,495	23,788	155,327	14,076	0	219,686
Retail Trade-Processed food (Mandazi, Scones etc)	6,039	7,146	84,809	8,052	0	106,046
Retail Trade-Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	8,541	5,259	41,394	4,425	0	59,619
Stationery, Photograph & General Retail	53,021	31,469	136,776	13,563	0	234,830
Restaurants & Hotel	58,100	29,939	72,840	11,699	0	172,578
Transport & Communication	91,988	5,655	8,529	875	547	107,594
Finance, Insurance & Business Services	23,730	1,095	195	485	0	25,506
Public Administration	88,496	0	0	0	0	88,496
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	5,641	0	0	574	0	6,215
Social & Community Services	113,726	3,253	11,813	1,161	0	129,953
Education Services	185,507	2,048	4,302	0	0	191,856
Repair of MV, Footwear & Other Repair Services	29,138	8,370	22,375	581	0	60,464
Domestic Services	77,322	0	520	398,021	0	475,864
Other Personal Services	44,397	2,316	10,264	399	0	57,377
Total	1,159,496	160,313	674,671	463,426	13,063,323	15,521,229

3.8 Employment by Hours Worked

The indicator for hours of work has a key role in time related employment, where distinction between fully employment and under-employment is visibly possible. The fourty hours duration was chosen as the limit as it is common and normal working hours in Tanzania. Questions on hours worked were asked to all persons engaged in main and secondary activities. However, in this chapter, the discussion will be devoted to hours worked in the main activity.

3.8.1 Distribution of Hours Worked

As shown on the table 3.12 below, persons who worked zero hours in paid employment were temporarily absent from their main activities. These persons could be on leave or sick. The number is very high in agriculture possibly these persons were absent during off-season at the same time other agricultural activities were continuing in their absences by other members of the households. However, it could also be possible that, the concept of temporary absence from main activities were not well understood among interviewers. Paid employees were mostly working 40 hours and above, mostly concentrated in more than 70 hours. The pattern for self-employed in non-agriculture was also tending to work more than 40 hours. Agriculture shows quite a dispensed pattern through ranges but highly concentrated in the 40 to 49 hours range. Unpaid helpers were

mostly working less than 30 hours, concentrated in 10 – 19 hours range. This pattern is the same for both definitions of employment.

Table 3.12: Currently Employed Persons by Status in their Main Employment (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Hours	Current Status of Employment					Number
		Self employed- with employee	Self employed- without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	Total
0	45,385	10,354	151,928	44,706	2,279,980	2,532,353
1-9	3,674	267	28,970	69,472	389,977	492,360
10-19	11,289	1,339	40,762	233,336	1,113,879	1,400,604
20-29	27,331	7,014	72,380	152,760	1,590,803	1,850,287
30-39	33,408	8,426	116,983	50,320	2,107,102	2,316,238
40-49	293,432	24,902	184,296	35,367	3,476,775	4,014,772
50-59	255,462	27,713	174,353	21,631	1,265,522	1,744,680
60-69	181,272	30,024	166,364	10,020	744,881	1,132,560
70+	308,244	50,274	316,075	29,775	726,582	1,430,950
Total	1,159,496	160,313	1,252,111	647,385	13,695,500	16,914,805
Percentage						
0	4	6	12	7	17	15
1-9	0	0	2	11	3	3
10-19	1	1	3	36	8	8
20-29	2	4	6	24	12	11
30-39	3	5	9	8	15	14
40-49	25	16	15	5	25	24
50-59	22	17	14	3	9	10
60-69	16	19	13	2	5	7
70+	27	31	25	5	5	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.13: Current Hours Worked by Employed Persons In Main Employment and Status (National Definition) 2000/01

Hours	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed- with employee	Self employed- without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
0	45,385	10,354	57,150	28,868	1,647,803	1,789,560
1-9	3,674	267	11,428	55,916	389,977	461,261
10-19	11,289	1,339	21,884	171,197	1,113,879	1,319,589
20-29	27,331	7,014	24,902	110,708	1,590,803	1,760,757
30-39	33,408	8,426	61,763	23,481	2,107,102	2,234,180
40-49	293,432	24,902	94,011	27,641	3,476,775	3,916,761
50-59	255,462	27,713	105,019	15,773	1,265,522	1,669,488
60-69	181,272	30,024	98,976	7,076	744,881	1,062,229
70+	308,244	50,274	199,539	22,765	726,582	1,307,405
Total	1,159,496	160,313	674,671	463,426	13,063,323	15,521,229

Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Current Hours Worked in Main Employment and Status (National Definition) 2000/01

Hours	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
0	4	6	8	6	13	12
1-9	0	0	2	12	3	3
10-19	1	1	3	37	9	9
20-29	2	4	4	24	12	11
30-39	3	5	9	5	16	14
40-49	25	16	14	6	27	25
50-59	22	17	16	3	10	11
60-69	16	19	15	2	6	7
70+	27	31	30	5	6	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.8.2 Average Hours Worked

The questionnaire asked for both current and usual hours worked for all persons engaged in economic activities. In this part only currently employed persons in main activities will be discussed.

Table 3.15 below gives both the average current hours worked and the usual hours worked for various characteristics of the currently employed. For the current average hours, persons who were temporarily absent from their main activity have been excluded from the averages.

As it can be noted in the table, females have low average working hours in almost all characteristics of both currently employed and usual employed persons particularly in agriculture. Females normally have considerable other commitments besides their economic activities. Most of household chores are considered as non-economic activities. As it was in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, current hours worked are relatively low than usual hours worked. Usual hours were interpreted to mean during agricultural ‘on’ season and when there were few interruptions from different occasions or sickness.

In both average hours by sector and status, the self-employed show the highest hours of work for current and usual. As usual, by occupation, service and shop workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers have the highest hours of work in both usual and current hours. Unlike 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, transport industry has the highest average followed by construction. Trade ranks the third in this order. The pattern has shown to be the same in both standard and national definition.

Table 3.15: Average Current and Usual Hours Worked by Currently Employed Persons and Main Characteristics (Standard Definition) 2000/01

								Hours
		Currently Employed			Usually Employed			
		Sex		Total	Sex		Total	
Main characteristic		Male	Female		Male	Female		
Sector	Central/Local Government	54	46	51	55	50	53	
	Parastatal Organization	53	49	53	51	48	51	
	Private-Traditional Agriculture	36	31	33	48	44	46	
	Private-Informal Sector	53	44	48	63	52	58	
	NGO/Party or Religion							
	Organization & Private-Other	57	52	56	61	55	60	
	Housework duties	21	28	26	26	32	30	
	Total	39	32	36	50	45	47	
Status	Paid employee	57	55	56	59	57	59	
	Self employed-with employee	57	56	56	65	63	64	
	Self employed-without employee	52	43	48	62	52	57	
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	23	23	23	29	29	29	
	On own farm or shamba	36	31	33	48	44	46	
	Total	39	32	36	50	45	47	
Occupation	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	56	49	53	63	56	59	
	Professionals	51	47	50	51	50	51	
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	53	44	50	56	50	54	
	Clerks	49	50	50	47	52	50	
	Service & Shop Workers	58	48	53	62	55	59	
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	36	31	33	48	44	46	
	Craft & Related Workers	49	43	48	61	50	59	
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	60	37	58	64	47	62	
	Elementary Occupations	42	32	37	47	38	43	
	Total	39	32	36	50	45	47	
Industry	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	36	31	33	48	44	46	
	Mining & Quarry	45	48	46	58	51	55	
	Manufacture	54	42	50	59	49	56	
	Electricity & Gas	57	42	56	53	41	52	
	Construction	48	42	48	62	41	62	
	Trade	57	46	51	63	54	58	
	Transport	60	53	59	64	52	64	
	Finance	61	49	59	58	48	56	
	Personal service	43	34	39	47	38	43	
	Total	39	32	36	50	45	47	

3.9 Demographic and Educational Characteristics of the Employed Population

For better understanding on demographic and educational characteristics, the status in employment is mainly used as classification for column headings in this section.

Chart 3.2 Employed Population by Age and Urban/Rural (Standard Definition)

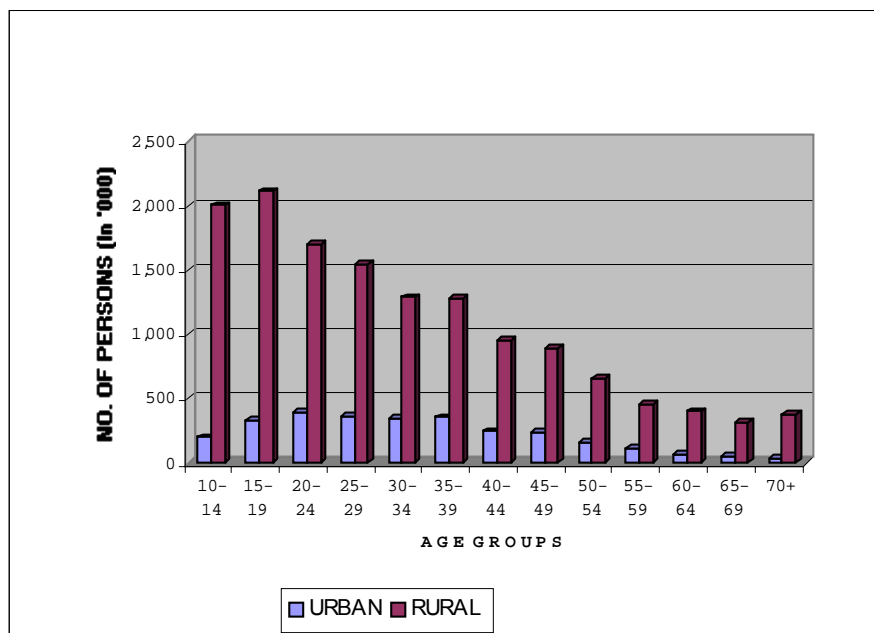


Chart 3.2 above shows the distribution of employed persons in urban and rural areas. As expected in rural areas there are large numbers of employed persons immediately after primary school leaving age 15 – 19 years, whereas for urban employment, the peak is in the 20 – 24 years age group. As it will be noted, urban population tends to have much younger energetic persons than rural areas. The contributing factor for the large numbers in the 10-14 years age group is the inclusion of domestic activities i.e. fetching water and collection of firewood for home use as economic activities. It is estimated that 43 percent of employed persons in the age group 10-14 years are engaged in housework activities.

Table 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Area, Age Group and Main Status of Employment (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area /Age Group		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
D' Salaam	10-14	1	0	1	28	5	2
	15-19	11	0	6	39	8	9
	20-24	14	5	14	16	6	13
	25-34	44	59	39	4	47	41
	35-59	28	31	36	14	20	30
	60+	3	5	4	0	14	4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Urban	10-14	1	0	2	41	11	8
	15-19	11	3	7	25	15	12
	20-24	15	8	16	11	13	14
	25-34	46	61	39	9	35	37
	35-59	24	23	33	14	18	23
	60+	4	5	3	0	9	6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban Total	10-14	1	0	1	39	11	7
	15-19	11	2	7	28	14	12
	20-24	14	7	15	12	12	13
	25-34	45	60	39	8	36	38
	35-59	26	26	34	14	18	25
	60+	3	5	3	0	9	5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	10-14	5	1	4	67	13	14
	15-19	13	1	11	19	15	15
	20-24	12	11	14	4	12	12
	25-34	48	50	34	4	30	30
	35-59	19	33	32	4	20	20
	60+	3	4	5	1	8	8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	10-14	3	1	2	59	13	13
	15-19	12	2	8	22	15	15
	20-24	13	8	15	6	12	12
	25-34	46	57	38	5	31	32
	35-59	23	28	34	7	20	21
	60+	3	4	4	1	8	7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.1 Education

Education level of the currently employed population is given in the table 3.17 below. As usual, paid employees group contains most of the educated employed persons in the country. The table shows that, paid employees and self-employed with employees have higher proportions of persons with higher education levels than other groups.

Unlike in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the distribution of the highly educated persons is almost equal in paid employment and self-employed with employees. The distribution of data by sex shows that, only for paid employees does the proportion for females exceed that of males at higher levels. The proportion of persons with secondary and above in the traditional agricultural status

group is lowest 3 percent. However, the proportion has increased by 1 percent from less than 1 percent over the period from 1990/01 to 2000/01.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Sex, Education Level and Main Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex and Education level		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	None	9	5	8	10	24	21
	Primary not complete	12	10	17	71	32	29
	Primary complete	51	56	66	14	42	44
	Secondary+	29	28	8	6	3	6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	None	9	5	15	16	36	32
	Primary not complete	5	11	15	60	22	23
	Primary complete	53	62	63	19	40	41
	Secondary+	33	22	7	5	2	4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	None	9	5	11	13	30	27
	Primary not complete	10	10	16	64	27	26
	Primary complete	52	58	65	17	41	43
	Secondary+	30	26	8	5	2	5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.2 Literacy

From the table 3.18 below, literacy level of the employed is 70 percent. The literacy in Swahili only is 68 percent. When comparison is made with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the literacy level in Swahili has remained the same over the period. However, literacy level for paid employed has declined from 95 percent in 1990/91 to 88 percent in 2000/01.

Literacy in females was proportionally lower than that of males in all sectors. The lowest proportion of 65 percent is found in agriculture where female literacy is 60 percent.

Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Sex, Literacy and Main Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex\Literacy		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	Swahili	54	60	78	74	66	66
	English	3	3	1	1	1	1
	English and Swahili	34	31	12	6	5	9
	Other language	0	1	0	2	0	0
	None	9	5	9	17	28	24
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	Swahili	51	74	78	69	57	59
	English	2	0	0	1	0	0
	English and Swahili	38	18	7	5	2	4
	Other language	0	0	0	1	0	0
	None	9	8	14	25	40	36
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Swahili	53	64	78	71	61	62
	English	2	2	1	1	0	1
	English and Swahili	35	27	10	5	3	6
	Other language	0	1	0	1	0	0
	None	9	6	11	22	35	30
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.3 Training

Table 3.19 shows that training is generally low in all employment status except paid employees. In comparison with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, there was an improvement in the level of training for paid employees from 49 percent in 1990/91 to 51 percent in 2000/01.

Females are generally less trained than males in all employment status. There is much more training for the self-employed males than the self-employed with employees (employers). The lowest proportion of 2 percent was noted in persons working as unpaid family helpers (contributing family workers).

Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by: Sex, Training and Main Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex and Training		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	None	47	53	72	97	91	85
	On the job	13	10	5	0	2	3
	Other	40	37	22	2	7	11
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	None	54	73	88	98	97	95
	On the job	6	1	1	0	1	1
	Other	40	25	11	2	2	4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	None	49	59	80	98	95	90
	On the job	11	7	3	0	1	2
	Other	40	33	17	2	4	8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.4 Migration

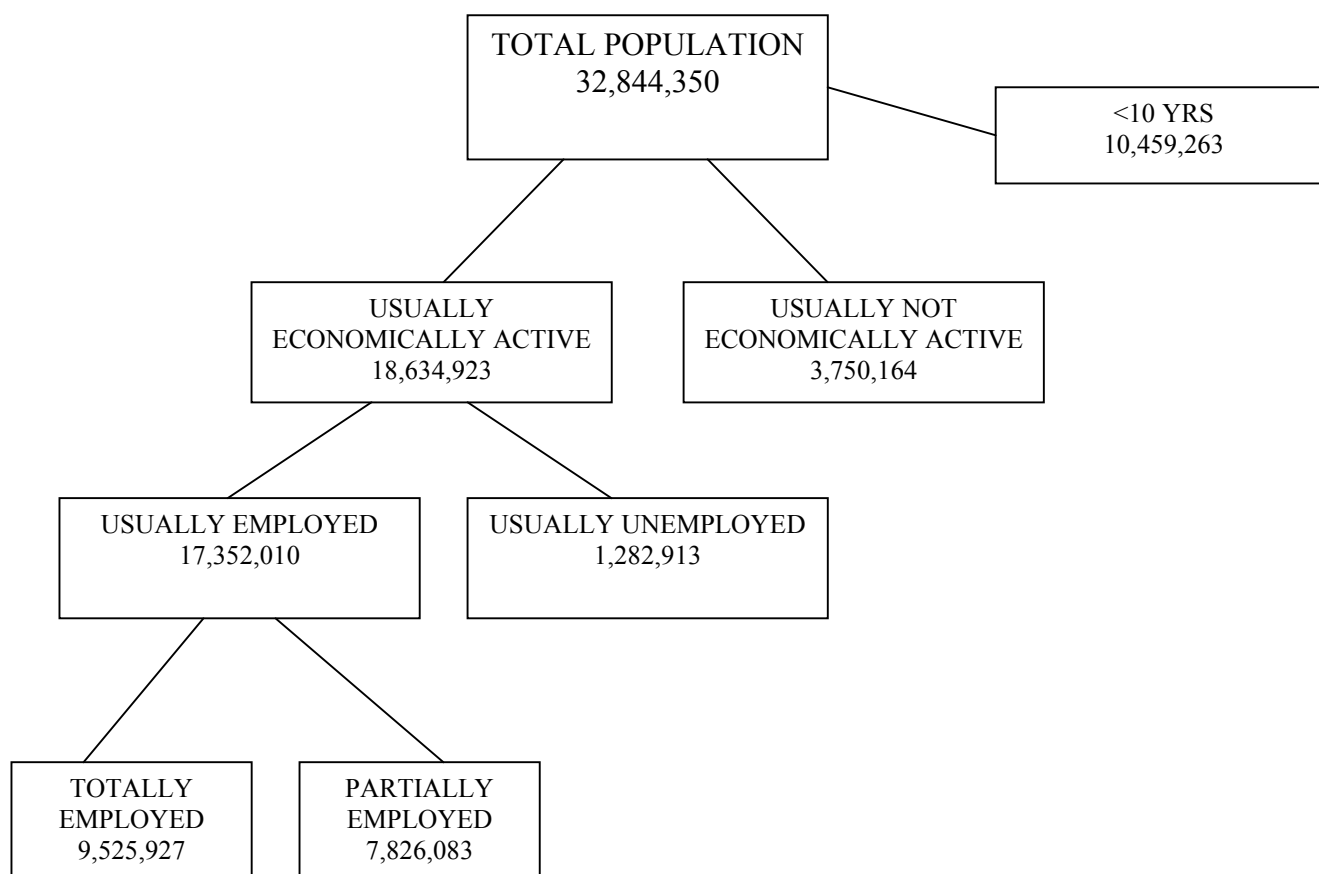
Migration pattern of different status groups is shown in table 3.21 below. The table shows that migration is very common in all status of employment with less migration proportions for unpaid family helper and agriculture. For the paid employees, more than half migrated to where they were interviewed. Females' migration proportion was very high in the paid employees. The major reason for high migration proportion among females was to join spouses or families. For males the main reasons of migration particularly for paid employees was probably looking for paid work. The national definition has shown the same pattern of migration.

Table 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Sex and Period of Residence (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex and Residence		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	Since birth	51	52	63	90	85	80
	Less than 5 years	13	4	6	4	2	4
	5+ Years	36	45	32	6	12	16
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	Since birth	41	61	59	82	84	80
	Less than 5 years	23	5	6	6	3	4
	5+ Years	37	34	35	12	13	15
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Since birth	48	54	61	85	85	80
	Less than 5 years	16	4	6	5	3	4
	5+ Years	36	42	33	10	13	16
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.10 The Usually Employed –General

Figure 3.4: Distribution of the Usually Employed Population 2000/01



Usually employed persons refer to persons who were usually economically active and spent half or more of the economically active months working. Information on each person's activity over the 12 calendar months prior to the date of survey interview was obtained from the survey.

Table 3.21 gives a comparison of the numbers usually employed to the numbers currently employed by status.

Table 3.21 Distribution of the Employed Population by Employment Status and Usually Employed/Currently Employed – (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Employment Status	Usually Employed	Currently Employed
Paid Employee	1,108,509	1,159,496
Self employed-with employees	156,195	160,313
Self employed-without employees	1,164,024	1,252,111
Unpaid family helper (non-agric.)	595,988	647,385
On own farm of shamba	12,843,266	13,695,500
Not applicable	1,484,028	0
Total	17,352,010	16,914,805

As indicated in the table above, there is a considerable movement by status groups. Unlike in the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, usually employed persons are slightly less by about 6 percent than currently employed persons. The movement is noted in all status of employment. The major contributing factor could be that some of the currently employed persons are temporary workers. It also supports the idea of a national definition that some of working persons have no strong attachment to the jobs they do, when jobs are available. (For more details see chapter 6).

Paid employment on usual basis is slightly less by 3.5 percent than paid employment on a current basis. It is presumably that, workers who were captured currently employed are usually unemployed or inactive.

Self-employed with or without employees on current basis is considerably more than usual employment. As it can be noted, self-employed sector is dominated by informal sector activities where it is easier to enter and exit within a short period.

Unpaid helper has different movement from other status of employment. As it was discussed earlier, the major contributing reason is that, for this survey, collection of firewood and fetching water for home consumption were taken as economic activities. These groups mostly constitute students who normally work part time after school hours, vacation, etc. They are all imaginary usually employed. The same reason also applies for those who are working in family business particularly during vacation.

For those in agriculture there is a considerable movement of about 6.6 percent. Detailed analysis shows that students were captured employed on current basis with the reference week spread over twelve months (e.g. in school vacations) but are usually economically inactive.

3.11 Persons Usually Employed for Complete 12 Months

The table 3.22 below shows persons usually employed by their status group and the number and the percentage employed through out the twelve months recall period for usual activity. For this analysis, main economic activities were considered. However, persons may have done other activities during the reference period.

**Table 3.22: Usually and Totally Employed Persons by Sex and Employment Status
(Standard Definition) 2000/01**

Employment Status		Usually Employed	Totally Employed	% of Totally Employed
Male	Paid employee	791,076	680,381	86
	Self employed-with employee	109,277	85,006	78
	Self employed-without employee	601,347	475,868	79
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	230,408	150,268	65
	On own farm or shamba	6,158,228	3,394,011	55
	Not Applicable	703,578	135,760	19
	Total	8,593,913	4,921,293	57
Female	Paid employee	317,433	287,499	91
	Self employed-with employee	46,919	40,003	85
	Self employed-without employee	562,676	391,408	70
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	365,580	228,866	63
	On own farm or shamba	6,685,038	3,462,291	52
	Not Applicable	780,451	194,567	25
	Total	8,758,097	4,604,634	53
Total	Paid employee	1,108,509	967,880	87
	Self employed-with employee	156,195	125,009	80
	Self employed-without employee	1,164,024	867,276	75
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	595,988	379,134	64
	On own farm or shamba	12,843,266	6,856,301	53
	Not Applicable	1,484,028	330,327	22
	Total	17,352,010	9,525,927	55

As indicated above, employees and employers were mostly employed for the complete twelve months. Of the overall employed in agriculture (working on own farm), 53 percent were totally employed, and for the usually employed as unpaid family helpers (contributing family workers), 64 percent were totally employed.

Table 3.23: Persons Usually Employed but Not Totally Employed by Usual Status, Sex and Activity When Not Employed 2000/01

Sex\Reason		Usual Status in Employment						Total
		Working own/family farm	Employer (Non-Agr)	Self employed (Non-Agr)	Employee	Unpaid fam. worker	Other & Not stated	
Male	Student	487,101	1,168	3,119	6,472	206,053	2,133	706,046
	House work	332,478	3,080	16,768	6,218	22,647	1,527	382,717
	Too old	38,837	0	0	0	168	1,018	40,022
	Sick	478,896	2,754	34,031	27,330	20,893	1,581	565,485
	Disabled	8,120	0	0	0	1,350	0	9,470
	Other	300,205	4,056	8,700	7,170	18,973	2,172	341,276
	Available for work & working	1,361,114	8,240	59,420	78,431	111,797	8,603	1,627,604
	Total	3,006,750	19,298	122,037	125,621	381,881	17,033	3,672,620
Female	Student	398,619	0	2,498	1,939	218,155	2,833	624,043
	House work	533,965	426	36,253	3,571	40,792	659	615,667
	Too old	40,039	0	1,018	0	4,713	0	45,770
	Sick	666,766	2,257	28,744	6,901	39,811	99	744,577
	Disabled	12,486	0	367	0	2,513	267	15,633
	Other	339,995	1,175	33,661	3,716	24,529	109	403,186
	Available for work & working	1,467,406	1,138	66,662	29,801	134,337	5,241	1,704,586
	Total	3,459,277	4,997	169,203	45,928	464,850	9,208	4,153,463
Total	Student	885,720	1,168	5,617	8,412	424,207	4,966	1,330,089
	House work	866,443	3,506	53,021	9,789	63,439	2,186	998,384
	Too old	78,876	0	1,018	0	4,881	1,018	85,792
	Sick	1,145,662	5,011	62,775	34,231	60,704	1,680	1,310,062
	Disabled	20,606	0	367	0	3,863	267	25,103
	Other	640,200	5,231	42,361	10,886	43,502	2,281	744,462
	Available for work & working	2,828,520	9,378	126,082	108,232	246,134	13,844	3,332,190
	Total	6,466,027	24,294	291,241	171,550	846,730	26,242	7,826,082

Table 3.23 above gives the numbers of persons usually employed but not totally employed by non-economic activity by status. The table indicates that the major non-economic activity for agriculture is attending school. As it was noted earlier students normally work during the vacation and also during some other days of the months. When all the working months are added together they add up to more than 6 months. However students work for few hours after coming from school. Persons who reported not employed because of sickness were mainly in agricultural sector. The numbers of those who reported to be engaged in housework and other while working in agricultural sector were equally high 866,443 and 640,210 respectively. It has been noted that the other groups, which include traditional occupations, have significant larger number.

As it was discussed earlier the wide definition of work was used to include those who were fetching water and collecting firewood. Household duties have shown to have a smaller number of persons as compared to 1990/91 Labour Force Survey where these duties ranked the first.

3.12 Persons Employed at All in 12 Months Period

The term employed at all originated from question 3 in the questionnaire. When respondents were asked their activities for each of the previous 12 months it was recorded for each month as either:-

- A. Worked full month (Employed)
- B. Worked part of the month and available for work (½ employed ½ unemployed)
- C. Worked part of the month and not available for work (½ employed ½ inactive)
- D. No work at all and available for work (unemployed)
- E. No work at all and not available for work (not active)

A person is regarded as employed at all if the person was either employed fully or partially in any month in categories A, B & C.

The derivation of the usual categories is quite complex, only the computer can do it (for more technical details see methodological report).

The table 3.24 below gives the status of employed persons at all during the twelve months period.

Table 3.24: Total Persons by Area, Sex and Usual Employment Status 2000/01

Area Sex		Usual Status in Employment							Total
		No work at all	Working own/family farm	Employer (Non-Agr)	Self employed (Non-Agr)	Employee	Unpaid fam. worker	Other & Not stated	
Urban	Male	724,412	524,088	69,059	392,544	489,663	125,359	35,980	2,361,105
	Female	965,777	684,307	33,116	491,801	258,705	208,307	21,964	2,663,977
	Total	1,690,189	1,208,396	102,175	884,345	748,367	333,666	57,944	5,025,082
Rural	Male	651,623	6,535,009	23,801	197,251	332,890	682,989	39,274	8,462,837
	Female	806,178	7,030,089	8,407	125,273	88,292	823,176	15,755	8,897,169
	Total	1,457,801	13,565,098	32,208	322,524	421,181	1,506,165	55,029	17,360,006
Total	Male	1,376,036	7,059,097	92,860	589,795	822,552	808,348	75,254	10,823,942
	Female	1,771,955	7,714,396	41,523	617,074	346,997	1,031,483	37,719	11,561,146
	Total	3,147,990	14,773,493	134,383	1,206,869	1,169,549	1,839,830	112,973	22,385,088

Table 3.24 above shows that in all status groups, there are considerable increases over the usually employed as would be expected. However, the major increase is noted in the unpaid helper category. As it was noted from the previous observations, unpaid helper consists of younger persons who are schooling. They normally work part time or full time when they are on vacation. The sum of all days worked part time or full time in all months added together were less than six whole months of the year.

Chapter Four

EMPLOYMENT IN SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

4.1 Definition

The 2000/01 ILFS covered main and secondary activities. The main activities are those, which take most of the time of the working person. Secondary activities are next to the main activities performed by persons. These activities occupy less time when compared with main activities. This chapter covers secondary activities only.

Characteristics of Secondary Activities

- Those engaged in secondary activities are usually tied up to their main activities such that the secondary activities are operated as family businesses run by other members of the family, relatives, close associates or carefully selected employees who the owner trusts.
- The nature of the activities is such that the operations have to be accounted for daily to the owner or his representative. If this is not possible it should be done within a week.
- Secondary activities are dependent on the main activities especially their start up funds which are usually derived from the earnings of the main activities.
- Secondary activities are vulnerable when compared with main activities in that the former activities may be affected by markets, regulations and mismanagement usually done by unfaithful employees. In case a secondary activity gets into problems, the owner usually suspends it and reactivates it when the situation becomes convenient.

Secondary activities are started in order to supplement income earned from the main activities. This arises because the amount of earnings from the main occupations is not adequate to meet basic needs like food, education, health, etc. This phenomenon makes earnings from the secondary activities necessary to reduce the financial gap between earnings from the main occupations and the actual financial demands of the person.

Supplementary income from secondary activities reduces the financial burden of persons and contributes to social and family stability, enables persons to concentrate on their major occupations, improves industrial relations at work places and assists owners to make modest investments.

Taking into consideration the above situation it is important to analyze the secondary activities, because they contribute to employment creation and income generation.

4.2 Employed Population with Secondary Activities by Industry

As in the 1990/91 Survey, the 2000/01 ILFS collected information on the main activities as well as secondary activities. The 1990/91 Labour Force Survey adopted the definition of “unemployment” stated in the previous chapters in which an unemployed person is one without work but currently available for work and seeking for work. This definition is referred to as the international or standard definition. The definition used in the 2000/01 survey which is the National definition, ignores the third condition, “seeking for work” of the international definition thus broadening the scope of unemployment.

According to the 1990/91 LFS definition, the number of employed persons in secondary activities is about 2.8 million. The number of employed persons in secondary activities by the 2000/01 ILFS definition is about 2.7 million, resulting in a drop of 122,000 persons (4.29 percent table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Distribution of Employed Population with Secondary Activities by Definition, Geographic Area and Sex 2000/01

Area	Standard Definition			National Definition		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
D' Salaam	21,267	14,953	36,220	18,358	11,295	29,653
Other Urban	207,995	290,226	498,221	197,976	277,585	475,560
Urban Total	229,262	305,180	534,441	216,334	288,880	505,213
Rural	1,176,661	1,127,444	2,304,106	1,123,773	1,087,661	2,211,434
Total	1,405,923	1,432,624	2,838,547	1,340,106	1,376,541	2,716,647

Chart 4.1 Graphical Presentation of Employed Population with Secondary Activities by Definition, Geographic Area and Sex

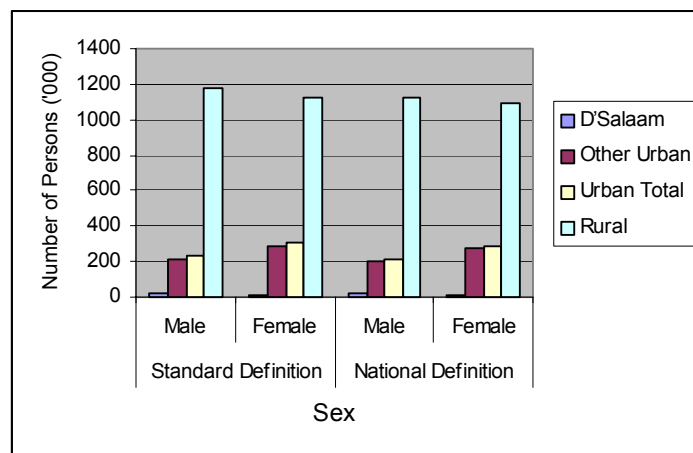


Table 4.2 Employed Persons with/without Secondary Activities by Geographic Area and Sex 1990/91 LFS

Employment	Total	Male	Female
With Sec. Employment	1,202,761	690,396	512,365
No Sec. Employment	9,686,444	690,396	512,365
Total	10,889,205	5,455,099	5,434,106
<u>Urban</u>	1,693,588	987,676	705,912
With Sec. Employment	243,637	133,443	110,194
No Sec. Employment	1,449,951	854,233	595,718
<u>Rural</u>	9,195,617	4,467,423	4,728,194
With Sec. Employment	959,124	556,953	402,171
No Sec. Employment	8,236,493	3,910,470	4,326,023

The 2000/01 definition when compared with 1990/91 definition shows that employment has gone down by 4.68 percent for males and 3.9 percent for females. The aggregate fall for both males and females as indicated earlier is 4.29 percent. However, in order to show the trend and growth of secondary activities, an analysis of 1990/91 and 2000/01 survey results based on the 1990/91 definition is presented throughout this chapter.

The number of persons in secondary activities has increased from 1,202,761 in the 1990/91 LFS to 2,838,547 in the year 2000/01. This is an increase of 136 percent. Compared with males, the number of females with secondary activities was 43 percent in the 1990/91 LFS, while in 2000/01 ILFS, the number of females increased to 50.47 percent. In 1990/91 LFS, main activities which were dominant were: personal services accounting for 56 percent, followed by transport 16 percent, construction 12 percent, agriculture 9 percent and other secondary activities 7 percent. In the 2000/01 ILFS, the main secondary activities were: domestic services 26.6 percent, crop growing 20.8 percent, retail trade in agricultural products, meat, charcoal and chicken 20.8 percent, restaurant and hotel 8.5 percent, stationery, photograph and general retail 8.5 percent, construction 5.5 percent, retail trade processed food (maandazi, scones etc) 3.8 percent, transport and communication 0.4 percent, manufacture of wearing apparel, spinning wearing and finishing 2.5 percent, furniture making and manufacture of non metallic, mineral products 2.9 percent, and other secondary activities 3.7 percent.

In the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, females participation in secondary activities was more than males participation only in one activity which is personal services at 66.6 percent. In construction males exceeded females by only 7 percent. In the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey males participation exceeded females participation in agriculture, forestry and fishing at 83 percent, manufacturing 79 percent, transport 81 percent, trade 90 percent, finance 80 percent and construction 53.6 percent.

In the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey females participation in secondary activities was as follows: domestic services 79.6 percent, restaurant and hotel 77.9 percent, manufacture of wearing apparel, spinning, wearing and finishing 55.1 percent, graining meat products and food canning 52.1 percent, retail trade - processed food (maandazi, scones) 82 percent. Compared to the 1990/91 LFS, females participation rose from one activity to five activities in 2000/01. In the 2000/01 ILFS males participation was in twenty activities namely, cattle, beef, dairy and small animals at 61.9 percent, crop growing 59.5 percent, agriculture and forest services 95.3 percent, fishing 89 percent, mining and quarrying 61.3 percent, furniture making and manufacture of non metallic mineral products 70 percent, electricity and water 100 percent, construction 95.6 percent, retail trade in agriculture products, meat, charcoal and chicken 57 percent, retail trade in clothing textiles and footwear 64 percent, stationery, photograph and general retail 62.3 percent, transport and communication 93 percent, finance, insurance and business services 100 percent, public administration 96.5 percent, non profit making public institutions 100 percent, social and community services 75 percent, education services 61.8 percent, repair of MV, footwear and other repair services 100 percent, other personal services 88.1 percent. (Ref. 1990/91 LFS table S4 page 2 – 24 and 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey tables S4 page 93)

4.3 Employed Population with Secondary Activities by Occupation by Geographic Area by Sex according to Standard Definition

In 2000/01 ILFS the number of employed population with secondary activities by industries, occupation, geographical area and sex is the same as that in 1990/91 LFS. In the 1990/91 LFS, the main occupations with secondary activities were: agricultural farmers with their own farms 23.7 percent, farm labourer 1.8 percent, non farm labourer 20.5 percent, street vendors other than food vendors 10.03 percent, street food vendors 8.4 percent, crafts other than textile crafts 5.8 percent, sales market 6.3 percent, small business managers 6.6 percent, carpentry and related 3.7 percent, other occupations in agriculture 2.6 percent, other operators 2.2 percent, textile crafts market 0.8 percent, managers/administrators 0.2 percent, associate professors other 0.48 percent, clerks in accounts/finance 0.13 percent, security, police, prison 0.2 percent, messengers 0.6 percent, watchmen 0.6 percent, other occupations comprising of other professionals, clerks stock, waiters/housemaids, other building trade, motor vehicle mechanic, other mechanical metal trades, car/taxi drivers, domestic, cleaners/laundry, constitute 4.26 percent.

In the 2000/01 ILFS, the employed persons with secondary activity by occupation were mainly farmers in crop farming 16.7 percent, small business managers and supervisors 12.7 percent, sales persons 10.7 percent, street vendors and other services like shoe shine 10.6 percent and building and related trade 5.4 percent. Others include: Legislators and senior government administrators 0.07 percent, village leaders and senior administrators of specialized organizations 0.08 percent, doctors, managers of companies 0.87 percent, professionals 0.14 percent, associate professionals 2.6 percent, secretaries and clerks 0.37 percent, personal service workers 1.67 percent, domestic helpers, cleaners and farm herds and labourer 27.4 percent, equipment repairs, handcraft workers and food processing trades 6.8 percent. (Ref. table S4 pages 2 – 24 1990/91 LFS)

The 1990/91 Labour Force Survey covered 36 occupations of currently employed population with secondary activities by occupation, geographic area and by sex. Of the 36 occupations, males were mainly in 34 occupations while females were mainly in two occupations namely: cook/waiter/housemaid 81.6 percent, and street food vendors 57.5 percent.

According to the 1990/91 definition, the number of currently employed population with secondary activities was about 2,893,406 in the 2000/01 survey. These were engaged in 22 activities. Females were mainly engaged in five occupations in the 2000/91 survey compared to two occupations in 1990/01 survey. These five occupations were domestic helpers, cleaners and farmlands and labourer 70.6 percent, small business managers and supervisors 60.4 percent, personnel service workers 65.2 percent, street vendors and other services 61 percent, and sales persons 51 percent. In these occupations females were 1,115,751 and males 636,555. The total employment in these occupations was 1,752,308 and females constituted 63.67 percent. The increase in females participation can be attributed to the increased availability of credit, rise of the cost of living and greater awareness of their role in the social economic development and well being of their families.

4.4 Distribution of Hours Spent in Secondary Activities

The leading sector in secondary activities which takes more time is the private informal sector which accounts for 47.3 percent, followed by housework duties 22.64 percent, private traditional agriculture 18.7 percent, Ngo's and the private sector 10.25 percent. The other

sectors account for 1.11 percent. Workers in the informal sector include self-employed-without employees 44 percent, unpaid family helpers not engaged in agriculture 24.8 percent, self-employed in their own farms 18.7 percent, paid employees 9.48 percent and self-employed with employees 3.02 percent. (Ref. S5 page 94 of 2000/01 LFS)

Activities which engage people most in secondary activities in terms of hours worked are: transport 15 percent, construction 13.7 percent, trade 11.87 percent, mining and quarrying 10.5 percent, electricity and gas 9.6 percent, agriculture, forestry and fishing 8.7 percent and personal services 6.89 percent. As shown in the table 4.3 below, at the time of the survey there were no females engaged in finance and in electricity and gas activities.

Table 4.3: Total Persons with a Secondary Activity: Average Current Hours Worked in Secondary Activity by Industry and Sex (National Definition) 2000/01

Industry	Sex		Weighted Average
	Male	Female	
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	20	17	19
Mining & Quarry	24	21	23
Manufacture	29	23	26
Electricity & Gas	21	.	21
Construction	30	21	30
Trade	28	24	26
Transport	35	10	33
Finance	26	.	26
Personal service	19	14	15
Total	25	19	22

The types of workers engaged in secondary activities are as follows: clerks 37 percent, plant and machine operators 33 percent, professionals 32 percent, small business and other managers 27 percent, crafts and related workers 26 percent, service and shop workers 26 percent, technicians and associates 23 percent, skilled agriculturist and fishermen 18 percent and finally workers in elementary occupations 18 percent (table 4.4 below). The table below shows that persons leading in secondary activities are those who have low earnings in their main occupations. However, they have limited time to undertake these secondary activities as such they use house helpers, close relatives and friends.

Table 4.4: Total Persons with A Secondary Activity: Average Current Hours Worked in Secondary Activity by Occupation and Sex 2000/01

Occupation	Sex		Weighted Average
	Male	Female	
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	31	25	27
Professionals	32	.	32
Technicians & Associate Professionals	25	18	23
Clerks	38	21	37
Service & Shop Workers	28	24	26
Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	19	17	18
Craft & Related Workers	27	23	26
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	34	25	33
Elementary Occupations	22	16	18
Total	25	19	22

Table 4.5: Currently Employed Population with a Secondary Activity Distribution by Current Hours Worked in Secondary Activities and Status of Employment 2000/01

Employment Status	Hours		
	1990/91	2000/01	2000/01
		Standard Definition	National Definition
Paid Employees	87,212	274,433	271,890
Self Employed with Employee	47,197	86,292	85,396
Self Employed without Employee	760,472	1,274,029	1,261,062
Unpaid Family Helpers	19,155	718,362	703,998
Agriculture	288,725	540,290	442,262
Total	1,202,761	2,893,406	2,764,608

Table 4.5 above shows that the leading group of employed population with secondary activities in terms of total hours worked is the self-employed without employees. This means that the self-employed without employees have to allocate their personal time for both their main activities as well as their secondary activities.

4.5 Characteristics of Persons with Secondary Activities

• Age Characteristics

Persons having secondary activities range from 10 years to over 65 years. The majority are within the age group of 18 – 34 years and these constitute 41.77 percent. The next group is 35 – 64 years, which accounts for 41.25 percent. The third age group is 10 – 17 years, with 14.35 percent. The last age group is 65 years and above and it accounts for 2.65 percent. It may be noted that the age group which is actively involved in secondary activities, is 18 – 64 years, this age group needs adequate income to support itself as well as their dependants. Persons below the age of 18 years and those above 64 years usually get family support for their living. Those below 18 years are mostly tied up in primary education and have limited time to involve themselves in secondary activities. Those who are between 15 – 18 years and did not proceed for further training after completing primary education are usually in a transition stage and it takes time for them to consolidate themselves in their main occupations before embarking on secondary activities.

Overall females participation in secondary activities is 50.47 percent. This is slightly greater than that of males, which is 49.53 percent. In rural areas males participation is 51 percent which is also slightly greater than that of females. In urban areas other than Dar es Salaam, females participation in secondary activities is 58.25 percent thus exceeding males participation by 16.5 percent. In Dar es Salaam males lead in participation at 58.7 percent.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Persons Involved in Secondary Activity by Age Group, Area and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex/Age Group		Geographic Area				Total
		D'Salaam	Other Urban	Urban Total	Rural	
Male	10-17	0	46,749	46,749	138,872	185,621
	18-34	4,966	56,785	61,751	500,053	561,804
	35-64	15,777	98,215	113,992	496,144	610,136
	65+	524	6,246	6,770	41,592	48,363
	Total	21,267	207,995	229,262	1,176,661	1,405,923
Female	10-17	557	55,894	56,452	165,203	221,655
	18-34	5,440	111,217	116,658	507,314	623,971
	35-64	8,956	121,750	130,706	430,134	560,839
	65+	0	1,365	1,365	24,794	26,159
	Total	14,953	290,226	305,180	1,127,444	1,432,624
Total	10-17	557	102,643	103,200	304,075	407,276
	18-34	10,406	168,003	178,408	1,007,366	1,185,775
	35-64	24,733	219,965	244,697	926,278	1,170,975
	65+	524	7,611	8,135	66,386	74,521
	Total	36,220	498,221	534,441	2,304,106	2,838,547

Chart 4.2: Distribution of Persons Involved in Secondary Activity by Age Group, Area and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

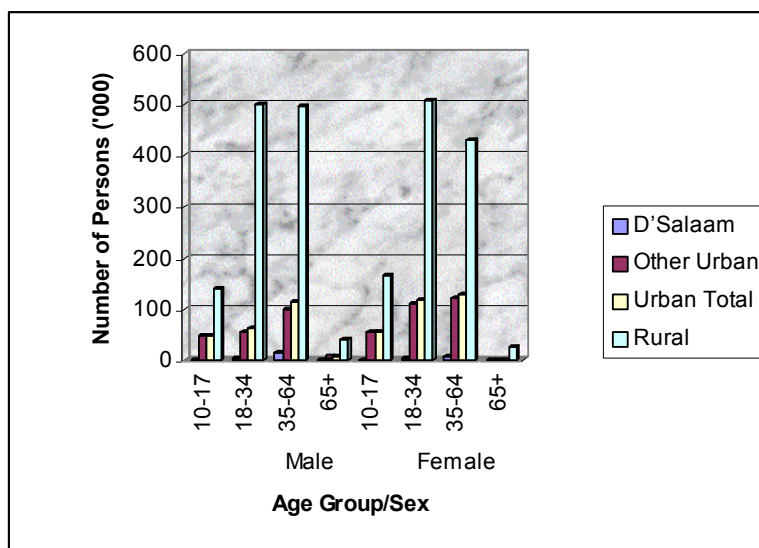
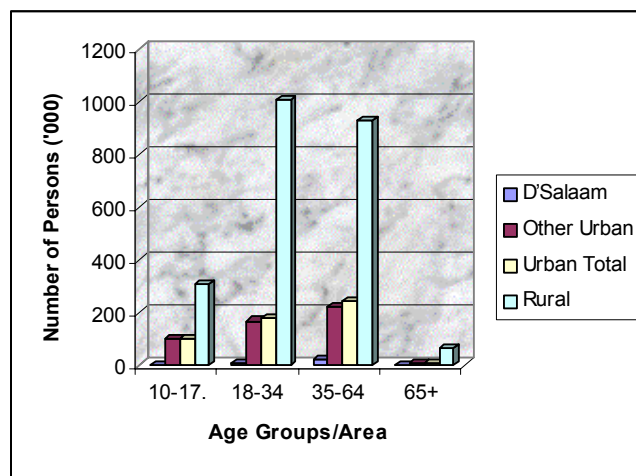


Chart 4.3: Distribution of Persons Involved in Secondary Activity by Age Group and Area (Standard Definition) 2000/01



4.6 Education Characteristics

Table 4.7 shows the distribution of the number of persons in secondary activities by level of education. The table shows that about 2,838,547 persons were engaged in secondary activities. Out of these, 593,447 or 20.9 percent had no education at all, 24 percent had an incomplete primary education, 49.2 percent had completed primary education, 5.9 percent completed secondary education and above. The data indicate that education has an influence on persons to establish secondary activities. Education influences higher standard of living leading to increased expenditure, thus persons are induced to start secondary activities in order to generate additional income in order to fill the gap created by the difference between earnings from their main occupations and increased expenditure induced by education. In addition to the influence on certain types of expenditure, education also provides the know how for entrepreneurship which is necessary to establish secondary activities.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Persons Involved in Secondary Activity by Education Level, Area and Sex

Sex\Education Level		Geographic Area				Total
		D' Salaam	Other Urban	Urban Total	Rural	
Male	None	163	11,050	11,213	175,763	186,976
	Primary not complete	2,657	68,783	71,440	300,435	371,875
	Primary complete	10,592	102,063	112,655	625,435	738,090
	Secondary+	7,854	26,099	33,953	75,028	108,981
	Total	21,267	207,995	229,262	1,176,661	1,405,923
Female	None	662	41,313	41,975	364,496	406,471
	Primary not complete	2,518	85,024	87,542	221,813	309,355
	Primary complete	9,672	137,283	146,955	511,870	658,825
	Secondary+	2,101	26,606	28,707	29,266	57,973
	Total	14,953	290,226	305,180	1,127,444	1,432,624
Total	None	826	52,363	53,188	540,259	593,447
	Primary not complete	5,175	153,807	158,983	522,248	681,230
	Primary complete	20,264	239,346	259,610	1,137,305	1,396,915
	Secondary+	9,955	52,706	62,660	104,294	166,954
	Total	36,220	498,221	534,441	2,304,106	2,838,547

Chapter Five

THE INFORMAL SECTOR

5.1 The Informal Sector: General

One of the three components of the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey was the Informal Sector Survey. This component tried to identify the industries of the main and secondary activities and each activity was classified as being informal if it satisfied the definition characteristics set for each industry.

5.2 Definition

The main characteristics of the informal sector include the following:

- (a) The informal sector is considered as a subset of household enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by households.
 - They are enterprises which are not separate legal entities independent of the households or household members who own them;
 - They do not have a complete set of accounts which permit a clear distinction of production activities of the enterprises from the other activities of their owners and the identification of flows of income and capital between enterprises and owners;
 - The enterprises may or may not employ paid labour and the activities may be carried out inside or outside the owners' home
 - All or at least some of the goods or services of the business have to be produced for sale.
- (b) The Informal Sector comprises informal own account enterprises as well as enterprises of informal employers. The distinction between own account enterprises and enterprises of informal employers is based on whether or not the enterprises of informal employers employ workers on a continuous basis as contrasted with the employment of employees on an occasional basis and the employment of unpaid family helpers.
- (c) Enterprises rendering professional or business services (e.g. doctors, teachers, lawyers etc) are included in the definition if they meet the requirements of informal own account enterprises or informal employers.

Like in the 1990/91 survey, the definition has excluded rural agriculture but has included urban agriculture, livestock keeping and fishing to enable data comparison in the two surveys.

The working definition for the 2000/01 Survey slightly differs from the one used in 1990/91 in that while in the former survey all informal sector activities had to have a maximum of five paid employees, in the last survey, the number of paid employees in the construction, manufacturing and mining sectors was raised to a maximum of ten paid employees. The remaining sectors had a maximum of five paid employees, like in 1990/91.

Another difference is that, while in 1990/91 enterprises rendering professional and business services or those using high technology were excluded from the survey, in 2000/01, all these were included if they met the requirements of informal own account enterprises or enterprises of informal employers.

5.3 Measurement

The measures that are being reported here are from current activities spread over a period of twelve months. They are the averages over the twelve-months period. However, it is known from the 1995 Dar es Salaam Informal Sector Survey that informal sector activities are often seasonal and intermittent in nature. These measures do not show the informal sector intensity at any time of the year.

5.4 Main and Secondary Activities

The informal sector activities are categorized into two types, the main and secondary activities. The main activity is that, which a person considers to constitute the main employment in terms of the amount of time spent doing it, while the secondary activity is considered as supplementary employment to the main activity.

5.5 Size of the Informal Sector

The Informal sector component gives an estimate of the size of the sector as a whole *in terms of the number of jobs created* and some selected characteristics of the main and secondary activities. *It has to be noted that some of the persons engaged in the sector hold more than one job, one in the formal sector as main activity and the other in the informal sector as secondary activity of the other way round, or one in rural agriculture as main activity and the other in the informal sector as secondary activity or vice versa, or both jobs in the informal sector as main and secondary activities or vice versa. The jobs referred to in this section are only those that fall under the definition of the informal sector. Since some people hold multiple jobs, the actual number of persons employed in the sector can therefore be less than the number of jobs reflected in the tables.*

5.5.1 Households with Informal Sector Activities

Table 5.1 shows that overall; one in every three households had an informal sector activity in 2000/01 as compared to one in every four households in 1990/91. It also shows that 61 percent of the total households in urban areas had informal sector activities compared to 42 percent in 1990/91. As for rural areas, 27 percent out of the total 4,536,200 households had informal sector activities in 2000/01 as compared to 21 percent of the total 3,633,704 households in 1990/91. Regarding the heads of households, the findings reveal that 36 percent of the male-headed households and 32 percent of female-headed households had informal sector activities. In 1990/91 however, only 26 percent of both the male-headed and female-headed households had informal sector activities. It can be noted that over the ten years period, more and more households have been drawn into the informal sector. This is possibly a result of economic hardships households have been facing that have forced them to join the sector as a survival strategy.

Table 5.1: Proportion of Households with Informal Sector Activity by Area (National Definition) 2000/01

Area and Location	Household Total	Total Household with I.S.	
		No.	%
Dar es Salaam	362,870	223,707	62
Other urban	904,878	554,347	61
Urban Total	1,267,749	778,054	61
Rural	4,536,200	1,235,777	27
Total	5,803,949	2,013,832	35
Male Head	4,584,037	1,628,276	36
Female Head	1,219,912	385,556	32

5.5.2 Years of existence of Informal Sector Businesses

From tables 5.2 and 5.3, it is observed that in all geographical locations, businesses with 1 – 2 years and those with more than five years are more predominant for the main and secondary activities. Those with less than one year constitute about 10 percent for the main activities and 17 per cent for the secondary activities. This may reflect that entry into informal business is not very easy these days, possibly because of problems of start up capital, premises, lack of entrepreneurial skills etc. However, once the businesses get started, there is a tendency for them to remain in operation for longer periods. The tables also show that as a sector of main employment, informal sector enterprises are more concentrated in urban areas where the problems of unemployment are more acute. However, as a sector of secondary employment, it is observed that secondary activities are more concentrated in rural areas. This is mostly during off- season when peasants are not doing farm work.

Support initiatives by government and donor agencies should therefore aim at tackling the problems that make it difficult for potential operators to start business in both urban and rural areas.

Table 5.2: Age of Business by Geographic Area and Main Activity (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area	Age of Business in years					Percentages
	< 1	1-2	3-4	5+	Not stated	Total Numbers
Dar es Salaam	7	38	18	35	3	335,342
Other Urban	12	32	14	39	3	628,546
Urban Total	15	31	13	28	12	963,888
Rural	12	33	15	34	6	475,959
Total	10	34	16	37	3	1,439,847

Table 5.3: Age of Business by Geographic Area and Secondary Activity 2000/01

Area	Age of Business in years					Percentages
	< 1	1-2	3-4	5+	Not stated	Total Numbers
Dar es Salaam	13	39	23	25	0	21,236
Other Urban	17	26	14	38	5	217,824
Urban Total	21	28	12	30	9	239,060
Rural	20	28	13	31	8	1,123,950
Total	17	27	15	37	5	1,363,010

5.5.3 Reasons of doing Informal Sector Business by Gender

The persons employed in the informal sector were asked to give the main reasons why they chose to do informal business. From table 5.4 it is observed that, to explain involvement in the informal sector, respondents in the main sector of employment singled out inability to find work as the major reason (44.5 per cent). However, those in the secondary sector of employment mentioned the need for families to get additional income as the major reason (43.9 per cent). Operators in the two sectors of employment also mentioned that informal business was providing good income opportunities and did not require much capital. The ranking of the reasons was basically the same for both sexes in the two sectors of employment.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed in I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Reasons of Conducting Informal Business and Sex 2000/01

Reasons	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Can't find other work	43.0	46.3	44.5	18.9	22.8	20.7
Released from other employment or reduction of working time	4.8	2.4	3.7	1.7	.9	1.3
Retirement from other employment	1.6	.9	1.2	1.9	.2	1.1
Family needs additional income	19.7	29.2	24.2	42.1	45.8	43.9
Business provides good income opportunities	8.3	4.5	6.5	8.3	8.7	8.5
Business doesn't require much capital	6.8	8.3	7.5	9.7	10.0	9.8
Can't keep production costs low	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Want to be independent	2.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	.6	.9
Can choose his/her own hours & place of work	3.4	.9	2.2	4.8	2.0	3.5
Can combine business with household/family responsibilities	2.1	2.4	2.3	5.1	4.7	4.9
Traditional line of business	4.1	1.3	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.7
Other	2.9	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in Numbers	761,882	677,966	1,439,847	723,637	639,373	1,363,010

5.5.4 Persons Employed in the Informal Sector by Area and by Gender

According to the standard definition (table 5.5), total employed persons in the main activities were about 2 percent higher than those in secondary activities. Geographically, a larger proportion of the urban labour force was employed in the informal sector (35 percent) than the rural labour force (11 percent). Secondary activities were more dominant in the rural areas, employing about 77.5 percent of all persons engaged in the informal sector. Overall, out of a total labour force of 17,827,578, 16 percent was employed in the informal sector. In 1990/91, the same percentage of the labour force was employed in the informal sector.

Analysing the findings from a gender perspective, it is observed that in 2000/01, Dar es Salaam and rural areas employed more males than females in both the main and secondary activities. In the other urban areas, more females were employed than males in both the main and secondary activities.

Table 5.6 summarises the same results using the National definition of employment that introduces the concept of accessibility and degree of attachment to employment from day to day, regardless of whether it is full time, part time or seasonal to the self-employed and family helpers. A more detailed explanation of the national definition is given in chapter six. When this definition is applied, the total number of persons employed in the informal sector drops by 2 percent from 2,802,858 to 2,228,290. At

the national level, the proportion of labour force employed in the informal sector also drops by 4 percent from 16 to 12 percent. Similarly, the percentage distribution of persons employed in the informal sector by geographical area drops from 36 to 19 percent for Dar es Salaam, from 35 to 25 percent for other urban areas and from 11 to 10 percent for rural areas. In terms of gender, the main activities in all geographical areas employ more males than females while secondary activities employ more females than males in the other urban areas.

Table 5.5: Persons Employed in the I.S. by: Area and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area	Total LFS	Main Employment		Secondary Employment		Total I.S.	% Of LFS
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
Dar es Salaam	1,003,530	169,163	166,179	11,577	9,659	356,578	36
Other Urban	2,421,605	288,662	339,884	101,954	115,869	846,369	35
Urban Total	3,425,135	457,825	506,063	113,531	125,528	1,202,948	35
Rural	14,402,443	304,056	171,903	610,106	513,845	1,599,910	11
Total	17,827,578	761,882	677,966	723,637	639,373	2,802,858	16

Table 5.6: Persons Employed in the I.S. by: Area and Sex (National Definition) 2000/01

Area	Total LFS	Main Employment		Secondary Employment		Total I.S.	% of LFS
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
Dar es Salaam	1,003,530	100,818	68,082	11,126	7,088	187,113	19
Other Urban	2,421,605	207,009	181,597	100,637	114,487	603,730	25
Urban Total	3,425,135	307,827	249,679	111,763	121,574	790,843	23
Rural	14,402,443	212,703	107,171	607,232	510,340	1,437,446	10
Total	17,827,578	520,530	356,850	718,995	631,915	2,228,290	12

Tables 5.7 and 5.8 show the percentage distribution of persons employed in the informal sector main and secondary activities by detailed industrial classification according to the standard and the National definitions. The distribution pattern is to a large extent the same for both definitions. Industries, which employ more people, are retail trade-agricultural products, stationery, photography and general retail, retail trade-processed food and restaurant and hotels.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Persons employed in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by: Sex and Detailed Industrial Classification (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Industry	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cattle, Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	1.3	.3	.8	.7	.9	.8
Crop Growing	1.6	.3	1.0	93.3	93.9	93.6
Agricultural & Forest Services	.4	.3	.3	.2	.0	.1
Fishing	1.1	.2	.7	.5	.0	.3
Mining & Quarrying	1.1	2.0	1.5	.0	.0	.0
Grain mill Products & Food Canning	1.6	2.2	1.9	.1	.1	.1
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, Spinning, Weaving & Finishing	2.9	5.9	4.3	.1	.4	.3
Furniture making & Manufacturing of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	6.7	.4	3.7	.2	.0	.1
Electricity & Water	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
Construction	11.9	.1	6.3	.9	.1	.5
Retail Trade-Agric Products, Meat & Chicken	22.4	22.5	22.5	.7	.6	.6
Retail Trade-Processed food (Maandazi, Scones etc)	4.3	23.9	13.5	.1	.8	.5
Retail Trade-Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	5.1	5.6	5.3	.2	.2	.2
Stationery, Photograph & General Retail	20.6	13.8	17.4	.5	.6	.5
Restaurants & Hotel	3.9	19.3	11.2	.3	.4	.3
Transport & Communication	2.9	.1	1.6	.2	.0	.1
Finance, Insurance & Business Services	.2	.0	.1	.2	.0	.1
Public Administration	.1	.0	.0	.4	.1	.2
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Social & Community Services	3.0	.5	1.8	.2	.5	.3
Education Services	.6	.8	.7	.9	.3	.6
Repair of MV, Footwear & Other Repair Services	5.8	.2	3.2	.1	.0	.1
Domestic Services	.0	.0	.0	.1	.7	.4
Other Personal Services	2.5	1.6	2.1	.1	.3	.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in Numbers	761,882	677,966	1,439,847	723,637	639,373	1,363,010

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Sex and Detailed Industrial Classification (National Definition) 2000/01

Industry	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cattle, Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	1.9	.5	1.3	.7	.9	.8
Crop Growing	2.2	.3	1.5	93.9	95.0	94.4
Agricultural & Forest Services	.5	.4	.5	.2	.0	.1
Fishing	1.5	.3	1.0	.4	.0	.2
Mining & Quarrying	1.0	3.0	1.8	.0	.0	.0
Grain mill Products & Food Canning	1.6	3.0	2.2	.0	.1	.1
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, Spinning, Weaving & Finishing	3.0	4.5	3.6	.1	.4	.3
Furniture making & Manufacturing of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	5.6	.4	3.5	.2	.0	.1
Electricity & Water	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0
Construction	11.6	.0	6.9	.6	.0	.3
Retail Trade-Agric Products, Meat & Chicken	21.9	18.9	20.7	.6	.5	.5
Retail Trade-Processed food (Maandazi, Scones etc)	3.6	20.5	10.5	.1	.3	.2
Retail Trade-Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	4.7	6.0	5.2	.2	.1	.2
Stationery, Photograph & General Retail	21.7	14.5	18.8	.4	.5	.4
Restaurants & Hotel	4.3	24.2	12.4	.3	.4	.3
Transport & Communication	3.5	.0	2.1	.2	.0	.1
Finance, Insurance & Business Services	.2	.0	.1	.2	.0	.1
Public Administration	.1	.0	.1	.4	.1	.2
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Social & Community Services	3.0	.5	2.0	.2	.5	.3
Education Services	.6	1.1	.8	.9	.3	.6
Repair of MV, Footwear & Other Repair Services	5.5	.1	3.3	.1	.0	.1
Domestic Services	.0	.0	.0	.1	.7	.4
Other Personal Services	2.0	1.6	1.9	.1	.2	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in Numbers	520,530	356,850	877,380	718,995	631,915	1,350,910

5.6 Employment Status of persons employed in the informal sector

From tables 5.9 and 5.10 it can be observed that the majority of persons in the informal sector are self-employed without employees. By standard definition, they constitute 82 percent and 88 percent in the main and secondary activities respectively, and 73 percent and 88 percent respectively, using the National definition. Self-employed persons with employees are the second largest category, comprising 9 percent and 5 percent respectively by standard definition and 14 and 5 percent respectively by National definition. Paid employees and unpaid family helpers are the categories with the lowest numbers of employees. The same distribution pattern is observed if the data is viewed from a gender perspective.

Table 5.9: Employment in the I.S. by Status, Sex, Main and Secondary Activities (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Employment Status	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	7	3	5	6	3	5
Self employed-with employee	11	6	9	7	3	5
Self employed-without employee	78	86	82	85	91	88
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	3	5	4	1	3	2
On own farm or shamba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total in Numbers	761,882	677,966	1,439,847	723,637	639,373	1,363,010

Table 5.10: Employment in the I.S. by Status Sex, Main and Secondary Activities (National Definition) 2000/01

Employment Status	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	11	5	8	6	3	5
Self employed-with employee	17	11	14	7	3	5
Self employed-without employee	70	78	73	85	91	88
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	3	6	4	1	3	2
On own farm or shamba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total in Numbers	520,530	356,850	877,380	718,995	631,915	1,350,910

5.7 Characteristics of the Self-employed in the Informal Sector

5.7.1 Age

The bulk of the self-employed informal sector operators in the main sector of employment are young. They constitute nearly 50 percent as can be seen on tables 5.11 and 5.12. The possible explanation is that a large part of the youths who migrate into the urban areas join informal business as their main activity. However, male adults and young females dominate the secondary activity. They comprise about 50 and 49 percent respectively.

It is worth noting that since the last survey in 1990/91, there has been a dramatic increase in the total number of self-employed persons in the main and secondary activities. Total employment in the main activities has increased by 71.4 percent from 760,319 to 1,303,519 while that in the secondary activities has risen by 61.2 percent from 791,262 to 1,275,191.

Table 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Self employed Persons in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Age Group and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Age Group	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-17	4.8	4.0	4.4	5.4	4.3	4.8
18-34	48.8	54.9	51.7	40.4	49.0	44.5
35-64	42.8	40.1	41.5	49.9	44.4	47.3
65+	3.6	1.1	2.4	4.3	2.3	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	679,743	623,776	1,303,519	671,248	603,943	1,275,191

Table 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Self Employed Persons in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Age Group and Sex (National Definition) 2000/01

Age Group	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-17	3.2	4.1	3.6	8.5	.0	5.5
18-34	48.4	49.5	48.9	32.6	54.6	40.4
35-64	45.6	45.2	45.4	58.9	39.7	52.1
65+	2.8	1.2	2.1	.0	5.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	448,907	318,171	767,077	16,359	9,001	25,360

However, when the National definition is used, it is observed that total self-employed persons in the main activity decreased by 41.1 percent from 1,303,319 in 1990/91 to 767,077 in 2000/01 and in the secondary activity by 98 percent from 1,275,191 to 25,360. This means that the degree of attachment of the self-employed to their employment is very loose, and employment is uncertain and therefore not sustainable.

5.7.2 Education

Primary education is the dominant level of education among the self-employed in the informal sector for both main and secondary activities. According to the standard definition, operators who have completed primary school constitute 64 percent in the main activities and 53 percent in the secondary activities, while those who have not completed primary education comprise 16 percent and 21 percent respectively. When the National definition is used, the same pattern is observed. In relative terms, it can be seen that the percentage of males and females with primary education is nearly the same in the main activities 65 percent; while in secondary activities the percentage of females with primary education is lower 49 percent against 57 percent. A significant percentage of females in the secondary activities, about 30 percent have never gone to school. The percentage of operators with secondary education is also low as can be observed from table 5.14

Table 5.13: Percentage Distribution of Self employed persons in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Education Level and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Educational level	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	8.0	14.2	11.0	14.9	30.4	22.2
Primary not complete	16.9	14.5	15.7	23.6	18.7	21.3
Primary complete	65.1	63.2	64.2	56.8	48.7	53.0
Secondary+	10.0	8.1	9.1	4.7	2.2	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	679,743	623,776	1,303,519	671,248	603,943	1,275,191

Table 5.14: Percentage Distribution of Self employed Persons in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Education Level and Sex (National Definition) 2000/01

Educational level	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	6.5	12.8	9.1	1.9	7.4	3.9
Primary not complete	15.7	12.6	14.4	25.4	5.9	18.5
Primary complete	65.3	64.8	65.1	56.8	65.9	60.0
Secondary+	12.4	9.8	11.3	15.8	20.9	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	448,907	318,171	767,077	16,359	9,001	25,360

5.7.3 Type of Training

Tables 5.14 and 5.16 reveal that operators with no training at all dominate the informal sector. By both definitions, operators without training constitute more than 75 percent. Female operators are the most disadvantaged because more than 86 percent have no training. Male operators who have undergone training have attended carpentry/joinery and other programmes in construction trades, while female operators have attended arts/language/humanity, textile/tailoring, medicine and health related courses, accountancy and auditing and typing/secretarial programmes. Training is an area where policy makers need to address.

Table 5.15: Percentage Distribution of Self-employed Persons in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Type of Training and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Field Training	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education training	.6	.9	.8	1.5	.6	1.0
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	.8	1.3	1.0	.9	3.0	1.9
Typing/Secretary Programs	.2	1.3	.8	.1	.4	.2
Accountancy/Auditing Programs	.5	.8	.7	.5	.4	.4
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0
Other Clerical/Business Programs	.3	.3	.3	.4	.1	.3
Medicine & Health Related Programs	1.2	1.5	1.4	.6	1.6	1.0
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	7.9	.0	4.1	4.8	.0	2.5
Other Construction Trades Programs	4.7	.1	2.5	4.2	.0	2.2
Motor Mechanics Programs	2.0	.1	1.1	.3	.0	.2
Textile/Tailoring Programs	2.6	4.8	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Other Craft Trade Programs	2.9	.2	1.6	2.8	.5	1.7
Engineering/Architecture Programs	.7	.0	.4	.5	.1	.3
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	.5	.1	.3	.4	.7	.5
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	1.9	.2	1.1	1.0	.0	.5
Police/ Defence /Security Programs	1.8	.5	1.2	3.4	.2	1.9
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	.7	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.1
No Training	70.4	87.1	78.4	75.6	89.1	82.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total in Numbers	679,743	623,776	1,303,519	671,248	603,943	1,275,191

Table 5.16: Percentage Distribution of Self-Employed Persons in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Type of Training and Sex (National Definition) 2000/01

Field of Training	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Education training	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	6.6	6.2
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	1.1	1.1	1.1	.0	.0	.0
Typing/Secretary Programs	.2	2.2	1.0	.0	7.2	2.6
Accountancy/Auditing Programs	.8	.4	.6	.5	7.8	3.1
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	.3	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0
Other Clerical/Business Programs	.2	.6	.4	.0	.9	.3
Medicine & Health Related Programs	1.5	1.7	1.6	.0	8.3	3.0
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	7.0	.0	4.1	5.8	.0	3.8
Other Construction Trades Programs	4.7	.0	2.8	7.5	.0	4.8
Motor Mechanics Programs	1.9	.0	1.1	2.1	.0	1.3
Textile/Tailoring Programs	2.7	5.1	3.7	.0	8.5	3.0
Other Craft Trade Programs	3.1	.2	1.9	.0	.0	.0
Engineering/Architecture Programs	1.0	.0	.6	2.9	.0	1.9
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	.6	.2	.4	.0	.0	.0
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	2.3	.2	1.4	9.6	1.7	6.8
Police/Defence/Security Programs	2.1	.7	1.5	4.0	.0	2.6
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	.4	1.0	.6	.0	.0	.0
No Training	69.2	85.7	76.0	61.6	59.0	60.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	448,907	318,171	767,077	16,359	9,001	25,360

5.8 Characteristics of Paid Employees in the Informal Sector

This category of employees is not affected by the National definition as has been explained in chapter six. The main characteristics of paid employees in the informal sector are basically the same as those of the self-employed. They are relatively young and their dominant levels of education are complete primary education and uncompleted primary. Over 70 percent have never attended any skills training programmes. In both respects (i.e. education and training), females appear to be more disadvantaged as is seen on tables 5.17 – 5.19. The privileged few who have undergone training have attended certificate courses for less than two years, informal apprenticeship and on the job training.

Table 5.17: Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees in the I.S. by Age, Sex, Main and Secondary Activity 2000/01

Age Group	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-17	16	19	16	16	26	19
18-34	48	77	56	52	42	49
35-64	33	4	25	29	24	28
65+	3	0	3	2	8	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	55,230	18,779	74,009	45,097	17,159	62,255

Table 5.18: Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Education Level and Sex 2000/01

Education	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	23.8	14.1	21.3	9.0	46.0	19.0
Primary not complete	22.2	8.6	18.7	28.0	24.0	27.0
Primary complete	47.3	65.1	51.8	60.0	25.0	51.0
Secondary+	6.8	12.3	8.2	2.0	4.0	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	55,230	18,779	74,009	45,097	17,159	62,255

Table 5.19: Percentage Distribution of Paid employees in the I.S. by Type of Training, Sex, Main and Secondary Activity 2000/01

	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	70	83	74	84	100	88
On the job	5	0	4	3	0	2
Certificate 1 or less than 2 years	7	17	9	2	0	1
Certificate 2 or more years	2	0	1	1	0	1
Formal Apprenticeship	2	0	1	0	0	0
Informal Apprenticeship	7	0	5	7	0	5
Diploma 2 or more years	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Courses	7	0	6	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	55,230	18,779	74,009	45,097	17,159	62,255

Compared to the 1990/91 survey results, the total number of paid employees in the main activity has decreased by 49.5 percent from 146,510 in 1990/91 to 74,009 in 2000/01 while that in the secondary activities has increased by 65.1 percent from 37,711 in 1990/91 to 62,255 in 2000/01.

5.9 Characteristics of Unpaid Family Helpers

Generally, their characteristics are to a large extent similar to those of the paid employees. They are mostly young and more than 50 percent are primary school leavers. About 15 percent of those in the main activity have completed secondary school and above. This is reflected on tables 5.20 – 5.23.

Table 5.20: Percentage Distribution of Unpaid Family Helpers in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Age Group and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Age Group	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-17	27.0	32.0	29.7	19.6	16.4	17.3
18-34	59.0	51.0	54.5	39.8	64.7	57.6
35-64	11.0	17.0	14.9	40.6	18.9	25.1
65+	2.3	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	26,345	35,410	61,755	7,293	18,271	25,563

Table 5.21: Unpaid Family Helpers in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Age Group and Sex (National Definition) 2000/01

Percentages

Age Group	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-17	20.0	22.0	21.0	50.0	56.0	55.0
18-34	69.9	60.4	64.6	49.7	14.9	20.4
35-64	9.8	17.4	14.0	.0	22.3	18.8
65+				.0	7.2	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	15,830	19,900	35,729	1,169	6,295	7,464

Table 5.22: Unpaid Family Helpers in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Education Level and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Percentages

Education Level	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	26,345	35,410	61,755	7,293	18,271	25,563
None	9.6	11.7	10.8	25.8	12.2	16.1
Primary not complete	23.4	19.5	21.2	43.2	20.9	27.2
Primary complete	51.0	53.9	52.6	31.0	58.0	50.3
Secondary+	16.0	15.0	15.4	.0	8.9	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.23: Characteristics of Unpaid Family Helpers in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Education Level by Sex (National Definition) 2000/01

Percentages

Education Level	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	5.6	12.0	9.2	.0	7.2	6.1
Primary not complete	18.6	12.4	15.2	.0	57.0	48.1
Primary complete	65.7	61.6	63.4	100.0	35.8	45.8
Secondary+	10.0	14.0	12.2	.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	15,830	19,900	35,729	1,169	6,295	7,464

5.10 Currently and Usually Unpaid Family Helpers

Table 5.24 shows that currently unpaid family helpers out-number usually unpaid family helpers by 5,932 (7.3 percent). More than 50 percent of currently and usually unpaid family helpers are young. Females constitute about 57 percent. Table 5.25 reveals that most of these helpers are primary school leavers (52 percent) and about 12 percent have completed secondary education and above.

Table 5.24: Currently and Usually Unpaid Family Helpers in the Main and Secondary Activities by Age Group and Sex 2000/01

Percentages

Age Group	Currently Unpaid Helpers			Usually Unpaid Helpers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-17	25.5	26.4	26.1	23.7	24.7	24.3
18-34	54.9	55.7	55.4	57.5	57.1	57.3
35-64	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.8	18.2	18.5
65+	1.8	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	33,637	53,681	87,319	31,759	49,627	81,387

Table 5.25: Currently and Usually Unpaid Family Helpers in the I.S. Main and Secondary Activities by Education Level and Sex 2000/01

Education Level	Currently Unpaid Helpers			Usually Unpaid Helpers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	13	12	12	12.0	12.0	12.0
Primary not complete	28	20	23	26.0	20.0	22.0
Primary complete	47	55	52	49.0	57.0	54.0
Secondary+	13	13	13	12.0	12.0	12.0
Total	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	33,637	53,681	87,319	31,759	49,627	81,387

5.11 Characteristics of Informal Sector Households

In general, it is observed from table 5.26 that households with informal sector operators are larger in size and get less from paid employment than those without operators. Households undertaking informal sector activities are headed by relatively younger people as compared with those without informal sector activities. The average number of persons in paid employment and self-employment is relatively larger in households with informal sector activities than those without. Compared to the 1990/91 survey results the average number of persons in households with informal sector operators has increased from 4.8 to 6 while in those without informal sector operators has gone up from 4.6 to 5.

Table 5.26: Selected Characteristics of Households in the I.S. 2000/01

Selected Characteristics		Household Status		Total
		With no IS	With IS	
Average Number of Persons:	Per Household	5	6	6
	10+ Years	3.7	4.2	3.9
	Below 10 Years	1.8	1.9	1.8
	Employed (1990 Defn) per Household	2.8	3.0	2.9
	Employed (2000 Defn) per Household	3.7	4.2	3.9
Average Income from Paid Employment	Dar es Salaam	191.662	85.960	144.547
	Other urban	68.280	53.157	61.316
	Urban total	44.414	28.809	38.337
	Rural	76.800	47.874	64.617
	Total	115.352	65.215	92.542
Average Age of Head of Household	Dar es Salaam	41.7	42.9	42.5
	Other urban	45.0	43.0	43.8
	Urban total	46.7	44.0	46.0
	Rural	46.4	43.6	45.4
	Total	44.1	43.0	43.4
Average Number of Persons in:	Paid employment	.2	.3	.2
	Self employment	.0	1.3	.5
	Agriculture employment	2.6	2.2	2.5

Chapter Six

UNEMPLOYMENT

6.1 Definition of Unemployment

In the current labour force survey, two definitions of unemployment were used. One definition is the standard definition on statistics of employment and unemployment as adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1982, while the other definition is the National definition, which is a modification of the former in the light of peculiar situations pertaining in the country.

Under internationally recommended definition, a person is classified as unemployed if she/he meets all the following three conditions: -

- (a) Without work,
- (b) Available for work, and
- (c) Seeking for work.

This category of unemployed persons will be referred as unemployment category “A” in this chapter.

Standard recommendations also allow the relaxation of the condition (c) above, i.e. seeking for work, especially in countries where a big proportion of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture and informal activities with generally very low knowledge of labour market developments in the rest of the economy.

Tanzania is characterised by the above-mentioned conditions, and therefore uses a relaxed standard definition of unemployment but at the same time identifying unemployment category “A” separately for comparison with other countries. This leaves, among unemployed, persons who were without work, available but have not taken active steps to find work, thus satisfying conditions (a) and (b) above, referred hereafter as unemployment category “B”.

The sum of these two components of unemployment gives the over-all unemployment rate based on the relaxed standard definition, hereafter referred as the standard definition.

National definition is the sum of unemployed category A, B, (as defined above) plus the number of persons with extreme marginal attachment to employment (as **category C**). Marginal attachment to employment is measured by the degree/extent to which the person is attached to employment. For example if a person is extremely not sure of his or her employment even for the next day, that person is considered as having marginal attachment to employment. The assumption is that the chances are that this person is likely to be unemployed and, given the level of poverty among Tanzanian population, and low productivity especially in self – employed activities it is desirable and justifiable to consider such a person as unemployed even if by standard definition she/he is counted as employed. Included in this category are persons temporarily absent from work during the reference period due to “economic reasons” such as no suitable (adequate) land, off-season and lack of capital.

The use of the two definitions has led to two separate sets of data, one for each definition.

The Tanzania (or national) definition of unemployment was formulated on the basis that a considerable number of persons classified as employed under the standard definition are actually unemployed for most of their time, depending on the degree of attachment to their jobs.

An attempt has been made to tackle this problem by recognising an overlap between employment and unemployment for a category of persons marginally attached to their employment. The definition uses the degree of attachment to employment as a dividing line between employment and unemployment. The aim is to distinguish between persons with and without “Sustainable Employment”.

Employment is regarded to be reasonable if accessible and sustainable, regardless of whether it is full time, part time or seasonal. If the work done during the reference period was not accessible to the person from day to day, it is not reasonable to consider it as employment because there is a possibility that the person was actually unemployed most of the time. This assumption was used as a measure of the degree of attachment to employment for only self employed and family helpers in non-agricultural activities who were regarded as *“unemployed category C”* if they did not have reasonable employment. For the purpose of this analysis, these employed persons are regarded as having marginal attachment to their employment. This test was not done to respondents with other statuses of employment as they were regarded to be in reasonable employment by the nature of their activities.

6.2 Unemployment

The total unemployed population ten years and above in year 2000/01 on the basis of the National definition was about 2.3 million (last column table 6.1), of which 1.3 million are females and 1.0 million males (Table 6.3).

Table 6.1. Number of Unemployed Persons ten years and above by Type of Unemployment and Area (National Definition) 2000/01

Category	D’Salaam	Other Urban	All Urban	Rural	Total
A: Looking for work	207,158	107,954	315,112	97,491	412,603
B: Available not looking for work	57,651	134,043	191,694	308,475	500,169
C: With marginal attachment to employment	202,290	384,344	586,634	806,942	1,393,576
All Categories	467,099	626,341	1,093,440	1,212,908	2,306,348

Unemployment rates based on the National definition are shown in table 6.2 below. The results show that although the over-all unemployment rate is moderate at 12.9 percent, it differs substantially depending on the locality. Rural areas have the lowest unemployment rate of 8.4 percent, followed by other urban areas (excl. DSM) at 25.9 percent and is highest in Dar es Salaam at 46.5 percent.

About half of the unemployed persons live in urban areas with only 21 percent of the total population.

Table 6.2: Unemployment Rate 10 years and above by Category of unemployment (National Definition) 2000/01

Category	Rural	Other Urban	Dar es Salaam	Total Mainland
A: Looking for work	0.7	4.4	20.6	2.3
B: Available not looking for work	2.1	5.5	5.7	2.8
A + B : By Standard definition	2.8	9.9	26.4	5.1
C: With marginal attachment to employment	5.6	15.9	20.1	7.8
A + B + C: By Tanzania definition	8.4	25.9	46.5	12.9
Labour Force	14,402,442	2,421,605	1,003,531	17,827,578

Using the standard definition, table 6.3 shows that the number of unemployed persons has more than doubled in ten years from 405,722 in 1990/91 to 912,772 in 2000/01. Although the number of unemployed of both males and females doubled over the period, the rate of increase (135 percent) for males was higher than for females (118 percent). It can also be noted that the rate of increase of unemployment is higher in urban areas for both males and females.

Table 6.3: Trend in Unemployment by Sex and Area (Standard (1991) definition) 2000/01

Area /Sex	1991 (Standard Definition) 2000/01 (Persons)	2001 (Standard Definition) 2000/01 (Persons)	2001 (National definition) (Persons)	% Increase (by Standard definition)
Urban: Male	71,339	187,389	409,813	162.7
Female	129,233	319,417	683,628	147.2
Total	200,572	506,806	1,093,441	152.7
Rural: Male	93,863	201,027	603,567	114.2
Female	111,287	204,939	609,341	84.2
Total	205,150	405,966	1,212,908	97.9
Total: Male	165,202	388,417	1,013,380	135.1
Female	240,520	524,355	1,292,968	118.0
Total	405,722	912,772	2,306,348	125.0

6.3 Unemployment Rates by Age Groups

Based on the National definition, unemployment rates in Mainland Tanzania as a whole are highest for persons below 35 years of age in all areas (table 6.4). As chart 6.1 indicates, persons in 18-34 years age group living in all localities of Mainland Tanzania face the highest rate of unemployment at 17.5 percent for females and 14.3 for males. The unemployment rate for persons in 10-17 years age group is also high at 14.3 for females and 12.5 for males. Unemployment rates for all age groups are most alarming in urban areas in general and Dar es Salaam in particular. Generally, close to half of the working age population in the city of Dar es Salaam is unemployed.

A similar situation is indicated when standard definition is applied (table 6.5).

Table 6.4: Unemployment Rate by Area and Age Group (National Definition) 2000/01

Age Group	Rural	All Urban (+DSM)	Dar es Salaam	Total
10-17	11.2	29.7	60.8	12.5
18-34	8.6	41.4	55.0	14.3
35-64	6.6	21.0	30.4	8.7
65+	5.5	20.4	36.0	13.9
All Ages (10+)	8.4	31.9	46.5	12.9

Table 6.5 also shows that rural unemployment has increased slightly by 0.6 percent and urban unemployment has increased by 4.2 percent when standard definition is used.

Table 6.5: Unemployment Rate by Area and Age Group (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Age Group	Rural	All Urban (+DSM)	Dar es Salaam	Total
10-17	5.5	16.3	40.3	6.4
18-34	2.7	22.4	36.4	6.2
35-64	1.2	5.0	8.1	1.6
65+	1.5	2.9	9.4	3.1
All Age-groups	2.8	14.8	26.4	5.1
Previous Survey (1990/91)	2.2	10.6	-	3.6

Chart 6.1:

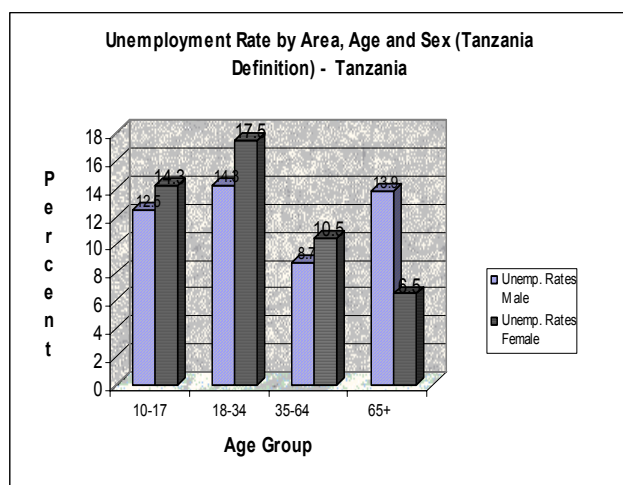


Chart 6.2:

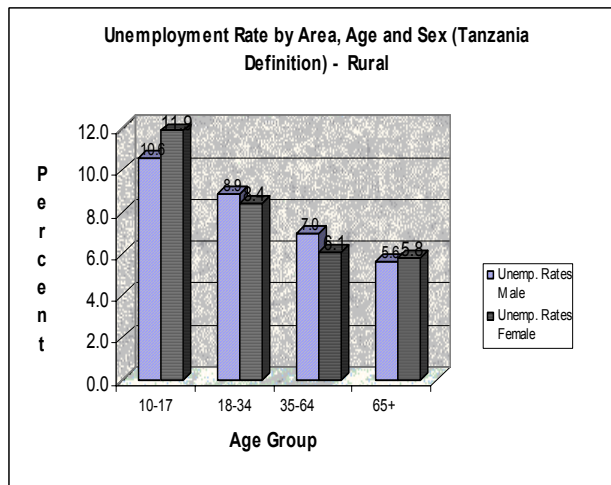


Chart 6.3:

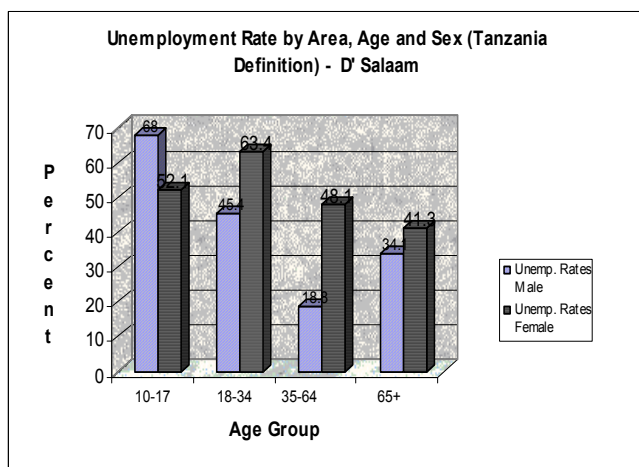


Chart 6.4:

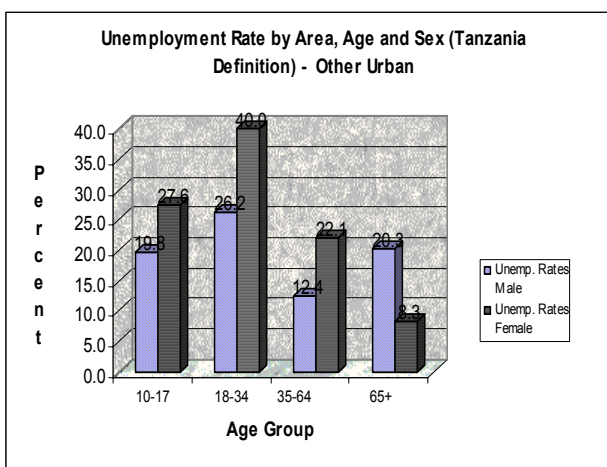
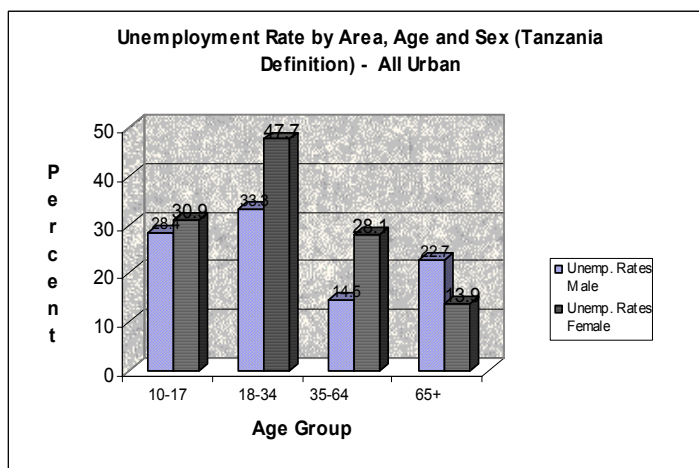


Chart 6.5:



Comparison of Unemployment Situation by two Definitions

Chart 6.6:

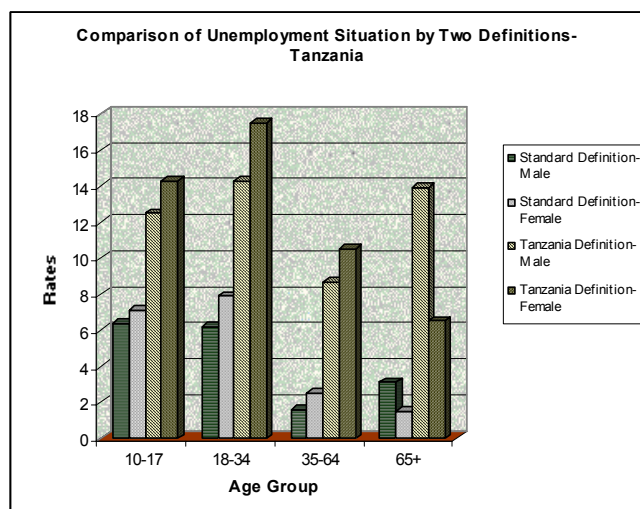


Chart 6.7:

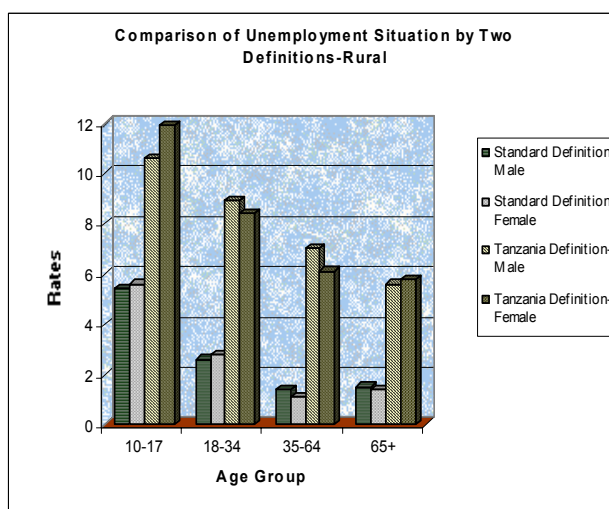


Chart 6.8:

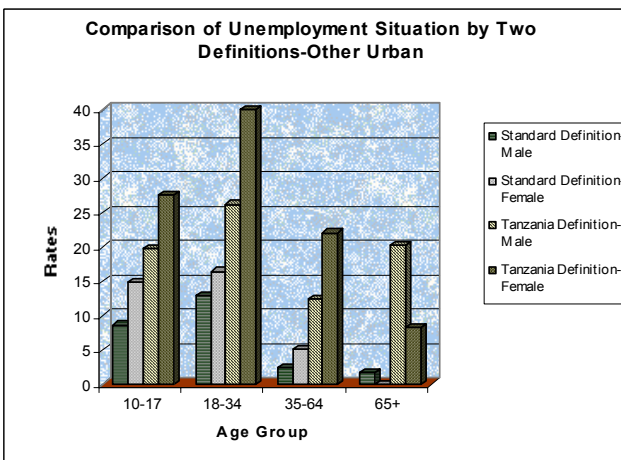


Chart 6.9

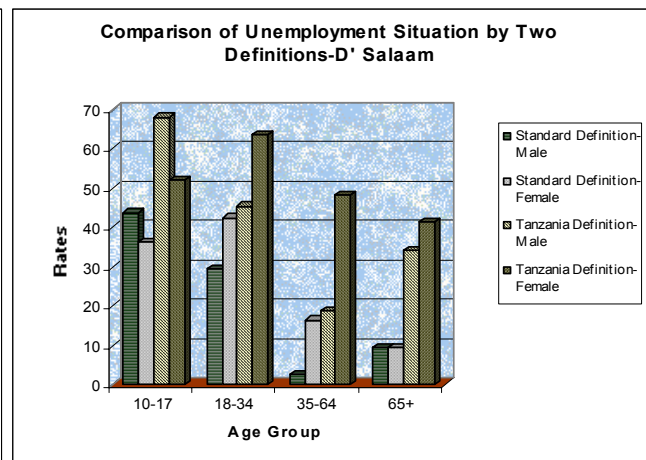
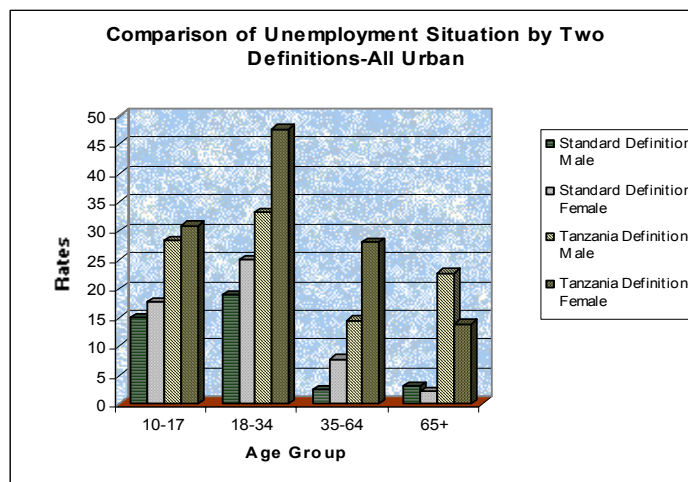


Chart 6.10:



6.4 Educational Level of the Unemployed

With regard to education of the unemployed persons, about 1.1 million (or 47.8 percent) had completed primary school. Although this group constitutes about half of unemployed persons, when the respective working age populations for each level are considered, persons with secondary education have a higher unemployment rate (between 16 and 26 percent) compared to the latter at 14 percent and the rest of the unemployed about 12 percent. The situation is similar in all localities.

Except in primary not complete group, females are seen to be more disadvantaged than males with the same level of education.

**Table 6.6: Unemployment by Area and Education Level
(National Definition) 2000/01**

Area	Education level				Total
	Never Attended	Primary not Complete	Primary Complete	Secondary ⁺	
D'Salaam	37,125	54,851	315,140	59,984	467,100
Other Urban	78,441	95,951	376,016	75,932	626,340
Rural	373,184	352,046	457,711	29,967	1,212,908
Total	488,750	502,848	1,148,867	165,884	2,306,348
Total males	178,386	264,216	491,937	78,841	1,013,380
Total females	310,364	238,632	656,930	87,043	1,292,969

6.5 Skills Training

Survey results indicate that 2.1 million persons or 91 percent of the unemployed have no training (table 6.7). It should also be noted that a number of university graduates are unemployed with many of them living in Dar es Salaam.

When persons with no skills training are excluded, individuals with skills training at certificate level and informal apprenticeship are the most unemployed groups.

**Table 6.7: Unemployment by Area and Type of Training
(National Definition) 2000/01**

Type of Training	D'Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Total
On the Job	16,539	11,836	17,191	45,566
Certificate-1 or less 2 years	29,234	21,773	12,254	63,261
Certificate-2 or more years	14,779	10,407	9,406	34,592
Formal Apprenticeship	367	1,166	5,704	7,237
Informal Apprenticeship	14,789	25,200	20,675	60,664
Diploma- 2 or more years	2,477	1,847	982	5,306
University degree	300?	109?	0	409?
Other Courses	2,022	7,045	15,158	24,226
None	386,593	546,957	1,131,537	2,065,088
Total	467,100	626,340	1,212,908	2,306,348

Table 6.8: Unemployment by Sex and Type of Training 2000/01

Type of Training	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
On the Job	45,566	38,474	7,092
Certificate-1 or less 2 years	63,261	29,471	33,790
Certificate-2 or more years	34,592	22,257	12,335
Formal Apprenticeship	7,237	5,604	1,633
Informal Apprenticeship	60,664	40,059	20,605
Diploma- 2 or more years	5,306	4,656	649
University degree	409	409	0
Other Courses	24,226	14,611	9,615
None	2,065,088	857,838	1,207,249
Total	2,306,348	1,013,380	1,292,969

Table 6.8 above shows that, females form the majority of the unemployed persons. Their small numbers for most of the types of training reflect their general lower level of education.

Change in unemployment for different levels of education in the past ten years can be obtained by using the standard definition. Table 6.9 shows that the number of unemployed persons with secondary education and above has increased much faster (about three fold) than in other levels of education. Persons with no education are the second most disadvantaged group.

**Table 6.9: Trend in Unemployment by Education Level
(Standard Definition) 2000/01**

Education level	1990/91	2000/01	% change
Never Attended	78,700	191,764	143.7
Primary not completed	86,980	166,043	90.9
Primary completed	215,495	459,785	113.4
Secondary and above	24,547	95,181	287.8
Total	405,722	912,773	125.0

6.6 Unemployed Persons by Previous Work Experience (Last Occupation)

The survey results generally indicate that 1.4 million (or 60 percent) of unemployed persons are fresh entrants to the labour force who have no work experience. This is true for rural and other urban areas excluding the city of Dar es Salaam. The situation in the city of Dar es Salaam is shown to consist more of the unemployed who have some work experience (56.7 percent) than the new entrants. It may also be noted that most of unemployed persons with work experience live in urban areas with the exception of agricultural occupations.

**Table 6.10: Previous Work Experience of Unemployed Persons
(National Definition) 2000/01**

Last occupation	D'Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Total
No work experience	202,291	384,344	806,941	1,393,576
Service and Shop workers	50,110	32,186	9,039	91,335
Agriculture/ Fisheries workers	10,695	58,503	228,318	297,515
Elementary occupations	66,640	60,682	127,024	254,346
Small/ Own Managers	9,987	16,094	3,015	29,096
Professionals	819	49	0	868
Technicians & Associate professionals	8,525	4,561	0	13,086
Clerks	7,316	943	900	9,159
Craft and Related workers	19,568	10,028	15,811	45,407
Plant/Machine operators & Assemblers	8,330	6,068	2,671	17,069
Workers not Classified by occupation	82,821	52,883	19,188	154,892
Total	467,100	626,340	1,212,908	2,306,348

As table 6.11 shows, females with the same work experience as males form the majority of the unemployed in all except two occupations. The two occupations where unemployed males exceed females are plant/machine operators & assemblers and craft and related workers.

**Table 6.11: Previous Work Experience by Sex of Unemployed Persons
(National Definition) 2000/01**

Last occupation	Males	Females	Total
No work experience	624,962	768,614	1,393,576
Service and Shop workers	25,907	65,428	91,335
Agriculture/ Fisheries workers	132,772	164,743	297,515
Elementary occupations	94,630	159,716	254,346
Small/ Own Managers	9,205	19,891	29,096
Professionals	223	645	868
Technicians & Associate professionals	5,091	7,995	13,086
Clerks	2,915	6,244	9,159
Craft and Related workers	29,554	15,853	45,407
Plant/Machine operators & Assemblers	14,462	2,607	17,069
Workers not Classified by occupation	73,659	81,233	154,892
Total	1,013,380	1,292,968	2,306,348

6.7 Unemployment by Quarter

Survey data allowed the compilation of information on unemployment for each quarter of the survey period. Table 6.12 shows the quarterly estimates of unemployment rates in the four areas. Persons living in rural areas have much lower quarterly unemployment rates but experience seasonal unemployment more than those living in urban areas. Quarterly unemployment rates in urban areas generally are high and stable. On the average one out of three persons living in urban is unemployed in any quarter. Persons living in the city of Dar es Salaam experience extremely high and stable unemployment rates.

Table 6.12: Current Unemployment Rates by Quarter and Area (National Definition) 2000/01

Quarter	Geographic Area				Total
	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Urban Total	Rural	
April-June	47.0	35.0	39.0	11.0	16.0
July-September	47.0	34.0	37.0	12.0	17.0
October-December	45.0	26.0	32.0	7.0	11.0
January-March	47.0	11.0	21.0	4.0	8.0
Total	47.0	26.0	32.0	8.0	13.0

The trend in quarterly unemployment rates between the last survey (1990/91) and the current survey obtainable from the standard definition indicate some interesting changes (table 6.13). Data reveal that the population in rural areas experience very low unemployment rates during the months of October to March but experience sudden rise in unemployment during months of April to June (second quarter). The level of unemployment during the period from October to March does not show any noticeable change of the situation over this period. This is consistent with the pattern of agricultural activities, which normally rise in fourth quarter and reach a peak during the beginning of the first quarter of the following year.

Unemployment rates remain high and stable during months of July to September (third quarter) before dropping down again with the start of new season in October.

As it was noted earlier, urban population does not experience much seasonal unemployment and instead their situation keeps worsening with time.

Table 6.13: Trend in Unemployment Rates by Quarter and Area (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Quarter	1990/91			2000/01		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
All quarters	10.6	2.2	3.6	15.0	3.0	5.0
April-June	13.9	1.1	2.9	20.0	4.0	7.0
July-September	11.3	4.5	5.7	17.0	4.0	7.0
October-December	8.7	2.2	3.2	13.0	2.0	4.0
January-March	9.3	1.0	2.6	11.0	1.0	3.0

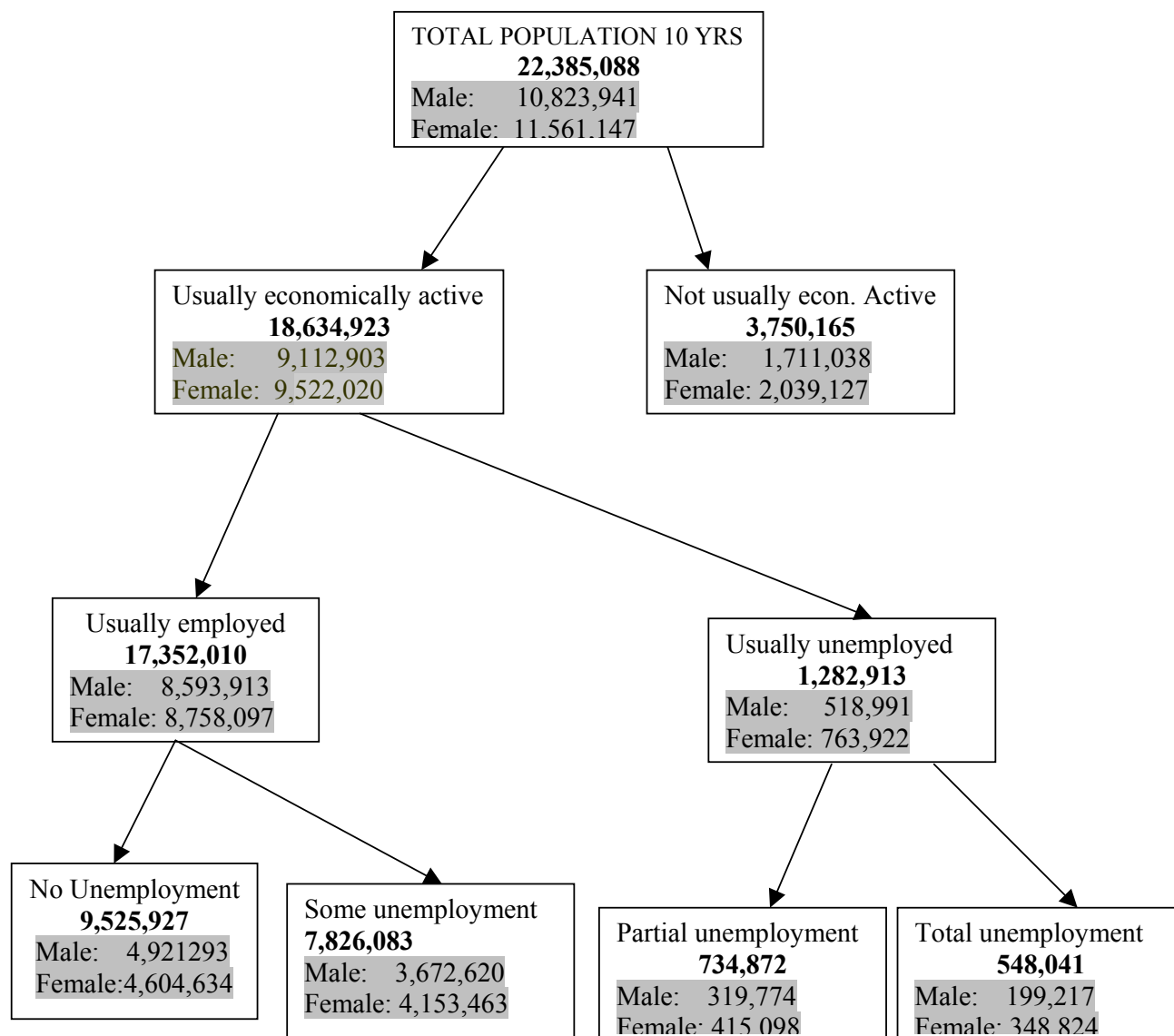
6.8 Duration of Unemployment

Respondents' answers to the question on duration of their unemployment show the number of persons who were unemployed for two or more years was about as big as the current estimated employment size in Central and Local Governments. And majority of these live in urban areas. It may also be noted that in rural areas generally, two out three unemployed persons are unemployed for a period less than six months compared to one out of five in urban areas. This means that the majority of people living in rural areas are facing short-term unemployment while those living in urban areas are facing long term unemployment of duration six months and above.

Table 6.14: Persons Unemployed by Duration of Unemployment 2000/01

Duration	D'Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Less than 1 month	8,253	18,366	86,187	112,807
1 month but less 3 months	9,996	16,719	94,283	120,998
3 month but less 6 months	36,313	18,456	87,974	142,744
6 month but less 1 year	51,455	11,971	41,854	105,279
1 year but less 2 years	46,086	34,908	25,482	106,477
2 years and above	112,706	141,575	70,186	324,468
Not applicable (persons with some employment)	202,291	384,344	806,941	1,393,576
Total	467,100	626,340	1,212,908	2,306,348

Figure 6.1: Usual Unemployment



6.9 Usual Unemployment

Information on usual unemployment was obtained from respondents' answers on their engagement in economic activities for the past 12 calendar months prior to the date of the interview. For those whose number of months (incl. part months) with no work while they were available for work were greater than the number of months they worked, were counted as usually unemployed.

Results indicate that out of 18.6 million people who were found to be economically active (reported working or available for work), 1.3 million (or 7.0 percent) were estimated to be usually unemployed. The number of females usually unemployed exceeds the males in all localities but the differences are highest in the city of Dar es Salaam. It can also be noted that the number of persons usually unemployed in rural

areas is about the same as that in urban areas, indicating that long-term unemployment is more severe in urban areas by taking into account their respective populations (table 6.15).

An interesting point emerges when one examines the distribution of persons usually unemployed against currently unemployed (table 6.15). The two distributions show that the number of usually unemployed persons is systematically larger in all localities than currently unemployed persons. This can imply that for a short reference period, fewer persons are caught as unemployed but when their economic activities are traced for a longer reference period more persons are caught as unemployed. This tends to confirm the assumption made in the current survey that the standard definition of unemployment (relaxed for “looking for work”) under-estimates unemployment level in certain economic situations. As stated in the beginning of this chapter, this assumption led to the formulation of Tanzania definition of unemployment (Country specific).

Table 6.15: Comparison of Usually and Currently Unemployed 2000/01

Area	Sex	Usually unemployed	Currently Unemployed (Standard Definition)
Rural	Male	294,170	201,027
	Female	387,235	204,939
	Total	681,405	405,966
All Urban	Male	224,820	187,389
	Female	376,687	319,417
	Total	601,507	506,806
Dar es Salaam	Male	93,289	100,939
	Female	167,524	163,870
	Total	260,813	264,809
Other Urban	Male	131,531	86,450
	Female	209,163	155,547
	Total	340,694	241,997
Total	Male	518,990	388,417
	Female	763,923	524,355
	Total	1,282,913	912,772

6.10: Total and Partial Unemployment

Table 6.16: Distribution of Usually Unemployed Persons by Area and Sex: 1990/91 and 2000/01

A: usually unemployed		1990/91	2000/01
Rural	Male	83,913	294,170
	Female	75,481	387,235
	Total	159,394	681,405
All Urban	Male	62,047	224,821
	Female	131,068	376,687
	Total	193,115	601,508
Total	Male	145,960	518,990
	Female	206,549	763,923
	Total	352,509	1,282,913

Table 6.17: Distribution of the Totally Unemployed Persons by Area and Sex: 1990/91 and 2000/01

B: Totally unemployed		1990/91	(% of Totally unemployed. Among Usually Unemployed)	2000/01	(% of Totally unemployed Among Usually Unemployed)
Rural	Male	24,738	29.5	57,357	19.5
	Female	22,241	29.5	79,704	20.5
	Total	46,979	29.5	137,061	20.1
All Urban	Male	46,298	74.6	141,859	63.1
	Female	104,031	79.4	269,120	71.4
	Total	150,329	77.8	410,980	68.3
Total	Male	71,036	48.7	199,217	38.4
	Female	126,272	61.1	348,824	45.6
	Total	197,308	56.0	548,041	42.7

Total number of usually unemployed persons in year 2000/01 (of 1,282,913) gives an overall increase of 2.6 percent in ten years, from 352,509 in 1990/91. The increase has been faster in rural (3.3 percent) than urban areas (2.1 percent). In all localities, much of the increase is due to the number of persons usually unemployed but not totally unemployed (i.e. partially unemployed). This has resulted in the decline in the population of totally unemployed (unemployed all year round) by about nine points in both rural and urban. Like in 1990/91, females have a higher proportion of the totally unemployed among usually unemployed persons than males, particularly in urban.

Another development is that the proportion of persons with some unemployment among usually employed has increased from 2.8 million (or 25 percent) to 7.8 million (or 42 percent).

Additional data on usually employed and unemployed by age groups, location, sex, education and training and migration are given in tables 6.18 – 6.28.

Table 6.18: Unemployment Rate In Urban Areas by Sex and Unemployment Category 2000/01

Category	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A: Looking for work	17.0	24.6	5.3	3.7
B: Available not looking for work	2.1	9.7	2.4	8.3
A + B: By Standard definition	19.2	34.3	7.7	12.1
C: With marginal attachment to employment	16.8	23.8	11.4	19.2
A + B + C: by Tanzania definition	36.0	58.1	19.1	31.2
Labour force	525,899	477,632	1,127,254	1,294,351

Table 6.19: Unemployment rates in Rural compared to Urban Areas by Sex 2000/01

Category	All Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A: Looking for work	9.0	9.3	0.8	0.5
B: Available not looking for work	2.3	8.7	2.0	2.3
A + B :By Standard definition	11.3	18.0	2.8	2.8
C: With marginal attachment to employment	13.1	20.4	5.6	5.5
A + B + C: by Tanzania definition	24.4	38.5	8.4	8.3
Labour force	1,653,153	1,771,983	7,086,557	7,315,885

**Table: 6.20 Unemployment Rate by Area, Age and Sex
(National Definition) 2000/01**

Area/Age		Unemployment Rates	
		Male	Female
Rural:	10-17	10.6	11.9
	18-34	8.9	8.4
	35-64	7.0	6.1
	65+	5.6	5.8
All urban:	10-17	28.4	30.9
	18-34	33.3	47.7
	35-64	14.5	28.1
	65+	22.7	13.9
Other urban:	10-17	19.8	27.6
	18-34	26.2	40.0
	35-64	12.4	22.1
	65+	20.3	8.3
DSM:	10-17	68.0	52.1
	18-34	45.4	63.4
	35-64	18.8	48.1
	65+	34.1	41.3
Total:	10-17	12.5	14.3
	18-34	14.3	17.5
	35-64	8.7	10.5
	65+	13.9	6.5

Table 6.21: Distribution of Male Labour Force by Area, Age, (Employment and Definition) 2000/01

Area/Age	Standard Definition			National Definition	
	Labour force	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rate	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rate
Rural:					
10-17	1,730,288	93,698	5.4	183,790	10.6
18-34	2,588,936	68,708	2.6	231,439	8.9
35-64	2,330,563	32,032	1.4	163,959	7.0
65+	436,771	6,590	1.5	24,378	5.6
O/Urban:					
10-17	168,379	14,591	8.7	33,391	19.8
18-34	460,122	60,010	13.0	120,447	26.2
35-64	445,320	10,895	2.4	55,450	12.4
65+	53,431	954	1.8	10,826	20.3
D'Salaam:					
10-17	36,242	15,827	43.7	24,658	68.0
18-34	266,793	78,372	29.4	121,280	45.4
35-64	211,303	5,650	2.7	39,815	18.8
65+	11,560	1,091	9.4	3,944	34.1
All Urban:					
10-17	204,621	30,418	14.9	58,049	28.4
18-34	726,915	138,382	19.0	241,727	33.3
35-64	656,623	16,545	2.5	95,265	14.5
65+	64,991	2,045	3.1	14,770	22.7
Total:					
10-17	1,934,909	124,116	6.4	241,841	12.5
18-34	3,315,850	207,090	6.2	473,166	14.3
35-64	2,987,188	48,576	1.6	259,223	8.7
65+	281,405	8,636	3.1	39,149	13.9

Table 6.22: Distribution of Female Labour Force by Area, Age, Employment and Definition 2000/01

Area/Age	Standard Definition			National Definition	
	Unemployed persons	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Unemployed persons	Unemployment rate
Rural:					
10-17	87,292	1,557,894	5.6	185,859	11.9
18-34	86,939	3,116,487	2.8	262,443	8.4
35-64	26,918	2,372,122	1.1	145,395	6.1
65+	3,789	269,382	1.4	15,643	5.8
O/Urban:					
10-17	28,269	191,465	14.8	52,901	27.6
18-34	103,551	626,079	16.5	250,678	40.0
35-64	23,577	457,114	5.2	101,016	22.1
65+	148	19,693	0.1	1,631	8.3
D'Salaam:					
10-17	10,889	30,013	36.3	15,642	52.1
18-34	129,906	305,735	42.5	193,833	63.4
35-64	22,694	137,807	16.5	66,245	48.1
65+	382	4,076	9.4	1,683	41.3
All rban:					
10-17	39,158	221,478	17.7	68,543	30.9
18-34	233,457	931,814	25.1	444,511	47.7
35-64	46,271	594,921	7.8	167,261	28.1
65+	530	23,769	2.2	3,314	13.9
Total:					
10-17	126,450	1,779,373	7.1	254,403	14.3
18-34	320,396	4,048,303	7.9	706,953	17.5
35-64	73,189	2,967,041	2.5	312,656	10.5
65+	4,320	293,152	1.5	18,957	6.5

Table 6.23: Number of Urban Unemployed Persons 5 years and above by Sex and Type of Unemployment 2000/01

Category	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		All Urban
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
A: Looking for work	89,690	117,468	59,878	48,164	315,201
B: Available not looking for work	11,759	47,871	27,248	107,382	194,260
C: With marginal attachment to employment	89,296	114,236	130,579	251,901	586,011
All Categories	190,745	279,575	217,705	407,447	1,095,472

Table 6.24: Number of Unemployment Persons 5 years and above by Sex, Type of Employment and Area 2000/01

Category	All Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
A: Looking for work	149,568	165,632	63,665	37,549	416,414
B: Available not looking for work	39,007	155,253	193,259	216,425	603,944
C: With marginal attachment to employment	219,875	366,137	441,323	446,855	1,474,190
Total	408,450	687,022	698,247	700,829	2,494,548

Table 6.25: Unemployed Persons (incl. 5-9 age group) Area and Income Range by (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area	Income range (T.shs)				Total
	Less 20,000	20,000-49,000	50,000-99,999	100,000+	
Rural	397,052	71,645	31,238	10,964	510,899
Other Urban	26,551	92,303	76,761	47,057	242,672
D' Salaam	12,429	55,025	98,046	101,290	266,790
Total	436,032	218,971	206,043	159,311	1,020,357

Table 6.26: Unemployed Persons (incl. 5-9 age group) by Area and Income Range (National Definition) 2000/01

Area	Income range				Total
	Less 20,000	20,000-49,000	50,000-99,999	100,000+	
Rural	1,001,023	277,514	90,172	35,101	1,403,810
Other Urban	119,024	229,042	196,596	87,698	632,360
D' Salaam	21,971	106,918	171,682	170,197	470,768
Total	1,142,019	613,473	458,451	292,996	2,506,939

Table 6.27: Unemployed Persons (incl. 5-9 age group) by Area and Household Budget Size (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area	Household size (No. of persons)								Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight ⁺	
Rural	5,739	12,887	18,689	44,190	74,867	66,733	51,071	236,723	510,899
O'urban	804	6,569	14,885	31,768	24,190	27,418	45,611	91,427	242,673
D'Salaam	1,508	6,669	13,261	22,127	28,806	25,743	27,566	141,108	266,788
Total	8,051	26,125	46,835	98,084	127,863	119,895	124,248	469,258	1,020,359

Table 6.28: Unemployed Persons (incl. 5-9 age group) by Area and Household Size (National Definition) 2000/01

Area	Household size(No. of persons)								Total
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight ⁺	
Rural	16,846	57,897	78,400	126,369	190,910	201,163	163,422	568,803	1,403,810
O'urban	13,397	26,812	38,739	97,205	67,039	75,360	97,259	216,550	632,361
D'Salaam	8,838	13,736	29,820	39,419	63,111	48,257	48,672	218,918	470,768
Total	39,081	98,444	146,959	262,993	321,059	324,780	309,352	1,004,271	2,506,939

Chapter Seven

UNDER-EMPLOYMENT

7.1 Definition

Information on under-employment was obtained from respondents' answers to the question on the number of hours they actually worked during the last calendar week prior to the interview. They were also asked to state the number of usual hours they normally worked per week. Total number of hours actually worked of each person was compared to normal working hours per week (40 hours) and if it was less than 40, the person was considered as currently under-employed if he/she further indicated to be available for work. The same was done for usual hours to identify persons usually under-employed.

Respondents who reported to have done some work (last calendar week prior to date of interview) were asked an additional question on the status of their work. They were required to state whether their work was reliable with regard to its availability and provided adequate hours of work. Those who said their work was not reliable and did not provide adequate working hours were treated differently in the national and standard definitions. Under the standard definition all persons who reported to have done some work were counted as employed, regardless of the status of their work. Under the standard definition only those who further said their work was reliable and provided adequate working hours were counted as employed.

7.2 Measurement of under-employment

In the following analysis, the national definition is used to measure under-employment only among employed persons with sustainable or regular kind of jobs as discussed in the chapter on unemployment. This is what makes the difference from the standard definition, which measures under-employment among all persons who did any type of work as long as it was economic. The results based on the two definitions are shown in the following tables.

Table 7.1: Number of Under-employed Persons and Under-employment rate by Geographical Area and Definition (excl. age 5-9) 2000/01

Area	National definition		Standard definition	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Rural	794,277	5.5	1,590,459	11.0
Urban-Total	156,149	4.6	416,090	12.1
Other urban	130,245	5.4	345,629	14.3
Dar es Salaam	25,904	2.6	70,461	7.0
Total	950,427	5.3	2,006,548	11.2

It may be noted that the number of employed persons who are under-employed using the national definition is relatively small. Under-employment rate is estimated to be 5.3 percent of the total labour force. This is expected from the fact that it measures under-employment only among persons with reliable or sustainable employment. Self-employed and unpaid family helpers who said their work was unreliable and the work did not provide adequate working hours in non-agricultural activities are excluded. Under the national definition this group has been treated as unemployed on the assumption that they are likely to be unemployed for most of their time.

Both definitions show that the problem of under-employment is felt more in rural areas and other urban areas excluding Dar es Salaam whose rate is about half of the rest. In the last survey (1990/91), under-employment in urban areas was one and half times as high compared to rural areas. The narrow difference in the current under-employment rates seems to signal a more worsening employment situation in rural than in urban areas. Though there could be many causes for this change, worsening weather conditions is likely to be a major cause as it affects rural more than urban areas.

It is noted from table 7.1 that the number of employed persons who are under-employed under standard definition is relatively high, about twice as much. The overall rate of under-employment is double 11.2 percent. Again this is expected since the measure applies to a much wider group as mentioned above. It tends also to be consistent with the observation that the problem of poor countries is really not unemployment but rather under-employment. However, the problem with this standard view is that when employment figures from a survey are announced, both the public and data users think implicitly to mean employed people with regular or reliable jobs. This is not what an expert eye sees on the streets and this is what the (national) definition is trying to address, to restore confidence to data users.

Table 7.2: Number and Rate (%) of Underemployed Persons (excl. age 5-9) by Area and Sex 2000/01

Area/Sex	National definition		Standard definition		1990/91 Standard Definition
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Rural: Male	443,670	6.3	841,021	11.9	4.6
Female	350,607	4.8	749,436	10.2	3.3
Total	794,278	5.5	1,590,458	11.0	3.9
All Urban Male	79,002	4.8	181,633	11.0	3.8
Female	77,148	4.4	234,458	13.2	9.5
Total	156,150	4.6	416,091	12.1	6.2
Total: Male	522,672	6.0	1,022,654	11.7	4.6
Female	427,755	4.7	983,894	10.8	4.1
Total	950,427	5.3	2,006,548	11.2	4.3

Table 7.2 shows detailed under-employment rates in different localities by sex. Under the national definition, under-employment rates of males in all localities are higher than those for females. Under-employment rates of females based on the standard definition are higher in urban areas but lower than those for males in rural areas. This indicates that in urban areas more females than males engage in marginal activities which under the national definition are regarded as (disguised) under-employment as discussed above.

The last two columns of the table give the growth of under-employment since the last (1990/91) survey. Overall, the rate of under-employment has more than doubled over the period. The growth of under-employment has been faster in rural than in urban areas.

7.3 Main Sectors of the Under-employed Workers

Table 7.3 shows the distribution of under-employed persons by their main sector of employment. More than 84 percent of total persons under-employed work in agricultural sector. Informal sector is second largest sector where under-employment features. Growth of under-employment in these sectors grew fourfold in the past ten years. The problem of under-employment in other sectors is still relatively small but the results indicate that it has increased at an alarming rate.

Table 7.3: Total Number of Underemployed Persons by Main Sector of Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sector/Sex		National definition	Standard definition	1990/91 Standard definition
Total	Private –Traditional Agric.	818,662	1,697,381	411,747
	Private –Informal Sector	72,775	198,616	49,400
	Other sectors	58,990	110,550	3,640
	Total	950,427	2,006,548	464,787
Male	Private –Traditional Agric.	454,976	875,380	
	Private –Informal Sector	35,269	92,914	
	Other sectors	32,428	54,361	
	Total	522,673	1,022,655	
Female	Private –Traditional Agric.	363,686	822,002	
	Private –Informal Sector	37,505	105,703	
	Other sectors	26,563	56,189	
	Total	427,754	983,894	

7.4 Employment Status of Under-employed Persons

The distribution of persons under-employed by their employment status (table 7.4) also shows that the majority work in own or family farm/shamba. By the standard definition their number has increased by more than fourfold since 1990/91. It is interesting also to note that under-employment among paid employees has increased at a faster rate than in the rest of the categories except for the unpaid family workers. Numerically, unpaid family workers and self-employed without employees are the second largest under-employed groups after own or family farm workers.

Table 7.4: Number of Underemployed Persons by Status of Employment and Sex (National and Standard Definitions) 2000/01

Sex/ Status of employment		By National definition	Standard definition	1990/91 Standard definition
Total	Paid employee	38,934	53,112	6,105
	Self employed–with employee	12,015	12,614	3,517
	Self employed–without employee	60,154	184,937	41,801
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	20,663	58,504	2,774
	On Own farm or Family shamba	818,662	1,697,381	410,590
	Total	950,427	2,006,548	464,787
Male	Paid employee	27,759	35,848	
	Self employed–with employee	10,356	10,528	
	Self employed–without employee	26,151	83,938	
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	3,431	16,961	
	On Own farm or Family shamba	454,976	875,380	
	Total	522,673	1,022,655	
Female	Paid employee	11,175	17,264	
	Self employed–with employee	1,659	2,086	
	Self employed–without employee	34,003	101,000	
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	17,232	41,543	
	On Own farm or Family shamba	363,686	822,002	
	Total	427,754	983,893	

7.5 Hours Worked by Under-Employed Persons

Table 7.5 shows the distribution of the under-employed persons by range of hours they actually worked. By the national definition the overall results indicate that slightly over half (561,554 or 59.1 percent) of the number of under-employed persons work less than 30 hours. This is equivalent to a minimum loss of 5,615,540 hours or 140,388 man-days per week. This is an indication of the extent of under utilisation of the employed persons in economic development.

The last two columns compare the results with the situation that existed in 1990/91 survey by using the standard definition. The 2000/01 results show that the number of under-employed persons working less than 30 hours a week has increased from 325,060 in 1990/91 to 1,475,176. This is equivalent to a minimum loss of 14,751,760 hours per week or 368,794 man-days.

The number of total hours lost (or equivalent number of days) per week using the standard definition is close to threefold of that based on the national definition. This again raises the question whether such individuals who are losing these many productive hours (days) per week should be counted as employed.

The situation is quite similar in rural and urban areas. On the average over 58 and 73 percent of total under-employed work less than 30 hours a week by the national and standard definitions respectively.

Table 7.5: Distribution of Under-employed Persons by Range of Hours Worked and Area 2000/01

Area/Range (hrs)		By National definition	Standard definition	1990/91 Standard definition
Rural	0 hrs	10,730	547,781	
	1-9 hrs	47,937	67,939	169,603
	10-19 hrs	162,426	210,228	22,694
	20-29 hrs	249,463	336,226	54,653
	30-39 hrs	323,722	428,283	113,269
	Total	794,278	1,590,458	360,219
All urban	0 hrs	16,623	178,317	
	1-9 hrs	14,584	26,425	45,911
	10-19 hrs	26,701	49,812	11,046
	20-29 hrs	33,089	58,448	21,153
	30-39 hrs	65,152	103,089	26,458
	Total	156,150	416,090	104,568
Total	0 hrs	27,353	726,098	
	1-9 hrs	62,521	94,364	215,514
	10-19 hrs	189,128	260,040	33,740
	20-29 hrs	282,552	394,674	75,806
	30-39 hrs	388,874	531,372	139,727
	Total	950,427	2,006,548	464,787

7.6 Main Reasons for Under-Employment

Persons who were found to be under-employed as defined above were asked to give the main reasons for working less than 40 normal working hours per week. As table 7.6 shows, by both definitions, the majority were under-employed because either they had no more work or no suitable land. They were more predominant (78.9 percent) when the national definition was used than when standard definition was used (61.8 percent).

When these results are examined in respect of the situation that existed in 1990/91, they show that other reasons such as lack of raw materials, machinery breakdown and problem of laying off workers have increased significantly over the period. This is from the fact that in 1990/91 the two reasons accounted for 84.9 percent while in year 2000/01 they accounted for 61.8 percent only.

Table 7.6: Distribution of Under-employed Persons by Main reason for being Under-employed, and Area Definition 2000/01

Area /Reasons		National definition	Standard definition	1990/91 Standard definition
Rural	Can't find more work	606,678	926,083	210,018
	No suitable land	31,643	42,407	98,984
	Lack of raw materials	18,782	40,179	9,862
	Machinery breakdown	3,791	6,085	2,314
	Stood down	1,177	1,692	0
	Other	132,206	574,011	39,041
	Total	794,278	1,590,458	360,219
Urban	Can't find more work	106,420	262,136	71,560
	No suitable land	4,787	9,347	13,960
	Lack of raw materials	8,114	34,811	13,659
	Machinery breakdown	4,817	8,597	440
	Stood down	2,253	2,253	334
	Other	29,758	98,947	4,615
	Total	156,150	416,090	104,568
Total	Can't find more work	713,099	1,188,219	281,578
	No suitable land	36,431	51,754	112,944
	Lack of raw materials	26,897	74,990	23,521
	Machinery breakdown	8,608	14,682	2,754
	Stood down	3,430	3,945	334
	Other	161,964	672,958	43,656
	Total	950,427	2,006,548	464,787

Table 7.7: Distribution of Persons Usually Under-employed by Status in Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sex/Status in Employment		2000/01 Standard definition	1990/01 Standard definition
Total	Total	331,758	168,061
	Paid employees	16,686	3,347
	Self employed-with employees	3,393	1,080
	Self employed-without employees	74,732	23,780
	Unpaid family helper (non-agriculture)	21,715	2,413
	On own farm or shamba	215,231	137,441
Male	Total	161,792	
	Paid employees	11,702	
	Self employed-with employees	2,736	
	Self employed-without employees	17,158	
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric.)	5,882	
	On own farm or shamba	124,314	
Female	Total	169,966	
	Paid employees	4,984	
	Self employed-with employees	657	
	Self employed-without employees	57,574	
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric.)	15,833	
	On own farm or shamba	90,918	

7.7 Usual Under-Employment

Total number of persons usually under-employed by working less than normal working hours per week (40 hours) is small (about 332,000) compared to the number of persons who are currently under-employed 2 million. Unlike current, usual employment is measured over long reference period (12 months) and tends to leave out short-term spells of under-employment. Like in 1990/91, most under-employed persons on long term (usual) basis are in agriculture and self-employed in informal sector activities. It is important however, to note that there has been a relatively big increase in the number of paid employees and unpaid family helpers among usually under-employed over ten-year period. About three fourth in the paid category are males and in unpaid category two thirds are females. Their distribution by sector is quite similar to currently under-employed. No attempt was made to measure usual under-employed by National definition.

7.8 Main Reasons for Long Term (Usual) Under-Employment

The distribution of persons usually under-employed by reasons show similar pattern, as currently under-employment with can't find more work and no suitable agricultural land available as main reasons. Both rural and urban show similar distribution of the usually under employed but for each reason (except lack of raw materials) the majority work in rural areas.

Table 7.8: Distribution of Usually Under-employed by Main Reason and Area 2000/01

Main Reasons	Total	Rural	All urban
Can't find more work	234,121	153,593	80,528
No suitable agric-land available	29,164	25,992	3,172
Lack of raw materials, equipment/finance	24,210	11,263	12,946
Other	44,263	31,857	12,406
Total	331,758	222,705	109,053

Chapter Eight

THE NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

8.1 Currently Not Economically Active-General

In order to determine the labour force status of respondents in the labour force survey, a series of questions were asked, basing on the activity done during the week preceding the interview, such as working, temporally absent, available for work, etc. Respondents were also asked to state the reasons why they were not available for work at that time. A respondent may of course have had more than one reason for not being in the labour force.

Where more than one reason for non-participation was cited, a respondent was also asked the main reason preventing participation in the labour force and was classified accordingly. The group included all persons who were doing household duties excluding fetching of water and collection of firewood for home consumption, students, the aged (65 years and above), sick and disabled people and others.

Figure 8.1: Currently Not Economically Active 2000/01

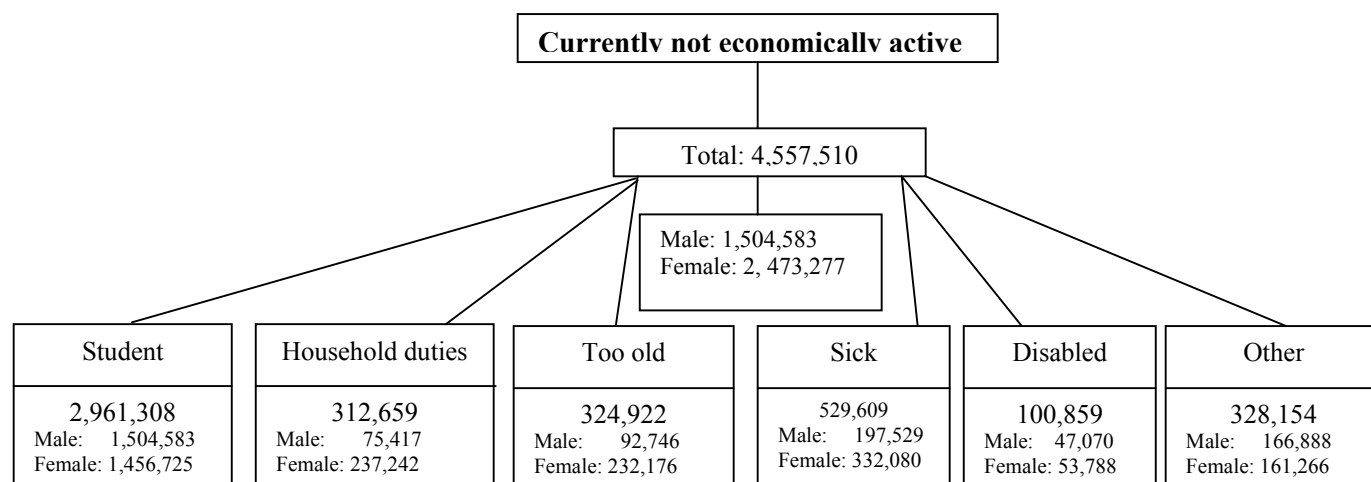


Figure 8.1 above shows about 20.4 percent (4,577,510) of the 22,385,088 persons of the surveyed population were neither working, not looking, or available for work during the reference week of the survey period.

8.2 Population 10 Years and above by Current Economic Status by Area and Sex

Table 8.1: Current Economic Status by Geographic Area and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Geographical area / Status		Male		Female		Number	%
		Number	%	Number	%		
D'salaam	Active	525,898	33.8	477,632	30.8	1,003,530	64.6
	Inactive	246,477	15.9	303,641	19.5	550,118	35.4
	Total	772,376	49.7	781,273	50.3	1,553,649	100
Other Urban	Active	1,127,253	32.5	1,294,352	37.3	2,421,605	69.8
	Inactive	461,477	13.3	588,352	16.9	1,049,829	30.2
	Total	1,588,730	45.8	1,882,703	54.2	3,471,433	100
Urban	Active	1,653,152	33.0	1,771,984	35.0	3,425,136	68.0
	Inactive	707,954	14.0	891,993	18.0	1,599,947	32.0
	Total	2,361,105	47.0	2,663,977	53.0	5,025,083	100
Rural	Active	7,086,558	41.0	7,315,885	42.0	14,402,443	83.0
	Inactive	1,376,279	8.0	1,581,284	9.0	2,957,563	17.0
	Total	8,462,837	49.0	8,897,169	51.0	17,360,006	100
Total	Active	8,739,709	39.0	9,087,867	40.6	17,827,578	79.6
	Inactive	2,084,233	9.3	2,473,277	11.1	4,557,510	20.4
	Total	10,823,942	48.3	11,561,146	51.7	22,385,088	100

Table 8.2: Current Economic Status by Geographic Area and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex\Econ. Status		Geographic Area				Percentage
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Urban	Rural	Total
Male	Active	68.1	71.0	70.0	83.7	80.7
	Inactive	31.9	29.0	30.0	16.3	19.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Active	61.1	68.7	66.5	82.2	78.6
	Inactive	38.9	31.3	33.5	17.8	21.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Active	64.6	69.8	68.2	83.0	79.6
	Inactive	35.4	30.2	31.8	17.0	20.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.1 above shows that one fifth (20 percent) of persons ten years and above were not in the labour force during the survey period. Of these, males were about 9 percent and females about 11 percent. The group not economically active population has decreased from 28 percent in 1990/91 to 20 percent in 2000/01 ILFS. This was mainly due to the wide definition of work used, which succeeded in recording most people as working or available for work. Table 8.2 above shows, Dar es Salaam area has the highest proportion of economically inactive persons 35 percent if compared to Other Urban 30 percent, Urban 32 percent and Rural 17 percent.

In urban area, including Dar es Salaam, about 32 percent were out of the labour force. Males were about 14 percent, almost the same as in 1990/91 and the number of females out of the labour force has fallen from 21 percent in 1990/91 to 18 percent in 2000/01 ILFS. In the rural area, the non-economically active population has fallen by 9 percent for total, 5 percent for males and females if compared to 1990/91. The percentages were 17, 8 and 9 respectively (table 8.1). In Dar es Salaam, about 35 percent of the population 10 years and above was found currently inactive, out of which 16 percent were males and 20 percent females. The proportion of females was higher in urban than in rural because a higher proportion of females in urban were engaged in household duties whereas in rural area most females were absorbed in agricultural activities, fetching water or collection of firewood. In Dar es Salaam inactive females were 40 percent and males 32 percent.

8.3 Reasons for currently Economic inactivity

Table 8.3: Distribution of the number of Currently Economically Inactive persons by Reasons, Area and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex /Reason		Geographic Area				Total
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Urban	Rural	
Male	Attending school	195,857	343,453	539,310	965,274	1,504,584
	Household duties	5,544	26,618	32,162	43,254	75,417
	Too old	10,957	15,292	26,249	66,497	92,746
	Sick	12,080	36,194	48,274	149,255	197,529
	Disabled	1,484	5,472	6,956	40,114	47,070
	Other	20,555	34,448	55,003	111,885	166,888
	Total	246,477	461,477	707,954	1,376,279	2,084,233
Female	Attending school	169,674	347,170	516,844	939,881	1,456,725
	Household duties	72,264	76,989	149,253	87,989	237,242
	Too old	20,126	46,038	66,165	166,011	232,176
	Sick	21,930	63,293	85,223	246,858	332,080
	Disabled	2,285	6,411	8,696	45,092	53,788
	Other	17,363	48,450	65,813	95,453	161,267
	Total	303,641	588,352	891,993	1,581,284	2,473,277
Total	Attending school	365,531	690,623	1,056,154	1,905,155	2,961,308
	Household duties	77,808	103,607	181,415	131,243	312,659
	Too old	31,083	61,330	92,413	232,508	324,922
	Sick	34,010	99,487	133,497	396,112	529,609
	Disabled	3,769	11,884	15,652	85,206	100,859
	Other	37,918	82,898	120,816	207,339	328,154
	Total	550,118	1,049,829	1,599,947	2,957,563	4,557,510

Table 8.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Inactive persons by Reasons, Area and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex\Reason		Geographic Area				Total
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Urban	
Male	Attending school	79.5	74.4	70.1	76.2	72.2
	Household duties	2.2	5.8	3.1	4.5	3.6
	Too old	4.4	3.3	4.8	3.7	4.4
	Sick	4.9	7.8	10.8	6.8	9.5
	Disabled	.6	1.2	2.9	1.0	2.3
	Other	8.3	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Attending school	55.9	59.0	59.4	57.9	58.9
	Household duties	23.8	13.1	5.6	16.7	9.6
	Too old	6.6	7.8	10.5	7.4	9.4
	Sick	7.2	10.8	15.6	9.6	13.4
	Disabled	.8	1.1	2.9	1.0	2.2
	Other	5.7	8.2	6.0	7.4	6.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Attending school	66.4	65.8	64.4	66.0	65.0
	Household duties	14.1	9.9	4.4	11.3	6.9
	Too old	5.7	5.8	7.9	5.8	7.1
	Sick	6.2	9.5	13.4	8.3	11.6
	Disabled	.7	1.1	2.9	1.0	2.2
	Other	6.9	7.9	7.0	7.6	7.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 8.1

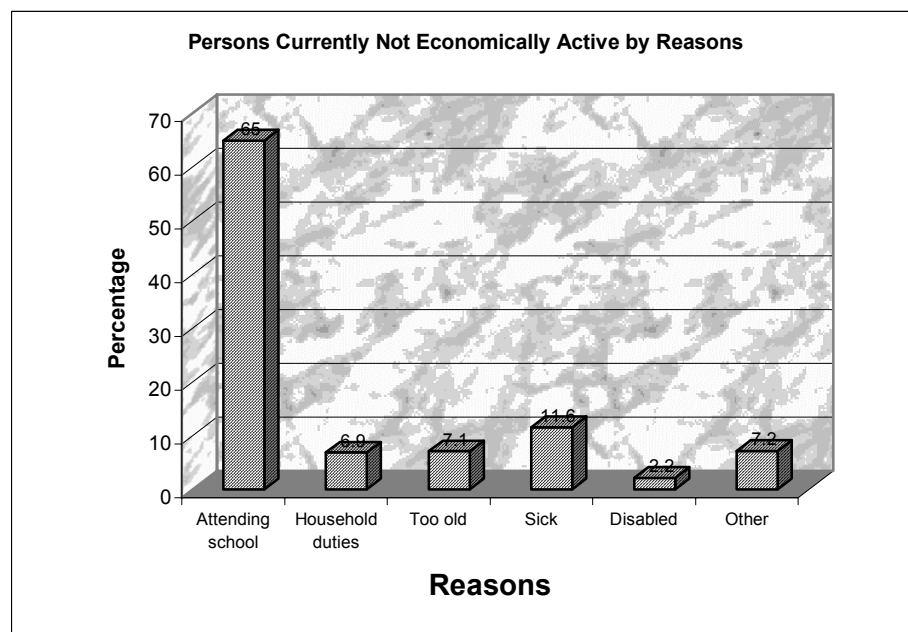


Table 8.4 above shows the percentage distribution of currently not economically active persons by reasons. The table shows that the major reason given for not being economically active was schooling with about 65 percent of the total inactive population. The overall distribution of students is almost the same in all geographical areas. The proportion of male students (72 percent) was higher

than female students (59 percent) in all areas. The difference is very high in Dar es Salaam where males who reported schooling were about 80 percent compared to 56 percent for females. The group of persons involved more in household duties accounted for about 7 percent. Females are involved more in household duties (10 percent) than males (4 percent). In Dar es Salaam the proportion of females who reported to be engaged in household duties (24 percent) were much higher than Urban (17 percent), Other Urban 13 percent and Rural 7 percent. The sick group was second largest to student with 12 percent, while the aged, disabled and other accounted for respectively, 7, 2 and 7 percent. The number of females who reported to be sick was much higher than that of males in all geographical areas.

Chart 8.2

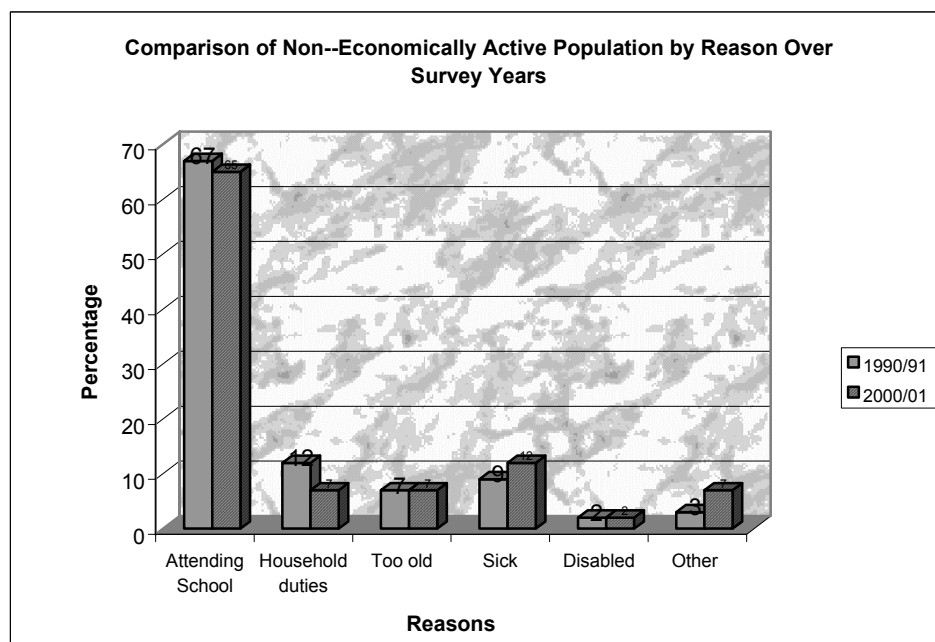


Chart 8.2 above shows that overall the percentage distribution is almost the same in all reasons in the 1990/91 and 2000/01 Labour Force Surveys. The differences are well marked for those who were engaged in household duties, the sick and other. The proportion of those engaged in household duties declined from 12 percent in 1990/91 to 7 percent in 2000/01. The situation is worse for the group of sick persons who increased from 9 percent in 1990/91 LFS to 12 percent in 2000/01 ILFS. This indicates that the Labour Force is declining due to health problems. The “other” group increased from 3 percent in 1990/91 to 7 percent in 2000/01 ILFS.

8.4 Demographic and Educational Characteristics of the Currently Not Economically Active Population

Table 8.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Inactive Population 10 and above Years and Sex, Age Group and Reasons 2000/01

Sex/Age Group		Reasons Not Economically Active						Total
		Student	Household duties	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	
Male	10-17	91.9	63.9	.0	25.5	28.8	71.8	77.5
	18-34	8.1	30.3	.0	21.4	37.6	26.4	11.9
	35-64	.0	5.1	4.8	30.4	23.3	1.8	4.0
	65+	.0	.7	95.2	22.7	10.3	.0	6.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	10-17	95.7	28.9	.0	16.6	31.6	70.9	66.7
	18-34	4.3	47.9	.0	30.5	30.4	26.7	13.7
	35-64	.0	20.0	7.3	38.8	27.9	2.4	8.6
	65+	.0	3.2	92.7	14.1	10.1	.0	11.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	10-17	93.7	37.4	.0	19.9	30.3	71.4	71.6
	18-34	6.3	43.7	.0	27.1	33.8	26.6	12.9
	35-64	.0	16.4	6.6	35.7	25.8	2.1	6.5
	65+	.0	2.6	93.4	17.3	10.2	.0	9.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.5 above shows, the percentage distribution of the economically inactive persons in the last seven days of the survey period by age group and reasons for being inactive. The overall picture shows that students were largely found in age group 10 - 17 years 94 percent, followed by age group 18 - 34 years 6 percent. The proportion of female students is higher in the age group 10 - 17 years 96 percent than that of male students 92 percent in the same age group. People engaged in household duties are concentrated in the age group 18 - 34 years 44 percent. The comparable percentages were 48 for females and 30 for males. In the age group 10 - 17 years, 64 percent of males were engaged in household duties and 29 percent of the females. These are young children helping the parents to take care of household duties while parents are engaged in economic activities. The overall percentage distribution in other three groups is between 3 - 37 percent, the lowest being in the age group 65 years and above. About 93 percent of the aged persons were found in the age group 65 years and above. The sick people were fairly distributed throughout the groups. However, the youths and adults 18-34 and 35-64 years had higher proportions of sick persons 27 percent and 36 percent respectively. Females had higher proportion of sick persons 39 percent in the age group 35-64 years than males 30 percent. The inactive disabled persons were fairly distributed in all age groups 10 percent - 34 percent with age group 18-34 years having the highest 34 percent. In "Other" group category, higher proportions of persons were found in the age groups 10 - 17 years 71 percent and 18-34 years 27 percent. These were mostly children who responded that they were too young to do any work.

Table 8.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Inactive Population 10 and Above Years and Sex, Education Level and Reasons 2000/01

Sex/Education Level		Reasons Not Economically Active						Total
		Student	Household duties	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	
Male	Never Attended	.0	33.9	70.8	45.9	69.8	44.8	13.9
	Primary not complete	89.9	26.9	21.8	28.6	21.2	25.8	72.1
	Primary complete	.0	34.5	5.0	21.8	9.1	24.4	5.7
	Secondary+	10.0	4.7	2.4	3.8	.0	5.0	8.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Never Attended	.0	29.1	93.2	53.1	76.9	45.0	23.3
	Primary not complete	91.5	17.3	4.4	22.4	13.5	19.4	60.5
	Primary complete	.0	46.6	2.2	22.9	9.6	26.7	9.7
	Secondary+	8.5	7.0	.1	1.6	.0	8.9	6.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Never Attended	.0	30.2	86.8	50.4	73.6	44.9	19.0
	Primary not complete	90.7	19.6	9.4	24.7	17.1	22.7	65.8
	Primary complete	.0	43.7	3.0	22.5	9.4	25.5	7.9
	Secondary+	9.3	6.4	.8	2.4	.0	6.9	7.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From table 8.6 above, it is shown that, the highest proportion of not economically active population 66 percent had not completed primary school and 19 percent had never been to school. Most of economically inactive students 91 percent were in primary schools. The highest proportion of people who were engaged in household duties 44 percent had completed primary school, 30 percent had never been to school and 20 percent had not completed primary school education. About 87 percent of aged people had never been to school, 9 percent went to school but did not complete primary education and only 4 percent completed school. For the sick people, 50 percent had never been to school, 25 percent had not completed primary school and 25 percent had completed primary school and above. Of the disabled group, 74 percent had never been to school, 17 percent had not completed primary school and only 9 percent completed primary school education. In "Other" group, 45 percent had never been to school, 23 percent had not completed primary school while 32 percent had completed primary school.

Table 8.7: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Inactive Population 10 and above Years by Area, Period of Residence and Reasons 2000/01

Sex/Period of Residence		Reasons Not Economically Active						Total
		Student	Household duties	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	
Urban Total	Since birth	84.3	56.0	37.9	46.3	52.0	73.8	74.1
	Less than 5 years	4.2	6.8	7.6	10.0	20.8	8.0	5.6
	5+ years	11.6	37.2	54.5	43.8	27.2	18.2	20.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dar es Salaam	Since birth	87.4	53.3	21.1	46.0	65.2	79.5	75.5
	Less than 5 years	3.1	4.3	6.4	7.4	4.3	6.7	4.0
	5+ years	9.5	42.5	72.5	46.6	30.5	13.9	20.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Since birth	82.6	58.0	46.4	46.4	47.8	71.2	73.3
	Less than 5 years	4.7	8.8	8.1	10.8	26.0	8.6	6.5
	5+ years	12.7	33.2	45.5	42.8	26.2	20.2	20.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Since birth	95.2	85.6	82.7	84.2	88.0	93.2	92.0
	Less than 5 years	1.8	3.8	1.4	2.9	1.1	3.0	2.0
	5+ years	3.0	10.6	15.9	12.9	10.9	3.8	6.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Since birth	91.3	68.4	70.0	74.7	82.4	86.1	85.7
	Less than 5 years	2.6	5.6	3.2	4.7	4.2	4.8	3.3
	5+ years	6.1	26.0	26.9	20.7	13.4	9.1	11.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the results shown in the table 8.7 above, nearly 86 percent of not economically active persons stayed where they were interviewed since they were born. Overall, 14 percent of not economically active persons stayed away from their place of birth at the time of interview. The migration rate is higher in urban areas 26 percent than rural 8 percent. A higher percentage of migrants was found in a group of people performing household duties 32 percent and these persons were mainly concentrated in urban areas 44 percent. In Dar Es salaam, about 47 percent of the people engaged in household duties were migrants. The migration of the aged and sick persons was also higher, at respectively 30 and 25 percent. May be this is due to the availability of health facilities in the urban areas or the move from one place to another to stay with relatives.

Table 8.8 Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Inactive Population 10 and above Years by Reasons, Sex and Marital Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Reasons	Male			Female			Total		
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total
Attending school	0	51	51	0	49	49	0	100	100
Household duties	2	22	24	39	37	76	42	58	100
Too old	17	11	29	10	62	71	27	73	100
Sick	18	20	37	26	37	63	44	56	100
Disabled	12	35	47	7	46	53	19	81	100
Other	2	49	51	5	45	49	6	94	100
Total	4	42	46	7	47	54	11	89	100

Table 8.8 above shows that 89 percent of currently economically inactive population was not married and 11 percent married. Married females were 7 percent and males 4 percent. Married persons were mainly in the sick group 44 percent followed by those engaged in household duties 42 percent. The proportion of married females is higher than that of males in household duties, sick and other. Those attending school were 100 percent not married and this indicates that most of them were young children.

8.5 The Usually Not Economically Active Population

As discussed in chapter 1 and other earlier chapters, respondents were asked about their work over the 12 calendar months prior to the date of the survey interview.

The usual economic activity data that give information on activities performed in the 12 calendar months prior to the survey month provide additional insight into the situation of not economically active population. The usually not economically active population are those persons who were not economically active (working or available for work) for more than 6 of the 12 months. Table 8.9 below compares the not economically active population in respect of their current and usual activity status and sex and reasons.

Table 8.9: Persons Usually Not Economically Active and Currently Not Economically Active and Sex and Reasons 2000/01

Sex / Reasons		Currently Not Active	Usually Not Active
Male	Student	1,504,584	1,178,085
	Household duties	75,417	53,076
	Too old	92,746	96,035
	Sick	197,529	175,048
	Disabled	47,070	44,352
	Other	166,888	164,443
	Total	2,084,233	1,711,039
Female	Student	1,456,725	1,159,795
	Household duties	237,242	178,613
	Too old	232,176	224,437
	Sick	332,080	275,918
	Disabled	53,788	46,756
	Other	161,266	153,607
	Total	2,473,277	2,039,126
Total	Student	2,961,308	2,337,880
	Household duties	312,658	231,689
	Too old	324,922	320,472
	Sick	529,609	450,966
	Disabled	100,859	91,108
	Other	328,154	318,050
	Total	4,557,510	3,750,165

The results in the table 8.9 above show that while the currently not economically active population was 4,557,510, the usually not economically active population was 3,750,165. Overall, it appears that the number of people usually not economically active is lower than the number currently not economically active. There are more females currently and usually not economically active than males in most of the reasons except students and other. Schooling was cited as major reason for being inactive on both current and usual basis. There are more students in the currently not active group than in the usually not active group because during the twelve months of the survey period, students participate in economic activities during the vacation and in some cases after school hours. The activities in which these students are most likely to be involved in are, helping in the farms, fetching water, collecting firewood and other elementary occupations. The number of female students is higher in the currently not active group than in the usually not active group. The numbers of the aged, sick and disabled persons are similarly higher in the currently not active group than in the usually not active group.

8.6 Persons Usually Not Economically Active - Totally or Partially

In order to establish each person's usual activity status, it was first necessary to collect detailed information on activities throughout the year. In question 3 respondents were asked to state their activities for each of the previous 12 months and answers were recorded for each month as either: -

- A: - worked full month (Employed)
- B: - worked part of the month and available for work (1/2 Employed and 1/2 Unemployed)
- C: - worked part of the month and not available for work (1/2 Employed and inactive)
- D: - no work at all and available for work (Unemployed)
- E: - no work at all and not available (Not active)

Table 8.10 below gives the number and percentage of the usually not economically active persons who were not economically active for the complete 12 months (i.e. all months were recorded in E above)

Table 8.10: Distribution of the Number of Usually and Totally Not Economically Active Population by Sex and Reasons 2000/01

Sex and Reasons		Usually not Economically Active	Totally not Economically Active	Percentage of Totally not Econ. Active
Male	Student	1,178,085	701,172	59.5
	Household duties	53,076	33,952	64.0
	Too old	96,035	79,413	82.7
	Sick	175,048	115,501	66.0
	Disabled	44,352	41,893	94.5
	Other	164,443	110,250	67.0
	Total	1,711,039	1,082,181	63.2
Female	Student	1,159,795	667,679	57.6
	Household duties	178,613	134,192	75.1
	Too old	224,437	200,611	89.4
	Sick	275,918	180,894	65.6
	Disabled	46,756	39,355	84.2
	Other	153,607	101,610	66.1
	Total	2,039,126	1,324,340	64.9
Total	Student	2,337,880	1,368,851	58.6
	Household duties	231,689	168,144	72.6
	Too old	320,472	280,025	87.4
	Sick	450,966	296,394	65.7
	Disabled	91,108	81,248	89.2
	Other	318,050	211,860	66.6
	Total	3,750,165	2,406,521	64.2

Table 8.10 above shows that the disabled persons 89 percent and the aged 87 percent were predominantly not economically active throughout the 12 months of the survey period. For students, only 59 percent were recorded as totally not economically active with males and females having the same proportion. Disabled males accounted for about 95 percent of the males and female 84 percent. Overall, 64 percent of usually not economically active population was totally not economically active.

Table 8.11 below gives data for all persons with any months recorded as not economically active by the reasons given. About 3.8 million persons had at least part of a month a period of inactive because of schooling. This is almost the same as the total number of students in the survey population as all should have the same period of not economically active. Many people had at least one-month period of economically inactive because of household duties, but this figure is certainly not the total number of persons doing this activity, as others are totally active as well as doing household duties. About 1.8 million persons had at least one-month period of not economically active because of sickness. This figure is relatively higher and disturbing because it affects the Labour Force. No period inactive means persons who worked throughout the year without any period of inactivity.

Table 8.11: All Persons 10 Years and above with any Months Not Economically Active by Sex and Reasons 2000/01 for Non Economic Activity 2000/01

Sex	Reasons 2000/01 Not Economically Active							Total
	No period inactive	Student	House work	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	
Male	2,017,037	1,956,843	454,209	137,904	759,156	55,191	522,308	5,902,649
Female	2,295,771	1,854,765	825,214	274,098	1,059,760	63,611	583,293	6,956,512
Total	4,312,808	3,811,607	1,279,424	412,002	1,818,916	118,802	1,105,601	12,859,161

Chapter Nine

INCOME OF EMPLOYED POPULATION

9.1 Introduction

The need for statistics on income from employment, i.e. the income generated by a person's paid or self-employed job is very important in many households based surveys. With the collapse of many parastatal organizations and the reduction of the civil service labour force, the prevalence and stability of regular wage employment has declined and many workers have had to resort to other types of income generating activities, such as casual or temporary paid employment, full or part-time self employment, multiple job – holding, etc in either formal or the informal sectors of the economy.

There are two sets of international guidelines relating to the statistical measure of income: One concerns the measurement of earnings of employees and the other the measurement of household income for the purposes of household income and expenditure surveys. Data on household income provide statistics on the distribution of households by income sources (wages and salaries, income from self-employment, property income, transfers, etc.) and income groups.

Income from employment may be broadly defined as the receipts that accrue to individuals as a result of their involvement in paid or self-employment jobs. Income from employment can take different forms and accrue in cash, kind, services, benefits, or even entitlements to deferred benefits.

The conventional form of income from employment consists of the actual compensation in cash, which accrues to employed persons as a result of their involvement in a paid or self-employed job. Examples of these types of incomes are the wages and salaries in cash received by employees from their employers and the profits drawn by self-employed persons from their enterprises.

A second type of income from employment consists of income in kind. This includes the value of goods and services which are received by employees as remuneration in kind or fringe benefits, as well as the value of goods and services produced by the self-employed for their own use or consumption and for barter (such as own produced grain consumed by agricultural workers or own made furniture used by carpenters).

The income question in many household-based surveys in developing countries is a very sensitive question, and often getting reliable answers is difficult. This is so because many people regard the income question as a way for the government to obtain information for taxation purposes (especially when the collecting agency is a government department). As regards the employees, the information is regarded as personal and confidential.

For the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey, and as it was in the 1990/91LFS data on income was as significantly important as to relate it with the economic activities performed by the working population. Two sets of questions, one in LFS questionnaire 1 (question 3) and three in LFS questionnaire 2 (questions 60, 61, & 62) were solely on income and strategically placed on the last part of the questionnaires to ensure that any negative respondent's reaction did not interfere with the other data. While question 3 asked about the average household monthly cash income from all sources and was addressed to the head of the household, questions 60, 61, & 62, asked about income of individuals, and were addressed to the individual members of the household and were

sort of a check on household total income. You will however note in the following paragraphs of this chapter, that income data need to be used with great care.

9.2 Mean and Median Income

Mean or median income will be used to analyze the distribution of income by different characteristics of employment. Averages sometimes tend to mislead as they are influenced by extreme values especially when data are not normally distributed. Part II of this report (which is referred as Y – series) carries detailed tables on income.

Table 9.1: Mean and Median Income of Paid & Self-Employment 2000/01

Type of Employment	Mean (Shs)	Median (Shs)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Skewness
Paid Employment	49,954	30,000	69.18	8.32	0.22
Self-Employment	36,005	17,143	38.04	6.17	0.55

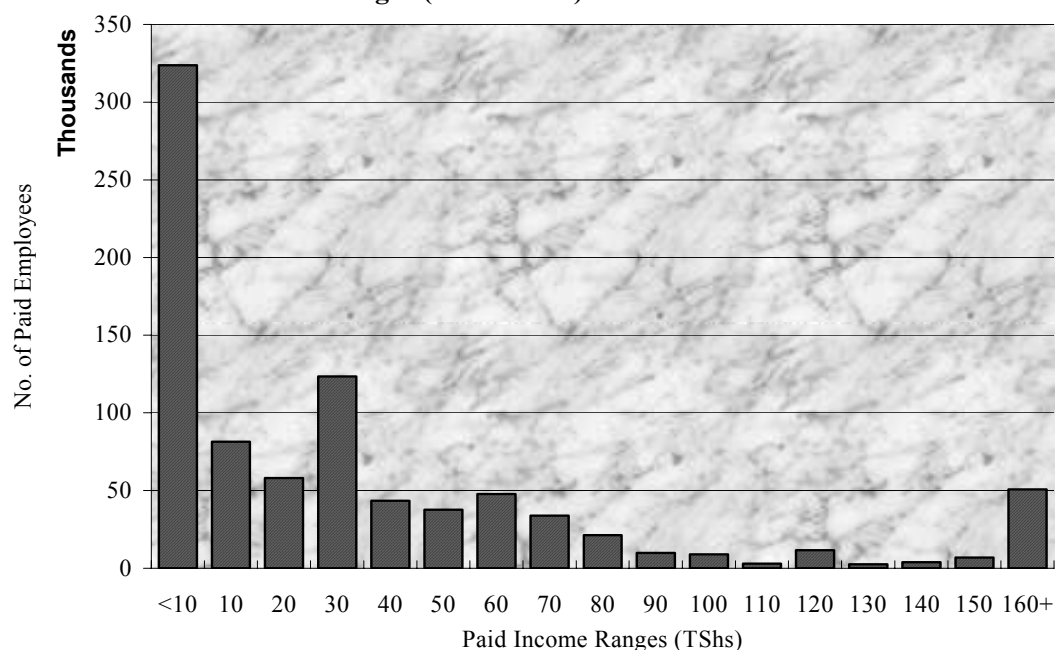
Table 9.1 above shows the mean and median income among the main employed groups. The mean income of the paid employment group is shillings 49,954 while that of the self-employed group is shillings 36,005. This means that on average, the paid employment group has higher income than the self-employed. This may be true because the former has a reliable and more consistent income than the latter. It can also be seen that median income of the paid employment group is shillings 30,000 while that of the self-employed group is shillings 17,143. This can be interpreted as that 50 percent of the paid employment group had an income of less than or equal to shillings 30,000 while 50 percent of the other group had an income of less than or equal to shillings 17,143.

The 1990/91 results showed a different picture. The mean of the self-employed was higher 17,340 than the mean of the paid-employees 4,950. The median also showed that 50 percent of the self-employed had a higher income at 5,700 shillings higher than paid-employees at 4,200. This may be true because during the period 1985-1995 the self-employed had large unexplained incomes. The trend has however changed as it has been revealed by the 2000/01 data.

By comparing the coefficients of variation for the paid employment and the self-employment groups we can comment on the distribution of income. Since the value of the coefficient of variation of the paid employment group is higher than that of the self-employment group, the incomes are more uniformly distributed in self-employment group than in the paid employment group. In other words, there is lesser inequality in the distribution of incomes among the self-employed. Although the mean income of the paid employment group is higher than that of the self employment group, we can conclude by saying that self-employment income is more consistent because its coefficient of variation is much less than that of paid employment group. This means that paid employment group shows greater variability in individual incomes.

By comparing skewness we can comment upon the nature of the distributions. In both cases the distribution of incomes is positively skewed. This suggests that there are many people with low incomes than those with high incomes in both groups; though on average the paid employments actually have a higher income than the self-employment group.

Chart 9.1: Distribution of Paid Employees By monthly Income Ranges (Thousands)



9.3 Income From Paid Employment

The chart above shows the distribution of paid employees by income. It may be noted that the data is unevenly distributed with a long tail towards high incomes. The overall mean income was 49,954 shillings and median 30,000 shillings. We can see that the majority of the paid employees (over 300,000) received an income of less than 10,000 shillings, while only about 50,000 of the paid employees received an income greater than 160,000 shillings. This is not surprising as in reality the majority of the paid employees receive lower pay while the minority receives the highest pay.

9.3.1 Income of Paid Employment by Occupation

Table 9.2: Mean Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Occupation and Sex 2000/01

Occupation	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	112,551	107,473	111,705
Professionals	148,253	94,606	134,261
Technicians & Associate Professionals	83,700	72,689	79,875
Clerks	111,060	76,441	92,760
Service & Shop Workers	42,186	20,384	30,835
Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	18,173	9,450	16,003
Craft & Related Workers	110,404	61,206	105,494
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	56,908	37,461	55,939
Elementary Occupations	19,578	14,804	18,740
Total	54,423	38,888	49,954

Table 9.2 above shows the mean monthly income by occupation and sex. The overall mean monthly income for all occupations is shillings 49,954. The table further shows that on the average professionals occupation receives the highest pay, followed by legislators, administrators and managers group. Comparing the average monthly incomes between males and females, it may be noted that overall average monthly income for females is lower than that of males in all occupations. The possible reason for this low income by females could be that there are a few employed women in the highly paid occupations, and hence more women in the low paid occupations. As such it is likely by aggregating the means, extreme values have their effect more on the females than males. The same trend can be observed when analysis is done using the median, (table 9.3).

The 1990/91 results showed also that the professionals had the highest mean income. When comparison was done by gender, the 1990/91 results showed that on average females had a lower income as compared to males except in one occupation, and that was the legislators, administrators and managers occupation.

Table 9.3: Median Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Occupation and Sex 2000/01

Occupation	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	50,000	50,000	50,000
Professionals	84,000	70,000	75,000
Technicians & Associate Professionals	70,000	61,000	68,000
Clerks	78,000	50,000	60,000
Service & Shop Workers	30,000	10,000	20,000
Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	12,000	4,000	10,000
Craft & Related Workers	45,000	42,000	45,000
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	48,000	30,000	47,600
Elementary Occupations	10,000	6,000	9,000
Total	30,000	25,000	30,000

9.3.2 Income of Paid Employment by Industry

Table 9.4: Mean Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Industry and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	16,318	11,193	15,234
Mining & Quarry	78,800	27,500	76,277
Manufacture	122,435	42,413	103,407
Electricity & Gas	89,848	46,122	86,127
Construction	49,885	44,473	49,693
Trade	37,556	23,422	31,301
Transport	82,280	145,972	87,100
Finance	144,253	135,863	142,719
Personal service	69,440	49,949	61,891
Total	54,423	38,888	49,954

As noted earlier averages are always affected by extreme values. Table 9.4 above shows the distribution of mean monthly income of the paid employees by industry. The table reveals that, agriculture has the lowest income of 15,234 shillings followed by trade at 31, 301 shillings. Trade Industry includes also the informal sector. It is because a large proportion of small businesses fall under informal sector that the mean monthly income for trade industry is low. Finance exhibits the highest income followed by manufacturing, transport, electricity & gas in that order. Following the liberalization of transport, the transport industry has attracted many investors and hence more income.

Comparison of average monthly income between males and females shows that overall average monthly income for females is lower than males. In depth study shows that the females have low mean monthly incomes in all industries except in transport industry. The basic reason for this higher income by females in that industry could be that, this industry has large number of males than females as such it is likely that by aggregating the means, extreme values have their effect more on males than females. This view is not doubtful, as the majority of the bus and lorry drivers, and also bus conductors and helpers are males. The few females are employed in the long distance buses and lorries which no doubt pay good salaries, while the majority of the male drivers drive town buses with low contractual pays or as “day workers” who are paid on daily basis.

When we look at the 1990/91 results, agriculture also showed the lowest income, but unlike in 2000/01, transport industry had the highest income. Like in 1990/91, females had the lowest income in 2000/01. Median analysis gives the same trend.

Table 9.5: Median Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Industry and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	10,000	5,000	8,000
Mining & Quarry	30,000	27,500	30,000
Manufacture	41,000	30,000	40,000
Electricity & Gas	49,000	15,000	47,000
Construction	35,000	50,000	36,000
Trade	30,000	12,000	20,000
Transport	50,000	80,000	52,000
Finance	95,000	70,000	90,000
Personal service	60,000	46,000	54,000
Total	30,000	25,000	30,000

Table 9.6: Mean Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Sector of Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sector	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Central/Local Government	80,114	73,376	77,891
Parastatal Organization	131,316	121,814	129,546
Private-Traditional Agriculture	15,355	8,232	13,468
Private-Informal Sector	25,602	12,527	22,427
NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	51,564	33,641	47,679
Housework duties	18,236	10,830	11,862
Total	54,423	38,888	49,954

Table 9.6 above shows that the parastatal organizations sector has the highest mean monthly income for the persons in paid employment followed by the government sector. These two sectors are normally governed by the minimum wage regulation. On average, parastatals have a better income than the government. Housework duties sector has the lowest mean monthly income of 11,862 shillings. This is true because payment in this sector does not follow the government wage regulations. Infact the income paid in this sector depends on the negotiations between the two parties, and it is usually below the official minimum wage.

When we compare these results with the 1990/91 results, we note that the 1990/91 results showed that the government and parastatal sectors had a higher average monthly income as compared with traditional agriculture, which had the lowest average monthly income. Further, like the 1990/91 results, in 2000/01, females had a lower monthly average income in all sectors.

Table 9.7: Median Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Sector of Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sector	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Central/Local Government	68,000	61,000	65,000
Parastatal Organization	98,000	70,000	95,000
Private-Traditional Agriculture	10,000	3,600	7,500
Private-Informal Sector	15,000	10,000	10,000
NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	30,000	25,000	30,000
Housework duties	15,000	8,000	10,000
Total	30,000	25,000	30,000

Chart 9.2: Distribution of Paid Employees by Average Paid Monthly Income (thousands), Sector and Sex



Chart 9.2 above shows that females have low average incomes in all sectors. This is so because most females in agriculture produce for home consumption. It can also be said that most of the activities performed by many females in the informal sector such as selling burns, chapati, charcoal, etc, have lower profit and hence a lower remuneration for workers in this sector too. There is great evidence that housework duties are valued very low.

9.4 Income of the Self-Employed Persons

In the Integrated Labour Force Survey, the self-employed persons are those persons who during the reference period worked for profit or family gain on their own businesses or shambas. Unpaid family workers in family businesses are included. This group comprises of small and large private businesses. It is well understood that incomes from self-employment are much more variable than incomes from paid employment as shown in the Chart 9.3 below. The overall mean of the self-employed income is 36,005 shillings as compared to the median, which is 17,143 shillings. Readers should take note that the income in this category comprises of the main as well as the secondary activities, and hence the income shown in local/central government and also parastatal organisations represents incomes from the secondary activities as well.



As it can be seen from the chart above, we observe an approximately a U shaped figure which shows that we have very many self-employed people (over 800,000) receiving a monthly income of less than 10,000 shillings and very many self-employed people (over 1,000,000) receiving a monthly income of over 160,000 shillings. Only a few of the self-employed persons receive a monthly income of between 10,000 and 150,000 shillings.

Table 9.8: Mean monthly income of self-employed by industry and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	27,523	14,220	21,291
Mining & Quarry	27,329	9,173	17,079
Manufacture	49,386	20,532	38,053
Electricity & Gas	51,482		51,482
Construction	54,047	45,749	53,908
Trade	78,105	28,040	49,933
Transport	92,310	64,256	91,143
Finance	218,064		218,064
Personal Service	50,026	38,117	47,112
Total	48,988	21,335	36,005

Table 9.9: Median Monthly Income of Self Employment by Industry and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	15,000	8,571	11,143
Mining & Quarry	17,143	7,000	8,571
Manufacture	32,143	12,000	21,429
Electricity & Gas	35,000		35,000
Construction	35,000	42,857	35,000
Trade	34,286	19,286	23,764
Transport	64,286	21,429	64,286
Finance	161,571		161,571
Personal service	30,000	25,714	30,000
Total	22,714	12,857	17,143

The total mean monthly income of self-employment is 36,005 shillings. The overall mean monthly income for males is twice as much as that of females. The mean monthly income for the finance industry is the highest. The same was observed when we looked at the income of paid employment. This can be attributed to the fact that the finance industry is believed to be using high skills and hence the high incomes. The least mean monthly income was in the mining and quarrying industry. This is not surprising since unlike in the 1990/91 survey when a gold mining village was in the sample, in this industry, the majority of the interviewed persons were the small-scale stone crushers and sand diggers. Generally, the monthly income of females is lower than that of the males in all industries. When analysis is done using the median we get the same picture.

Looking back at the 1990/91 results we observe that unlike the 2000/01 results mining and quarrying industry had the highest mean monthly income followed by transport, while the agriculture industry showed the least mean monthly income. Females again had less mean monthly income in all industries compared to males.

Table 9.10: Mean Monthly Income of Self-Employment in Main/Secondary Activity by Sector of Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sector	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Central/Local Government	78,951	36,105	65,075
Parastatal Organization	42,767	21,429	41,760
Private-Traditional Agriculture	26,946	14,144	20,891
Private-Informal Sector	61,450	26,583	44,788
NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	124,939	43,476	95,190
Housework duties	15,139	9,876	10,969
Total	48,988	21,335	36,005

Table 9.11: Median Monthly Income of Self-employment in Main/Secondary Activity by Sector of Employment and Sex.

Sector	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Central/Local Government	40,000	13,000	35,000
Parastatal Organisation	21,429	29,429	21,429
Private – Traditional Agriculture	15,000	8,571	11,143
Private – Informal Sector	30,000	17,143	24,857
NGO/Party or Religious Org. & Private – Others.	51,000	21,214	37,286
Housework duties	2,000	11,786	11,786
Total	22,714	12,857	17,143

It can be seen that the mean monthly incomes are much higher in the NGO/Party or religious organizations and private others sector than in the other sectors. The central/local government follows closely. Generally, males earn more than females in all sectors of self-employment except for the parastatal organization sector where males median monthly income equals to the females income. For the housework duties sector, the median monthly income of males is less than that of the females. This is not surprising since many females than males perform much of the housework duties.

Table 9.12: Mean Monthly Income of Self Employment by Industry and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	27,523	14,220	21,291
Mining & Quarry	27,329	9,173	17,079
Manufacture	49,386	20,532	38,053
Electricity & Gas	51,482	.	51,482
Construction	54,047	45,749	53,908
Trade	78,105	28,040	49,933
Transport	92,310	67,256	91,143
Finance	218,064	.	218,064
Personal service	50,026	38,117	47,112
Total	48,988	21,335	36,005

Table 9.13: Median Monthly Income of Self – Employment by Industry and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	15,000	8,571	11,143
Mining & Quarry	17,143	7,000	8,571
Manufacture	32,143	12,000	21,429
Electricity & Gas	35,000	.	35,000
Construction	35,000	42,857	35,000
Trade	34,286	19,286	23,764
Transport	64,286	21,429	64,286
Finance	161,571	.	161,571
Personal Service	30,000	25,714	30,000
Total	22,714	12,857	17,143

Table 9.13 above shows that the highest median monthly income is in the finance industry which is strongly influenced by the mushrooming of Bureau de Change shops in the urban centers. Also with the liberalization of the Insurance business, there are many insurance brokers operating their own private firms. Besides this group, highest median monthly incomes is observed in the transport industry followed by construction and electricity & gas, which have the same median monthly income. The lowest earnings are in the mining & quarrying. This industry consists of mostly the small-scale operators. The big gap between the median incomes of the finance industry for example and the mining and quarrying industry are due to the fact that the finance industry is more organized and established than the informal mining and quarrying industry. Since it is more organized it is more likely to realize high profits or income while the latter comprises of small and unorganized businesses, which very often require a very low initial outlay. When analysis is done using the mean, we observe the same picture.

9.5 Income of Persons Engaged in Urban Agriculture

There is a tendency for urban dwellers to engage in agricultural activities, not for home use only but also for supplementing their income. In the 2000/01 ILFS, like the 1990/91, there was a particular interest to identify persons in urban areas who were engaged in agriculture for home consumption only or as a business activity.

Table 9.14 below shows that the mean monthly income from urban agriculture is almost equal in all areas i.e. Dar es Salaam and other urban, and slightly higher than the minimum wage. The mean monthly income for males is higher than that of females in general, but in particular, the Dar es Salaam female mean monthly income is higher than that of the male. On average the male urban mean monthly agriculture income is higher than that of the female.

Table 9.14: Mean Urban Agricultural Income by Area and Sex 2000/01

Area	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Dar es Salaam	36,495	44,310	40,127
Other Urban	43,622	32,241	38,577
Urban Total	42,072	35,047	38,924
Total	42,072	35,047	38,924

Table 9.15: Median Urban Agricultural Income by Area and Sex 2000/01

Area	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Dar es Salaam	19,286	14,000	15,000
Other Urban	25,714	10,000	17,143
Urban Total	21,429	12,000	17,143
Total	21,429	12,000	17,143

9.6 Income of Paid Employees by Broad Age Groups

Table 9.16 shows the average monthly incomes of paid employees by broad age groups and sex. It can be seen from the above table that the adult group (35 – 64 years) has the highest average monthly income, while the children group (10 – 17 years) has the lowest average monthly income. Generally, males have higher average monthly income than females.

Table 9.16: Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Age Group and Sex 2000/01

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
10-17	9,339	7,032	8,360
18-34	33,767	32,027	33,181
35-64	78,470	60,814	74,567
65+	37,013	11,294	34,152
Total	54,423	38,888	49,954

Table 9.17: Average Monthly Income of Self-Employees by Age Group and Sex 2000/01

Age Group	Sex		Shillings
	Male	Female	Total
10-17	11,189	11,046	11,129
18-34	41,853	21,019	31,359
35-64	58,316	23,059	42,457
65+	71,163	13,606	55,527
Total	48,988	21,335	36,005

9.7 Income of the Self-Employed by Broad Age Groups

Table 9.17 above shows the average monthly income of self-employees by age group and sex. We observe from the above table that the elderly persons (65+ years) have the highest average monthly income as compared to other groups. Like the paid employees, children have the lowest average monthly income. In a way this can be true because we believe that the elderly group comprises of retired officers or experienced self-employees, while the children group comprises small scale un experienced business youths. In general females have a low average monthly income as compared to males.

Additional data on age group by occupation, age group by industry, and age group by sector of main employment for both paid and self-employees can be found in tables 9.18 – 9.23.

Table 9.18: Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Age Group and Occupation Sex 2000/01
Shillings

Occupation	Age Group				Total
	10-17	18-34	35-64	65+	
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	20,000	50,992	123,395	100,600	111,705
Professionals	.	85,433	149,079	98,000	134,261
Technicians & Associate Professionals	.	72,798	82,752	42,338	79,875
Clerks	.	89,020	95,664	.	92,760
Service & Shop Workers	9,785	22,660	54,499	46,714	30,835
Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	6,917	17,187	17,700	20,159	16,003
Craft & Related Workers	33,808	51,855	185,423	150,000	105,494
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	32,301	45,719	64,035	89,017	55,939
Elementary Occupations	6,607	18,362	27,120	19,613	18,740
Total	8,360	33,181	74,567	34,152	49,954

Table 9.19: Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Age Group and Industry 2000/01
Shillings

Industry	Age Group				Total
	10-17	18-34	35-64	65+	
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	6,447	14,748	20,796	18,040	15,234
Mining & Quarry	41,698	103,503	46,227	.	76,277
Manufacture	18,318	43,883	172,574	20,000	103,407
Electricity & Gas	.	84,275	87,128	.	86,127
Construction	29,879	40,018	61,284	125,955	49,693
Trade	14,247	25,958	48,332	38,064	31,301
Transport	15,000	59,189	109,341	36,378	87,100
Finance	.	91,827	159,447	.	142,719
Personal service	7,005	43,822	77,349	39,866	61,891
Total	8,360	33,181	74,567	34,152	49,954

Table 9.20: Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees by Age Group and Sector of Main Employment 2000/01
Shillings

Sector	Age Group				Total
	10-17	18-34	35-64	65+	
Central/Local Government	.	70,930	80,287	49,197	77,891
Parastatal Organization	.	103,152	137,272	114,177	129,546
Private-Traditional Agriculture	5,318	14,338	15,270	20,159	13,468
Private-Informal Sector	6,638	21,762	32,845	16,645	22,427
NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	11,953	33,369	79,892	32,710	47,679
Housework duties	6,667	12,452	26,879	8,000	11,862
Total	8,360	33,181	74,567	34,152	49,954

Table 9.21: Average Monthly Income of Self Employees by Age Group and Occupation Sex 2000/01
Shillings

Occupation	Age Group				Total
	10-17	18-34	35-64	65+	
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	12,287	51,964	75,716	454,913	69,606
Professionals	.	23,966	179,028	16,000	121,100
Technicians & Associate Professionals	.	52,919	90,364	37,677	71,986
Clerks	.	24,631	16,506	.	18,074
Service & Shop Workers	19,110	42,235	62,927	41,536	48,348
Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	8,312	19,052	24,585	16,741	20,972
Craft & Related Workers	11,121	40,051	46,058	23,736	41,338
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	1,500	37,295	113,159	.	74,480
Elementary Occupations	11,319	27,505	31,903	35,015	28,121
Total	11,129	31,359	42,457	55,527	36,005

Table 9.22: Average Monthly Income of Self Employees by Age Group and Industry 2000/01

Occupation	Age Group				Shillings
	10-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	8,258	19,083	25,223	16,888	21,291
Mining & Quarry	10,821	18,653	16,874	7,714	17,079
Manufacture	8,771	36,598	44,780	13,395	38,053
Electricity & Gas	.	.	51,482	.	51,482
Construction	.	61,532	47,055	43,765	53,908
Trade	15,408	40,689	60,673	183,145	49,933
Transport	5,571	46,786	125,660	.	91,143
Finance	.	7,714	264,188	.	218,064
Personal service	12,583	37,297	60,192	41,769	47,112
Total	11,129	31,359	42,457	55,527	36,005

Table 9.23: Average Monthly Income of Self-Employees by Age Group and Sector of Main/Secondary Activity/ Employment 2000/01

Sector	Age Group				Shillings
	10-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total
Central/Local Government	.	48,516	70,420	40,660	65,075
Parastatal Organization	.	21,429	47,765	.	41,760
Private-Traditional Agriculture	7,796	18,950	24,524	16,828	20,891
Private-Informal Sector	13,363	38,683	52,532	100,208	44,788
NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	38,416	65,074	134,640	129,363	95,190
Housework duties	15,139	9,067	23,000	.	10,969
Total	11,129	31,359	42,457	55,527	36,005

Chapter Ten

HOUSEHOLD ANALYSIS

10.1 Household Characteristics, Size and Composition

A household for statistical surveys has a special meaning. It is defined as a group of persons who usually eat and share some common living arrangements. For this survey, the estimated number of households in Mainland Tanzania was 5.8 million and the estimated population was 32.8 million. The average household size for Mainland Tanzania was 5.7. The average household size for urban areas was 5.5 whereas in rural areas it was 5.7. This number is above the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey figure of 4.6 and just above 1988 census data of 5.2 persons. The results show that, unlike 1990/91 Labour Force Survey household sizes have mixed pattern in both rural and urban areas. However, Dar es Salaam has larger household sizes as compared to other areas.

Table 10.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size and Area 2000/01

No. of Persons in Household	% Distribution				Total
	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Urban total	Rural	
1	9.6	9.5	9.5	5.5	6.4
2	7.9	7.3	7.4	8.1	7.9
3	10.7	9.2	9.6	10.5	10.3
4	11.4	15.4	14.3	12.6	12.9
5	14.3	13.5	13.8	15.0	14.8
6	12.3	10.9	11.3	13.4	13.0
7	9.0	11.4	10.7	11.0	10.9
8	7.5	8.5	8.2	9.2	8.9
9	6.5	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0
10+	10.7	8.3	9.0	8.8	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average size	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7

10.2 Household's Economic Activities

For the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey, three special questions on households' economic activities were asked to cover all economic activities of household members. The questions were:

- whether any member of the household was engaged in wage employment
- business activities of individuals or the household as a unit and
- whether the household was engaged in agriculture or fishing and related activities and if so, if they had any paid employees. The International Standard of Industrial Classifications Revision 2 was used to classify these types of business reported in the households.

Table 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Employment Status and Area 2000/01

Employment Status	Geographic Area				Total
	D' Salaam	Other urban	Urban total	Rural	
With wage employment	51.1	34.8	39.4	10.7	17.0
With no wage employment	48.9	65.2	60.6	89.3	83.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.2 shows wage employment of any member of a household in urban areas and rural areas. About 39 percent of all households in urban areas had at least a person engaged in wage employment. However, there is a considerable decline in wage employment by 10 percent when compared to 1990/91 Labour Force Survey. The highest wage employment is noted in Dar es Salaam with 51 percent as compared to other urban area at about 35 percent. In rural areas, wage employment was 10.7 percent a slight increase of about 1 percent over that of 1990/91.

Table 10.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Business Status and Area (Non Agriculture) 2000/01

Business Status	Geographic Area				Total
	D' Salaam	Other urban	Urban total	Rural	
With business	64.3	62.1	62.7	25.7	33.8
With no business	35.7	37.9	37.3	74.3	66.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.3 shows distribution of households by business status between rural and urban. About 63 percent of households in the urban areas were engaged in business activities as compared to 46 percent in 1990/91. The shift from wage employment to business activities is noted in this group where the difference of 17 percent had significantly affected results in table 10.2. There is also a slight increase of business activities in rural areas as compared to 1990/91 Labour Force Survey.

Table 10.4: Distribution of Households Engaged in Agriculture by Selected Characteristics and Area 2000/01

Selected Characteristics	Geographic Area								Total	
	D' Salaam		Other urban		Urban total		Rural		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
With Agriculture	53,530	14.8	550,801	60.9	604,331	47.7	4,437,455	97.8	5,041,786	86.9
With no Agriculture	309,341	85.2	354,077	39.1	663,418	52.3	98,745	2.2	762,163	13.1
With Employees	9,154	17.1	50,819	9.2	59,973	9.9	259,304	5.8	319,277	6.3
With no Employee	44,376	82.9	499,982	90.8	544,358	90.1	4,178,151	94.2	4,722,509	93.7
Total	362,871	100.0	904,878	100.0	1,267,749	100.0	4,536,200	100.0	5,803,949	100.0

Table 10.4 shows household agricultural activities in rural and urban areas. As indicated in the table above, about 87 percent of all households on Mainland Tanzania are engaged in agricultural activities of which about 6 percent had employees. In rural areas 98 percent of persons were engaged in agriculture as compared to urban areas with 48 percent. Dar es Salaam has the lowest number of households engaged in agriculture as the main activity.

10.3 Analysis of Households by characteristics of the Head of Household

This section will review household data by other selected characteristics. The analysis will cover education and economic activities of the head of household.

10.3.1 Household by Education Level of Head of Household

Table 10.5 below shows that 28 percent of household heads had no education, 24 percent attended primary education, 41 percent completed primary education level and 7 percent had secondary and above levels. The average household size is highest for heads of household with primary education not complete.

Table 10.5: Distribution of All Mainland Tanzania Households Average Numbers by Selected Characteristics 2000/01

Selected Characteristics	Total	Education Level of Head of Household			
		None	Primary not Complete	Primary Complete	Secondary +
Total Households	5,803,949	1,657,454	1,268,559	2,452,960	454,975
Number of Persons in Households	32,844,350	9,207,569	7,852,886	13,342,709	2,441,187
Average Persons in Household	5.7	5.6	6.2	5.4	5.7
Average 10+ Years	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.5	4.2
Average below 10 Years	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5
Average Employed	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.5
Average Unemployed	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
Average Economically Active	3.1	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.8
Average Economically Inactive	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4
Paid employment -Main	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9
Self employment -Main	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Agriculture -Main	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.0	1.0
Paid Employment-All	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0
Self Employment -All	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
Agriculture-All	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.1	1.3
Average number of dependants	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2
Dependency Ratio	.87	.78	.78	1.0	1.1

However, further analysis shows that household heads with degree level education had the lowest number of children below 10 years.

As shown in the table 10.5, there was a strong correlation between paid employment and education level of the head of household. It was also revealed that there is correlation between self-employment as main activity and education level of the head of household. The highest average numbers of employed persons were noted for those households where the head had less education levels. However, unemployed and not economically active persons were highly noted for those heads of households with higher education levels.

By using standard definition of unemployment where persons 10 years and above were considered, the average number of dependants has been calculated. As will be noted in the table above, dependency ratio was very high for those heads of households with secondary and higher education levels. The dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the average number of dependents by the number of

economically active. It will also be noted that, there is strong correlation between education levels and dependency ratio of the household. The table reveals that the higher the education level of the head of the household, the higher the possibility of having more dependents in the household. This is the true case for developing countries particularly African countries.

10.3.2 Economic Activity of Head of Household

Table 10.6 below shows that 11 percent of household heads were engaged in paid employment, 10 percent were self-employed, 72 percent were engaged in agriculture, 2 percent were unemployed and 4 percent were not economically active.

The average household size is the highest for head of household engaged in agriculture and self-employed and lowest for those who were engaged in self-employment. The average number of unemployed is the highest for those households where the head is unemployed and lowest for those who are engaged in agriculture and is about the same for paid employees and self-employed. However, when the national definition is considered, the pattern is the same except for heads of households engaged in agriculture as their average size is the same as for self-employed. The lowest average number for unemployed is noted for paid employed head of household.

Table 10.6: Distribution of Household Average Numbers by Economic Activity of Head of Household and Selected Characteristics 2000/01

Selected Characteristics	Total	Economic Activity of Head of Household				
		Paid employed	Self employed	Agriculture	Unemployed	Inactive
Total Households	5,803,949	633,806	663,270	4,139,201	89,827	263,622
Total Persons per Household	32,844,350	3,581,911	3,437,530	23,763,994	500,828	1,475,263
Average Persons in Household	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.6
Average 10+ Years	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.2
Average Below 10 Years	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4
Average Employed (Stand. Defn.)	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.2	.9	2.1
Average unemployed (Stand. Defn.)	.2	.3	.3	.1	1.9	.2
Average Employed (Nat. Defn.)	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.2
Average unemployed (Nat. Defn.)	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8
Average Economically Active	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.3
Average Economically Inactive	.8	1.2	1.0	.6	.9	1.9
Paid employment-Main	.2	1.3	.2	.0	.1	.1
Self employment-Main	.2	.3	1.4	.1	.2	.2
Agriculture-Main	2.4	.8	.6	3.0	.5	1.7
Paid Employment-All	.2	1.3	.2	.1	.2	.2
Self Employment-All	.5	.4	1.5	.3	.3	.3
Agriculture-All	2.5	1.1	.8	3.0	.5	1.7
Average number of dependants	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.6	3.5

Table 10.7 below shows the average number of dependants by main status of head of household in Dar es Salaam, Other Urban and Rural areas. The average number is the highest for unemployed head of households and lowest for head of household engaged in agriculture. Average number of dependants is the highest in urban areas; Dar es Salaam has the highest average number. Paid employees have the larger number of dependants than self-employed.

Table 10.7 Distribution of Households Average Number of Dependants by Current Status of Employment of Head of Household and Area 2000/01

	Total	Current Status of Employment				
		Paid employed	Self employed	Agriculture	Unemployed	Inactive
D' Salaam	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.1	5.0
Other urban	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.9	4.4	3.7
Urban total	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	4.7	4.1
Rural	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.5	4.6	3.3
Total	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.6	3.5

10.4 Average Household Income by Head of Household Characteristics

Income questions were asked for all persons in all areas. However, agricultural income is excluded from the analysis in rural areas due to complexity of its measurements. The average income of the household was obtained by summing up the individual incomes to the household level.

Reporting income in developing countries like Tanzania is always a problem. There is a tendency of understating the income particularly for self-employment activities. For paid employees, other incomes besides salaries and wages are usually not revealed. The major contributing factor to not revealing other incomes is the lack of proper and up to date records from various income sources.

From the survey, the average monthly income of the household in Mainland Tanzania excluding rural agriculture is 64,000 shillings. The urban monthly average household's income is 103,500 shillings and rural area is 36,304 shillings respectively. Average income from paid employment which includes part time, casual and salary income, was shillings 64,767 and from self-employment was 48,500 shillings. Average income from agriculture in urban areas was 51,800 shillings.

10.4.1 Income by Education Level of Head of Household

As indicated in the table 10.8 below, income of the head of household has direct strong correlation between earnings from paid employment and education level of the head. The higher the education level of the head of household, the higher the income from paid employment. Unlike 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the pattern has shown the same for head of household with income from self-employment and income from urban agriculture.

Table 10.8: Distribution of Households Average Income by Education Level of Head of Household, Area and selected Characteristics 2000/01

Selected Characteristics		Education level of Head of Household				Total
		None	Primary not complete	Primary complete	Secondary+	
D' Salaam	Paid employment	84,933	70,449	70,777	279,891	144,547
	Self employment	63,966	95,425	84,653	160,668	98,487
	Agriculture	26,925	55,769	42,706	94,430	57,605
	Total	86,937	122,443	99,182	299,320	152,896
Other urban	Paid employment	32,360	31,564	51,306	94,312	61,316
	Self employment	33,947	57,331	64,105	115,231	67,132
	Agriculture	27,394	29,348	66,558	57,490	50,276
	Total	39,620	61,141	75,356	138,752	81,431
Urban total	Paid employment	50,386	43,349	58,703	168,212	92,542
	Self employment	41,144	65,731	70,567	130,537	76,368
	Agriculture	27,336	34,252	61,261	67,164	51,799
	Total	50,622	74,425	83,055	198,657	103,553
Rural	Paid employment	16,951	21,810	35,484	86,962	38,337
	Self employment	25,210	27,156	31,470	66,878	30,387
	Agriculture					
	Total (Excl. Agr.)	24,880	28,446	35,666	98,860	36,304
Total	Paid employment	24,697	28,679	47,842	138,336	64,617
	Self employment	28,866	38,333	49,016	111,722	48,508
	Agriculture	27,336	34,252	61,261	67,164	51,799
	Total	30,924	41,691	57,506	164,628	63,981

The average income of paid head of household is 106,300 shillings per month. The rural areas average income of paid head of household is 72,300 shillings excluding agriculture and urban including agriculture is 127,600 shillings. The average income of self-employed head of household is 106,500 shillings per month. For head of household currently unemployed the average income is 49,200 shillings and not economically active is 53,900 shillings per month.

Table 10.9: Distribution of Household Head Average Income by Area and Main Activity Status of head of Household 2000/01

Type of Income		Shillings						
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	On own farm or shamba	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
D' Salaam	Paid employment	167,980	67,217	47,244	89,901	147,932	70,977	102,637
	Self employment	59,128	240,255	82,080	63,915	99,135	78,849	94,728
	Agriculture	75,733	119,648	36,672	48,481	56,603	46,189	72,253
	Total	191,122	270,016	90,501	87,389	155,127	93,390	133,833
Other urban	Paid employment	69,853	32,525	30,939	52,647	62,211	41,364	36,529
	Self employment	40,860	218,927	63,748	44,975	68,241	34,353	52,579
	Agriculture	37,851	111,357	28,465	51,514	50,844	8,571	15,728
	Total	86,410	244,068	68,704	61,034	83,031	46,344	51,270
Urban total	Paid employment	108,448	47,087	37,052	56,619	93,862	53,658	72,268
	Self employment	48,287	227,725	69,727	46,300	77,197	49,743	68,608
	Agriculture	45,645	113,264	30,596	50,951	51,978	36,241	46,802
	Total	127,594	254,773	75,813	63,593	105,043	64,247	83,083
Rural	Paid employment	65,027	19,975	26,455	17,582	39,093	3,600	18,212
	Self employment	28,669	112,200	43,308	25,046	30,623	6,919	25,306
	Agriculture							
	Total (Excl. Agr)	72,346	115,563	45,969	24,890	36,740	6,854	24,822
Total	Paid employment	91,706	42,236	34,194	22,690	65,460	44,599	44,366
	Self employment	42,000	192,409	60,844	28,468	48,638	37,652	47,856
	Agriculture	45,645	113,264	30,596	50,951	51,978	36,241	46,802
	Total	106,292	212,216	65,778	31,784	64,446	49,156	53,923

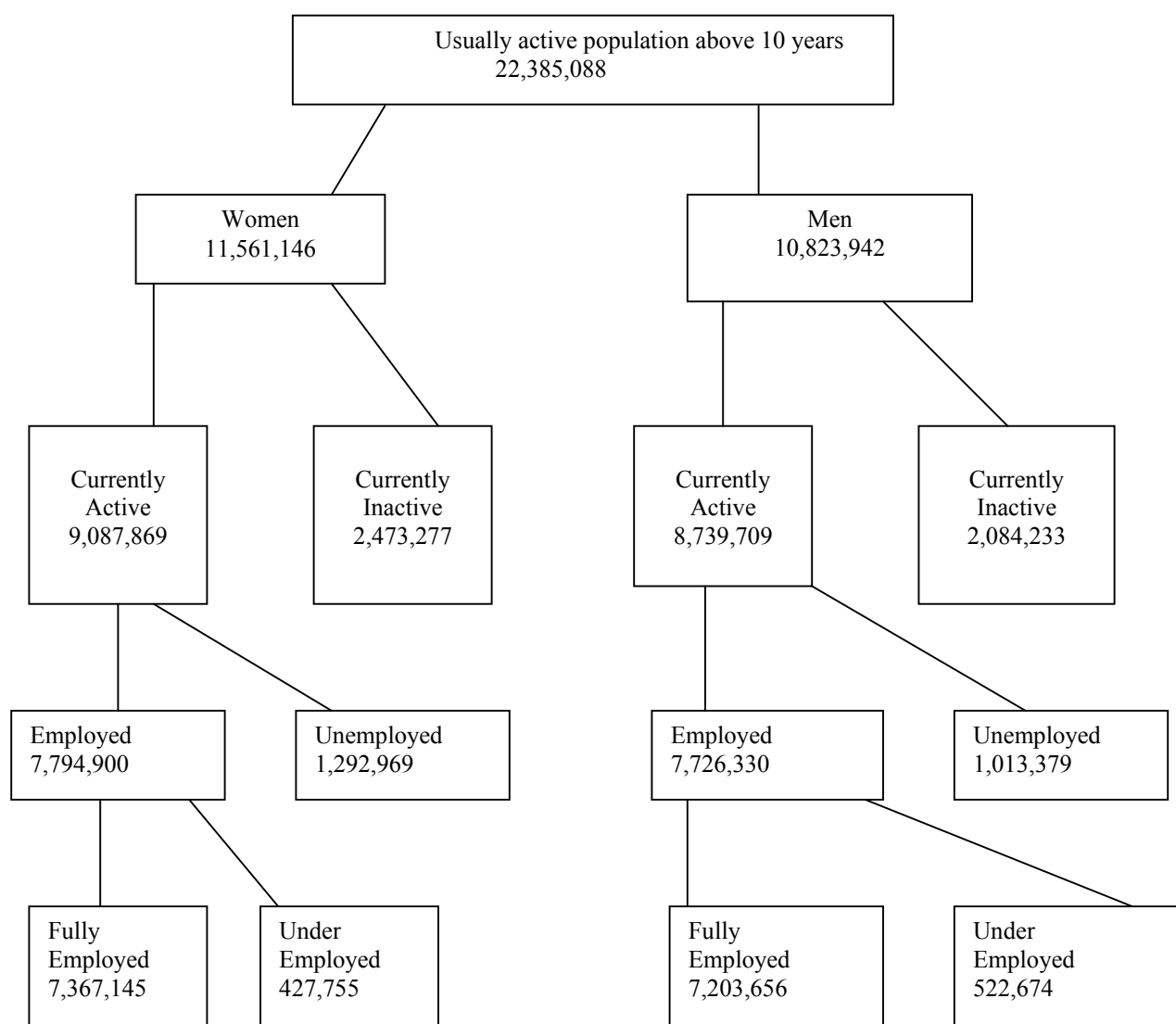
Chapter Eleven

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE LABOUR FORCE

11.1 Introduction

Participation in labour is by females and males of different ages. The numbers of females and males aged ten years and above in the Labour Force in the year 2000/01, are presented in figure 11.1.

Figure 11.1: An Economically Active Population aged 10 Years and Above



From figure 11.1, it is observed that females constitute almost 52 percent of the currently economically active labour force and males form the remaining 48 percent. Among the currently economically active females, 67.4 percent are employed, 11.2 percent are unemployed and 21.4 percent are currently economically inactive. Similarly, the distribution of males is that 71.4 percent are employed, 9.4 percent are unemployed and 19.2 percent are currently economically inactive. Thus a higher percentage of males than females is currently in employment.

The economically active population consists of females and males who are employed and unemployed. In the following sections, participation of females and males in different economic activities, their employment statuses and incomes are discussed. The analysis is restricted to those persons aged ten years and above. In sections 11.2 to 11.5 the analysis is made using the national definition. This is the definition structured to fulfil the realistic labour situation in Tanzania. The analysis using the international definition (also called the 1991 definition) is presented in section 11.7. Finally a discussion of the findings is made in section 11.8.

11.2 Currently Employed Population and Main Occupation

The main occupation of Tanzanians is agriculture, 84 percent of females and 74 percent of males are crop farmers. The distribution of the currently employed females and males according to their main occupations is presented in table 11.1. The occupation that ranks second in having many females and males is the domestic helpers, cleaners, farm hands and labourers. About 4.7 percent of the females and 7.5 percent of the males are in this occupation. Animal and poultry farming ranks third among males but fourth among females. Personal service work ranks third among females but has a low profile among males. Similarly associate professionals ranks fourth among males but has a low profile among females.

Table 11.1: Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation and Sex 2000/01

Main Occupation	Sex	
	Female	Male
Legislator and Senior Government Administrators	0.01	0.04
Village leaders and Senior Administrators of Specialized organ	0.01	0.16
Director, Managers of Companies	0.02	0.06
Small business managers and Supervisors	1.51	1.66
Professionals	0.17	0.48
Associate professionals	1.32	2.82
Secretaries and clerks	0.40	0.36
Personal service workers	1.93	1.42
Salespersons	1.41	2.09
Farmers-Crop	84.45	73.55
Animal and Poultry Farmers	1.84	3.45
Forestry and Fisheries workers	0.06	0.64
Miners, Blasters and quarry	0.12	0.08
Building and Related trades	0.02	1.58
Metals trader workers	0.01	0.66
Equipments repairs, handcraft, food processing trade	0.43	0.78
Machine operations (plant)	0.04	0.13
Stationary Machine operators and assemblers	0.09	0.23
Drivers and Mobile machine operators	0.01	1.04
Street vendors and other street services	1.42	0.77
Domestic helpers, cleaners and farm hands and labourers	4.66	7.50
Transport, mining and construction labourers	0.08	0.50
Total	100.0	100.00
Total Currently Employed (Number)	7,794,900	7,726,330

By placing main occupations of the employed active females and males in appropriate industries, it is seen that 88 percent of females and 83 percent of males are engaged in agriculture. Details on the distribution are presented in table 11.2.

Table 11.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Industry and Sex 2000/01

Main industry	Sex	
	Female	Male
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	87.96	82.79
Mining and Quarry	0.14	0.16
Manufacturing	0.67	1.63
Electricity and Gas	0.02	0.17
Construction	0.03	1.47
Trade	4.98	5.24
Transport	0.09	1.30
Finance	0.06	0.27
Personal Service	6.05	6.97
Total	100	100
Total Currently Employed (Number)	7,794,900	7,726,330

The industry that ranks second in employing more females and males is personal service, with 6 percent of the females and 7 percent of the males. Trade is the third employing about 5 percent of the females and 5 percent of the males.

Another way of looking at the involvement of females and males in employment is by considering each industry as a population. However, this approach does not give a chance of comparing industries but compares the involvement of females and males within each industry. This type of analysis is presented in table 11.3

Table 11.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Industry and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Percentage			Number
	Female	Male	Total	
Agricultural, forestry and fishing	51.7	48.3	100	13,253,395
Mining and quarry	47.3	52.7	100	23,245
Manufacturing	29.3	70.7	100	178,157
Electricity and gas	85.0	15.0	100	14,491
Construction	22.0	78.0	100	116,404
Trade	48.9	51.1	100	792,759
Transport	66.0	34.0	100	107,047
Finance	17.0	83.0	100	25,506
Personal Service	46.7	53.3	100	1,010,226

Females and males are more or less equally employed in the following industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying, trade and personal services. Construction, transport and electricity and gas are almost exclusively a males' domain, at least 90 percent of the employees in these industries are males.

11.2.1 Modified Sector of the Economy

The occupations/industries presented in tables 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3 can be regrouped into "modified sectors" of the economy. The distribution of females and males in industries according to this definition is presented in table 11.4

Table 11.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Modified Sector of Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sector of employment	Sex	
	Female	Male
Central/Local government	1.5	3.0
Parastatal organization	0.2	0.8
Private-traditional agriculture	87.6	80.7
Private informal sector	4.6	6.7
NGO/Party or Religious organization and private – other	2.1	6.7
Housework duties	4.1	2.1
Total	100	100
Total Currently Employed (Number)	7,794,900	7,726,330

Using this definition we once again see that 88 percent of the females and 81 percent of the males are in agriculture. Private informal sector is second in employing females and males, although for the male population, the NGO/Party or religious organization sector also ranks second in employing them. Housework duties is third in employing females, the same is not true for the male population.

Among those in the informal sector, the response "I can't find other work" ranked top among reasons why they are involved in the sector. This was true for both males and females, slightly less than a half of the females and males gave that response. The response that "family needs more income" ranked the second.

If each modified sector of employment is considered as a population, then the distribution of females and males in each sector is presented in table 11.5

Table 11.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Modified Sectors of Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sector of Employment	Percentage			Number
	Female	Male	Total	
Central/Local government	33.0	67.0	100	344,839
Parastatal organisation	18.6	81.4	100	78,270
Private-traditional agriculture	52.3	47.7	100	13,062,759
Private informal sector	40.7	59.3	100	877,380
NGO/Party or religious organization and other private – other	24.0	76.0	100	682,118
Housework duties	66.5	33.5	100	475,864

The parastatal organisations sector which is the most highly paying employer (as will be seen later) has 81.4 percent of the males and 18.6 percent of the females. Similarly, three quarters of employees in the NGOs or religious organizations are males and only a quarter are females. On the other hand, two thirds of those handling housework duties are females and males form only one third of the workforce.

11.2.2 Employment Status

The employment sector consists of paid workers, self-employed and unpaid family members. Their distribution is presented in table 11.6

Table 11.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Employment Status and Sex 2000/01

Employment Status	Sex	
	Female	Male
Paid employee	4.36	10.61
Self employed –with employees	0.61	1.46
Self employed-without employees	3.76	4.94
Unpaid family helper (non-agriculture)	3.65	2.31
On own farm or shamba	87.62	80.68
Total	100	100
Total Currently Employed	Number	7,794,900
		7,726,330

Whereas 88 percent of the females and 81 percent of the males are working in their own farms, the remaining 12 percent of the females and 19 percent of the males are paid employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers. The paid employee category is the second in employing females and males with 10.6 percent of the males and 4.4 percent of the females.

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Employment Status and Sex 2000/01

Employment Status	Percentage			Number
	Female	Male	Total	
Paid employee	29.3	70.7	100	1,159,496
Self employed- with employees	29.8	70.2	100	160,313
Self employed – without employees	43.4	56.6	100	674,671
Unpaid family helper (non agriculture)	61.4	38.6	100	463,426
On own farm or shamba	52.3	47.7	100	13,063,323

Within the paid employee category (table 11.7), 29.3 percent are females and the remaining 70.7 percent are males. Females are at a disadvantage when it comes to paid employment. Within the unpaid family helpers category, females constitute 61.4 percent and males 38.6 percent. Hence females are the majority of the unpaid family helpers. The implication is that financial remunerations for work are in favour of males and not females.

11.2.3 Geographical Location of Employees

Tanzania is a rural economy, the majority of the female and male workers are in the rural areas. Dar es Salaam city has the least number of workers, 2.6 percent of female and 4 percent of the male workers are in Dar es Salaam as seen in table 11.8 below.

Table 11.8: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by: Geographical Area and Sex 2000/01

Geographical area	Sex	
	Female	Male
Dar es Salaam	2.57	4.35
Other Urban	11.39	11.74
Rural	86.04	83.91
Total	100	100
Total Currently Employed (Number)	7,794,900	7,726,330

Table 11.9: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Geographical Location and Sex 2000/01

Geographical location	Percentage			Number
	Female	Male	Total	
Dar es Salaam	37.3	62.7	100	536,430
Other urban	49.5	50.5	100	1,795,264
Rural	50.8	49.2	100	13,189,535

The percentages of employed females and males are almost equal in “other urban” and rural areas. It is only in Dar es Salaam where the percentage of employed females is significantly lower than that of males (37 percent versus 63 percent) as seen in table 11.9.

11.2.4 Secondary Economic Activity

In addition to main occupations, some females and males engage in secondary economic activities. Out of the 7,790,900 currently employed females, 1,401,230 (18.0 percent) of them were engaged in secondary activities. Similarly, 16.3 percent of currently employed males did the same. The secondary occupations are presented in table 11.10

Table 11.10: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by Secondary Activity and Sex 2000/01

Secondary Occupation	Sex	
	Female	Male
Small business managers and supervisors	16.1	10.7
Associate professionals	1.8	3.7
Personal service workers	2.2	1.1
Salespersons	11.1	11.1
Farmers-crop	10.6	18.6
Building and related trade	0.6	10.9
Equip repairers, handcraft and food processing trades	5.7	8.5
Street vendors and other street services	10.3	6.7
Domestic helpers, cleaners and farm hands labourers	38.9	15.1
Other occupations	2.7	13.6
Total	100	100
Total Employed in Secondary Activities	Number	1,376,541
		1,340,106

Slightly more than a third of females with secondary activities are domestic helpers, cleaners and farm labourers. This is the “main” secondary activity among females. Unlike the female population, the male population is not concentrated in a single secondary activity. More than 10 percent of the males are in each of following activities: farmers-crop, domestic helpers, building and related trade, small business managers and supervisors.

The percentage distribution of females and males in each of the secondary occupations is presented in table 11.11

Table 11.11: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Population by: Secondary Activity and Sex 2000/01

Secondary occupation	Percentage			Number
	Female	Male	Total	
Small business managers and supervisors	60.6	39.4	100	365,560
Associate professionals	34.3	65.7	100	75,565
Personal service workers	66.3	33.7	100	47,600
Salespersons	50.7	49.3	100	303,518
Farmers-crop	38.4	61.6	100	476,971
Building and related trade	5.3	94.7	100	156,389
Equip repairs hand craft	40.8	59.2	100	195,084
Street vendors and other street services	61.2	38.8	100	236,878
Domestic helpers, cleaners and farm hand laborers	71.8	28.2	100	753,034
Other occupations	18.9	81.1	100	227,948

The building and related trade industry is almost exclusively for males. On the other hand, domestic helpers, cleaners and farm hand and also personal service workers occupations are mainly for females.

11.2.5 Monthly Income

For employees with paid income, females earn less than males. This is true in every sector of employment. The monthly mean incomes are presented in table 11.12

In every sector of employment, the mean income of females is smaller than that of males. Employees of parastatal organizations have the highest mean income and the private-traditional agriculture pays the least. The mean income of a female in a parastatal organization is almost fifteen times that of a fellow female in traditional agriculture. Similarly the mean income of a male in the parastatal sector is eight and a half times that of a colleague in traditional agriculture. Central/local government is second in providing high incomes to its employees. Housework duties also have very low financial remuneration to its employees although it is a bit better than traditional agriculture.

In each sector of employment, Dar es Salaam males have the highest mean income compared to males in other geographical areas. It is the same for females, the Dar es Salaam ones have the highest incomes compared to their colleagues in to the urban and rural areas.

Table 11.12: Mean Monthly Incomes of Paid Employees by Modified Sector of Employment and Sex 2000/01

Sector of employment	Shillings	
	Sex	
	Female	Male
Central/Local government	73,376	80,114
Parastatal organization	121,814	131,316
Private-Traditional agriculture	8,232	15,355
Private informal	12,527	25,602
NGO/party or religious organizations private – other	33,641	51,564
Housework duties	10,830	18,235
Overall average (Grand mean)	38,888	54,423

11.3 The Unemployed Population

The number of unemployed persons was about 2,306,348, out of whom 56 percent were females and males constituted the remaining 44 percent.

The unemployed persons were categorized into those who are “looking for work”, “available, not looking for work” and “with marginal attachment”. Table 11.13 presents the numbers of females and males in the three categories.

Table 11.13: Distribution of the Unemployed Population by Category of Unemployment and Sex 2000/01

Category of unemployment	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Looking for work	203,181	15.7	209,422	20.9
Available, not looking for work	321,174	24.9	178,996	17.8
With Marginal attachment to employment	766,595	59.4	615,018	61.3
Total	1,290,950	100	1,003,436	100

11.4 The Currently Economically Inactive Population

The currently inactive population stood at 4,557,510, comprising of 54 percent females and 46 percent males.

The distribution of economically inactive females and males and the reasons why they are inactive is presented in table 11.14.

Table 11.14: Percentage Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Reason for Inactivity and Sex 2000/01

Reason for economic inactivity	Sex	
	Female	Male
Attending school	58.9	72.2
Household duties	9.6	3.6
Too old	9.4	4.4
Sick	13.4	9.5
Disabled	2.2	2.3
Others	6.5	8.0
Total	100	100
Total No Economically Active (Number)	2,473,277	2,084,233

The majority of the economically inactive females and males are students. Other reasons, which contribute significantly to inactivity are sickness (for both the females and males), household duties and old age for the female population.

Table 11.15 presents the distribution of females and males for each reason given for inactivity.

Table 11.15: Percentage Distribution of Inactive Population by Reason for Economic Inactivity and Sex 2000/01

Reason for economic inactivity	Percentage			Number
	Female	Male	Total	
Attending school	49.2	50.8	100	2,961,308
Household duties	75.9	24.1	100	312,658
Too old	71.5	28.5	100	324,922
Sick	62.7	37.3	100	529,609
Disabled	53.3	46.7	100	100,859
Others	49.1	50.9	100	328,154

Whereas the percentages of those attending school do not differ much between the two sexes, the difference is striking when it comes to household duties. Three quarters of those who are not economically active because of household duties are females and only a quarter of them are males. The “too old” and “sick” categories are over represented by females. There is also a difference among the disabled, for there are more females than males who are disabled.

11.5 Employment and Some Socio-Economic Variables

In this section, the employed, unemployed and currently inactive populations are examined vis-à-vis educational levels, literacy, training and age. Tables 11.16 to 11.19 present educational levels, training and ages of the economically active population.

Table 11.16: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Education Level and Sex 2000/01

Educational level	Employed		Unemployed and inactive	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Never attended	33.1	20.8	23.5	15.1
Primary Incomplete	21.5	28.3	41.2	51.8
Completed Primary	42.0	44.6	28.7	25.0
Secondary	3.3	5.9	6.5	8.1
University	0.0*	0.4	0.0**	0.0***
Total	100	100	100	100
Total (Number)	7,794,900	7,726,330	3,766,246	3,097,613

* Actual value is 0.034 percent, ** Actual value is 0.042 percent, *** Actual value is 0.045 percent

In the female and male employed populations, the highest percentages of those employed have completed primary education. On the other hand, the highest percentages in the unemployed and inactive female and male populations are the ones with incomplete primary education. Further presentations of how employment is related to each educational level of females and males are presented in table 11.17

Table 11.17: Percentage Distribution of the Employed, Unemployed and Inactive Population by Educational Level and Sex 2000/01

Educational level	Percentages					Number
	Employed		Unemployed inactive		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male		
Never attended school	46.6	29.0	16.0	8.4	100	5,546,236
Incomplete primary	23.9	31.2	22.1	22.9	100	7,017,580
Completed Primary	38.2	40.2	12.6	9.0	100	8,578,682
Secondary	21.5	37.5	20.3	20.7	100	1,209,538
University	7.8	83.2	4.8	4.2	100	33,052

From table 11.17 it can be inferred that females constitute 62.6 percent of the “never attended school” population while males form the remaining 37.4 percent. Similarly, the others consist of 46 percent females and 54 percent males in the “incomplete primary school” population, 50.8 percent females and 49.2 percent males in the “completed primary” population, 41.8 percent females and 58.2 percent males in the population with secondary education. Finally, the economically active population of University graduates consists of 12.6 percent females and 87.4 percent males.

It is only in the population of the “never attended school” where females outnumber males. Otherwise having attended school implies more employment opportunities.

Table 11.18: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Type of Training and Sex 2000/01

Type of Training	Employed		Unemployed and inactive	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
None	94.98	85.56	96.87	93.45
On the job	0.76	3.22	0.31	1.66
Certificate	2.59	5.23	1.59	2.23
Apprentiship	1.07	3.58	0.80	1.80
Diploma (2+ years)	0.14	0.54	0.04	0.19
University +	0.02	0.28	0.00*	0.03
Other	0.44	1.49	0.39	0.55
Total	100	100	100	100
Total (Number)	7,794,900	7,726,330	3,766,246	3,097,613

* Actual value is 0.0017 percent

About 95.6 percent of the female economically active population does not have any type of training. The situation is slightly better for males, since 86 percent of them do not have any type of training. If the population is split into the employed and not employed it may be observed that the male employed population is better off when it comes to training. Whereas 14 percent of employed males have some training, only 5 percent of employed females have the same. Among the unemployed and inactive females, only 3 percent of them have some training, the male unemployed and inactive population is slightly better than the female ones since 7 percent the males have some training.

Table 11.19: Percentage Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Age and Sex 2000/01

Age	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10 – 19	26.1	29.1	29.2	33.3	70.5	83.5
20 – 29	25.5	21.1	33.6	28.2	7.9	5.2
30 – 39	21.3	17.2	18.7	15.4	3.9	1.1
40 – 49	13.7	14.0	10.1	9.5	2.5	1.4
50 – 59	7.3	9.2	5.6	6.7	2.3	1.2
60 – 69	4.0	6.1	1.7	4.2	4.4	2.3
70+	1.6	3.3	1.1	2.7	8.5	5.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	7,794,901	7,726,331	1,292,969	1,013,379	2,473,277	2,084,233

The age pattern is very similar in the employment and unemployment categories. More than 50 percent of employed females and males are under 30 years. Similarly more than 50 percent of the unemployed females and males are under 30 years.

The inactive population consists mostly of teenagers. Slightly more than two thirds of the inactive females are under twenty years. Also more than 80 percent of the inactive males are under twenty years. The percentages of inactive female and male populations decrease with an increase in age except in the old age categories (60+) where the percentages rise up. The rise at this end is not a surprise since the age range of this category is very wide.

11.6 Economic Activities of Household Members

To split the economically active population into female and male-headed households is of interest as it has a gender dimension aspect.

Monthly earnings in female-headed households are lower than those of the male-headed households. This is true irrespective of the source of income. The monthly average incomes (in shillings) in female and male-headed households are 42,844 versus 68,866 in paid employment, 32,028 versus 52,409 in self-employment and 34,234 versus 54,872 in agriculture respectively.

Among male-headed households, the ones in which the heads of households are married earn more in paid incomes than those of unmarried heads of households. The reverse is true in self-employment whereby households with unmarried heads of households earn more than those of the married ones. On the other hand, female-headed households in which the heads of households are married earn more than households of unmarried heads of households only in self-employment.

Female-headed households are generally smaller in size than the male headed ones. According to this survey, the average sizes are 4.4 and 6.0 respectively. The average number of employed persons in female-headed households is smaller than that of male-headed households (2.2 versus 3.1). This has an implication on poverty too.

Table 11.20: Distribution of Mean Monthly Income (in shillings) by Geographical Area and Sex of Head of Household 2000/01

Mean	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban		Rural	
	Head of household		Head of household		Head of Household	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Monthly paid income	85,417	153,259	40,919	67,238	30,815	39,555
Monthly self income	65,378	104,727	37,687	76,684	22,503	32,038
Monthly agriculture income	61,063	57,309	31,411	54,883		14,731

Incomes in female and male-headed households according to geographical areas are presented in table 11.20 above.

There are geographical variations in incomes of female and male-headed households. The highest incomes are in Dar es Salaam, followed by other urban. The rural areas have the lowest incomes. In Dar es Salaam, male-headed households earn substantially higher incomes than the female-headed ones in paid and self-employment. In paid employment, male-headed households in “other urban” earn less than a half of what their counterparts earn in Dar es Salaam. The same is true for female-headed households in these two geographical areas. The most striking comparison is that the mean monthly paid income of female-headed households in rural areas is very marginal compared to that of Dar es Salaams male-headed households.

11.7 Analysis Using the Standard Definition

The 1990/91 definition has more economically active females and males than the 2000/01 one. The numbers of employees in each sector of the economy according to each of the two definitions are presented in table 11.21.

Table 11.21: Distribution of the Economically Active Population by Industry, Definition and Sex 2000/01

Industry	Std. Definition 1990/91		National 2000/01 Definition		Difference between Std. & Nat. definitions	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Agriculture, forest and fishing	7,191,237	6,698,817	6,856,635	6,396,760	334,602	302,057
Mining and quarry	13,771	15,452	10,997	12,248	2,774	3,204
Manufacturing	83,750	161,699	52,257	125,899	31,493	35,800
Electricity & Gas	1,233	13,464	1,233	13,257	0	207
Construction	4,196	147,494	2,614	113,790	1,582	33,704
Trade	697,473	565,495	387,920	404,838	309,553	160,657
Transport	7,643	103,929	7,055	99,992	588	3,937
Finance	4,339	22,162	4,339	21,167	0	995
Personal Service	559,872	622,779	471,849	538,377	88,023	84,402
Total (Number)	8,563,513	8,351,291	7,794,900	7,726,330	768,613	624,961

According to the 1990/91 definition, females constitute 50.6 percent of the employed population, in the 2000/01 definition, they constitute 50.2 percent.

Taking the 1990/91 definition as a base, we observe that there is a substantial decrease in employment (by using the 2000/01 definition) in trade (decrease by 44.4 percent for females and 28.4 percent for males). This is also true for the manufacturing sector where the decrease is 37.6 percent for females and 22.1 percent for males. In the agricultural sector (although it has the largest absolute differences), the decrease when the 1990/91 definition is a base is only 4.6 for females and 4.5 percent for males.

In table 11.22, a within industry distribution of females and males is given using the standard and national definitions for every industry.

Table 11.22 Percentage Distribution of female and Males in Industries using the Standard and National Definitions 2000/01

Industry	Std. Definition		Nat. Definition	
	Percentage		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.8	48.2	51.7	48.3
Mining and quarry	47.1	52.9	47.3	52.7
Manufacturing	34.1	65.9	29.3	70.7
Electricity and gas	8.4	91.6	8.5	91.5
Construction	2.8	97.2	2.2	97.8
Trade	55.2	44.8	48.9	51.1
Transport	6.8	93.2	6.6	93.4
Finance	16.4	83.6	17.0	83.0
Personal Service	47.3	52.7	46.7	53.3

According to the standard definition, there are significantly more males than females in the following industries, electricity and gas, construction, transport and finance. The same is true for the national definition.

In the manufacturing sector, the percentage of females is lower than that of males in each of the two definitions. However, the national definition reduces the percentage of females in this industry from 34.1 percent to 29.3 percent.

11.8 Points for Discussion

The usually economically active population consists of 52 percent females and 48 percent males. Despite the fact that females are the majority in the usually economically active population, the following issues show that females are disadvantaged when compared to males:

- they are less than 20 percent in the parastatal organizations sector, the sector has the highest financial remunerations.
- in the household duties sector, they form two thirds of the workforce. Usually this sector does not have financial remunerations.
- when categorized by status of employment, females form two thirds of the “unpaid family helpers”.
- their mean monthly income is smaller than that of males in the same sector of employment, this is true in every sector of the economy.
- they form three quarters of all those who are economically inactive due to household duties.
- they are over represented among the “too old” and “sick” in the economically inactive population.
- they are the majority among those who have never gone to school.
- they are the majority among those who have never been exposed to any training.

A discussion similar to the above one is also valid when it comes to comparisons of female and male-headed households. The mean number of workers in female-headed households is smaller than that of the male-headed ones. Female-headed households have smaller mean incomes than the male-headed ones.

Generally, the usually economically active population has low education and training profiles. This is true for both the female and male populations. Less than 10 percent of each of the female and male populations has never gone to secondary schools. Similarly, only 4.4 percent of the females and 12.2 percent of the males have had some training.

Females and males participate in all sectors of the economy. Private-traditional agriculture is the dominating employing sector and it is the one with the least financial remuneration. The results of this survey call for improvement in the agricultural sector so that those engaged in it are better remunerated.

Training in all skills should be emphasized so as to improve work performance. Females should be encouraged in every positive endeavor associated with economic activities. This includes training for jobs, improving their educational and literacy status and moving out of the “unpaid family helper” category into the paid categories.

Chapter Twelve

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

12.1 Definition

The National Youth Development Policy defines a youth as ‘a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood’. The policy adopts the definition of youth as declared by the United Nations, which defines a youth as a person aged between 15 to 24 years. The analysis of youth employment is based on this age group.

The survey results showed the magnitude of the youth unemployment. The number of employed youths according to the National definition is 4,166,620 while the unemployed youths are 823,909 that is 16.5 percent of the total of the employed and unemployed youths. This rate is drawing attention to the government and other stakeholders hence the need for the survey.

12.2 Current Employment Status of Youth

As stated earlier, in the 2000/01 ILFS, two definitions have been used, the standard definition which narrows the extent of unemployment and the Tanzania definition which widens the scope of unemployment. These definitions therefore give different employment results as shown in table 12.1

The standard definition shows that the number of employed youths in 2000/01 is 4,544,176 while the Tanzania definition shows youth employment as 4,166,620 persons. Applying the Tanzania definition, there is a drop of employment of 377,556 youths, which is 8.3 percent. Thus the Tanzania definition shows unemployment has gone up. The standard definition shows the number of unemployed youths is 446,352 while the Tanzania definition shows the number of unemployed youths as 823,909, a rise in unemployment of up to 377,557 youths which is about 85 percent.

According to the Tanzania definition, unemployed female youths have almost doubled.

Table 12.1: Total Youth Population 15 – 24 Years by Age Group, Sex and Current Employment Status (National Definition) 2000/01

Sex/Age Group		Current Employment Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Male	15-17	631,409	99,010	387,631	1,118,050
	18-19	554,420	95,259	126,378	776,057
	20-24	879,759	163,389	82,268	1,125,416
	Total	2,065,588	357,657	596,278	3,019,522
Female	15-17	536,018	110,998	370,755	1,017,771
	18-19	548,294	123,787	96,192	768,272
	20-24	1,016,721	231,467	112,288	1,360,476
	Total	2,101,032	466,252	579,235	3,146,519
Total	15-17	1,167,426	210,007	758,387	2,135,821
	18-19	1,102,714	219,046	222,569	1,544,329
	20-24	1,896,480	394,855	194,557	2,485,891
	Total	4,166,620	823,909	1,175,513	6,166,041

Chart 12.1: Graphical Presentation of Total Youth Population 15 – 24 Years by Age Group and Current Employment Status (Tanzania Definition) 2000/01

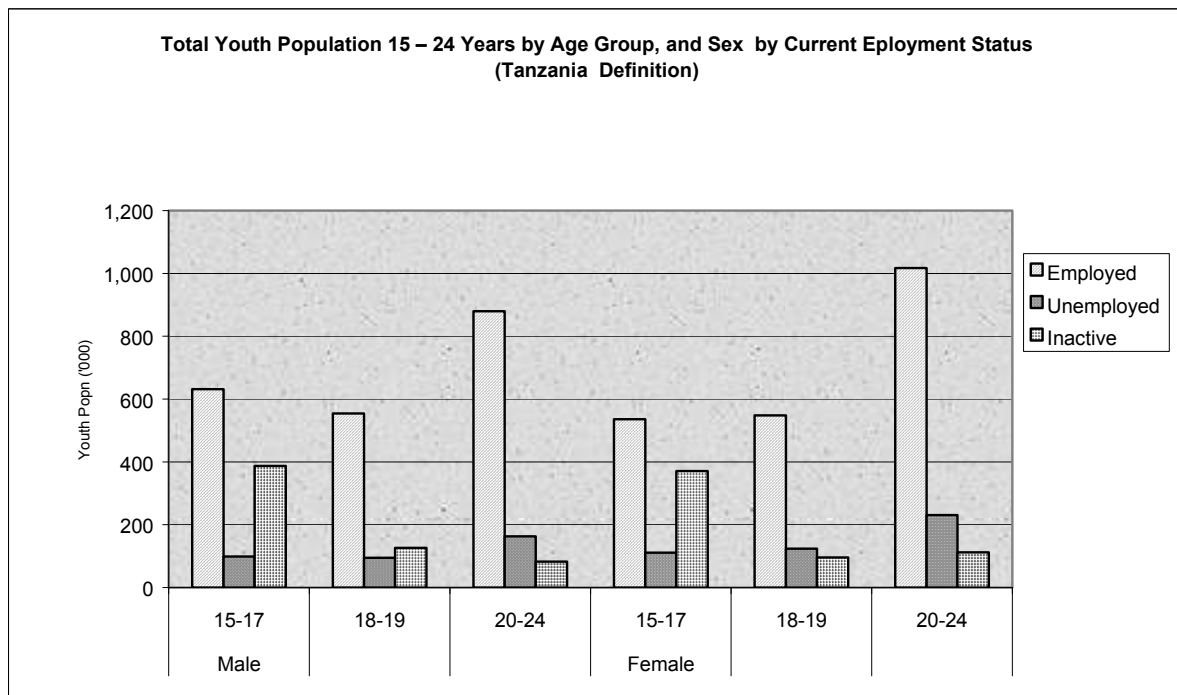


Table 12.2: Total Youth Population of 15 – 24 Years by Age Group, Sex and Current Employment Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex /Age Group		Current Employment Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Male	15-17	674,649	55,770	387,631	1,118,050
	18-19	592,428	57,251	126,378	776,057
	20-24	962,030	81,117	82,268	1,125,416
	Total	2,229,107	194,138	596,278	3,019,522
Female	15-17	584,382	62,633	370,755	1,017,771
	18-19	601,277	70,804	96,192	768,272
	20-24	1,129,411	118,777	112,288	1,360,476
	Total	2,315,070	252,214	579,235	3,146,519
Total	15-17	1,259,031	118,403	758,387	2,135,821
	18-19	1,193,705	128,055	222,569	1,544,329
	20-24	2,091,441	199,894	194,557	2,485,891
	Total	4,544,176	446,352	1,175,513	6,166,041

The Tanzania definition has been introduced in order to create a base for future comparisons because the trend in future will put more emphasis on the Tanzania definition. However, in this survey in order to understand the trend and position of youth employment a comparative analysis is made between the 1990/91 and the 2000/01 ILFS based on the standard definition.

According to the 2000/01 ILFS, 4,544,176 youths aged between 15 – 24 years were employed and these constitute 73.7 percent of the entire youth population. The unemployed youths are

446,352, which is 7.2 percent. The inactive youth population is 19.1 percent. The employed young females were 2,315,070, that is about 51 percent of the total employed youths. Employed male youths were about 49 percent of the employed youths. The number of unemployed youths is 446,352 of which 56.5 percent are female youths. The inactive youth population is 1,175,513 of which 50.7 percent are male youths.

The total employed population in Tanzania according to the standard definition is 16,914,804. The employed youths of the ages between 15 – 24 years constitutes 24.6 percent of the entire employed population from 5 years to 70 years and above.

The total employment in Tanzania in the 1990/91 LFS was 10,424,418. Youth employment was 2, 906,788 persons that is about 27.9 percent of the entire employed population. In the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey youths unemployment was 154,432 persons that was 33 percent of the entire unemployed population. In the year 2000/01 the total unemployed youths were 446,352 which was about 44 percent of the entire population. Thus during the ten year period (1990/91 – 2000/01) youth unemployment has increased by 11 percent.

Youth unemployment is due to a number of factors, which include lack of skills and training, lack of credit facilities, problems of transition. These problems affect youths, particularly those aged between 15 – 19 years who have just completed primary education. Even in the rural areas which offer unique opportunities because youths learn different occupations from child hood, employment is limited during the off farming season because there are no enough off farm activities to occupy the youths.

In 1990/91 LFS, the number of not economically active youths was 1,098,481 that were 25.5 percent of the entire population, which was not economically active. In the 2000/01 ILFS the inactive youth population was 1,175,513, which was 14.4 percent of the entire inactive population.

**Table 12.3: General Employment Status of Youth 15 – 24 Years by Definition:
Labour Force Survey Average, 2000/01**

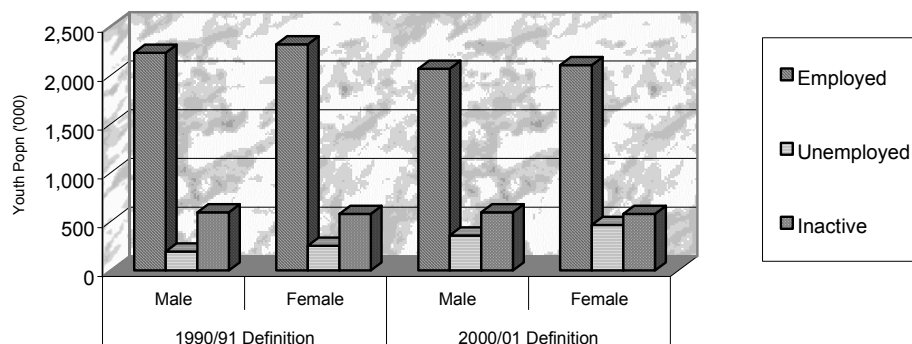
Status	Standard Definition			National Definition		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	2,229,107	2,315,070	4,544,176	2,065,588	2,101,032	4,166,620
Unemployed	194,138	252,214	446,352	357,657	466,252	823,909
Inactive	596,278	579,235	1,175,513	596,278	579,235	1,175,513
Total	3,019,522	3,146,519	6,166,041	3,019,522	3,146,519	6,166,041
Unempl. Rate	8	10	9	15	18	17
Part. Rate	80	82	81	80	82	81

12.3 Youth Employment Status by Geographic Areas

12.3.1 Urban Areas

- **Dar es Salaam**

Chart 12.2: Graphical Presentation of General Employment Status of Youth 15 – 24 Years by Sex: 1990/91 and 2000/01 Labour Force Survey



The 2000/01 ILFS shows that employed people in Dar es Salaam were 741,072. The youths were 163,856, that was 22.1 percent of the employed Dar es Salaam population. Of the employed persons in Dar es Salaam, 11.5 percent were female youths and 10.6 percent were male youths. Of the total employed youths in 2000/01, 52 percent were females and 48 percent were males.

In Dar es Salaam the inactive youth population was 203,436, that is 29.9 percent of the total Dar es Salaam inactive population. Out of the 29.9 percent inactive youths, 13.4 percent are males and females 12.5 percent.

Out of the total inactive youth population of 203,434 in Dar es Salaam, the inactive males were 104,618, or 51.4 percent. In Dar es Salaam, there are more idle male youths than girls as well as more employed female youths than boys.

- **Other Urban Areas**

In 2000/01 employed youths based on the total youth labour force of 1,012,091 is 71.9 percent of which female youths comprise 36.3 percent and males 33.6 percent. Unemployed and underemployed youths are 28.1 percent.

In the 1990/91 LFS, employed youths on the basis of the total youths labour force population (534,981) was 75 percent, the females constituted about 36.6 percent and males 39.4 percent. Comparison between the 1990/91 and the year 2000/01 Labour Force Survey shows that overall youth urban employment has dropped by 3.1 percent, female employment has risen by 1.7 percent and males' employment has dropped by 5.8 percent.

Table 12.4: Total Youth Population 15-24 Years by Area, Age, Sex and Current Employment Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area/Age Group		Sex								Total			
		Male				Female				Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total				
D'Salaam	15-17	10,252	10,585	56,729	77,566	11,770	9,304	50,307	71,381	22,023	19,889	107,036	148,948
	18-19	19,540	19,244	28,193	66,977	27,924	29,956	20,523	78,403	47,463	49,200	48,716	145,380
	20-24	48,731	34,910	19,696	103,337	45,638	48,277	27,986	121,902	94,370	83,187	47,682	225,238
	Total	78,523	64,739	104,618	247,880	85,332	87,537	98,816	271,686	163,856	152,275	203,435	519,566
Other Urban	15-17	68,225	10,735	88,830	167,790	67,491	21,017	97,690	186,198	135,716	31,752	186,520	353,988
	18-19	57,400	17,670	45,662	120,732	74,356	24,989	33,056	132,400	131,756	42,659	78,717	253,133
	20-24	136,063	18,892	24,005	178,960	160,668	38,455	39,996	239,118	296,731	57,347	64,001	418,079
	Total	261,688	47,297	158,498	467,482	302,514	84,462	170,741	557,717	564,202	131,758	329,239	1,025,199
Urban Total	15-17	78,478	21,319	145,560	245,357	79,261	30,321	147,997	257,579	157,739	51,641	293,556	502,936
	18-19	76,940	36,915	73,855	187,709	102,279	54,945	53,579	210,803	179,219	91,860	127,434	398,512
	20-24	184,794	53,801	43,702	282,297	206,306	86,732	67,982	361,020	391,100	140,534	111,683	643,317
	Total	340,211	112,035	263,116	715,362	387,847	171,998	269,557	829,402	728,058	284,034	532,673	1,544,765
Rural	15-17	596,171	34,450	242,072	872,694	505,120	32,312	222,759	760,191	1,101,292	66,763	464,831	1,632,885
	18-19	515,488	20,337	52,523	588,348	498,998	15,859	42,612	557,469	1,014,486	36,195	95,136	1,145,817
	20-24	777,236	27,316	38,567	843,119	923,105	32,045	44,306	999,456	1,700,341	59,361	82,873	1,842,575
	Total	1,888,895	82,103	333,162	2,304,160	1,927,223	80,216	309,678	2,317,116	3,816,118	162,319	642,839	4,621,276
Total	15-17	674,649	55,770	387,631	1,118,050	584,382	62,633	370,755	1,017,771	1,259,031	118,403	758,387	2,135,821
	18-19	592,428	57,251	126,378	776,057	601,277	70,804	96,192	768,272	1,193,705	128,055	222,569	1,544,329
	20-24	962,030	81,117	82,268	1,125,416	1,129,411	118,777	112,288	1,360,476	2,091,441	199,894	194,557	2,485,891
	Total	2,229,107	194,138	596,278	3,019,522	2,315,070	252,214	579,235	3,146,519	4,544,176	446,352	1,175,513	6,166,041

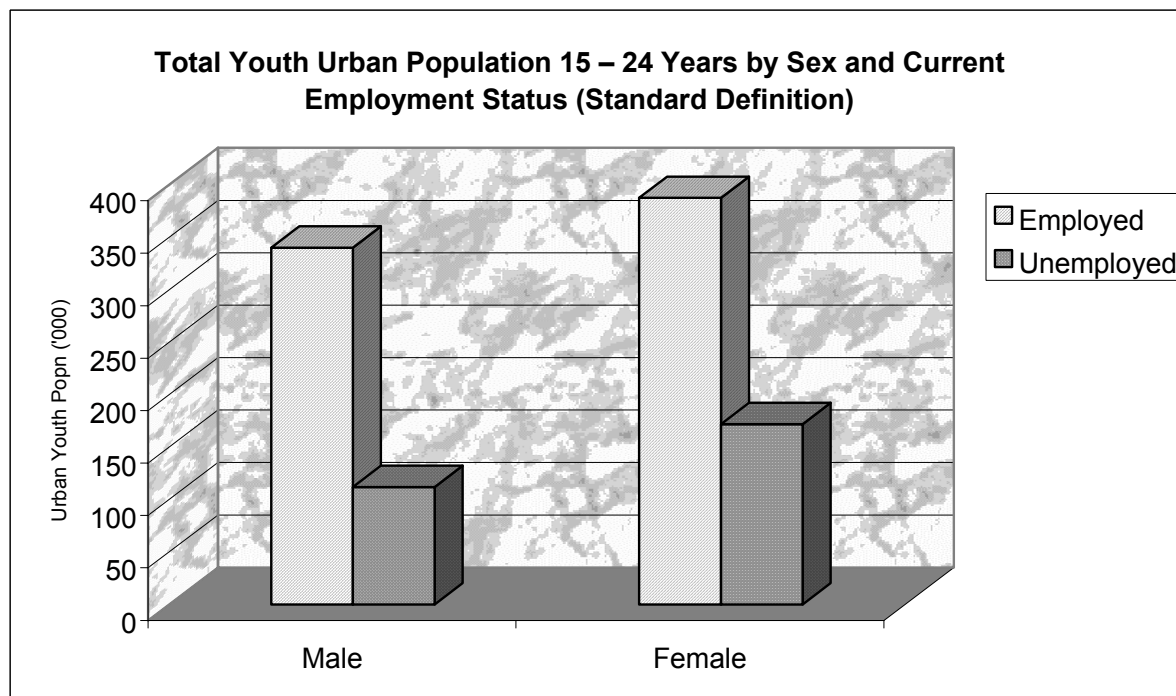
12.3.2 Rural Areas

The 2000/01 ILFS according to the standard definition, shows that the employed rural youths were 3,816,118, which was 25 percent of the employed rural population of 15,208,747 persons. Unemployed youths were 162,319, which was 31.81 percent of the total rural unemployed population of 510,899 persons. Of the unemployed youths, males were 50.58 percent. Thus the unemployed youths in the rural areas were almost equally divided between males and females.

Table 12.5: Total Youth Population 15 – 24 Years by Area, Sex and Current Employment Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area/Sex		Current Employment Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
D' Salaam	Male	78,523	64,739	104,618	247,880
	Female	85,332	87,537	98,816	271,686
	Total	163,856	152,275	203,435	519,566
Other Urban	Male	261,688	47,297	158,498	467,482
	Female	302,514	84,462	170,741	557,717
	Total	564,202	131,758	329,239	1,025,199
Urban Total	Male	340,211	112,035	263,116	715,362
	Female	387,847	171,998	269,557	829,402
	Total	728,058	284,034	532,673	1,544,765
Rural	Male	1,888,895	82,103	333,162	2,304,160
	Female	1,927,223	80,216	309,678	2,317,116
	Total	3,816,118	162,319	642,839	4,621,276
Total	Male	2,229,107	194,138	596,278	3,019,522
	Female	2,315,070	252,214	579,235	3,146,519
	Total	4,544,176	446,352	1,175,513	6,166,041

Chart 12.3: Graphical Presentation of Total Youth Urban Population 15 – 24 Years by Sex and Current Employment Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01



12.4 Youth Employment by Marital Status

Youth Employment is highest in private traditional agriculture sector, which employs about 83 percent of the youth population, followed by the private informal sector at 7.4 percent, NGO's, religious organization 5.4 percent, housework duties 3.8 percent, and the rest 0.4 percent.

Of the employed youths, 74.3 percent were single, 23.8 percent married, 0.32 percent widowed and 1.58 percent divorced or separated. A large proportion of the employed youths are between the ages of 20 – 24 years which accounts for 46.02 percent, 15 – 17 accounts for 27.72 percent and 18 – 19 accounts for 26.26 percent.

Most of the youth employment (83 percent) is in the agricultural sector, which is basically rural, when the youths reach the age of 17 years they migrate to urban centers to look for employment opportunities. The majority fails to get meaningful employment in the urban area and after trying for about 2 years without success, they decide to return to their parents in rural areas and join employment in agriculture. This factor accounts for increased youth employment in agriculture at the ages of 20 years. (Refer to table 12.6)

12.5 Youth Employment by Level of Education

Youths who have no education are mostly employed in the private traditional agriculture, which takes the lead 90.0 percent, followed by the private informal sector 4.4 percent, housework duties 2.1 percent, NGO's, religious organization etc. 3.47 percent government and parastatals 0.04

percent. The survey data indicate that employment potential for youths without education is mainly in the private traditional agriculture sector. The situation is about the same for the youths who did not complete primary education. For those who did not complete primary education 84.8 percent are employed in private traditional agriculture, 4.45 percent in private informal sector, 7.5 percent in house work duties, and 3.33 percent in NGO's, Government, parastatals etc.

For those who did not complete primary education, the survey shows that none was employed in the government and only 0.04 percent in the parastatals. Even for those who completed primary education and secondary education and above, the major employment sector is private traditional agriculture, which as stated earlier accounts for 83 percent, then followed by far by the private informal sector, which accounts for 7.4 percent of the youth employment. The survey indicates that development of private traditional agriculture should be a national concern in order to promote youth employment as well as overall employment.

Table12.6: Total Youth Population 15-24 Years by Area, Education Level and Sector of main Employment 2000/01

Geographic Area/Educa3		Sector of Main Employment						Total
		Central/Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private- Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
D'Salaam	None	0	163	748	2,014	3,954	1,285	8,164
	Primary not complete	0	0	1,275	4,435	4,638	2,871	13,219
	Primary complete	593	1,307	4,264	55,527	33,982	24,448	120,121
	Secondary+	172	687	3,004	4,271	13,577	640	22,351
	Total	765	2,157	9,291	66,248	56,151	29,243	163,856
Other Urban	None	176	0	11,291	12,363	3,038	6,551	33,420
	Primary not complete	0	0	51,206	17,876	4,952	14,402	88,436
	Primary complete	934	1,666	173,057	90,676	62,488	29,231	358,052
	Secondary+	2,275	429	41,122	24,942	12,807	2,721	84,295
	Total	3,385	2,094	276,676	145,857	83,285	52,905	564,202
Urban Total	None	176	163	12,040	14,377	6,992	7,836	41,584
	Primary not complete	0	0	52,481	22,311	9,590	17,273	101,655
	Primary complete	1,527	2,973	177,321	146,204	96,470	53,679	478,173
	Secondary+	2,447	1,116	44,126	29,213	26,384	3,361	106,646
	Total	4,150	4,252	285,967	212,105	139,436	82,148	728,058
Rural	None	0	0	670,999	18,993	19,330	8,143	717,466
	Primary not complete	0	418	775,797	21,191	21,902	56,093	875,401
	Primary complete	865	1,115	1,956,447	79,310	60,157	21,983	2,119,876
	Secondary+	2,279	0	83,760	4,767	5,251	7,318	103,375
	Total	3,145	1,533	3,487,003	124,261	106,641	93,536	3,816,118
Total	None	176	163	683,039	33,371	26,322	15,979	759,050
	Primary not complete	0	418	828,278	43,502	31,493	73,366	977,056
	Primary complete	2,392	4,087	2,133,768	225,513	156,627	75,661	2,598,049
	Secondary+	4,727	1,116	127,885	33,980	31,635	10,679	210,021
	Total	7,295	5,784	3,772,970	336,366	246,077	175,684	4,544,176

Chapter Thirteen

CHILDREN IN THE LABOUR FORCE

13.1 Background

A Labour Force Survey provides an excellent opportunity to collect information on the activities of children. For data collection, a wide definition of economic activity was used for the survey in accordance with international recommendations. Under this definition, a person had to work at least one hour on any of the wide range of economic activities or be temporarily absent from such work to be included as employed. For the unemployed, the relaxed standard international definition was used. A person is classified as unemployed if she (he) is without work and currently available for work. The main objective of this chapter is to highlight the situation of children in the Labour force. Accordingly, the lower age for inclusion in this survey was set at ten years. In this chapter, children aged 10 -17 years will be discussed.

Table: 13.1 Population of Children aged 10-17 years by Sex, Age Group and Geographic Area (National Definition) 2000/01

Geographic area	SEX	Age group		Total 10-17	Persons 10 and above	Percentage
		10-14	15-17			10-17
DAR	Male	132,625	77,566	210,191	772,375	27.2
	Female	122,944	71,381	194,325	781,273	24.9
	Total	255,569	148,948	404,517	1,553,648	26.0
OTHER URBAN	Male	341,822	167,790	509,612	1,588,730	32.1
	Female	388,489	186,198	574,685	1,882,703	30.5
	Total	730,311	353,988	1,084,299	3,471,433	31.2
RURAL	Male	1,957,082	872,694	2,829,776	8,462,837	33.4
	Female	1,898,748	760,191	2,658,939	8,897,169	29.9
	Total	3,855,830	1,632,885	5,488,715	17,360,006	31.6
TOTAL	Male	2,431,528	1,118,050	3,549,578	10,823,943	32.8
	Female	2,410,182	1,017,771	3,427,953	11,561,146	29.6
	Total	4,841,710	2,135,821	6,977,531	22,385,088	31.2

The results of the survey showed that out of 22,385,088 persons aged 10 and above, about 6,977,531 (31.2 percent) were children between 10 – 17 years, of whom, 3,549,578 (50.9 percent) were males and 3,427,953 (49.1 percent) females. In the rural areas, children were 5,488,939 and Other Urban and Urban areas were 1,084,299 and 404,517 respectively. Children in the 10-14 years age group were 4,841,710 (69.4 percent) and 2,135,821 (30.6 percent) in 15- 17 years age group.

Table: 13.2 General Economic Status of Children Aged 10-17 years, by Sex, Age Group and Area (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area/Status		Age Group						Total		
		10-14			15-17			Male	Female	Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
D' Salaam	Employed	10,163	7,354	17,518	10,252	11,770	22,023	20,416	19,125	39,541
	Unemployed	5,242	1,585	6,827	10,585	9,304	19,889	15,827	10,889	26,716
	Inactive	117,220	114,005	231,225	56,729	50,307	107,036	173,949	164,312	338,261
	Total	132,625	122,944	255,569	77,566	71,381	148,948	210,191	194,326	404,517
Other Urban	Employed	85,563	95,705	181,268	68,225	67,491	135,716	153,788	163,196	316,984
	Unemployed	3,856	7,252	11,108	10,735	21,017	31,752	14,591	28,269	42,860
	Inactive	252,403	285,532	537,935	88,830	97,690	186,520	341,233	383,222	724,455
	Total	341,822	388,489	730,311	167,790	186,198	353,988	509,612	574,687	1,084,299
Rural	Employed	1,040,418	965,481	2,005,899	596,171	505,120	1,101,292	1,636,590	1,470,601	3,107,191
	Unemployed	59,248	54,980	114,228	34,450	32,312	66,763	93,698	87,292	180,991
	Inactive	857,416	878,287	1,735,702	242,072	222,759	464,831	1,099,488	1,101,045	2,200,533
	Total	1,957,082	1,898,748	3,855,830	872,694	760,191	1,632,885	2,829,775	2,658,939	5,488,715
Urban Total	Employed	95,726	103,060	198,786	78,478	79,261	157,739	174,204	182,321	356,525
	Unemployed	9,098	8,837	17,935	21,319	30,321	51,641	30,417	39,158	69,576
	Inactive	369,622	399,537	769,159	145,560	147,997	293,556	515,182	547,533	1,062,716
	Total	474,447	511,434	985,880	245,357	257,579	502,936	719,803	769,013	1,488,816
Total	Employed	1,136,144	1,068,541	2,204,685	674,649	584,382	1,259,031	1,810,793	1,652,922	3,463,716
	Unemployed	68,346	63,817	132,163	55,770	62,633	118,403	124,115	126,451	250,566
	Inactive	1,227,038	1,277,823	2,504,862	387,631	370,755	758,387	1,614,670	1,648,579	3,263,249
	Total	2,431,528	2,410,182	4,841,710	1,118,050	1,017,771	2,135,821	3,549,579	3,427,952	6,977,531
Participation and Unemployment Rates										
D' Salaam	Part. Rate	12.0	7.0	10.0	27.0	30.0	28.0	17.0	15.0	16.0
	Unemp. Rate	34.0	18.0	28.0	51.0	44.0	47.0	44.0	36.0	40.0
Other Urban	Part. Rate	26.0	27.0	26.0	47.0	48.0	47.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
	Unemp. Rate	4.0	7.0	6.0	14.0	24.0	19.0	9.0	15.0	12.0
Other Urban	Part. Rate	22.0	22.0	22.0	41.0	43.0	42.0	28.0	29.0	29.0
	Unemp. Rate	9.0	8.0	8.0	21.0	28.0	25.0	15.0	18.0	16.0
Rural	Part. Rate	56.0	54.0	55.0	72.0	71.0	72.0	61.0	59.0	60.0
	Unemp. Rate	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Total	Part. Rate	50.0	47.0	48.0	65.0	64.0	64.0	55.0	52.0	53.0
	Unemp. Rate	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	9.0	6.0	7.0	7.0

Table 13.2 shows the number of children aged 10- 17 years who were currently economically active. These are classified as economically active because they worked at least for one hour a week or were available for work a week before the survey. In the population (6,977,531) aged 10-17 years, there were about 3,714,282 (53 percent) who were currently economically active and out of which 250,566 (6.7 percent) were currently unemployed. There were more males (1,934,908) than females (1,779,373) who were currently economically active.

One useful indicator is the labour force participation rate, which measures the proportion of the working population, which is economically active. As indicated in table 13.2, 53 percent of children aged 10-17 years were currently economically active. Males have a higher rate of participation (55 percent) than females (52 percent). The overall participation rate is much higher in the Rural areas (60 percent) than in Urban areas (28 percent) and Dar es salaam (16 percent). The difference between males and females participation rates is more marked in Dar es salaam area 17 percent for males against only 15 percent for females than it is in rural areas (61 percent) for males against 59 percent for females. The participation rate of children aged 15-17 years is higher (72 percent) than that of children aged 10-14 years (55 percent). This may be because the majority

of children aged 15-17 years have completed primary education and are out of school and how the participation rates rise as children get older. Overall, unemployment rates in Total, Dar es Salaam and Rural areas are 7, 40, 29, and 6 percent respectively. Unemployment rate for males is 6 percent and females 5 percent. Unemployment rate for males is higher in Dar es Salaam (44 percent) if compared to that of rural males (5 percent)

Table 13.3 Employment Population Ratios of Children Aged 10 – 17 Years by Sex and Geographic Area 2000/01

Area	Sex	Employed	Population	Empl. Ratio
Dar es Salaam	Male	20,415	210,191	9.7
	Female	19,124	194,325	9.8
	Total	39,539	404,517	9.8
Other Urban	Male	153,788	509,612	30.2
	Female	163,196	574,687	28.4
	Total	316,984	1,084,299	29.2
Urban	Male	174,203	719,803	24.2
	Female	182,320	769,013	23.7
	Total	356,523	1,488,816	23.9
Rural	Male	1,636,589	2,829,776	57.8
	Female	1,470,601	2,658,939	55.3
	Total	3,107,190	5,488,715	56.6
Total	Male	1,810,793	3,549,578	51.0
	Female	1,652,923	3,427,953	48.2
	Total	3,463,716	6,977,531	49.6

Table 13.3 above gives employment/population ratios, which show the share of employed children to the total survey population of children aged 10 – 17 years. The overall employment ratio for this age group is 49.6 percent. The urban ratios are very low (23.9 percent) while rural ratios are the highest at 56.6-percent. Dar es Salaam has the lowest ratio (9.8 percent) due to the nature of economic activities undertaken in the urban areas and because most of the children in this age group are busy with their studies. The overall male ratio is 51.0 percent and the female ratio is 48.2 percent.

Table 13.4 Distribution of Currently Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Sex, Employment Status, Area and Schooling Status 2000/01

Sex/Status		Sex						Total		
		Male			Female			Attending school	Not attending	Total
		Attending School	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total			
DSM	Only in economic activity	0	734	734	0	826	826	0	1,560	1,560
	In both economic & house keeping activity	11,038	8,644	19,682	8,189	10,110	18,298	19,227	18,753	37,980
	Total	11,038	9,377	20,416	8,189	10,936	19,125	19,227	20,314	39,541
Other Urban	Only in economic activity	592	6,373	6,965	0	2,610	2,610	592	8,983	9,575
	In both economic & house keeping activity	96,722	50,101	146,823	104,421	56,165	160,586	201,143	106,266	307,409
	Total	97,314	56,474	153,788	104,421	58,775	163,196	201,735	115,249	316,984
Rural	Only in economic activity	27,434	43,081	70,515	9,456	15,516	24,972	36,890	58,597	95,487
	In both economic & house keeping activity	941,442	624,633	1,566,075	860,820	584,809	1,445,629	1,802,262	1,209,442	3,011,704
	Total	968,875	667,714	1,636,590	870,276	600,325	1,470,601	1,839,152	1,268,039	3,107,191
Total	Only in economic activity	28,026	50,188	78,213	9,456	18,952	28,409	37,482	69,140	106,622
	In both economic & house keeping activity	1,049,202	683,378	1,732,580	973,429	651,084	1,624,514	2,022,631	1,334,462	3,357,094
	Total	1,077,228	733,565	1,810,793	982,886	670,037	1,652,922	2,060,113	1,403,602	3,463,716
Percentage Distribution										
DSM	Only in economic activity	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4
	In both economic & house keeping activity	54	42	96	43	53	96	49	47	96
	Total	54	46	100	43	57	100	49	51	100
Other Urban	Only in economic activity	0	4	5	0	2	2	0	3	3
	In both economic & house keeping activity	63	33	95	64	34	98	63	34	97
	Total	63	37	100	64	36	100	64	36	100
Rural	Only in economic activity	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	3
	In both economic & house keeping activity	58	38	96	59	40	98	58	39	97
	Total	59	41	100	59	41	100	59	41	100
Total	Only in economic activity	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	2	3
	In both economic & house keeping activity	58	38	96	59	39	98	58	39	97
	Total	59	41	100	59	41	100	59	41	100

In Tanzania, children aged 10-17 years both work in economic and none economic activities in different industries, sectors and occupations. If all children were attending school and did no economic activities outside school hours, they would be classified as economically inactive.

Table 13.4 above shows from the estimated 3,463,716 of economically active children aged 10-17 years, about 106,622 (3 percent) were engaged only in economic activities. Out of this number, 37,482 (1 percent) were attending school and the rest 69,140 (2 percent) were not attending school. It is noted that 78,213 (4 percent) of males compared to 28,409 (2 percent) of females were engaged in the only in economic activity group. About 95,487 (90 percent) of the children in this group were mainly in rural areas and most of them did not attend school. The proportions of children in this group in Dar es Salaam, other urban and rural areas were 4, 3 and 3 percent respectively.

The second largest group was that of children who worked in both economic and household duties. This group comprised 3,357,094 (97 percent) of economically active children of whom 2,022,631 (58 percent) were attending school and 1,334,462 (39 percent) not attending school. The proportion of females (98 percent) is higher than that of males (96 percent).

Most of working children (59 percent) were still attending school, implying that they are continuing with their schooling. The proportion of children working in both economic and household duties was the same in all geographical areas.

Table 13.5. Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Sex, Education Level, Literacy and Sector 2000/01

Sex/Education level		Sector of Main Employment				Total
		Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private-Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
Male	None	24	25	33	10	23
	Primary not complete	62	53	37	85	63
	Primary complete	13	21	28	3	12
	Secondary+	1	1	2	1	1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Literate	63	74	63	79	65
	Illiterate	37	26	37	21	35
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Female	None	24	18	20	16	22
	Primary not complete	60	42	41	77	62
	Primary complete	15	33	37	7	15
	Secondary+	1	7	1	1	1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Literate	66	79	76	72	68
	Illiterate	34	21	24	28	32
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
Total	None	24	22	28	13	23
	Primary not complete	61	48	39	80	63
	Primary complete	14	26	31	5	13
	Secondary+	1	4	2	1	1
	Total	100	100	100	100	100
	Literate	65	76	68	75	66
	Illiterate	35	24	32	25	34
	Total	100	100	100	100	100

The table 13.5 above shows the education level and literacy by sector of employed children. Overall, 63 percent of employed children aged 10-17 years had not completed primary school education, 23 percent never went to school and 14 percent were those already have completed primary school and over. The NGO, Political party, religious organizations and private other sectors combined contain the highest proportion of educated children (33 percent) followed by private informal sector (30 percent). The lowest proportion of educated children was found in those engaged in household duties (6 percent). The household sector has the highest proportion of children not completed primary school education when compared to other sectors.

The data by sex showed that the proportion for females exceeds that for males at all higher education levels in all sectors.

Literacy in Swahili of children as shown in table 13.5 is 66 percent. The proportion of literate females is higher (68 percent) than that of males (65 percent). The private informal sector has the highest proportion of literate children (76 percent), the lowest being private traditional agriculture (65 percent).

Table 13.6 Distribution of Children Aged 10-17 Years in the Labor Force by Sex, Type of Training and Current Employment Status 2000/01

Sex/Training		Current Employment Status			Inactive	Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Total-LF		
Male	None	1,806,381	122,839	1,929,220	1,613,381	3,542,601
	On the job	98	0	98	0	98
	Certificate 1 or less than 2 years	442	0	442	1,144	1,586
	Certificate 2 or more years	0	0	0	145	145
	Informal Apprenticeship	3,284	1,276	4,560	0	4,561
	Other Courses	589	0	589	0	589
	Total	1,647,413	124,115	1,771,528	1,614,670	3,549,579
Female	None	647,413	124,607	772,020	1,645,817	3,417,837
	On the job	1,563	0	1,563	983	2,546
	Certificate 1 or less than 2 years	1,514	1,074	2,588	145	2,733
	Certificate 2 or more years	195	0	195	620	815
	Formal Apprenticeship	1,683	0	1,683	0	1,683
	Informal Apprenticeship	555	0	555	1,014	1,568
	Other Courses	0	769	769	0	769
	Total	1,652,922	126,451	1,779,373	1,648,579	3,427,952
Total	None	3,453,794	247,447	3,701,241	3,259,197	6,960,438
	On the job	1,660	0	1,660	983	2,644
	Certificate 1 or less than 2 years	1,955	1,074	3,029	1,289	4,319
	Certificate 2 or more years	195	0	195	765	960
	Formal Apprenticeship	1,683	0	1,683	0	1,683
	Informal Apprenticeship	3,839	1,276	5,115	1,014	6,129
	Other Courses	589	769	5,295	0	1,358
	Total	3,463,716	250,566	3,714,282	3,263,249	6,977,531

Table 13.6 above shows that, about 99.6 percent of children in the labour force (3,714,282) have no training. For the employed, 99.7 percent (3,453,794) have no training. However, females are the majority among the employed children with any training (56 percent) and 94 percent of the trained children with on job training. About 86 percent (3,284) employed children with informal apprenticeship are males and only 14 percent are females.

13.7 Currently Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Sex, Occupation and Industry

Sex/Occupation		Main Industry							Total
		Agriculture/ Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Construction	Trade	Transport	Personal service	
Male	Small business managers	0	0	0	0	5,981	0	0	5,981
	Service & Shop Workers	0	0	0	0	21,812	86	17,842	39,741
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	1,356,696	0	0	0	0	0	2,802	1,359,498
	Craft & Related Workers	0	1,304	3,951	1,977	0	0	2,332	9,563
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	900
	Elementary Occupations	204,444	975	952	0	17,084	1,175	170,479	395,109
	Total	1,561,141	2,279	5,804	1,977	44,877	1,261	193,455	1,810,793
Female	Small business Managers	0	0	0	0	6,957	0	0	6,957
	Service & Shop Workers	2,173	0	1,379	0	18,736	0	34,222	56,509
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	1,237,810	0	0	0	0	0	1,956	1,239,765
	Craft & Related Workers	0	0	2,249	0	0	0	787	3,036
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	0	0	3,283	0	0	0	0	3,283
	Elementary Occupations	77,954	0	1,671	0	24,308	0	239,439	343,372
	Total	1,317,936	0	8,582	0	50,001	0	276,404	1,652,922
Total	Small business Managers	0	0	0	0	12,938	0	0	12,938
	Service & Shop Workers	2,173	0	1,379	0	40,548	86	52,064	96,250
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	2,594,506	0	0	0	0	0	4,758	2,599,263
	Craft & Related Workers	0	1,304	6,201	1,977	0	0	3,118	12,599
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	0	0	4,183	0	0	0	0	4,183
	Elementary Occupations	282,398	975	2,623	0	41,392	1,175	409,919	738,481
	Total	2,879,076	2,279	14,386	1,977	94,878	1,261	469,859	3,463,716

Table 13.8 Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Occupation and Sex 2000/01

Sex/ Occupation		Main Industry							Total
		Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Construction	Trade	Transport	Personal service	
Male	Small business Managers	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
	Service & Shop Workers	0	0	0	0	49	7	9	2
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	87	0	0	0	0	0	1	75
	Craft & Related Workers	0	57	68	100	0	0	1	1
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
	Elementary Occupations	13	43	16	0	38	93	88	22
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	Small business Managers	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
	Service & Shop Workers	0	0	16	0	37	0	12	3
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	94	0	0	0	0	0	1	75
	Craft & Related Workers	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
	Elementary Occupations	6	0	19	0	49	0	87	21
	Total	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	100
Total	Small business Managers	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
	Service & Shop Workers	0	0	10	0	43	7	11	3
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	90	0	0	0	0	0	1	75
	Craft & Related Workers	0	57	43	100	0	0	1	0
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0
	Elementary Occupations	10	43	18	0	44	93	87	21
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13.7 shows that the great majority of working children, 75 percent (2,599,263) are engaged in agricultural activities and fishing, nearly all of it is subsistence agriculture. About 21 percent (738,481) were engaged in activities that were regarded as elementary occupations (collection of firewood, fetching water, street vending activities, labourers, etc.). Children working as service and shop workers were about 3 percent (96,250). About 94 percent of females working in the agriculture/forestry/fishing industries were farmers and fishing activities workers and 6 percent elementary occupations workers, whereas the proportion of males were 87 and 13 percent respectively. The majority of children are engaged in elementary occupations. In trade industry, children were working as sales persons, housekeeping or restaurant services as well as working in elementary occupations.

Table13.9 Currently Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Sex, Industry and Main Employment Status 2000/01

Sex/Industry		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	30,973	0	1,841	598	1,527,728	1,561,141
	Mining & Quarry	1,410	0	869	0	0	2,279
	Manufacture	412	0	2,136	3,256	0	5,804
	Construction	1,618	0	0	358	0	1,977
	Trade	6,334	627	25,502	12,413	0	44,877
	Transport	86	0	1,175	0	0	1,261
	Personal service	4,534	0	2,426	186,495	0	193,455
	Total	45,367	627	33,950	203,121	1,527,728	1,810,793
Female	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	8,836	0	0	1,562	1,307,538	1,317,936
	Manufacture	3,440	0	3,848	1,295	0	8,582
	Trade	3,833	890	21,589	23,690	0	50,001
	Personal service	18,454	0	289	257,660	0	276,404
	Total	34,562	890	25,726	284,207	1,307,538	1,652,922
Total	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	39,809	0	1,841	2,161	2,835,265	2,879,076
	Mining & Quarry	1,410	0	869	0	0	2,279
	Manufacture	3,852	0	5,984	4,550	0	14,386
	Construction	1,618	0	0	358	0	1,977
	Trade	10,167	1,517	47,091	36,103	0	94,878
	Transport	86	0	1,175	0	0	1,261
	Personal service	22,988	0	2,715	444,155	0	469,859
	Total	79,930	1,517	59,676	487,328	2,835,265	3,463,716

Table13.10 Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Sex, Industry and Employment Status 2000/01

Sex/ Industry		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	68	0	5	0	100	86
	Mining & Quarry	3	0	3	0	0	0
	Manufacture	1	0	6	2	0	0
	Construction	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Trade	14	100	75	6	0	2
	Transport	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Personal service	10	0	7	92	0	11
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	26	0	0	1	100	80
	Manufacture	10	0	15	0	0	1
	Trade	11	100	84	8	0	3
	Personal service	53	0	1	91	0	17
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	50	0	3	0	100	83
	Mining & Quarry	2	0	1	0	0	0
	Manufacture	5	0	10	1	0	0
	Construction	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Trade	13	100	79	7	0	3
	Transport	0	0	2	0	0	0
	Personal service	29	0	5	91	0	14
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13.10 gives industry classification of currently employed children by their main status. The agriculture/forestry/fishing industries account for a larger share of employed children about 83 percent, followed by personal service 14 percent and trade 3 percent. The sex distribution by industry also, indicates that the majority of the children both males and females are employed mainly in the agriculture/forestry and fishing industries.

The table also shows that, the largest number of paid children is in agriculture/forestry and fishing industries 50 percent (39,809), followed by personal service 29 percent (22,988). Trade accounts for 13 percent (10,167) and the rest 9 percent (6,880). Self-employed children with or without employees are mainly in trade industry, while those unpaid family helpers (non-agriculture) are mostly in personal service. Self-employed children without employees are quite many in manufacturing industries and personal services.

Table 13.11 Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Sex, Main Status and Sector of Employment 2000/01

Sex/Status		Sector of Main Employment				Total
		Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private-Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
Male	Paid employee	0	8,605	34,823	1,940	45,367
	Self employed-with employee	0	627	0	0	627
	Self employed-without employee	0	31,893	1,537	520	33,950
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	7,158	10,301	185,662	203,121
	On own farm or shamba	1,527,728	0	0	0	1,527,728
	Total	1,527,728	48,283	46,661	188,122	1,810,793
Female	Paid employee	0	3,529	12,902	18,131	34,562
	Self employed-with employee	0	890	0	0	890
	Self employed-without employee	0	24,201	1,525	0	25,726
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	11,163	15,384	257,660	284,207
	On own farm or shamba	1,307,538	0	0	0	1,307,538
	Total	1,307,538	39,783	29,810	275,791	1,652,922
Total	Paid employee	0	12,135	47,725	20,071	79,930
	Self employed-with employee	0	1,517	0	0	1,517
	Self employed-without employee	0	56,094	3,061	520	59,676
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	18,321	25,685	443,322	487,328
	On own farm or shamba	2,835,265	0	0	0	2,835,265
	Total	2,835,265	88,066	76,471	463,913	3,463,716

Table 13.11 above shows that, the largest number of employed children was working on own farm or Shamba (82 percent). Unpaid family helpers account for about 14 percent and self-employed without employees 2 percent. Total paid employee as a main activity is estimated at 79,930 (2 percent) of whom 45,367 (58 percent) were males and 34,562 (48 percent) females.

The majority of paid employed children are found in NGO/private other (62 percent), followed by the informal sector (14 percent). In household duties paid females are 7 percent and only 1 percent for males. Self-employed with and without employees and unpaid family helpers are concentrated in the private informal sector and private other. About 96 percent of children performing household

duties are unpaid family helpers (non agriculture). Similarly 21 percent of those working in the informal sector and 34 percent private other are unpaid family helpers.

Table 13.12 Employed Children Aged 10-17 Years by Area, Status of Employment, Sex and Marital Status 2000/01

Area/Status		Male			Female			Total		
		Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total
D' Salaam	Paid employee	0	23	23	0	25	25	0	24	24
	Self employed-without employee	0	19	19	0	15	15	0	17	17
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	44	44	0	40	40	0	42	42
	On own farm or shamba	0	13	13	0	21	21	0	17	17
	Total	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	100
Other Urban	Paid employee	0	5	5	0	6	6	0	5	5
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	77	0	1	43	0	0
	Self employed-without employee	0	8	8	0	7	7	0	8	7
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	18	18	23	33	33	13	26	26
	On own farm or shamba	100	69	69	0	54	54	43	61	61
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban Total	Paid employee	0	7	7	0	8	8	0	8	7
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	77	0	0	43	0	0
	Self employed-without employee	0	9	9	0	8	8	0	9	9
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	21	21	23	33	33	13	28	27
	On own farm or shamba	100	62	63	0	50	50	43	56	56
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	Paid employee	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	2	2
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Self employed-without employee	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	10	10	2	15	15	2	13	13
	On own farm or shamba	100	87	87	98	82	83	98	85	85
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Paid employee	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Self employed-without employee	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	11	11	3	17	17	3	14	14
	On own farm or shamba	100	84	84	95	79	79	95	82	82
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13.12 above gives the distribution of currently employed children by status of employment, marital status and sex. Overall, the results of the survey show that 1 percent (28,354) of the employed children were married. More than 89 percent of the married employed children were females and 11 percent males. The majority of married children stayed in the rural area 95 percent of them were engaged in agriculture. It is possible to find married persons in this age group because most of the children complete primary school education at the age of 14 years.

Table 13.13 Currently Employed Children Aged 10-17 in the Informal Sector as Main Activity by Occupation and Sex 2000/01

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Small business managers	4,146	9	5,896	15	10,042	11
Service & Shop Workers	14,607	49	15,443	51	30,051	34
Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	2,054	4	0	0	2,054	2
Craft & Related Workers	7,254	15	1,920	5	9,174	10
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	0	0	2,204	6	2,204	3
Elementary Occupations	20,221	59	14,319	41	34,540	39
Total	48,283	100	39,783	100	88,066	100

Table 13.13 gives the results of children aged 10-17 years employed in the informal sector as main activity. It is estimated that there were about 88,066 children of whom males are 48,283 and females 39,783. According to the above table, elementary occupations of the informal sector account for 39 percent (34,540) of the employed children. Service and shop workers group is the second important group employing about 34 percent (30,051) of the employed children. Others are: small business managers and craft and related workers groups which account for 11 and 10 percent of the employed respectively.

Of the children employed in elementary occupations, about 59 percent were males while those employed as service and shop managers, 51 percent were females. Out of the employed male children, 42 percent were engaged in elementary occupation and about 30 percent were working as service and shop managers.

About 36 percent of the female employed children were engaged in elementary occupation and 39 percent of them were working as service and shop managers.

Table 13.14: Average Hours Worked by Currently Employed Children Aged 10 – 17 years by Occupation and Industry 2000/01

Occupation	Main Industry							Total
	Agriculture/ Forestry/ Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Construction	Trade	Transport	Personal service	
Small business Managers	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	35
Service & Shop Workers	60	.	49	.	40	99	29	35
Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	24	.	.	.	.	.	14	24
Craft & Related Workers	.	28	23	48	.	.	40	32
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	27
Elementary Occupations	38	17	47	.	29	0	19	27
Total	26	23	31	48	34	7	20	25

Table 13.14 shows the average hours worked per week by children in different occupations and industries. Overall the average hours worked by children aged 10-17 years was 25 hours per week. For agriculture and fisheries workers, the average hours worked are the lowest (24 hours per week). Small business managers and service shop workers show the highest averages (35 percent). Construction industry has the highest average hours (48 hours) followed by trade (34 hours). Service and shop workers show the highest average hours (99) worked per week in the transport industry, while agriculture and fisheries workers has the lowest average hours (14 hours) in personal service industry.

13.2 Usual Economic Status of Children Aged 10 – 17 years

The usual economic activity gives information on activities done in the twelve months up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of the interview for the survey.

Usually economically active persons were those who either worked or were available for work for six or more of the twelve reference months.

In order to establish each person's usual activity status, it was first necessary to collect detailed information on the activities throughout the year (previous 12 months)

Table 13.15 compares the population, aged 10- 17 years in respect of their current and usually activity status. Most children retain the same status on both current and usual bases, but there are some differences. The differences can be illustrated in respect of the currently in the labour force. About 84 percent of the children currently in the labour force were also usually in the labour force (employed plus unemployed). The currently employed at the time of the survey were 93 percent of economically active children. This percentage includes 81 percent of the children who were usually employed, 3 percent who were usually unemployed and 9 percent who were usually inactive. Table 13.16 shows current economic status by activity when not working. The usual activity when not working was higher for students by 28 percent i.e. they were usually students. These were working after school or during vacations.

Table 13.15 Children Aged 10-17 Years by Current and Usual Economic Status

Current Economic Status	Total	Usual Economic Activity Status		
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Employed	3,463,716	3,020,827	125,932	316,956
Unemployed	250,566	112,440	63,274	74,852
Total	3,714,282	3,133,268	189,206	391,808

Table 13.16: Children 10-17 Years in the Labour Force-Current Status by Activity When Not Working

Current Economic Status	Total	Activity When Not Working					
		Student	House work	Sick	Disabled	Other	No period inactive
Employed	3,463,716	959,260	95,775	186,986	3,712	113,086	2,104,897
Unemployed	250,566	80,342	29,711	7,083	929	27,305	105,196
Labour Force	3,714,282	1,039,603	125,486	194,069	4,640	140,391	2,210,093

Table 13.17 below gives the classification by hours worked (more and less than 40 hours) for the group excluding students identified in table 13.16. The majority of paid employees were working more than 40 hours, while in the remaining groups, the proportion of children working less than 40 hours was higher than those working more than 40 hours. For those working less than 40 hours the reasons were also given. Table 13.18 shows that the main reason for working less than 40 hours was schooling or training (969,683 children) and therefore they were also at school but regularly working. The majority of these children were working on own farm or shamba, followed by unpaid family helpers (non-agriculture). Household duties with 207,357 children were given as a second reason for working less than 40 hours.

Table 13.17: Children Aged 10-17 Years in the Labour Force-Current Employed Status but Not Usually Student by Hours Worked and Current Status 2000/01

Hours Worked	Total	Current Status of Employment				
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba
Employed	2,504,455	71,068	1,249	45,373	367,907	2,018,858
Working < 40	1,783,790	11,936	1,249	23,658	342,982	1,403,965
Working > 40	720,666	59,132	0	21,715	24,926	614,893

Table 13.18: Children Aged 10-17 Years in the Labour Force-Current Employed Status but Not Usually Student and Working Less Than 40 Hours by Reason and Current Status 2000/01

Reasons for working less hours	Total	Current Status of Employment				
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba
Illness, disability or aged	109,559	418	1,249	1,697	9,810	96,385
In school or training	969,683	2,810	0	12,486	268,783	685,605
Leave, holiday incl. family obligations	94,356	1,254	0	989	9,292	82,821
Didn't want to work more hours	106,609	1,021	0	1,129	6,333	98,126
Housework duties	207,357	148	0	2,159	17,019	188,030
Can't find more work	150,299	4,180	0	2,917	14,238	128,964
No suitable agriculture land	3,462	0	0	0	0	3,462
Lack of raw materials, equipment & finance	7,059	609	0	728	0	5,721
Machinery, electrical or breakdown	425	0	0	0	0	425
Other	134,981	1,496	0	1,552	17,508	114,426
Labour Force	1,783,790	11,936	1,249	23,658	342,982	1,403,965

Table 13.19 gives the number of children aged 10 – 17 years in the labour force excluding students. The numbers are less than that in table 13.16 by about 1,039,493 (28 percent). About 2,504,455 (94 percent) children were employed and 170,244 (6 percent) unemployed children. Agriculture accounted for about 81 percent of the employed children followed by unpaid family helpers (non agriculture) 15 percent. About 71 percent of the employed children were working less than 40 hours of whom 79 percent were employed in agriculture. About 83 percent of those in paid employment were working more than 40 hours a week.

Table 13.19: Children Aged 10-17 Years in the Labour Force-Current Employed Status but Not Usually Student by Current Economic Status 2000/01

Economic status	Total	Current Status of Employment				
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba
Employed	2,504,455	71,068	1,249	45,373	367,907	2,018,858
Working < 40	1,783,790	11,936	1,249	23,658	342,982	1,403,965
Working > 40	720,666	59,132	0	21,715	24,926	614,893
Unemployed	170,224	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,674,789	71,068	1,249	45,373	367,907	2,018,858

13.3 Total Children Aged 10 - 17 years Employed at any Time

Table 13.20 shows children aged 10 – 17 years including students who did any work during the twelve months of the survey period. During the twelve months, about 75 percent of children 10 – 17 years did some work. The proportion of employed in the rural area (85 percent) is higher than that of urban (37 percent). In Dar es Salaam, the proportion is low at 12 percent.

Table 13.20: Children Aged 10-17 Years Employed at any Time

Geographic Area	Total Population	Children employed at any time	Percent of Total Employed
Dar es Salaam	404,517	47,749	12
Other Urban	1,084,299	507,601	47
Total urban	1,488,816	555,350	37
Rural	5,488,715	4,643,500	85
Total	6,977,531	5,198,850	75

**Appendix 1A: Total Population 10 years and Over by Sex By Age Group by Current Employment Status-Total
(Stanard Definition)-Dar es Salaam**

Sex Age Group		Current Underemployment Status			Total	Currently		Active	Inactive	Part. Rate	Total	
		Not underem ployed	Underem ployed	Under Empl. Rate		Unempl oyed	Unempl. Rate					
Total	10-14	16,394	1,124	6	17,518	6,827	28	24,345	231,225	10	255,569	
	15-17	20,427	1,596	7	22,023	19,889	47	41,912	107,036	28	148,948	
	18-19	43,113	4,350	9	47,463	49,200	51	96,663	48,716	66	145,380	
	20-24	83,941	10,428	11	94,370	83,187	47	177,556	47,682	79	225,238	
	25-29	112,340	11,557	9	123,897	51,652	29	175,549	24,402	88	199,951	
	30-34	88,800	9,721	10	98,521	24,238	20	122,760	14,441	89	137,200	
	35-39	90,358	8,203	8	98,561	11,556	10	110,117	12,292	90	122,409	
	40-44	67,850	5,554	8	73,404	4,479	6	77,883	5,474	93	83,357	
	45-49	60,232	5,490	8	65,722	5,905	8	71,627	5,790	93	77,417	
	50-54	33,453	4,712	12	38,165	3,143	8	41,308	7,485	85	48,793	
	55-59	24,840	2,797	10	27,636	1,994	7	29,630	3,524	89	33,154	
	60-64	14,456	2,821	16	17,278	1,266	7	18,543	5,752	76	24,295	
	65-69	8,067	1,334	14	9,401	950	9	10,351	13,394	44	23,746	
	70+	3,988	774	16	4,762	523	10	5,285	22,905	19	28,190	
	Total	668,260	70,461	10	738,721	264,810	26	1,003,530	550,118	65	1,553,649	
	Male	10-14	9,764	399	4	10,163	5,242	34	15,405	117,220	12	132,625
		15-17	8,930	1,322	13	10,252	10,585	51	20,837	56,729	27	77,566
18-19		18,535	1,005	5	19,540	19,244	50	38,784	28,193	58	66,977	
20-24		44,731	4,000	8	48,731	34,910	42	83,641	19,696	81	103,337	
25-29		57,321	5,299	8	62,620	19,461	24	82,081	4,270	95	86,351	
30-34		55,167	2,363	4	57,530	4,757	8	62,287	504	99	62,790	
35-39		52,903	2,410	4	55,312	1,250	2	56,562	478	99	57,041	
40-44		40,556	2,434	6	42,990	771	2	43,761	344	99	44,105	
45-49		41,419	3,995	9	45,413	815	2	46,228	168	100	46,396	
50-54		23,503	2,616	10	26,120	713	3	26,832	2,106	93	28,938	
55-59		18,640	1,552	8	20,191	1,019	5	21,211	937	96	22,148	
60-64		13,493	2,134	14	15,627	1,082	6	16,709	2,113	89	18,822	
65-69		5,942	1,334	18	7,276	568	7	7,844	5,864	57	13,708	
70+		3,009	184	6	3,193	523	14	3,716	7,855	32	11,571	
Total		393,913	31,046	7	424,959	100,940	19	525,898	246,477	68	772,376	
Female		10-14	6,630	725	10	7,354	1,585	18	8,939	114,005	7	122,944
		15-17	11,497	273	2	11,770	9,304	44	21,074	50,307	30	71,381
	18-19	24,578	3,346	12	27,924	29,956	52	57,879	20,523	74	78,403	
	20-24	39,210	6,429	14	45,638	48,277	51	93,915	27,986	77	121,902	
	25-29	55,019	6,258	10	61,277	32,191	34	93,468	20,132	82	113,600	
	30-34	33,634	7,358	18	40,991	19,482	32	60,473	13,937	81	74,410	
	35-39	37,456	5,793	13	43,249	10,306	19	53,555	11,814	82	65,369	
	40-44	27,294	3,120	10	30,414	3,708	11	34,122	5,130	87	39,252	
	45-49	18,813	1,495	7	20,308	5,090	20	25,399	5,622	82	31,021	
	50-54	9,950	2,095	17	12,045	2,431	17	14,476	5,379	73	19,855	
	55-59	6,200	1,245	17	7,445	975	12	8,420	2,587	76	11,007	
	60-64	964	688	42	1,651	184	10	1,835	3,639	34	5,473	
	65-69	2,125	0	0	2,125	382	15	2,507	7,530	25	10,037	
	70+	979	590	38	1,569	0	0	1,569	15,050	9	16,619	
	Total	274,347	39,415	13	313,762	163,870	34	477,632	303,641	61	781,273	

**Appendix 1A: Total Population 10 years and Over by Sex By Age Group by Current Employment Status-Total
(Standard Definition)-Other Urban**

Sex	Age Group	Current Underemployment Status			Total	Currently		Active	Inactive	Part. Rate	Total
		Not underem ployed	Undere mployed	Under Empl. Rate		Unempl oyed	Unemp l. Rate				
Total	10-14	170,026	11,242	6	181,268	11,108	6	192,376	537,935	26	730,311
	15-17	116,966	18,750	14	135,716	31,752	19	167,468	186,520	47	353,988
	18-19	114,101	17,654	13	131,756	42,659	24	174,415	78,717	69	253,133
	20-24	234,445	62,286	21	296,731	57,347	16	354,078	64,001	85	418,079
	25-29	202,744	38,822	16	241,566	41,553	15	283,120	36,473	89	319,592
	30-34	213,424	39,162	16	252,586	22,003	8	274,589	10,961	96	285,550
	35-39	213,897	44,213	17	258,110	11,271	4	269,381	10,618	96	279,998
	40-44	150,040	22,325	13	172,365	5,641	3	178,006	9,393	95	187,398
	45-49	154,269	22,033	12	176,303	8,852	5	185,155	7,849	96	193,004
	50-54	94,049	24,946	21	118,994	2,574	2	121,568	14,056	90	135,625
	55-59	66,643	20,664	24	87,306	4,535	5	91,841	5,997	94	97,839
	60-64	40,870	14,016	26	54,885	1,599	3	56,484	8,598	87	65,082
	65-69	32,984	5,735	15	38,719	148	0	38,867	23,354	62	62,222
	70+	29,523	3,780	11	33,303	954	3	34,257	55,357	38	89,614
	Total	1,833,979	345,629	16	2,179,608	241,996	10	2,421,605	1,049,829	70	3,471,433
Male	10-14	77,113	8,450	10	85,563	3,856	4	89,419	252,403	26	341,822
	15-17	57,907	10,318	15	68,225	10,735	14	78,960	88,830	47	167,790
	18-19	50,764	6,636	12	57,400	17,670	24	75,070	45,662	62	120,732
	20-24	108,951	27,112	20	136,063	18,892	12	154,955	24,005	87	178,960
	25-29	83,882	10,723	11	94,605	17,339	15	111,944	6,803	94	118,747
	30-34	98,860	13,184	12	112,044	6,109	5	118,153	1,454	99	119,607
	35-39	99,847	21,094	17	120,941	4,077	3	125,017	440	100	125,457
	40-44	70,047	4,380	6	74,427	689	1	75,115	3,672	95	78,788
	45-49	88,889	9,366	10	98,255	1,718	2	99,973	5,236	95	105,209
	50-54	50,072	11,915	19	61,986	303	0	62,289	5,121	92	67,410
	55-59	37,677	11,245	23	48,922	2,704	5	51,626	2,083	96	53,708
	60-64	21,519	8,378	28	29,896	1,404	4	31,300	2,413	93	33,713
	65-69	17,542	4,496	20	22,038	0	0	22,038	5,800	79	27,838
	70+	27,148	3,291	11	30,439	954	3	31,393	17,555	64	48,948
	Total	890,217	150,586	14	1,040,803	86,450	8	1,127,253	461,477	71	1,588,730
Female	10-14	92,913	2,792	3	95,705	7,252	7	102,957	285,532	27	388,489
	15-17	59,059	8,432	12	67,491	21,017	24	88,508	97,690	48	186,198
	18-19	63,337	11,018	15	74,356	24,989	25	99,345	33,056	75	132,400
	20-24	125,493	35,174	22	160,668	38,455	19	199,123	39,996	83	239,118
	25-29	118,863	28,099	19	146,961	24,214	14	171,175	29,670	85	200,845
	30-34	114,564	25,979	18	140,543	15,893	10	156,436	9,507	94	165,943
	35-39	114,050	23,119	17	137,169	7,194	5	144,363	10,178	93	154,541
	40-44	79,993	17,945	18	97,938	4,952	5	102,890	5,720	95	108,610
	45-49	65,380	12,668	16	78,048	7,134	8	85,182	2,613	97	87,794
	50-54	43,977	13,031	23	57,008	2,271	4	59,279	8,935	87	68,215
	55-59	28,965	9,419	25	38,384	1,831	5	40,216	3,915	91	44,130
	60-64	19,351	5,638	23	24,989	195	1	25,184	6,185	80	31,369
	65-69	15,442	1,239	7	16,681	148	1	16,829	17,555	49	34,384
	70+	2,375	489	17	2,864	0	0	2,864	37,802	7	40,666
	Total	943,762	195,043	17	1,138,805	155,547	12	1,294,352	588,352	69	1,882,703

**Appendix 1A: Total Population 10 years and Over by Sex By Age Group by Current Employment Status-Total
(Standard Definition)-Rural**

Sex Age Group		Current Under Employment Status			Currently			Active	Part. Rate	Inactive	Total	
		Not underemplyed	Underemplyed	Under Empl Rate	Total	Unemplyed	Unem pl. Rate					
Total	10-14	1,828,681	177,218	9	2,005,899	114,228	5	2,120,127	55	1,735,702	3,855,830	
	15-17	984,339	116,953	11	1,101,292	66,763	6	1,168,054	72	464,831	1,632,885	
	18-19	876,872	137,613	14	1,014,486	36,195	3	1,050,681	92	95,136	1,145,817	
	20-24	1,476,529	223,812	13	1,700,341	59,361	3	1,759,701	96	82,873	1,842,575	
	25-29	1,343,167	203,445	13	1,546,612	35,831	2	1,582,443	97	48,128	1,630,571	
	30-34	1,132,989	155,348	12	1,288,338	24,259	2	1,312,597	97	35,090	1,347,687	
	35-39	1,143,954	136,992	11	1,280,946	15,001	1	1,295,946	97	35,467	1,331,414	
	40-44	858,504	99,886	10	958,390	11,399	1	969,789	97	30,508	1,000,298	
	45-49	772,922	113,269	13	886,190	12,556	1	898,747	97	30,673	929,420	
	50-54	580,411	82,807	12	663,219	7,851	1	671,070	96	27,054	698,124	
	55-59	411,026	43,158	10	454,184	7,586	2	461,770	95	25,899	487,669	
	60-64	351,762	49,043	12	400,805	4,557	1	405,363	89	47,957	453,320	
	65-69	296,736	21,698	7	318,435	3,726	1	322,160	85	57,298	379,459	
	70+	348,125	29,215	8	377,340	6,654	2	383,994	61	240,946	624,939	
	Total	12,406,017	1,590,458	11	13,996,476	405,967	3	14,402,443	83	2,957,563	17,360,006	
	Male	10-14	955,199	85,219	8	1,040,418	59,248	5	1,099,666	56	857,416	1,957,082
		15-17	534,399	61,773	10	596,171	34,450	5	630,622	72	242,072	872,694
18-19		445,711	69,777	14	515,488	20,337	4	535,825	91	52,523	588,348	
20-24		663,382	113,854	15	777,236	27,316	3	804,552	95	38,567	843,119	
25-29		563,045	99,967	15	663,013	13,515	2	676,528	98	14,553	691,081	
30-34		481,687	82,804	15	564,490	7,540	1	572,031	98	12,450	584,481	
35-39		473,953	72,055	13	546,008	7,575	1	553,583	99	8,188	561,771	
40-44		395,046	48,261	11	443,307	5,752	1	449,059	98	10,714	459,773	
45-49		391,922	67,548	15	459,470	7,932	2	467,401	98	8,412	475,814	
50-54		302,539	43,011	12	345,549	2,803	1	348,352	96	12,683	361,036	
55-59		231,467	28,740	11	260,208	4,142	2	264,350	99	3,109	267,459	
60-64		209,796	34,195	14	243,990	3,828	2	247,818	95	14,194	262,012	
65-69		173,179	15,024	8	188,203	2,272	1	190,475	92	16,519	206,994	
70+		223,183	18,795	8	241,979	4,318	2	246,296	74	84,879	331,175	
Total		6,044,507	841,022	12	6,885,529	201,028	3	7,086,558	84	1,376,279	8,462,837	
Female		10-14	873,483	91,999	10	965,481	54,980	5	1,020,461	54	878,287	1,898,748
		15-17	449,940	55,180	11	505,120	32,312	6	537,433	71	222,759	760,191
	18-19	431,161	67,837	14	498,998	15,859	3	514,857	92	42,612	557,469	
	20-24	813,147	109,958	12	923,105	32,045	3	955,149	96	44,306	999,456	
	25-29	780,122	103,478	12	883,599	22,316	2	905,915	96	33,575	939,490	
	30-34	651,303	72,544	10	723,847	16,719	2	740,566	97	22,641	763,207	
	35-39	670,000	64,937	9	734,938	7,425	1	742,363	96	27,279	769,642	
	40-44	463,458	51,625	10	515,083	5,648	1	520,731	96	19,794	540,525	
	45-49	381,000	45,721	11	426,721	4,624	1	431,345	95	22,261	453,606	
	50-54	277,873	39,797	13	317,670	5,048	2	322,718	96	14,370	337,088	
	55-59	179,558	14,418	7	193,976	3,444	2	197,420	90	22,790	220,210	
	60-64	141,966	14,849	9	156,815	729	0	157,545	82	33,763	191,308	
	65-69	123,558	6,674	5	130,232	1,453	1	131,685	76	40,780	172,465	
	70+	124,942	10,419	8	135,361	2,336	2	137,697	47	156,067	293,764	
	Total	6,361,510	749,436	11	7,110,946	204,939	3	7,315,885	82	1,581,284	8,897,169	

**Appendix 1B: Total Population 10 years and Over by Sex By Age Group by Current Employment Status-Total
(National Definition)-Total**

Sex Age Group		Current Underemployment Status			Currently			Active	Inactive	Total
		Not underempl oyed	Underempl oyed	Under Empl Rate	Total	Unempl yed	Unempl Rate			
Total	10-14	2,015,101	189,584	9	2,204,685	286,236	12	2,336,848	2,504,862	4,841,710
	15-17	1,121,732	137,299	11	1,259,031	210,007	15	1,377,434	758,387	2,135,821
	18-19	1,034,087	159,618	13	1,193,705	219,046	17	1,321,760	222,569	1,544,329
	20-24	1,794,915	296,526	14	2,091,441	394,855	17	2,291,335	194,557	2,485,891
	25-29	1,658,251	253,825	13	1,912,076	325,756	16	2,041,112	109,003	2,150,115
	30-34	1,435,214	204,232	12	1,639,445	240,461	14	1,709,945	60,492	1,770,437
	35-39	1,448,209	189,408	12	1,637,617	156,700	9	1,675,444	58,377	1,733,821
	40-44	1,076,394	127,765	11	1,204,159	113,477	9	1,225,678	45,375	1,271,053
	45-49	987,423	140,791	12	1,128,215	113,089	10	1,155,528	44,312	1,199,840
	50-54	707,913	112,465	14	820,378	80,622	10	833,947	48,595	882,542
	55-59	502,508	66,619	12	569,127	59,270	10	583,241	35,421	618,662
	60-64	407,088	65,881	14	472,968	48,724	10	480,390	62,307	542,697
	65-69	337,787	28,768	8	366,555	16,358	4	371,379	94,047	465,426
	70+	381,636	33,768	8	415,404	41,748	10	423,535	319,208	742,744
	Total	14,908,256	2,006,548	12	16,914,805	2306348	13	17,827,578	4,557,510	22,385,088
Male	10-14	1,042,076	94,068	8	1,136,144	142,831	12	1,204,490	1,227,038	2,431,528
	15-17	601,236	73,413	11	674,649	99,010	14	730,419	387,631	1,118,050
	18-19	515,010	77,417	13	592,428	95,259	15	649,679	126,378	776,057
	20-24	817,064	144,966	15	962,030	163,389	16	1,043,147	82,268	1,125,416
	25-29	704,248	115,990	14	820,238	122,555	14	870,553	25,626	896,180
	30-34	635,713	98,351	13	734,064	91,963	12	752,471	14,407	766,877
	35-39	626,703	95,558	13	722,261	64,010	9	735,163	9,106	744,269
	40-44	505,649	55,075	10	560,724	42,142	7	567,935	14,731	582,666
	45-49	522,230	80,908	13	603,138	54,148	9	613,603	13,816	627,419
	50-54	376,114	57,542	13	433,655	36,484	8	437,474	19,910	457,384
	55-59	287,784	41,537	13	329,321	31,192	9	337,186	6,129	343,315
	60-64	244,807	44,706	15	289,513	31,247	11	295,827	18,720	314,547
	65-69	196,662	20,855	10	217,517	11,418	5	220,358	28,182	248,540
	70+	253,340	22,270	8	275,610	27,731	10	281,405	110,289	391,694
	Total	7,328,637	1,022,655	12	8,351,291	1013380	12	8,739,709	2,084,233	10,823,942
Female	10-14	973,025	95,515	9	1,068,541	143,405	13	1,132,358	1,277,823	2,410,182
	15-17	520,496	63,886	11	584,382	110,998	17	647,015	370,755	1,017,771
	18-19	519,076	82,201	14	601,277	123,787	18	672,081	96,192	768,272
	20-24	977,850	151,561	13	1,129,411	231,467	19	1,248,188	112,288	1,360,476
	25-29	954,003	137,835	13	1,091,838	203,200	17	1,170,559	83,377	1,253,935
	30-34	799,500	105,881	12	905,381	148,499	16	957,475	46,085	1,003,560
	35-39	821,506	93,850	10	915,356	92,689	10	940,281	49,271	989,552
	40-44	570,745	72,690	11	643,435	71,335	11	657,743	30,644	688,387
	45-49	465,194	59,883	11	525,077	58,940	11	541,926	30,496	572,421
	50-54	331,800	54,923	14	386,723	44,137	11	396,473	28,685	425,158
	55-59	214,724	25,082	10	239,805	28,078	11	246,055	29,292	275,347
	60-64	162,281	21,174	12	183,455	17,477	9	184,563	43,587	228,150
	65-69	141,125	7,913	5	149,038	4,941	3	151,022	65,865	216,886
	70+	128,296	11,499	8	139,794	14,016	10	142,130	208,919	351,050
	Total	7,579,620	983,893	11	8,563,513	1292969	14	9,087,869	2,473,277	11,561,146

**Appendix 1B: Total Population 10 years and Over by Sex By Age Group by Current Employment Status-Total
(National Definition)-Dar es Salaam**

Sex	Age Group	Current Under Employment Status			Total	Current		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underemployed	Underemployed	Under Empl Rate		Unemployed	Unempl Rate				
Total	10-14	16,394	1,124	6	17,518	15,742	65	24,345	231,225	10	255,569
	15-17	20,427	1,596	7	22,023	24,558	59	41,912	107,036	28	148,948
	18-19	43,113	4,350	9	47,463	59,924	62	96,663	48,716	66	145,380
	20-24	83,941	10,428	11	94,370	111,713	63	177,556	47,682	79	225,238
	25-29	112,340	11,557	9	123,897	88,696	51	175,549	24,402	88	199,951
	30-34	88,800	9,721	10	98,521	54,780	45	122,760	14,441	89	137,200
	35-39	90,358	8,203	8	98,561	38,631	35	110,117	12,292	90	122,409
	40-44	67,850	5,554	8	73,404	22,081	28	77,883	5,474	93	83,357
	45-49	60,232	5,490	8	65,722	17,387	24	71,627	5,790	93	77,417
	50-54	33,453	4,712	12	38,165	13,776	33	41,308	7,485	85	48,793
	55-59	24,840	2,797	10	27,636	8,916	30	29,630	3,524	89	33,154
	60-64	14,456	2,821	16	17,278	5,268	28	18,543	5,752	76	24,295
	65-69	8,067	1,334	14	9,401	3,189	31	10,351	13,394	44	23,746
	70+	3,988	774	16	4,762	2,438	46	5,285	22,905	19	28,190
	Total	668,260	70,461	10	738,721	467,100	47	1,003,530	550,118	65	1,553,649
Male	10-14	9,764	399	4	10,163	12,427	81	15,405	117,220	12	132,625
	15-17	8,930	1,322	13	10,252	12,231	59	20,837	56,729	27	77,566
	18-19	18,535	1,005	5	19,540	23,738	61	38,784	28,193	58	66,977
	20-24	44,731	4,000	8	48,731	46,328	55	83,641	19,696	81	103,337
	25-29	57,321	5,299	8	62,620	34,370	42	82,081	4,270	95	86,351
	30-34	55,167	2,363	4	57,530	16,844	27	62,287	504	99	62,790
	35-39	52,903	2,410	4	55,312	11,055	20	56,562	478	99	57,041
	40-44	40,556	2,434	6	42,990	7,038	16	43,761	344	99	44,105
	45-49	41,419	3,995	9	45,413	5,994	13	46,228	168	100	46,396
	50-54	23,503	2,616	10	26,120	6,112	23	26,832	2,106	93	28,938
	55-59	18,640	1,552	8	20,191	5,170	24	21,211	937	96	22,148
	60-64	13,493	2,134	14	15,627	4,446	27	16,709	2,113	89	18,822
	65-69	5,942	1,334	18	7,276	2,378	30	7,844	5,864	57	13,708
	70+	3,009	184	6	3,193	1,566	42	3,716	7,855	32	11,571
	Total	393,913	31,046	7	424,959	189,697	36	525,898	246,477	68	772,376
Female	10-14	6,630	725	10	7,354	3,315	37	8,939	114,005	7	122,944
	15-17	11,497	273	2	11,770	12,327	58	21,074	50,307	30	71,381
	18-19	24,578	3,346	12	27,924	36,186	63	57,879	20,523	74	78,403
	20-24	39,210	6,429	14	45,638	65,385	70	93,915	27,986	77	121,902
	25-29	55,019	6,258	10	61,277	54,326	58	93,468	20,132	82	113,600
	30-34	33,634	7,358	18	40,991	37,936	63	60,473	13,937	81	74,410
	35-39	37,456	5,793	13	43,249	27,576	51	53,555	11,814	82	65,369
	40-44	27,294	3,120	10	30,414	15,043	44	34,122	5,130	87	39,252
	45-49	18,813	1,495	7	20,308	11,392	45	25,399	5,622	82	31,021
	50-54	9,950	2,095	17	12,045	7,664	53	14,476	5,379	73	19,855
	55-59	6,200	1,245	17	7,445	3,747	44	8,420	2,587	76	11,007
	60-64	964	688	42	1,651	823	45	1,835	3,639	34	5,473
	65-69	2,125	0	0	2,125	811	32	2,507	7,530	25	10,037
	70+	979	590	38	1,569	872	56	1,569	15,050	9	16,619
	Total	274,347	39,415	13	313,762	277,403	58	477,632	303,641	61	781,273

**Appendix 1B: Total Population 10 years and Over by Sex By Age Group by Current Employment Status-Total
(National Definition)-Other Urban**

Sex Age Group		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Current		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underempl oyed	Undere mployed	Under Empl Rate		Unempl oyed	Unem pl Rate				
Total	10-14	170,026	11,242	6	181,268	32,876	17	192,376	537,935	26	730,311
	15-17	116,966	18,750	14	135,716	53,416	32	167,468	186,520	47	353,988
	18-19	114,101	17,654	13	131,756	60,062	34	174,415	78,717	69	253,133
	20-24	234,445	62,286	21	296,731	126,966	36	354,078	64,001	85	418,079
	25-29	202,744	38,822	16	241,566	109,296	39	283,120	36,473	89	319,592
	30-34	213,424	39,162	16	252,586	74,800	27	274,589	10,961	96	285,550
	35-39	213,897	44,213	17	258,110	42,137	16	269,381	10,618	96	279,998
	40-44	150,040	22,325	13	172,365	34,082	19	178,006	9,393	95	187,398
	45-49	154,269	22,033	12	176,303	25,370	14	185,155	7,849	96	193,004
	50-54	94,049	24,946	21	118,994	23,634	19	121,568	14,056	90	135,625
	55-59	66,643	20,664	24	87,306	18,773	20	91,841	5,997	94	97,839
	60-64	40,870	14,016	26	54,885	12,472	22	56,484	8,598	87	65,082
	65-69	32,984	5,735	15	38,719	4,535	12	38,867	23,354	62	62,222
	70+	29,523	3,780	11	33,303	7,923	23	34,257	55,357	38	89,614
	Total	1,833,979	345,629	16	2,179,608	626,340	26	2,421,605	1049829	70	3,471,433
Male	10-14	77,113	8,450	10	85,563	14,992	17	89,419	252,403	26	341,822
	15-17	57,907	10,318	15	68,225	18,399	23	78,960	88,830	47	167,790
	18-19	50,764	6,636	12	57,400	22,607	30	75,070	45,662	62	120,732
	20-24	108,951	27,112	20	136,063	43,676	28	154,955	24,005	87	178,960
	25-29	83,882	10,723	11	94,605	34,500	31	111,944	6,803	94	118,747
	30-34	98,860	13,184	12	112,044	19,664	17	118,153	1,454	99	119,607
	35-39	99,847	21,094	17	120,941	14,437	12	125,017	440	100	125,457
	40-44	70,047	4,380	6	74,427	9,555	13	75,115	3,672	95	78,788
	45-49	88,889	9,366	10	98,255	9,434	9	99,973	5,236	95	105,209
	50-54	50,072	11,915	19	61,986	8,471	14	62,289	5,121	92	67,410
	55-59	37,677	11,245	23	48,922	7,297	14	51,626	2,083	96	53,708
	60-64	21,519	8,378	28	29,896	6,256	20	31,300	2,413	93	33,713
	65-69	17,542	4,496	20	22,038	3,962	18	22,038	5,800	79	27,838
	70+	27,148	3,291	11	30,439	6,864	22	31,393	17,555	64	48,948
	Total	890,217	150,586	14	1,040,803	220,115	20	1,127,253	461,477	71	1,588,730
Female	10-14	92,913	2,792	3	95,705	17,884	17	102,957	285,532	27	388,489
	15-17	59,059	8,432	12	67,491	35,017	40	88,508	97,690	48	186,198
	18-19	63,337	11,018	15	74,356	37,455	38	99,345	33,056	75	132,400
	20-24	125,493	35,174	22	160,668	83,290	42	199,123	39,996	83	239,118
	25-29	118,863	28,099	19	146,961	74,797	44	171,175	29,670	85	200,845
	30-34	114,564	25,979	18	140,543	55,136	35	156,436	9,507	94	165,943
	35-39	114,050	23,119	17	137,169	27,699	19	144,363	10,178	93	154,541
	40-44	79,993	17,945	18	97,938	24,526	24	102,890	5,720	95	108,610
	45-49	65,380	12,668	16	78,048	15,936	19	85,182	2,613	97	87,794
	50-54	43,977	13,031	23	57,008	15,162	26	59,279	8,935	87	68,215
	55-59	28,965	9,419	25	38,384	11,476	29	40,216	3,915	91	44,130
	60-64	19,351	5,638	23	24,989	6,217	25	25,184	6,185	80	31,369
	65-69	15,442	1,239	7	16,681	572	3	16,829	17,555	49	34,384
	70+	2,375	489	17	2,864	1,059	37	2,864	37,802	7	40,666
	Total	943,762	195,043	17	1,138,805	406,225	31	1,294,352	588,352	69	1,882,703

**Appendix 1B: Total Population 10 years and Over by Sex By Age Group by Current Employment Status-Total
(National Definition)-Rural**

Sex Age Group		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Currently		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underemplo yed	Underempl oyed	Under Empl Rate		Unem plo yed	Unem pl Rate				
Total	10-14	1,828,681	177,218	9	2,005,899	237,617	11	2,120,127	1,735,702	55	3,855,830
	15-17	984,339	116,953	11	1,101,292	132,033	11	1,168,054	464,831	72	1,632,885
	18-19	876,872	137,613	14	1,014,486	99,060	9	1,050,681	95,136	92	1,145,817
	20-24	1,476,529	223,812	13	1,700,341	156,177	9	1,759,701	82,873	96	1,842,575
	25-29	1,343,167	203,445	13	1,546,612	127,763	8	1,582,443	48,128	97	1,630,571
	30-34	1,132,989	155,348	12	1,288,338	110,882	8	1,312,597	35,090	97	1,347,687
	35-39	1,143,954	136,992	11	1,280,946	75,932	6	1,295,946	35,467	97	1,331,414
	40-44	858,504	99,886	10	958,390	57,314	6	969,789	30,508	97	1,000,298
	45-49	772,922	113,269	13	886,190	70,332	8	898,747	30,673	97	929,420
	50-54	580,411	82,807	12	663,219	43,212	6	671,070	27,054	96	698,124
	55-59	411,026	43,158	10	454,184	31,581	7	461,770	25,899	95	487,669
	60-64	351,762	49,043	12	400,805	30,983	8	405,363	47,957	89	453,320
	65-69	296,736	21,698	7	318,435	8,635	3	322,160	57,298	85	379,459
	70+	348,125	29,215	8	377,340	31,387	8	383,994	240,946	61	624,939
	Total	12,406,017	1,590,458	11	13,996,476	1212908	8	14,402,443	2,957,563	83	17360006
Male	10-14	955,199	85,219	8	1,040,418	115,411	10	1,099,666	857,416	56	1,957,082
	15-17	534,399	61,773	10	596,171	68,379	11	630,622	242,072	72	872,694
	18-19	445,711	69,777	14	515,488	48,915	9	535,825	52,523	91	588,348
	20-24	663,382	113,854	15	777,236	73,384	9	804,552	38,567	95	843,119
	25-29	563,045	99,967	15	663,013	53,685	8	676,528	14,553	98	691,081
	30-34	481,687	82,804	15	564,490	55,455	10	572,031	12,450	98	584,481
	35-39	473,953	72,055	13	546,008	38,518	7	553,583	8,188	99	561,771
	40-44	395,046	48,261	11	443,307	25,548	6	449,059	10,714	98	459,773
	45-49	391,922	67,548	15	459,470	38,720	8	467,401	8,412	98	475,814
	50-54	302,539	43,011	12	345,549	21,901	6	348,352	12,683	96	361,036
	55-59	231,467	28,740	11	260,208	18,726	7	264,350	3,109	99	267,459
	60-64	209,796	34,195	14	243,990	20,546	8	247,818	14,194	95	262,012
	65-69	173,179	15,024	8	188,203	5,077	3	190,475	16,519	92	206,994
	70+	223,183	18,795	8	241,979	19,301	8	246,296	84,879	74	331,175
	Total	6,044,507	841,022	12	6,885,529	603,567	9	7,086,558	1,376,279	84	8,462,837
Female	10-14	873,483	91,999	10	965,481	122,206	12	1,020,461	878,287	54	1,898,748
	15-17	449,940	55,180	11	505,120	63,653	12	537,433	222,759	71	760,191
	18-19	431,161	67,837	14	498,998	50,146	10	514,857	42,612	92	557,469
	20-24	813,147	109,958	12	923,105	82,792	9	955,149	44,306	96	999,456
	25-29	780,122	103,478	12	883,599	74,078	8	905,915	33,575	96	939,490
	30-34	651,303	72,544	10	723,847	55,427	7	740,566	22,641	97	763,207
	35-39	670,000	64,937	9	734,938	37,414	5	742,363	27,279	96	769,642
	40-44	463,458	51,625	10	515,083	31,766	6	520,731	19,794	96	540,525
	45-49	381,000	45,721	11	426,721	31,612	7	431,345	22,261	95	453,606
	50-54	277,873	39,797	13	317,670	21,311	7	322,718	14,370	96	337,088
	55-59	179,558	14,418	7	193,976	12,855	7	197,420	22,790	90	220,210
	60-64	141,966	14,849	9	156,815	10,437	7	157,545	33,763	82	191,308
	65-69	123,558	6,674	5	130,232	3,558	3	131,685	40,780	76	172,465
	70+	124,942	10,419	8	135,361	12,085	9	137,697	156,067	47	293,764
	Total	6,361,510	749,436	11	7,110,946	609,340	8	7,315,885	1,581,284	82	8,897,169

Appendix 2A: Total Population 10 years and Over by Geographic Area by Sex by Education Level by Current Employment Status (Standard Definition)-DSM

Sex Education Level		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Currently		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underem ployed	Undere mploye d	Under Em pl Rate		Unempl oyed	Une mp Rate				
Male	None	20,446	2,115	9	22,561	7,716	25	30,277	14,733	67	45,009
	Primary not complete	38,164	5,061	12	43,225	8,446	16	51,671	152,418	25	204,089
	Primary complete	236,744	16,686	7	253,430	63,622	20	317,052	17,900	95	334,952
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	2,991	0	0	2,991	964	24	3,955	54,560	7	58,515
	Form I-VI-Complete	87,038	6,918	7	93,956	19,713	17	113,669	6,137	95	119,806
	Degree+ Not Complete	621	0	0	621	0	0	621	271	70	892
	Degree+ Complete	7,908	266	3	8,175	478	6	8,653	459	95	9,112
	Total	393,913	31,046	7	424,959	100,940	19	525,898	246,477	68	772,376
Fem ale	None	23,379	7,786	25	31,165	8,708	22	39,874	42,403	48	82,277
	Primary not complete	25,869	2,909	10	28,778	18,537	39	47,314	144,626	25	191,941
	Primary complete	175,697	24,076	12	199,774	115,979	37	315,753	63,442	83	379,195
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	2,245	0	0	2,245	267	11	2,512	39,459	6	41,970
	Form I-VI-Complete	45,649	4,643	9	50,292	20,201	29	70,493	12,607	85	83,100
	Degree+ Not Complete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
	Degree+ Complete	1,508	0	0	1,508	178	11	1,686	104	94	1,790
	Total	274,347	39,415	13	313,762	163,870	34	477,632	303,641	61	781,273
Total	None	43,824	9,902	18	53,726	16,424	23	70,150	57,136	55	127,286
	Primary not complete	64,033	7,970	11	72,003	26,983	27	98,986	297,044	25	396,030
	Primary complete	412,441	40,763	9	453,204	179,602	28	632,806	81,342	89	714,147
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	5,236	0	0	5,236	1,230	19	6,467	94,019	6	100,485
	Form I-VI-Complete	132,687	11,561	8	144,248	39,914	22	184,162	18,744	91	202,906
	Degree+ Not Complete	621	0	0	621	0	0	621	1,271	33	1,893
	Degree+ Complete	9,416	266	3	9,682	656	6	10,339	563	95	10,902
	Total	668,260	70,461	10	738,721	264,810	26	1,003,530	550,118	65	1,553,649

Appendix 2B: Total Population 10 years and Over by Geographic Area by Sex by Education Level by Current Employment Status (National Definition)-DSM

Sex Education Level		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Currntly		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underem ployed	Undere mpley d	Under Empl Rate		Unempl oyed	Unempl Rate				
Male	None	15,272	1,065	7	16,337	13,939	46	30,277	14,733	67	45,009
	Primary not complete	28,112	1,271	4	29,383	22,288	43	51,671	152,418	25	204,089
	Primary complete	186,279	8,885	5	195,165	121,888	38	317,052	17,900	95	334,952
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	1,857	0	0	1,857	2,097	53	3,955	54,560	7	58,515
	Form I-VI-Complete	81,698	2,964	4	84,663	29,006	26	113,669	6,137	95	119,806
	Degree+ Not Complete	621	0	0	621	0	0	621	271	70	892
	Degree+ Complete	7,908	266	3	8,175	478	6	8,653	459	95	9,112
	Total	321,750	14,451	4	336,201	189,697	36	525,898	246,477	68	772,376
Femal e	None	14,585	2,103	13	16,688	23,185	58	39,874	42,403	48	82,277
	Primary not complete	14,005	746	5	14,751	32,563	69	47,314	144,626	25	191,941
	Primary complete	115,560	6,940	6	122,500	193,253	61	315,753	63,442	83	379,195
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	1,983	0	0	1,983	529	21	2,512	39,459	6	41,970
	Form I-VI-Complete	41,134	1,664	4	42,798	27,696	39	70,493	12,607	85	83,100
	Degree+ Not Complete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
	Degree+ Complete	1,508	0	0	1,508	178	11	1,686	104	94	1,790
	Total	188,776	11,453	6	200,229	277,403	58	477,632	303,641	61	781,273
Total	None	29,858	3,168	10	33,025	37,125	53	70,150	57,136	55	127,286
	Primary not complete	42,118	2,017	5	44,135	54,851	55	98,986	297,044	25	396,030
	Primary complete	301,840	15,825	5	317,665	315,140	50	632,806	81,342	89	714,147
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	3,841	0	0	3,841	2,626	41	6,467	94,019	6	100,485
	Form I-VI-Complete	122,832	4,628	4	127,460	56,702	31	184,162	18,744	91	202,906
	Degree+ Not Complete	621	0	0	621	0	0	621	1,271	33	1,893
	Degree+ Complete	9,416	266	3	9,682	656	6	10,339	563	95	10,902
	Total	510,526	25,904	5	536,430	467,100	47	1,003,530	550,118	65	1,553,649

**Appendix 2A: Total Population 10 years and Over by Geographic Area by Sex by Education Level by Current Employment Status
(Standard Definition)-Other Urban**

Sex Education Level		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Currently		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underemployed	Underemployed	Under Empl Rate		Unemployed	Unempl Rate				
Male	None	62,353	8,906	12	71,258	3,359	5	74,617	47,513	61	122,130
	Primary not complete	211,214	25,923	11	237,137	11,977	5	249,114	300,183	45	549,296
	Primary complete	462,959	94,281	17	557,241	49,102	8	606,343	33,462	95	639,805
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	11,647	0	0	11,647	940	7	12,587	69,200	15	81,787
	Form I-VI-Complete	125,564	21,477	15	147,040	20,885	12	167,926	11,119	94	179,045
	Degree+ Not Complete	195	0	0	195	0	0	195	0	100	195
	Degree+ Complete	16,286	0	0	16,286	186	1	16,472	0	100	16,472
	Total	890,217	150,586	14	1040803	86,450	8	1,127,253	461,477	71	1,588,730
	None	139,067	46,606	25	185,673	15,255	8	200,929	98,828	67	299,757
	Primary not complete	220,085	30,087	12	250,172	13,353	5	263,524	335,468	44	598,992
Female	Primary complete	480,296	94,606	16	574,902	105,886	16	680,788	83,773	89	764,561
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	9,790	0	0	9,790	703	7	10,493	53,403	16	63,896
	Form I-VI-Complete	93,990	23,744	20	117,734	20,120	15	137,854	16,802	89	154,656
	Degree+ Complete	534	0	0	534	229	30	763	78	91	841
	Total	943,762	195,043	17	1138805	155,547	12	1,294,352	588,352	69	1,882,703
	None	201,419	55,512	22	256,932	18,614	7	275,546	146,341	65	421,887
	Primary not complete	431,299	56,009	11	487,308	25,329	5	512,638	635,651	45	1,148,288
	Primary complete	943,256	188,887	17	1132143	154,989	12	1,287,131	117,235	92	1,404,366
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	21,437	0	0	21,437	1,643	7	23,080	122,604	16	145,683
	Form I-VI-Complete	219,554	45,221	17	264,774	41,005	13	305,779	27,921	92	333,700
Total	Degree+ Not Complete	195	0	0	195	0	0	195	0	100	195
	Degree+ Complete	16,820	0	0	16,820	416	2	17,236	78	100	17,313
	Total	1833979	345,629	16	2179608	241,996	10	2,421,605	1049829	70	3,471,433

**Appendix 2B: Total Population 10 years and Over by Geographic Area by Sex by Education Level by Current Employment Status
(National Definition)-Other Urban**

Sex Education Level		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Group Label		Active	Part Rate	Inactive	Total
		Not underemployed	Underemployed	Under Empl Rate		Unemployed	Unempl Rate				
Male	None	55,632	5,314	9	60,946	13,671	18	74,617	61	47,513	122,130
	Primary not complete	198,182	9,798	5	207,980	41,134	17	249,114	45	300,183	549,296
	Primary complete	437,953	36,494	8	474,447	131,896	22	606,343	95	33,462	639,805
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	11,538	0	0	11,538	1,048	8	12,587	15	69,200	81,787
	Form I-VI-Complete	122,802	12,945	10	135,746	32,179	19	167,926	94	11,119	179,045
	Degree+ Not Complete	195	0	0	195	0	0	195	100	0	195
	Degree+ Complete	16,286	0	0	16,286	186	1	16,472	100	0	16,472
	Total	842,587	64,551	7	907,138	220,115	20	1,127,253	71	461,477	1,588,730
	None	122,822	13,337	10	136,159	64,770	32	200,929	67	98,828	299,757
	Primary not complete	195,088	13,619	7	208,707	54,818	21	263,524	44	335,468	598,992
Female	Primary complete	405,641	31,027	7	436,668	244,120	36	680,788	89	83,773	764,561
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	7,910	0	0	7,910	2,583	25	10,493	16	53,403	63,896
	Form I-VI-Complete	90,436	7,712	8	98,147	39,706	29	137,854	89	16,802	154,656
	Degree+ Complete	534	0	0	534	229	30	763	91	78	841
	Total	822,432	65,695	7	888,126	406,225	31	1,294,352	69	588,352	1,882,703
	None	178,454	18,652	9	197,105	78,441	28	275,546	65	146,341	421,887
	Primary not complete	393,270	23,416	6	416,687	95,951	19	512,638	45	635,651	1,148,288
	Primary complete	843,594	67,521	7	911,115	376,016	29	1,287,131	92	117,235	1,404,366
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	19,448	0	0	19,448	3,631	16	23,080	16	122,604	145,683
	Form I-VI-Complete	213,238	20,656	9	233,894	71,886	24	305,779	92	27,921	333,700
Total	Degree+ Not Complete	195	0	0	195	0	0	195	100	0	195
	Degree+ Complete	16,820	0	0	16,820	416	2	17,236	100	78	17,313
	Total	1665019	130,245	7	1795264	626,340	26	2,421,605	70	1,049,829	3,471,433

**Appendix 2A: Total Population 10 years and Over by Geographic Area by Sex by Education Level by Current Employment Status
(Standard Definition)-Rural**

Sex Education Level		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Group Label		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underempl oyed	Underem ployed	Under Empl Rate		Unempl oyed	Une mpl Rate				
Male	None	1,390,252	229,932	14	1,620,184	64,104	4	1,684,288	227,194	88	1,911,483
	Primary not complete	1,989,254	192,041	9	2,181,295	71,394	3	2,252,689	1050750	68	3,303,439
	Primary complete	2,451,564	400,379	14	2,851,943	61,637	2	2,913,580	67,292	98	2,980,872
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	22,159	1,735	7	23,894	610	2	24,504	28,071	47	52,576
	Form I-VI-Complete	189,560	16,446	8	206,005	3,282	2	209,287	2,972	99	212,259
	Degree+ Not Complete	588	0	0	588	0	0	588	0	100	588
	Degree+ Complete	1,129	491	30	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	100	1,620
	Total	6,044,507	841,022	12	6,885,529	201,028	3	7,086,558	1376279	84	8,462,837
	None	2,236,895	321,587	13	2,558,481	92,621	3	2,651,102	434,478	86	3,085,580
	Primary not complete	1,547,785	111,086	7	1,658,870	42,337	2	1,701,207	1017130	63	2,718,337
Female	Primary complete	2,469,086	304,826	11	2,773,911	63,557	2	2,837,468	93,315	97	2,930,783
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	25,301	564	2	25,865	2,009	7	27,874	30,440	48	58,315
	Form I-VI-Complete	81,904	11,374	12	93,278	4,415	5	97,693	5,921	94	103,614
	Degree+ Not Complete	540	0	0	540	0	0	540	0	100	540
	Total	6,361,510	749,436	11	7,110,946	204,939	3	7,315,885	1581284	82	8,897,169
	None	3,627,147	551,518	13	4,178,665	156,725	4	4,335,390	661,672	87	4,997,063
	Primary not complete	3,537,039	303,126	8	3,840,165	113,731	3	3,953,896	2067880	66	6,021,776
	Primary complete	4,920,649	705,204	13	5,625,854	125,194	2	5,751,048	160,607	97	5,911,655
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	47,460	2,299	5	49,759	2,619	5	52,379	58,512	47	110,890
	Form I-VI-Complete	271,464	27,819	9	299,283	7,697	3	306,980	8,893	97	315,873
Total	Degree+ Not Complete	1,129	0	0	1,129	0	0	1,129	0	100	1,129
	Degree+ Complete	1,129	491	30	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	100	1,620
	Total	12406017	1,590,458	11	13,996,476	405,967	3	14,402,443	2957563	83	17,360,006

**Appendix 2B: Total Population 10 years and Over by Geographic Area by Sex by Education Level by Current Employment Status
(National Definition)-Rural**

Sex Education Level		Current Under Employment Status			Total	Group Label		Active	Inactive	Part Rate	Total
		Not underempl oyed	Undere mployed	Under Empl Rate		Unem plo yed	Unem pl Rate				
Male	None	1,430,009	103,505	7	1,533,514	150,775	9	1,684,288	227,194	88	1,911,483
	Primary not complete	1,948,790	103,105	5	2,051,894	200,795	9	2,252,689	1,050,750	68	3,303,439
	Primary complete	2,449,576	225,851	8	2,675,427	238,153	8	2,913,580	67,292	98	2,980,872
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	20,768	1,735	8	22,503	2,001	8	24,504	28,071	47	52,576
	Form I-VI-Complete	188,459	8,985	5	197,444	11,843	6	209,287	2,972	99	212,259
	Degree+ Not Complete	588	0	0	588	0	0	588	0	100	588
	Degree+ Complete	1,129	491	30	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	100	1,620
	Total	6,039,319	443,671	7	6,482,990	603,567	9	7,086,558	1,376,279	84	8,462,837
	None	2,285,015	143,678	6	2,428,693	222,409	8	2,651,102	434,478	86	3,085,580
	Primary not complete	1,499,933	50,023	3	1,549,956	151,251	9	1,701,207	1,017,130	63	2,718,337
Female	Primary complete	2,465,705	152,206	6	2,617,911	219,558	8	2,837,468	93,315	97	2,930,783
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	23,779	564	2	24,343	3,531	13	27,874	30,440	48	58,315
	Form I-VI-Complete	80,966	4,136	5	85,102	12,591	13	97,693	5,921	94	103,614
	Degree+ Not Complete	540	0	0	540	0	0	540	0	100	540
	Total	6,355,938	350,607	5	6,706,545	609,340	8	7,315,885	1,581,284	82	8,897,169
	None	3,715,023	247,183	6	3,962,207	373,184	9	4,335,390	661,672	87	4,997,063
	Primary not complete	3,448,723	153,127	4	3,601,850	352,046	9	3,953,896	2,067,880	66	6,021,776
	Primary complete	4,915,281	378,057	7	5,293,338	457,711	8	5,751,048	160,607	97	5,911,655
	Form I-VI-Not Complete	44,547	2,299	5	46,846	5,532	11	52,379	58,512	47	110,890
	Form I-VI-Complete	269,425	13,121	5	282,545	24,435	8	306,980	8,893	97	315,873
Total	Degree+ Not Complete	1,129	0	0	1,129	0	0	1,129	0	100	1,129
	Degree+ Complete	1,129	491	30	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	100	1,620
	Total	12,395,257	794,278	6	13,189,535	1212908	8	14,402,443	2,957,563	83	17,360,006

Appendix 3: Currently Employed Population by Detailed Occupation (Main Occupation) by Sex

Detail Occupation	Current Employment Status-Standard Defn		Total	Current Employment Status-National Defn				Total
	Employed			Employed		Unemployed		
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Legislators & Senior Govt. Administrators	3,172	688	3,860	3,172	688	0	0	3,860
Village Leaders & Senior Admin. of Specialised Organ	12,683	818	13,502	12,683	818	0	0	13,502
Directors,Managers of Companies	5,255	1,297	6,552	4,609	1,297	646	0	6,552
Small Bussiness Managers & Supervisors	170,704	182,473	353,177	128,279	117,690	42,425	64,783	353,177
Professionals	37,636	13,467	51,103	37,290	13,261	346	206	51,103
Associate Professionals	233,808	112,274	346,082	218,214	102,568	15,594	9,706	346,082
Secretaries & Clerks	27,996	31,561	59,557	27,996	31,022	0	539	59,557
Personal Service Workers	116,846	165,144	281,990	109,817	150,725	7,028	14,419	281,990
Salespersons	237,028	213,768	450,796	161,616	109,613	75,412	104,155	450,796
Farmers-Crop	5,979,396	6,910,349	12,889,745	5,682,294	6,582,714	297,102	327,636	12,889,745
Animal & Poultry Farmers	267,245	146,849	414,094	266,669	143,829	576	3,020	414,094
Forestry & Fisheries Workers	54,969	5,025	59,994	49,653	4,416	5,316	609	59,994
Miners,Blasters & Quarry	8,596	10,916	19,512	6,231	9,020	2,365	1,896	19,512
Building & Related trades	171,626	2,938	174,564	121,891	1,777	49,735	1,161	174,564
Metal Trade Workers	64,791	506	65,297	51,332	506	13,459	0	65,297
Equip.Repairers,Handcraft Wkrs & Food Processing Trades	82,188	62,035	144,224	60,295	33,339	21,893	28,697	144,224
Machine operators (Plant)	10,918	3,097	14,016	9,631	3,097	1,288	0	14,016
Stationary Machine Operators & Assemblers	19,049	7,574	26,623	17,470	6,910	1,579	664	26,623
Drivers & Mobile Machine Operators	81,500	910	82,410	79,973	910	1,527	0	82,410
Street Vendors & Other Street Services (e.g. shoe shine	94,126	243,846	337,972	59,227	110,590	34,899	133,256	337,972
Domestic Helpers,Cleaners & Farm Hands & Labourers	632,043	441,037	1,073,080	579,742	363,700	52,301	77,337	1,073,080
Transport,Mining & Construction Labourers	39,716	6,939	46,656	38,243	6,410	1,473	529	46,656
Total	8,351,291	8,563,513	16,914,805	7,726,330	7,794,900	624,962	768,614	16,914,805

Appendix 4A: Population 10 years and Over by Sex by Type of Training by Current Employment Status - Standard Definition

Sex Type of Training		Current Employment Status-1990/91 Defn			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Male	None	7,125,406	344,197	2,036,941	9,506,544
	On the job	275,203	12,936	12,958	301,097
	Certifacate 1 or less than 2 years	229,049	10,558	12,084	251,691
	Certifacate 2 or more years	215,257	7,688	8,100	231,045
	Formal Apprenticeship	22,324	1,618	447	24,389
	Informal Apprenticeship	291,562	6,406	9,693	307,661
	Diploma 2 or more years	44,108	1,854	1,259	47,222
	University	18,770	409	459	19,637
	Other Courses after University	2,987	0	0	2,987
	Other Courses	126,624	2,751	2,294	131,669
	Total	8,351,291	388,418	2,084,233	10,823,942
	Female	8,120,723	490,301	2,441,263	11,052,287
	On the job	63,007	3,434	4,760	71,202
	Certifacate 1 or less than 2 years	120,882	16,107	10,117	147,106
	Certifacate 2 or more years	104,003	6,852	3,704	114,559
Female	Formal Apprenticeship	5,790	507	789	7,086
	Informal Apprenticeship	96,098	2,926	6,907	105,931
	Diploma 2 or more years	10,617	649	812	12,078
	University	1,337	0	0	1,337
	Other Courses after University	408	0	64	473
	Other Courses	40,647	3,580	4,860	49,087
	Total	8,563,513	524,355	2,473,277	11,561,146
	None	15,246,130	834,498	4,478,203	20,558,831
	On the job	338,211	16,370	17,718	372,299
	Certifacate 1 or less than 2 years	349,931	26,665	22,201	398,797
	Certifacate 2 or more years	319,260	14,540	11,804	345,604
	Formal Apprenticeship	28,114	2,125	1,236	31,476
	Informal Apprenticeship	387,660	9,331	16,600	413,592
	Diploma 2 or more years	54,725	2,504	2,071	59,300
	University	20,107	409	459	20,974
	Other Courses after University	3,396	0	64	3,460
	Other Courses	167,271	6,331	7,154	180,756
	Total	16,914,805	912,773	4,557,510	22,385,088

**Appendix 4B: Population 10 years and Over by Sex by Type of Training by
Current Employment Status - National Definition**

Sex Type of Training		Current Employment Status-2000/01 Defn			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Male	None	6,611,766	857,838	2,036,941	9,506,544
	On the job	249,665	38,474	12,958	301,097
	Certifacate 1 or less than 2 years	210,136	29,471	12,084	251,691
	Certifacate 2 or more years	200,689	22,257	8,100	231,045
	Formal Apprenticeship	18,337	5,604	447	24,389
	Informal Apprenticeship	257,909	40,059	9,693	307,661
	Diploma 2 or more years	41,307	4,656	1,259	47,222
	University	18,770	409	459	19,637
	Other Courses after University	2,987	0	0	2,987
	Other Courses	114,764	14,611	2,294	131,669
	Total	7,726,330	1,013,380	2,084,233	10,823,942
Female	None	7,403,775	1,207,249	2,441,263	11,052,287
	On the job	59,350	7,092	4,760	71,202
	Certifacate 1 or less than 2 years	103,199	33,790	10,117	147,106
	Certifacate 2 or more years	98,519	12,335	3,704	114,559
	Formal Apprenticeship	4,665	1,633	789	7,086
	Informal Apprenticeship	78,418	20,605	6,907	105,931
	Diploma 2 or more years	10,617	649	812	12,078
	University	1,337	0	0	1,337
	Other Courses after University	408	0	64	473
	Other Courses	34,612	9,615	4,860	49,087
	Total	7,794,900	1,292,969	2,473,277	11,561,146
Total	None	14,015,540	2,065,088	4,478,203	20,558,831
	On the job	309,015	45,566	17,718	372,299
	Certifacate 1 or less than 2 years	313,335	63,261	22,201	398,797
	Certifacate 2 or more years	299,208	34,592	11,804	345,604
	Formal Apprenticeship	23,002	7,237	1,236	31,476
	Informal Apprenticeship	336,328	60,664	16,600	413,592
	Diploma 2 or more years	51,924	5,306	2,071	59,300
	University	20,107	409	459	20,974
	Other Courses after University	3,396	0	64	3,460
	Other Courses	149,376	24,226	7,154	180,756
	Total	15,521,229	2,306,348	4,557,510	22,385,088

**Appendix 5A: Population 10 years and Over by Subject of Training by
Current Employment Status-Total
(Standard Definition)**

Subject of Training	Current Employment Status-1990/91 Defn			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Education training	219,215	2,895	5,577	227,687
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	90,886	4,741	3,098	98,725
Typing/Secretary Programs	37,397	3,891	4,999	46,287
Accountacy/Auditing Programs	60,029	1,405	5,513	66,947
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	8,285	417	0	8,702
Other Clerical/Bussiness Programs	44,301	1,694	1,116	47,111
Medicine & Health Related Programs	113,343	7,202	5,707	126,252
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	159,775	6,129	5,015	170,919
Other Construction Trades Programs	164,641	7,579	5,832	178,052
Motor Mechanics Programs	68,421	8,956	2,850	80,227
Textile/Tailoring Programs	132,706	9,095	14,116	155,918
Other Craft Trade Programs	93,488	2,598	3,324	99,410
Engineering/Architecture Programs	29,619	1,382	2,365	33,366
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	53,562	1,606	1,785	56,952
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	93,850	7,586	7,293	108,730
Police/Defence/Security Programs	228,106	3,907	5,997	238,010
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	71,050	7,193	4,719	82,962
No Training	15,246,130	834,498	4,478,203	20,558,831
Total	16,914,805	912,773	4,557,510	22,385,088

**Appendix 5A: Population 10 years and Over by Subject of Training by
Current Employment Status-Male
(Standard Definition)**

Subject of Training	Current Employment Status-1990/91 Defn			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Education training	137,640	1,718	4,296	143,654
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	34,875	1,583	752	37,210
Typing/Secretary Programs	3,835	0	0	3,835
Accountancy/Auditing Programs	44,839	964	4,335	50,138
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	6,603	0	0	6,603
Other Clerical/Bussiness Programs	33,053	1,168	736	34,957
Medicine & Health Related Programs	43,136	464	2,105	45,705
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	158,823	6,129	5,015	169,966
Other Construction Trades Programs	162,006	5,076	5,339	172,421
Motor Mechanics Programs	67,559	8,472	2,850	78,881
Textile/Tailoring Programs	50,621	943	1,974	53,538
Other Craft Trade Programs	79,963	2,135	2,344	84,442
Engineering/Architecture Programs	27,756	1,288	1,114	30,157
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	41,891	555	1,190	43,636
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	90,736	7,586	7,143	105,465
Police/Defence/Security Programs	203,712	3,375	5,808	212,896
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	38,837	2,764	2,293	43,894
No Training	7,125,406	344,197	2,036,941	9,506,544
Total	8,351,291	388,418	2,084,233	10,823,942

**Appendix 5A: Population 10 years and Over by Subject of Training by
Current Employment Status-Female
(Standard Definition)**

Subject of Training	Current Employment Status-1990/91 Defn			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Education training	81,575	1,177	1,281	84,033
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	56,011	3,158	2,346	61,515
Typing/Secretary Programs	33,563	3,891	4,999	42,452
Accountancy/Auditing Programs	15,190	441	1,178	16,809
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	1,682	417	0	2,099
Other Clerical/Bussiness Programs	11,248	526	380	12,154
Medicine & Health Related Programs	70,207	6,738	3,602	80,547
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	952	0	0	952
Other Construction Trades Programs	2,636	2,502	494	5,631
Motor Mechanics Programs	861	484	0	1,345
Textile/Tailoring Programs	82,085	8,152	12,142	102,380
Other Craft Trade Programs	13,525	463	980	14,968
Engineering/Architecture Programs	1,864	94	1,251	3,209
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	11,671	1,051	595	13,316
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	3,114	0	150	3,265
Police/Defence/Security Programs	24,395	531	189	25,115
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	32,212	4,429	2,427	39,068
No Training	8,120,723	490,301	2,441,263	11,052,287
Total	8,563,513	524,355	2,473,277	11,561,146

**Appendix 5B: Population 10 years and Over by Type of Training by
Current Employment Status-Total
(National Definition)**

Subject of Training	Current Employment Status-2000/01 Defn			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Education training	214,938	7,173	5,577	227,687
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	83,116	12,511	3,098	98,725
Typing/Secretary Programs	32,605	8,683	4,999	46,287
Accountancy/Auditing Programs	52,553	8,881	5,513	66,947
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	8,285	417	0	8,702
Other Clerical/Bussiness Programs	38,851	7,144	1,116	47,111
Medicine & Health Related Programs	105,150	15,395	5,707	126,252
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	130,854	35,050	5,015	170,919
Other Construction Trades Programs	142,002	30,218	5,832	178,052
Motor Mechanics Programs	60,583	16,794	2,850	80,227
Textile/Tailoring Programs	107,486	34,315	14,116	155,918
Other Craft Trade Programs	81,961	14,125	3,324	99,410
Engineering/Architecture Programs	29,189	1,812	2,365	33,366
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	51,974	3,194	1,785	56,952
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	88,011	13,426	7,293	108,730
Police/Defence/Security Programs	214,459	17,554	5,997	238,010
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	63,672	14,570	4,719	82,962
No Training	14,015,540	2,065,088	4,478,203	20,558,831
Total	15,521,229	2,306,348	4,557,510	22,385,088

**Appendix 5B: Population 10 years and Over by Type of Training by
Current Employment Status-Male
(National Definition)**

Subject of Training	Current Employment Status-2000/01 Defn			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Education training	136,246	3,112	4,296	143,654
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	33,176	3,282	752	37,210
Typing/Secretary Programs	3,312	523	0	3,835
Accountancy/Auditing Programs	41,012	4,792	4,335	50,138
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	6,603	0	0	6,603
Other Clerical/Bussiness Programs	27,875	6,345	736	34,957
Medicine & Health Related Programs	40,755	2,846	2,105	45,705
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	129,902	35,050	5,015	169,966
Other Construction Trades Programs	141,160	25,922	5,339	172,421
Motor Mechanics Programs	60,341	15,690	2,850	78,881
Textile/Tailoring Programs	44,441	7,123	1,974	53,538
Other Craft Trade Programs	69,798	12,300	2,344	84,442
Engineering/Architecture Programs	27,325	1,718	1,114	30,157
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	40,303	2,143	1,190	43,636
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	85,475	12,847	7,143	105,465
Police/Defence/Security Programs	191,904	15,183	5,808	212,896
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	34,936	6,665	2,293	43,894
No Training	6,611,766	857,838	2,036,941	9,506,544
Total	7,726,330	1,013,380	2,084,233	10,823,942

**Appendix 5B: Population 10 years and Over by Type of Training by
Current Employment Status-Female
(National Definition)**

Subject of Training	Current Employment Status-2000/01 Defn			Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Education training	78,692	4,060	1,281	84,033
Arts/Language/Humanity & Social Programs	49,940	9,229	2,346	61,515
Typing/Secretary Programs	29,293	8,160	4,999	42,452
Accountancy/Auditing Programs	11,541	4,089	1,178	16,809
Book-keeping/Financial/Banking Programs	1,682	417	0	2,099
Other Clerical/Bussiness Programs	10,975	799	380	12,154
Medicine & Health Related Programs	64,396	12,549	3,602	80,547
Carpentry/Joinery Programs	952	0	0	952
Other Construction Trades Programs	842	4,296	494	5,631
Motor Mechanics Programs	241	1,104	0	1,345
Textile/Tailoring Programs	63,045	27,192	12,142	102,380
Other Craft Trade Programs	12,163	1,824	980	14,968
Engineering/Architecture Programs	1,864	94	1,251	3,209
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing Programs	11,671	1,051	595	13,316
Drivers & Other Transport Programs	2,536	579	150	3,265
Police/Defence/Security Programs	22,555	2,371	189	25,115
Other Training Programs Not Stated Above	28,737	7,905	2,427	39,068
No Training	7,403,775	1,207,249	2,441,263	11,052,287
Total	7,794,900	1,292,969	2,473,277	11,561,146

**Appendix 7A: Currently Employed Population by Main Industry by
Geographic Area by Sex - Standard Definition**

Main Industry		Geographic Area			Total
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	
Total	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	71,722	1,034,934	12,783,398	13,890,054
	Mining & Quarry	1,942	5,810	21,471	29,223
	Manufacture	68,306	89,732	87,411	245,449
	Electricity & Gas	4,765	9,190	742	14,698
	Construction	35,957	68,041	47,692	151,690
	Trade	327,503	574,782	360,683	1,262,968
	Transport	50,625	45,219	15,728	111,571
	Finance	13,078	8,768	4,655	26,500
	Personal service	164,824	343,133	674,694	1,182,652
	Total	738,721	2,179,608	13,996,476	16,914,805
Male	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	36,384	463,503	6,198,930	6,698,817
	Mining & Quarry	1,878	5,513	8,061	15,452
	Manufacture	48,060	52,632	61,007	161,699
	Electricity & Gas	3,596	9,126	742	13,464
	Construction	34,460	66,605	46,429	147,494
	Trade	155,427	211,858	198,211	565,495
	Transport	43,764	44,436	15,728	103,929
	Finance	9,506	8,001	4,655	22,162
	Personal service	91,885	179,129	351,766	622,779
	Total	424,959	1,040,803	6,885,529	8,351,291
Female	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	35,338	571,431	6,584,468	7,191,237
	Mining & Quarry	64	297	13,410	13,771
	Manufacture	20,246	37,100	26,404	83,750
	Electricity & Gas	1,169	65	0	1,233
	Construction	1,497	1,436	1,263	4,196
	Trade	172,076	362,924	162,472	697,473
	Transport	6,860	782	0	7,643
	Finance	3,572	767	0	4,339
	Personal service	72,940	164,004	322,929	559,872
	Total	313,762	1,138,805	7,110,946	8,563,513

Appendix 7B: Currently Employed Population by Main Industry by Geographic Area by Sex - National Definition

Main Industry		Geographic Area			Total
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	
Total	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	64,735	925,420	12,263,240	13,253,395
	Mining & Quarry	1,942	5,810	15,493	23,245
	Manufacture	55,609	65,826	56,721	178,157
	Electricity & Gas	4,765	8,983	742	14,491
	Construction	30,098	50,638	35,668	116,404
	Trade	173,064	374,924	244,770	792,759
	Transport	49,640	41,679	15,728	107,047
	Finance	13,078	8,768	3,660	25,506
	Personal service	143,500	313,216	553,511	1,010,226
	Total	536,430	1,795,264	13,189,535	15,521,229
Male	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	33,085	420,824	5,942,851	6,396,760
	Mining & Quarry	1,878	5,513	4,857	12,248
	Manufacture	41,076	44,228	40,595	125,899
	Electricity & Gas	3,596	8,919	742	13,257
	Construction	29,017	49,732	35,041	113,790
	Trade	94,887	166,057	143,895	404,838
	Transport	42,780	41,484	15,728	99,992
	Finance	9,506	8,001	3,660	21,167
	Personal service	80,377	162,380	295,621	538,377
	Total	336,201	907,138	6,482,990	7,726,330
Female	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	31,650	504,596	6,320,389	6,856,635
	Mining & Quarry	64	297	10,636	10,997
	Manufacture	14,533	21,598	16,126	52,257
	Electricity & Gas	1,169	65	0	1,233
	Construction	1,080	906	627	2,614
	Trade	78,177	208,867	100,876	387,920
	Transport	6,860	195	0	7,055
	Finance	3,572	767	0	4,339
	Personal service	63,123	150,836	257,890	471,849
	Total	200,229	888,126	6,706,545	7,794,900

Appendix 8A: Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation by Geographic Area by Sex - Standard Definition

Main Occupation		Geographic Area			Total
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	
Total	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	67,404	164,807	144,880	377,091
	Professionals	19,478	19,718	11,907	51,103
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	59,489	106,564	180,030	346,082
	Clerks	26,353	21,990	11,214	59,557
	Service & Shop Workers	169,559	354,947	208,280	732,785
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	67,529	1,010,999	12,285,304	13,363,833
	Craft & Related Workers	106,712	164,546	132,339	403,597
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	40,246	44,820	37,983	123,049
	Elementary Occupations	181,952	291,218	984,537	1,457,708
	Total	738,721	2,179,608	13,996,476	16,914,805
Male	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	40,449	74,096	77,269	191,814
	Professionals	14,002	15,694	7,940	37,636
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	38,525	63,723	131,561	233,808
	Clerks	12,185	7,443	8,369	27,996
	Service & Shop Workers	93,954	149,943	109,976	353,873
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	33,245	448,887	5,819,477	6,301,610
	Craft & Related Workers	88,436	132,545	106,221	327,201
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	38,155	39,843	33,469	111,467
	Elementary Occupations	66,008	108,630	591,247	765,885
	Total	424,959	1,040,803	6,885,529	8,351,291
Female	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	26,955	90,711	67,611	185,276
	Professionals	5,477	4,024	3,967	13,467
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	20,964	42,841	48,469	112,274
	Clerks	14,168	14,547	2,846	31,561
	Service & Shop Workers	75,605	205,004	98,304	378,912
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	34,283	562,113	6,465,827	7,062,223
	Craft & Related Workers	18,276	32,001	26,119	76,396
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	2,091	4,977	4,514	11,582
	Elementary Occupations	115,944	182,589	393,290	691,823
	Total	313,762	1,138,805	7,110,946	8,563,513

Appendix 8B: Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation by Geographic Area by Sex - National Definition

Main Occupation		Geographic Area			Total
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	
Total	Legislators,Administrators Managers	35,560	129,472	104,205	269,237
	Professionals	18,926	19,718	11,907	50,551
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	50,959	100,256	169,567	320,782
	Clerks	26,353	21,451	11,214	59,018
	Service & Shop Workers	117,664	255,349	158,758	531,772
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	61,343	902,442	11,765,791	12,729,575
	Craft & Related Workers	83,030	116,264	85,097	284,391
	Plant & Machine Operat & Assemblers	38,887	44,448	34,656	117,991
	Elementary Occupations	103,708	205,865	848,339	1,157,912
	Total	536,430	1,795,264	13,189,535	15,521,229
Male	Legislators,Administrators Managers	25,769	68,711	54,263	148,744
	Professionals	13,656	15,694	7,940	37,290
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	33,261	61,618	123,335	218,214
	Clerks	12,185	7,443	8,369	27,996
	Service & Shop Workers	63,538	119,217	88,678	271,433
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	29,674	405,480	5,563,463	5,998,617
	Craft & Related Workers	70,932	99,277	69,541	239,749
	Plant & Machine Operat & Assemblers	37,461	39,471	30,142	107,074
	Elementary Occupations	49,726	90,227	537,259	677,212
	Total	336,201	907,138	6,482,990	7,726,330
Female	Legislators,Administrators Managers	9,790	60,761	49,942	120,493
	Professionals	5,270	4,024	3,967	13,261
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	17,698	38,638	46,232	102,568
	Clerks	14,168	14,008	2,846	31,022
	Service & Shop Workers	54,126	136,132	70,081	260,339
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	31,669	496,962	6,202,327	6,730,958
	Craft & Related Workers	12,098	16,987	15,556	44,642
	Plant & Machine Operat & Assemblers	1,427	4,977	4,514	10,917
	Elementary Occupations	53,982	115,638	311,080	480,700
	Total	200,229	888,126	6,706,545	7,794,900

Appendix 9A: Currently Employed Population by Sex by Main Occupation by Main Industry - Standard Definition

Sex (Main Occupation)		Main Industry									Total
		Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Electricity & Gas	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Personal service	
Male	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	2,925	1,031	5,302	49	4,816	150,763	6,325	1,435	19,170	191,814
	Professionals	2,427	0	1,066	1,470	731	2,837	3,371	5,255	20,478	37,636
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	6,493	618	7,399	1,111	3,123	26,678	5,589	4,462	178,335	233,808
	Clerks	983	0	4,260	0	687	4,339	4,788	3,901	9,039	27,996
	Service & Shop Workers	2,517	568	4,062	2,161	271	249,144	14,303	4,489	76,357	353,873
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	6290473	0	1,240	0	0	6,132	0	0	3,765	6,301,610
	Craft & Related Workers	3,692	7,993	84,121	7,356	119,994	22,975	7,899	748	72,423	327,201
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	3,454	262	31,412	256	1,656	6,717	51,440	378	15,894	111,467
	Elementary Occupations	385,853	4,980	22,837	1,061	16,216	95,910	10,214	1,494	227,319	765,885
	Total	6698817	15,452	161,699	13,464	147,494	565,495	103,929	22,162	622,779	8,351,291
Female	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	0	878	5,819	0	0	169,902	185	81	8,411	185,276
	Professionals	0	878	996	65	0	822	373	733	9,600	13,467
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	3,862	0	1,986	0	49	10,556	557	0	95,265	112,274
	Clerks	272	0	2,143	1,069	1,134	7,923	1,846	2,625	14,550	31,561
	Service & Shop Workers	4,515	878	4,758	0	148	257,054	1,112	241	110,205	378,912
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	7057250	0	609	0	0	1,513	0	0	2,850	7,062,223
	Craft & Related Workers	0	9,962	52,253	100	1,364	7,851	1,902	0	2,963	76,396
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	609	878	8,046	0	0	1,390	300	0	358	11,582
	Elementary Occupations	124,729	297	7,140	0	1,501	240,461	1,366	658	315,670	691,823
	Total	7191237	13,771	83,750	1,233	4,196	697,473	7,643	4,339	559,872	8,563,513
Total	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	2,925	1,909	11,121	49	4,816	320,665	6,510	1,516	27,580	377,091
	Professionals	2,427	878	2,062	1,535	731	3,659	3,744	5,989	30,078	51,103
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	10,355	618	9,385	1,111	3,171	37,233	6,147	4,462	273,600	346,082
	Clerks	1,255	0	6,403	1,069	1,820	12,263	6,633	6,526	23,590	59,557
	Service & Shop Workers	7,032	1,446	8,820	2,161	419	506,198	15,415	4,731	186,562	732,785
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	1.3E+07	0	1,849	0	0	7,646	0	0	6,614	13363833
	Craft & Related Workers	3,692	17,955	136,374	7,456	121,359	30,826	9,802	748	75,386	403,597
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	4,064	1,140	39,458	256	1,656	8,107	51,740	378	16,252	123,049
	Elementary Occupations	510,583	5,276	29,976	1,061	17,717	336,372	11,580	2,152	542,990	1,457,708
	Total	1.4E+07	29,223	245,449	14,698	151,690	1.1E+06	111,571	26,500	1,182,652	16914805

Appendix 9B: Currently Employed Population by Sex by Main Occupation by Main Industry - National Definition

Sex Main Occupation		Main Industry									Total
		Agriculture /Forestry/ Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufac ture	Electricit y & Gas	Constru ction	Trade	Transport	Financ e	Personal service	
Male	Legislators,Administrato rs & Managers	2,925	540	3,365	49	4,816	112,007	5,770	1,435	17,837	148,744
	Professionals	2,427	0	1,066	1,470	564	2,837	3,371	5,255	20,300	37,290
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	6,493	78	7,041	1,111	2,877	21,903	5,306	3,953	169,452	218,214
	Clerks	983	0	4,260	0	687	4,339	4,788	3,901	9,039	27,996
	Service & Shop Workers	2,517	568	4,062	2,161	271	173,084	14,303	4,489	69,977	271,433
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	5,992,276	0	1,240	0	0	2,638	0	0	2,462	5,998,617
	Craft & Related Workers	3,103	5,820	55,951	7,149	87,632	17,608	7,899	748	53,838	239,749
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	3,454	262	28,545	256	1,656	5,656	50,974	378	15,894	107,074
	Elementary Occupations	382,581	4,980	20,368	1,061	15,289	64,765	7,582	1,009	179,577	677,212
	Total	6,396,760	12,248	125,899	13,257	113,790	404,838	99,992	21,167	538,377	7,726,330
Female	Legislators,Administrato rs & Managers	0	878	4,557	0	0	108,149	185	81	6,643	120,493
	Professionals	0	878	996	65	0	822	373	733	9,394	13,261
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	3,862	0	1,462	0	49	4,408	557	0	92,230	102,568
	Clerks	272	0	2,143	1,069	1,134	7,384	1,846	2,625	14,550	31,022
	Service & Shop Workers	2,489	0	2,474	0	148	152,540	1,112	241	101,333	260,339
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	6,725,985	0	609	0	0	1,513	0	0	2,850	6,730,958
	Craft & Related Workers	0	8,067	25,547	100	728	6,698	1,902	0	1,600	44,642
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	609	878	8,046	0	0	725	300	0	358	10,917
	Elementary Occupations	123,417	297	6,423	0	555	105,680	779	658	242,891	480,700
	Total	6,856,635	10,997	52,257	1,233	2,614	387,920	7,055	4,339	471,849	7,794,900
Total	Legislators,Administrato rs & Managers	2,925	1,418	7,922	49	4,816	220,156	5,955	1,516	24,480	269,237
	Professionals	2,427	878	2,062	1,535	564	3,659	3,744	5,989	29,694	50,551
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	10,355	78	8,504	1,111	2,926	26,311	5,863	3,953	261,682	320,782
	Clerks	1,255	0	6,403	1,069	1,820	11,724	6,633	6,526	23,590	59,018
	Service & Shop Workers	5,006	568	6,536	2,161	419	325,624	15,415	4,731	171,310	531,772
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	12718262	0	1,849	0	0	4,152	0	0	5,312	12,729,575
	Craft & Related Workers	3,103	13,887	81,498	7,249	88,360	24,306	9,802	748	55,438	284,391
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	4,064	1,140	36,591	256	1,656	6,381	51,274	378	16,252	117,991
	Elementary Occupations	505,999	5,276	26,791	1,061	15,843	170,446	8,361	1,667	422,468	1,157,912
	Total	13253395	23,245	178,157	14,491	116,404	792,759	107,047	25,506	1,010,226	15,521,229

Appendix 10A: Currently Employed Population by Sex by Education Level by Modified Sector of Employment-Standard Definition

Sex Education Level		Sector of Main Employment						Total
		Central/Loc al Governme nt	Parastatal Oranization	Private-Tra ditional Agriculture	Private-Inf ormal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organizatio n & Private-Oth er	Housework duties	
Male	Never attended	1,585	1,259	1,560,635	70,292	59,835	20,397	1,714,003
	Std I	0	0	138,228	4,462	1,548	26,492	170,730
	Std II	742	0	237,024	9,696	5,204	35,904	288,570
	Std III	467	1,129	281,190	19,377	9,733	33,587	345,483
	Std IV	9,134	3,540	795,504	60,127	35,986	20,766	925,057
	Std V	559	694	275,601	16,735	15,295	23,973	332,856
	Std VI	835	0	247,958	15,475	8,731	14,030	287,030
	Std VII	71,058	23,861	2,749,128	474,986	313,458	26,373	3,658,864
	Std VIII	15,816	2,575	71,495	14,460	10,803	531	115,680
	Form I	1,969	312	25,941	6,496	1,155	2,411	38,284
	Form II	5,483	507	31,709	9,221	8,435	765	56,120
	Form III	3,023	1,000	11,352	4,692	2,158	0	22,225
	Form IV	92,564	19,536	95,253	46,175	59,553	760	313,840
	Form V	523	900	2,097	0	1,229	0	4,749
	Form VI	14,176	4,813	8,487	7,298	15,051	491	50,315
	1st Degree	11,875	3,323	736	2,389	6,257	0	24,581
	2nd Degree+	1,243	239	886	0	535	0	2,905
	Total	231,051	63,688	6,533,226	761,882	554,966	206,479	8,351,291
Female	Never attended	399	605	2,591,190	95,379	18,447	69,300	2,775,320
	Std I	0	0	85,427	3,807	1,107	18,813	109,155
	Std II	0	0	183,224	7,636	4,065	34,957	229,881
	Std III	0	418	245,541	14,165	3,317	44,313	307,754
	Std IV	273	283	544,315	43,164	5,856	45,699	639,591
	Std V	0	0	219,575	16,231	4,256	38,093	278,155
	Std VI	0	0	217,918	11,650	2,773	34,522	266,864
	Std VII	40,497	5,008	2,946,730	420,044	113,317	99,978	3,625,574
	Std VIII	6,864	1,069	13,546	7,758	196	0	29,434
	Form I	0	0	12,892	2,288	1,468	1,522	18,170
	Form II	2,002	0	20,659	8,987	2,261	1,819	35,726
	Form III	1,095	0	12,657	6,055	823	2,644	23,275
	Form IV	59,750	6,056	62,076	36,420	38,196	2,147	204,646
	Form V	0	0	0	262	803	0	1,065
	Form VI	1,895	896	5,342	4,119	3,489	580	16,322
	1st Degree	721	246	0	0	609	0	1,576
	2nd Degree+	290	0	618	0	98	0	1,006
	Total	113,788	14,582	7,161,710	677,966	201,080	394,387	8,563,513
Group Label	Never attended	1,984	1,864	4,151,825	165,671	78,282	89,696	4,489,323
	Std I	0	0	223,655	8,269	2,655	45,306	279,885
	Std II	742	0	420,248	17,332	9,268	70,860	518,452
	Std III	467	1,547	526,731	33,543	13,050	77,900	653,237
	Std IV	9,407	3,823	1,339,819	103,291	41,842	66,465	1,564,648
	Std V	559	694	495,176	32,966	19,550	62,066	611,010
	Std VI	835	0	465,876	27,126	11,505	48,552	553,894
	Std VII	111,555	28,869	5,695,858	895,030	426,775	126,351	7,284,438
	Std VIII	22,681	3,644	85,041	22,218	10,999	531	145,114
	Form I	1,969	312	38,833	8,784	2,623	3,933	56,454
	Form II	7,485	507	52,367	18,207	10,696	2,584	91,846
	Form III	4,118	1,000	24,009	10,747	2,981	2,644	45,500
	Form IV	152,314	25,592	157,330	82,595	97,749	2,906	518,486
	Form V	523	900	2,097	262	2,032	0	5,814
	Form VI	16,071	5,709	13,830	11,416	18,540	1,071	66,637
	1st Degree	12,596	3,569	736	2,389	6,867	0	26,157
	2nd Degree+	1,534	239	1,505	0	633	0	3,911
	Total	344,839	78,270	13,694,936	1,439,847	756,046	600,867	16,914,805

Appendix 10B: Currently Employed Population by Sex by Level by Modified Sector of Employment-National Definition

Sex Education Level		Sector of Main Employment						Total
		Central/Loc al Governme nt	Parastatal Oranization	Private-Tra ditional Agriculture	Private-Inf ormal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organizatio n & Private-Oth er	Housework duties	
Male	Never attended	1,585	1,259	1,489,339	43,320	57,260	18,033	1,610,797
	Std I	0	0	136,248	4,462	926	21,014	162,650
	Std II	742	0	229,090	7,519	4,581	28,460	270,393
	Std III	467	1,129	275,252	11,578	7,524	25,306	321,255
	Std IV	9,134	3,540	760,354	39,331	32,706	14,421	859,485
	Std V	559	694	264,975	11,011	13,610	16,750	307,599
	Std VI	835	0	238,167	9,597	7,624	8,900	265,123
	Std VII	71,058	23,861	2,611,828	321,740	293,923	22,390	3,344,800
	Std VIII	15,816	2,575	62,941	10,781	10,347	531	102,991
	Form I	1,969	312	23,992	5,383	692	1,920	34,268
	Form II	5,483	507	30,209	7,642	7,328	765	51,934
	Form III	3,023	1,000	10,215	3,596	2,158	0	19,991
	Form IV	92,564	19,536	88,160	36,164	57,184	520	294,128
	Form V	523	900	2,097	0	1,229	0	4,749
	Form VI	14,176	4,813	8,419	6,016	14,766	491	48,681
	1st Degree	11,875	3,323	736	2,389	6,257	0	24,581
	2nd Degree+	1,243	239	886	0	535	0	2,905
	Total	231,051	63,688	6,232,907	520,530	518,652	159,502	7,726,330
Female	Never attended	399	605	2,464,494	45,740	13,986	56,316	2,581,540
	Std I	0	0	82,564	2,137	485	13,351	98,538
	Std II	0	0	174,057	2,235	1,564	24,835	202,690
	Std III	0	418	239,004	4,337	2,900	34,323	280,982
	Std IV	273	283	526,396	19,781	3,425	36,851	587,010
	Std V	0	0	212,853	10,410	4,054	29,711	257,028
	Std VI	0	0	213,706	4,788	1,404	29,238	249,135
	Std VII	40,497	5,008	2,800,443	225,539	92,528	84,656	3,248,672
	Std VIII	6,864	1,069	12,621	5,687	196	0	26,438
	Form I	0	0	12,167	1,681	1,468	1,031	16,347
	Form II	2,002	0	19,533	7,680	1,639	1,278	32,132
	Form III	1,095	0	12,657	1,918	202	2,154	18,025
	Form IV	59,750	6,056	53,496	24,249	34,616	2,039	180,207
	Form V	0	0	0	0	803	0	803
	Form VI	1,895	896	5,241	667	3,489	580	12,769
	1st Degree	721	246	0	0	609	0	1,576
	2nd Degree+	290	0	618	0	98	0	1,006
	Total	113,788	14,582	6,829,852	356,850	163,466	316,362	7,794,900
Total	Never attended	1,984	1,864	3,953,833	89,061	71,246	74,350	4,192,337
	Std I	0	0	218,812	6,599	1,412	34,365	261,188
	Std II	742	0	403,147	9,754	6,145	53,295	473,083
	Std III	467	1,547	514,256	15,915	10,424	59,629	602,237
	Std IV	9,407	3,823	1,286,750	59,111	36,131	51,272	1,446,495
	Std V	559	694	477,828	21,422	17,664	46,461	564,627
	Std VI	835	0	451,873	14,385	9,029	38,137	514,259
	Std VII	111,555	28,869	5,412,271	547,279	386,451	107,046	6,593,472
	Std VIII	22,681	3,644	75,562	16,468	10,543	531	129,428
	Form I	1,969	312	36,159	7,064	2,160	2,951	50,615
	Form II	7,485	507	49,743	15,321	8,967	2,043	84,066
	Form III	4,118	1,000	22,872	5,513	2,359	2,154	38,016
	Form IV	152,314	25,592	141,656	60,413	91,800	2,559	474,335
	Form V	523	900	2,097	0	2,032	0	5,552
	Form VI	16,071	5,709	13,660	6,684	18,255	1,071	61,450
	1st Degree	12,596	3,569	736	2,389	6,867	0	26,157
	2nd Degree+	1,534	239	1,505	0	633	0	3,911
	Total	344,839	78,270	13,062,759	877,380	682,118	475,864	15,521,229

Appendix 11A: Currently Employed Population by Sex by Age Group by Modified Sector of Employment-Standard Definition

Sex Age Group		Sector of Main Employment						Total
		Central/Loc al Governme nt	Parastatal Oranization	Private-Tra ditional Agriculture	Private-Inf ormal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organizatio n & Private-Oth er	Housework duties	
Male	10-14	0	0	941,343	20,897	21,177	152,727	1,136,144
	15-17	0	0	586,385	27,385	25,484	35,395	674,649
	18-19	0	779	501,698	40,058	42,882	7,011	592,428
	20-24	2,718	2,454	757,790	100,700	92,430	5,937	962,030
	25-29	13,533	1,525	612,784	111,851	79,137	1,408	820,238
	30-34	21,360	5,884	511,690	121,838	71,971	1,320	734,064
	35-39	38,062	14,902	495,145	104,915	68,279	959	722,261
	40-44	48,420	9,931	395,891	68,631	37,125	726	560,724
	45-49	51,258	16,361	437,431	59,558	38,529	0	603,138
	50-54	34,502	7,106	328,965	34,948	27,736	399	433,655
	55-59	13,595	1,897	266,341	26,415	21,074	0	329,321
	60-64	2,160	2,092	250,709	17,487	17,065	0	289,513
	65-69	3,619	523	195,082	12,067	5,628	598	217,517
	70+	1,824	234	251,973	15,130	6,449	0	275,610
	Total	231,051	63,688	6,533,226	761,882	554,966	206,479	8,351,291
Female	10-14	0	0	824,696	15,616	10,255	217,974	1,068,541
	15-17	0	0	482,842	24,167	19,555	57,817	584,382
	18-19	1,561	418	504,036	35,425	16,898	42,940	601,277
	20-24	3,015	2,132	940,220	108,630	48,829	26,584	1,129,411
	25-29	11,672	1,911	900,474	123,417	40,393	13,970	1,091,838
	30-34	16,364	2,107	750,212	107,219	24,148	5,331	905,381
	35-39	26,798	2,546	765,691	95,041	16,746	8,534	915,356
	40-44	26,945	2,670	531,518	67,473	9,026	5,803	643,435
	45-49	23,984	1,275	439,174	48,027	8,054	4,562	525,077
	50-54	1,730	1,282	354,029	22,522	3,595	3,566	386,723
	55-59	1,718	241	214,067	19,504	1,786	2,488	239,805
	60-64	0	0	177,470	4,346	454	1,186	183,455
	65-69	0	0	144,080	3,667	0	1,290	149,038
	70+	0	0	133,200	2,911	1,340	2,343	139,794
	Total	113,788	14,582	7,161,710	677,966	201,080	394,387	8,563,513
Total	10-14	0	0	1,766,039	36,513	31,432	370,701	2,204,685
	15-17	0	0	1,069,227	51,553	45,039	93,212	1,259,031
	18-19	1,561	1,197	1,005,734	75,482	59,779	49,951	1,193,705
	20-24	5,733	4,587	1,698,010	209,331	141,259	32,521	2,091,441
	25-29	25,205	3,435	1,513,259	235,269	119,530	15,378	1,912,076
	30-34	37,724	7,991	1,261,902	229,057	96,120	6,651	1,639,445
	35-39	64,860	17,448	1,260,836	199,955	85,025	9,492	1,637,617
	40-44	75,365	12,602	927,409	136,104	46,151	6,528	1,204,159
	45-49	75,242	17,636	876,606	107,585	46,584	4,562	1,128,215
	50-54	36,232	8,387	682,994	57,470	31,331	3,965	820,378
	55-59	15,313	2,138	480,408	45,919	22,860	2,488	569,127
	60-64	2,160	2,092	428,179	21,832	17,519	1,186	472,968
	65-69	3,619	523	339,162	15,734	5,628	1,889	366,555
	70+	1,824	234	385,173	18,041	7,789	2,343	415,404
	Total	344,839	78,270	13,694,936	1,439,847	756,046	600,867	16,914,805

Appendix 11B: Currently Employed Population by Sex by Age Group by Modified Sector of Employment-National Definition

Sex Age Group		Sector of Main Employment					Total
		Central/Loc al Governme nt	Parastatal Oranization	Private-Tra ditional Agriculture	Private-Inf ormal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organizatio n & Private-Oth er	
Male	10-14	0	0	921,381	8,458	15,227	1,061,659
	15-17	0	0	563,678	17,735	23,681	631,409
	18-19	0	779	480,302	28,259	39,304	554,420
	20-24	2,718	2,454	716,475	68,395	83,868	879,759
	25-29	13,533	1,525	582,132	74,177	75,419	747,998
	30-34	21,360	5,884	478,313	84,775	69,100	660,508
	35-39	38,062	14,902	473,839	78,094	65,297	671,153
	40-44	48,420	9,931	381,445	48,854	36,417	525,793
	45-49	51,258	16,361	410,261	45,461	36,114	559,454
	50-54	34,502	7,106	308,564	24,359	26,060	400,990
	55-59	13,595	1,897	251,550	17,993	20,959	305,994
	60-64	2,160	2,092	234,207	9,689	16,431	264,580
	65-69	3,619	523	191,531	7,040	5,628	208,940
	70+	1,824	234	239,230	7,240	5,147	253,674
	Total	231,051	63,688	6,232,907	520,530	518,652	7,726,330
Female	10-14	0	0	808,467	6,483	6,748	988,953
	15-17	0	0	461,820	14,494	11,353	536,018
	18-19	1,561	418	478,339	15,414	12,005	548,294
	20-24	3,015	2,132	888,607	55,510	44,290	1,016,721
	25-29	11,672	1,911	850,005	59,314	34,881	967,358
	30-34	16,364	2,107	712,131	53,720	20,721	808,976
	35-39	26,798	2,546	737,187	57,671	15,685	847,592
	40-44	26,945	2,670	507,531	36,749	7,696	586,409
	45-49	23,984	1,275	417,445	31,972	4,875	482,985
	50-54	1,730	1,282	332,727	9,682	3,595	352,336
	55-59	1,718	241	203,583	10,010	1,165	217,977
	60-64	0	0	164,113	1,940	454	167,087
	65-69	0	0	141,770	3,021	0	146,081
	70+	0	0	126,127	871	0	128,114
	Total	113,788	14,582	6,829,852	356,850	163,466	7,794,900
Total	10-14	0	0	1,729,848	14,941	21,975	2,050,612
	15-17	0	0	1,025,498	32,229	35,034	1,167,426
	18-19	1,561	1,197	958,640	43,673	51,309	1,102,714
	20-24	5,733	4,587	1,605,082	123,905	128,158	1,896,480
	25-29	25,205	3,435	1,432,137	133,491	110,300	1,715,356
	30-34	37,724	7,991	1,190,445	138,495	89,820	1,469,484
	35-39	64,860	17,448	1,211,026	135,765	80,983	1,518,744
	40-44	75,365	12,602	888,976	85,603	44,113	1,112,202
	45-49	75,242	17,636	827,705	77,433	40,988	1,042,440
	50-54	36,232	8,387	641,290	34,041	29,655	753,325
	55-59	15,313	2,138	455,132	28,003	22,124	523,972
	60-64	2,160	2,092	398,320	11,628	16,885	431,666
	65-69	3,619	523	333,302	10,061	5,628	355,021
	70+	1,824	234	365,356	8,111	5,147	381,788
	Total	344,839	78,270	13,062,759	877,380	682,118	15,521,229

Appendix 12A: Currently Employed Population by Main Industry by Geographic Area by Sex-Standard Definition

Main Industry	Geographic Area									Total		
	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban			Rural			Male		Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Cattle,Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	4,115	6,082	10,197	43,247	25,606	68,853	498,589	201,378	699,967	545,952	233,066	779,018
Crop Growing	26,381	28,973	55,355	397,009	540,496	937,505	5,599,688	6,375,210	11,974,898	6,023,079	6,944,679	12,967,758
Agricultural & Forest Services	987	283	1,271	2,259	2,803	5,062	13,918	4,360	18,278	17,165	7,446	24,610
Fishing	4,900	0	4,900	20,987	2,527	23,514	86,187	3,520	89,707	112,074	6,047	118,121
Mining & Quarrying	1,878	64	1,942	5,513	297	5,810	8,061	13,410	21,471	15,452	13,771	29,223
Grainmill Products & Food Canning	8,045	4,931	12,975	21,803	8,152	29,955	18,139	12,495	30,634	47,987	25,578	73,564
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel,Spinning,Weaving & Finishing	8,895	11,906	20,801	9,440	25,752	35,192	12,345	10,028	22,374	30,680	47,686	78,366
Furniture making & Manuf. of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	31,121	3,409	34,529	21,389	3,196	24,586	30,522	3,881	34,404	83,032	10,486	93,518
Electricity & Water	3,596	1,169	4,765	9,126	65	9,190	742	0	742	13,464	1,233	14,698
Construction	34,460	1,497	35,957	66,605	1,436	68,041	46,429	1,263	47,692	147,494	4,196	151,690
Retail Trade-Agric Products,Meat,Charcoal & Chicken	52,837	31,625	84,462	72,408	95,725	168,133	80,925	38,056	118,981	206,170	165,406	371,576
Retail Trade-Processed food (Mandazi,Scones etc)	20,225	80,953	101,178	15,525	79,875	95,400	6,585	21,284	27,869	42,336	182,111	224,447
Retail Trade-Clothing,Textiles & Footwear	23,234	10,370	33,604	19,572	27,641	47,212	10,925	4,137	15,063	53,731	42,148	95,879
Stationery,Photograph & General Retail	50,567	20,276	70,842	84,792	64,057	148,849	79,473	41,045	120,518	214,832	125,377	340,210
Restaurants & Hotel	8,563	28,852	37,416	19,561	95,627	115,188	20,302	57,951	78,253	48,427	182,430	230,856
Transport & Communication	43,764	6,860	50,625	44,436	782	45,219	16,275	0	16,275	104,476	7,643	112,118
Finance,Insurance & Business Services	9,506	3,572	13,078	8,001	767	8,768	4,655	0	4,655	22,162	4,339	26,500
Public Administration	11,988	3,004	14,992	38,181	15,437	53,618	18,040	1,847	19,886	68,209	20,287	88,496
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	694	461	1,155	2,109	1,453	3,562	1,499	0	1,499	4,302	1,913	6,215
Social & Community Services	19,479	14,149	33,628	24,346	21,420	45,767	43,921	16,062	59,983	87,746	51,631	139,378
Education Services	7,428	10,924	18,351	29,174	25,296	54,470	87,291	35,042	122,333	123,892	71,262	195,155
Repair of MV,Footwear & Other Repair Services	28,009	829	28,838	30,779	526	31,305	18,736	0	18,736	77,523	1,355	78,878
Domestic Services	6,411	32,116	38,527	30,921	93,194	124,115	169,147	269,077	438,224	206,479	394,387	600,867
Other Personal Services	17,876	11,457	29,333	23,617	6,678	30,296	13,133	900	14,034	54,626	19,036	73,662
Total	424,959	313,762	738,721	1,040,803	1,138,805	2,179,608	6,885,529	7,110,946	13,996,476	8,351,291	8,563,513	16,914,805

Appendix 12B: Currently Employed Population by Main Industry by Geographic Area by Sex-National Definition

Main Industry	Geographic Area									Total		
	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban			Rural			Male		Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Cattle,Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	4,115	5,837	9,952	43,247	24,243	67,491	494,375	199,721	694,096	541,737	229,801	771,538
Crop Growing	23,606	25,530	49,135	355,788	476,616	832,404	5,349,604	6,113,367	11,462,971	5,728,998	6,615,513	12,344,510
Agricultural & Forest Services	987	283	1,271	2,259	2,193	4,452	13,496	3,781	17,277	16,743	6,257	23,000
Fishing	4,377	0	4,377	19,530	1,543	21,074	84,828	3,520	88,348	108,735	5,064	113,799
Mining & Quarrying	1,878	64	1,942	5,513	297	5,810	4,857	10,636	15,493	12,248	10,997	23,245
Grainmill Products & Food Canning	7,771	4,527	12,298	19,334	6,824	26,158	15,848	9,762	25,610	42,953	21,113	64,066
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel,Spinning,Weaving & Finishing	6,854	6,598	13,451	8,031	11,895	19,926	9,086	4,957	14,044	23,971	23,450	47,421
Furniture making & Manuf. of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	26,451	3,409	29,860	16,863	2,879	19,742	15,661	1,407	17,068	58,975	7,695	66,670
Electricity & Water	3,596	1,169	4,765	8,919	65	8,983	742	0	742	13,257	1,233	14,491
Construction	29,017	1,080	30,098	49,732	906	50,638	35,041	627	35,668	113,790	2,614	116,404
Retail Trade-Agric Products,Meat,Charcoal & Chicken	33,447	16,342	49,789	54,988	42,658	97,646	56,622	15,628	72,251	145,057	74,629	219,686
Retail Trade-Processed food (Mandazi,Scones etc)	11,775	31,481	43,256	8,864	39,929	48,792	4,378	9,620	13,998	25,017	81,029	106,046
Retail Trade-Clothing,Textiles & Footwear	12,302	5,481	17,782	16,655	16,991	33,646	5,583	2,608	8,191	34,540	25,079	59,619
Stationery,Photograph & General Retail	29,358	8,781	38,138	68,075	36,231	104,305	62,337	30,049	92,386	159,769	75,060	234,830
Restaurants & Hotel	8,005	16,093	24,098	17,476	73,059	90,535	14,974	42,971	57,944	40,455	132,123	172,578
Transport & Communication	42,780	6,860	49,640	41,484	195	41,679	16,275	0	16,275	100,539	7,055	107,594
Finance,Insurance & Business Services	9,506	3,572	13,078	8,001	767	8,768	3,660	0	3,660	21,167	4,339	25,506
Public Administration	11,988	3,004	14,992	38,181	15,437	53,618	18,040	1,847	19,886	68,209	20,287	88,496
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	694	461	1,155	2,109	1,453	3,562	1,499	0	1,499	4,302	1,913	6,215
Social & Community Services	17,281	14,149	31,430	23,203	19,958	43,161	39,300	16,062	55,362	79,784	50,169	129,953
Education Services	6,444	9,378	15,822	29,174	25,296	54,470	86,522	35,042	121,564	122,140	69,716	191,856
Repair of MV,Footwear & Other Repair Services	23,696	623	24,319	21,472	0	21,472	14,672	0	14,672	59,841	623	60,464
Domestic Services	5,244	29,638	34,882	28,508	82,686	111,194	125,749	204,039	329,788	159,502	316,362	475,864
Other Personal Services	15,029	5,870	20,899	19,732	6,006	25,738	9,839	900	10,740	44,600	12,777	57,377
Total	336,201	200,229	536,430	907,138	888,126	1,795,264	6,482,990	6,706,545	13,189,535	7,726,330	7,794,900	15,521,229

Appendix 13A: Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation By Geographic Area by Sex-Standard Definition

Main Occupation	Geographic Area									Total		
	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Legislators & Senior Govt. Administrators	525	94	619	2,137	594	2,731	509	0	509	3,172	688	3,860
Village Leaders & Senior Admin. of Specialised Organ	95	0	95	980	109	1,089	11,608	710	12,318	12,683	818	13,502
Directors,Managers of Companies	2,303	492	2,796	2,051	805	2,856	900	0	900	5,255	1,297	6,552
Small Bussiness Managers & Supervisors	37,526	26,368	63,894	68,927	89,204	158,131	64,251	66,901	131,152	170,704	182,473	353,177
Professionals	14,002	5,477	19,478	15,694	4,024	19,718	7,940	3,967	11,907	37,636	13,467	51,103
Associate Professionals	38,525	20,964	59,489	63,723	42,841	106,564	131,561	48,469	180,030	233,808	112,274	346,082
Secretaries & Clerks	12,185	14,168	26,353	7,443	14,547	21,990	8,369	2,846	11,214	27,996	31,561	59,557
Personal Service Workers	26,016	40,337	66,353	50,707	72,537	123,245	40,122	52,270	92,392	116,846	165,144	281,990
Salespersons	67,938	35,268	103,206	99,236	132,466	231,702	69,854	46,033	115,888	237,028	213,768	450,796
Farmers-Crop	27,074	28,222	55,297	404,666	537,869	942,535	5,547,655	6,344,258	11,891,914	5,979,396	6,910,349	12,889,745
Animal & Poultry Farmers	1,690	5,474	7,164	33,586	23,025	56,611	231,969	118,350	350,318	267,245	146,849	414,094
Forestry & Fisheries Workers	4,481	587	5,068	10,635	1,219	11,854	39,853	3,219	43,072	54,969	5,025	59,994
Miners,Blasters & Quarry	475	0	475	3,581	0	3,581	4,540	10,916	15,456	8,596	10,916	19,512
Building & Related trades	41,986	249	42,235	74,006	1,426	75,431	55,634	1,263	56,897	171,626	2,938	174,564
Metal Trade Workers	20,073	506	20,579	27,999	0	27,999	16,718	0	16,718	64,791	506	65,297
Equip.Repairers,Handcraft Wkrs & Food Processing Trades	25,901	17,521	43,421	26,959	30,575	57,534	29,328	13,940	43,268	82,188	62,035	144,224
Machine operators (Plant)	1,185	0	1,185	644	609	1,253	9,090	2,488	11,578	10,918	3,097	14,016
Stationary Machine Operators & Assemblers	4,954	1,790	6,745	7,877	3,758	11,635	6,218	2,026	8,244	19,049	7,574	26,623
Drivers & Mobile Machine Operators	32,016	300	32,317	31,322	609	31,932	18,161	0	18,161	81,500	910	82,410
Street Vendors & Other Street Services (e.g. shoe shine	31,142	101,151	132,294	35,739	111,044	146,783	27,245	31,650	58,895	94,126	243,846	337,972
Domestic Helpers,Cleaners & Farm Hands & Labourers	24,049	12,483	36,531	60,973	68,951	129,924	547,021	359,603	906,625	632,043	441,037	1,073,080
Transport,Mining & Construction Labourers	10,817	2,309	13,127	11,918	2,593	14,511	16,981	2,037	19,018	39,716	6,939	46,656
Total	424,959	313,762	738,721	1,040,803	1,138,805	2,179,608	6,885,529	7,110,946	13,996,476	8,351,291	8,563,513	16,914,805

Appendix 13B: Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation By Geographic Area by Sex-National Definition

Main Occupation	Geographic Area									Total		
	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Legislators & Senior Govt. Administrators	525	94	619	2,137	594	2,731	509	0	509	3,172	688	3,860
Village Leaders & Senior Admin. of Specialised Organ	95	0	95	980	109	1,089	11,608	710	12,318	12,683	818	13,502
Directors,Managers of Companies	2,213	492	2,705	1,496	805	2,301	900	0	900	4,609	1,297	5,906
Small Bussiness Managers & Supervisors	22,937	9,204	32,141	64,097	59,254	123,351	41,245	49,232	90,477	128,279	117,690	245,969
Professionals	13,656	5,270	18,926	15,694	4,024	19,718	7,940	3,967	11,907	37,290	13,261	50,551
Associate Professionals	33,261	17,698	50,959	61,618	38,638	100,256	123,335	46,232	169,567	218,214	102,568	320,782
Secretaries & Clerks	12,185	14,168	26,353	7,443	14,008	21,451	8,369	2,846	11,214	27,996	31,022	59,018
Personal Service Workers	25,750	36,358	62,108	47,665	69,770	117,436	36,402	44,596	80,999	109,817	150,725	260,542
Salespersons	37,789	17,768	55,557	71,552	66,361	137,913	52,275	25,484	77,760	161,616	109,613	271,229
Farmers-Crop	24,298	25,608	49,906	361,987	474,690	836,678	5,296,008	6,082,415	11,378,424	5,682,294	6,582,714	12,265,008
Animal & Poultry Farmers	1,690	5,474	7,164	33,586	21,662	55,248	231,393	116,693	348,086	266,669	143,829	410,498
Forestry & Fisheries Workers	3,685	587	4,272	9,907	609	10,516	36,062	3,219	39,281	49,653	4,416	54,069
Miners,Blasters & Quarry	475	0	475	2,955	0	2,955	2,801	9,020	11,822	6,231	9,020	15,252
Building & Related trades	33,564	249	33,814	53,286	900	54,186	35,040	627	35,668	121,891	1,777	123,668
Metal Trade Workers	18,529	506	19,035	20,236	0	20,236	12,566	0	12,566	51,332	506	51,837
Equip.Repairers,Handcraft Wkrs & Food Processing Trades	18,363	11,343	29,706	22,800	16,087	38,887	19,133	5,909	25,041	60,295	33,339	93,634
Machine operators (Plant)	1,185	0	1,185	644	609	1,253	7,802	2,488	10,290	9,631	3,097	12,728
Stationary Machine Operators & Assemblers	4,353	1,126	5,480	7,877	3,758	11,635	5,240	2,026	7,266	17,470	6,910	24,380
Drivers & Mobile Machine Operators	31,922	300	32,222	30,950	609	31,560	17,100	0	17,100	79,973	910	80,882
Street Vendors & Other Street Services (e.g shoe shine	17,807	42,830	60,638	22,271	54,986	77,257	19,148	12,774	31,922	59,227	110,590	169,817
Domestic Helpers,Cleaners & Farm Hands & Labourers	21,962	8,842	30,804	56,165	58,588	114,753	501,615	296,269	797,885	579,742	363,700	943,442
Transport,Mining & Construction Labourers	9,956	2,309	12,266	11,792	2,064	13,855	16,496	2,037	18,532	38,243	6,410	44,654
Total	336,201	200,229	536,430	907,138	888,126	1,795,264	6,482,990	6,706,545	13,189,535	7,726,330	7,794,900	15,521,229

**Appendix 14A: Currently Employed Population: Distribution of Current Number of Hours
Worked in Main Activity by Modified Sector of Employment-Standard Definition**

Hours Group	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/Local Government	Parastatal Oranization	Private-Traditi onal Agriculture	Private-Infor mal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
0 Hrs	17,438	2,421	2,797,983	205,963	45,514	34,949	3,104,267
1-9 Hrs	0	0	413,454	30,188	5,541	99,759	548,942
10-19 Hrs	3,638	523	1,239,726	49,617	23,451	210,652	1,527,608
20-29 Hrs	4,933	0	1,695,021	111,440	33,482	123,326	1,968,202
30-39 Hrs	10,616	1,035	2,292,428	160,289	48,881	29,204	2,542,454
40-49 Hrs	201,750	33,429	3,337,989	240,277	143,653	26,799	3,983,896
50-59 Hrs	55,721	24,147	998,066	163,904	139,401	15,362	1,396,601
60-69 Hrs	20,394	7,239	490,909	172,036	109,692	15,464	815,733
70+ Hrs	30,350	9,476	426,981	306,133	206,430	45,353	1,024,723
Total	344,839	78,270	13,692,557	1,439,847	756,046	600,867	16,912,426

**Appendix 14B: Currently Employed Population: Distribution of Current Number of Hours
Worked in Main Activity by Modified Sector of Employment-National Definition**

Hours Group	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/Loca l Government	Parastatal Oranization	Private-Traditi onal Agriculture	Private-Infor mal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
0 Hrs	17,438	2,421	2,168,185	102,799	36,160	27,465	2,354,468
1-9 Hrs	0	0	413,454	10,385	4,029	83,679	511,546
10-19 Hrs	3,638	523	1,239,726	27,214	16,373	156,702	1,444,177
20-29 Hrs	4,933	0	1,695,021	57,731	26,473	89,042	1,873,201
30-39 Hrs	10,616	1,035	2,292,428	93,114	28,629	21,453	2,447,276
40-49 Hrs	201,750	33,429	3,337,989	142,790	135,924	24,949	3,876,830
50-59 Hrs	55,721	24,147	998,066	108,602	132,556	14,552	1,333,644
60-69 Hrs	20,394	7,239	490,909	118,187	104,049	14,534	755,311
70+ Hrs	30,350	9,476	426,981	216,558	197,923	43,488	924,776
Total	344,839	78,270	13,062,759	877,380	682,118	475,864	15,521,229

**Appendix 15A: Currently Employed Population: Distribution of Current Number of
Hours Worked in Main Activity by Current Status of Employment-Standard Definition**

Hours Group	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-witho ut employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
0 Hrs	56,316	15,059	183,553	51,356	2,797,983	3,104,267
1-9 Hrs	3,925	267	28,184	103,112	413,454	548,942
10-19 Hrs	12,894	3,307	42,889	228,792	1,239,726	1,527,608
20-29 Hrs	28,432	9,921	100,535	133,729	1,695,585	1,968,202
30-39 Hrs	42,947	11,827	147,685	47,567	2,292,428	2,542,454
40-49 Hrs	378,352	28,482	205,386	33,687	3,337,989	3,983,896
50-59 Hrs	213,590	27,284	144,369	13,291	998,066	1,396,601
60-69 Hrs	150,538	20,572	144,710	9,005	490,909	815,733
70+ Hrs	272,504	43,593	254,800	26,845	426,981	1,024,723
Total	1,159,496	160,313	1,252,111	647,385	13,693,121	16,912,426

Appendix 15B: Currently Employed Population: Distribution of Current Number of Hours Worked in Main Activity by Current Status of Employment-National Definition

Hours Group	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
0 Hrs	56,316	15,059	80,681	34,227	2,168,185	2,354,468
1-9 Hrs	3,925	267	8,269	85,631	413,454	511,546
10-19 Hrs	12,894	3,307	22,463	165,787	1,239,726	1,444,177
20-29 Hrs	28,432	9,921	48,150	91,114	1,695,585	1,873,201
30-39 Hrs	42,947	11,827	78,214	21,860	2,292,428	2,447,276
40-49 Hrs	378,352	28,482	105,764	26,243	3,337,989	3,876,830
50-59 Hrs	213,590	27,284	83,104	11,599	998,066	1,333,644
60-69 Hrs	150,538	20,572	87,296	5,997	490,909	755,311
70+ Hrs	272,504	43,593	160,729	20,969	426,981	924,776
Total	1,159,496	160,313	674,671	463,426	13,063,323	15,521,229

Appendix 16A: Currently Employed Population: Distribution of Usual Number of Hours Worked in Main Activity by Modified Sector of Employment-Standard Definition

Hours Worked Group	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private-Informational Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
1-9 Hrs	271	0	133,764	14,902	1,006	65,497	215,439
10-19 Hrs	0	0	791,348	37,577	18,130	178,034	1,025,090
20-29 Hrs	3,070	0	1,352,248	97,391	31,648	160,182	1,644,539
30-39 Hrs	9,709	0	2,569,415	182,738	43,692	69,921	2,875,476
40-49 Hrs	241,887	47,270	5,484,599	336,024	189,177	46,072	6,345,029
50-59 Hrs	42,396	21,888	1,641,033	177,280	132,015	19,637	2,034,250
60-69 Hrs	16,543	3,444	956,651	220,315	111,513	12,325	1,320,790
70+ Hrs	30,962	5,667	765,878	373,621	228,864	49,199	1,454,191
Total	344,839	78,270	13,694,936	1,439,847	756,046	600,867	16,914,805

Appendix 16B: Currently Employed Population: Distribution of Usual Number of Hours Worked in Main Activity by Modified Sector of Employment-National Definition

Hours Worked Group	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private-Informational Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
1-9 Hrs	271	0	132,644	7,728	1,006	54,310	195,959
10-19 Hrs	0	0	767,898	15,634	13,129	132,622	929,282
20-29 Hrs	3,070	0	1,317,900	44,947	21,072	123,360	1,510,349
30-39 Hrs	9,709	0	2,486,943	90,257	24,471	49,551	2,660,932
40-49 Hrs	241,887	47,270	5,168,384	180,455	172,723	38,270	5,848,990
50-59 Hrs	42,396	21,888	1,550,765	119,503	122,942	18,828	1,876,323
60-69 Hrs	16,543	3,444	905,709	146,822	105,351	11,834	1,189,703
70+ Hrs	30,962	5,667	732,515	272,033	221,424	47,090	1,309,692
Total	344,839	78,270	13,062,759	877,380	682,118	475,864	15,521,229

Appendix 17: Persons Currently Underemployed by Sex by Status in Employment by Modified Sector of Employment-Standard Definition

Sex Status in Employment		Sector of Main Employment						Total
		Central/Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private-Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
Total	Paid employee	11,955	712	0	3,670	32,358	4,416	53,112
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	11,236	1,378	0	12,614
	Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	176,898	8,039	0	184,937
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	6,812	3,494	48,198	58,504
	On own farm or shamba	0	0	1,697,381	0	0	0	1,697,381
	Total	11,955	712	1,697,381	198,617	45,269	52,614	2,006,548
Male	Paid employee	4,826	712	0	2,803	27,507	0	35,848
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	9,215	1,314	0	10,528
	Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	78,304	5,633	0	83,938
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	2,592	2,138	12,231	16,961
	On own farm or shamba	0	0	875,380	0	0	0	875,380
	Total	4,826	712	875,380	92,914	36,592	12,231	1,022,655
Female	Paid employee	7,129	0	0	867	4,851	4,416	17,264
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	2,021	64	0	2,086
	Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	98,594	2,405	0	101,000
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	4,220	1,356	35,967	41,543
	On own farm or shamba	0	0	822,002	0	0	0	822,002
	Total	7,129	0	822,002	105,703	8,677	40,383	983,893

Appendix 18: Persons Currently Underemployed by Sex by Status in Employment by Modified Sector of Employment-National Definition

Sex Status in Employment		Sector of Main Employment					Total
		Central/Local Government	Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private-Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
Total	Paid employee	9,789	0	1,823	25,339	1,983	38,934
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	10,686	1,329	0	12,015
	Self employed-without employee	0	0	57,955	2,199	0	60,154
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	2,311	389	17,962	20,663
	On own farm or shamba	0	818,662	0	0	0	818,662
	Total	9,789	818,662	72,775	29,256	19,945	950,427
Male	Paid employee	4,134	0	1,565	22,059	0	27,759
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	9,091	1,265	0	10,356
	Self employed-without employee	0	0	24,505	1,646	0	26,151
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	108	0	3,324	3,431
	On own farm or shamba	0	454,976	0	0	0	454,976
	Total	4,134	454,976	35,269	24,970	3,324	522,673
Female	Paid employee	5,655	0	258	3,279	1,983	11,175
	Self employed-with employee	0	0	1,595	64	0	1,659
	Self employed-without employee	0	0	33,450	553	0	34,003
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	2,203	389	14,639	17,232
	On own family or shamba	0	363,686	0	0	0	363,686
	Total	5,655	363,686	37,505	4,286	16,622	427,754

**Appendix 19: Persons Usually Working Less Than 40 Hours by Reasons for Working
Less Than 40 Hours by Geographic Area by Sex**

Reasons		Geographic Area			Total
		Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	
Total	Illness,disability or aged	6,623	57,906	617,779	682,308
	In school or training	22,305	215,884	1,683,789	1,921,978
	Did'nt not want to work more hours	4,793	38,079	404,613	447,486
	Housework duties	20,792	104,132	943,366	1,068,290
	Can;t find work in a job,agriculture or for a business	42,045	54,229	185,477	281,750
	No suitable agriculture land available	1,238	3,845	30,885	35,969
	Lack of raw materials,equipment and finance	3,080	17,387	14,208	34,675
	Other	2,655	28,279	135,470	166,404
	Total	103,530	519,741	4,015,587	4,638,858
Male	Illness,disability or aged	3,451	23,673	250,532	277,655
	In school or training	12,847	104,616	876,310	993,773
	Did'nt not want to work more hours	1,759	10,591	217,554	229,904
	Housework duties	1,864	9,639	181,801	193,304
	Can;t find work in a job,agriculture or for a business	11,993	12,418	105,048	129,458
	No suitable agriculture land available	300	980	19,047	20,327
	Lack of raw materials,equipment and finance	1,028	6,304	9,953	17,285
	Other	910	8,959	65,034	74,903
	Total	34,152	177,180	1,725,278	1,936,609
Female	Illness,disability or aged	3,172	34,233	367,247	404,652
	In school or training	9,458	111,267	807,480	928,205
	Did'nt not want to work more hours	3,035	27,488	187,059	217,582
	Housework duties	18,927	94,493	761,566	874,986
	Can;t find work in a job,agriculture or for a business	30,052	41,811	80,429	152,292
	No suitable agriculture land available	938	2,865	11,838	15,641
	Lack of raw materials,equipment and finance	2,052	11,083	4,255	17,390
	Other	1,745	19,321	70,436	91,501
	Total	69,378	342,561	2,290,309	2,702,249

Appendix 20: Persons Employed in the Informal Sector in Main Activity by Sex by Industry by Status of Employment

Sex \\Industry		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-w ith employee	Self employed-w ithout employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Total	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	24,884	0	13,840	984	564	40,272
	Mining & Quarry	0	0	21,200	878	0	22,078
	Manufacture	5,725	12,041	118,219	6,632	0	142,618
	Electricity & Gas	0	0	207	0	0	207
	Construction	4,565	20,562	62,957	3,102	0	91,186
	Trade	22,208	76,111	862,958	45,355	0	1,006,632
	Transport	5,529	4,069	12,519	283	0	22,400
	Finance	507	0	0	971	0	1,478
	Personal service	10,590	12,681	86,156	3,549	0	112,977
	Total	74,009	125,464	1,178,056	61,755	564	1,439,847
Male	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	22,296	0	10,591	0	564	33,451
	Mining & Quarry	0	0	8,668	0	0	8,668
	Manufacture	2,774	9,403	68,789	3,652	0	84,618
	Electricity & Gas	0	0	207	0	0	207
	Construction	4,565	20,562	62,540	3,102	0	90,769
	Trade	11,047	42,903	360,332	14,787	0	429,070
	Transport	5,529	4,069	11,931	283	0	21,812
	Finance	507	0	0	971	0	1,478
	Personal service	8,511	9,534	70,213	3,549	0	91,808
	Total	55,230	86,471	593,272	26,345	564	761,882
Female	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	2,588	0	3,249	984	0	6,822
	Mining & Quarry	0	0	12,532	878	0	13,410
	Manufacture	2,951	2,638	49,430	2,981	0	58,000
	Construction	0	0	417	0	0	417
	Trade	11,161	33,207	502,626	30,568	0	577,562
	Transport	0	0	587	0	0	587
	Personal service	2,079	3,147	15,943	0	0	21,169
	Total	18,779	38,992	584,784	35,410	0	677,966

Appendix 21: Persons Employed in the Informal Sector in Main Activity by Type of Training by Sex

Type of Training	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
None	540,461	589,867	1,130,328
On the job	43,526	6,110	49,636
Certifacate 1 or less than 2 years	37,468	37,469	74,937
Certifacate 2 or more years	30,591	9,823	40,414
Formal Apprenticeship	4,774	2,250	7,024
Informal Apprenticeship	79,508	24,906	104,414
Diploma 2 or more years	5,306	81	5,387
University	1,569	0	1,569
Other Courses	18,680	7,460	26,139
Total	761,882	677,966	1,439,847

**Appendix 22: Persons Currently not Economically Active by Sex by Age Groip and Reasons
Not Economically Active**

Sex Age Group		Reasons Not Economically Active						Total
		Attending school	Household duties	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	
Total	10-14	2,134,295	80,111	0	77,705	17,184	195,567	2,504,862
	15-17	641,829	36,776	0	27,826	13,376	38,580	758,387
	18-19	131,789	24,944	0	27,229	10,153	28,454	222,569
	20-24	50,290	48,328	0	45,184	9,786	40,969	194,557
	25-29	2,537	40,603	0	43,351	7,495	15,017	109,003
	30-34	568	22,693	0	27,880	6,616	2,735	60,492
	35-39	0	19,930	0	33,570	4,176	701	58,377
	40-44	0	8,441	0	31,280	4,103	1,550	45,375
	45-49	0	8,650	0	28,691	4,855	2,115	44,312
	50-54	0	6,710	196	36,663	3,797	1,229	48,595
	55-59	0	4,876	1,821	25,099	2,436	1,188	35,421
	60-64	0	2,562	19,491	33,621	6,632	0	62,307
	65-69	0	4,562	48,663	36,734	4,040	49	94,047
	70+	0	3,473	254,750	54,776	6,210	0	319,208
	Total	2,961,308	312,658	324,922	529,609	100,859	328,154	4,557,510
Male	10-14	1,049,537	32,711	0	34,327	6,351	104,113	1,227,038
	15-17	333,212	15,515	0	16,055	7,195	15,655	387,631
	18-19	85,863	9,340	0	10,120	4,844	16,211	126,378
	20-24	33,668	6,587	0	13,433	6,535	22,045	82,268
	25-29	2,304	4,600	0	9,971	3,060	5,692	25,626
	30-34	0	2,324	0	8,670	3,263	150	14,407
	35-39	0	0	0	7,262	1,775	69	9,106
	40-44	0	806	0	12,719	609	597	14,731
	45-49	0	1,233	0	9,776	1,805	1,002	13,816
	50-54	0	1,559	196	16,149	1,617	389	19,910
	55-59	0	241	151	3,401	1,418	917	6,129
	60-64	0	0	4,127	10,830	3,764	0	18,720
	65-69	0	0	9,307	17,517	1,309	49	28,182
	70+	0	500	78,965	27,300	3,524	0	110,289
	Total	1,504,584	75,417	92,746	197,529	47,070	166,888	2,084,233
Female	10-14	1,084,758	47,399	0	43,378	10,833	91,454	1,277,823
	15-17	308,617	21,262	0	11,771	6,180	22,925	370,755
	18-19	45,926	15,604	0	17,109	5,309	12,243	96,192
	20-24	16,622	41,741	0	31,751	3,251	18,923	112,288
	25-29	234	36,003	0	33,380	4,435	9,325	83,377
	30-34	568	20,369	0	19,210	3,353	2,585	46,085
	35-39	0	19,930	0	26,308	2,400	633	49,271
	40-44	0	7,636	0	18,561	3,494	954	30,644
	45-49	0	7,417	0	18,916	3,050	1,113	30,496
	50-54	0	5,151	0	20,514	2,180	840	28,685
	55-59	0	4,635	1,670	21,698	1,018	271	29,292
	60-64	0	2,562	15,365	22,791	2,868	0	43,587
	65-69	0	4,562	39,356	19,217	2,730	0	65,865
	70+	0	2,973	175,785	27,476	2,686	0	208,919
	Total	1,456,725	237,242	232,176	332,080	53,788	161,266	2,473,277

**Appendix 23: Persons 10+ Years by Geographic Area by Sex by
Current Employment Status by Usual Employment Status-
Standard Definition**

Sex			Usual Economic Activity Status			
Employment Status			Employed	Unemployed	Total	
Dar es Salaam	Male	Employed	414,001	6,913	420,914	
		Unemployed	26,852	63,100	89,953	
		Inactive	4,325	23,276	27,601	
		Total	445,178	93,289	538,467	
	Female	Employed	294,914	15,009	309,923	
		Unemployed	31,772	119,735	151,507	
		Inactive	7,448	32,781	40,229	
		Total	334,134	167,524	501,658	
	Other Urban	Male	Employed	955,898	39,380	995,279
			Unemployed	25,273	46,550	71,823
Inactive			26,235	45,601	71,836	
Female		Total	1,007,406	131,531	1,138,937	
		Employed	1,039,229	44,743	1,083,973	
		Unemployed	38,805	100,721	139,526	
Rural	Male	Inactive	47,684	63,699	111,383	
		Total	1,125,719	209,163	1,334,882	
		Employed	6,520,437	151,249	6,671,686	
		Unemployed	140,034	23,445	163,479	
	Female	Inactive	480,859	119,475	600,334	
		Total	7,141,330	294,170	7,435,499	
		Employed	6,643,503	207,628	6,851,131	
		Unemployed	132,725	36,496	169,222	
		Inactive	522,015	143,111	665,126	
		Total	7,298,244	387,235	7,685,479	
All Area	Total	Employed	15,867,982	464,924	16,332,906	
		Unemployed	395,462	390,046	785,508	
		Inactive	1,088,567	427,943	1,516,509	
		Total	17,352,010	1,282,913	18,634,923	

**Appendix 24: Persons 10+ Years by Geographic Area by Sex by
Current Employment Status by Usual Employment Status-
National Definition**

Sex			Usual Economic Activity Status			
Employment Status			Employed	Unemployed	Total	
Dar es Salaam	Male	Employed	329,057	4,342	333,399	
		Unemployed	111,796	65,671	177,467	
		Inactive	4,325	23,276	27,601	
		Total	445,178	93,289	538,467	
	Female	Employed	191,559	6,409	197,968	
		Unemployed	135,127	128,334	263,461	
		Inactive	7,448	32,781	40,229	
		Total	334,134	167,524	501,658	
	Other Urban	Male	Employed	846,726	20,886	867,612
			Unemployed	134,445	65,045	199,490
Inactive			26,235	45,601	71,836	
Total		1,007,406	131,531	1,138,937		
Female		Employed	825,706	24,278	849,984	
		Unemployed	252,329	121,186	373,515	
	Inactive	47,684	63,699	111,383		
Rural	Male	Total	1,125,719	209,163	1,334,882	
		Employed	6,150,074	136,430	6,286,504	
		Unemployed	510,396	38,264	548,661	
		Inactive	480,859	119,475	600,334	
	Female	Total	7,141,330	294,170	7,435,499	
		Employed	6,270,854	188,294	6,459,149	
		Unemployed	505,374	55,830	561,204	
		Inactive	522,015	143,111	665,126	
		Total	7,298,244	387,235	7,685,479	
		All Area	Total	Employed	14,613,977	380,639	14,994,616
Unemployed	1,649,467			474,331	2,123,798	
Inactive	1,088,567			427,943	1,516,509	
Total	17,352,010			1,282,913	18,634,923	

Appendix 25: Persons Engaged in Paid Employment-Distribution by Paid Monthly Income Ranges (in TShs) by Occupation

Income Ranges	Main occupation									Total
	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	Professionals	Technicians & Associate Professionals	Clerks	Service & Shop Workers	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	Craft & Related Workers	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	
1-9,999	0	312	2,879	53	53,198	119,386	0	0	147,869	323,697
10,000-19,999	0	218	4,116	3,198	66,343	62,961	6,248	298	44,007	187,389
20,000-29,999	1,993	1,866	7,221	2,504	27,442	29,937	10,105	6,337	29,457	116,862
30,000-39,999	4,879	1,158	15,407	5,217	34,231	26,415	24,700	21,481	35,877	169,365
40,000-49,999	5,010	4,009	16,000	9,369	30,325	10,231	21,654	20,729	18,999	136,326
50,000-59,999	3,817	4,295	41,406	6,052	9,488	3,866	9,446	14,041	4,735	97,145
60,000-69,999	707	8,202	54,942	4,773	13,161	1,361	9,971	12,292	4,493	109,901
70,000-79,999	435	4,602	51,759	6,693	8,532	2,908	5,689	6,144	2,847	89,609
80,000-89,999	838	3,308	33,564	3,319	5,208	580	3,191	3,129	453	53,590
90,000-99,999	1,198	672	18,757	2,480	947	588	3,237	3,027	1,235	32,141
100,000-119,999	3,027	3,329	11,250	679	1,763	1,192	2,550	615	291	24,696
120,000-139,999	133	2,241	5,573	1,143	2,582	580	1,727	2,295	1,778	18,054
140,000-159,999	1,095	1,733	2,554	2,568	607	582	2,364	1,130	1,032	13,665
160,000+	3,907	11,222	13,537	8,712	2,958	597	6,527	2,460	829	50,749
Total	27,039	47,168	278,966	56,760	256,783	261,184	107,409	93,978	293,901	1,423,187

Appendix 26: Average Monthly Paid Income (in TShs) by Sex by Occupation of Paid Employment by Geographic Area

Sex Occupation	Geographic Area									Total		
	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	296,864	120,584	249,080	144,432	143,501	144,184	57,498	35,563	55,645	112,551	107,473	111,705
Professionals	265,384	144,297	231,091	89,183	69,281	84,829	54,614	44,118	51,513	148,253	94,606	134,261
Technicians & Associate Professionals	142,188	94,764	122,031	80,886	64,676	74,130	72,608	70,999	72,149	83,700	72,689	79,875
Clerks	142,651	97,111	118,167	72,014	60,400	64,429	97,825	39,161	85,851	111,060	76,441	92,760
Service & Shop Workers	47,509	26,113	36,543	40,146	18,470	28,272	39,444	16,960	28,788	42,186	20,384	30,835
Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	63,350	15,000	60,280	19,240	22,545	19,709	17,497	8,698	15,195	18,173	9,450	16,003
Craft & Related Workers	199,906	84,811	184,253	53,075	29,000	50,714	38,637	.	38,637	110,404	61,206	105,494
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	66,311	39,661	65,457	50,870	36,717	49,624	50,178	.	50,178	56,908	37,461	55,939
Elementary Occupations	51,545	34,893	46,953	27,491	14,984	25,501	11,316	7,152	10,656	19,578	14,804	18,740
Total	117,716	61,347	99,253	52,820	38,286	47,875	32,119	26,691	30,820	54,423	38,888	49,954

Appendix 275: Persons Engaged in Paid Employment-Distribution by Paid Monthly Income Ranges (in TShs) by Modified Sector of Paid Employment

Income Ranges	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private-Traditional Agriculture	Private-Informational Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
1-9,999	1,551	0	145,630	29,543	110,847	36,126	323,697
10,000-19,999	3,207	2,759	46,960	19,742	85,657	29,064	187,389
20,000-29,999	1,534	3,877	26,156	8,120	70,442	6,733	116,862
30,000-39,999	17,360	6,034	22,729	8,552	111,878	2,812	169,365
40,000-49,999	51,577	6,664	6,150	4,610	66,693	631	136,326
50,000-59,999	53,030	4,797	3,813	1,980	33,319	206	97,145
60,000-69,999	68,873	2,768	1,312	4,002	31,947	999	109,901
70,000-79,999	54,020	8,196	2,635	1,143	22,953	662	89,609
80,000-89,999	37,730	2,678	0	463	12,720	0	53,590
90,000-99,999	20,767	3,861	0	560	6,954	0	32,141
100,000-119,999	14,389	3,700	540	0	6,026	40	24,696
120,000-139,999	5,480	8,126	580	0	3,868	0	18,054
140,000-159,999	3,612	4,294	582	0	5,177	0	13,665
160,000+	11,711	20,518	387	886	17,198	49	50,749
Total	344,839	78,270	257,476	79,601	585,679	77,322	1,423,187

Appendix 26: Average Monthly Paid Income in TShs) by Modified Sector of Employment by Geographic Area by Sex

Sector of Employment	Geographic Area									Total		
	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban			Rural			Male	Female	Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total			
Central/Local Government	138,719	98,015	120,625	78,663	69,345	75,244	71,896	69,616	71,267	80,114	73,376	77,891
Parastatal Organization	174,490	148,717	168,663	78,134	83,303	78,752	81,310	18,920	71,223	131,316	121,814	129,546
Private-Traditional Agriculture	-	-	-	15,823	13,086	15,497	15,304	8,048	13,288	15,355	8,232	13,468
Private-Informal Sector	52,322	18,388	44,400	40,097	14,261	30,179	13,798	8,444	12,891	25,602	12,527	22,427
NGO/Party or Religion	105,973	59,287	94,918	40,109	25,730	36,066	23,224	15,645	22,086	51,564	33,641	47,679
Private-Other	25,776	14,178	15,487	14,121	9,649	10,482	18,181	6,153	7,143	18,236	10,830	11,862
Housework duties	25,776	14,178	15,487	14,121	9,649	10,482	18,181	6,153	7,143	18,236	10,830	11,862
Total	117,716	61,347	99,253	52,820	38,286	47,875	32,119	26,691	30,820	54,423	38,888	49,954

Appendix 27: Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation by Employment Status by Sex - Standard Definition

Main Occupation		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-with out employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Total	Legislators,Administrators & Managers	26,270	70,868	262,341	17,612	0	377,091
	Professionals	47,168	113	3,022	800	0	51,103
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	277,802	8,880	54,931	4,468	0	346,082
	Clerks	56,760	0	2,259	539	0	59,557
	Service & Shop Workers	255,619	23,490	361,937	91,739	0	732,785
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	30,448	0	15,039	6,707	13,311,639	13,363,833
	Craft & Related Workers	105,229	42,249	242,156	13,964	0	403,597
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	93,978	4,203	18,297	6,571	0	123,049
	Elementary Occupations	266,222	10,510	292,130	504,985	383,861	1,457,708
	Total	1,159,496	160,313	1,252,111	647,385	13,695,500	16,914,805
Male	Legislators,Administrators & Managers	22,315	44,608	118,550	6,342	0	191,814
	Professionals	34,866	113	1,856	800	0	37,636
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	181,516	8,773	41,211	2,309	0	233,808
	Clerks	26,755	0	1,241	0	0	27,996
	Service & Shop Workers	121,922	12,380	181,537	38,033	0	353,873
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	27,737	0	11,549	3,400	6,258,923	6,301,610
	Craft & Related Workers	94,509	40,000	183,609	9,082	0	327,201
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	89,299	3,554	15,544	3,071	0	111,467
	Elementary Occupations	220,552	3,059	81,002	186,406	274,866	765,885
	Total	819,472	112,487	636,099	249,444	6,533,790	8,351,291
Female	Legislators,Administrators & Managers	3,955	26,261	143,791	11,270	0	185,276
	Professionals	12,302	0	1,165	0	0	13,467
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	96,286	108	13,721	2,159	0	112,274
	Clerks	30,004	0	1,018	539	0	31,561
	Service & Shop Workers	133,697	11,109	180,400	53,705	0	378,912
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	2,711	0	3,490	3,306	7,052,715	7,062,223
	Craft & Related Workers	10,719	2,248	58,546	4,882	0	76,396
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	4,679	649	2,753	3,500	0	11,582
	Elementary Occupations	45,670	7,451	211,128	318,579	108,995	691,823
	Total	340,024	47,826	616,012	397,941	7,161,710	8,563,513

**Appendix 27: Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation by Main Employment Status Area
by Sex - National Definition**

Sex \Main Occupation		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with h employee	Self employed-with out employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Total	Legislators,Administrators & Managers	26,270	70,868	161,539	10,560	0	269,237
	Professionals	47,168	113	2,470	800	0	50,551
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	277,802	8,880	32,661	1,439	0	320,782
	Clerks	56,760	0	2,259	0	0	59,018
	Service & Shop Workers	255,619	23,490	188,726	63,937	0	531,772
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	30,448	0	9,677	5,404	12,684,046	12,729,575
	Craft & Related Workers	105,229	42,249	129,438	7,476	0	284,391
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	93,978	4,203	15,200	4,609	0	117,991
	Elementary Occupations	266,222	10,510	132,702	369,201	379,277	1,157,912
	Total	1,159,496	160,313	674,671	463,426	13,063,323	15,521,229
Male	Legislators,Administrators & Managers	22,315	44,608	78,925	2,896	0	148,744
	Professionals	34,866	113	1,511	800	0	37,290
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	181,516	8,773	27,421	504	0	218,214
	Clerks	26,755	0	1,241	0	0	27,996
	Service & Shop Workers	121,922	12,380	107,574	29,556	0	271,433
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	27,737	0	6,905	2,098	5,961,877	5,998,617
	Craft & Related Workers	94,509	40,000	100,160	5,079	0	239,749
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	89,299	3,554	13,112	1,109	0	107,074
	Elementary Occupations	220,552	3,059	45,137	136,870	271,594	677,212
	Total	819,472	112,487	381,987	178,913	6,233,471	7,726,330
Female	Legislators,Administrators & Managers	3,955	26,261	82,614	7,664	0	120,493
	Professionals	12,302	0	959	0	0	13,261
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	96,286	108	5,239	935	0	102,568
	Clerks	30,004	0	1,018	0	0	31,022
	Service & Shop Workers	133,697	11,109	81,152	34,380	0	260,339
	Skilled Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	2,711	0	2,772	3,306	6,722,168	6,730,958
	Craft & Related Workers	10,719	2,248	29,277	2,397	0	44,642
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	4,679	649	2,089	3,500	0	10,917
	Elementary Occupations	45,670	7,451	87,565	232,331	107,683	480,700
	Total	340,024	47,826	292,685	284,514	6,829,852	7,794,900