
Preface

This report is the summary version which presents the key findings of the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) - 2006. These findings provide an update of the ILFS of 2000/01. The update aimed at revealing the changes happened in the labour market within the past five years. The report contains summary findings that will enhance easy tracking of the progress made in the country following various government interventions in the economy through policy reforms. Tracking of progress is done by monitoring the targets set in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP)/MKUKUTA.

The information presented in this summary version provides only highlights of the 2006 ILFS. The detailed information can be found in the main document, the Integrated Labour Force Survey 2006 Analytical Report. This report covers almost all the chapters in the analytical report but in a summarised form, with information on general labour, informal sector, child labour and time use modules. The presentation of the findings is based on a brief text enriched with a few elaborative tables, charts, graphs and, where possible, pictures for illustrating various common employment situations within the society. The idea of producing this summary version occurred after realizing that some readers prefer to grasp the highlights of specialized areas rather than trying to search for information in a detailed text.

The contents of this summary version cover the same subject matter as published in the key findings report of the last 2000/01 survey, except that there are some additional improvements in several areas. These improvements include information relating to the new time use module. For the first time in 2006, the National Bureau of Statistics included time use module in the ILFS.

The advocacy for inclusion of the time use survey reflected an effort to fill the data gap on time use related to the full extent of activities, and particularly work-related activities, that are not included in the production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA) but that are crucial for the welfare of the country's people and sustainability of the labour force required for employment. In this respect, we wish to thank the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) with support from the Poverty Eradication Division under the Vice President's Office (VPO) for their initiatives that contributed to all the processes of availing data on time use to be possible.

I welcome any comment regarding this report and other NBS publications. All comments should be channelled to the Director General, National Bureau of Statistics, P. O. Box 796, Dar es Salaam, e-mail: dg@nbs.go.tz, [Website www.nbs.go.tz]

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November, 2007

1. About the integrated labour force survey

This report provides highlights of key findings of the 2006 Integrated labour force survey (ILFS)



1.1 The trends of the labour force between 2000/01 and 2006

The importance of statistical data on economic activities of the population emerges in addressing labour market problems such as unemployment, underemployment and child labour. Statistical data enhance the ability of government and other stakeholders to formulate appropriate programmes and allocate the necessary resources for addressing the problems and eventually solving the problems relating to the working population and children. The formulation of the national employment policy of 1997, the introduction of the national employment promotion service act of 1999 and monitoring of operational goals of the national strategy for growth and reduction of poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA in respect of economic growth and reduction of income poverty led to the need to conduct the labour force survey in order to review policy implementation.

Like the 2000/01 ILFS, analysis of the 2006 ILFS focuses on the labour market indicators defined in the above mentioned policies. The data contained in this report are national estimates due to the sample size involved. By comparison, the 2006 ILFS provides more data than the 2000/01 ILFS. It provides a trend from 2000/01 to date and shows the effect of the policies implemented during the period.

The ILFS collected data from 7,320 households in urban areas and 11,200 households in rural areas



1.2 More than 16,000 households were interviewed

A representative sample of 18,520 households was selected to be interviewed in the 2006 ILFS. A total of 7,320 households were selected from urban areas and 11,200 households from rural areas. During the enumeration a total of 16,445 households fully responded, which gives a response rate of 88.8%. In urban areas 6,107 households and in rural areas 10,338 households responded fully, giving response rates of 83.4% and 92.3% respectively.

The data collected from these households were used to estimate the labour force characteristics for the whole Tanzania Mainland. In urban areas, there were 244 enumeration areas, with a sample of 30 households selected in each enumeration area to represent the urban population. The selected households were distributed more or less equally across the four quarters of the year for the purpose of measuring seasonality. In the rural areas there were 140 villages and a sample of 80 households was selected in each village to represent the rural population. In order to capture seasonal variations, 20 households out of the 80 households were interviewed in each village during each quarter.

The survey covered: Individuals aged five years and above living in private households.

The survey excluded: Individuals living in institutions such as hospitals, army barracks, prisons and households of diplomatic personnel accredited to Tanzania.

Data were collected on a whole range of individual as well as household characteristics which included the following areas:

- Household economic questions
- Household proxy questions
- Individual economic questions
- Individual time use questions
- Literacy
- School attendance
- Education level

- Training

Although individuals were asked questions about their economic activities, it was decided to include a few questions on household economic activities in page 3 of “LFS questionnaire 1 (LFS 1)”. These were used for crosschecking on the individual questions.

This report covers the findings of the ILFS 2006 in respect of Tanzania Mainland. The information is disaggregated into the areas of Dar es Salaam, other urban areas and rural areas.

2. General overview of the labour force in Tanzania Mainland

Three definitions of employment and unemployment have been used in Tanzania Mainland since the 2000/01 integrated labour force survey in an attempt to reflect the essential conditions of the local labour market. In line with the internationally recommended definition, a person is classified as unemployed if he/she meets the following conditions:- (a) *Without work*, (b) *Available for work* and (c) *Seeking for work*. These conditions are referred to as **unemployment category A** (*strict international definition*)

Standard international recommendations also allow the relaxation of condition (c) above to include those persons satisfying condition (a) and (b) above but who did not take effective measures of seeking for work. This is referred to as **unemployment category B**. The sum of these two **unemployment categories (A + B)**, based on the relaxed international definition, gives the overall unemployment rate, which is referred to as the standard definition.

Unemployment category C follows the third definition, which refers to a person with marginal employment in the sense that the person is extremely unsure of his/her employment for the next day in terms of its availability and income satisfaction capacity. The sum of these three **unemployment categories (A + B + C)** gives the unemployment rate referred to as the national definition, which adds those persons with marginal attachment to employment to the unemployment pool rather than classifying them as employed.

The findings show that the overall unemployment rate has declined compared to the previous period. By using the national definition, the unemployment rate is 11.0 for the population aged 10 years and above. Although the overall rate seems to be moderate, it differs substantially depending on the locality. Rural areas have the lowest unemployment rate of 7.1 while Dar es Salaam has the highest unemployment rate of 31.3 and other urban areas have unemployment rate of 16.3. About half of the unemployed persons live in the urban areas, which account for 27.4 % of the total population.

When the measurement is based on the standard definition, which is comparable to other countries, the unemployment rate has decreased from 5.1 in 2000/01 to 4.3 in 2006. The number of unemployed persons decreased by 2.3 % in the five-year period. However, male unemployment rate declined from 4.4 in 2000/01 to 2.8 in 2006 while female unemployment rate remained stagnant at 5.8 %.

The 2006 integrated labour force survey indicated that agriculture is still the dominant sector with 76.5% of currently employed persons aged 10 year and above in this sector when using the national definition. However, the contribution of the agricultural sector to total employment has declined in that this contribution stood at 84.2 % in 2000/01.

The public sector employment share has slightly increased from 2.7 % in 2000/01 to 2.8 % in 2006. Within the public sector, parastatal organization employment slightly declined from 0.5 % in 2000/01 to 0.4 % in 2006 while the rest of the government sector increased from 2.2 % to 2.4 %

Private formal sector employment has increased in terms of total employment share as well as in terms of absolute numbers. Employed persons in the private sector increased from 4.4 % in 2000/01 to 8.0 % in 2006.

The private informal sector share has increased over the period. The number of employed persons in the private informal sector has increased by 3.6 % point.

The number of employed persons who are underemployed has slightly increased. Using the standard definition of employment, the underemployment rate in 2006 was 11.7 indicating a rise of 0.5 percentage points from 11.2 in 2000/01. Using the national definition, the underemployment rate increased from 5.3 in 2000/01 to 6.5% in 2006. Males experience a higher underemployment rate than their female counterparts. Unlike unemployment, the underemployment problem is evenly felt across all areas.

For the ILFS 2006 the economically inactive group includes all persons aged 15 years and above who were not working and were not available for work during the reference period. About 10.4 % of the surveyed population in 2006 was economically inactive, with a slight decrease of 1.3 % as compared to the results of the 2000/01 which was 11.7 %. The proportion of economically inactive population, as in 2000/01, is higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas and Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion.

Schooling continues to be cited as the main reason for being economically inactive. The sick group accounted for about 25.4 %, while the aged, disabled and others were 18.0, 3.8 and 3.0 % respectively.

For the purpose of the survey a child was defined as a person aged 5–17 years. However, in estimating the labour force only those children aged 15 years and above were included. Children aged 15–17 years account for 9.8 % of the estimated population aged 15 years and above of 21 million.

The overall participation rate of children is 38.4 in the rural areas as compared to 16.6 in the urban areas. As it was in 2000/01 survey, the majority of the working children are engaged in agricultural and fishing activities.

One must distinguish child work from child labour. This is because not all work undertaken by a child is child labour. Child labour is considered to be that work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for his or her age, and which is detrimental to his or her schooling, social, mental, spiritual and development. It is through this filtering process that indicators of child labour are obtained.

Out of the total estimated 11.7 million children aged between 5 and 17 years, 3.9 million are working in economic activities. Of all children aged 5-17 years, 21.1 % are engaged in child labour, 61.2 % are engaged in child work and 17.7 % are not working. The 17.7 % is made up of 5.1 % engaged in hazardous child labour while 16.0% of the children engaged in non-hazardous child labour.

Key labour market indicators from labour force survey (10+ years)

Indicators	1990/91	2000/01	2006
The household (standard definition)			
Average employed persons per household	2.2	2.9	2.4
Average unemployed person per household	0.1	0.2	0.1
Average economically Inactive person per household	0.8	0.8	0.6
Average in paid employment per household (main)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Average self-employed person per household	0.2	0.2	0.3
Average agriculture employment per household	1.9	2.4	1.5
Average number of dependants per household	2.4	2.7	2.2
Dependant ratio	1.0	0.9	0.9
Labour force participation rates			
Total	72.0	80.0	79.8
Males	73.0	81.0	80.7
Females	71.0	73.0	79.0
Rural areas	74.0	83.0	81.5
Urban areas	67.0	68.0	75.4
Unemployment			
Total unemployment (000,000) standard definition	0.2	0.9	0.9
Total unemployment (000,000) national definition	-	2.3	2.3
Unemployment rate (standard definition)	3.6	5.1	4.3
Unemployment rate (national definition)	-	12.9	11.0
Employment			
Total employment (000,000) standard definition	10.9	16.9	19.7
Total employment (000,000) national definition	-	15.5	18.3
Employment to population ratio (standard definition)	70.0	76.0	76.3
Employment to population ratio (national definition)	-	67.0	71.0
Proportion of paid employment	9.0	7.0	9.0
Proportion of self employed	8.0	8.0	12.3
Percentage of Person working in:			
Central/Local Government (standard definition)	2.9	2.0	2.2
Central/Local Government (national definition)	-	2.2	2.4
Parastatal (standard definition)	1.7	0.5	0.3
Parastatal (national definition)	-	0.5	0.4
Agriculture (standard definition)	83.7	81.0	74.6
Agriculture (national definition)	-	84.2	76.5
Informal (standard definition)	8.8	8.5	11.5
Informal (national definition)	-	5.7	9.3
Household economic activities (standard definition)	-	3.6	3.6
Household economic activities (national definition)	-	3.1	3.5
Underemployment			
Total (standard definition)	4.0	11	11.7
Total (national definition)	-	5.3	6.5
Rural (standard definition)	-	10.2	11.0
Rural (national definition)	-	4.8	5.9
Urban (standard definition)	-	12.1	10.0
Urban (national definition)	-	4.6	6.4
Economically inactive population			
Total	28.0	20.4	20.2
Urban	34.0	32.0	24.6
Rural	26.0	17.0	18.5
Distribution of economically inactive by reasons:			
Student	67.6	65.0	73.3
Household duties	11.7	6.9	3.1
Too old	7.0	7.1	7.5
Sick	8.8	11.6	11.6
Others	2.9	7.2	2.5

Indicators continues

Indicators	1990/91	2000/01	2006
Children in the labour force:			
Percentage of working children engaged in economic Activities	-	40.0	41.9
Labour force participation rate			
Total	-	53.0	42.9
Rural	-	60.0	49.1
Urban	-	29.0	23.6
Dar es Salaam	-	16.0	16.4
Working children engaged in agricultural activities	-	76.0	85.9
Children in paid employment	-	2.0	2.4
Children in the informal sector	-	2.5	2.4
Child labour			
Working for others + unpaid family workers < 15 years old	-	16.4	10.9
Not attending school on economic activity reasons + attending who are affected by work, for children less than 15 years old	-	16.3	10.6
Work more than 4 hours per day in economic activities (national definition)	-	34.8	32.3
Work more than 4 hours per day in economic activities(standard definition)	-	-	32.6
Housekeeping not attending school	-	31.5	9.1
Child labour	-	25.0	21.1
Worst form	-	-	5.1
Non worst form	-	-	16.0
Child work	-	-	61.2
Idle	-	9.0	17.7
Time use			
Mean time spent per day by SNA by activity (minutes):			
SNA production activities	-	-	239
Extended SNA	-	-	145
Non productive activities	-	-	1057
Mean time spent per day by major category (minutes):			
Employment for establishment	-	-	61
Primary production	-	-	171
Services for income	-	-	6
Household maintenance	-	-	113
Care of children, sick	-	-	24
Community services	-	-	8
Learning	-	-	81
Social and cultural	-	-	111
Mass media use	-	-	13
Person care/ maintenance	-	-	852

3. The Tanzania household

3.1 Size and composition

The distribution of households by area shows that rural areas contain a larger proportion of the Mainland's households (71.1 %) than urban areas (28.9 %).

Small households are most frequent in urban areas where about 17.7 % of all household are single-person household. However, Dar es Salaam has a larger mean household size than other urban areas. In rural areas single-person households account for 8.9 % of all households.

The proportion of household having number 10 or more members is 2.3 % in urban areas of Tanzania Mainland while in rural areas it is 4.5 %.

3.2 Household economic activities

About 82 % of the total households (8,388,090) have at least one person engaged in agriculture activities



According to 2006 integrated labour force survey, 38.0 % of all urban households (2,426,530) have at least one person engaged in wage employment while in rural areas only 11 % of all household (5,961,560) have at least one person engaged in wage employment.

Of the 8,388,090 households on the Mainland, 18.6 % have at least one member engaged in wage employment, 40.8 % have at least one member engaged in business activities and 81.6 % have at least one member engaged in agricultural activities.

In rural areas there has been a small decrease of 1.5% of households with at least one member engaged in agriculture activities from 98.0% in 2000/01 to 96.5% in 2006.

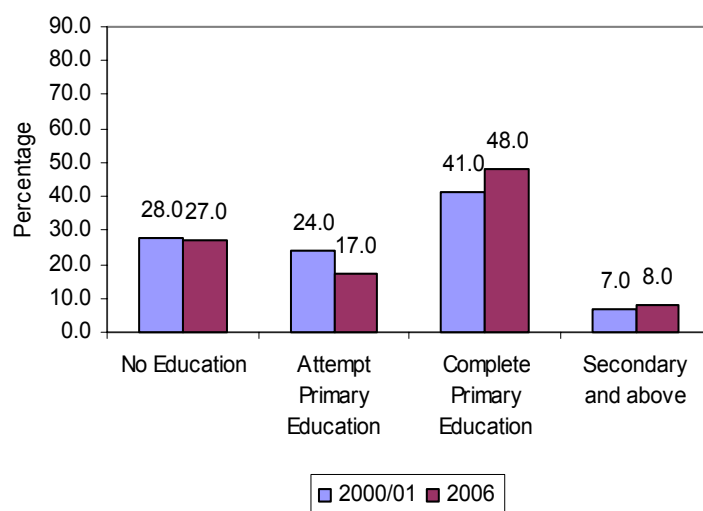
The proportion of households in urban areas with at least one household member engaged in business activities in 2006 is 58 % while in rural areas is 34 %.

The 2006 ILFS shows that 40% of all households in Tanzania Mainland are engaged in informal sector activities as compared to 35% in 2000/01.

It also reveals that the concentration of informal sector activities is higher in urban households (55%) than in rural households (33%). However, the percentage of households with informal sector activities in urban areas has declined from 61% in 2000/01 to 55% in 2006 while in rural areas it has increased from 27% in 2000/01 to 33% in 2006.

3.3 Household by head of household characteristics

Chart 3.1: Composition of head of households by level of education



The proportion of heads of households who have completed primary education increased by 7 percentage point from 41% in 2000/01 to 48% in 2006

3.4 Dependency ratio

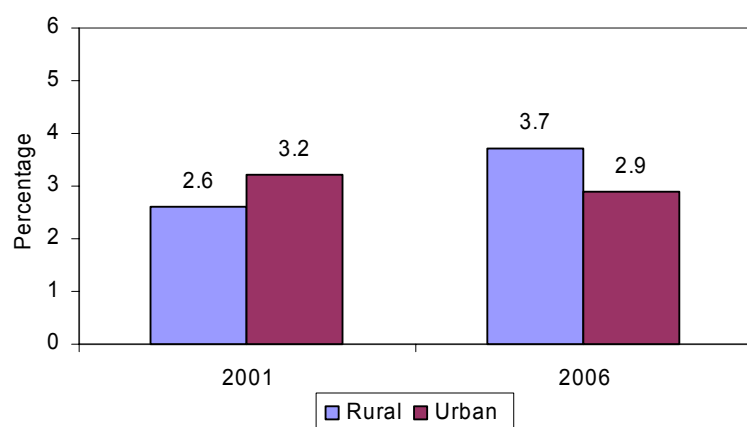
Definition: The average number of dependants per households is the ratio of population under 15 years and the population over 64 years to the total number of households.

The dependency ratio is the proportion of all persons aged below 15 years and above 64 years to all persons aged above 14 years and less than 65 years.

The 2006 ILFS result reveals that, the average number of dependants per household in Tanzania Mainland is 2.2 as compared to 2.7 in 2000/01.

The average number of dependants per household in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. The trend shows that the average number of dependants has increased from 2.6 in 2000/01 to 3.7 in 2006 in rural areas while in urban areas it has decreased from 3.2 in 2000/01 to 2.9 in 2006.

Chart 3.2: Average number of dependants per household by geographical areas



Rural areas have a higher average number of dependants per household than urban areas.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of households by monthly income group and education level of head of household

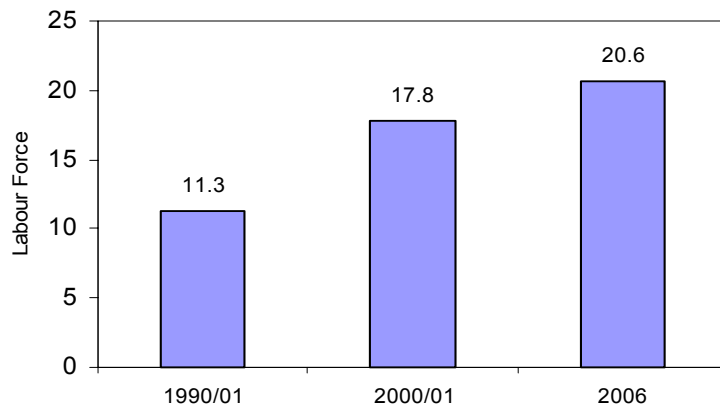
Level of income	Education level			
	Never attended	Primary not complete	Primary complete	Secondary above
Under 50,000	71.8	63.4	51.1	15.0
50,000 _ 99,000	21.0	25.7	32.1	31.4
100,000 _ 199,000	5.3	8.0	12.3	27.8
200,000 _ 499,000	1.6	2.4	3.8	19.4
500,000 _ 999,000	0.3	0.4	0.5	4.5
1,000,000 +	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.9

The higher the level of education of the head of the household the higher the income of that particular household

4. Labour force participation rates

4.1 Trend of the labour force in Tanzania Mainland

Chart 4.1: Total labour force in Tanzania Mainland by years (millions)

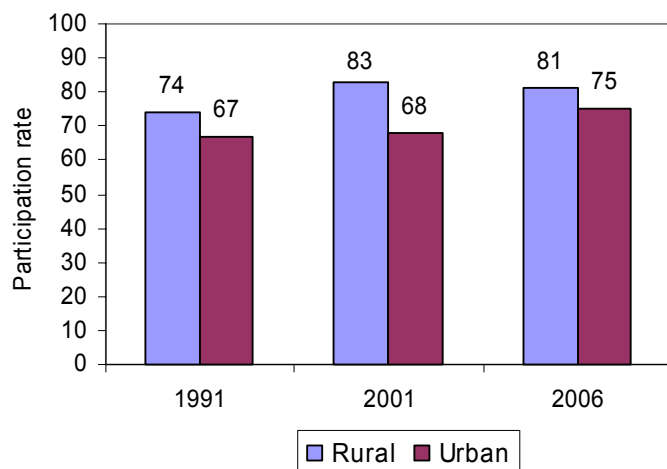


During the period of the past 5 years (2000/01 to 2006) the labour force increased by 2.8 million people which is an increase of 16.0 percentage points.

The overall labour force participation rate (15 years and above) in 2006 was 89.6% with the male rate at 90.5% and female rate at 88.8%



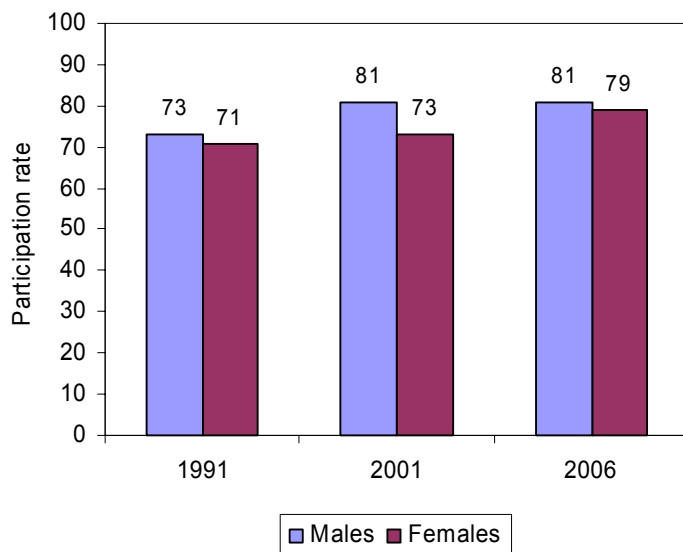
Chart 4: Trend of labour force participation rate by geographic area



The participation rate for urban areas shows the highest rate of increase, at 7 percentage points, from 68 % in 2000/01 to 75 % in 2006.

The participation rate for rural areas decreased by 2 percentage points from 83 % in 2000/01 to 81 % in 2006

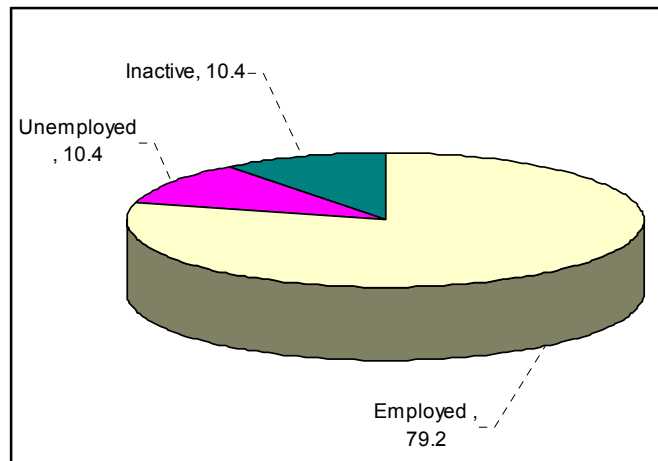
Chart 4.1: Trend of labour force participation rate by sex



The participation rate for males is 81 % and for females is 79 %. The highest increase is noted for females from 73 % in 2000/01 to 79 % in 2006 while for males the rate remained stagnant at 81 %

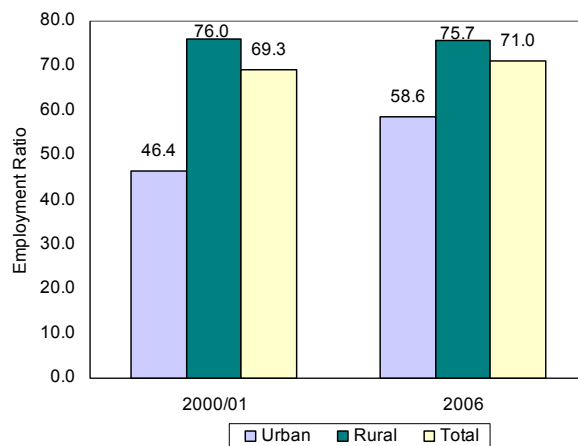
5. The employed population

Chart 5.1: Current employment ratio for population aged 15+ years, 2006 - national definition



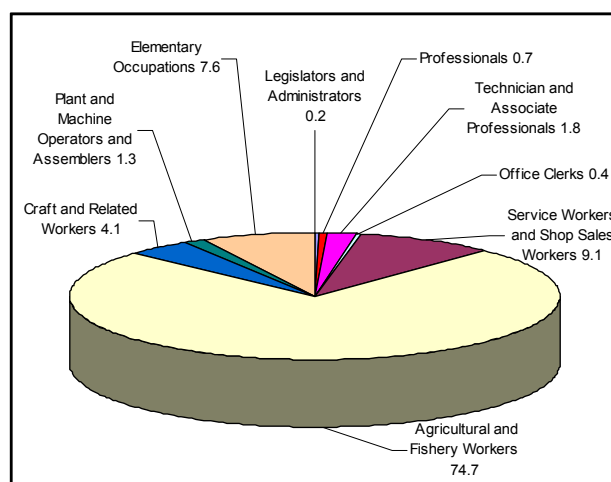
Currently employed persons accounts for 79.2% of the total population aged 15 years and above.

Chart 5.2: Current employment ratio for population aged 10+ years 2000/01 and 2006 – national definition



The overall employment ratio increased from 69.3 % to 71.0 % between 2000/01 and 2006. The employment ratio in urban areas increased substantially from 46.4 % to 58.6 % while in rural areas there was a small decrease from 76.0 % to 75.7 %.

Chart 5.3: Employment by occupation for population 15+ years, 2006 - national definition



Approximately three-quarters (74.7 %) of the Tanzanian population aged 15 year and above are currently employed in agricultural occupations.

The three most common non-agricultural occupations are service and shop sales workers (9.1 %), elementary occupations (7.6 %) and craft and related workers (4.1 %). Females (78.9 %) are more likely than males (70.2 %) to be agricultural workers and rural areas have the highest proportion of agricultural workers.

The proportion of females engaged in collecting firewood and fetching water as their main activity is 5.1% of the total employed persons while males is only 1.1%.



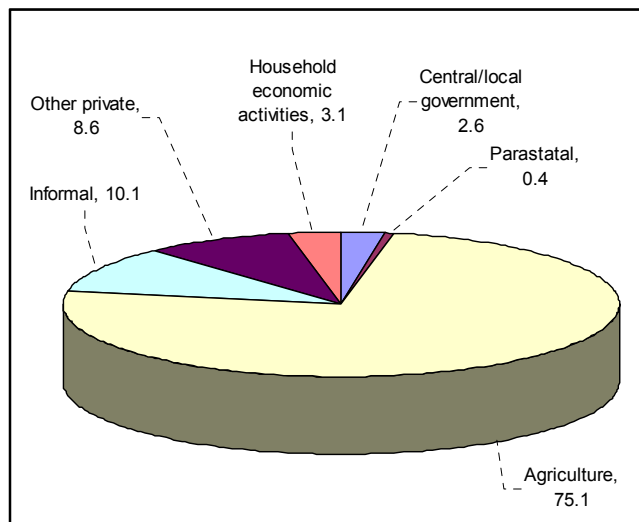
Table 5.1: Employment by occupation for population 10+ years, 2000/01 and 2006 - standard definition

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	2000/01	2006	2000/01	2006	2000/01	2006
Legislators and administrators	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.2
Professionals	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Technician and associate professionals	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.6
Office Clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Service workers and shop sales Workers	2.1	4.8	2.2	4.4	4.3	9.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	37.3	34.4	41.9	38.7	79.0	73.1
Craft and related workers	1.9	3.5	0.5	1.0	2.4	4.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.2
Elementary occupations	4.5	4.1	4.1	5.0	8.6	9.2
Total	49.4	49.5	50.6	50.5	100.0	100.0

There has been a decline in workers aged 10 years and above employed in agricultural occupations from 79.0% in 2000/01 to 73.1% in 2006. The trend shows that females have experienced the largest reduction of about 3.2 percentage points compared to 2.9 percentage points for their male counterparts.

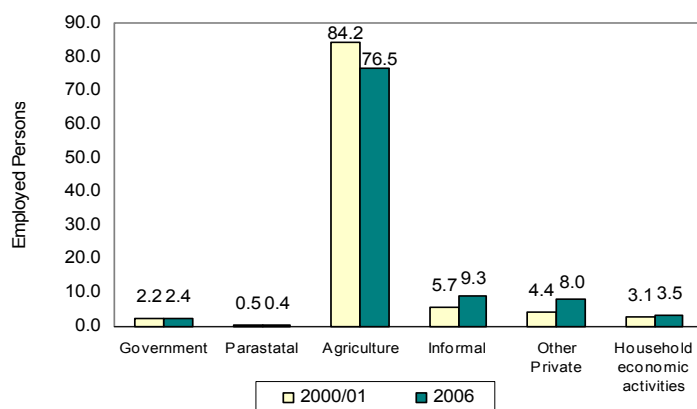
The proportions of service and shop sales workers and craft and related worker have almost doubled between 2000/01 and 2006.

Chart 5.4: Employment by sector for population aged 15+ years, 2006 - national definition



Agriculture is the dominant sector of employment in the Tanzanian economy, accounting for 75.1% of employed persons. The next largest sector is the informal sector followed by other private, with 10.1% and 8.6% of the employed population respectively. A higher proportion of females than males are recorded for the agriculture sector and household economic activities. The remaining sectors record a higher proportion of males than females.

Chart 5.5: Employment by sector for population aged 10+ years 2000/01 and 2006 - national definition

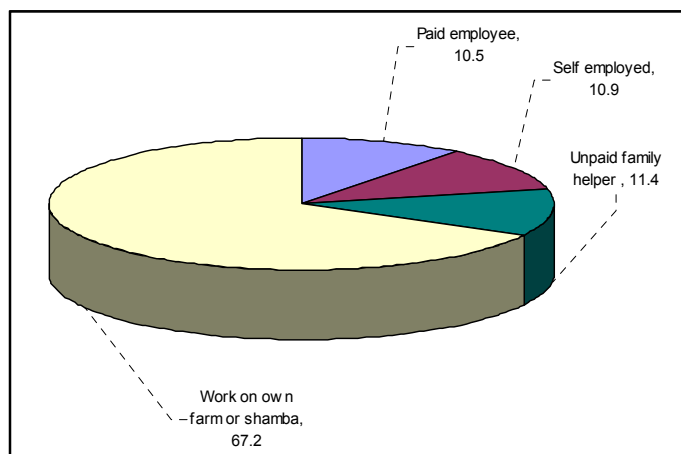


The share of agricultural sector employment declined from 84.2% in 2000/01 to 76.5% in 2006. However, the share of the informal sector and other private increased from 5.9% to 9.3% and 4.4% to 8.0% respectively between 2000/01 and 2006.

The fishing industry employs 1.2% of all employed persons aged 15 years and above.

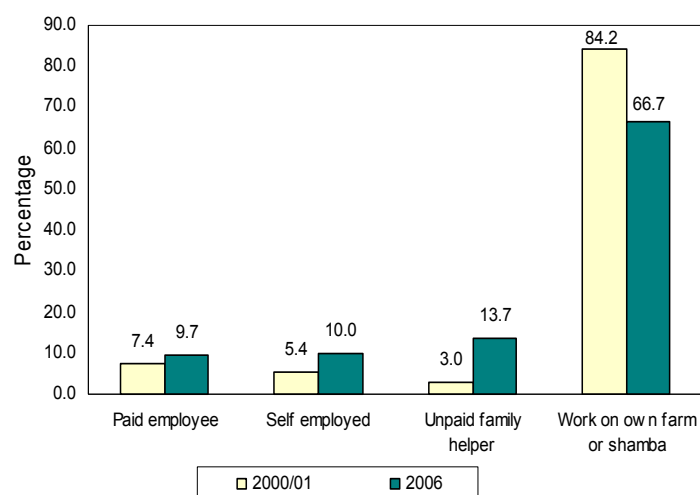


Chart 5.6: Employment status for population aged 15+ years, 2006 - national definition



About 67.2% of employed persons work on their own farm or shamba with females (71.7%) more likely to have this status than males (62.4%). In contrast, 15.3% of males are paid employees while only 6.1% of females have this status. Self-employed persons account for 10.9% of all employed persons and unpaid family helpers account for 11.4%.

Chart 5.7: Employment status for population aged 10+ years, 2000/01 and 2006 - national definition



There has been a tremendous increase of unpaid family helpers from 3.0% in 2000/01 to 13.7% in 2006. The major contributory reasons are the inclusion of collection of firewood and fetching water as economic activities and the fact that many students work part-time after school hours. The self-employed group increased from 5.4% in 2000/01 to 10.0% in 2006 and paid employees from 7.4% to 9.7%. In contrast, the proportion of persons who work on their own farm decreased from 84.2% to 66.7%.

6. Informal sector


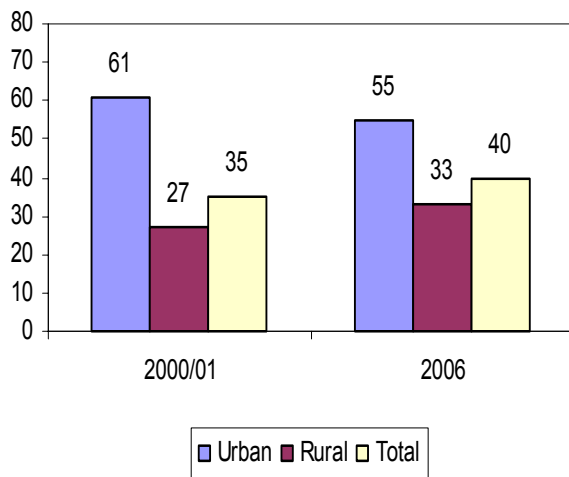
	<p><i>The informal sector is part of household enterprises of unincorporated enterprises owned by households with the following characteristic:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Informal enterprises are not separate legal entities</i> • <i>They do not keep a complete set of accounts</i> • <i>The activities may be carried out inside or outside the owners home and</i> • <i>At least part of produced goods or services should be sale</i>
	<p>Definition</p>

Chart 6.1: Households with informal sector activities, 2000/01 and 2006



In 2006, 40% of all households in Tanzania Mainland had informal sector activities compared to 35% in 2000/01. The concentration of informal sector activities is higher in urban households (55%) than in rural households (33%). However, the percentage of households with informal sector activities in urban areas has declined from 61% in 2000/01 to 55% in 2006 while that in the rural areas has increased from 27% in 2000/01 to 33% in 2006.

More than 76% of the people involved in the informal sector as their main activity and 86% for the secondary activity have no training at all. Overall, 11% of those in the informal sector as their main activity and 4% in this sector as their secondary activity received loans.

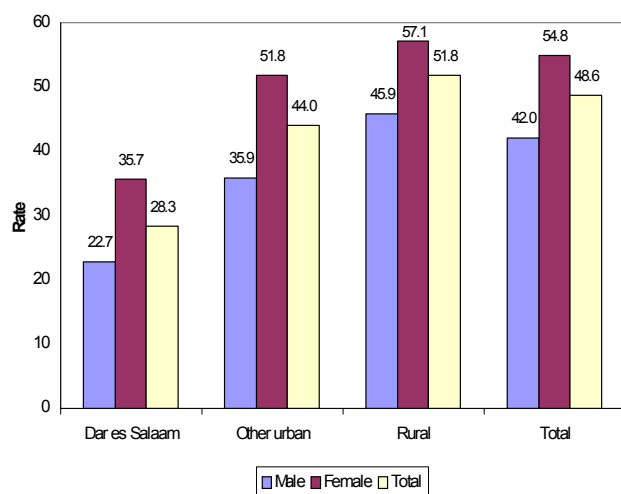
In terms of employment status, 84% of the persons employed in the informal sector as their main activity and 92% employed in this sector as their secondary activity are self-employed without employees.

Where the informal sector activity is the main activity, the wholesale and retail trade employs 56% of the people, manufacturing 17% and hotels and restaurants 12%. In contrast, where the informal sector activity is the secondary activity, construction engages 48% of the people, mining and quarrying 23% and the wholesale and retail trade 14%.

7. Employment in secondary activities

Persons with more than one economic activity were requested to rank the two major activities in terms of the number of hours spent on them. The one with the most hours was referred as the main activity, while the other activity was categorised as a secondary activity.

Chart 7.1: Rate of engagement in secondary activities by area and sex, 2006



Among the employed persons aged 15+ in the main activity, 48.6% are engaged in secondary activities. Engagement in secondary activities is more common for employed females (54.8%) than their male counterparts (42.0%). Participation is highest in rural areas, at 51.8% of employed people, and lowest in Dar es Salaam, at 28.3%.

7.1 Trend of employment in secondary activities

Using the national definition, in 2000/1, 17.5% of the employed population 10 years and above was engaged in secondary activities, while in 2006 the figure stood at 47.7%. For males, the rate of engagement in secondary activities increased from 17.3% to 41.6%, while for females the comparable rates in the two years were 17.7% and 53.6% respectively.

Table 7.1: Rate of engagement in secondary activities for population aged 10 years and above by area and sex, 2006 (national definition)

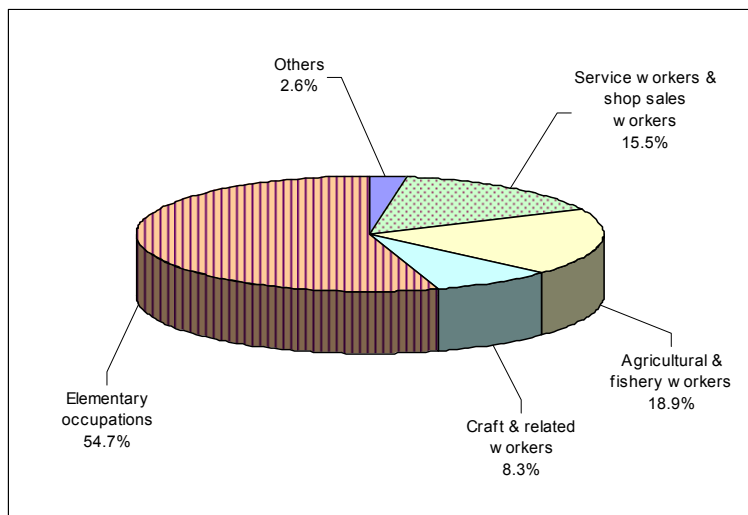
Area	2000/01			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	17.4	26.5	21.7	30.8	46.0	38.2
Rural	17.3	16.2	16.8	44.9	55.7	50.5
Total	17.3	17.7	17.5	41.6	53.6	47.7

7.2 Occupation

One out of every two persons employed in secondary activities are engaged in elementary occupations



Chart 7.2: Employment in secondary activity by occupation and sex, 2006



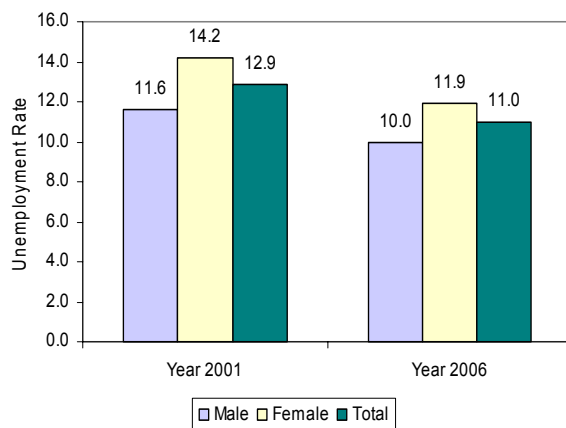
The majority of persons employed in secondary activities (54.7 %) are engaged in elementary occupations, followed by agricultural and fishery workers (18.9 %). Service workers and shop sales workers account for 15.5 %, craft and related workers (8.3 %) and others (2.6 %)

8. Unemployment

11.0% of all economically active people in Tanzania Mainland are unemployed

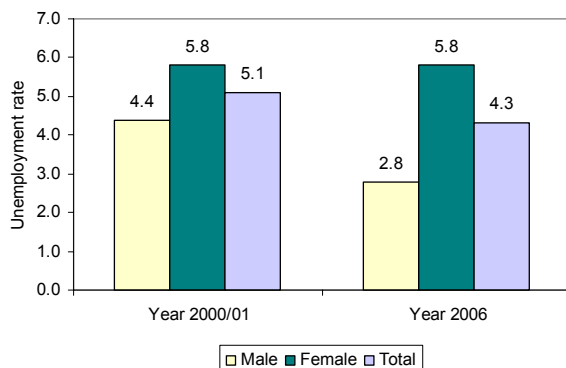


Chart 8.1: Unemployment rate for population aged 10+ years 2000/01 and 2006 - national definition



The overall unemployment rate for persons aged ten year and above in Tanzania Mainland, measured by the Tanzanian definition is 11.0%. This gives a decrease in the unemployment rate of 1.9 percentage points compared to the 2000/01 rate of 12.9%. Females experienced a bigger drop in their unemployment rate from 14.2% in 2000/01 to 11.9% in 2006 when compared to the decrease for their male counterparts from 11.6% in 2000/01 to 10.0% in 2006.

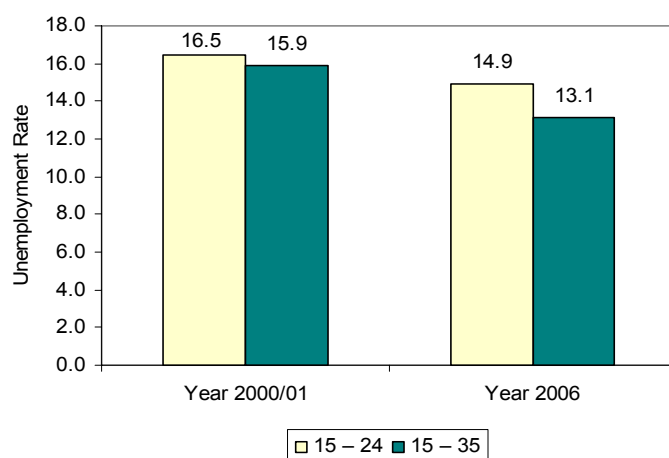
Chart 8.2: Unemployment rate for population aged 10+ years 2000/01 and 2006 - standard definition



Based on the relaxed international definition, the unemployment rate declined from 5.1 in 2000/01 to 4.3 in 2006. This is a decline of about one percentage point compared to the 2000/01 rate with a dramatic decline in the percentage of unemployed males from 4.4% to 2.8% while the unemployment rate for female remains unchanged.

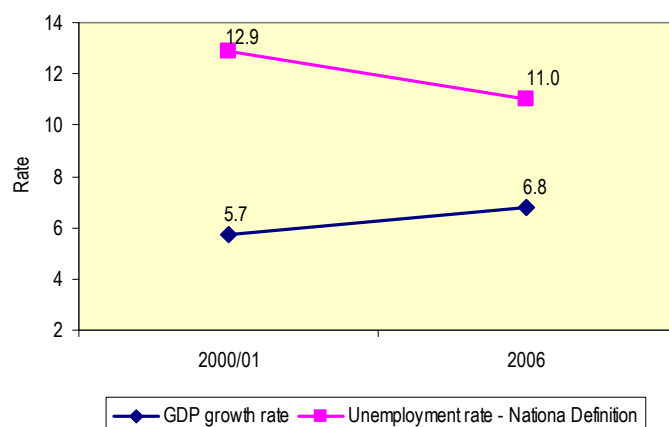
The overall decline in the employment rate indicates improvements in the labour market environment, including improved availability of information and awareness, which enabled more unemployed persons to take active steps to look for work.

Chart 8.3: Youth unemployment rate, 2000/01 and 2006 - national definition



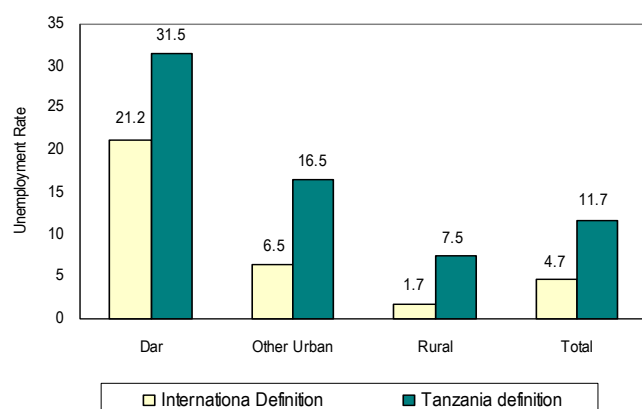
The unemployment rate of youth aged 15-24 years has decreased from 16.5 % in 2000/01 to 14.9 % in 2006. This rate is high when compared to the rate for other adults and the 11.7 % total unemployment rate. The unemployment rate of youth aged 15-35 shows a decline of 2.8 % points from the 2000/01 to 2006.

Chart 8.4: Unemployment rate and gross domestic products for population aged 10+ years, 2000/01 and 2006 – national definition



The unemployment rate has decreased as the Gross Domestic Product has increased. During this period, the GDP growth rate increased from 5.7% to 6.8% while the unemployment rate dropped from 12.9% to 11.0%.

Chart 8.5: Unemployment rate for population aged 15+ years based on different definitions by geographical area, 2006

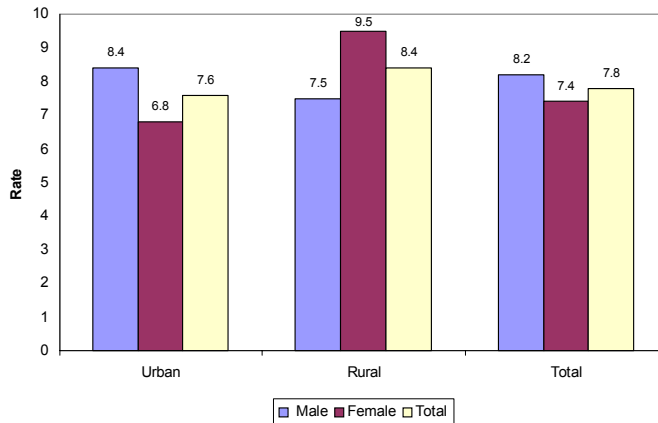


The overall unemployment rate of the population aged 15 years and above using the different definitions is higher than for the population aged 10 years and above, but depicts the same pattern for different localities, highest in the Dar es Salaam city, followed by other urban areas.

9. Under - employment

Definition	<p>Under-employment</p> <p><i>A person is considered as currently under-employed if the number of hours he/she usually worked are less than normal working hours of 40 per week and if the person also indicated that he/she is available for work.</i></p>
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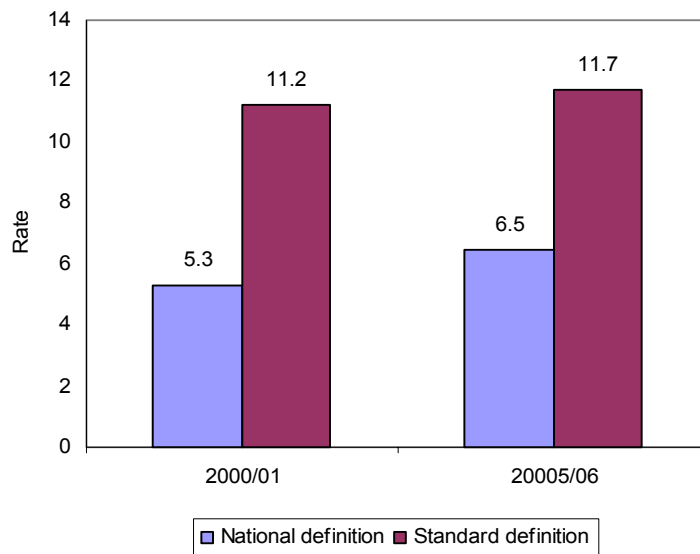
Chart 9.1: Trends of under employment rates for persons aged 15+ years by area and sex (national definition), 2006



The percentage of employed persons aged 15 and above who are under-employed in 2006 using the national definition is at 7.8 %.

Under-employment rates of males in urban areas are higher than those for females but the situation is reversed in rural areas.

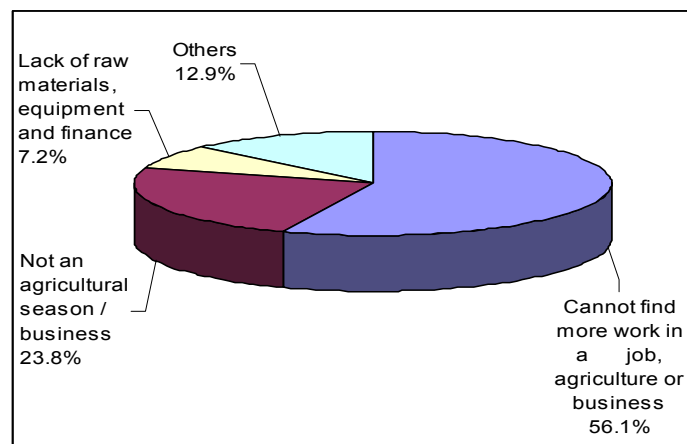
Chart 9.2: Trends of under employment rates for population aged 10 years and above, 2000/01 and 2006



Using the national definition, the underemployment rate for persons aged 10 years and above increased from 5.3% in 2000/01 to 6.5% in 2006. The underemployment rate using the standard definition increased from 11.2% in 2000/01 to 11.7 in 2006.

9.1 Main reasons for under-employment

Chart 9.3: Distribution of under-employed persons by main reason for being under-employed, 2006



The majority of persons (56.1%) aged 15 years and above stated the main reason for underemployment as not being able to find work in a job, agriculture or business. This was followed by it not being an agricultural or business season (23.8%), lack of raw materials, equipment and finance (7.2%) and others (12.9%).

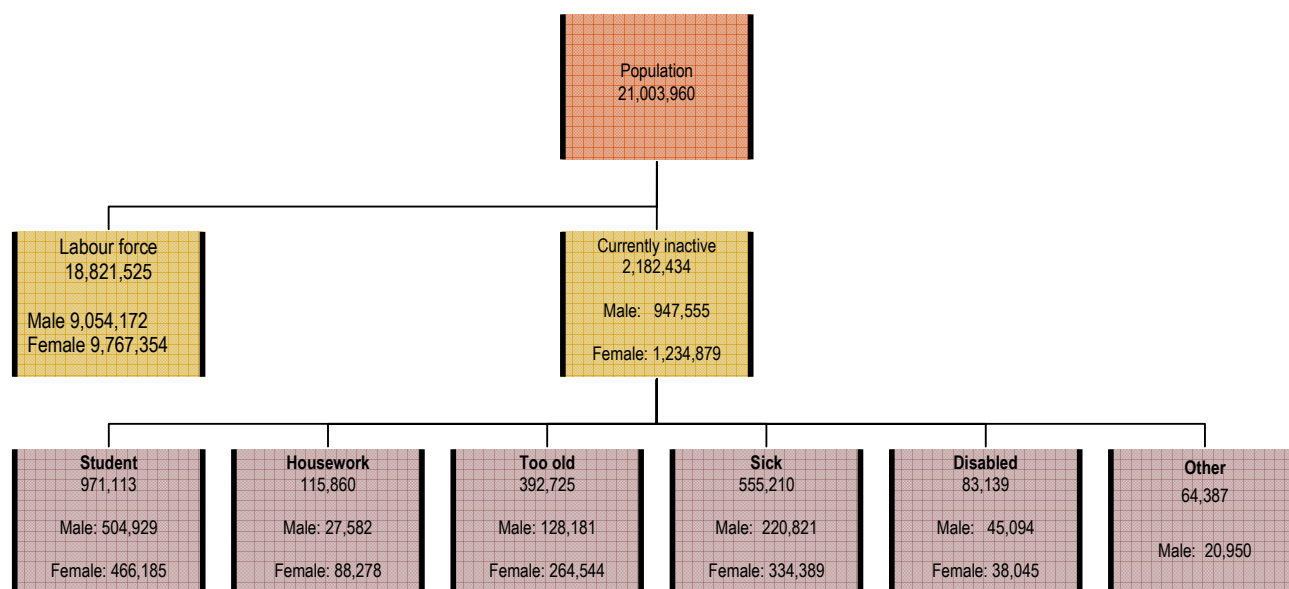
10. The economically inactive population

About 39 % of the economically inactive persons have not completed primary school



In 2006 ILFS, 10.4 % of Tanzanian Mainland population aged 15 years and above is economically inactive. The rate stands at 9.5 % for males and 11.2 % for females.

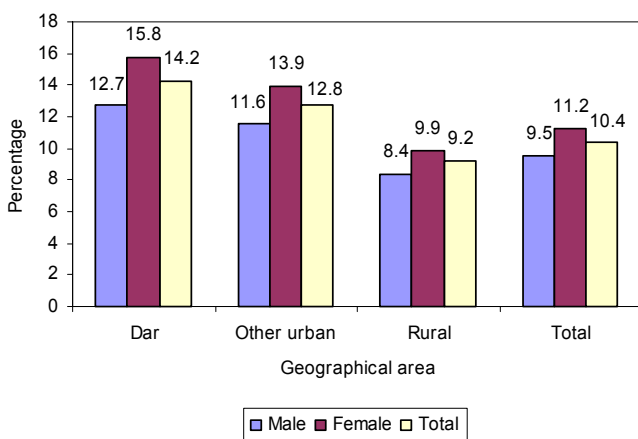
Figure 10.1: Currently inactive population aged 15 years and above, 2006



Between 2000/1 and 2006 the proportion of the population aged 10 years and above that was inactive was more or less constant at 20.4 % in 2000/1 and 20.2 % in 2006. For males the inactivity rate was 9.3% in both 2000/1 and 2006, while for females the rates were 11.1% and 10.9 % respectively in the two years.

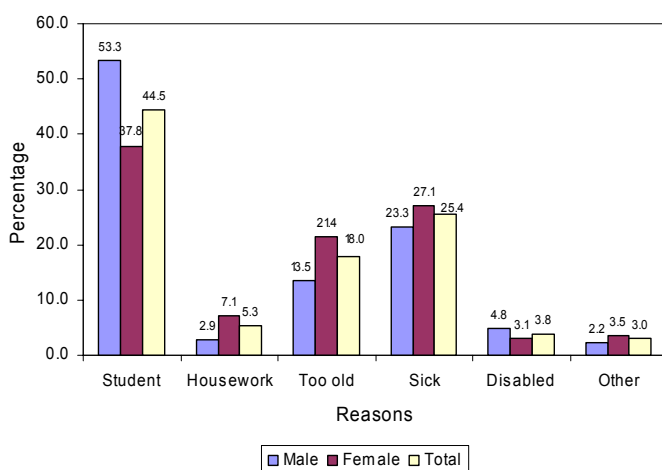
The proportion of the population that is economically inactive is highest in Dar es Salaam at 14.2 %, compared to 12.8 % for other urban and 9.2 % for rural areas.

Chart 10.1: Status of economically inactive population by geographic area



Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion of inactive persons (14.2 %).

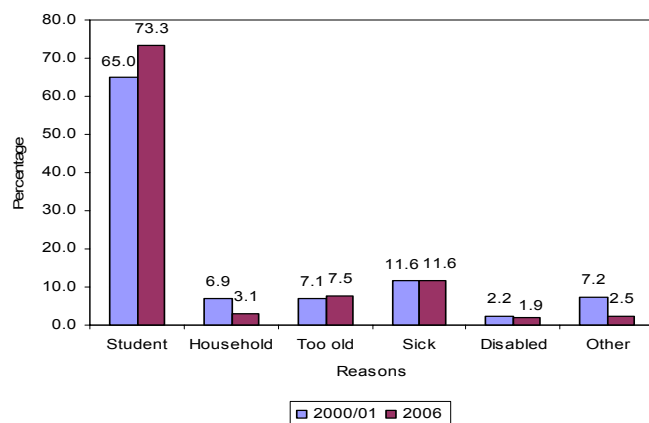
Chart 10.2: Economically inactive population by reasons



Schooling was cited as a major reason for being economically inactive at 44.5%. The next most common reason is illness, accounting for 25.4%. Schooling is given as the reason for 53.3% of males, but only 37.8% of females.

There is very little difference between males and females in the proportions of inactive persons who are married. Among females, 75.8% are not married, while among males 74.2% are unmarried. As expected, higher proportions of inactive married females (16.0%) than males (2.3%) are involved in housework.

Chart 10.3: Comparison of economically inactive population by reasons for 2000/01 and 2006



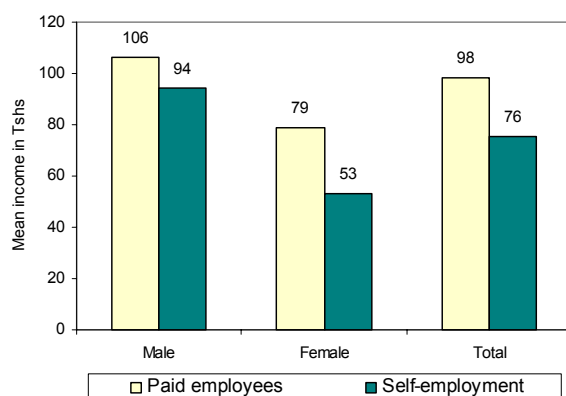
The proportion of economically inactive persons engaged in household duties declined by 3.8 percentage points from 2000/01 at 6.9 % to 3.1 % in 2006.

The proportion of inactive males and females involved in household duties decreased from 15.0% in 2000/01 to 2.0% in 2006 for males and from 9.6% in 2000/01 to 4.1% in 2006 for females.

11. Income from employment

Definition	<p>Income from employment refers: <i>To the compensation in cash which accrues to employed persons as a result of their involvement in either wage employment or self-employed jobs.</i></p> <p>Waged jobs: <i>Refers to those paid in cash or kind in permanent, casual or temporary employment.</i></p> <p>Self-employed person: <i>Refers to involvement in a big or small business which the person owns or works in and where he/she shares or gains profit from his/her involvement.</i></p>
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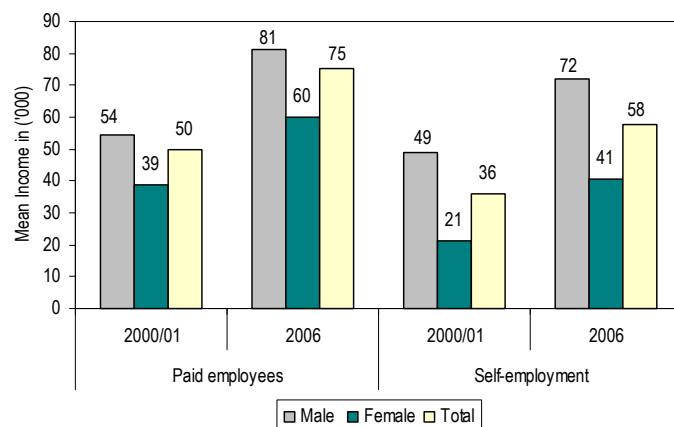
Chart 11.1: Mean monthly income (in Tshs) of paid employees and self - employed 15+ years by sex, 2006



The mean monthly incomes of paid employees and those in self-employment are Tshs. 98,454 and Tshs. 75,693 respectively.

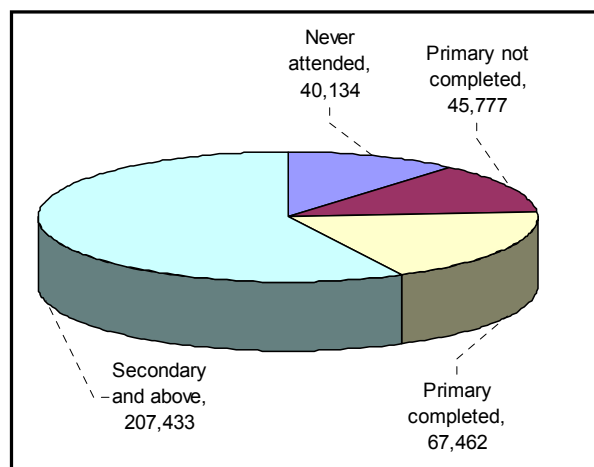
The mean monthly income for females is markedly lower than that for males.

Chart 11.2: Adjusted real mean income (in Tshs) of paid employees and self-employed persons 10+ years by sex, 2000/1 and 2006



Mean monthly income of paid employees increased from Tshs. 50,000 in 2000/01 to 75,000 in 2006 after adjusting for inflation. Paid female employees tended to earn less than males over the past five years.

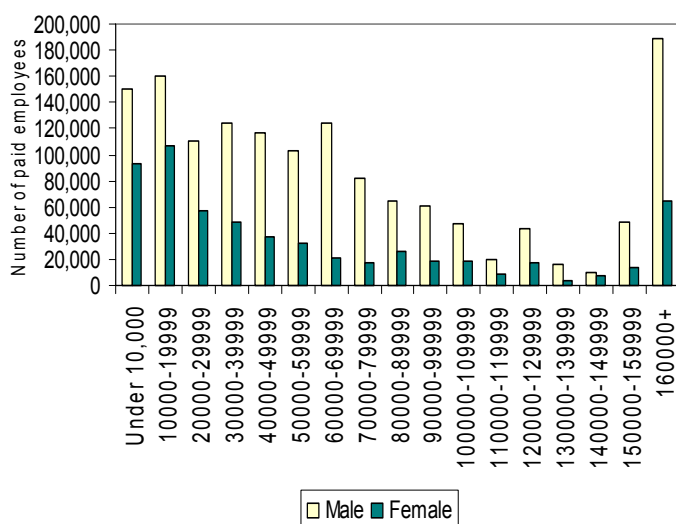
Chart 11.3: Mean monthly income (in Tshs.) of paid employees 15+ years by educational achievement and sex, 2006



The group with the highest educational level (i.e. education level secondary and above) has the highest monthly mean income (Tshs. 207,433) while those who have never attended school tend to have the lowest monthly income (mean of Tshs. 40,134). Across all educational levels, males tend to have higher monthly income than females.

The trends for mean monthly earnings for self-employed have a similar trend to that for paid employees.

Chart 11.4: Distribution of paid employees aged 15+ by monthly income (in Tshs) and sex



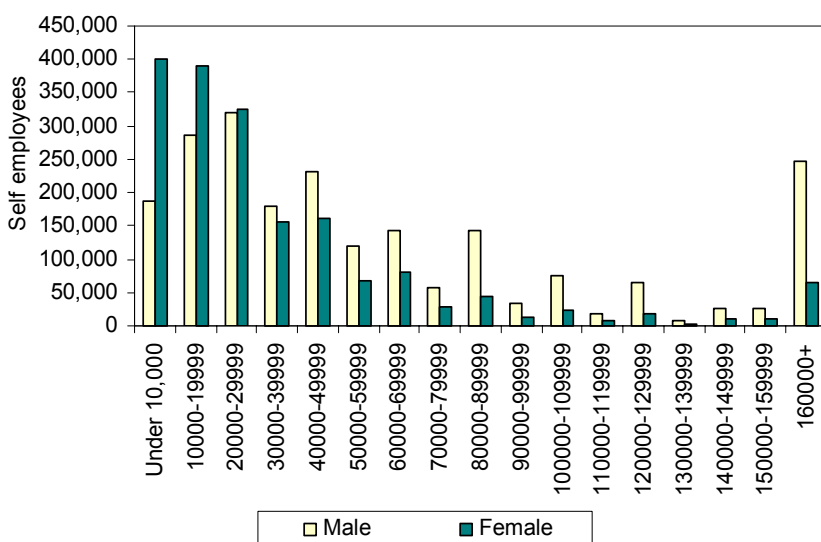
The distribution of paid employees by income ranges shows that more than 75% of paid employees receive an income below Tshs.98,454. Thus the majority of paid employees receive low pay while a minority receives the highest pay. The chart further shows that there are more males than females in all income ranges.

11.1 Mean monthly income (in Tshs) of paid employees 15+ years by sector of employment and sex, 2006

Employees of parastatal organisations have the highest mean monthly income of Tshs. 279,125 followed by those in the central and local government sector, at Tshs. 186,678. These two sectors are normally governed by minimum wage regulation. The household economic activities sector has the lowest mean monthly income of Tshs. 27,757. This sector does not observe the government wage regulations. Instead, the wages paid in this sector depends on negotiations between the two parties, and are usually below the official minimum wage. Across all sectors, except the informal sector, females tend to earn less than males.

11.2 Income of self-employed persons

Chart 11.5: Distribution of self employees 15+ by monthly income range



The majority of self-employed people have monthly incomes of less than Tshs. 50,000. A larger proportion of females than males receive a monthly income below Tshs 20,000.

12. Time use

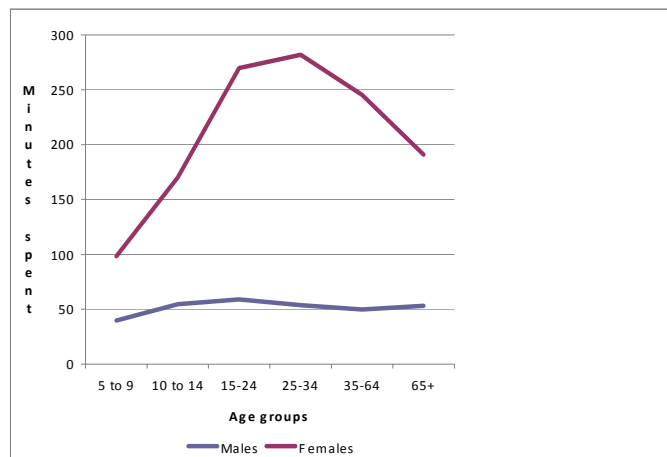


<p>Definition</p>	<p>In analysing use of time, the activities performed by individuals can be classified into three broad categories based on the SNA of 1993.</p> <p>1st category: SNA production boundary; <i>Engagement in these activities classifies a person as employed. The activities concerned include all production for the market, as well as production of goods for own consumption.</i></p> <p>2nd category: general production boundary; <i>Engagement in these activities thus does not classify a person as employed. The activities concerned involve production of services for own consumption, and include household maintenance, care of persons in the household, and care and other services performed unpaid for the community. Often termed unpaid care work or extended SNA.</i></p> <p>3rd category: non-productive activity; <i>comprises activities that fall outside the general production work, and are not regarded as production or work. Include activities such as sleeping and eating, learning, and social and cultural activities.</i></p>
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The survey result shows that the largest amount of time is spent on non-work activities. Overall, these activities represent 73 % of the 24 hour day compared with about 17 % spent on SNA production and the least time (10%) on unpaid care work. This pattern is consistent across all ages although the proportions differ by age as well as by gender. The amount of time spent on non-work activities is the highest for male children in the age group 5 to 9 years and lowest for female adults in the age group of 25 to 34 years. There are marked gender differences. For females the second most important category of activities is unpaid care work (15 %) compared with less than 5 % for males. Meanwhile, males tend to spend more time on SNA productive activities (19 %) compared to females (14 %).

The highest inputs of time for SNA productive activities by both males and females occur between the ages of 25-34. This is also the age group in which females put in the largest amount of time on household maintenance and care.

Chart 12.1: Average time spent in minutes per 24 hour day on household maintenance by sex and age group



There are significant differences by gender and across age groups for household maintenance. The time spent by females rises from 59 minutes for the age group 5-9 years to a peak of 230 minutes for the age group of 25-34 years after which it declines but never goes below 130 minutes. In contrast, for males the trend starts at 40 minutes for the youngest group, peaks at 59 minutes for the age group 15-24 years and remains within the lower 50 minute range throughout the remaining age groups.

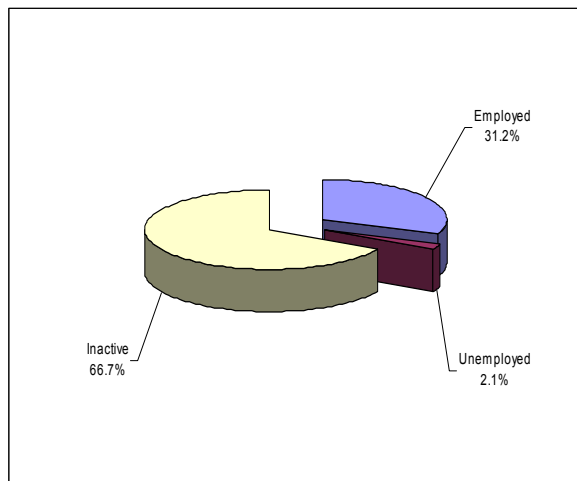
In terms of the breakdown for SNA production activities, time use for employment in establishments, which is roughly equivalent to the formal sector, is much lower than for primary production. The time spent by females on this activity (2 %) is lower than for males (6 %), showing the particularly disadvantaged position of females with respect to formal employment.

The amount of time spent on SNA productive activities rises as the level of education increases for both males and females. For females the length of time spent on extended SNA activities peaks among those with secondary education, while for males it peaks amongst those with primary education.

13. Children in the labour force

The survey targeted all children aged 5 -17 years living in private household. The 2006 ILFS estimates the child population 5-17 years to be 11.7 million. This is equivalent to 31.3 % of the entire population of Tanzania Mainland.

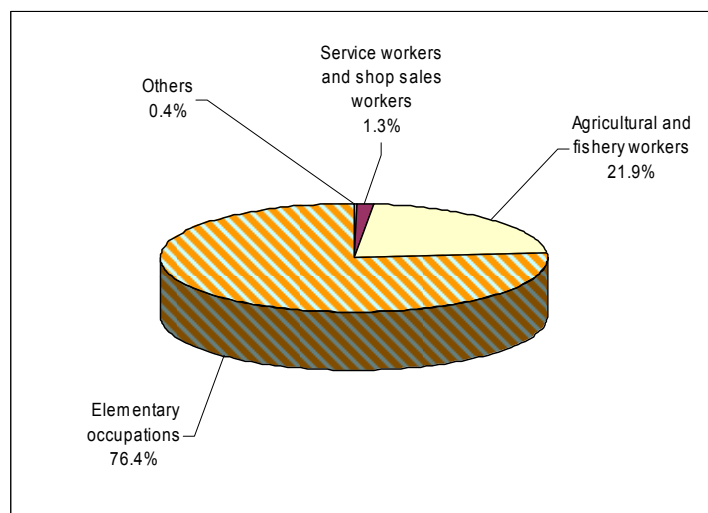
Chart 13.1: Employment status for children aged 5-17 years (national definition)



Using the national definition, the survey shows that 31.2 % of children are engaged in economic activities in Tanzania Mainland. The majority of the remaining (66.1%) are inactive while those who are unemployed account for about 2 %.

13.1 Occupation

Chart 13.2: Percent distribution of employed children 5-17 years by occupation and sex, 2006



Using the national definition, more than three quarters of employed children are elementary occupation workers. This is followed by agricultural and fisheries workers (21.9 %), service workers and shop sales workers (1.3 %), craft and related workers (0.4 %) while other occupations account for less than one percent.

13.2 Child labour and child work

13.2.1 Definition

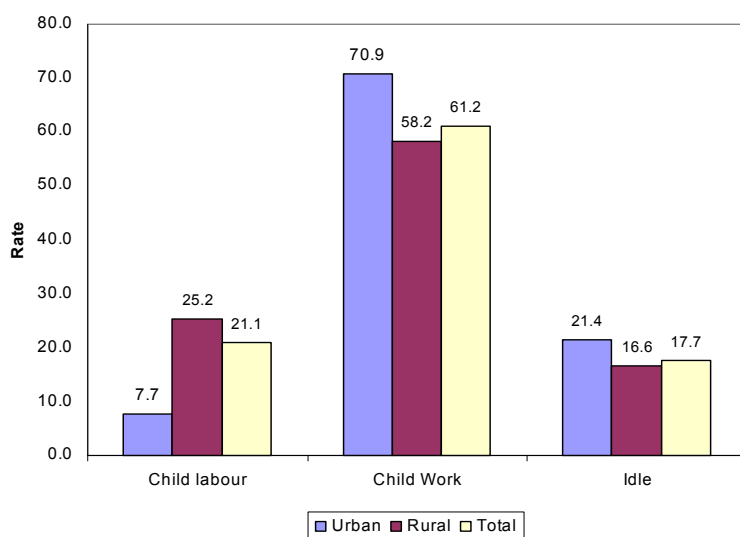
A child aged 5-14 years is considered to be engaged in child labour if his/her working hours per week are 14 or above or if s/he worked for less than 14 hours a week but was either employed as a house girl/boy or engaged in hazardous activities.

A child aged 15-17 who attends school and who works between 14 and 43 hours per week is considered to be engaged in child labour as this amount of work will interfere with schooling.

A child is considered to be involved in child work if his/her working hours per week are less than 14 per week, the work does not appear to interfere with schooling, and s/he is not engaged in hazardous activities.



Chart 13.3: Percentage composition of child labour and child work, 2006



Among children who are engaged in economic activities or household activities, 21.1 % are found to be in child labour. Rural areas are more affected with child labour (25.2 %) than urban areas (7.7 %).

The majority (61.2 %) of children are involved in economic and household activities that constitute child work and not child labour. Among all children, 17.7 % are not involved in either economic or household activities (idle).