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Foreword

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals has increased the need for data to monitor and evaluate poverty eradication in all United Nations member states. Demand for effective data in Tanzania emerged clearly in 1997 time when the Government adopted the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES). The NPES was later transformed into the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS). This was subsequently revised to arrive at the currently prevailing National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), or MKUKUTA, in February 2005.

The monitoring process requires a well-managed statistical system that ensures that the required statistics are collected, processed and disseminated within the agreed time period. In recognition of this, Tanzania has established a clear sequence of national surveys to replace the previous ad hoc household surveys system. Under the old system, surveys were conducted in response to specific requests from donors, with little emphasis on coordination of a systematic long-term series of surveys that responds to national needs and priorities of local data users.

Under the current national household census and surveys system, the census is set to be undertaken every ten years, while the household surveys are repeated at five-year intervals. The Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) is among the surveys planned to be conducted once in every five-year interval. To ensure this system moves smoothly, the country has established a basket/pooled funding system that will finance all the selected census and surveys.

This report presents the findings of the ILFS that was conducted in 2006 with funding from the NSGRP/MKUKUTA system. The findings update those of the ILFS conducted in 2000/01, and reveal changes in the labour market of the country between year 2001 and 2006. The survey results provide labour market indicators for tracking progress made in implementing various policy reforms such as job creation as planned in NSGRP/MKUKUTA.

In 2006, for the first time, the National Bureau of Statistics attempted to include a time use module in the ILFS. The attempt came about as the result of effective dialogue initiated from the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) with support from the Poverty Eradication Division of the Vice President's Office (VPO). Their advocacy around the lack of data on time use referred 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 are crucial for the welfare of the country's people and sustainability of the labour force required for employment.

The National Bureau of Statistics wishes to express its gratitude to various groups of participants for their efforts that contributed to the production of this report. Sincere thanks should go to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania through NSGRP/MKUKUTA Secretariat for funding the project, and to the Ministry of Labour, Employment & Youth Development (MLEYD) for their technical support from the beginning of the survey to the stage of presetting survey results. Development partners should also be thanked for their contribution to the basket funds and effective participation in the Census and Survey Technical Working Group (CSTWG).

Special thanks should go to the CSTWG for providing guidelines for implementation of the survey and approving funds at any stage of running the survey where the need arose. Special thanks should also go to the ILFS Technical Committee team for their close supervision over all stages of the execution of the

survey, from the preparations of survey instruments to the last stages of data analysis and report writing.

Lastly, but not the least, I wish to thank the data processing team, which included Mr N. T. Buberwa, Beatrice Rwegoshora Stella J. Kago and Josephat Athanas, assisted by Mr Said Nyambaya, for successfully processing the data. The data processing team, in collaboration with the ILFS technical committee team and with assistance from a part-time international consultant, Ms Deborah Budlender, analysed the data and wrote the report under the following chapter outline:

1. Executive Summary	Ms Deborah Budlender, Consultant from Community Agency for Social Enquiry of Cape Town, South Africa
2. Introduction	Mr Ibrahim Masanja, National Bureau of Statistics
3. Definitions & Concepts	Mr Ephraim E. Kwesigabo, National Bureau of Statistics
4. Profile of the Tanzanian population	Mr Donald Mmari, Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA)
5. Economically active population	Ms Mary D. Aiwinia, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
6. The employed population	Ms Ruth Minja, National Bureau of Statistics
7. Informal sector	Mr John B. Mwinuka, Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment
8. Employment in secondary activities	Mr James Mbongo, National Bureau of Statistics
9. Unemployment	Mr Gideon K. Ngoi, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
10. Under-employment	Mr Godwin Mpelumbe, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
11. The economically inactive population	Mr Opiyo T. Mamu, National Bureau of Statistics
12. Income from employment	Mr Muhiddin J. Mtindo, National Bureau of Statistics
13. Time Use	Prof. Ophelia Mascarenhas, Representative from TGNP
14. Child works and labour	Mr Ahmed Makbel, National Bureau of Statistics

Finally, I must thank all respondents particularly parents, children and the general public for their necessary cooperation with the field interviewers during the data collection process. The respondents made their time available to answer all questions contained in our questionnaires.

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]

Albina A. Chuwa
 Director General
 August, 2007

Acronyms

CLS	Child Labour Survey
EA	Enumeration Area
EAP	Economically Active Population
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ICSE	International Classification of Status in Employment
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MLEYD	Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development
MPEE	Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NMS	National Master Sample
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SNA	System of National Accounts
TASCO	Tanzanian Standard Classification of Occupations
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Program
TUS	Time Use Survey

Executive summary

Introduction

The 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was the fourth such survey to be conducted by the Tanzanian government in collaboration with development partners and other stakeholders. This survey was similar in many respects to the 2000/01 ILFS. However, in addition to topics covered in that survey, the 2006 ILFS for the first time included time use module. The 2006 ILFS was, among others, intended to meet the data needs for monitoring of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA in respect of economic growth and reduction of income poverty.

The ILFS was implemented on behalf of the government by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development. The survey was funded by the government of Tanzania through the Vice Presidents Office, Poverty Eradication Division in collaboration with development partners. This report was written by a team of Tanzanians which included staff from the NBS, Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development, Research on Poverty Alleviation, and Tanzania Gender Networking Programme.

This report covers the findings of the ILFS 2006 in respect of Tanzania Mainland. A separate report will be prepared in respect of Zanzibar.

Concepts and definitions

For the most part, the concepts and definitions used in this report are in line with international recommendations and, in particular, those of the various International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. In some cases, however, the standard international definitions have been slightly adjusted to reflect the situation of developing countries and Tanzania in particular. Thus, for the most part, the tables and graphs presented in this report use the national definition of employment and the relaxed international definition of unemployment. To allow comparisons with other countries, a limited number of results based strictly on the international recommendations are also presented.

Most tables in the report are presented for the population aged 15 years and above. This, again, facilitates comparison with data from other countries. For the comparisons with results of the 2000/1 ILFS, however, the age group covered is 10 years and above. At least one such comparison is presented in each chapter for which relevant results are available from 2000/1.

Tanzania is unusual – but in line with international recommendations – in considering collection of fuel and water as an economic activity, with those who engage in this activity for at least one hour in the reference period being considered as employed.

MKUKUTA indicators

Several of the MKUKUTA indicators are directly measured through the ILFS, namely the unemployment rates and underemployment in rural areas, access to clean affordable, and safe water, and the proportion of children in child labour.

In respect of unemployment, the MKUKUTA operational target is to reduce unemployment from the 2000/01 rate of 12.9% to 6.9% by 2010. According to the survey, unemployment stood at 11.0% in 2006. When disaggregated, unemployment rates are 31.3%, 16.3%, and 7.1% for Dar es Salaam, other urban, and rural, respectively.

In respect of access to clean, affordable and safe water, the objective is to increase the proportion of the population with access to clean and safe water from 53% in 2003 to 65% in 2010 in rural areas, and from 73% to 90% for the urban population. According to the survey, when combining piped water in or near the household and water from protected sources, about 65% of households have access to clean and safe water within 30 minutes. The percentages stand at 33%, 48%, and 14% for Dar es Salaam, other urban, and rural respectively. When the definition of access to clean and safe water is broadened to include protected water sources other than piped the proportions increase to 71%, 82%, and 31% respectively.

In terms of child labour, the objective is to reduce the proportion of children involved in child labour from 25% to less than 10% by 2010, and to make available to these children alternative opportunities in respect of education and vocational training. The survey found that 3,654,191 people aged between 5 and 17 years, or 32% of that age group, were employed. Further children were involved in non-economic work in the form of household chores. Such work can also become child labour if the hours spent or conditions are potentially harmful. However, exact estimates of child labour are challenging, given that a number of criteria must be satisfied beyond involvement in work to classify this work as child labour. These criteria include the age of the child in relation to the Employment Ordinance's prohibition of employment for children below 15 years, schooling status, status in employment, and hours of work.

The economically active population

In 2006, 89.6% of all people in Tanzania Mainland aged 15 years and above were economically active. Over three-quarters 79.2% of the population of this age was employed and 10.4% were unemployed. The proportion of the economically active population aged ten years and above living in urban areas increased from 19.2% in 2001 to 25.9% in 2006, reflecting rural-urban migration. The female percentage of the economically active population aged 10 years and above remained more or less constant over this period at 50.9% in 2001 and 51.3% in 2006.

More than a third of economically active people in both urban and rural areas are in the age group 35-64 years, with the percentage in this age group standing at 38.1% overall. Females account for more than half (51.9%) of the economically active aged 15 years and above. In Dar es Salaam, however, economically active males slightly outnumber females, while females account for 52% or more of the economically active in rural and other urban areas.

Rural areas have the highest labour force participation rate, at 90.8%, compared to 85.8% for Dar es Salaam and 87.2% for other urban areas. Across all areas, the participation rate is higher for males than females, with the disparity between males and females greatest in Dar es Salaam. The participation rate is highest, at 95.9%, among those who have completed primary school and lowest among those who have attended, but not completed, primary school. Across all educational categories, the male participation rate is higher than the female rate. The gender gap is, however, much larger for those with incomplete primary and those with secondary education and above than for other categories.

Married persons have the highest participation rate, at 95.6%, while widowed people have the lowest, at 76.0%. The lower rate for widowed people is partly explained by the fact that they tend to be older than other groups. The participation rate for married males and females are very similar. Among single people, the rate is noticeably higher for males than females, while for widowed and divorced/separated people the rate is higher for females than males.

The employed population

The employment ratio for rural areas is 84.0%, with the rural ratio consistently higher than the urban ratio across all age groups. Dar es Salaam has the lowest employment ratio, at 58.7%, while for other urban areas the rate stands at 72.7%. The lower employment ratio in Dar es Salaam is due to both higher unemployment rates and more females being economically inactive. The overall employment ratio for females is 77.6% compared to 80.8% for males. In terms of age group, those aged 35-64 years have the highest employment ratio (86.7%) followed by those aged 25-34 (85.9%).

The overall employment ratio increased from 69.3% to 71.0% between 2001 and 2006 for the population aged 10 years and above. The male ratio increased from 71.4% to 72.6% and the female ratio increased from 67.4% to 69.6%. The employment ratio in urban areas increased substantially from 46.4% to 58.6% while in rural areas there was a somewhat smaller decrease from 76.0% to 75.7%. A significant decrease in the employment ratio occurred for the youngest age group of 10-17 years, from 46.1% in 2001 to 40.2% in 2006. The decrease for this age group is particularly marked for rural areas, where the employment ratio in 2006 (47.1%) while in 2001 (53.2%).

Approximately three-quarters (74.7%) of Tanzanians 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%). Female (78.9%) are more likely than males (70.2%) to be agriculture workers. As expected, rural areas have the highest proportion of agricultural workers. Within Dar es Salaam, the most common occupations for males are service and shop sales worker and craft and related worker, while for females the most common occupations are service and shop sales worker and elementary occupations.

Over nine in ten (91.3%) employed people aged 65 years and above work as agricultural and fishery workers, with lower percentages in young age groups. Within each age group, the proportion of females engaged in this occupation is higher than that for males. The gender difference is most marked for those aged 35-64 years. Those in the age group 15-24 years are most likely to be employed in elementary occupations, which could reflect their lack of experience.

More than half (50.6%) of currently employed persons have completed primary school education, 25.6% have never attended school, and only 7.2% have secondary education and above. However, within occupations other than agriculture, elementary occupations and crafts and related workers, 26.6% have secondary education or above.

In terms of industry, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing employ more persons than any other industry in both other urban and rural areas. There are, however, a far higher proportion of people employed in this industry in rural areas (89.9%) than in other urban areas (44.7%). The wholesale and retail trade is the main industry of employment in Dar es Salaam, where it accounts for 29.0% of the employed population, and 31.2% of employed males and 26.0% of employed females. Private households in Dar es Salaam employ 27.6% of employed females, but only 4.8% of employed males.

In terms of employment status, those working on their own farm or shamba account for more than half (53.2%) of the employed population, and 55.6% of employed females and 50.5% of employed males. Paid employees account for 8.3% of all employed people, being the second major group, while the self employed (non-agricultural) with employees account for only 1.4%.

The informal sector accounts for the highest proportion of self employed persons, particularly those without employees (93.2%), while more than two-thirds (68.8%) of paid employees are in “other” private sector. Most unpaid family helpers (non-agricultural) are found in the household-related work sector where they account for 84.4% of employed persons.

Most paid employees and self-employed persons spend more than 40 hours working per week, while unpaid family helpers and those who work on their own farm or shamba tend to spend less than 40 hours in terms of current hours, but not in terms of usual hours for those working in agriculture. This pattern may be explained by the seasonality of agriculture. Self-employed males tend to spend more hours on their economic activities than paid male employees. Females tend to work shorter hours than male for both current and usual employment. The gender difference is particularly marked in agriculture and can be largely explained by the fact that most females are also engaged in household chores which are considered as non-economic activities.

The proportion of employed persons collecting firewood and fetching water as their main activity is 3.1%, but 5.1% for females while for males it is 1.1%. Among employed persons aged 15-24 years, this activity accounts for 10.3% of females and 3.6% of males. Four in five (83.0%) of those employed in collecting firewood and fetching water are female, and nearly half (47.2%) are females aged 15-24 years. The share for Dar es Salaam is higher than for other urban because more females in Dar es Salaam are not engaged in other economic activities, while in rural areas most persons are employed in agriculture as their main activity.

Informal sector

In 2006, 40% of all households in Tanzania Mainland have informal sector activities as compared to 35% in 2001.

In 2006, the urban informal sector employs 66% of the people for whom informal sector work is the main activity and only 16% of those for whom it is the secondary activity. In contrast, 34% of the people for whom informal sector work is a main activity are in rural areas and 84% for whom this work is a secondary activity. This may be explained by the fact that the main activity in rural areas is agriculture, which is not defined as an informal sector activity.

Where the informal sector activity is the main activity, the wholesale and retail trade employs 57.5% of the people. In contrast, where the informal sector activity is the secondary activity, construction engages 48.5% of the people and the wholesale and retail trade only 14%. For both the main and secondary activity, the most common occupation is service and shop sales workers (55.2% and 52.8%), followed by craft and related workers (22.6% and 25.1%) and elementary occupations (15.7% and 10.3%). Service and shop sales and elementary occupations account for a larger proportion of female than male workers in both main and secondary activity.

Over four-fifths (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. The proportion of self-employed (non-agricultural) with employees is larger for males than females for both the main and secondary activities.

For both the main and secondary activity, the overriding reasons for male and female engagement in the informal sector are the inability to find other work and the need for families to get additional income. A larger proportion of females than males consider the need for families to get additional income as an important reason to be involved in the informal sector.

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. Of the 150,472 people who reported receiving loans in respect of informal sector activity as their main activity, 62% were female. This was also the case in respect of 53% of the 86,761 who reported receiving loans in respect of their secondary informal sector activity. Overall, 9% of those working in the informal sector as their main activity and 4% of those in this sector as their secondary activity have received loans. The most common source of loans for informal sector operators is relatives or friends (34.6% for main and 53% for secondary activity).

Employment in secondary activities

The ILFS collected information on both main and secondary economic activities. The ranking of the two activities was done in terms of the number of hours spent on each. In both 2000/1 and 2006, rural areas accounted for 81-2% of those reporting secondary activities. In both periods, there were more females than males engaged in a secondary activity, with the gender difference greater in 2006 than in 2000/1.

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 were 17.7% and 53.6% respectively. Among employed females with secondary activities, 35.0% are involved in collection of fuel and/or water. This increase in secondary activities reflects the fact that more women are now engaged in other economic activities, with collection of fuel and/or water thus becoming a secondary activity.

Close on half (48.6%) of employed persons are also engaged in secondary activities. Engagement in secondary activities is more common for employed females than their male counterparts. Participation in secondary activities is highest in rural areas, at 51.8% of employed people, and lowest in Dar es Salaam, at 28.3%. This pattern holds for both males and females.

Employed youth aged 25-34 years (51.1%), followed by those aged 35-64 years (49.6%) are more likely than those in other age groups to participate in secondary activities. Across all age groups, employed females are more likely than their male counterparts to participate in secondary activities.

Nearly half (47.9%) of persons engaged in secondary activities work in other community, social & personal service activities, while agriculture, hunting and forestry activities account for a further 22.2%, followed by construction, at 13.9% of all persons involved in secondary activities.

The majority (54.7%) of those in secondary activities are engaged in elementary occupations, with a substantially higher proportion of females (69.0%) in this occupation than males (35.1%). Agricultural workers rank second, accounting for 18.9% of all occupations in secondary activities.

Those with secondary activities reported working an average of 15 hours per week in these activities, with females tending to report slightly fewer hours than males. Youth aged 25-34 years tended to spend longer hours in secondary activities than other groups. When time for both main and secondary activities is added, those with secondary activities spent an average of 45 working hours per week on both activities combined. Females tended to spend fewer hours working (mean of 42 hours) than their male counterparts (48 hours), and persons aged 25-34 years again tended to work longer hours (47 hours) than those in other age groups.

Unemployment

The absolute number of unemployed persons aged ten years and above decreased from 2.3 million in 2001 to 2.2 million in 2006. This occurred despite the increase in population over this period. The employment rates thus increased even more rapidly. Thus the overall unemployment rate for Tanzania Mainland, measured by the Tanzanian definition, fell from 12.9% to 11.0%. All localities of Tanzania Mainland experienced a decline, but with a much larger decline in urban than rural areas. Females experienced a bigger drop (of 1.8 percentage points) in the unemployment rate than males (0.9 percentage points).

For the population 15 years and above, unemployment stood at 11.7% in 2006 using the Tanzanian definition.

Nearly 60% of unemployed women live in urban areas compared to only 45% for the unemployed men. Fifty six per cent of the unemployed population are women, and females register a higher rate of unemployment than males in all areas of Tanzania Mainland except rural. The female unemployment rate of 40.3% in Dar es Salaam is about twice the male unemployment rate. The unemployment rate of youth aged 15-24 years is the highest of all age groups, at 14.9%, compared to 10.4% for adults. Youth

Aggregated at a national level, unemployment rates tend to increase with increasing levels of education. The same pattern can be observed in rural and urban areas, excluding Dar es Salaam. For Dar es Salaam, the unemployment rate decreases as education level rises, reflecting the existence of two different labour market situations. Dar es Salaam has a more developed labour market and creates job opportunities that are more attractive to people who have better education. The labour market situation in other urban and rural areas is less developed and the type of employment opportunities that are created is generally less attractive to people with better education, hence their higher levels of unemployment.

Females exhibit higher unemployment rates at all educational levels except for the never attended group. There is an especially large margin between the unemployment rates of males and females with secondary education and above.

The percentage of the unemployed aged 10 years and above who had received on-the-job training increased from 2.0% to 2.7%. Those benefiting from other types of training such as formal apprenticeship, certificate and diploma increased from 8.5% to 10.0%. This resulted in the decrease in the total number of unemployed population with no training from 2.1 million in 2001 to 1.9 million in 2006. In 2006, females are still less likely than males to have benefited from training, but the proportion of females with training at certificate and diploma level increased faster than of males between 2001 and 2006.

Those with no work experience account for the largest portion of the unemployed, followed by those with elementary work experience and agricultural work experience. Unemployed women are far more likely than unemployed men to have previous work experience.

Under-employment

If the number of hours actually worked by a person was less than 40, the person was considered as currently under-employed if he/she also indicated that he/she was available for work. In 2006, 6he under-employed as thus defined account for 7.8 % of all employed persons – nearly 1.3 million people. This is expected as the national definition of employment measures under-employment only among persons with reliable or sustainable employment. In contrast, the under-employed account for 13.1% of employed persons when using the standard international definition of employment. Using both definitions, the under-employment rates of males in urban areas are higher than those for females but the situation is reversed in rural areas. More than 60% of under-employed people worked less than 30 hours.

The urban population experienced a faster rate of growth of under-employment than the rural population between 2000/01 and 2006, but from a lower starting rate. Thus the urban rate increased from 4.6% to 6.4%, while the rural rate increased from 5.5% to 6.5%. The rate for females increased quite steeply from 4.7% in 2001 to 6.2% in 2006, while for males it increased slightly from 6.0% to 6.8%.

About one-fifth of persons doing household-related economic work are under-employed, a much higher rate of under-employment than for any other sector. This pattern partly explains the higher rate of under-employment among females in Dar es Salaam, where the reported incidence of household-related economic work is relatively high for females. The lowest rates of under-employment are found in central/local government and parastatal sectors.

Under-employment rates are higher for males than females among paid employees, non-agricultural unpaid family helpers and those working on their own farm or shamba, and higher for females than males for all other employment status categories.

Those in elementary occupations have a higher rate of under-employment (about 12%) than for other occupations, while office clerks have the lowest unemployment rate (1.7%). The under-employment rate is markedly higher for males than females among agricultural and fishery workers.

Over half (56.1%) of under-employed people said that they were in this situation because they could not find more work in a job, agriculture or business. A further 23.8% gave as their reason that it was not the agricultural or business season.

The economically inactive

In 2006 the economically inactive accounted for 10.4% of the total population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland. 9.5% of males of this age were inactive and 11.2% of females. 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. In both years, studying was the main reason for inactivity for both males and females. However, the proportion of males and females inactive on account of household duties decreased from 15.0% in 2001 to 2.0% in 2006 for males and from 9.6% in 2001 to 4.1% in 2006 for females.

In 2006, Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion of economically inactive persons aged 15 years and above, at 14.2%, compared to 12.8% for other urban and 9.2% for rural areas. Schooling is provided as the reason for 53.3% of males, but only 37.8% of females. This is counterbalanced by the fact that 21.4% of inactive females, but only 13.5% of inactive males give old age as the reason for inactivity. Females are also more likely than males to give housework as the reason for being economically inactive. Studying is given as the reason for 99.2% of economically inactive aged 15-24 years, while old age is given as the reason by 92.5% of economically inactive aged 65 years and above.

About two-fifths (38.8%) of the economically inactive have not completed primary school, while 28.9% have never attended school. The patterns in this respect differ for males and females. Thus 48.4% of inactive males have incomplete primary school education while the comparable percentage for females is 31.5%. The gender gap is also large in respect of those who have never attended school, at 36.4% for females compared to 19.0% for males.

About a quarter (24.9%) of the economically inactive population of Tanzania Mainland is married. As expected, higher proportions of inactive married females (16.0%) than males (2.3%) are involved in housework. In contrast, the main gender difference among the unmarried occurs with respect to old age, which is offered as a reason for 22.8% of unmarried females but only 6.2% of unmarried males (6.2%). This pattern is partly explained by the fact that older women are more likely than men to be widowed.

Income from employment

All individuals identified as having worked during the reference week in a waged job or self employment in respect of either the main or secondary activities were asked about income from employment. Earnings from main and secondary activities were combined where both were of the same type, i.e. either waged employment or self-employment. The questionnaire included a further question on income that was posed to individuals living in an urban area and engaged in agriculture during the past week.

The median income of paid employees in 2006 is Tshs. 50,000 while that of the self-employed group is Tshs. 30,000. The mean incomes of paid employees and those in self-employment are Tshs. 97,307 and Tshs. 75,693 respectively. The fact that the median incomes are so much lower than the mean incomes confirms that the means are skewed by extreme high values earned by relatively few respondents. For both mean and median income, the amounts for females are markedly lower than those for males. Further, on both measures, paid employees tend to have higher incomes than self-employed people.

Even after adjusting for inflation, there was a significant overall increase in both mean and median incomes over the period 2000/1 to 2006. This increase occurred in respect of both paid employees and self-employment, and in respect of all values for males and females except the median income of male paid employees. The real value of the mean earnings of self-employed females more or less doubled over the period.

In 2006, paid employees aged 35-64 years have the highest average monthly income (Tshs. 142,499), while the younger youth group (15-24 years) has the lowest (Tshs. 46,933). For each age group the mean male income is higher than for females, with the relative gender gap greatest for the oldest and youngest age groups. A similar trend was found in respect of the self-employed, in that the group aged 35-64 years has the highest mean monthly income (Tshs. 85,619), while the oldest age group (65+ years) has the lowest (Tshs. 36,399). Again, the mean male income is higher than that for females across all age groups.

In terms of education, paid employees with secondary education and above have the highest monthly mean income (Tshs. 207,433) while those who have never attended school had the lowest (Tshs. 40,134). Across all educational levels, males tend to have higher monthly mean income than females. Among the self-employed, mean earnings are again highest among those with secondary education and above, but those with incomplete primary tend to earn slightly less than those who have never attended school. As before, males tend to earn more than females across all educational categories.

Among paid employees, legislators and administrators tend to receive the highest pay, followed by professionals. 254,796. The lowest mean monthly income is among agricultural employees. The relative earnings gap between males and females is largest among professionals, where the male mean is more than double the female mean.

In terms of sector, paid employees in parastatals and government employment, which are usually covered by minimum wage regulation, have the highest mean income. The household economic activities sector has the lowest mean. Across all sectors, except the informal sector, females tend to earn less than males. The gender gap is relatively small in parastatals and central and local government.

When analyzing income, the industry and sector of the main activity was used. Because many of those with secondary activities have self-employment as their secondary activity and paid employment as the main activity, incomes recorded for sectors such as central/local government and parastatal organisations often represent the incomes from the secondary activities of those who work as paid employees in these sectors.

The mean monthly income for those self-employed in real estate, renting and business activities is the highest, while private households with employed persons record the lowest mean for the self-employed. Males tend to earn more than females in all industrial groups except public administration.

In terms of sector, parastatal organisations record the highest mean monthly income for self-employed, followed by NGO/party or religious organizations and private-other. Agriculture records the lowest mean and median incomes. In all sectoral categories, males tended to earn more than females.

Finally, the mean monthly income from urban agriculture for Dar es Salaam for those who engaged in this activity is twice as high as the mean monthly income in other urban areas, and almost equal to the minimum wage of TShs. 75,000. The monthly mean income for other urban areas is less than half the

minimum wage. The mean monthly income for males from this source tends to be higher than that of females, but the gap between male monthly mean income and female monthly mean income is much narrower in Dar es Salaam in other urban areas.

Time use

A time use module was included for the first time in the ILFS of 2006. The primary motivation was to obtain information on work-related activities that are not considered as employment in the standard conventional definition of the term. For accounting and valuation purposes, human activities are often categorised on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) which defines the rules that countries must use in calculating gross domestic product (GDP). On this basis, human activities can be divided into three categories: (i) activities which are included in the production boundary of the SNA; (ii) those which are recognised as work, but fall outside the SNA production boundary (extended SNA, or unpaid care work) and (iii) non-productive or non-work activities.

Overall, Tanzanians aged 5 years and above spend an average of 73% of the 24 hour day on non-productive activities, 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 ages. 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 also 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 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.

For household maintenance, 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.

Married males and females spend more time on SNA productive activities than all the other groups. Married males spend the least amount of time on extended SNA activities while married females spend the most. Single females spend less time on both types of activities than married females although much more than single males on extended SNA activities. Widowed and separated/divorced males spend the most time of all the male ever married categories on extended SNA activities

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.

Child work and labour

The ILFS found that about a third (32.6 percent) of children aged 5-17 years are employed in Tanzania Mainland. The majority of the remaining two-thirds are economically inactive. A higher proportion of girls (70.5 percent) than boys (63.1%) is inactive. The proportion of employed children increases with

age. Thus 19.6%, 36.3% and 54.7% of children are employed for age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 years respectively.

The main reasons offered by households for letting the children work include getting proper upbringing (37.9%), assisting in household enterprise (31.4%) and supplementing household income (22.1%). The distribution of reasons is similar in respect of boys and girls.

For children, in addition to asking about economic activities, the ILFS enquired about regular engagement in housekeeping activities or household chores in their parents' or guardians' home. While this is not categorised as economic activity, it is also a form of work that may in some cases be harmful to children's development. Nearly half (48.1%) of children aged 5-9 years, 57.3% of children aged 10-14 years, and 43.4% of children aged 15-17 years are reported to be involved in housekeeping or household chores. There are slightly more girls than boys engaged in such activities in almost all geographical areas.

More than a quarter (26.2%) of children aged 5-17 years are not attending school. The percentage not attending is much higher than this average among those doing only economic work (38.8%) and those doing both economic work and housekeeping (38.4%). The overall proportion of children not attending school is higher in rural than urban areas. Nevertheless, the apparent negative impact of work on children's school attendance is greater in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas than in rural areas.

Overall, the agricultural sector employs most of the employed children (82.4%). However, this situation is true only for other urban and rural areas but not for Dar es Salaam, where most (56.0%) of the children are engaged in household economic activities, namely collection of fuel and water. A much higher proportion of girls (18.4%) than boys (9.1%) are employed in household economic activities, with this same gender pattern observed across the geographical areas. In contrast, agriculture employs a higher proportion of boys (86.5%) than girls (77.1%).

Almost all children are employed either as agricultural and fishery workers (66.8%) or in elementary occupations (29.7%). The industries that employ most of the children are agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (81.6%) and private households with employed persons (14.8%). The proportions of girls are lower than for boys in agriculture and higher than for boys in private households across all age groups.

Employed children spend an average of 23 hours work per week. The younger children tend to spend less time working than their older counterparts. The table reveals no differences between boys and girls in the number of hours worked.

More than 10% of employed children experience frequent illnesses and injuries as a result of their work, while another half and more occasionally suffer from work-related illness or injury. Only about two out five employed children rarely experience work-related ailments.

Chapter one: Introduction

1.0 Background

The 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was the fourth survey of its kind to be conducted by the Tanzanian government in collaboration with development partners and other stakeholders. This survey was similar in many respects to the 2000/01 ILFS. In addition to topics covered in that survey, the 2006 ILFS for the first time included a time use module in order to meet the demands for data from stakeholders such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP). The 2006 ILFS was also conducted so as to meet the monitoring data needs of cluster one of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA in respect of growth and reduction of income poverty. More specifically, the NSGRP's second operational target in respect of ensuring sound economic management is to reduce unemployment from 12.9 % in 2000/01 to 6.9% by 2010, as well as to address underemployment in rural areas.

The ILFS was implemented on behalf of the government by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development. This survey was funded by the government of Tanzania through by then the Vice Presidents Office, Poverty Eradication Division in collaboration with development partners. Currently the Poverty Eradication Division is under the Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (MPEE).

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the survey was to provide up-to-date data needed by the government and other stakeholders on human economic activities, and particularly those related to the informal sector and its magnitude, unemployment, underemployment, child labour and time use.

Lack of such data hinders government and other stakeholders in their endeavours to plan and implement strategies aimed at proper use of the available resources so as to improve the quality of life and social well-being of the people of the country as documented in cluster two of the NSGRP.

An additional specific objective was to fill the gap caused by lack of data on time use due to the absence of an established system of conducting research on this topic.

The National Employment Policy of 1997 attaches great importance to the contributions made by the private sector and the informal sector to national economic growth. The government's commitment to creating employment opportunities for the people of the country was reinforced by enactment of the National Employment Act of 1998. These developments increased the need to conduct the survey in order to determine the magnitude of the labour force in the country. The survey was also intended to collect information on employment status so as to introduce necessary changes in the country's employment policies where needed.

The inclusion of modules alongside the standard labour force questions was aimed at meeting specific demands of the main data users. The government as the main data user was interested in labour force data in general. The ILO was especially interested in the child labour module as a means of determining the extent to which children are denied their basic rights such as schooling due to being involved in economic activities. TGNP was interested in the time use module in order to observe gender disparities resulting from performance of various economic activities at the family, community and national levels. The time use component was implemented with the technical support of an expert from the Republic of South Africa.

1.2 Planning of the survey

1.2.1 Sampling techniques

A three-stage sampling technique was agreed upon during the planning stage, which started in November 2005 and ended in December 2005 before the execution of the fieldwork for the ILFS. The sampling was based on the National Master Sample (NMS) that covers Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. A similar approach was adopted at the planning stage of the 2000/01 ILFS. Sampling was done by the NBS in collaboration with an expert from the University of Dar es Salaam. This report analyses the data collected in Tanzania Mainland.

A simple random sampling technique was adopted at the first stage of sample design to determine representative samples of villages (140) and EAs (244) in rural and urban areas respectively. The villages, and enumeration areas (EAs) were demarcated during the 2002 Population and Housing Census.

The second stage involved random selection of 80 households in each selected village and 30 households in each selected urban EA. This was then followed by the third stage of sampling which involved random selection of households to form representative samples of 20 and 30 households in each selected village and urban EA respectively that have to be interviewed in each quarter of the year. Five questionnaires focusing on different aspects were then administered in each of those households. The time use questionnaire was, however, administered only in every fifth household in the sample.

1.2.2 Questionnaire design

Questionnaire design was done after extensive consultations with data users and other stakeholders in order to satisfy their respective demands for data. Questionnaire review was done in May 2005, and the questionnaire pre-tested in July 2005 in both rural and urban areas. The ILFS consisted of five questionnaires for taking care of the modules as needed by data users. The first questionnaire (LFS1) was administered to the head of the household or his/her representative. It was intended to collect household particulars. The second questionnaire (LFS2) collected labour force details for individuals. The third questionnaire (CLS1) was administered to parents or guardians of all child aged 5 to 17 years. The fourth questionnaire (CLS2) was administered to children aged 5 to 17 years. The fifth questionnaire, on time use (TUS), aimed to collect information on the routine activities of respondents. The TUS questionnaire was administered on seven consecutive days to each member aged 5 years and above of selected households.

1.2.3 Pre-test

Pre-testing of the five questionnaires was done in both rural and urban areas in Bagamoyo District in July 2005, so as to determine factors related to fieldwork such as time taken to administer the questionnaires, limitations of the design of questions, among others. Thereafter final versions of the questionnaires were produced after incorporating -

1.2.4 Pilot test

The pilot test is an important exercise intended to test the entire survey mechanism and resources required to conduct the survey. It was done in September 2005 in selected rural and urban areas in Bagamoyo District.

1.2.5 Execution

Fieldwork took place in 2006, and was organised in four quarters so as to capture seasonal variations. The target sample size was 18,520 households, with 7,320 and 11,200 households from urban and rural areas respectively. The realised response for the standard labour force questions was 16,445 households giving a response rate of 88.8 percent and covering 72,442 individuals. The target sample size for the time use component was 3,704 households with 1,464 and 2,240 households from urban and rural areas respectively. The realised response for the time use component was 3,193 households giving a response rate of 86.2 percent and covering 10,553 individuals.

1.2.6 Quality control

In executing the ILFS, the NBS adhered to the statistical methods and standards necessary for the production of quality data. This was done by including quality control staff from the Department of Statistical Methods and Standards and Coordination at the NBS who acted as a watchdog throughout all stages of the execution of the survey.

1.2.7 Recruitment

Administrative care was taken to recruit qualified persons to perform the necessary tasks at all stages of the survey. Staff recruited included field workers, Regional Statistical Managers and national supervisors. A total of 186 fieldworkers were recruited, of whom 39 were females. Most of them had attained ordinary secondary level education while a few had attained advanced secondary level education.

1.2.8 Training

Training of master trainers was done at national level in Morogoro in 2005. This was followed by training of field staff in six zones covering all 21 regions of Tanzania Mainland. The training was intensive and aimed at ensuring that the knowledge was transferred in a uniform manner to potential field staff. Class tests were administered in some zonal training centres to assess understanding. Both the national and zonal stages of training included class lectures, exercises and field work practice in selected rural and urban areas.

1.2.9 Fieldwork

Regular field visits for ensuring close supervision were made by national and regional supervisors. This was intended to minimise possible errors made by field staff who were instructed to make field edits at the household as soon as they finished the interview. This practice was intended to ensure that the quality of work was maintained at all stages of data production.

1.2.9 Data processing

Data processing was carried out as soon as questionnaires were received from the field. The first stage included questionnaire reception and manual checking of the number of clusters (EAs) in a region and the number of households in each cluster. This was followed by manual editing and coding of questionnaires before data entry. A special data entry program in CSPro was developed by programmers to capture the data. Data cleaning and validation were done by experienced data processing personnel. Once the process of data cleaning for both the ILFS and TUS data was completed successfully, the ILFS National Technical Committee met and reviewed the preliminary results. The committee found that the overall quality of data was good. The data processing

personnel was informed about any identified errors and inconsistencies that needed correction. The South African time use consultant assisted in capacity building of ILFS staff, and particularly of the data processing team.

1.2.9.1 Weighting

Weighting calculations were done by the data processing personnel under the guidance of the sampling expert from the University of Dar es Salaam. Criteria and assumptions applied in the calculations were similar to those developed during the 2000/01 ILFS. Calculations were done separately for rural and urban clusters. The correction factors for rural and urban clusters were 1.2054 and 1.2869, respectively. The attached table in the Appendix summarizes the results of the adjusted weights and population for all clusters.

1.2.12 Report writing

Report writing was accomplished by a team of Tanzanians most of whom are members of the ILFS Technical Working Group. They included staff from the NBS, Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment (MPEE), Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development (MLEYD), Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), and Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP).

1.2.13 Analysis and interpretation

Analysis and interpretation is a further important stage which will require additional capacity building. It is expected to be carried out by the NBS in collaboration with stakeholders such as REPOA and MPEE among others so as to produce a report that informs evidence-based policies and decision making processes as emphasised in the NSGRP.

1.2.14 Dissemination

Dissemination is an important part of any statistical operation. Disaggregation of data is expected to produce reliable national estimates and well as reliable estimates in respect of Dar es Salaam, other urban and rural areas given the size of the sample. Dissemination thus needs to occur at least to national level. Dissemination will be done through hard copies as well as in electronic form. Highlights of compiled statistics from the 2006 ILFS will be posted for public use on the NBS website: www.nbs.go.tz.

Chapter two: Concepts and definitions

2.0 Introduction

The conceptual basis of a labour force survey (LFS) is extremely important. The recommendations concerning the economically active population as adopted by the Twelfth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of 1993 are designed to ensure that LFS results are comparable across countries and consistent with the overall framework of economic statistics. However, to reflect peculiarities pertaining to developing countries and Tanzania in particular, parallel results based on the national situation are presented in this report. To allow comparisons with other countries, a limited number of results based on the international recommendations are also presented. The lower cut-off age for the economically active population for this report is 15 years and there is no upper cut-off age. For previous surveys, a lower cut-off age of 10 years was used.

The following concepts are frequently used in this report.

2.1 Economic activities

The conceptual basis for distinguishing the economically active population as formulated by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1982 is intended to be fully compatible with the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). Economic activity as defined by the SNA of 1993 covers all market production and certain types of non-market productions, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use. It does not cover unpaid production of services for own consumption, such as housework and care of other household members.

2.2 Economically active population

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines the economically active population (EAP) as comprising all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time reference period. Economic goods and services are defined in conformity with the SNA, as described above.

The economically active population includes both the employed and the unemployed.

Two approaches are used to measure the economically active population:

The currently economically active population, which is also referred to as the labour force, is measured in terms of a short reference period such as one week or one day. In Tanzania, the calendar week preceding the interview serves as the reference period.

The usually economically active population is measured in terms of a longer reference period, such as a year. In Tanzania, the twelve months preceding the interview serve as the reference period.

2.3 Employment

According to the international definition, the employed population includes all persons above a specified age 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, for example 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. For operational purposes, in analysis of the ILFS, “some” work was defined to mean any activity done for one hour or more in the reference week. The international definition is referred to as the “standard” definition in this report.

The national definition is similar to the international definition except that it excludes all persons who are marginally attached to self employment activities. Excluded in this category are persons temporarily absent from work during the reference period due to economic reasons such as no suitable land for cultivation, off-season and lack of capital. In the Tanzanian context, it makes more sense for this group of persons to be included in the unemployed category rather than being included in the employed category since they are not working but available for work.

Respondents who reported having done some work in the calendar week prior to the interview were asked an additional question about the status of their work. They were required to state whether their work was reliable 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 having done some work were counted as employed, regardless of the status of their work. Under the national definition only those who further said their work was reliable and provided adequate working hours were counted as employed. The national definition is thus used to measure employed persons with sustainable or regular work.

2.4 Main and secondary activity

For employed persons details were collected on the person’s main economic activity plus one secondary activity. Activities with the same status and the same industry group were combined as one activity. An example of this is a person growing maize and growing other food crops during the reference period. However, if the industry was the same but the status was different, two activities were recorded. The main activity was the one that took the most time irrespective of income earned.

2.5 Temporary absences from employment

Persons not working in the reference period but who have work from which they are temporarily absent are included in the employed population provided they keep a strong attachment to the job and there is a definite expectation that they will return to it. The most common persons in this category are those on leave. More challenging is the fact that lay-offs can occur due to the operating problems of many factories in Tanzania. The solution was to put a time limit on such absences within which a person can be considered as employed. For wage earners, the limit was set at four months.

For the self employed, the application of the concept is more difficult. It was decided that for a self-employed person to be considered temporarily absent, his/her business must continue to operate in his/her absence, for example through a spouse or relative. The time limit on the absence for this group was taken to be one month. Formal leave is rare for self-employed people, particularly for small operators. Unpaid helpers and casual workers cannot be temporarily absent from work as they have no measurable attachment to the job. It was therefore decided to categorise such persons with zero hours worked as not economically active or unemployed as appropriate during such absences.

A further challenge arises in respect of categorising persons working in the reference period but not at their main activity. These persons must clearly be categorised as employed, but it is less clear which of the two activities should be their main activity. An example is a public servant working on his/her small farm (shamba) while on leave. Such situations are quite common in developing countries compared to developed ones in that many wage earners have to work while on leave because of their economic circumstances. It was decided to insert a special question to address this problem. For those who were temporarily absent from their usual main activity but had other work, the current activity was recorded as the secondary activity. The current time worked for the main activity was recorded as zero.

2.6 The informal sector

The working definition of the informal sector is the one adopted by the Fifteenth ICLS in January 1993, with some modifications to suit the situation in Tanzania. The definition is closely linked with the revised SNA and the revised International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE).

2.6.1 The main characteristics of the informal sector are 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.

2.7 Status in employment

The following categories are distinguished for status in employment. As described below, some of these categories can be further sub-divided.

Paid employees are persons who perform work for a wage or salary in cash or kind. Included are permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

The self-employed (outside traditional agriculture) are persons who perform work for profit or family gain in their own non-agricultural enterprise. This includes small and large business persons working on their own enterprises. The category is sub-divided into those with employees and those without employees.

Unpaid family helpers (outside traditional agriculture) are persons working completely without payment in cash or kind in family enterprises other than in the family farm or shamba.

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

The major variation in the above from ICSE is the provision of the separate category for traditional agriculture workers. In the international classification, these workers are combined with the self-employed. It was decided that the separate category was desirable for the ILFS as the non-agricultural self-employed would otherwise be lost in the dominant agricultural group

2.8 Unemployment

In the current ILFS, two definitions of unemployment were used. One definition is the standard definition as adopted by the Thirteenth ICLS in 1982, while the other definition is the national definition, which is a modification of the former in the light of the particular situations pertaining in the country.

Under the internationally recommended definition, a person is classified as unemployed if she/he meets all the following three conditions during a specified period (one week), that he/she is:

- a. without work,
- b. available for work, and
- c. seeking work.

This category of unemployed persons can be referred as **unemployment category A**.

The international recommendations allows the relaxation of condition (c) above, i.e. seeking work, especially in countries where a large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and informal activities with generally low knowledge of labour market developments in the rest of the economy. Tanzania is characterised by the above-mentioned conditions, and therefore uses the relaxed international definition of unemployment, while at the same time presenting results according to the stricter international definition for comparison with other countries. Those persons who were without work, available but have not taken active steps to find work, thus satisfying conditions (a) and (b) above, are referred to as **unemployment category B**. The sum of these two components of unemployment gives the overall unemployment rate based on the **relaxed standard definition**, hereafter referred to as the **standard definition**.

The **national definition** of unemployment is the sum of unemployed categories A and B (as defined above) plus the number of persons with extreme marginal attachment to employment (**category C**). Marginal attachment to employment is measured as described above under employment.

2.8 Underemployment

Underemployment reflects underutilisation of the productive capacity of the employed population. For practical reasons, time-related underemployment is measured. This situation exists when the hours of work of an employed person are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage

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 what can be considered normal working

hours per week, namely 40 hours. If actual hours were less than 40, the person was considered as currently under-employed if he/she indicated availability for more work. The same was done for usual hours to identify persons usually under-employed.

2.9 The not economically active (not in the labour force)

These are persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference period. This includes persons doing solely unpaid domestic work in their own houses; those engaged in full-time studies, and persons not working because they were sick, retired or did not want to work.

2.10 Usual activity

The ILFS measures both usual and current economic activities, as internationally recommended. The use of these two measures allows for the capture of seasonal activities that might not have been done in the calendar week prior to the interview. The twelve calendar months up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of the interview were used as the reference period for usual activity. Any economic activity taking more than one hour in a week or half a day in a month was recorded.

The **usually employed** refer to persons who were usually economically active and spent half or more of the economically active months working.

The **usually unemployed** refer to persons who spent more than half the economically active months not working but available for work.

The **usually economically inactive** refer to persons who did not work and were not available for work for more than six of the twelve months.

2.11 Youth

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. There is, however, a country-specific definition that is frequently used by stakeholders and policy makers, where the upper age limit is extended to 35 years. The analysis of youth employment in this publication is based on both age groups to allow comparisons with other countries.

2.13 Child work and Labour

2.13.1 Child work

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.

2.13.2 Child labour

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.

2.13.3 Hazardous/Worst form of child labour

A child is considered to be engaged in hazardous work if s/he works for more than 43 hours a week or if s/he works for less than 43 hours per week but is engaged in hazardous activities. Work in the following occupations for a child aged 5-17 years is considered to be work in hazardous occupations:

- (a) Miners, blasters, stone cutters, mineral processors and mining plant operators and the like
- (b) Metal moulders, welders and the like
- (c) Metal processors and metal plant operators
- (d) Chemical processors and chemical plant operators
- (e) Construction labourers and the like

2.14 Production boundaries

In analysing use of time, the activities performed by individuals can be classified into three broad categories based on the SNA of 1993. The first category of SNA-related activities comprises those activities that fall within the **SNA production boundary**. 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. The second category comprises activities that fall within the **general production boundary**, and are thus recognised as ‘work’ or ‘production’, but which do not fall within the narrower SNA production boundary. 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. These activities are often termed **unpaid care work** or **extended SNA**. The third category, non-productive activity, comprises activities that fall outside the general production work, and are not regarded as production or work. This category includes activities such as sleeping and eating, learning, and social and cultural activities.

Chapter three: Tanzania population profile

This section summarises the key characteristics of the population of Tanzania based on various socio-economic variables. As depicted in charts 3.1 and 3.2, the pattern of the population for male and female does not differ across age groups or across geographical areas. For both male and female, the majority of the population, and also the labour force, is located in rural areas. In general, Tanzania is dominated by young people, as nearly 69% are in the age group 29 years and below.

Chart 3. 1 Structure of male population by age group and geographic area, 2006

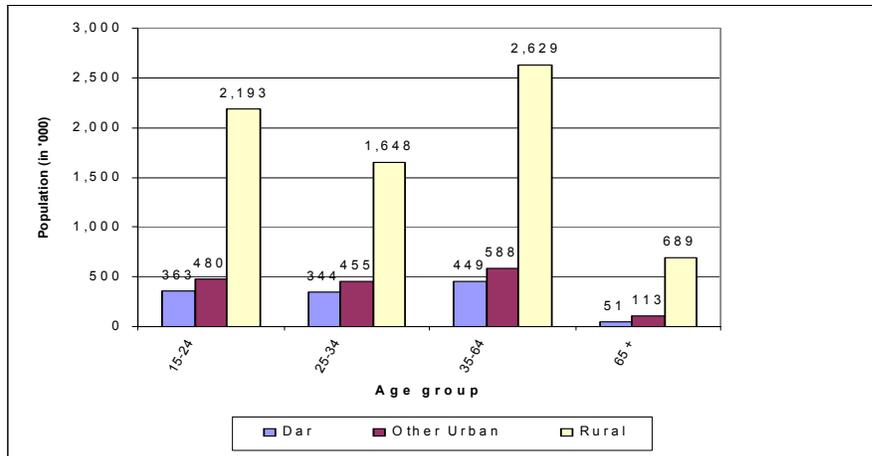
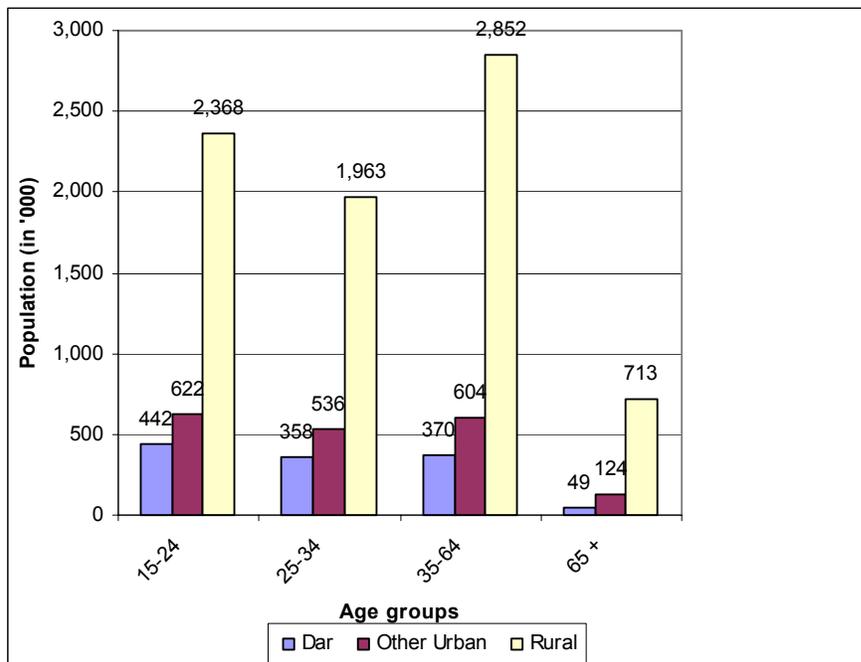


Chart 3. 2 Structure of female population by age group and geographic area, 2006



Key Message

For both male and female, the majority of the population, and also the labour force, is located in rural areas.

Some gender differences are noted in the levels of educational attainment by age group. In particular, more females than males of older ages are reported to have received no formal education. Chart 3.3 and 3.4 indicate this difference.

Chart 3.3 Educational attainments by age group, males, 2006

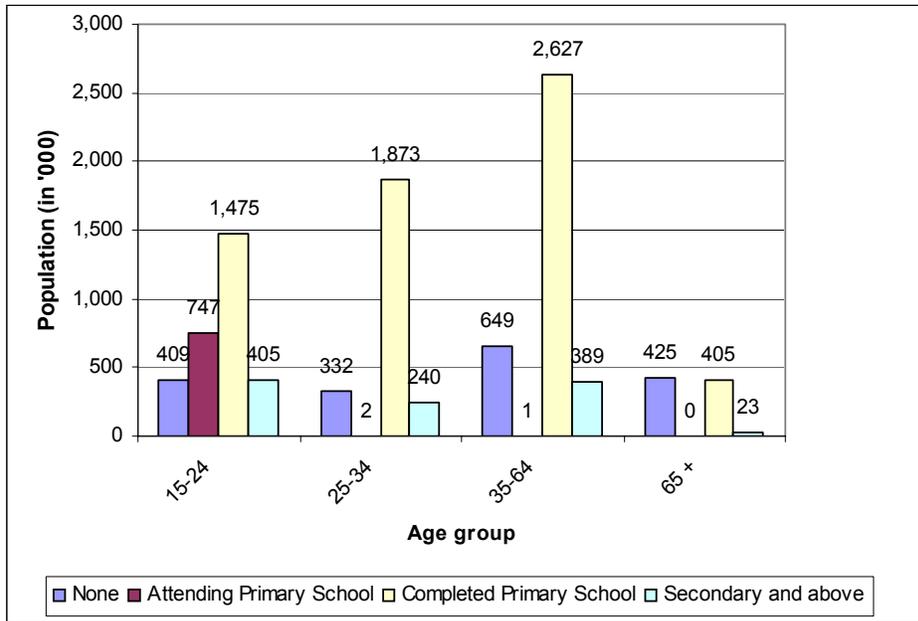
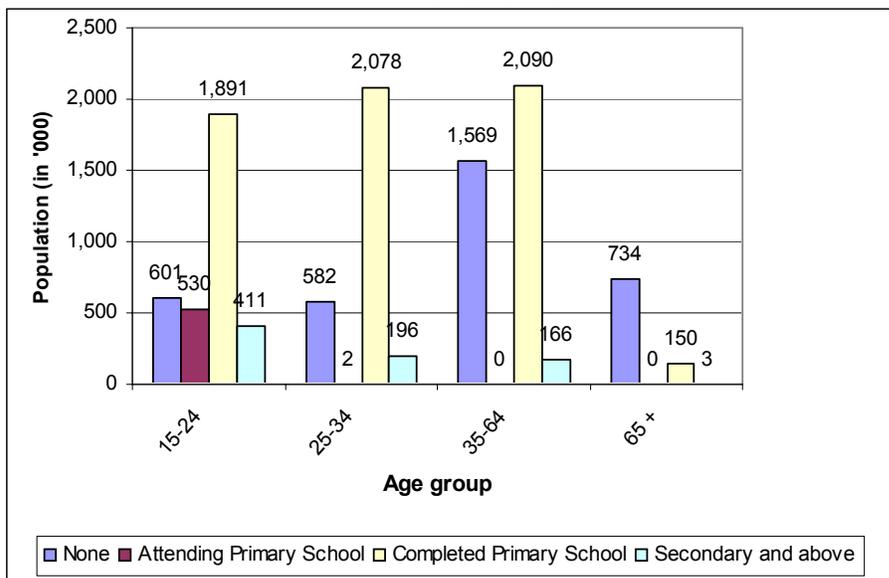


Chart 3.4 Educational attainments by age group, females, 2006



As figures 4.5 and 4.6 demonstrate, more than half of the population (59%) aged 15 and above are married, while 28% are reported to be single. Slightly more women than men are reported to be married, while more men than women are reported to be single. More women than men are reported to have been widowed and divorced or separated. The majority of the population is reported to be married at age 25 and above, although a small proportion (8%) are reported to have been married in the age group 15 to 24 years. Smaller proportions of the population are reported to be widowed or divorced/separated, with increases in such cases noted with increasing age.

Chart 3. 5 Population 15+ years by sex and marital status, 2006

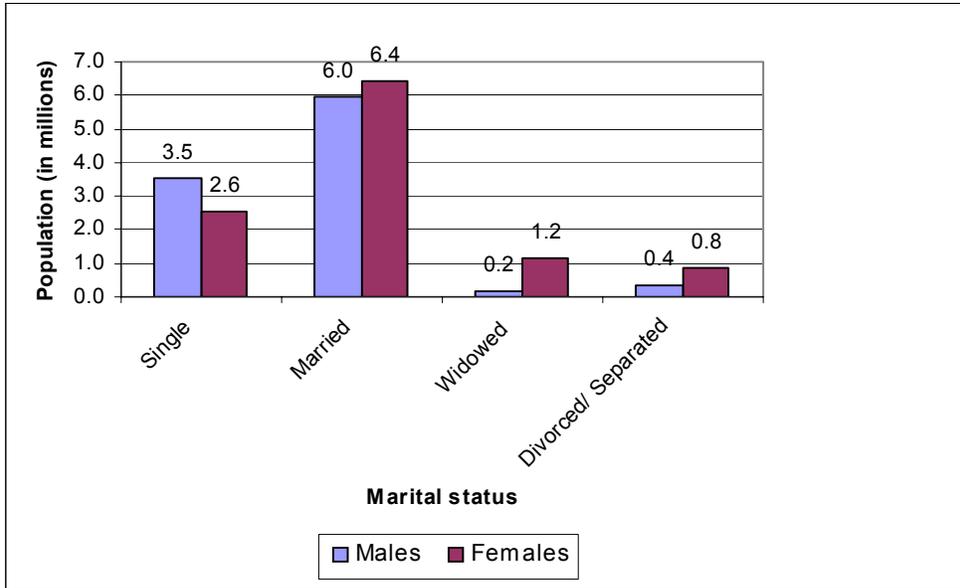
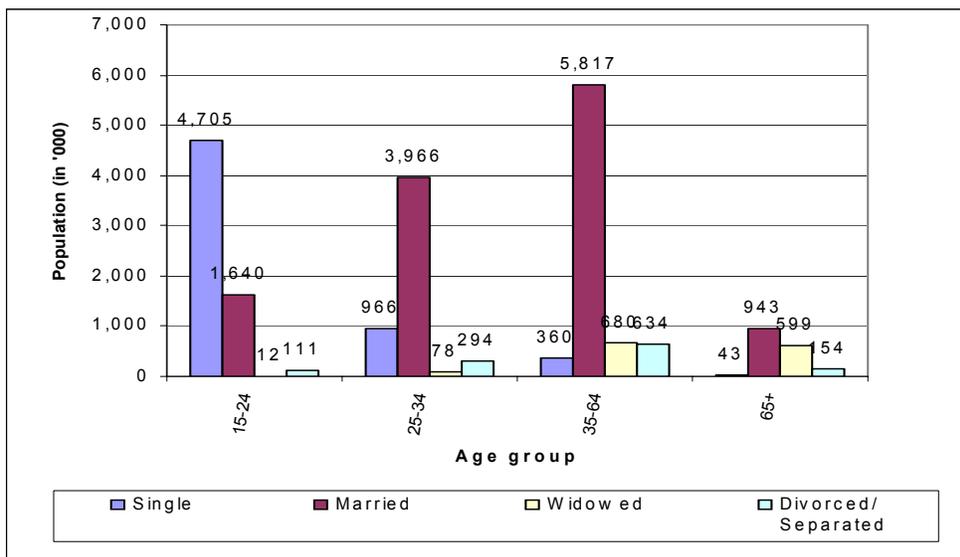


Chart 3. 6 Population 15+ years by age group and marital status, 2006



Figures 3.7 and 3.8 show a similar pattern in work status by age for males and females when using the national definition. The proportion of the group that is economically inactive increases among those aged 17 and below and 65 and above.

Chart 3. 7 Population 15+ years by work status, males, 2006

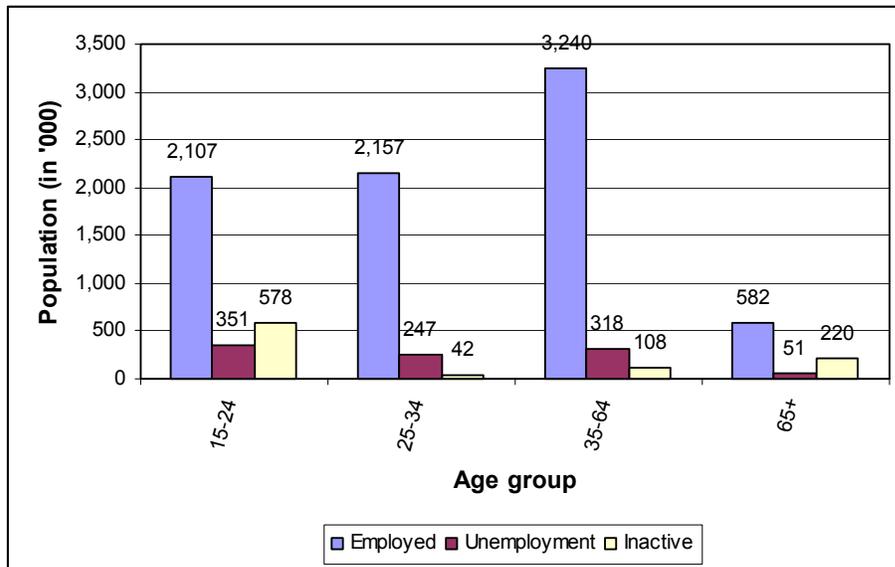
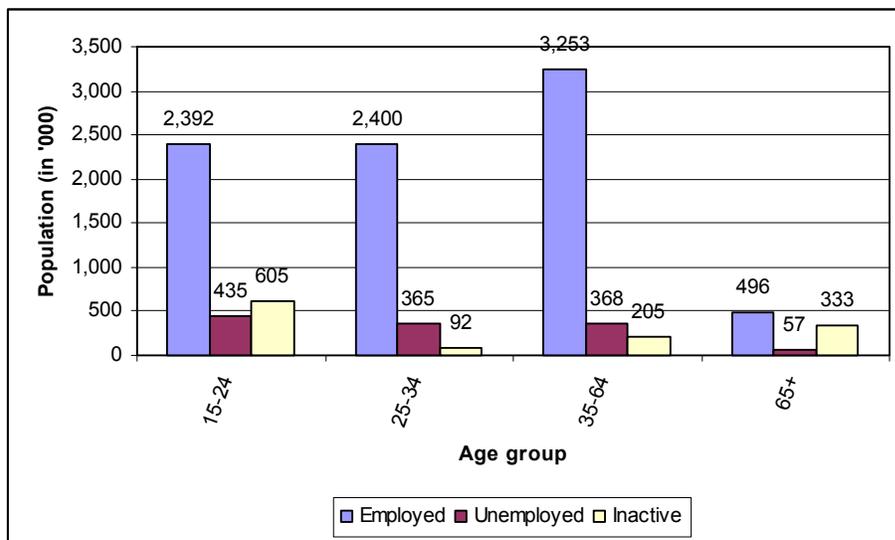


Chart 3. 8 Population 15+ years by work status, females, 2006



Several MKUKUTA indicators are directly measured through the Integrated Labour Force Survey. These are the unemployment rates and underemployment in rural areas; access to clean affordable, and safe water; and the proportion of children in child labour.

Reducing unemployment and addressing underemployment are important conditions for ensuring sound macro-economic management. The MKUKUTA operational target is to reduce unemployment from the 2000/01 rate of 12.9% to 6.9% by 2010. According to the survey, total unemployment in 2006 was 11.0% and when disaggregated, unemployment rates are 31.3%, 16.3%, and 7.1% for Dar es Salaam, other urban, and rural, respectively. While no target figure to

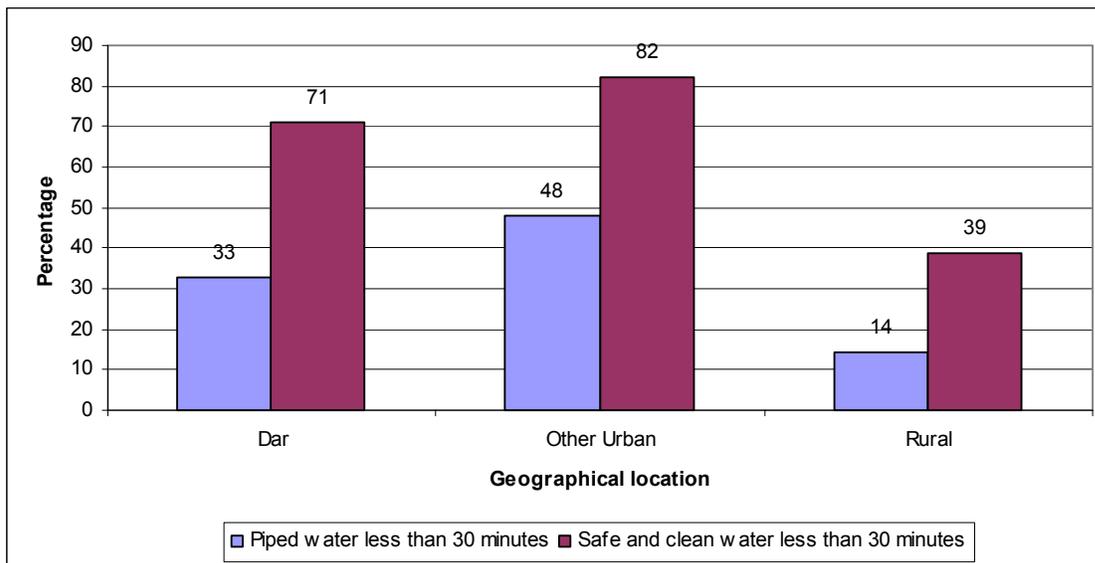
Key Message

Total unemployment in 2006 was 11.0% (age 10 years and above)

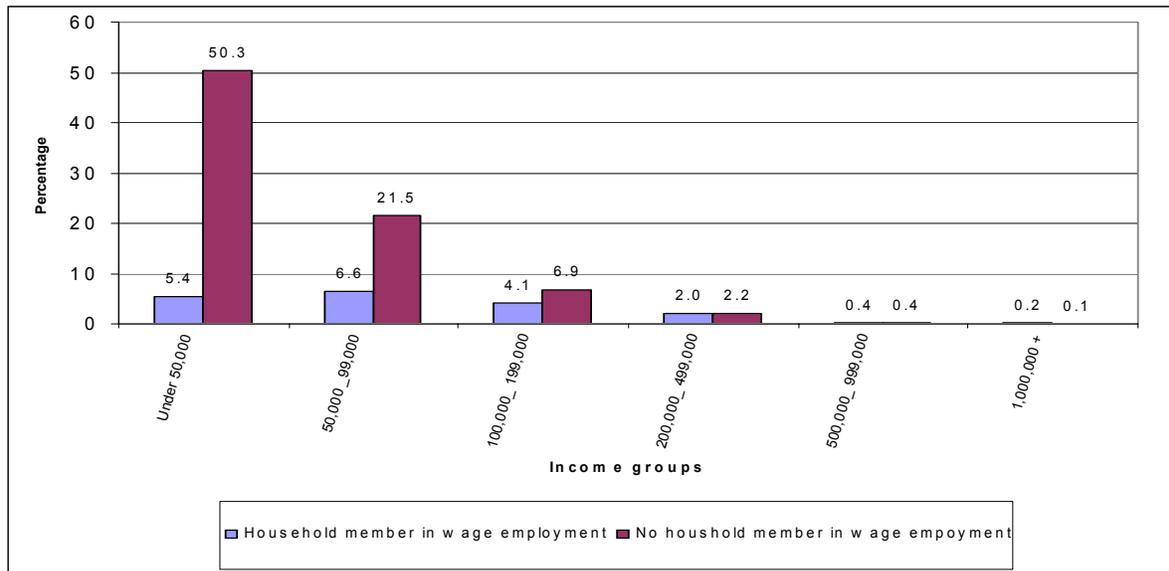
address underemployment in rural areas was specified, its reduction is desired. The rate of rural underemployment indicated by the survey for the population aged 10 years and above is 6.5%.

One of MKUKUTA's operational targets under cluster two is increased access to clean, affordable and safe water. This target is relevant from a labour perspective as collection of water is considered to be economic work. The objective is to increase the proportion of the rural population with access to clean and safe water from 53% in 2003 to 65% in 2010, and from 73% to 90% for urban population during the same period. Clean and safe water includes piped water and water from protected wells, protected springs, and bottled water. The measure of access is operationalised as having clean and safe water within 30 minutes of the dwelling. According to the survey, the proportion of households with access to piped water within 30 minutes is 22.4%. Combining piped water in or near the household and water from protected sources, about 65% of households have access to clean and safe water within 30 minutes. In terms of geographic area, those that have access to piped water within 30 minutes constitute 33%, 48%, and 14% of the population for Dar es Salaam, other urban, and rural areas respectively, as shown in chart 3.9. When access to clean and safe water is broadened to include protected water sources other than piped water, these proportions increase to 71%, 82%, and 39% for Dar es Salaam, other urban, and rural, respectively. This finding conflicts with the MKUKUTA's operational target data for the rural population, which indicated that access to clean and safe water stood at 53% in 2003, based on administrative data from the Ministry of Water. The same indicator for rural areas was reported by the population and housing census of 2002 to be 42%.

Chart 3. 9 Proportion of households with access to piped water and with safe and clean water in less than 30 minutes, 2006



As shown in chart 3.10, the survey indicates that about 50% of households have an average monthly household income from all sources of below Tshs. 50,000. Overall, more than eight in ten (83%) households report a monthly income of Tshs. 99,000 and below. The majority of households (81%) report having no household member in wage employment. About 71% of households with income below Tshs. 99,000 have no member in wage employment.

Chart 3. 10 Percentage distributions of households with a member aged 15+ in wage employment by income groups, 2006

Another MKUKUTA operational target under cluster two is the desire to reduce the proportion of children involved in child labour from 25% to less than 10% by 2010, and to avail them with alternatives including enrolment in primary education, Complementary Basic Education for over school-age children, and employable vocational education skills. This is an important target for ensuring adequate social protection and rights for children. The survey found that 3,654,191 people aged between 5 and 17 years, or 32% of that age group, are reported to be employed. A child labour report based on that ILFS 2000/01 revealed that about 4,735,528, representing 40% of all children aged 5-17, were engaged in economic activity¹. Chapter 14 provides more detailed analysis of child work and labour. However, estimates of child labour are challenging, given that a number of criteria must be satisfied beyond involvement in work to classify this work as child labour. These criteria include the age of the child in relation to the Employment Ordinance's prohibition of employment for children below 15 years, schooling status, status in employment, and hours of work. Using the minimum age criterion of 15 years and the 2000/01 ILFS data, 25% of children were estimated to be at risk, a figure that was used as a baseline in MKUKUTA.

Key Message

The survey found that 3,654,191 people aged between 5 and 17 years, or 32% of that age group, are reported to be employed. A child labour report based on the ILFS 2000/01 revealed that about 4,735,528, representing 40% of all children aged 5-17, were engaged in economic activity.

Chapter four: Economically active population

4.0 Introduction

The economically active population (also known as the “labour force”) is that population of the specified age group (10 or 15 years and above, but with no upper age cut-off) which during a specified reference period prior to the interview were either productively engaged (employed) or available to be engaged (unemployed) in economic activities.

4.1 Currently economically active population

A person was defined as currently active if he/she was either employed for at least one hour during the previous calendar week, or was temporarily absent from work but had a job attachment, or was available for work if this could be found.

Figure 4. 1 Distribution of currently economically active population 15+ years by employment status, 2006

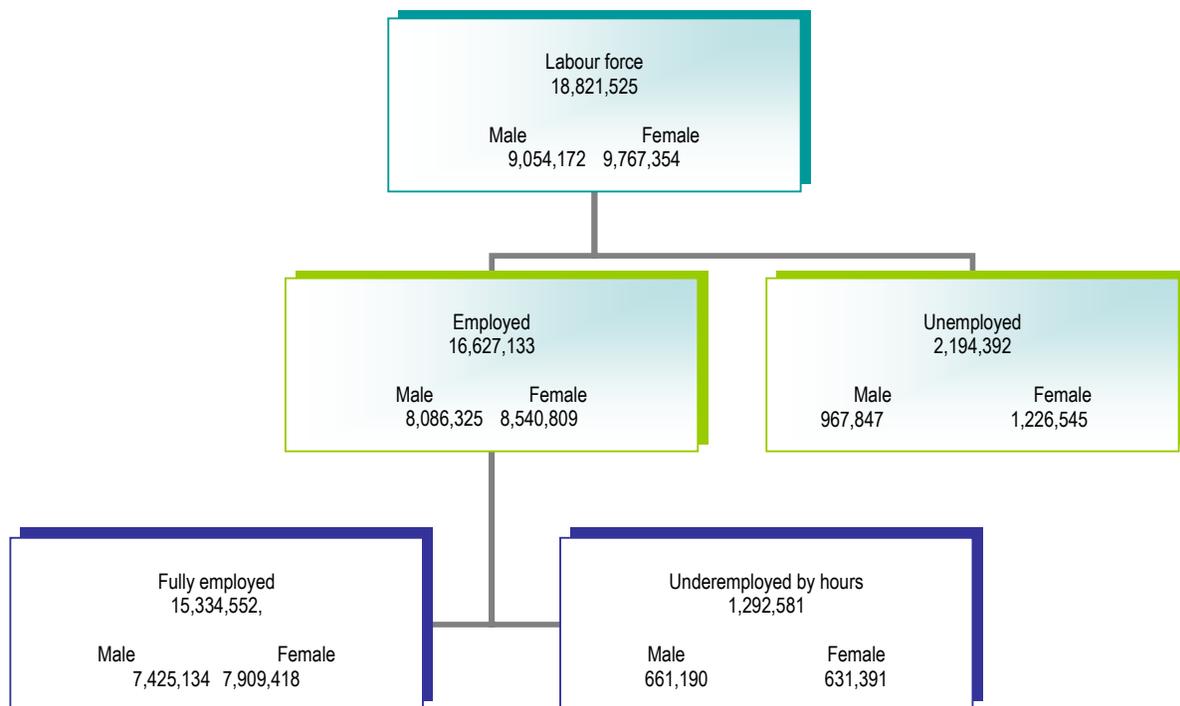


Figure 4.1 above reveals that the currently economically active population was constituted of 18,821,525 (89.6% of all people of this age) people aged 15 years and above in 2006. More than three quarters (88.3%) of the population of this age were employed, and 2,194,392 (11.7%) were unemployed.

In 2000/1, the economically active accounted for 79.6% of the population 10 years and above (80.7% for males and 78.6% for females)¹. By 2006, the percentage of economically active stood at 79.8% (80.7% for males and 79.0% for females).

Table 4. 1 Percentage distribution of currently economically active population 10 years+ by area and sex, 2000/01 and 2006

Area	2000/01			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Urban	9.3	9.9	19.2	12.6	13.3	25.9
Rural	39.8	41.0	80.8	36.2	37.9	74.1
Total	49.1	50.9	100.0	48.7	51.3	100.0

Table 4.1 shows that the proportion of the economically active population aged ten years and above living in urban areas has increased from 19.2% of all economically active in 2001 to 25.9% in 2006. The female percentage of the economically active population has remained more or less constant over this period at 50.9% in 2001 and 51.3% in 2006.

Table 4. 2 Percentage distribution of currently economically active population 15+ years by age group, sex and area, 2006

Sex/Age group		Area			
		Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15-24	12.4	11.3	13.6	13.1
	25-34	16.1	14.6	11.9	12.8
	35-64	20.7	18.7	18.7	18.9
	65+	1.5	2.6	3.8	3.4
	Total	50.7	47.1	47.9	48.1
Female	15-24	16.0	15.6	14.8	15.0
	25-34	16.3	16.6	14.0	14.7
	35-64	16.0	18.5	19.9	19.2
	65+	1.0	2.3	3.4	2.9
	Total	49.3	52.9	52.1	51.9
Total	15-24	28.4	26.8	28.3	28.1
	25-34	32.4	31.1	25.9	27.5
	35-64	36.7	37.2	38.6	38.1
	65+	2.5	4.8	7.2	6.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.2 shows that more than a third of economically active people in both urban and rural areas are in the age group 35-64 years, with the percentage in this age group standing at 38.1% overall. Females account for more than half (51.9%) of the economically active. In Dar es Salaam,

Key Message

By 2006, the percentage of the population 10 years and above that was economically active stood at 79.8% (80.7% for males and 79.0% for females).

however, economically active males slightly outnumber females, while females account for 52% or more of the economically active in rural and other urban areas.

4.2 Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate is a key labour market indicator. It measures the proportion of the country's working age population that engages actively in economic activity, either by working (employed) or by looking for work (unemployed). This measure provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for production of goods and services in the country. The labour force participation rate is often referred to as the economic activity rate.

Table 4. 3 Labour force participation rate 15+ years by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
15-24	81	82.4	81.7
25-34	98.3	96.8	97.5
35-64	97.1	94.7	95.8
65+	74.3	62.4	68.2
Total	90.5	88.8	89.6

Table 4.3 shows that the overall participation rate in 2006 was 89.6%, with the male rate at 90.5% and the female rate at 88.8%. This confirms that although, as noted above, females account for just over half of the economically active population, this slight predominance is a result of their larger share of the adult population rather than higher activity rates. Across both sexes the highest participation rates are observed in the age group 25-34 years, followed by the age group 35-64 years. Thus the predominance of 35-64 year olds noted above reflects the fact that this age group covers more years than some other groups rather than higher activity rates. The age group 25-34 years consists primarily of people who have completed their schooling and/or further education and who often have young families to support. They are therefore energetic, tend to have higher educational achievement than older people, and have a high demand for employment. Those aged 65 years and above have the lowest participation rate. This group is either approaching retirement or too old to work.

Table 4. 4 Labour force participation rate 15+ years by area and sex, 2006

Area	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Dar es Salaam	87.3	84.2	85.8
Other Urban	88.4	86.1	87.2
Rural	91.6	90.1	90.8
Total	90.5	88.8	89.6

Key Message

The overall participation rate in 2006 was 89.6%, with the male rate at 90.5% and the female rate at 88.8%.

Table 4.4 shows that rural areas have the highest participation rate, at 90.8%, compared to 85.8% for Dar es Salaam and 87.2% for other urban areas. Across all areas, the participation rate is higher for males than females, with the disparity between males and females greatest in Dar es Salaam.

Table 4. 5 Labour force participation rate 15+ years by educational achievement, area and sex, 2006

Area/ Educational achievement		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Dar es Salaam	Never attended	86.2	78.4	80.6
	Primary not complete	64.8	70.7	67.6
	Primary complete	95.7	93.4	94.5
	Secondary above	80.4	69.6	75.8
	Total	87.3	84.2	85.8
Other urban	Never attended	81.2	80.2	80.5
	Primary not complete	71.9	73.2	72.5
	Primary complete	97.4	93.8	95.5
	Secondary above	81.7	75.8	79.1
	Total	88.4	86.1	87.2
Rural	Never attended	91.0	88.2	89.2
	Primary not complete	81.4	78.5	80.1
	Primary complete	98.0	97.4	97.7
	Secondary above	84.2	77.7	81.6
	Total	91.6	90.1	90.8
Total	Never attended	90.1	87.1	88.1
	Primary not Complete	79.1	77.1	78.2
	Primary complete	97.6	96.1	96.8
	Secondary above	82.2	74.2	78.8
	Total	90.5	88.8	89.6

Table 4.5 shows that those who have completed primary school have the highest participation rate, at 96.8%. Across all educational categories, the male participation rate is higher than the female rate. The gender gap is, however, much larger for those with secondary education and above than for other categories. The larger gender gap among those with secondary education and above partly reflects the lower labour force participation rate among females in Dar es Salaam, where educational achievement tends to be higher than in other areas.

Key Message

Across all educational categories, the male participation rate is higher than the female rate.

Table 4. 6 Labour force participation rate 15+ years by literacy and sex, 2006

Literacy	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Kiswahili	91.6	90.9	91.3
English	82.5	79.4	81.1
Both Kiswahili & English	85.8	77.1	82.4
Any other language	80.2	71.4	75.5
None	90.0	87.7	88.5
Total	90.5	88.8	89.6

Table 4.6 shows that persons who can read and write only Kiswahili have a higher participation rate than all other literacy-related groups, at 91.3%. This finding holds for both male and female. The next highest participation rate is for those who are not able to read and write in any language. These patterns reflect high rates of labour force participation among poor people in rural areas.

Table 4. 7 Labour force participation rate 15+ years by marital status and sex, 2006

Marital status	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Single	82.1	77.0	80.0
Married	95.9	95.3	95.6
Widowed	74.4	76.3	76.0
Divorce/Separate	91.7	92.3	92.1
Total	90.5	88.8	89.6

Table 4.7 reveals that married persons have the highest participation rate, at 95.6%, while widowed people have the lowest participation rate, at 76.0%. The lower rate for widowed people is partly explained by the fact that they tend to be older. The participation rate for married males and females are very similar. Among single people, the rate is noticeably higher for males than females, while for widowed and divorced/separated people the rate is higher for females than males.

4.3 The usually economically active population

For the purposes of measuring the usually active population, all persons who were employed or available for work for six months or more over the previous twelve months were classified as usually active. Overall, 91.3% of the population aged 15 years and above was classified as usually economically active – 92.0% among males, and 90.6% among females.

Table 4. 8 Percentage distribution of usually economically active population 15+ years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Sex/Age group		Area			
		Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15-24	13.6	12.1	14.1	13.7
	25-34	15.4	14.1	11.6	12.5
	35-64	20.0	18.3	18.3	18.5
	65+	1.6	2.6	3.8	3.3
	Total	50.5	47.1	47.8	48.0
Female	15-24	17.0	16.6	15.5	15.9
	25-34	15.8	16.1	13.7	14.3
	35-64	15.7	18.0	19.5	18.9
	65+	1.0	2.2	3.4	3.0
	Total	49.5	52.9	52.2	52.0
Total	15-24	30.5	28.7	29.6	29.6
	25-34	31.2	30.2	25.4	26.8
	35-64	35.8	36.3	37.9	37.4
	65+	2.5	4.8	7.2	6.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.8 shows that, as with current economy activity, the age group 35-64 years accounts for the highest share (37.4%) of the usually economically active population. Females again account for more than half (52.0%) of the usually economically active. In Dar es Salaam, usually economically active males slightly outnumber females, while females account for 52% or more of usually economically active population in other urban and rural areas. The patterns in respect of usual economic activity and current economic activity are thus very similar.

Chapter five: The employed population

5.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the current and usually employed population, their occupation, industry, sector, employment status and hours worked. The chapter also discusses findings on collection of water and firewood. The Tanzania standard classification of occupation (TASCO) is used for classification of occupations. The industrial sector is classified using the codes of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities rev. 3.

The ILFS 2006 report uses two different definitions of employment in the analysis so as to meet both international and national standards. The international definition of employment is referred to as the “standard definition” and refers to a person who worked for at least one hour in the reference period in any of a wide range of economic activities or was temporarily absent from such activity. The “national definition” excludes all persons who were temporarily absent from work during the reference period because they could not find more work, no suitable land was available for cultivation or it was the off-season. In addition, persons who were working but whose work was not reliable with regard to its availability and adequacy in terms of hours were considered unemployed. Except where otherwise indicated, this chapter uses the national definition of employment.

Figure 5. 1 Distribution of population 15+ years using standard and national definitions (national figures in parentheses), 2006

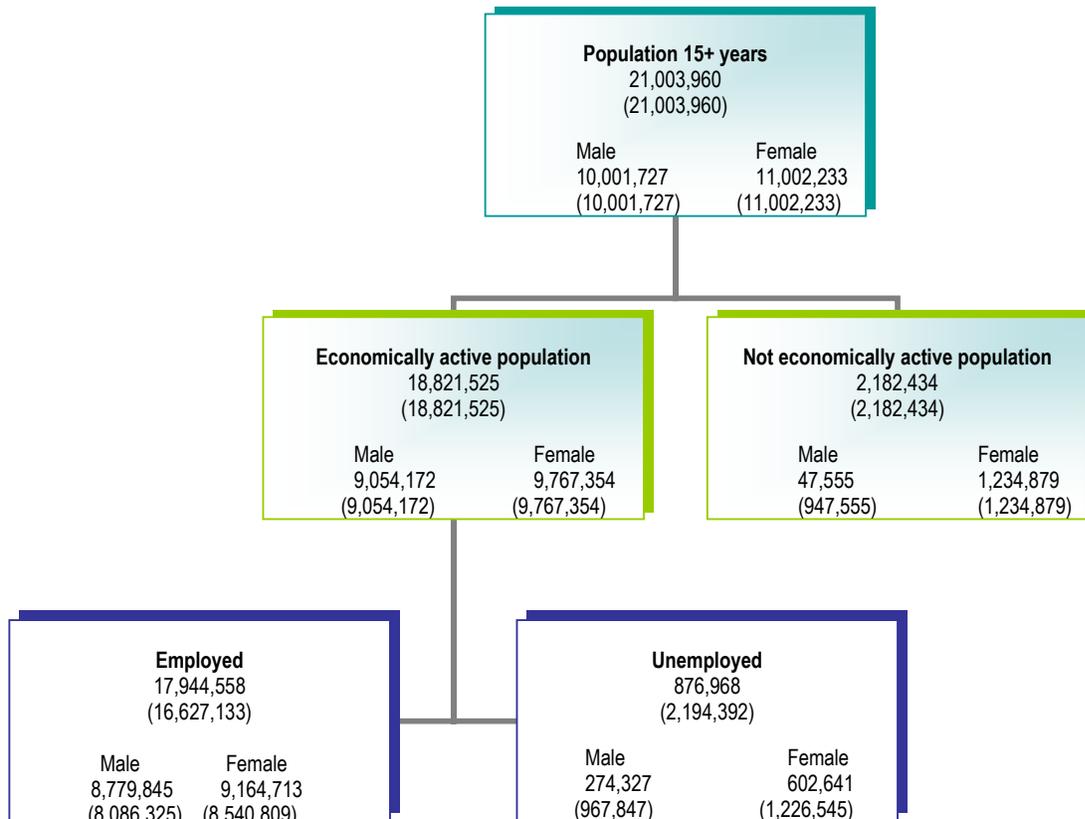


Figure 5.1 above shows that 88.3% of the currently economically active population is employed. Among the economically active population, the employed proportion is higher for males (89.3%) than for females (87.4%).

5.1 Current employment ratio

The employment ratio is the proportion of the target population that is employed. It depicts the share of employed persons in the total population of working age.

5.1.1 Ratios by sex, age group and geographical area

Table 5.1 Current employment ratios for population 15+ years by sex, age group and area (national definition), 2006

Sex	Age group	Dar Es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15-24	39.5	57.2	77.0	69.4
	25-34	80.3	85.8	90.5	88.2
	35-64	81.8	87.7	89.7	88.4
	65+	49.2	60.9	70.8	68.2
	Total	67.2	76.4	84.2	80.8
Female	15-24	38.8	57.3	78.7	69.7
	25-34	59.0	76.4	90.6	84.0
	35-64	59.5	80.9	89.2	85.0
	65+	20.9	46.2	60.0	55.9
	Total	50.3	69.6	83.8	77.6
Total	15-24	39.1	57.3	77.9	69.6
	25-34	69.5	80.7	90.5	85.9
	35-64	71.7	84.3	89.4	86.7
	65+	35.4	53.2	65.3	62.0
	Total	58.7	72.7	84.0	79.2

Table 5.1 shows that the employment ratio for rural areas is 84.0%, with the rural ratio consistently higher than the urban ratio across all age groups. Dar es Salaam has the lowest employment ratio, at 58.7%, while for other urban areas the ratio stands at 72.7%. The lower employment ratio in Dar es Salaam is due to both higher unemployment rates and more females being economically inactive'. The overall employment ratio for females is 77.6% compared to 80.8% for males. In Dar es Salaam the female and male ratios are 50.3% and 67.2% respectively, while in rural areas the ratios are more or less the same for both sexes. In terms of age group, those aged 35-64 years have the highest employment ratio (86.7%) followed by those aged 25-34 (85.9%). Other age groups consist of young and old persons with relatively lower ratios.

Key Message

The lower employment ratio in Dar es Salaam is due to both higher unemployment rates and more females being economically inactive.

Table 5. 2 Current employment ratios for population 15+ years by sex, age group and area (standard definition), 2006

Sex	Age group	Dar Es Salaam			Total
		Dar Es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	
Male	15-24	45.1	65.0	82.1	75.0
	25-34	90.6	96.0	97.5	96.2
	35-64	93.9	96.5	96.4	96.1
	65+	58.3	69.0	75.3	73.4
	Total	76.7	85.2	90.2	87.8
Female	15-24	43.5	64.7	82.2	74.0
	25-34	67.8	86.1	96.0	90.6
	35-64	70.3	90.3	94.3	91.3
	65+	38.2	53.8	63.6	60.8
	Total	58.6	78.3	88.3	83.3
Total	15-24	44.2	64.8	82.2	74.5
	25-34	79.0	90.7	96.7	93.2
	35-64	83.2	93.4	95.3	93.7
	65+	48.5	61.0	69.4	67.0
	Total	67.6	81.5	89.2	85.4

Table 5.2 shows that when the analysis is done using the standard definition, as expected the overall employment ratio is slightly higher than the national rate, at 85.4%, with the male ratio at 87.8% and female at 83.3%. The employment ratio for rural areas is 89.2% and is again higher than the urban ratio across all age groups. Dar es Salaam has the lowest employment ratio of 67.6% while the rate for other urban areas is 81.5%. The age groups 35-64 and 25-34 have higher employment ratios than other age groups, at 93.7% and 93.2% respectively.

5.1.2 Comparison with 2001

Table 5. 3 Current employment ratios for population 10+ years by sex, age group and area, 2001 and 2006

Sex	Age group	Urban		Rural		Total	
		2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Male	10-17	20.4	19.1	54.7	51.1	47.7	43.7
	18-34	56.6	73.2	87.1	88.3	79.7	83.5
	35-64	82.3	85.1	90.7	89.7	88.9	88.4
	65+	49.2	57.3	76.6	70.8	72.3	68.2
	Total	52.7	63.0	76.6	76.2	71.4	72.6
Female	10-17	19.9	18.7	51.6	42.7	44.5	36.5
	18-34	43.3	63.5	87.6	89.3	76.2	81.2
	35-64	64.2	72.8	88.6	89.2	83.5	85.0
	65+	20.1	39.1	54.4	60.0	48.3	55.9
	Total	40.9	54.5	75.4	75.3	67.4	69.6
Total	10-17	20.1	18.9	53.2	47.1	46.1	40.2
	18-34	49.0	67.8	87.3	88.8	77.8	82.2
	35-64	73.3	79.2	89.7	89.4	86.1	86.7
	65+	34.7	47.9	66.3	65.3	61.0	62.0
	Total	46.4	58.6	76.0	75.7	69.3	71.0

Table 5.3 shows that the overall employment ratio increased from 69.3% to 71.0% between 2001 and 2006 for the population aged 10 years and above. The male ratio increased from 71.4% to 72.6% and the female ratio increased from 67.4% to 69.6%. The female employment ratio thus increased by 2.2 percentage points compared to 1.2 points for males. The employment ratio in urban areas increased substantially from 46.4% to 58.6% while in rural areas there was a somewhat

smaller decrease from 76.0% to 75.7%. A significant decrease in the employment ratio occurred for the youngest age group of 10-17 years, from 46.1% in 2001 to 40.2% in 2006. The decrease for this age group is particularly marked for rural areas, where the employment ratio in 2006 (47.1%) while in 2001 (53.2%).

5.2 Occupation

The discussion of occupation, industry and sector focuses on the situation in respect of main, rather than secondary, employment.

Table 5. 4 Percentage distribution of currently employed population by sex, occupation and area, 2006

Sex/occupation		Area			
		Dar Es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Legislators and administrators	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
	Professionals	3.8	2.1	0.2	0.9
	Technician and associate professionals	5.4	4.3	1.4	2.2
	Office clerks	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.4
	Service workers and shop sales workers	33.0	23.4	4.1	10.0
	Agricultural and fishery workers	11.2	38.8	84.7	70.2
	Craft and related workers	20.7	14.3	3.4	6.8
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.6	5.8	0.7	2.5
	Elementary occupations	12.3	9.7	5.1	6.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Legislators and administrators	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Professionals	2.7	1.3	0.1	0.5
	Technician and associate professionals	4.8	3.6	0.7	1.4
	Office clerks	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.4
	Service workers and shop sales workers	36.2	24.2	2.4	8.2
	Agricultural and fishery workers	15.8	47.8	90.9	78.9
	Craft and related workers	4.6	5.1	0.6	1.6
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.3
	Elementary occupations	31.4	16.2	5.0	8.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Legislators and administrators	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
	Professionals	3.4	1.7	0.2	0.7
	Technician and associate professionals	5.1	3.9	1.0	1.8
	Office clerks	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.4
	Service workers and shop sales workers	34.4	23.8	3.2	9.1
	Agricultural and fishery workers	13.2	43.4	88.0	74.7
	Craft and related workers	13.8	9.6	2.0	4.1
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4	3.3	0.4	1.3
	Elementary occupations	20.5	13.0	5.1	7.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

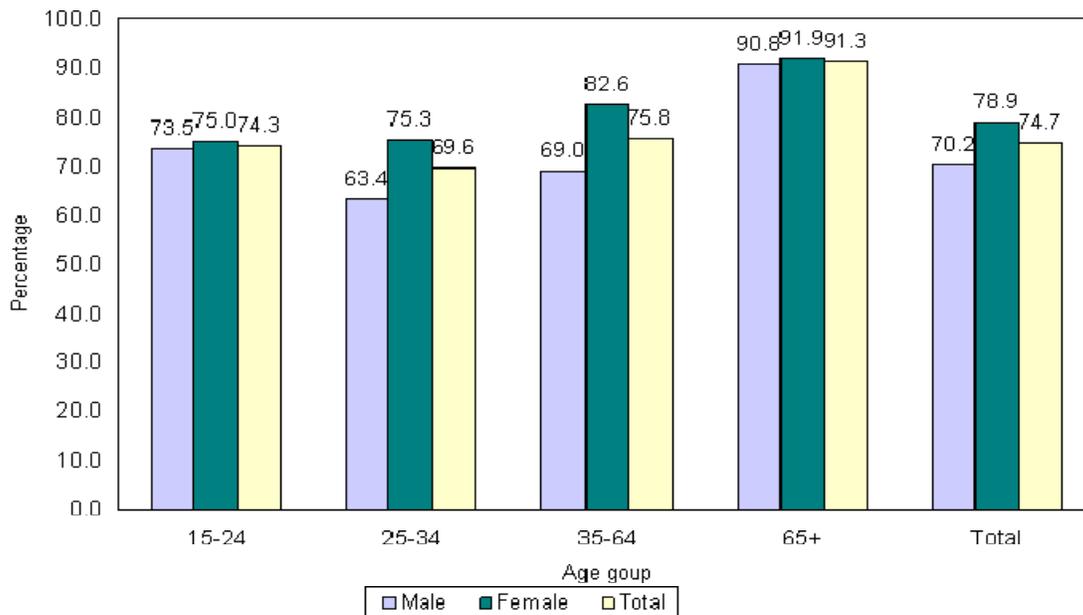
Table 5.4 shows that approximately three-quarters (74.7%) of Tanzanians are currently employed in agricultural occupations. The three most common non-agricultural occupations are service and shop sales workers (9.1%), elementary occupations (7.6%) and craft and related workers (4.1%).

Female (78.9%) are more likely than males (70.2%) to be agricultural workers'. As expected, rural areas have the highest proportion of agricultural workers.

Overall, 9.1% of employed persons are service and shop sales, but the rate for this occupation is 34.4% in Dar es Salaam compared to 23.8% and 3.2% in other urban and rural areas respectively. Further, while 7.6% of employed persons are in elementary occupations, the rate is 20.5% in Dar es Salaam but 13.0% in other urban areas and 5.1% in rural areas. Within Dar es Salaam, the most common occupations for males are service and shop sales worker and craft and related worker, while for females the most common occupations are service and shop sales worker and elementary occupations.

Chart 5.1 above shows that 91.3% of the population aged 65 years and above work as agricultural and fishery workers, with lower percentages in younger age groups. Within each age group, the proportion of females engaged in this occupation is higher than that for males. The gender difference is most marked for those aged 35-64 years.

Chart 5. 1 Percentage currently employed as agricultural and fishery workers by sex and age group, 2006



Key Message

.....where the employment ratio in 2006 (80.1%) was about four times than for 2001 (20.1%).
approximately three-quarters (74.7%) of Tanzanians are currently employed in agricultural occupations.

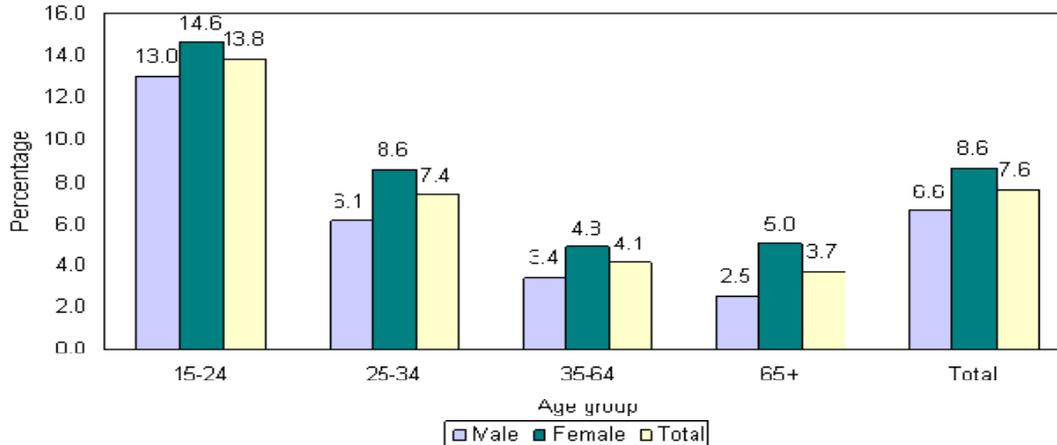
Chart 5. 2 Percentage currently employed in elementary occupations by sex and age group, 2006

Chart 5.2 above shows that those in the age group 15-24 years are the most likely to be employed in elementary occupations. This could reflect lack of experience. Older people of age group 65 years and above have the lowest percentage of employed people in this occupational group. As for agricultural work, across all age groups females are more likely than males to be in elementary occupations.

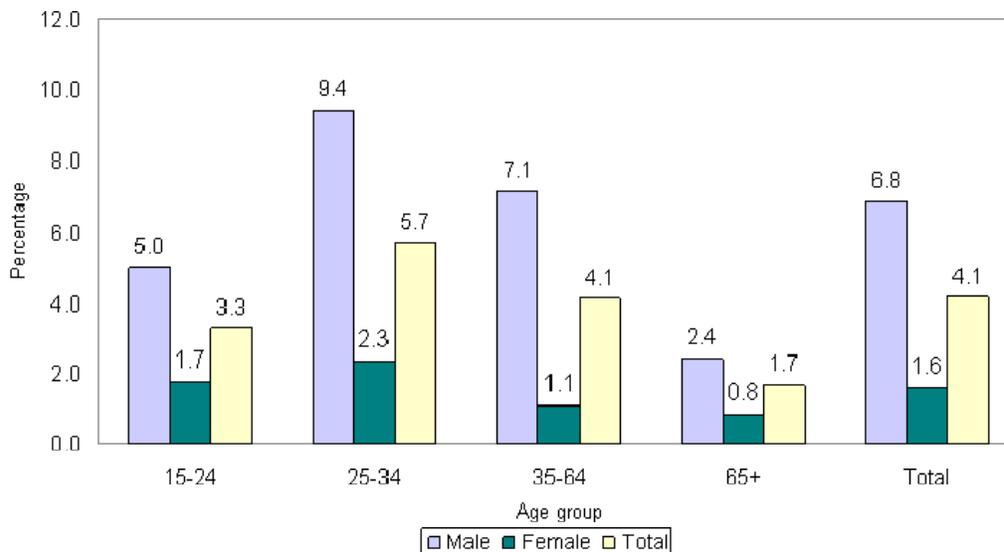
Chart 5. 3 Percentage currently employed as craft and related workers by sex and age

Chart 5.3 above shows that, craft and related occupations are most common among employed persons aged 25-34 years, where 9.4% of males but only 2.3% of females are in this occupation. Unlike for the previous two occupations, females are far less likely than males to be employed in craft and related occupations across all age groups.

Key Message

..... those in the age group 15-24 years are the most likely to be employed in elementary occupations.

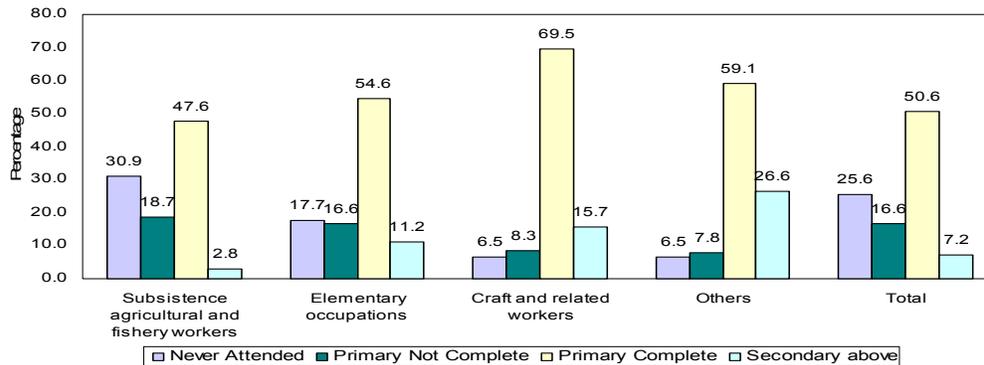
Chart 5.4 Percentage distributions of employed persons by educational achievement with occupation, 2006

Chart 5.4 above shows that 50.6% of currently employed persons have completed primary school education, 25.6% have never attended school, and only 7.2% have secondary education and above. However, within occupations other than agricultural worker, elementary occupations and crafts and related workers, 26.6% have secondary education or above. A similar pattern exists for crafts and related workers, while only 2.8% of agricultural workers have this level of education. Those employed in the remaining occupation groups are concentrated in primary completed group, but 30.9% of agricultural and fishery workers have never attended school. This group also has the lowest proportion of persons with secondary education and above.

5.3 Industry

Table 5.5 Employed persons by sex, area and industry, 2006

Sex/industry	Area			
	Dar Es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry	11.1	38.5	85.3	70.6
Fishing	1.3	2.0	2.2	2.1
Mining & quarry	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9
Manufacturing	9.8	6.9	1.8	3.4
Electricity, gas & water	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2
Construction	6.8	4.7	1.0	2.1
Wholesale & retail trade	31.2	21.4	3.8	9.3
Hotels & restaurants	3.4	2.9	0.4	1.1
Male Transport/storage & communication	12.3	5.8	1.0	2.9
Financial intermediation	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Real estate/renting & business activities	3.6	1.6	0.3	0.8
Public admin & defence	7.3	5.2	0.6	1.9
Education	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.6
Health & social service	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.5
Other community/social & personal service activities	2.6	2.7	0.4	1.0
Private households with employed persons	4.8	2.6	0.8	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 5.5 Employed persons by sex, area and industry, 2006 Cont.....

Sex/industry	Area					
	Dar Es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total		
Female	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry	16.8	48.5	91.7	79.7	
	Fishing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	
	Mining & quarry	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	
	Manufacturing	4.9	5.8	0.8	1.9	
	Electricity, gas & water	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	
	Construction	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	
	Wholesale & retail trade	26	17.9	1.9	6.1	
	Hotels & restaurants	10.2	7.4	1.2	2.8	
	Transport/storage & communication	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	
	Financial intermediation	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	
	Real estate/renting & business activities	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	
	Public admin & defence	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	
	Education	3.7	2.9	0.6	1.2	
	Health & social service	2.4	2.1	0.2	0.7	
	Other community/social & personal service activities	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	
	Private households with employed persons	27.6	11.8	2.9	6.1	
	Total	100	100	100	100	
	Total	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry	13.6	43.6	88.7	75.3
		Fishing	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.2
		Mining & quarry	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing		7.7	6.3	1.3	2.6	
Electricity, gas & water		0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	
Construction		4.0	2.5	0.5	1.1	
Wholesale & retail trade		29	19.6	2.8	7.6	
Hotels & restaurants		6.3	5.2	0.8	2.0	
Transport/storage & communication		7.6	2.9	0.5	1.5	
Financial intermediation		0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	
Real estate/renting & business activities		2.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	
Public admin & defence		5.1	2.9	0.3	1.1	
Education		3.0	2.7	0.9	1.4	
Health & social service		1.8	1.6	0.3	0.6	
Other community/social & personal service activities		2.4	1.9	0.2	0.7	
Private households with employed persons		14.6	7.3	1.9	3.8	
Total		100	100	100	100	

Table 5.5 reveals that the agriculture, hunting and forestry industry employs more persons than any other industry in both other urban and rural areas. There are, however, a far higher proportion of people employed in this industry in rural areas (88.7%) than in other urban areas (43.6%). Four-fifths (79.7%) of employed females and seven in every ten (70.6%) employed males are in this industry. For the charts below, and in the rest of this publication, this industry is combined with fishing.

The wholesale and retail trade is the main industry of employment in Dar es Salaam city, where it accounts for 29.0% of the employed population, and 31.2% of employed males and 26.0% of employed females. Private households in Dar es Salaam employ 27.6% of employed females, but only 4.8% of employed males.

Chart 5. 5 Percentage currently employed in agriculture, hunting and fishing by sex and age group, 2006

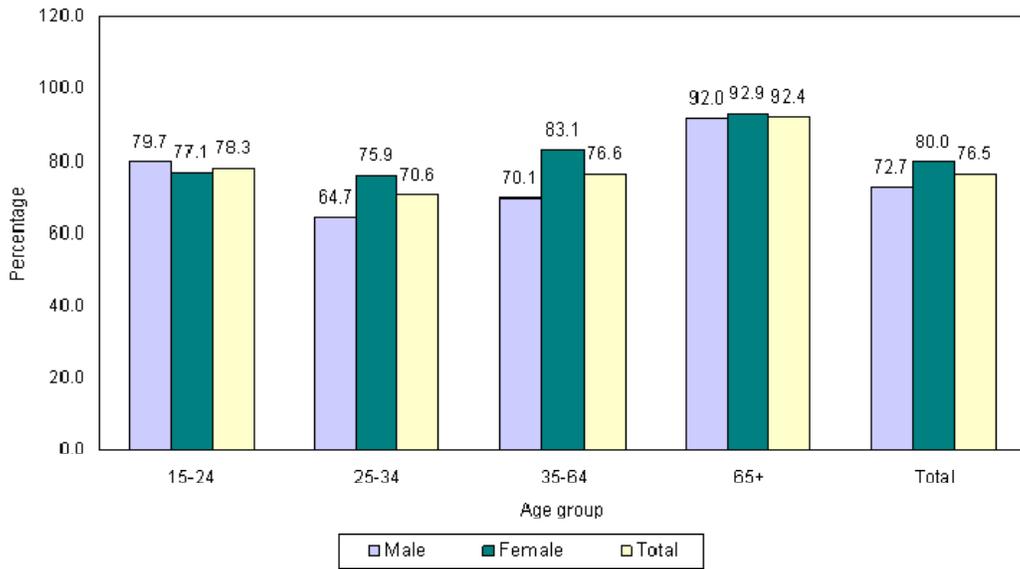
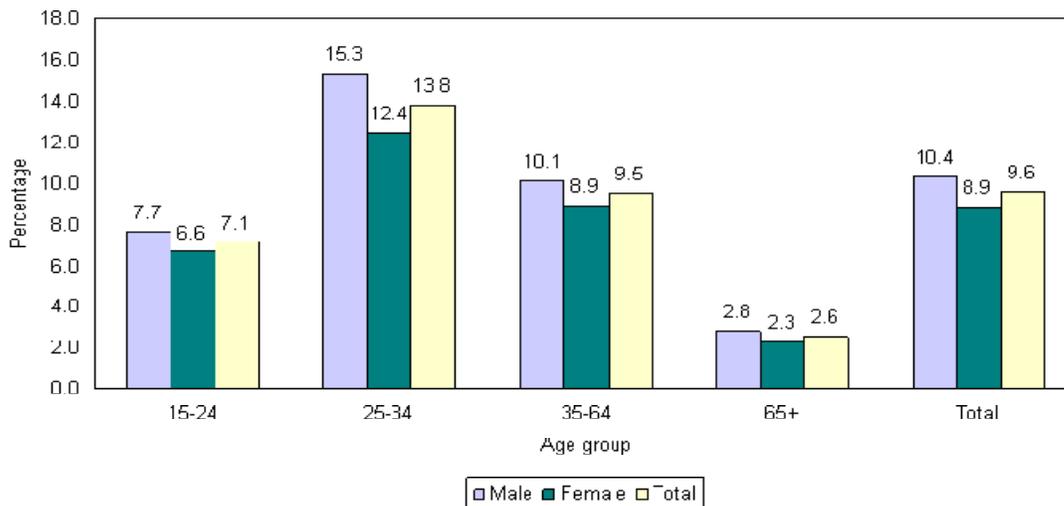


Chart 5.5 shows that the majority of currently employed persons are in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry, which accounts for 76.5% of the employed population. This industry is most common for the age group 65 years and above and least common for those aged 25-34 years. For all age groups except those aged 15-24 years, females are more likely than males to be employed in this industry.

Chart 5. 6 Percentage currently employed in wholesale and retail trade by sex and age group, 2006



Key Message

The majority of currently employed persons are in the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing industry, which accounts for 76.5% of the employed population.

Chart 5.6 shows that a higher proportion of males (10.4%) than females (8.9%) is employed in the second largest industry, namely wholesale and retail trade. Further, persons aged 25-34 years are more likely to be employed in this industry than younger and older groups. Across all age groups, females are less likely than males to be employed in the wholesale and retail trade.

Chart 5. 7 Percentage currently employed in private households with employees by sex and age group, 2006

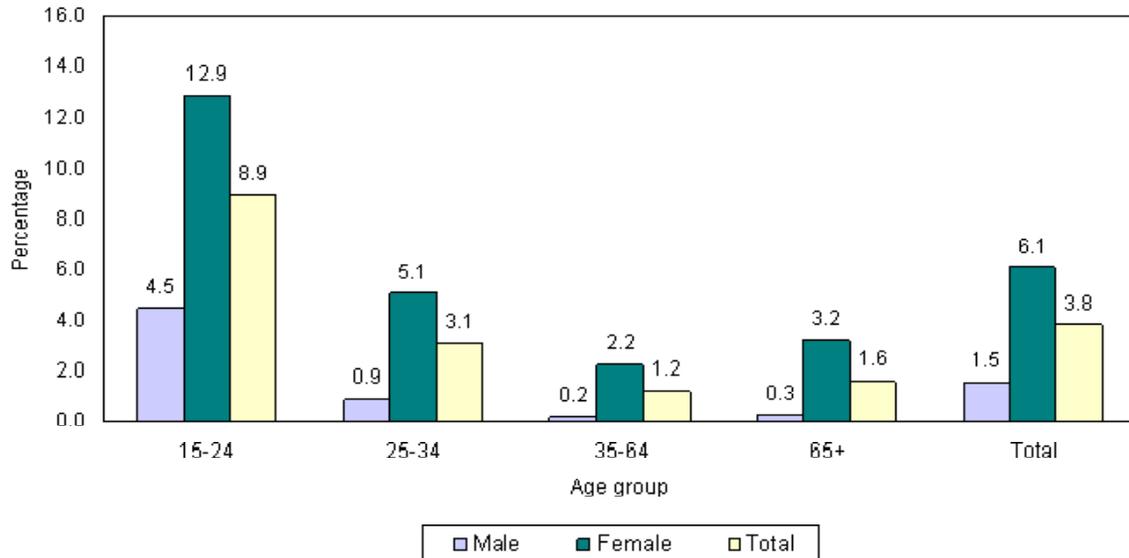


Chart 5.7 shows that only 3.8% of the currently employed population are in private households, the third largest industry. As expected, the proportion of females employed in this industry, at 6.1%, is four times as high as for males. Females have a higher likelihood than males of being employed in private households across all age groups. Younger persons aged 15-24 years are markedly more likely than those in any other age group to work in private households. Work in private households is one of the factors constraining young women's ability to continue with education.

Key Message

Across all age groups, females are less likely than males to be employed in the wholesale and retail trade.

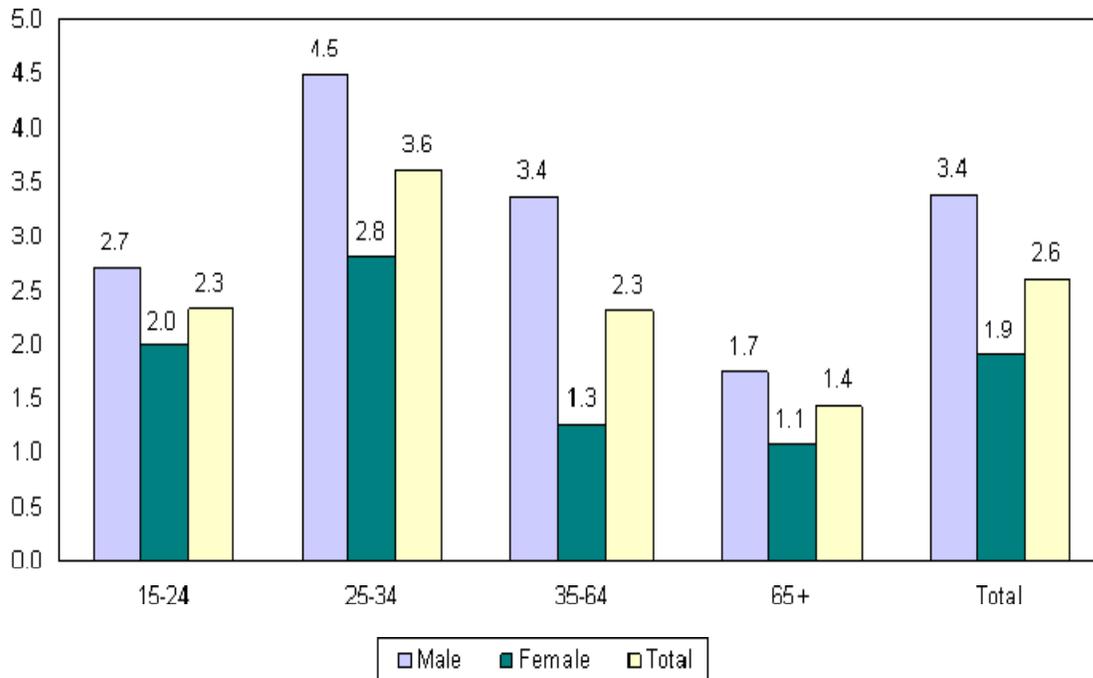
Chart 5. 8 Percentage currently employed in manufacturing by sex and age group, 2006

Chart 5.8 above reveals that only 2.6% of employed persons are employed in manufacturing. However, the proportion of employed males (3.4%) in this industry is twice as high as for females (1.9%). Across all age groups, females are less likely than males to be employed in manufacturing. This biased distribution is caused, in part, by the lower levels of education for females. The age pattern shows that this industry is more common for the age group 25-34 years.

5.4 Sector

For the purposes of categorisation, we distinguish six sectors of employment, as follows:

1. **Government:** includes persons working for central, regional or local governments in the whole country
2. **Parastatal enterprises:** includes a wide range of state-owned enterprises, both for profit or non-profit making
3. **Agriculture:** includes all persons who worked in agriculture, hunting, forestry, livestock or fishing as either self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers, where production is primarily for own consumption rather than for the market.
4. **Informal sector:** includes household enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by households with the following characteristics:
 - a. They do not have separate legal status outside the household members who own them
 - b. 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

- c. The enterprises may or may not employ paid labour and the activities may be carried inside or outside the owners' home.
 - d. All or at least some of the goods or services of the business are produced for sale.
5. **Other private:** includes persons working for other enterprises not included above. This group is often called the private formal sector
6. **Household economic activities:** include all persons who were doing household-related work defined as economic activities, including collection of firewood and fetching water.

Figure 5. 2 Distribution of currently employed population by sector and sex, 2006

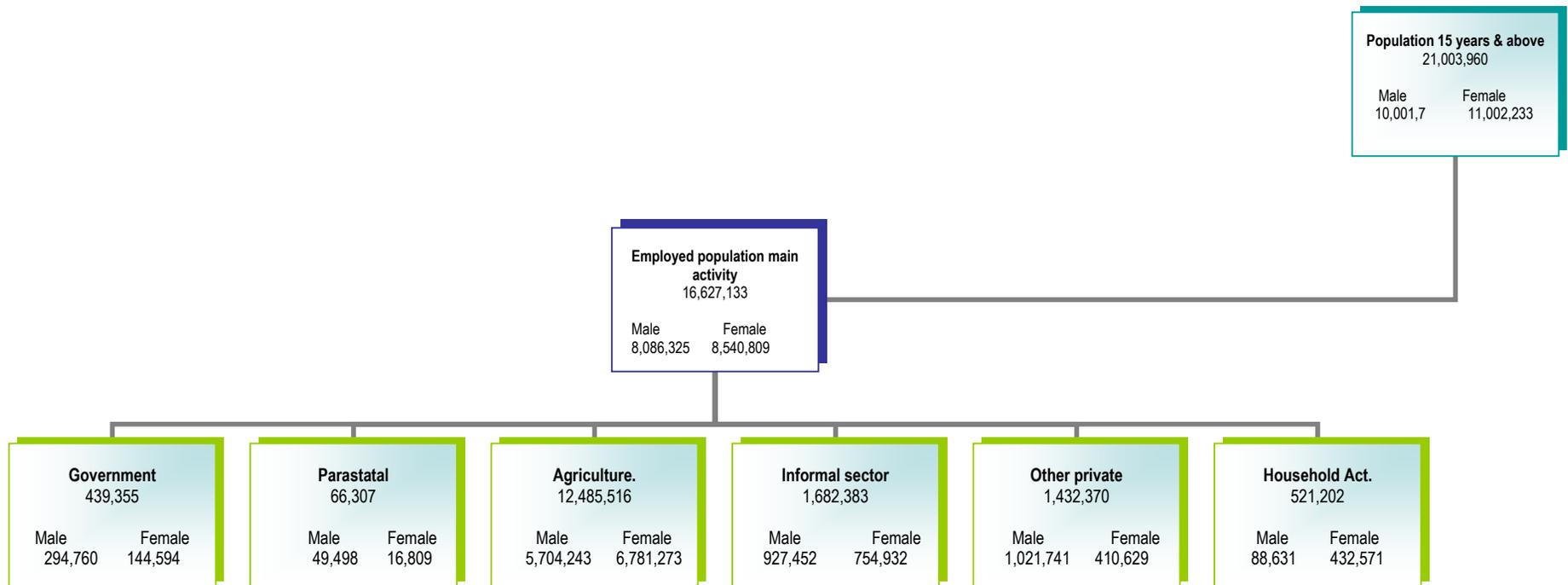


Figure 5.2 above shows that agriculture is the main sector of employment. About six-tenths (59.4%) of the total population are employed in agriculture, with a higher female (61.1%) than male (57.0%) proportion in this sectors. In contrast, parastatals account for the lowest proportion of employed persons.

Table 5. 6 Currently employed persons by sector and sex, 2006

Sector of main employment	Male	Female	Total
Central/local government	3.6	1.7	2.6
Parastatal Organisation	0.6	0.2	0.4
Agriculture	70.5	79.4	75.1
Informal	11.5	8.8	10.1
Other private	12.6	4.8	8.6
Household economic activities	1.1	5.1	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.6 confirms that agriculture is still 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 account for a higher proportion of males than females.

5.5 Employment status

Employment status distinguishes between four categories, namely agriculture workers, paid employees, self-employed workers and contributing family workers i.e. unpaid family workers outside of agriculture.

Agriculture workers are persons working either in agriculture, hunting, forestry, livestock or fishing as either self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers, where production is primarily for own consumption rather than for the market.

Paid employees are persons who perform work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind. Included are permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

Self-employed persons are persons who perform work for profit or family gain, (not on their farm or shamba). These include small and large businesspersons in their own enterprises.

Unpaid family helpers are persons working without payment in cash or kind in family enterprises.

Figure 5. 3 Distribution of currently employed by employment status

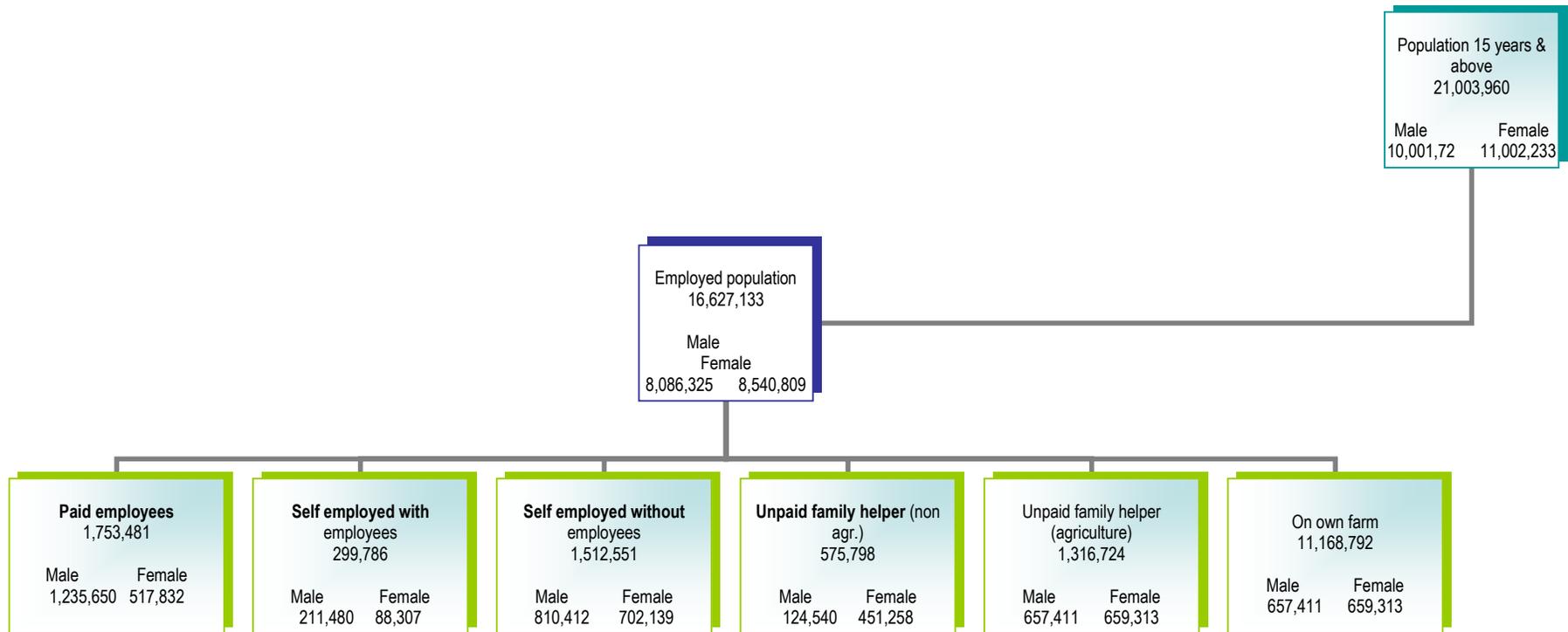


Figure 5.3 shows that those working on their own farm or shamba account for more than half (53.2%) of the employed population, and 55.6% of employed females and 50.5% of employed males. Paid employees accounts for 8.3% of all employed people, being the second major group, while the self employed (non-agricultural) with employees account for only 1.4%.

Table 5. 7 Currently employed persons by status in employment and sex, 2006

Employment status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	15.3	6.1	10.5
Self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	2.6	1.0	1.8
Self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	10.0	8.2	9.1
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	1.5	5.3	3.5
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	8.1	7.7	7.9
Work on own farm or shamba	62.4	71.7	67.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.7 shows that 67.2% of employed persons work on their own farm or shamba with females (71.7%) being 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 in non-agricultural activities without employees account for 9.1% of all employed persons and those who work as unpaid family helper in agriculture account for 7.9%. Generally males are more likely than females to be in all categories of employment status except for non-agricultural unpaid family helpers and those who work on their own farm or shamba.

Table 5. 8 Currently employed persons by status in employment and sector, 2006

Employment status	Sector of main employment						Total
	Central/local government	Parastatal	Agriculture	Informal Sector	Other private	Household economic activities	
A paid employee	25.1	3.8	0.0	0.7	68.8	1.8	100.0
A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.5	22.2	0.3	100.0
A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.2	6.6	0.2	100.0
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	10.6	84.4	100.0
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Work on own farm or shamba	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	2.6	0.4	75.1	10.1	8.6	3.1	100.0

Table 5.8 shows that the informal sector accounts for the highest proportion of self employed persons, particularly those without employees (93.2%). More than two-thirds (68.8%) of paid employees are in the other private sector. Most unpaid family helpers (non-agricultural) are found in the household-related work sector where they account for 84.4% of employed persons. All unpaid family helpers and those working on their own farm or shamba are in agriculture.

5.6 Average hours worked

Questions on hours worked were asked to all persons engaged in main and secondary activities. Employed people were asked both how many hours they worked in the previous calendar week

(referred to here as “current hours”) and how many hours they usually worked per week. In this section, the discussion focuses on hours worked in the main activity. When calculating mean current hours, persons who were temporarily absent from their main activity were excluded.

Table 5. 9 Mean current and usual hours worked by currently employed persons by status in employment and occupation, 2006

Characteristics of main activity		Current hours worked			Usual hours worked		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Status in employment	A paid employee	58	55	57	64	60	63
	A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	60	54	59	70	62	68
	A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	60	49	55	68	58	63
	Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	30	30	30	37	38	38
	Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	40	36	38	51	47	49
	Work on own farm or shamba	39	37	38	51	49	50
	Total	45	39	42	55	50	52
Occupations	Legislators and administrators	50	38	48	57	49	56
	Professionals	51	48	50	56	53	55
	Technician and associate professionals	49	47	48	55	52	54
	Office clerks	54	51	52	57	54	56
	Service workers and shop sales workers	65	52	59	70	60	65
	Agriculture and fishery workers	40	37	38	52	49	50
	Craft and related workers	56	45	54	66	54	63
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	64	53	62	68	59	67
	Sales and services elementary occupations	45	39	41	53	46	49
	Total	45	39	42	55	50	52

Table 5.9 shows that paid employees and self-employed persons tend to spend more than 40 hours working per week in terms of both current and usual hours, while unpaid family helpers and those who work on their own farm or shamba tend to spend less than 40 hours in terms of current hours, but not in terms of usual hours for those working in agriculture. This difference may be explained by the seasonality of agriculture. Self-employed males tend to spend more hours on their economic activities than paid male employees. Females tend to work shorter hours than male for both current and usual employment. The gender difference is particularly marked in agriculture. The difference can be largely explained by the fact that most females are also engaged in household chores which are considered as non-economic activities.

Analysis by main occupation shows that, on average, persons in all occupations except for agriculture and fishery workers tend to work more than 40 hours in terms of current hours. The exception may again be explained by the fact that agricultural activities are seasonal. Usual hours worked are greater than 40 hours per week in all occupations.

Key Message

Females tend to work shorter hours than males for both current and usual employment.

5.7 Collections of firewood and fetching of water

As explained above, employment in the private sector was divided into four sub-sectors namely; agriculture, informal sector, household-related economic work and other private. Other household chores were excluded, but fetching water and collecting firewood activities were included in the category household-related economic work in line with the SNA.

Chart 5.9 Percentage current employed in collecting firewood and fetching water over all currently employed population, 2006

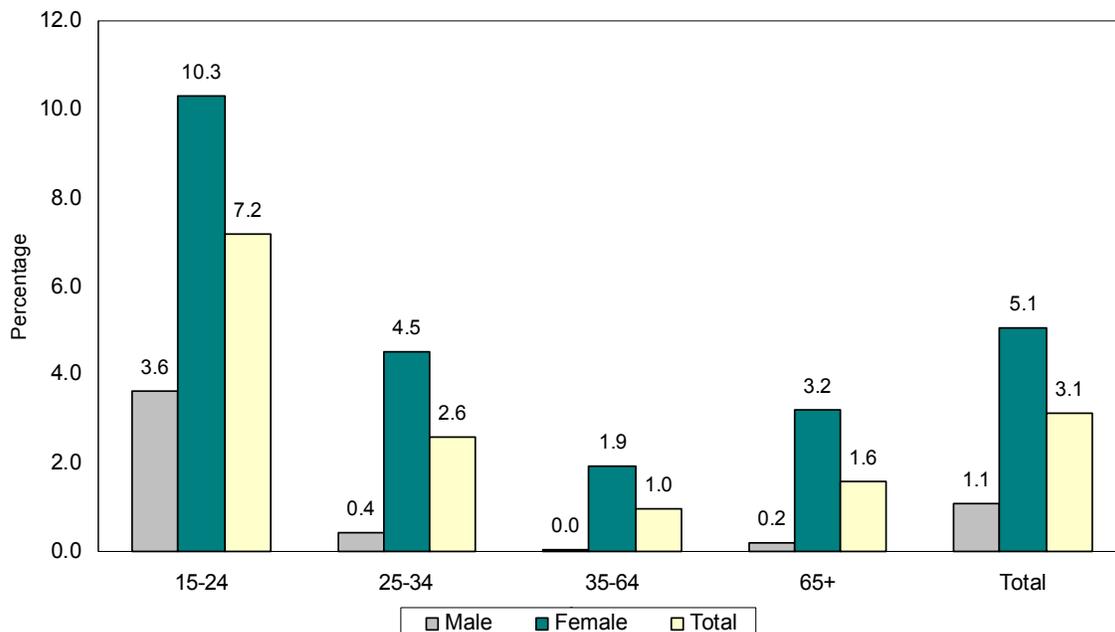


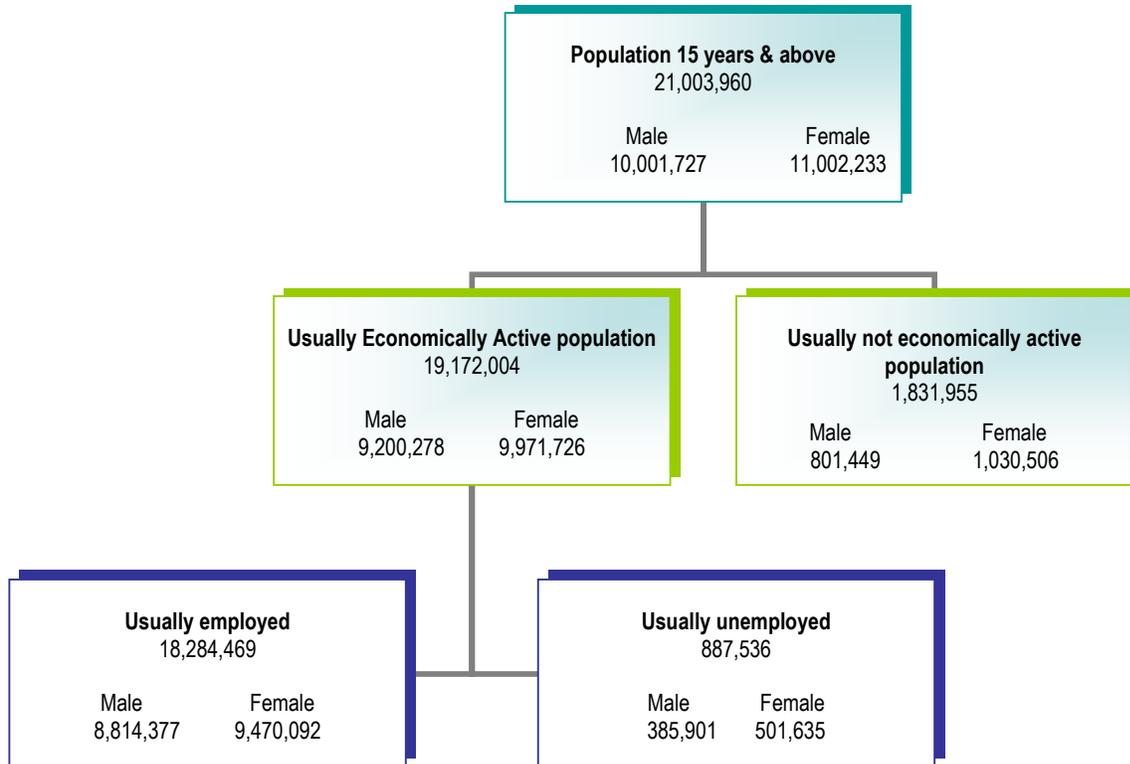
Chart 5.9 above reveals that persons engaged in collecting firewood and fetching water as their main activity account for 3.1% of the total employed persons. The percentage stands at 5.1% for females, while for males it is only 1.1%. Employed persons in the age group 15-24 years are more likely to have collection of firewood and fetching water as their main activity in that that this accounts for 10.3% and 3.6% of employed females and males respectively of this age.

Furthermore, 83.0% of those employed in collecting firewood and fetching water are female. Nearly half (47.2%) of all those having this as their main economic activity are females aged 15-24 years. Rural areas account for the highest share of persons collecting firewood and fetching water, at 41.1%, while Dar es Salaam accounts for 31.6% and other urban areas for 27.2%. The share for Dar es Salaam proportion is higher than for other urban because more females in Dar es Salaam are not engaged in other economic activities. In contrast, there is a relatively low proportion of persons engaged in this activity in rural areas because most persons in rural areas are employed in agriculture as their main activity.

5.8 The usually employed population

The usually employed population refers to persons aged 15 years and above who worked in six or more months of the twelve months prior to the survey.

Figure 5. 4 Distribution of the usually employed population, 2006



As shown in figure 5.4 above, 95.4% of the usually economically active population is usually employed. Thus 87.1% of the total population aged 15 years and above is usually employed. For males, the usually employed account for 95.8% while for females the percentage stands at 95.0%

Table 5. 10 Usual employment ratios for population 15+ years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Sex/Age group		Area			
		Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15-24	73.3	73.7	84.6	81.5
	25-34	93.3	95.1	94.5	94.4
	35-64	94.1	95.1	93.5	93.9
	65+	61.7	66.8	69.8	69
	Total	86.2	86.9	88.7	88.1
Female	15-24	77.1	76.1	86.5	83.4
	25-34	87.6	87.3	93.3	91.4
	35-64	86.3	89.1	91.8	90.8
	65+	37.6	51.5	61.4	58.7
	Total	81.4	81.8	87.8	86.1
Total	15-24	75.3	75	85.6	82.5
	25-34	90.4	90.9	93.8	92.8
	35-64	90.6	92.1	92.6	92.3
	65+	49.9	58.8	65.6	63.7
	Total	83.8	84.2	88.3	87.1

Table 5.10 shows that the usual employment ratio is higher in rural than urban areas across all age groups. The overall employment ratio for females is 86.1% compared to 88.1% for males. In Dar es Salaam, female and male rates are 81.4% and 86.2% respectively, while in rural areas the ratios are more similar. Dar es Salaam has the lowest rate of usual employment, at 83.8%, due to due to both higher unemployment rates and more females being economically inactive.

Usually employed persons aged 25-34 years have the highest employment ratio, at 92.8%, followed closely by those aged 35-64 years, at 92.3%. The rate is lowest for those aged 65 years and above.

Table 5. 11 Usually employed persons by sex, status in employment and industry, 2006

Main characteristics		Male	Female	Total
Status in employment	A paid employee	14.5	5.9	10.1
	A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	2.4	1.0	1.7
	A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	13.0	10.4	11.7
	Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	1.5	5.4	3.5
	Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	7.7	7.6	7.7
	Work on own farm or shamba	60.8	69.7	65.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industry	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry & fishing	70.6	77.9	74.3
	Mining & quarry	1.0	0.2	0.6
	Manufacturing	3.8	2.4	3.1
	Electricity, gas & water	0.2	0.0	0.1
	Construction	2.3	0.1	1.2
	Wholesale & retail trade	10.7	7.3	8.9
	Hotels & restaurants	1.1	3.1	2.1
	Transport/storage & communication	2.9	0.1	1.5
	Financial intermediation	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Real estate/renting & business activities	0.8	0.1	0.5
	Public admin & defence	1.9	0.3	1.1
	Education	1.5	1.1	1.3
	Health & social service	0.6	0.7	0.6
	Other community/social & personal service activities	1.0	0.4	0.7
	Private households with employed persons	1.5	6.1	3.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.11 reveals that 65.3% of usually employed person work on their own farm or shamba. Self-employed person outside of agriculture and without employees account for 11.7% of usually employed persons. There are more than twice as many unpaid family helpers in agriculture as unpaid family helpers in non-agricultural activities. Females are more likely than males to work on their own farm or shamba. However, males are more than thrice as likely to be paid employees than their female counterparts.

The distribution of usually employed persons by industry shows that agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing is the predominant industry, accounting for 74.3% of usually employed persons. Wholesale and retail trade accounts for 8.9%, followed by private households with employed persons 3.8%. Females are more likely to be in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (77.9%) and private households with employed persons (6.1) than males (70.6% and 1.5% respectively).

Chapter six: Informal sector

6.0 Introduction

The 2006 ILFS included a module on the informal sector. On the basis of responses to questions in this module, main and secondary activities are classified as being part of the informal sector if they satisfy the definitional criteria outlined in Chapter 3. This then allows estimation of the size of the informal sector in terms of the number of jobs involved as well as some selected characteristics of these jobs.

Some of the people engaged in the informal sector hold more than one job. One job can be in the formal sector as the main activity and the other job in the informal sector as a secondary activity or vice versa. For some people, both jobs main and secondary jobs can be in the informal sector.

6.1 Comparison with 2001

Table 6. 1 shows that in 2006, 40% of all households in Tanzania Mainland engaged in informal sector activities as compared to 35% in 2001¹. 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 2001 to 55% in 2006 while that in the rural areas has increased from 27% in 2001 to 33% in 2006.

Table 6. 1 Households with informal sector activities, 2001 and 2006

Area	2001		2006	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Dar es Salaam	223,707	62	529,175	57
Other urban	554,347	61	809,839	54
Urban total	778,054	61	1,339,014	55
Rural	1,235,777	27	1,973,760	33
Total	2,013,832	35	3,312,774	40

6.2 Profile of persons engaged in the informal sector

Table 6.2 shows the age structure of persons employed in the informal sector. Of those who do this work as their main activity, 40% are in the 25-34 year age group and a further 40% are in the 35-64 year age category. In terms of the secondary activity, however, 46% are in the 35-64 year age group, and 31% in the 25-34 year age category. The gender differences in respect of age group are relatively small.

Key Message

... in 2006, 40% of all households in Tanzania Mainland engaged in informal sector activities as compared to 35% in 2001

Table 6. 2 Engagement in the informal sector by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	17	19	18	16	19	18
25-34	39	40	40	33	30	31
35-64	41	39	40	45	46	46
65+	3	2	2	6	4	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6. 3 shows that 67% of the people for the main activity and 56% for the secondary activity have completed primary school. It also shows that in the main activity, 11% of those employed have never attended school, while for the secondary activity this percentage stands at 23%. A larger proportion of females than males have never attended school for both main and secondary activity.

Table 6.3 Engagement in the informal sector by educational level and sex, 2006

Educational level	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	8	15	11	17	29	23
Primary not complete	11	10	10	18	15	17
Primary complete	69	66	67	60	53	56
Secondary and above	12	10	11	5	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 6. 4 shows that the urban informal sector employs 66% of the people for whom informal sector work is the main activity and only 16% of those for whom it is the secondary activity. In contrast, 34% of the people for whom informal sector work is a main activity are in rural areas and 84% for whom this work is a secondary activity. This may be explained by the fact that the main activity in rural areas is agriculture, but rural agriculture is not defined as an informal sector activity. Urban agriculture, however, is defined as an informal activity.

The table also reveals that for the main activity, rural areas account for a larger proportion of males than females in the informal sector. For the secondary activity, however, there is little gender difference in geographical location.

Table 6. 4 Engagement in the informal sector by area and sex, 2006

Area	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar	27.1	27.8	27.4	4.9	3.2	4.1
Other urban	35.2	43.1	38.7	10.6	14.2	12.3
Urban total	62.3	70.9	66.1	15.5	17.4	16.4
Rural	37.7	29.1	33.9	84.5	82.6	83.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key Message

....the urban informal sector employs 66% of the people for whom informal sector work is the main activity

Table 6. 5 reveals that where the informal sector activity is the main activity, the wholesale and retail trade employs 58% of the people, manufacturing 14% and hotels and restaurants 13%. 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%. It is only in two industries that the proportion of females is noticeably higher than that of males, namely hotels and restaurants for the main activity (23% of females compared to 5% of males) and mining and quarrying for the secondary activity (27% of females compared to 19% of males). In the remaining industries the proportion of males is either higher than that of females or the gender difference is small.

Table 6. 5 Engagement in the informal sector by industry and sex, 2006

Industry	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1.4	0.8	1.2	10.7	1.8	6.5
Mining and quarry	4.3	1.0	2.8	18.7	27.2	22.7
Manufacturing	14.4	14.5	14.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Construction	5.5	0.1	3.0	50.8	45.5	48.3
Wholesale and retail trade	58.1	56.8	57.5	6.2	22.6	14.0
Hotels and restaurants	5.0	22.6	12.9	2.8	0.1	1.5
Other community, social & personal service	2.8	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.2	1.4
Other	8.5	2.0	5.6	9.2	1.6	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6. 6 reveals that in both the main and secondary activity, the most common occupation is service and shop sales workers (55% and 53%), followed by craft and related workers (23% and 25%) and elementary occupations (16% and 10%). The table also shows that the service and shop sales and elementary occupations account for a larger proportion of female than male workers in both main and secondary activity. However, in the craft related occupations, the proportion of males is bigger in both main and secondary activity, while in plant and machine operations and assembling, males have higher proportion in main activity and females dominate in secondary activity.

Table 6. 6 Engagement in the informal sector by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Technician and associate professionals	3.4	1.3	2.5	2.8	0.6	1.8
Service workers and shop sales workers	50.0	61.7	55.2	44.2	62.3	52.8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	2.2	0.9	1.6	7.1	1.0	4.2
Craft and related workers	29.4	14.2	22.6	32.4	17.0	25.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.4	1.6	2.0	3.4	8.4	5.8
Elementary occupations	11.9	20.3	15.7	10.0	10.6	10.3
Other	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6. 7 shows that 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. The self employed with employees constitute 14% in the main activity and 6% in the secondary activity. Third in rank are the unpaid family helpers who constitute about 2% both in the main and secondary activities.

The proportion of self-employed (non-agricultural) with employees is bigger for males than females for both the main and secondary activities. The opposite pattern is found in respect of the self employed (non-agricultural) without employees.

Table 6. 7 Engagement in the informal sector by employment status, 2006

Employment status	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
Self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	17.0	9.9	13.8	7.8	3.2	5.6
Self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	81.1	87.1	83.8	89.8	94.4	92.0
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.3 Reasons for engaging in the informal sector

Table 6. 8 shows that for both the main and secondary activity, the overriding reasons for the males' and females' engagement in the informal sector are the inability to find other work (36% for main activity and 18% for secondary activity) and the need for families to get additional income. Other common reasons include the fact that the sector provides good income opportunities and that these businesses do not require much capital.

A larger proportion of females than males consider the need for families to get additional income as an important reason to be involved in the informal sector. In contrast, a larger proportion of males are motivated by businesses that provide good income and opportunity.

Table 6. 8 Reason for engagement by sex, 2006

Reason	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Can't find other work	37.1	33.8	35.6	17.5	18.1	17.8
Released from other employment/working time reduced	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.1
Family need additional income	24.7	38.6	31.0	53.4	57.8	55.5
Business provides good income opportunity	18.1	9.2	14.1	11.0	7.2	9.2
Business does not require much capital	6.3	7.6	6.9	6.5	7.7	7.1
Wants to be independent	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3
Can choose own hours and place of work	2.2	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.6
Can combine business and household responsibilities	2.5	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0
Traditional lines of business or family/tribe	2.2	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7
Other reasons	3.0	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.4 Location of informal sector business

Table 6. 9 show that 18% of informal sector main activities and 29% secondary activities have no fixed location. More than 18% are in a private home with a special space in both main and secondary activity. This could imply that finding appropriate business premises is a problem or expensive. It could also imply that for women working from home it is more convenient as they are then more easily able to do their domestic tasks as well. Working from a permanent or temporary building other than home and from a fixed stall or kiosk is more common for the main activity than for secondary activities. In contrast, having no fixed location or working from a private home is more common for the secondary than the main activity.

The table further reveals that larger proportion of males than females for both the main and secondary activities have no fixed location for the business. On the other hand, a larger proportion of females have businesses within own homes or business partners' homes with or without business spaces. For the other business locations, the relative difference in proportion between males and females is not large.

Table 6. 9 Location of business by sex, 2006

Business location	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Within own or business partner's home-with special business space	14.3	23.8	18.6	18.0	21.8	19.8
Within own or business partner's home-without special business space	4.5	14.9	9.2	13.4	25.3	19.1
Structure attached to/outside own or business partner's house	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.6
Permanent building other than home	14.5	11.9	13.3	6.7	8.1	7.4
Fixed stall/kiosk - at market	11.6	10.2	11.0	4.5	5.8	5.1
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall - at market	5.2	7.2	6.1	3.3	5.3	4.2
Fixed stall / kiosk - in street	6.6	6.2	6.4	3.5	3.2	3.3
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall - in street	4.6	4.0	4.3	1.4	1.0	1.2
Other temporary structure	9.6	9.5	9.6	8.2	6.4	7.3
Construction site	3.1	0.5	1.9	2.8	0.4	1.6
Customer's / Employer's house	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.3
No fixed location / mobile	23.7	10.3	17.7	36.1	21.1	29.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.5 Access to training and loans

Table 6. 10 shows that 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. The type of training received by the few who are fortunate includes informal apprenticeship, vocational training, on the job training and other programmes. The table further reveals that females are much more disadvantaged than males in terms of training.

Table 6. 10 Distribution of persons 15 years and above in informal sector by type of training and sex, 2006

Type of training	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	70.1	84.4	76.5	80.2	92.1	85.8
On job training	8.4	3.5	6.2	6.2	1.8	4.1
Other	21.5	12.2	17.3	13.6	6.1	10.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Of the 150,472 people who reported receiving loans in respect of informal sector activity as their main activity, 62% were female. This was also the case in respect of 53% of the 86,761 who reported receiving loans in respect of their secondary informal sector activity. Overall, 9% of those in the informal sector as their main activity, and 4% of those in this sector as their secondary activity, have received loans.

Table 6.11 shows that the most common source of loans for informal sector operators is relatives or friends (35% for main and 53% for secondary activity). Business associations, NGOs and donor projects are the second source (21%), followed by savings and credit cooperatives (14%). Savings and credit cooperatives, business associations, non-governmental organisation (NGO) and donor projects, rotating savings and credit groups are more common as sources of loans for females than males. In contrast, relatives, banks or financial institutions, customers, contractors, middlemen and social security schemes appear to be more common sources for males.

Table 6. 11 Source of loan by sex, 2006

Source of loan	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Relative or friends	38.0	32.5	34.6	53.5	52.8	53.1
Rotating savings and credit groups	6.8	8.9	8.1	7.5	12.5	10.1
Savings and credit cooperative	13.2	15.1	14.4	10.3	16.7	13.7
Cooperative	5.1	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.7	2.2
Business association, NGO, donor projects, etc	17.3	23.2	21.0	4.6	8.1	6.4
Private money lender	5.0	7.0	6.2	3.6	0.7	2.1
Customer, contractor, middle persons, agent, supplier	0.6	1.0	0.9	3.7	3.3	3.5
Government institution	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.2	0.0	1.0
Bank or financial institution	12.0	8.2	9.6	9.5	3.2	6.2
Social security scheme	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.6
Other sources	0.0	1.7	1.0	2.4	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter seven: Employment in secondary activities

7.0 Introduction

Because some working persons participate in more than one economic activity, persons who were currently economically active were asked to provide information on their main activity as well as secondary activities (if any). 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 characterised as the main activity, while the other activity was categorised as a secondary activity. This chapter describes the secondary activities of persons in Tanzania Mainland.

7.1 Comparison with 2001

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of persons aged 10 years and above engaged in secondary activities as recorded in the 2000/1 and 2006 ILFS using the national definition of employment. In both periods, the majority of Tanzanians engaged in secondary activities are in rural areas (81.4% in 2000/1 and 81.9 in 2006). In both periods, females dominate, although more strongly in 2006 (at 57.1% of the total) than in 2000/1 (50.7%). The dominance of females is seen across all geographical areas in 2006, but not in Dar es Salaam or rural areas in 2000/1.

Table 7. 1 Employed population 10 years and above with secondary activities by area and sex, 2001 and 2006 (national definition)

Area	2000/1			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.1	2.5	4.6
Other urban	7.3	10.2	17.5	5.4	8.0	13.4
Urban total	8.0	10.6	18.6	7.5	10.6	18.1
Rural	41.4	40.0	81.4	35.4	46.5	81.9
Total	49.3	50.7	100.0	42.9	57.1	100.0

Using the standard definition, Table 7.2 shows that, over 80% of persons engaged in secondary activities are in rural areas in both 2000/1 and 2006. Females again dominate, with greater female domination in 2006 than 2000/1. The change in the gender balance is particularly marked for rural areas, where there are fewer females than males engaged in secondary activities in 2000/01, but by 2006 rural females account for more than ten percentage points more than rural males of all people engaged in secondary activities.

Key Message

The majority of Tanzanians engaged in secondary activities are in rural areas (81.4% in 2000/1 and 81.9 in 2006).

Table 7. 2 Employed population 10 years and above with secondary activities by area and sex, 2001 and 2006 (standard definition)

Area	2000/1			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.3	2.9	5.2
Other urban	7.3	10.2	17.6	5.6	8.4	14.0
Urban total	8.1	10.8	18.8	7.9	11.3	19.2
Rural	41.5	39.7	81.2	35.1	45.7	80.8
Total	49.5	50.5	100.0	43.1	56.9	100.0

Using the national definition, Table 7.3 reveals that 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. This large increase may be partly explained by an increase in access to loans due to liberalisation of financial institutions, as well as an increasing tendency for Tanzanians to engage in secondary activities to supplement their income. Among employed females with secondary activities, 35.0% are involved in collection of fuel and/or water. Here the increase in secondary activities reflects the fact that more women are now engaged in other economic activities, with collection of fuel and/or water thus becoming a secondary activity.

Table 7. 3 Rate of engagement in secondary activities 10 years and above by area and sex, 2006

Area	2000/1			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 Characteristics of employed population with secondary activities

7.2.1 Geographical area

Table 7.4 shows that in 2006, when using either definition, the overwhelming majority of Tanzanians aged 15 years and above participating in secondary activities are in rural areas (81.0% for national and 79.9% for standard definition). Females account for nearly six-tenths (57.9% for national and 57.8% for standard definition) of those engaged in secondary activities. There is thus very little change in the gender and geographical patterns when the lower age limit is raised from 10 to 15 years. The rest of this chapter uses the 15 year cut-off and the national definition.

Key Message

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%.

Table 7. 4 Employed population with secondary activities by area and sex, 2006

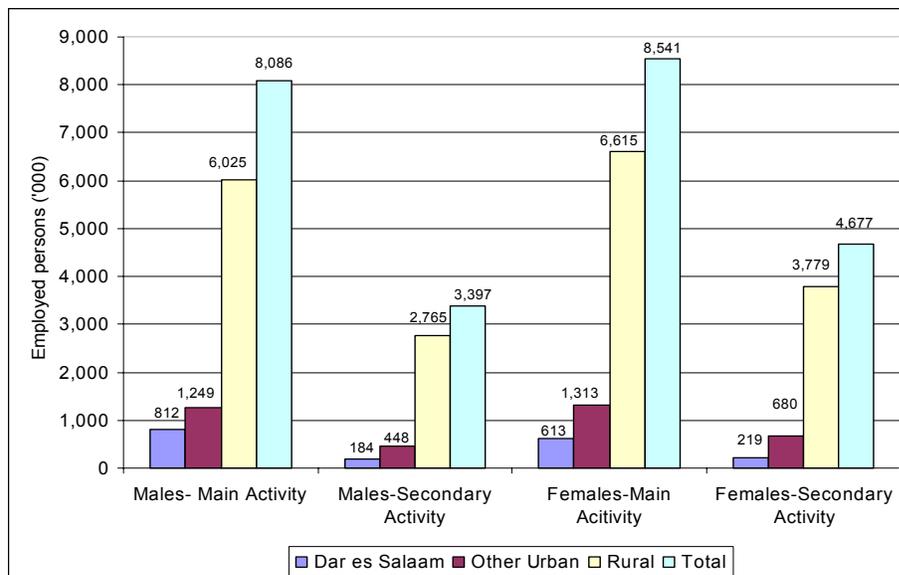
Area	National definition			Standard definition		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	2.3	2.7	5.0	2.5	3.1	5.6
Other urban	5.6	8.4	14.0	5.8	8.7	14.6
Urban total	7.8	11.1	19.0	8.3	11.9	20.1
Rural	34.2	46.8	81.0	34.0	45.9	79.9
Total	42.1	57.9	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0

Table 7.5 shows the percentage of employed persons aged 15 years and above who are also engaged in secondary activities. The table reveals that 48.6% of employed persons are engaged in secondary activities. Engagement in secondary activities is more common for employed females (54.8%) than their male counterparts (42.0%). Participation in secondary activities is highest in rural areas, at 51.8% of employed people, and lowest in Dar es Salaam, at 28.3%. This pattern holds for both males and females.

Table 7. 5 Rate of engagement in secondary activities by area and sex, 2006

Area	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	22.7	35.7	28.3
Other urban	35.9	51.8	44.0
Rural	45.9	57.1	51.8
Total	42.0	54.8	48.6

Chart 7.1 reveals that the majority of employed persons engaged in secondary activities are found in rural areas, followed by other urban areas. The pattern is similar for main activities and for both males and females. Dar es Salaam has the lowest number of employed persons participating in secondary activities.

Chart 7. 1 Distribution of employed persons engaged in secondary activities by geographical area and sex, 2006

7.2.2 Age

Table 7.6 reveals that employed youth aged 25-34 years (51.1%) are more likely than those in other groups to participate in secondary activities. Persons aged 35-64 years ranked second with 49.6% of employed persons engaged in secondary activities. Persons aged 65 years and above have the lowest participation rate (39.2%) in secondary activities. Across the age groups, employed females are more likely than their male counterparts to participate in secondary activities.

Table 7. 6 Rate of engagement in secondary activities by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Male	Female	Total
15-24	40.5	52.4	46.8
25-34	45.0	56.5	51.1
35-64	42.5	56.6	49.6
65+	33.4	46.0	39.2
Total	42.0	54.8	48.6

7.3 Industry

Table 7.7 reveals that, unlike in respect of main activities, the majority of persons engaged in secondary activities work in other community, social and personal service activities (47.9%). Females have a much higher likelihood of working in this industry (64.4%) than males (25.2%). Agriculture, hunting and forestry activities account for 22.2% of employment in secondary activities. Among males, 35.9% participate in agricultural activities compared to 12.3% among their female counterparts. Construction activities accounted for the third largest proportion of employment in the secondary activities, at 13.9% of all persons involved in secondary activities. Males are more likely (18.4 %) than females (10.6 %) to do secondary work in this sector.

Table 7. 7 Employment in secondary activities by industry and sex, 2006

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	35.9	12.3	22.2
Fishing	3.1	0.3	1.5
Mining & quarry	7.6	6.4	6.9
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity, gas & water	4.1	0.2	1.9
Construction	18.4	10.6	13.9
Wholesale & retail trade	2.3	5.2	4.0
Hotels & restaurants	1.5	0.1	0.7
Transport, storage & communication	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial intermediation	0.4	0.1	0.2
Public administration and compulsory social Security	0.1	0.1	0.1
Education	0.6	0.2	0.4
Health & social service	0.8	0.2	0.5
Other community, social & personal service activities	25.2	64.4	47.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key Message

The majority of persons engaged in secondary activities work in other community, social and personal service activities (47.9%). Females have a much higher likelihood of working in this industry (64.4%) than males (25.2%).

7.4 Occupation

Table 7.8 reveals that the majority (54.7%) of persons employed in secondary activities are engaged in elementary occupations. A substantially higher proportion of females (69.0%) is involved in this occupation than males (35.1%). agricultural and fishery workers rank second, accounting for 18.9% of all occupations in secondary activities. Here there was a substantially higher proportion of males (31.3%) involved than females (9.8%). Service workers and shop sales workers account for 15.5% of secondary activities. Here males (16.7%) are again more likely than females (14.7%) to be involved.

Table 7. 8 Employment in secondary activity by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators & administrators	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professionals	0.1	0.0	0.0
Technician & associate professionals	1.3	0.3	0.7
Office clerks	0.0	0.1	0.1
Service workers & shop sales workers	16.7	14.7	15.5
Subsistence agricultural & fishery workers	31.3	9.8	18.9
Craft & related workers	13.9	4.2	8.3
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	1.5	2.0	1.8
Elementary occupations	35.1	69.0	54.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.5 Educational achievement

Table 7.9 reveals that the majority of persons engaged in secondary activities have completed primary education (51.5%). A higher proportion of males (55.3%) than females (48.7%) has this level of education. Persons who have never attended school ranked second (26.8%) with this level of education more common for females engaged in secondary activities (33.2%) than for males (17.9%). Persons with secondary school education level and above constitute the smallest group among those engaged in secondary activities (5.2%). This level of education is more common for males (7.0%) than females (3.8%).

Table 7. 9 Employment in secondary activities by educational achievement and sex, 2006

Educational achievement	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	17.9	33.2	26.8
Primary not complete	19.8	14.2	16.6
Primary complete	55.3	48.7	51.5
Secondary and above	7.0	3.8	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key Message

The majority of persons engaged in secondary activities have completed primary education (51.5%).

7.6 Hours worked

Table 7.10 shows that those with secondary activities reported working an average of 15 hours per week in these activities, which averages out at nearly two hours a day. Females tended to report fewer hours (mean of 14 hours) than males (mean of 15 hours). Youth aged 25-34 years tend to spend longer hours in secondary activities than other groups, followed by persons aged 15-24 and 35-64 years. Across all age groups, males tend to work longer hours in secondary activities than females. As with main activities, this difference is probably largely explained by the household chores and family tasks for which women are primarily responsible.

Table 7. 10 Mean hours spent in secondary activity by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Male	Female	Total
15-24	15	14	15
25-34	17	15	16
35-64	16	14	15
65+	14	11	13
Total	16	14	15

Most persons in the 2006 ILFS reported working for more than 40 hours a week in their main activity alone. Table 7.11 below shows the hours that persons worked in both main and secondary activities combined. The table excludes those not engaged in secondary activities. The table reveals that those with secondary activities spend an average of 45 working hours per week on both activities combined. Females tend to spend fewer hours working (mean of 42 hours) than their male counterparts (48 hours). Persons aged 25-34 years again tend to work longer hours (47 hours) than those in other age groups. Persons aged 65 years and above tend to work fewest hours (38 hours). Across age groups, males tend to work longer hours than their female counterparts.

Table 7. 11 Hours spent on main and secondary activities combined by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Male	Female	Total
15-24	43	40	41
25-34	52	43	47
35-64	51	43	46
65+	41	36	38
Total	48	42	45

Chapter eight: Unemployment

8.0 Introduction

Three definitions of employment and unemployment have been used in Tanzania since the 2000/01 integrated labour force survey in an attempt to reflect the intrinsic conditions of the local labour market. To maintain international data comparability, the first and second definitions refer respectively to the strict (only those actively looking for work) and relaxed (those actively looking plus those not actively looking) international definitions of unemployment adopted by International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1982. The third definition adds those persons with marginal attachment to employment to the unemployment pool rather than classifying them as employed.

8.1 National estimates

The absolute number of unemployed persons aged ten years and above decreased by 4.3% to 2.2 million in 2006, from 2.3 million in 2001. This occurred despite the increase in population over this period. The employment rates thus increased even more rapidly. Table 8.1 shows the unemployment rates of the population aged 10 years and above measured by the different definitions. It shows that the overall unemployment rate for 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%. All localities of Tanzania Mainland experienced a decline in the unemployment rate, with the rural unemployment rate declining by 1.3 percentage points and the urban unemployment rate declining by more than 10 percentage points. Females experienced a bigger drop (of 1.8 percentage points) in their unemployment rate than males (dropped by 0.9 percentage points).

Table 8. 1 Unemployment rate of population 10+ years based on different definitions, 2001 and 2006

Category	Dar		Other urban		Rural		Total	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
A. Looking for work (strict international definition)	20.6	16.6	4.4	3.4	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.8
B. Available but not looking for work	5.7	4.4	5.5	2.9	2.1	0.9	2.8	1.6
A + B: Relaxed international definition	26.4	21.0	9.9	6.3	2.8	1.6	5.1	4.3
C. With marginal attachment to employment	20.1	10.3	15.9	10.0	5.6	5.5	7.8	6.7
A + B + C: Tanzania definition	46.5	31.3	25.9	16.3	8.4	7.1	12.9	11.0

Based on the relaxed international definition, the unemployment rate of 4.3% shows a decline of about one percentage point compared to the 2000/01 rate, with a dramatic decline in the percentage of persons available but not looking for work. This may indicate 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.

This turn-around in the unemployment trend is no doubt due to improvements in the economic environment during the 2000-05 period. During this period, real GDP growth rate increased from

Key Message

The absolute number of unemployed persons aged ten years and above decreased by 4.3% to 2.2 million in 2006, from 2.3 million in 2001.

the previous five-year average of 4.2% to 6.1%, the investment/GDP ratio increased from 16.0% to 18.5%, and the annual inflation rate dropped from 12.8% to 4.5%.

Table 8.2 provides unemployment rates of the population 15 years and above using the different definitions. The overall unemployment rate by all three definitions is slightly higher for this age group than for the population aged 10 years and above but depicts the same pattern for different localities, highest in the city of Dar es Salaam, followed by other urban areas. The rest of the tables will be based on the population aged 15 years and above and use the Tanzanian definition of unemployment.

Table 8. 2 Unemployment rate of population 15+ years based on different definitions, 2006

Category	Dar	Other Urban	Rural	Total
A. Looking for work	16.6	3.6	0.8	3.0
B. Available but not looking for work	4.4	2.9	0.9	1.7
A + B: Relaxed international definition	21.2	6.5	1.7	4.7
C. With marginal attachment to employment	10.3	10.0	5.8	7.0
A + B + C: Tanzania definition	31.5	16.5	7.5	11.7

8.2 Sex differentials in unemployment

As shown in Table 8.3 nearly 60% of the unemployed women live in urban areas compared to only 45% of the unemployed men. Fifty six per cent of the unemployed population are women.

Table 8.3 Unemployed population 15+ years by sex and area, 2006

Sex	Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	242,369	196,120	529,359	967,848
(%)	25.0	20.3	54.7	100
Female	413,623	311,652	501,270	1,226,545
(%)	33.7	25.4	40.9	100

The trend thus continues of the female population registering a higher rate of unemployment than the male population in all areas of Tanzania Mainland, except rural. As Table 8.4 shows, the most challenging is the female unemployment rate of 40.3% in Dar es Salaam, which is about twice the male unemployment rate. This suggests that there is a need to put more efforts into initiatives that promote employability of women in urban areas in order to be able to expedite the reduction in the overall unemployment rate from 12.9% in 2001 to 6.9 by year 2010, as specified in MKUKUTA.

Table 8. 4 Unemployment rate of population 15+ years by sex and area, 2006

Sex	Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	23.0	13.6	8.1	10.7
Female	40.3	19.2	7.0	12.6
Total	31.5	16.5	7.5	11.7

8.3 Age differentials in unemployment

Table 8.5 shows the unemployment rate of the population aged 15 years and above for each age group and sex. The unemployment rate of youth aged 15-24 years is the highest, at 14.9%, compared to 10.4% for the adult unemployment rate and 11.7% for the total unemployment rate. The youth unemployment rate shows a decline of 1.6 percentage points from the 2001 rate of 16.5%.

The ratio of the youth-to-adult unemployment rate is 1.4, indicating that youth are nearly one-and-half times more likely to be unemployed than adults. This ratio is the same as it was in 2001. Worldwide the youth unemployment rate tends to be the highest of all age groups, and the youth-to-adult unemployment rate in Tanzania Mainland is among the lower ones for countries in Africa. Other African countries with a low ratio of youth-to-adult unemployment rate include Lesotho, with a ratio of 1.3 in 1997, and Rwanda with a ratio of 1.4 in 1996. In most regions youth are nearly three times more likely to be unemployed than adults (Sara Elder and Dorothea Schmidt. October 2006. Global Employment Trends for Youth. ILO).

Table 8. 5 Unemployment rate of population 15+ years by sex and age group, 2006

Sex	15-24	25-34	35-64	65 and above	Total
Male	14.3	10.3	8.9	8.1	10.7
Female	15.4	13.2	10.2	10.4	12.6
Total	14.9	11.8	9.6	9.2	11.7

Table 8.5 also reveals that females have a higher unemployment rate than males in each age group.

8.4 Education differentials in unemployment

Table 8.6 reveals two important but contradictory insights. Aggregated at a national level, unemployment rates tend to increase with increasing levels of education. The same pattern can be observed in rural and urban areas, excluding Dar es Salaam. However, for Dar es Salaam, the situation is reversed. In Dar es Salaam, the unemployment rate decreases as education level rises. This reflects of the existence of two different labour market situations.

Dar es Salaam has a more developed labour market and creates job opportunities that are more attractive to people who have better education and, since such opportunities are usually fewer than the number of job seekers, they go to the most educated. The labour market situation in other urban and rural areas is less developed and the type of employment opportunities that are created is generally less attractive to people with better education – hence their higher levels of unemployment.

Both male and female populations follow the same pattern of unemployment with respect to educational attainment, excluding the rural where the unemployment rates of female follow the pattern of Dar es Salaam – the unemployment rate decreases with the increasing level of education.

Key Message

The youth unemployment rate shows a decline of 1.6 percentage points from the 2001 rate of 16.5%.

Any programmes designed to reduce unemployment rate need to take into account these labour market differences in order to succeed.

Table 8. 6 Unemployment rate of population 15+ years by educational attainment, sex and area: 2006

Education level	Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Never attended:				
Total	38.1	14.2	7.5	9.0
Male	27.0	10.8	8.5	9.2
Female	42.9	15.7	6.9	8.9
Primary:				
Total	32.4	16.7	7.5	12.0
Male	23.4	13.5	8.0	10.6
Female	4.3	19.6	7.0	13.5
Secondary & above:				
Total	26.6	17.8	8.2	17.3
Male	21.2	15.1	6.8	14.1
Female	34.9	21.3	10.4	22.1
Total:				
Both sex	31.3	16.5	7.5	11.7
Male	23.0	13.6	8.1	10.7
Female	40.3	19.2	7.0	12.6

The female population exhibits higher unemployment rates at all educational levels except for the never attended group'. There is an especially large margin between the unemployment rates of males and females with secondary education and above. This is the level of education that seems to be most seriously affected by the existence of gender inequalities in the world of work.

8.5 Skills training and unemployment

The training profile of the unemployed population, as shown in Table 8.7, shows improvements in the provision of skills training in the country during the last five years. The percentage who had received on-the-job training increased from 2.0% to 2.7%, a 34.1% increase. Those benefiting from other types of training such as formal apprenticeship, certificate and diploma increased from 8.5% to 10.0%, a 15.6% improvement from their 2001 levels. This resulted in the decrease in the total number of unemployed population with no training from 2.1 million in 2001 to 1.9 million in 2006, a fall of nearly 8%. A more trained population stands a better chance of accessing employment opportunities and this can be seen as one of the factors that might have contributed to the overall decline in the number of unemployment population in 2006.

Key Message

The female population exhibits higher unemployment rates at all educational levels except for the never attended group.

Table 8. 7 Distribution of unemployed population 10+ by training: 2001 and 2006

Type of training	2001			2006		
	Male	Female	Both sex	Male	Female	Both sex
None	84.7	93.4	89.5	84.0	90.0	87.3
On the job training	3.8	0.5	2.0	4.4	1.3	2.7
Other	11.6	6.1	8.5	11.6	8.7	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8.7 also shows that both males and females benefited from the improvement in training provision. In 2006, females are still less likely than males to have benefited from training, but the gender gap has decreased. The fact that the proportion of females with training at certificate and diploma level (other training) increased faster than that of males in the same category between 2001 and 2006 could reflect the impact of initiatives to empower women in the world of work.

8.5 Work experience of the unemployed population

Table 8.8 reveals that those with no work experience account for the largest portion of the unemployed (60%) followed by those with elementary work experience (23%) and agricultural work experience (10%).

Table 8. 8 Distribution of unemployed population 15+ years by previous work experience, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Both
Professionals	0.2	0.3	0.2
Technician & associate professionals	0.1	0.2	0.1
Office clerks	0.2	0.2	0.2
Service workers & shop sales workers	3.1	6.0	4.7
Agricultural & fishery workers	8.9	11.1	10.1
Craft & related workers	1.3	1.3	1.3
Plant & machine operators and assemblers	0.8	0.1	0.4
Elementary occupations	13.8	29.9	22.8
No previous experience	71.7	50.9	60.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is a marked gender difference in respect of previous occupations. Thus about 50% of unemployed females in 2006 have some work experience compared to less than 30% of males. The difference is primarily accounted for by a much larger percentage of unemployed females who have previous experience in elementary occupations.

8.6 Usually unemployed population

The above discussion focuses on current unemployment, which is based on employment over the reference period of the last calendar week. The usually unemployed population comprises all persons who, during the last 12 months before the date of interview, did some work but where the total number of months they did some work is less than the number of months in which they did not work at all. In 2006 the overall proportion of persons who are usually unemployed in Tanzania Mainland is 4.7%. Table 8.9 shows their distribution as a percentage of the total economically population by geographical area. The female proportion is higher than the male proportion across all areas.

Table 8. 9 Usually unemployed persons 15+ years as a percentage of the economically active by area and sex, 2006

Area	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	4.5	7.1	5.8
Other urban	3.8	7.1	5.5
Rural	4.3	4.4	4.4
Total	4.3	5.1	4.7

Among the usually unemployed population there are some persons who did not do any work at all during the 12 month reference period but were available for work for the whole 12 month-period. Table 8.10 shows the totally unemployed as a percentage of the economically active population by area and sex. Overall, this proportion stands at 1.0% of the economically active population is 1.0%, with a higher rate in the more urban areas. The female rate is higher than the male rate in all areas except rural.

Table 8. 10 Totally unemployed persons 15+ years as a percentage of economically active population by area and sex, 2006

Area	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	2.7	4.2	3.5
Other urban	1.0	2.4	1.8
Rural	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	0.8	1.2	1.0

Chapter nine: Under-employment

9.0 Introduction

Information on current under-employment was obtained from respondents' answers to the question on the number of hours they actually worked during the calendar week prior to the interview. Respondents were also asked to state the number of hours they usually worked per week. If the number of hours actually worked by a person was less than 40, the person was considered as currently under-employed if he/she also indicated that he/she was available for work. The same cut-off of 40 hours was used in respect of usual hours to identify persons usually under-employed. Some findings are reported in respect of both the national and standard definitions of employment. Where the definition is unspecified, the national definition has been used.

9.1 Overall rates of under-employment

Table 9.1 shows that the number of employed persons who are under-employed in 2006 using the national definition is relatively small, at 7.8 % of total employed persons'. This is expected given that it measures under-employment only among persons with reliable or sustainable employment.

In contrast, the number of employed persons who are under-employed using the standard definition is relatively high, at 13.1 % of the employed persons. This is consistent with the observation that the problem of poor countries is not so much unemployment as under-employment. The problem with the standard definition of employment is that when employment figures from a survey are announced, the public and data users tend to assume that all employed people have 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 among data users.

Table 9.1 also shows under-employment rates in different localities by sex. With both the national and standard definitions, under-employment rates of females in urban areas are higher than those for males but the situation is reversed in rural areas.

Table 9. 1 Under-employed persons to total employment 15+ years by area and sex, 2006

Area	National definition		Standard definition	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Urban: Male	154,465	7.5	249,390	10.8
Female	182,399	9.5	273,298	12.5
Total	336,863	8.4	522,688	11.6
Rural: Male	506,726	8.4	983,725	15.2
Female	448,992	6.8	840,108	12.0
Total	955,718	7.6	1,823,833	13.6
Total: Male	661,190	8.2	1,233,115	14.0
Female	631,391	7.4	1,113,406	12.1
Total	1,292,581	7.8	2,346,521	13.1

9.2 Comparison of under-employment in 2001 and 2006

Chart 9.1 shows that, using the national definition, the urban population experienced a faster rate of growth of under-employment than the rural population between 2000/01 and 2006, but from a

Key Message

... the number of employed persons who are under-employed in 2006 using the national definition is relatively small, at 7.8 % of total employed persons

lower starting rate. Thus the urban rate increased from 4.6% to 6.4%, while the rural rate increased from 5.5% to 6.5%. In contrast, chart 9.2 shows urban under-employment using the standard definition decreasing over the period from 12.1% to 10.0% while the rural rate increased slightly from 11.0% to 12.3%.

Chart 9. 1 Under-employment rates by area and sex, 10+ years (national definition), 2000/1 and 2006

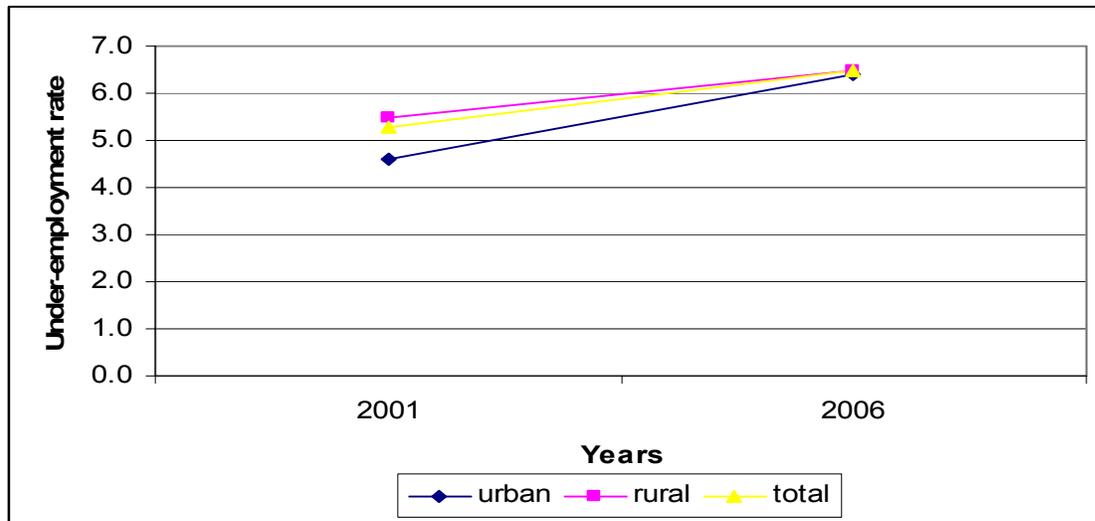


Chart 9. 2 Under-employment rates by area and sex, 10+ years (standard definition), 2000/1 and 2006

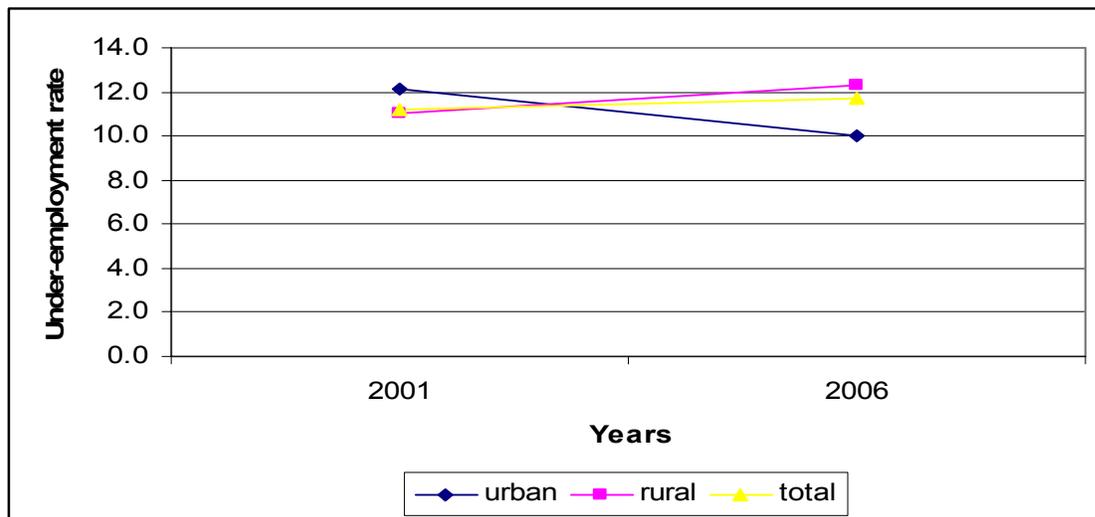


Table 9.2 shows that the under-employment rate for females increased quite steeply from 4.7% in 2001 to 6.2% in 2006 using the national definition, while for males it increased slightly from 6.0% to 6.8%. Using the standard definition, there was no change in the under-employment rate for females, while the male rate increased from 11.7% to 12.6%.

Table 9. 2 Under-employed persons 10+ years to total labour force by area and sex, 2000/01 and 2006

Area	2001				2006			
	National definition		Standard definition		National definition		Standard definition	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban: Male	79,002	4.8	181,633	11.0	155,548	6.0	252,051	9.8
Female	77,148	4.4	234,458	13.2	187,372	6.8	279,973	10.2
Total	156,150	4.6	416,091	12.1	342,920	6.4	532,024	10.0
Rural: Male	443,670	6.3	841,021	11.9	524,830	7.0	1,015,826	13.6
Female	350,607	4.8	749,436	10.2	462,128	5.9	862,012	11.0
Total	794,278	5.5	1,590,458	11.0	986,958	6.5	1,877,838	12.3
Total: Male	522,672	6.0	1,022,654	11.7	680,378	6.8	1,267,876	12.6
Female	427,755	4.7	983,894	10.8	649,500	6.2	1,141,985	10.8
Total	950,427	5.3	2,006,548	11.2	1,329,878	6.5	2,409,862	11.7

9.3 Profile of under-employed persons

Table 9.3 shows that the underemployment rate of 7.8% when using the national definition translates into a total of nearly 1.3 million under-employed people. Males have a higher under-employment rate than females across all age groups. The under-employment rate for persons aged 15-34 years is higher than for other age groups, at 8.2%, while that for persons aged 65 years and above is the lowest, at 5.6%.

Table 9. 3 Under-employed persons by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Male		Female		Total		Employed population
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
15-24	177,740	8.4	189,679	7.9	367,418	8.2	4,499,254
25-34	179,936	8.3	192,168	8.0	372,104	8.2	4,556,964
35-64	263,195	8.1	229,417	7.1	492,612	7.6	6,492,532
65+	40,319	6.9	20,127	4.1	60,447	5.6	1,078,384
Total	661,190	8.2	631,391	7.4	1,292,581	7.8	16,627,133

Table 9.4 reveals that under-employed persons constitute a higher percentage of employed persons in urban areas than in rural areas. Among females, the unemployment rate is highest in Dar es Salaam, while for males the rate is slightly higher in other urban areas than in Dar es Salaam.

Table 9. 4 Under-employment rates by geographical area and sex, 2006

Area	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Dar es Salaam	7.3	10.5	8.7
Other Urban	7.6	9.0	8.3
Total Urban	7.5	9.5	8.4
Rural	8.4	6.8	7.6
Total	8.2	7.4	7.8

Key Message

The under-employment rate for persons aged 15-34 years is higher than for other age groups, at 8.2%, while that for persons aged 65 years and above is the lowest, at 5.6%.

Table 9.5 reveals that about one-fifth of persons doing household-related economic work are under-employed, a much higher rate of under-employment than for any other sector. This pattern partly explains the higher rate of under-employment among females in Dar es Salaam, where the reported incidence of household-related economic work is relatively high for females. The lowest rates of under-employment are found in central/local government and parastatal sectors'. Less than one percent of employed males in the parastatal sector are under-employed.

Table 9. 5 Under-employment rates by main sector of employment and sex, 2006

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Central/local government	1.2	1.1	1.1
Parastatal	0.9	3.6	1.6
Agriculture	9.2	6.8	7.9
Informal	6.6	9.0	7.7
Other private	4.4	4.5	4.4
Household economic activities	28.3	19.1	20.7
Total	8.2	7.4	7.8

Table 9.6 reveals that 20.3% of non-agricultural unpaid family helpers are under-employed while only 3.1% of paid employees are under-employed. Under-employment rates are higher for males than females among paid employees, non-agricultural unpaid family helpers and those working on their own farm or shamba, and higher for females than males for all other employment status categories.

Table 9. 6 Under-employment rates by status in employment and sex, 2006

Employment status	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	3.3	2.8	3.1
A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	4.2	6.6	4.9
A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	6.9	9.1	8.0
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	23.7	19.3	20.3
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	6.9	7.0	6.9
Work on own farm or shamba	9.5	6.8	8.0
Total	8.2	7.4	7.8

Table 9.7 shows that those in elementary occupations have a higher rate of under-employment (about 12%) than for other occupations, while office clerks have the lowest under-employment rate (1.7%). Under-employment rates are markedly higher for females than males among service and shop sales workers, plant and machine operators, and those in elementary occupations. In contrast, the under-employment rate is markedly higher for males than females among agricultural and fishery workers.

Key Message

The lowest rates of under-employment are found in central/local government and parastatal sectors

Table 9. 7 Underemployment rates by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators and administrators	2.9	0.0	2.4
Professionals	3.0	2.7	2.9
Technician and associate professionals	2.9	2.6	2.8
Office clerks	1.2	2.1	1.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	3.8	7.3	5.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	9.3	6.8	8.0
Craft and related workers	6.1	6.8	6.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.7	6.5	3.1
Elementary occupations	9.9	14.4	12.5
Total	8.2	7.4	7.8

9.4 Hours worked by under-employed persons

As noted above, under-employment is based on the number of hours worked, which must be less than 40 over a week for a person to be classified as under-employed. Table 9.8 shows the distribution of under-employed persons by the number of hours actually worked in the calendar week preceding the interview. The table shows that more than 60% worked less than 30 hours. A smaller percentage of under-employed females (31.7%) than males (40.0%) worked more than 30 hours.

Table 9. 8 Percentage distribution of under-employed persons by hours worked in previous week and sex, 2006

Hours range	Male	Female	Total
0 hours	4.8	3.1	4.0
1-9 hours	6.6	10.0	8.2
10-19 hours	19.5	26.1	22.7
20-29 hours	29.1	29.1	29.1
30-39 hours	40.0	31.7	36.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100

9.5 Main reasons for under-employment

Persons who were found to be under-employed were asked to give the main reason for working less than 40 hours per week. Table 9.9 shows that 56.1% were under-employed because they could not find more work in a job, agriculture or business. A further 23.8% gave as their reason that it was not the agricultural or business season. Females (26.4%) were more likely than males (21.3%) to offer the reason that it was not the agricultural or business season.

Table 9. 9 Distribution of under-employed persons by main reason for being under-employed, 2006

Reason	Male	Female	Total
Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or business	57.3	54.7	56.1
Suitable agricultural land not available	3.4	2.5	2.9
Lack of raw materials, equipment and finance	8.2	6.1	7.2
Machinery or electric breakdowns and other problems	0.2	0.1	0.1
Suspended from work by employer	0.7	0.1	0.4
Not an agricultural season / business	21.3	26.4	23.8
Other reasons	8.9	10.1	9.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.6 Usual under-employment

Among the 19,172,004 usually employed persons, 7.6% were reported to be usually under-employed. Table 9.10 shows that the usual under-employment rate in urban areas is more than thrice that of the rural areas. Under-employment for the age group 25-34 years is higher than that for other age groups. A slightly higher percentage of males is usually under-employed than females.

Table 9. 10 Usual under-employment rates by age group, area and sex, 2006

Age group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 – 24	11.8	11.0	11.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	6.6	6.8	6.7
25 – 34	19.3	19.4	19.4	6.0	4.7	5.3	10.3	9.2	9.7
35 – 64	14.8	17.5	16.1	5.0	3.8	4.4	7.8	7.2	7.5
65+	8.2	6.2	7.3	3.2	1.9	2.6	4.1	2.6	3.4
Total	15.1	15.6	15.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	7.9	7.4	7.6

Chapter ten: The economically inactive population

10.0 Introduction

This chapter presents some of the major findings of the survey on the economically inactive (not economically active) population as measured using the usual and current status approaches.

In order to determine the labour force status of respondents, those who neither engage in nor are available for work in productive activity during the reference period of the survey due to home making, education, illness, etc. are classified as economically inactive. The category of inactive persons excludes those engaged in collection of firewood and fetching of water for home consumption.

The analysis below is presented mainly in respect of persons aged 15 years and above so as to facilitate international comparisons. The age limit of ten years and above is, however, used for comparisons with the 2000/01 ILFS survey. The national definition of employment is used throughout.

10.1 The currently inactive population

Figure 10. 1 Currently inactive population 15 years and above, 2006

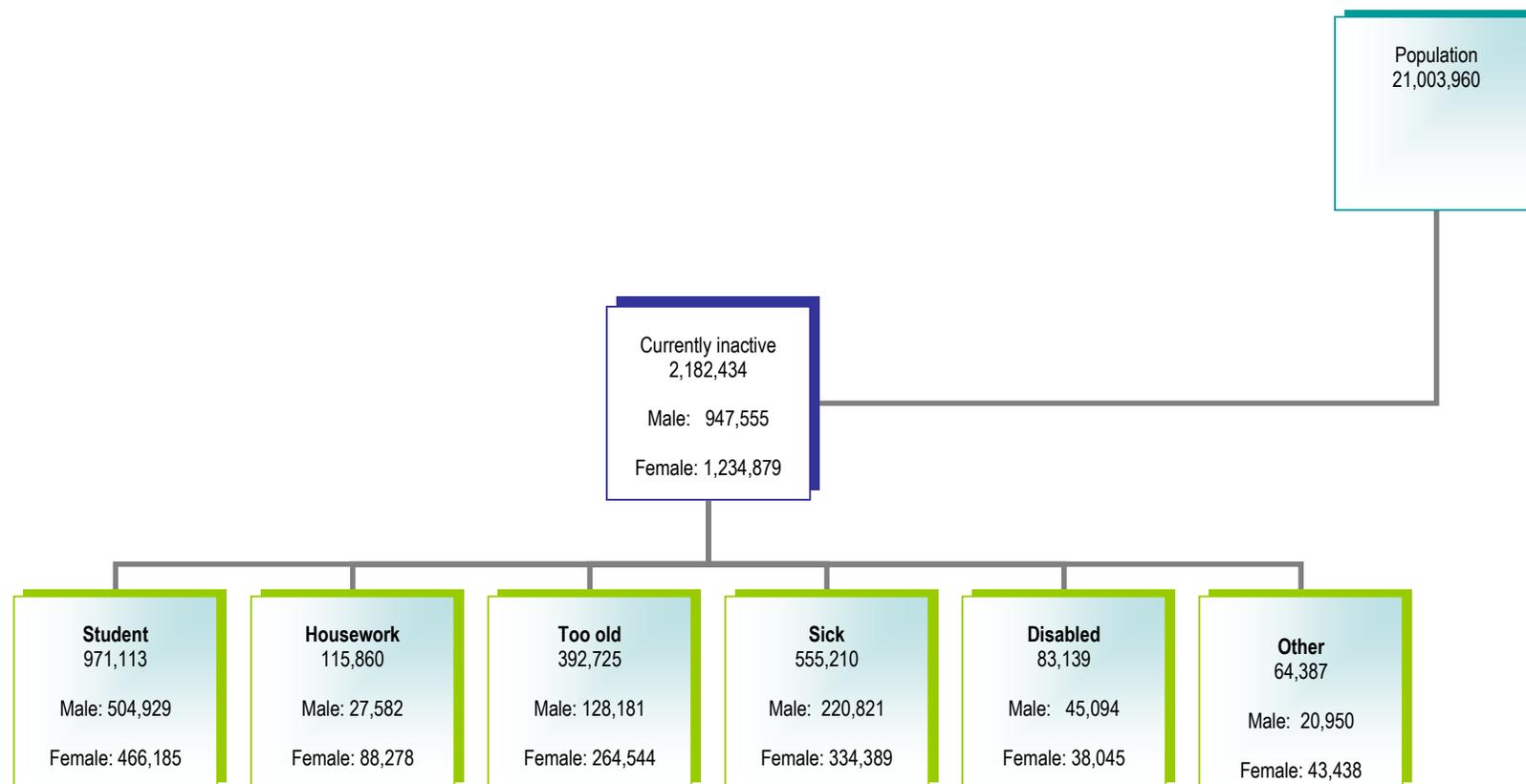


Figure 10.1 shows that in 2006 the economically inactive population aged 15 year and above accounted for 10.4% of the total population of this age in Tanzania Mainland. 9.5% of males of this age were inactive and 11.2% of females.

10.2 Comparison with 2000/1

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.

Table 10. 1 Distribution of currently economically inactive population 10+ years by reason and sex, 2001 and 2006.

Reason	2001			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Student	72.2	58.9	65.0	77.7	69.6	73.3
Household	15.0	9.6	6.9	2.0	4.1	3.1
Too old	4.4	9.4	7.1	5.3	9.4	7.5
Sick	9.5	13.4	11.6	10.3	12.7	11.6
Disabled	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.9
Other	8.0	6.5	7.2	2.3	2.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.1 shows the reasons why males and females were classified as inactive in the two years. In both years, studying was the main reason for inactivity for both males and females. Further, the proportion of inactive males and females involved in household duties decreased from 15.0% in 2001 to 2.0% in 2006 for males and from 9.6% in 2001 to 4.1% in 2006 for females.

10.3 Profile of economically inactive in 2006

Table 10. 2 Current economic status by area and sex, 2006

Sex & status		Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Active	87.3	88.4	91.6	90.5
	Inactive	12.7	11.6	8.4	9.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Active	84.2	86.1	90.1	88.8
	Inactive	15.8	13.9	9.9	11.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Active	85.8	87.2	90.8	89.6
	Inactive	14.2	12.8	9.2	10.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.2 reveals that 10.4% of persons aged 15 years and above were not in the labour force during the 2006 survey period. Among females, the percentage was 11.2% while among males it was 9.5%. The table also shows that Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion of economically inactive persons at 14.2%, compared to 12.8% for other urban and 9.2% for rural areas.

Table 10. 3 Distribution of currently economically inactive population by sex, reason and geographic area, 2006

Sex & reasons		Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Student	63.9	61.2	48.1	53.3
	Housework	2.9	5.6	2.1	2.9
	Too old	10.9	9.2	15.6	13.5
	Sick	16.5	19.8	26.1	23.3
	Disabled	1.7	3.1	6.0	4.8
	Other	4.0	1.1	2.1	2.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Student	46.2	39.6	35.1	37.8
	Housework	7.8	17.3	3.6	7.1
	Too old	13.4	16.8	24.9	21.4
	Sick	25.1	20.6	29.7	27.1
	Disabled	1.8	1.7	3.9	3.1
	Other	5.7	4.1	2.8	3.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Student	54.1	48.7	40.8	44.5
	Housework	5.6	12.3	2.9	5.3
	Too old	12.3	13.6	20.8	18
	Sick	21.3	20.3	28.2	25.4
	Disabled	1.8	2.3	4.8	3.8
	Other	4.9	2.8	2.5	3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.3 shows that the main reason offered for not being economically active was schooling, with this reason accounting for 44.5% of the economically inactive. The next most common reason is illness, accounting for a further 25.4% of the total inactive population. Schooling is provided as the reason for 53.3% of males, but only 37.8% of females. This is counterbalanced by the fact that 21.4% of female inactive, but only 13.5% of male inactive, give old age as the reason for inactivity. Females are also more likely than males to give housework as the reason for being economically inactive.

The table also shows that schooling is the reason for a larger proportion of the economically inactive in Dar es Salaam (54.1%) than in other urban (48.7%) and rural (40.8%) areas. Of all economically inactive persons living in rural areas, 28.2% are ill compared to 21.3% in this category in Dar es Salaam. Old age is also far more common as a reason in rural areas (20.8%) than in Dar es Salaam (21.3%) and other rural areas (20.3%).

Table 10. 4 Percentage distribution of currently economically inactive population by age group and reasons, 2006

Age group	Student	Housework	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	Total
15-24	99.2	54.5	0.0	18.1	28.7	49.9	54.2
25-64	0.8	42.0	7.5	53.1	44.9	44.0	20.5
65+	0.0	3.5	92.5	28.8	26.4	6.1	25.3
Total	100.0						

Table 10.5 shows that studying is given as the reason for 99.2% of economically inactive aged 15-24 years', while old age is given as the reason by 92.5% of economically inactive aged 65 years and above. Among those giving illness as a reason, 53.1% are in the age group 25-64 years.

Table 10. 5 Percentage distribution of currently economically inactive population by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Male	Female	Total
15-24	26.5	27.7	54.2
25-34	1.9	4.2	6.2
35-64	4.9	9.4	14.3
65+	10.1	15.3	25.3
Total	43.4	56.6	100.0

Table 10.5 reveals that the age group 15-24 years has the highest rate of inactivity for both females and males, at 27.7% and 26.5% respectively. This pattern reflects the fact, noted above, that studying is the most common reason for inactivity. The age group 25-34 years has the lowest rates of inactivity for both sexes.

Table 10. 6 Percentage distribution of currently economically inactive population by education level and sex, 2006

Education level	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	19.0	36.4	28.9
Primary not complete	48.4	31.5	38.8
Primary complete	12.7	15.9	14.5
Secondary & above	19.9	16.2	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.6 shows that 38.8% of the economically inactive have not completed primary school, while 28.9% have never attended school. The patterns in respect of educational achievement of the economically inactive differ for males and females. 48.4% of inactive males have incomplete primary school education while the comparable percentage for females is 31.5%. In addition, the gender gap is equally large in respect of those who have never attended school, at 36.4% for females compared to 19.0% for males.

Key Message

... studying is given as the reason for 99.2% of economically inactive aged 15-24 years'

Table 10. 7 Percentage distribution of currently economically inactive population by reason and marital status, 2006

Reason	Married	Not married	Total
Student	0.4	99.6	100.0
Housework	46.3	53.7	100.0
Too old	34.6	65.4	100.0
Sick	52.7	47.3	100.0
Disabled	30.4	69.6	100.0
Other	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total	24.9	75.1	100.0

Table 10.7 shows that 75.1% of the economically inactive population in Tanzania Mainland is not married and 24.9% is married. The table also shows that 99.6% of those who are inactive on account of studying are not married, while the percentage is 69.6% among the disabled. The percentage who are married is highest, at 52.7%, among those inactive on account of illness.

Table 10. 8 Percentage distribution of currently economically inactive population by reasons, sex and marital status, 2006

Reason	Male			Female			Total		
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total
Student	0.7	71.5	53.3	0.6	49.6	37.8	0.6	59.0	44.5
Housework	2.3	3.1	2.9	16.0	4.3	7.1	9.9	3.8	5.3
Too old	34.7	6.2	13.5	17.1	22.8	21.4	25.0	15.7	18.0
Sick	52.9	13.0	23.3	54.7	18.3	27.1	53.9	16.0	25.4
Disabled	7.2	3.9	4.8	2.6	3.2	3.1	4.7	3.5	3.8
Other	2.1	2.2	2.2	9.0	1.8	3.5	5.9	2.0	3.0
Total	100.0								

There is very little difference between males and females in the proportions of inactive persons who are married. (For the purpose of this table singled, widowed and divorced/separated people are classified as not married). Among females, 75.8% are not married, while among males 74.2% are unmarried. There are, however, gender differences in the reasons given for inactivity. As expected, higher proportions of inactive married females (16.0%) than males (2.3%) are involved in housework. In contrast, the main gender difference among the unmarried occurs with respect to old age, which is offered as a reason for 22.8% of unmarried females but only 6.2% of unmarried males (6.2%). This pattern is partly explained by the fact that older women are more likely than men to be widowed.

10.4 The usually inactive population

The above discussion focuses on those recorded as not economically active in the calendar week preceding the interview. The ILFS questionnaire also asked about economic activity over the past 12 months. Respondents were classified into five categories, as follows:

- 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 1/2 inactive)
- D: no work at all and available for work (unemployed)
- E: no work at all and not available (not active)

The final category represents those who are usually economically inactive, while the third category covers those who are partially usually economically inactive. The tables below focus on the final group, those who did no work at all and were not available for work.

Table 10. 9 Percentage distribution of usual economic status by sex, 2006

Status	Male	Female	Total
Active	92.0	90.6	91.3
Inactive	8.0	9.4	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.9 shows that 8.7% of the surveyed population was inactive in the last 12 months. Females recorded a higher rate of inactivity, at 9.4%, than their male counterparts, at 8.0%. Of all the usually economically inactive, 56.3% are female.

Table 10. 10 Percentage distribution of usual economic status by area, 2006

Sex & status		Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Active	90.2	90.2	92.7	92.0
	Inactive	9.8	9.8	7.3	8.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	Active	87.4	88.0	91.8	90.6
	Inactive	12.6	12.0	8.2	9.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Active	88.8	89.0	92.2	91.3
	Inactive	11.2	11.0	7.8	8.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.10 reveals that inactivity rates are very similar for Dar es Salaam (11.2%) and other urban areas (11.0%), but noticeably lower in rural areas (7.8%). The patterns for male and female are very similar for the three geographical areas. A higher proportion of females (9.4%) than male (8.0%) are inactive. The proportion of inactive females is higher than the proportion of males in all three geographic areas.

Table 10. 11 Percentage distribution of usual economically inactive population by age group and reason, 2006

Age group	Student	Housework	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	Total
15-24	98.7	46.6	0.0	14.9	27.4	45.3	43.7
25-34	1.1	24.0	0.0	14.2	15.6	26.3	9.0
35-64	0.2	22.3	7.7	40.3	30.9	21.9	17.9
65+	0.0	7.1	92.3	30.6	26.1	6.5	29.5
Total	100.0						

Table 10.11 shows that, as in the case of the currently economically inactive population, a large number (43.7%) of the usually inactive population are in the age group 15-24 years. The next biggest age grouping is those aged 65 plus years (29.5%). Studying accounts for the overwhelming majority (98.7%) of inactive people within the age group 15-24 years. Being too old accounts for 92.3% of inactive people in the age group 65 years and above.

Table 10.12 Percentage distribution of usual economically inactive population by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Male	Female	Total
15-24	50.9	38.1	43.7
25-34	7.0	10.5	9.0
35-64	14.7	20.3	17.9
65+	27.4	31.1	29.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10.12 above reveals that the age group 15-24 years accounts for more than half (50.9%) of male inactive people, and over a third (38.1%) of inactive females. Across both sexes, the age group 25–34 years accounts for the smallest proportion of inactive people, at 7.0% for males and at 10.5% for females.

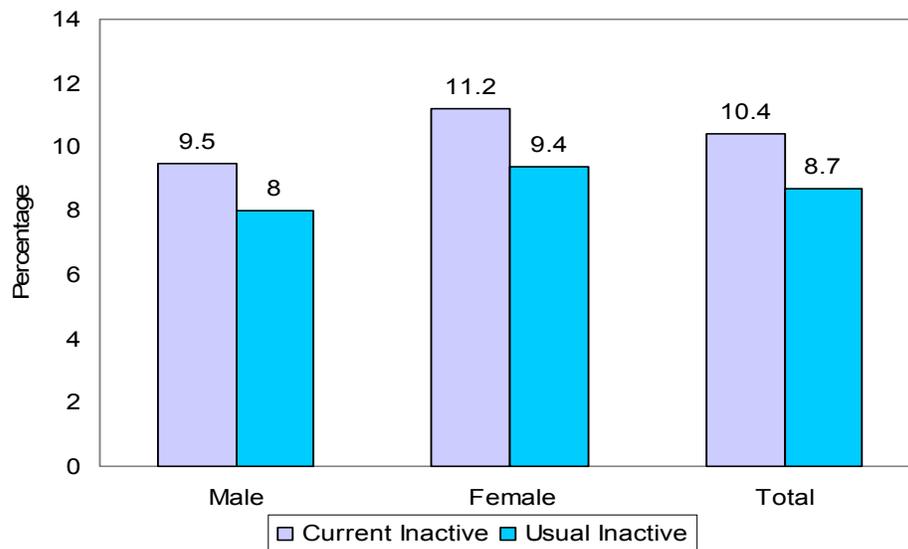
Chart 10.1 Current and usual economically inactive by sex, 2006

Chart 10.1 compares current and usual inactivity rates for males and females. The figure confirms that in all cases, the usual inactivity rate is lower than the current inactivity rate. The relative difference between the current and usual rates is greater for females than males.

Chapter eleven: Income from employment

11.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings from the ILFS of 2006 on income from employment. Income from employment refers to the compensation in cash which accrues to employed persons as a result of their involvement in either waged employment or self-employed jobs. A series of questions were posed in respect of income from employment.

The questions which appeared in the household questionnaire were the first attempt to address this issue. The head of household was asked whether household members engage in either waged employment activities or self-employment activities other than agriculture. The questions were intended to provide an introductory picture of how the household survives. In addition, they were intended to provide information for cross checking of what would be reported later in the individual questionnaires where questions were posed directly to individuals. In respect of income, the household questionnaire asks what the main source of income of the household as a whole is, as well as the average household monthly cash income from all sources. This chapter does not draw on information from this section of the questionnaire as it cannot be related back to particular income-earning individuals.

In the individual questionnaires, all individuals identified as having worked during the reference week in a waged job or self employment in respect of either the main or secondary activities were asked about income from employment. The first category, waged jobs, referred to those paid in cash or kind in permanent, casual or temporary employment. The second category, self-employed person referred 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.

Respondents in waged jobs were asked the monthly gross cash income earned from their paid employment during the last month. Gross cash income referred to total income before any deduction of tax, rent, etc. and included any monthly responsibility earnings. If the respondent had just started a job and had not yet been paid, interviewers were advised to record the respondent's expected gross income. If the respondent was temporarily absent from his/her wage job in the last month and was not paid during the reference week, his/her usual monthly income recorded.

Self-employed respondents were asked the gross income/takings in cash earned from their business or businesses in the last week or month. They were then asked about all expenses incurred in earning that gross income during the same reference period. The net profit was calculated by deducting all expenses incurred from the gross income earned. Income from self-employment was often difficult to calculate as many small enterprises do not keep records. However, interviewers were equipped with techniques for getting estimates of income, even if they were a rough approximation.

For the above two questions, earnings from main and secondary activities are combined where both are of the same type, i.e. either waged employment or self-employment.

The individual questionnaire included a further question on income that was posed to individuals living in an urban area and engaged in agriculture during the past week. These individuals were asked to provide the net income from their agricultural week over the last week or month.

The income question is often a sensitive one, especially for those in privately-owned enterprises. In many cases getting reliable answers is very difficult. This is due to the fact that many people regard

the income question as a way for the government to acquire evidence for taxation purposes. The situation is exacerbated when the agency collecting this information is a government institution. In respect of wages and salaries, too, individuals often regard the information as personal and confidential. Because of the sensitivities, the income questions in the individual questionnaire were deliberately placed at the end after the respondent had supplied all other employment information.

11.1 Mean and median income

In analysing the distribution of income among different categories of employed people, mean and median income are used as the basis for measurement. The decision to report median income as well as mean income was taken because the more traditional mean measurement can be biased by extreme values, especially when - as is common for income - data do not have a normal distribution.

Table 11. 1 Mean and median monthly income (in Tshs) of paid employees and self-employed 15+ years by sex, 2006

Type of employment	Median			Mean		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employees	50,000	32,000	50,000	106,272	79,032	98,454
Self-employment	40,000	20,000	30,000	94,373	53,163	75,693

Table 11.1 shows that the median income of paid employees is Tshs. 50,000 while that of the self-employed group is Tshs. 30,000. This means that 50% of paid employees had an income of less than or equal to Tshs. 50,000 while 50% of the self-employed had an income of less than or equal to Tshs. 30,000. The mean incomes of paid employees and those in self-employment are Tshs. 98,454 and Tshs. 75,693 respectively. The fact that the median incomes are so much lower than the mean incomes confirms that the means are skewed by extreme high values earned by relatively few respondents. For both mean and median income, the amounts for females are markedly lower than those for males. In the case of the self-employed, the median is only half of that for males.

The table also confirms that on both measures, paid employees tend to have higher incomes than self-employed people. This may be because the former are more likely than the latter to have a reliable and steady income.

Table 11. 2 Mean income (in Tshs) of paid employees and self-employed persons 10+ years by sex, 2000/1 and 2006

Type of employment	2000/1			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employees	54,423	38,888	49,954	105,308	77,633	97,307
Self-employment	48,988	21,335	36,005	93,361	52,711	74,960

Table 11.2 compares the findings of the 2006 survey with those of the 2000/01 survey. In both years, the patterns are similar between the two types of employment and between male and female, but the values differ in magnitude. Thus, for example, the mean income of paid employees was

Key Message

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

Tshs. 49,954 in 2000/01, higher than the mean of the self-employed at Tshs. 36,005. As in 2006, on both measures females tended to earn less than the comparable group of males.

Table 11.2 is misleading to the extent that inflation has occurred in the period between the two surveys. We therefore adjust the 2006 values so that they are reported in 2001 shillings. For example, the mean income of paid employees of Tshs. 97,307 in 2006 is equivalent to Tshs. 75,083 in 2001 shillings, while the mean income of self-employed in 2006 of Tshs. 74,960 is equivalent to Tshs. 57,840 in 2001 shillings after adjusting for inflation.

Table 11. 3 Adjusted real mean and median income (in 2001 Tshs) of paid employees and self-employed persons 10+ years by sex, 2000/1 and 2006

Type of employment	2000/1			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Mean income					
Paid employees	54,423	38,888	49,954	81,256	59,902	75,083
Self-employment	48,988	21,335	36,005	72,038	40,672	57,840
	Median income					
Paid employees	30,000	25,000	30,000	38,580	23,148	38,580
Self-employment	22,714	12,857	17,143	30,864	15,432	23,148

Table 11.3 confirms that even after adjusting for inflation, there was a significant overall increase in both mean and median incomes over the period 2000/1 to 2006. This increase occurred in respect of both paid employees and self-employment, and in respect of all values for males and females except the median income of male paid employees, which shows a decrease from Tshs. 25,000 to Tshs. 23,148. The real value of the mean earnings of self-employed females more or less doubled over the period.

Table 11.4 shows that the adult group (35-64 years) of paid employees has the highest average monthly income (Tshs. 142,499), while the younger youth group (15-24 years) has the lowest average monthly income (Tshs. 46,933). For each age group the mean male income is higher than for females. The relative gender gap is greatest for the oldest and youngest age groups.

Table 11.4 shows the same trend in respect of the self-employed in that the adult group (35-64 years) has the highest mean monthly income (Tshs. 85,619), while the oldest age group (65+ years) has the lowest mean monthly income (Tshs. 36,399). For each age group the mean male income is higher than for females. The relative gender gap is greatest for the adult age group.

Table 11. 4 Mean monthly income (in Tshs.) of paid employees and self-employed 15+ years by age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Male	Female	Total
Paid employees			
15-24	59,717	27,442	46,933
25-34	79,621	67,339	76,304
35-64	146,009	131,830	142,499
65+	56,843	25,311	49,978
Total	106,272	79,032	98,454
Self-employed			
15-24	69,066	45,109	57,251
25-34	88,143	63,100	77,039
35-64	113,472	51,592	85,619
65+	47,894	18,947	36,399
Total	94,373	53,163	75,693

Table 11.5 shows the mean and median monthly incomes of paid employees by educational achievement and sex. It reveals that 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 mean income than females.

Among the self-employed, mean earnings are again highest among those with secondary education and above, but there is virtually no difference at the lower end of the scale between the earnings of those who have never attended school and those with incomplete primary. If anything, among both males and females, those with incomplete primary tend to earn slightly less than those who have never attended school. As before, males tend to earn more than females across all educational categories.

Table 11. 5 Mean monthly income (in Tshs.) of paid employees and self-employed 15+ years by educational achievement and sex, 2006

Educational achievement	Male	Female	Total
Paid employees			
Never attended	46,081	30,084	40,134
Primary not completed	50,692	26,891	45,777
Primary completed	75,387	45,988	67,462
Secondary and above	224,104	172,444	207,433
Total	106,272	79,032	98,454
Self-employed			
Never attended	68,135	36,348	48,920
Primary not completed	60,632	31,461	48,394
Primary completed	99,219	59,468	82,060
Secondary and above	148,151	96,744	129,494
Total	94,373	53,163	75,693

11.2 Income of paid employees

Chart 11. 1 Distribution of paid employees aged 15+ by monthly income (in T.shs) and sex

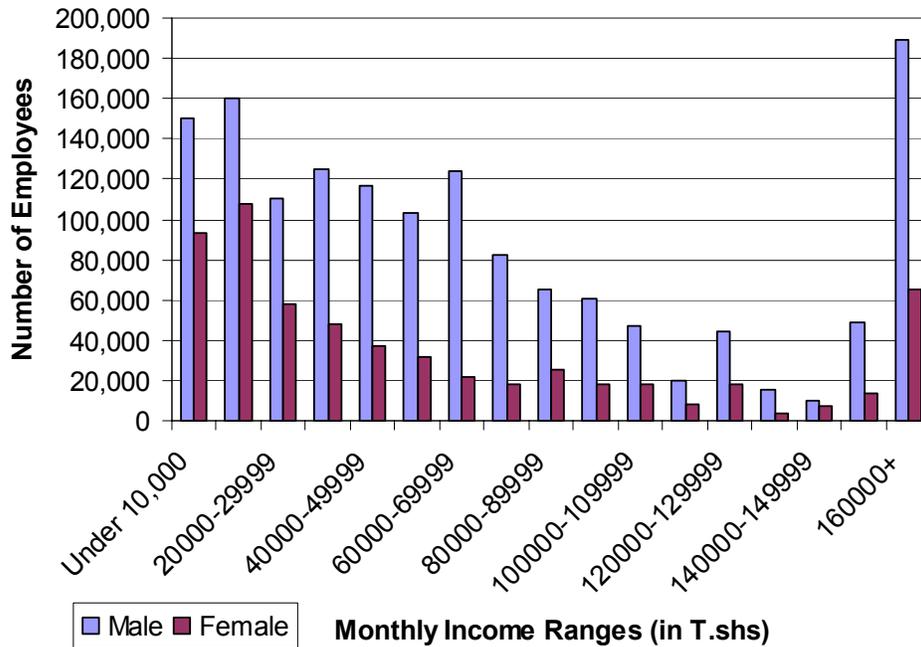


Chart 11.1 above shows the distribution of paid employees by income ranges and sex. The chart shows that the data are positively skewed with a tail stretched to the right up to a level of Tshs 160,000 and above. It shows that there are more males than females in all income ranges. The contrast between males and females is particularly marked for the highest-earning group. Over 180,000 of male paid employees fall in the income group of Tshs. 160,000 and above per month. In contrast, only less than 65,000 female paid employees fall in this income group. The chart further reveals that, more than 75% of paid employees receive an income below the mean income of Tshs. 98,454. Thus the majority of paid employees receive lower pay while a minority receives the highest pay.

Table 11. 6 Mean and monthly income (in Tshs.) of paid employees 15+ years by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
	Mean income		
Legislators and administrators	423,244	391,124	418,663
Professionals	316,681	146,744	254,796
Technicians and associate professionals	212,765	175,032	196,349
Office clerks	162,958	148,098	155,758
Service and shop sales workers	88,314	39,095	69,961
Agriculture and fisheries workers	48,333	25,013	42,538
Craft and related workers	87,763	60,581	85,958
Plant & machine operators and assemblers	100,192	141,444	102,611
Elementary occupations	58,392	36,955	51,228
Total	106,272	79,032	98,454
	Median income		
Legislators and administrators		141,000	141,000
Professionals	160,800	110,000	130,000
Technicians and associate professionals	126,000	112,750	121,000
Office clerks	87,500	95,000	90,000
Service and shop sales workers	60,000	20,000	47,470
Agriculture and fisheries workers	15,000	8,000	15,000
Craft and related workers	60,000	44,000	60,000
Plant & machine operators and assemblers	70,000	60,000	70,000
Elementary occupations	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total	50,000	32,000	50,000

Table 11.6 above shows that legislators and administrators tend to receive the highest pay, with a mean of Tshs. 418,663, followed by professionals, with a mean of Tshs. 254,796. The lowest mean monthly income is earned by the agricultural worker group. The mean income for females is lower than that for males for all occupations except plant and machine operators and assemblers. The relative earnings gap between males and females is largest among professionals, where the male mean is more than double the female mean.

When examining the median, legislators and administrators are again the leaders, followed by professionals, while agriculture and fisheries workers again tend to earn the least. The median for females is lower than that for males in all but two occupations. Among legislators and administrators, the female median is slightly higher than that for males, while for those in elementary occupations, the medians are the same for males and females.

Table 11. 7 Mean and median monthly income (in Tshs) of paid employees 15+ years by industry and sex, 2006

Industry	Male	Female	Total
	Mean income		
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	44,896	25,009	39,713
Fishing	52,539	-	52,539
Mining & quarry	67,038	-	70,609
Manufacture	96,164	58,598	87,085
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	284,592
Construction	76,415	-	78,925
Wholesale and retail trade	82,194	42,126	73,806
Hotel and restaurants	123,892	40,991	74,130
Transport, storage and communication	128,241	-	131,830
Financial Intermediation	-	-	294,582
Real estate, renting and business activities	122,758	-	117,654
Public administration	198,626	-	194,294
Education	184,741	176,771	181,208
Health and social services	224,916	112,583	158,738
Other community, social and personal service activities	89,850	-	82,798
Private households with employed persons	37,690	19,435	23,505
Total	106,272	79,032	98,454
	Median income		
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	15,000	10,000	14,000
Fishing	40,000	-	40,000
Mining & quarry	48,000	-	48,000
Manufacture	52,500	50,000	50,000
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	190,000
Construction	58,000	-	60,000
Wholesale and retail trade	52,000	35,000	50,000
Hotel and restaurants	65,000	25,000	35,000
Transport, storage and communication	75,000	-	75,000
Financial Intermediation	-	-	160,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	60,000	-	60,000
Public administration	100,000	-	100,000
Education	121,000	110,000	120,000
Health and social services	110,000	100,000	100,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	55,000	-	50,000
Private households with employed persons	20,000	15,000	15,000
Total	50,000	32,000	50,000

'-' means negligible

Table 11.7 above reveals that paid employees in private households tend to have the lowest income (Tshs. 23,505) followed by those in agriculture, hunting and forestry (Tshs. 39,713). (No separate estimates are included for males and females for those industries which Chapter 5 shows account for less than 0.5% of employed males or females as such estimates would be unreliable.) One of the reasons for household workers earning low wages is that many of these workers stay in the homes of their employers and part of their remuneration thus becomes benefit in kind. Paid employees in financial intermediation tend to have the highest income followed by employees in electricity, gas and water, and public administration. Both of these industries record relatively few observations and these estimates must therefore be treated with caution. Females tend to have lower mean monthly incomes than males in all industries for which sufficient data are available.

When we rank the industrial categories in terms of median earnings, electricity, gas and water ranks highest, followed by financial intermediation. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing together with private households with employed persons rank lowest. The overall median for females is lower than that for males, and in all industries for which sufficient data are available.

Table 11. 8 Mean and median monthly income (in Tshs) of paid employees 15+ years by sector of employment and sex, 2006

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Mean income			
Central and local government	193,043	173,736	186,678
Parastatal organisation	288,814	250,280	279,125
Agriculture	47,401	22,765	40,853
Informal sector	35,654	42,433	37,168
NGO/Party or religious organisation and private-other	86,449	48,679	76,324
Household economic activities	55,036	22,860	27,757
Total	106,272	79,032	98,454
Median income			
Central and local government	120,000	120,000	120,000
Parastatal organisation	125,000	133,000	125,000
Agriculture	15,000	7,000	12,000
Informal sector	25,000	15,000	24,000
NGO/Party or religious organisation and private-other	50,000	30,000	48,000
Household economic activities	29,700	15,000	20,000
Total	50,000	32,000	50,000

Table 11.8 above shows that 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. The gap is relatively small in parastatals and central and local government, where the minimum wage probably protects females from under-payment.

The trend for median monthly income is similar to that for mean monthly income in that parastatal organisations record the highest median monthly income followed by central and local government. The median for females is lower than that for males in all sectors except central and local government and parastatal organisations.

11.3 Income of self-employed persons

Income from self-employment includes incomes from both formal and informal sectors, and from private businesses of different sizes. Incomes from self-employment are much more variable than incomes from paid employment as can be seen if one compares Chart 11.1 above and Chart 11.2 below.

As noted above, income from employment as presented in this chapter includes income from the main activity as well as income from the secondary activity. For those reported to have self-employment income from either the main or secondary activity, the industry and sector of the main activity was used for the analysis that follows. Thus the self employment incomes recorded for

sectors such as central/local government and parastatal organisations would often represent the incomes from the secondary activities of those who work as paid employees in these sectors. Expressed differently, the source of self-employed incomes appearing against the public sector in the tables is not the public sector, but rather these are the incomes originating from the employees' secondary activities.

Chart 11. 2 Distribution of self-employed persons aged 15+ by monthly income (Tshs) & sex

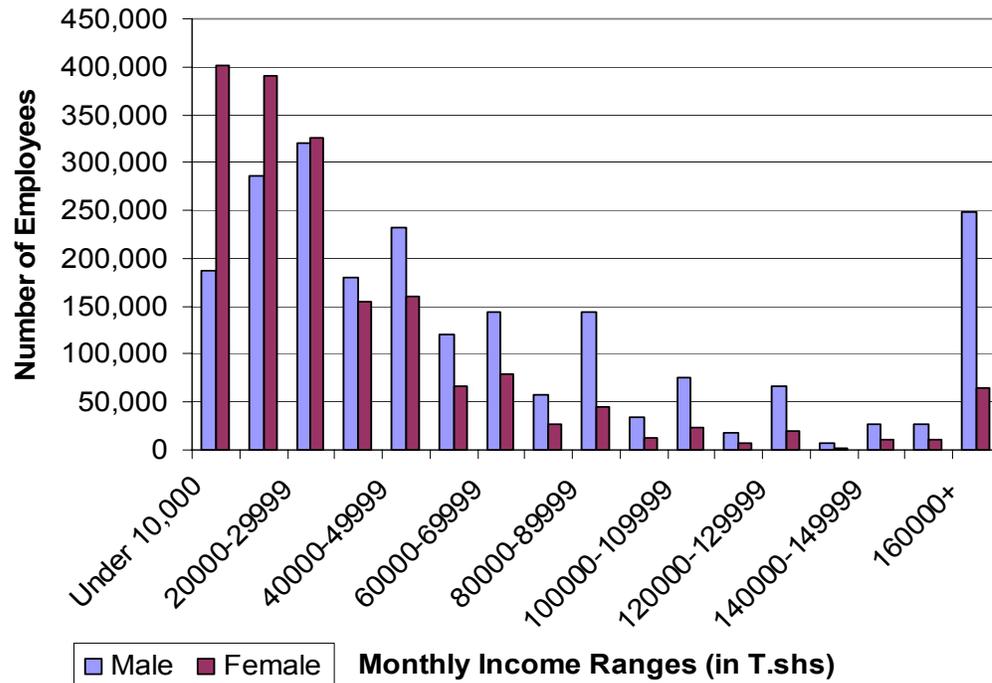


Chart 11.3 presents the distribution of male and female self-employed persons aged 15 years and above across the ranges of income. As with paid employee income, there is a marked skew towards lower incomes. Males outnumber females in income categories above Tshs. 40,000 per month, but females outnumber males in the lower-earning categories. There are more than twice as many females than males who receive a monthly income under Tshs. 10,000 group.

Table 11. 9 Mean and median monthly income (in Tshs.) of self-employed 15+ years by industry and sex, 2006

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Mean income			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	67,457	43,896	56,186
Fishing	111,449	24,392	94,861
Mining & quarry	115,903	-	108,492
Manufacture	83,078	37,884	62,700
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	61,826
Construction	100,068	-	99,858
Wholesale and retail trade	122,270	67,459	98,682
Hotel and restaurants	75,015	62,857	65,603
Transport, storage and communication	117,550	-	116,979
Financial Intermediation	-	-	63,690
Real estate, renting and business activities	175,906	-	173,385
Public administration	80,111	-	98,545
Education	192,727	47,582	124,189
Health and social services	87,853	56,598	75,191
Other community, social and personal service activities	198,261	-	158,831
Private households with employed persons	60,512	45,058	50,456
Total	94,373	53,163	75,693
Median income			
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	26,000	14,800	20,000
Fishing	52,000	16,000	40,000
Mining & quarry	69,300	-	60,000
Manufacture	45,600	22,000	35,000
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	190,000
Construction	65,000	-	65,000
Wholesale and retail trade	60,000	30,000	44,000
Hotel and restaurants	52,000	40,000	40,000
Transport, storage and communication	56,000	-	56,000
Financial Intermediation	-	-	160,000
Real estate, renting and business activities	120,000	-	120,000
Public administration	50,000	-	55,000
Education	60,000	30,000	40,000
Health and social services	60,000	40,000	50,000
Other community, social and personal service activities	64,000	-	60,000
Private households with employed persons	42,000	19,600	24,000
Total	40,000	20,000	30,000

'-' means negligible

Table 11.9 shows that the mean monthly income for those employed in real estate, renting and business activities is the highest (Tshs. 173,385) while private households with employed persons industry recorded the lowest self employed mean (Tshs. 50,456). As before, no separate estimates are included for males and females for those industries which Chapter 5 shows account for less than 0.5% of employed males or females as such estimates would be unreliable. Males tend to earn more than females in all industrial groups for which the table includes estimates.

The table also shows that the highest median monthly income is Tshs. 120,000 which again is for real estate, renting and business activities, while the lowest median monthly income is Tshs. 20,000 for agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Mean and median incomes are lower for females than males across all industry categories for which sufficient data are available.

Table 11. 10 Mean monthly income (in Tshs.) of self-employed 15+ years by sector of employment and sex, 2006

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Mean income			
Central and local government	118,161	70,922	99,710
Parastatal organisation	204,299	-	204,299
Agriculture	68,344	43,995	56,677
Informal sector	104,057	58,909	84,187
NGO/Party or religious organisation and private-other	183,417	88,459	151,350
Household economic activities	97,612	53,339	57,592
Total	94,373	53,163	75,693
Median income			
Central and local government	55,000	40,000	47,000
Parastatal organisation	108,000	-	108,000
Agriculture	26,000	14,600	20,000
Informal sector	56,000	30,000	40,000
NGO/Party or religious organisation and private-other	60,000	40,000	60,000
Household economic activities	48,000	22,000	22,000
Total	40,000	20,000	30,000

'-' means negligible

Table 11.10 shows mean monthly income of self-employed persons by sector. Parastatal organisation record the highest mean monthly income at Tshs. 204,299', followed by NGO/party or religious organisations and private-other at Tshs. 151,350. Agriculture records the lowest mean monthly income of Tshs. 56,677. The table reveals a similar income ranking of sectors in respect of median income.

In all sectoral categories, males tend to earn more than females. However, no female in the parastatal sector is recorded as being self-employed, hence the mean and monthly amounts are marked as '-'.

11.4 Income of persons engaged in urban agriculture

In the ILFS of 2006, as in the 2000/01 survey, there was a particular interest in identifying persons in urban areas who were engaged in agriculture for home consumption only as well as for income-earning purposes. All urban respondents were therefore asked whether they engaged in agriculture activities within or outside their dwellings.

Key Message

Parastatal organisation record the highest mean monthly income at Tshs. 204,299'

Table 11.11 below shows that the mean monthly income from urban agriculture for Dar es Salaam for those who engaged in this activity is twice as much as the mean monthly income in other urban areas. The mean monthly income from this source for Dar es Salaam dwellers is almost equal to the minimum wage of TShs. 75,000 whereas the monthly mean income for other urban areas is less than half the minimum wage. The mean monthly income for males from this source tends to be higher than that of females, but the gap between male monthly mean income and female monthly mean income is much narrower in Dar es Salaam than in other urban areas. The median incomes from this source are not recorded because the median is zero overall and for both males and females. This reflects the fact that almost three-quarters of those engaging in urban agriculture have no earnings from this source. Approximately two-thirds (66.8%) of males and three-quarters (75.1%) of females earn zero income, indicating that the produce was consumed at home during the reference period.

Table 11. 11 Mean urban agricultural income (in Tshs.) of urban dwellers 15+ years by area and sex, 2006

Area	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	71,890	67,571	70,258
Other urban	53,836	17,677	34,801
Total	55,073	19,603	36,680

Chapter twelve: Time use

12.0 Introduction

A time use module was included for the first time in the ILFS of 2006. This came about as a result of strong lobbying from the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) with support from the Poverty Eradication Division, then in the Office of the Vice President. These advocates pointed to the lack of data on the full extent of activities – and particular work-related activities – that are carried out by men, women and children in the course of their daily lives. Some of these activities, such as housework and care for others, are not considered as employment in the standard definition of the term. However, such activities are critical for the welfare of the country's people and the sustainability of the labour force required for employment. The time use module is intended to fill this gap.

12.1 Categorisation of activities

For accounting and valuation purposes, human activities are often categorised on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) which defines the rules that countries must use in calculating gross domestic product (GDP). On this basis, human activities can be divided into three categories: (i) activities which are included in the production boundary of the SNA; (ii) those which are recognised as work, but fall outside the SNA production boundary (extended SNA, or unpaid care work) and (iii) non-productive or non-work activities.

The SNA activities are those that determine whether a person is categorised as employed or not. These activities are reported on in other chapters of this report. In the ILFS 2006, collection of fuel and water, which falls within the production boundary of the SNA, is included under this category even though such activities are not yet used in calculating Tanzania's national GDP. The extended SNA category includes unpaid housework, care of the young and sick members of the households as well as unpaid services to the community such as assistance in times of sickness, death, or labour inputs into community projects such as construction of schools, water systems or health facilities. The non-work category include those activities that pertain to self-care and self-maintenance such as eating, bathing, dressing, self entertainment, education or sleeping.

Tanzania used a trial classification for time use activities developed by the United Nations which is in line with the SNA categories. The UN classification system has ten categories coded 0 to 9, three of which can be categorised as SNA; three as extended SNA and four of which fall under non-work. (See Table 12.1 Each of these categories is then further sub-divided into more detailed activities. For the purposes of this chapter, reporting is restricted to the three SNA categories and ten major categories of the classification system.

Table 12. 1 Activity classification system

SNA categories	UN Code	1-digit categories
SNA activities	1	Employment and production for establishments
	2	Primary production not for establishments
	3	Services for income and other production not for establishments
Extended SNA	4	Household maintenance and management
	5	Care of children, sick, elderly & disabled in household
	6	Community services and help to others
Non-work	7	Learning
	8	Social and cultural activities
	9	Mass media use
	0	Personal care and maintenance

12.2 Mean time spent on activities

The set of tables which follows present the average (mean) time in minutes spent per day by different sub-groups of the population. The tabulations sum more or less to a 24-hour day, which is equivalent to 1,440 minutes. Due to small data errors in the vast dataset, some totals are slightly higher than 1,440 but this does not affect the distribution patterns. Where more than one simultaneous activity was reported for a certain time period, the time available was divided between the two activities. The estimates thus to some extent undercount the duration of the time during which some activities were done.

Table 12.2 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 ages. 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 also 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 spend more time on SNA productive activities (19%) compared to females (14%).

Key Message

...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

Table 12. 2 Mean time spent per day by SNA category, sex and age, 2006

Age	Activity	Male	Female	Overall
5-9	SNA production activities	93	68	81
	Extended SNA	61	92	77
	Non productive activities	1,286	1,280	1,283
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441
10-14	SNA production activities	150	115	132
	Extended SNA	68	134	101
	Non productive activities	1,223	1,191	1,207
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
15-24	SNA production activities	279	213	243
	Extended SNA	74	261	176
	Non productive activities	1,088	966	1,021
	Total	1,441	1,440	1,440
25-34	SNA production activities	413	272	337
	Extended SNA	78	295	196
	Non productive activities	950	874	909
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
35-64	SNA production activities	379	288	332
	Extended SNA	75	237	158
	Non productive activities	987	916	950
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
65+	SNA production activities	226	162	194
	Extended SNA	72	165	118
	Non productive activities	1,142	1,114	1,128
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,440
Total	SNA production activities	276	205	239
	Extended SNA	72	213	145
	Non productive activities	1,093	1,024	1,057
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441

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.

Table 12.3 shows the average number of minutes spent by males and females on each of the ten major categories.

Table 12. 3 Mean time spent per day by major category and sex, 2006

Activities	Male	%	Female	%	All	%
Employment for establishment	90	6.2	35	2.4	61	4.2
Primary production	180	12.5	163	11.3	171	11.9
Services for income	6	0.4	7	0.5	6	0.4
Household maintenance	52	3.6	170	11.8	113	7.8
Care of children, sick	11	0.8	35	2.5	24	1.7
Community services	9	0.6	7	0.6	8	0.5
Learning	87	6.1	75	5.1	81	5.7
Social and cultural	130	9	95	6.6	111	7.8
Mass media use	18	1.3	8	0.5	13	0.9
Person care/ maintenance	858	59.5	846	58.7	852	59.1
Total	1,441	100	1,441	100	1,441	100

At the overall level, personal care and self-maintenance constitute nearly 60% of the day, with insignificant gender differences. This large proportion is partly the result of the inclusion of large numbers of children. The second most important category for time use is primary production for males while for females it is household maintenance, management and shopping for own household. Males spend less than 5% of their day, on average, on household maintenance.

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.

Time input for other production not for establishments, which should be roughly equivalent to the informal sector, is surprisingly low, at less than 10 minutes per day for both males and females. This could reflect the fact that the averages cover the full population 5 years and above, as well as possible mis-classification of some informal activities as production for establishments.

Within extended SNA productive activities, household maintenance accounts for the most time for both males and females although the time inputs by females are far greater than for males. Within non-productive activities, personal care and self-maintenance predominate, followed by social and cultural activities.

Table 12.4 shows that there are significant differences by gender and across age groups. For household maintenance, 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.

Key Message

For household maintenance, 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

Table 12. 4 Average time spent per day by major category, age group and sex

Activities	5 to 9 years		10- 14 years		15-24 years		25-34 years		35-64 years		65+years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment for establishments	2	2	5	5	68	32	196	63	153	58	36	12
Primary production activities	91	66	144	109	203	176	205	196	221	218	175	146
Services & goods not for establishments	0	0	0	2	7	4	12	13	5	12	14	4
Household maintenance, etc	40	59	55	116	59	211	54	228	50	196	53	137
Care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled	15	27	7	13	7	44	15	59	14	33	10	19
Community services and help to other households	6	6	6	5	8	7	10	8	12	9	9	8
Learning	123	138	255	256	129	73	4	3	3	1	1	3
Social and cultural Activities	249	232	124	101	113	65	102	60	105	69	94	74
Mass media use	7	5	13	6	23	10	21	9	22	7	13	3
Personal care and self-maintenance	906	905	831	828	823	818	822	803	856	838	1,035	1,034
Total	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,440	1,441

Charts 12.1 through 12.3 further illustrate the sex and age trends in respect of time spent on primary production, household maintenance and learning. For primary production, time spent peaks for the age group 35-64 for both women and men. For household maintenance the peak is in the age group 25-34 years for women, but there is very little variation across the age groups for males. For learning, the peak is in the age group 10-14 years, with girls of this age spending noticeably more time than boys.

Chart 12. 1 Average time spent in minutes per 24 hour day on primary production by sex and age groups

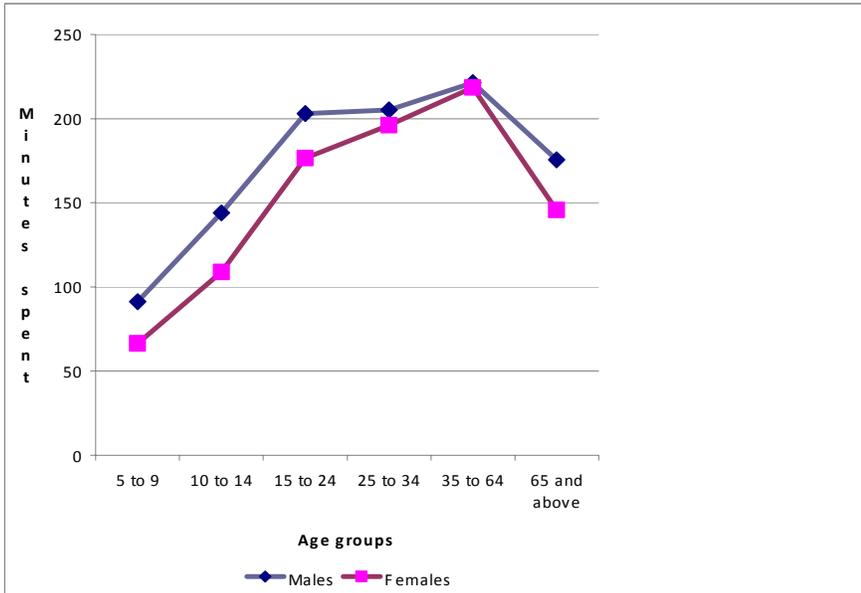


Chart 12. 2 Average time spent in minutes per 24 hour day on household maintenance by sex and age group

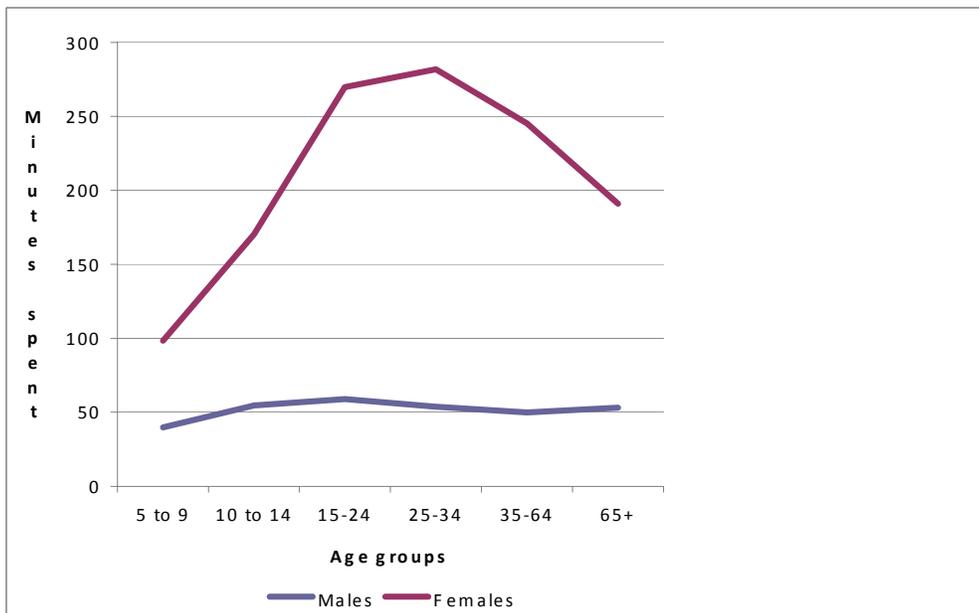


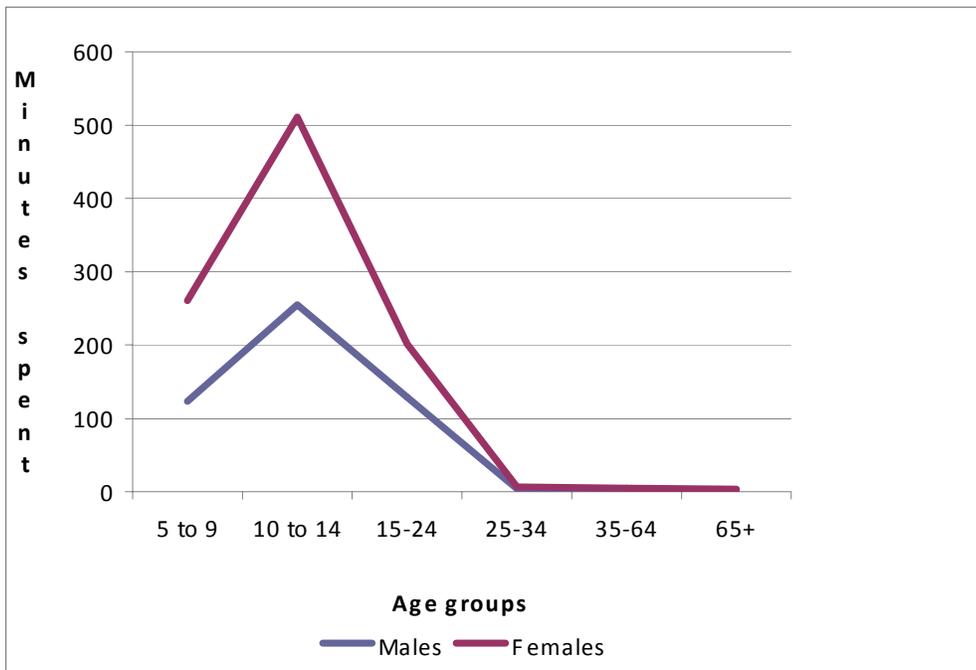
Chart 12. 3 Mean time spent per day on learning by sex and age group

Table 12.5 shows that rural children and youth spend more time on SNA productive activities than their urban counterparts. The rural-urban differences are smallest for the age group of 25 to 34 years. For the age group 35 to 64 years, urban people spend longer than rural people on SNA productive activities. For extended SNA activities, residents of other urban areas tend to spend more time than those in Dar es Salaam and rural areas.

Table 12. 5 Mean time spent per day by age group and area, 2006

Age group	Category	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
5-9	SNA production activities	33	33	93	81
	Extended SNA production	67	71	79	77
	Non productive activities	1,343	1,336	1,268	1,283
	Total	1,442	1,440	1,441	1,441
10-14	SNA production activities	45	70	154	132
	Extended SNA production	95	119	99	101
	Non productive activities	1,300	1,252	1,189	1,207
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441
15-24	SNA production activities	141	210	268	243
	Extended SNA production	176	214	166	176
	Non productive activities	1,124	1,015	1,006	1,021
	Total	1,440	1,440	1,441	1,440
25-34	SNA production activities	351	361	328	337
	Extended SNA production	181	209	195	196
	Non productive activities	909	871	918	909
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
35-64	SNA production activities	372	347	323	332
	Extended SNA production	136	161	161	158
	Non productive activities	933	933	957	950
	Total	1,440	1,442	1,441	1,441
65+	SNA production activities	63	199	200	194
	Extended SNA production	115	121	118	118
	Non productive activities	1,262	1,120	1,123	1,128
	Total	1,440	1,440	1,441	1,440
Total	SNA production activities	231	231	242	239
	Extended SNA production	142	162	142	145
	Non productive activities	1,068	1,048	1,057	1,057
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441

Table 12.6 shows that married males and females spend more time on SNA productive activities than all the other groups. Married males spend the least amount of time on extended SNA activities while married females spend the most. Single females spend less time on both types of activities than married females although much more than single males on extended SNA activities. Widowed and separated/divorced males spend the most time of all the male ever married categories on extended SNA activities

Table 12. 6 Time use by marital status and sex, population 15+ years, 2006

Marital status		Male	Female	Total
Single	SNA production activities	296	229	267
	Extended SNA	77	213	135
	Non productive activities	1,067	999	1,038
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441
Married	SNA production activities	374	259	314
	Extended SNA	71	286	182
	Non productive activities	996	897	944
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
Widowed	SNA production activities	226	227	227
	Extended SNA	102	179	168
	Non productive activities	1,112	1,034	1,045
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441
Divorced/ separated	SNA production activities	361	288	309
	Extended SNA	115	227	194
	Non productive activities	965	927	938
	Total	1,442	1,441	1,441
Total	SNA production activities	345	251	296
	Extended SNA	75	253	169
	Non productive activities	1,020	936	976
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441

Table 12.7 shows that 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.

Key Message

...the amount of time spent on SNA productive activities rises as the level of education increases for both males and females

Table 12. 7 Mean minutes per day by educational status and sex, 2006

Educational status		Male	Female	Total
None	SNA production activities	56	53	54
	Extended SNA	38	75	56
	Non productive activities	1,347	1313	1330
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,440
Primary	SNA production activities	278	201	240
	Extended SNA	75	217	146
	Non productive activities	1087	1023	1055
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
Secondary	SNA production activities	319	187	257
	Extended SNA	65	223	138
	Non productive activities	1,057	1,031	1,045
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,440
Tertiary	SNA production activities	355	280	332
	Extended SNA	57	169	84
	Non productive activities	1,040	1,011	1,033
	Total	1,452	1,450	1,449
Total	SNA production activities	277	196	238
	Extended SNA	73	214	143
	Non productive activities	1,090	1,030	1,060
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441

12.3 Participation rates

The average times shown above are calculated on the basis of all people within the sub-group, whether or not they did an activity. Participation rates reflect the proportion of the sample population that did a specific activity.

Table 12.8 shows that all the persons who were interviewed participated in non-work activities but not everyone participated in SNA productive activities or in extended SNA activities. Overall, the participation of males is lowest for extended SNA. This pattern persists across all age groups. The largest differentiation in participation rates is found for the SNA productive activities where the rates range from a low of 73% to a high of 98% for males, and from 74% to 97% for females. The lowest rates are at either end of the age spectrum.

Table 12. 8 Participation in SNA activities by sex and age group, 2006

Age group	Category	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Total
5-9	SNA production activities	73	74	74
	Extended SNA	81	88	85
	Non production activities	100	100	100
10-14	SNA production activities	93	92	92
	Extended SNA	92	97	94
	Non production activities	100	100	100
15-24	SNA production activities	95	94	95
	Extended SNA	91	99	95
	Non production activities	100	100	100
25-34	SNA production activities	98	96	97
	Extended SNA	85	99	93
	Non production activities	100	100	100
35-64	SNA production category	96	96	96
	Extended SNA	84	98	91
	Non production activities	100	100	100
65+	SNA production category	77	76	77
	Extended SNA	80	90	85
	Non production activities	100	100	100
Total	SNA production activities	91	91	91
	Extended SNA	86	96	91
	Non production activities	100	100	100

Table 12.9, Table 12.10 disaggregates participation according to the major categories. Here the participation rates range from 5% for services for income and other production of goods to 100% for personal care and self-maintenance. Apart from this latter category, the highest participation rates are for social and cultural activities, primary production and household maintenance. The participation rate is noticeably higher for females than males in primary production, household maintenance, and care of household members. Participation rates of males are noticeably higher than for females in employment for establishments, social and cultural activities, and mass media use.

Table 12. 9 Participation rates by major category and sex, 2006

Activities	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total
Employment for establishments	28	17	22
Primary production activities	82	87	85
Services for income and other production of goods	5	7	6
Household maintenance, etc	76	94	86
Care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled	33	55	44
Community services and help to other households	31	29	30
Learning	32	28	30
Social and cultural activities	89	82	85
Mass media use	33	17	25
Person care and self-maintenance	100	100	100

Table 12.10 shows the participation rates by marital status for the main SNA categories. There are only small differences between the married and the single groups and, within these groups, between the males and females. Married males are least likely (84%) to spend time on extended SNA production, while 99% of married females do activities falling within this group.

Table 12. 10 Participation rates by marital status and sex, 2006

Marital status		Percentage		
		Male	Female	Total
Single	SNA production category	95	93	94
	Extended SNA production	89	98	93
	Non production category	100	100	100
Married	SNA production category	95	96	95
	Extended SNA production	84	99	91
	Non productive Activities	100	100	100
Widowed	SNA production category	79	85	84
	Extended SNA production	88	93	93
	Non production category	100	100	100
Divorced/ separated	SNA production category	94	95	95
	Extended SNA production category	91	98	96
	Non production category	100	100	100
Total	SNA production category	95	94	94
	Extended SNA production category	86	98	92
	Non production category	100	100	100

Table 12.11 shows that persons with no education, mainly children who had not yet enrolled in primary school, show the lowest rates of participation with slightly higher rates for females than for males in both groups of activities. The highest rates of participation (100%) in the SNA production activities is among males with tertiary education but this group is small in comparison with the other educational groups. Females have a higher rate of participation than males in SNA production activities at lower levels of education, but a lower rate of participation than males at higher levels. Female participation in extended

SNA productive activities stands at 100% for all but the youngest age group, which includes a large number of children.

Table 12. 11 Participation rates by educational level and sex, 2006

Education	Category	Percentage		
		Male	Female	Total
None	SNA production	57	66	62
	Extended SNA production	71	79	75
	Non-productive	100	100	100
Primary	SNA production	94	94	94
	Extended SNA production	88	97	93
	Non-productive	100	100	100
Secondary	SNA production	91	86	88
	Extended SNA production	85	100	92
	Non-productive	100	100	100
Tertiary	SNA production	100	80	95
	Extended SNA production	85	100	89
	Non-productive	100	100	100
Total	SNA production	93	92	92
	Extended SNA production	87	97	92
	Non-productive	100	100	100

Chapter thirteen: Child work and labour

13.0 Background

As for adults, the 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) collected information on economic activities done by children in accordance with international recommendations whereby a wide definition of economic activity is used. A person has to work for at least one hour in the previous week on any one of a wide range of economic activities or be temporarily absent from such work to be regarded as engaged in an economic activity, that is, currently employed. For the purposes of describing children's status, the relaxed international definition of unemployment is used where a person is classified as unemployed if s/he is without work but available for work. Active work-seeking is not required.

For children, in addition to asking about economic activities, the ILFS also enquired about regular engagement in housekeeping activities or household chores in their parents' or guardians' home. While this is not categorized as economic activity, it is also a form of work that may in some cases be harmful to children's development.

Children's participation in work activities is an issue of global concern. A distinction is made between activities assigned to children as a learning process and those assigned purely for adult gain in an exploitative manner. The former are regarded as child work while the later are considered as child labour, with extreme situations of exploitation of potential harm classified as worst forms of child labour. This chapter discusses the situation of children 5-17 years with regards to child work and child labour using the national definition.

13.1 Profile of children in child work and labour

The 2006 ILFS estimates the child population 5 years and above to be 11.7 million as depicted in Table 13.1 below. This is equivalent to 31.3 percent of the entire population of Tanzania Mainland which has been estimated by the survey to be 37.5 million. The rural child population accounts for about three-quarters (76.6%) of all the children aged 5-17 years. The table reveals that there are more or less equal numbers of male and female children.

Table 13. 1 Child population 5-17 years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Area	Sex	Age			Total
		5-9	10-14	15-17	
Dar es Salaam	Male	174,389	184,356	97,562	456,306
	Female	184,624	197,822	104,727	487,173
	Total	359,013	382,177	202,289	943,479
Other Urban	Male	355,835	358,865	175,414	890,114
	Female	366,388	371,424	171,820	909,632
	Total	722,222	730,289	347,234	1,799,746
Rural	Male	1,892,327	1,880,078	835,338	4,607,743
	Female	1,900,104	1,780,141	676,170	4,356,416
	Total	3,792,431	3,660,220	1,511,509	8,964,159
Total	Male	2,422,551	2,423,299	1,108,314	5,954,164
	Female	2,451,116	2,349,387	952,717	5,753,220
	Total	4,873,667	4,772,686	2,061,032	11,707,384

Table 13.2 below reveals that about a third (31.2%) of children age 5-17 years are employed in Tanzania Mainland using the standard definition. The remaining two-thirds are inactive while those who are unemployed comprise 2.1% of all children aged 5-17 years. A similar pattern is found in rural areas where 36.6% of all children age 5-17 are employed. However, the situation is different in urban areas where more than eight out of ten children are reported to be inactive. In terms of gender differentials, the table reveals that a higher proportion of girls (70.5%) than boys (63.1%) is inactive. The table also shows that the proportion of employed children increases with age. Thus 18.5%, 35.2% and 52.0% of children are employed for age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 years respectively. Comparison with the 2001 ILFS is restricted to children aged 10-17 only, where it was found that 45.5% and 58.9% of children aged 10-14 and 15-17 were employed respectively.

The survey defined housekeeping activities and household chores as those activities that do not result in economic gains to the household. These were measured by recording the time spent on these activities in a week preceding the survey on a daily basis in the main questionnaire and the time use schedules. In the main questionnaire, the time was recorded in intervals, while in the time use schedules the exact time of the day in which they were done was recorded for each of these activities. This chapter draws on the responses in the main questionnaire.

Table 13. 2 Work status of children 5-17 years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Area	Employment Status	Age Group											
		5-9			10-14			15-17			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	Employed	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	8.1	5.9	16.8	22.8	19.9	5.7	8.9	7.4
	Unemployed	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.9	1.3	13.2	14.9	14.1	3.5	3.7	3.6
	Inactive	98.1	97.9	98.0	94.9	91.0	92.8	70.0	62.3	66.0	90.8	87.4	89.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Employed	8.0	5.5	6.7	18.7	17.4	17.4	37.7	33.6	35.7	18.2	15.2	16.7
	Unemployed	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.4	6.5	9.3	7.9	2.5	3.3	2.9
	Inactive	90.7	93.7	92.2	79.6	80.2	80.2	55.8	57.1	56.4	79.4	81.5	80.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Employed	25.9	18.8	22.4	45.8	37.6	41.8	63.2	56.1	60.0	40.8	32.3	36.6
	Unemployed	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	4.2	2.9	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.7
	Inactive	72.7	79.8	76.2	52.6	61.5	56.9	32.6	41.1	36.4	57.2	66.3	61.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Employed	21.5	15.6	18.5	38.5	31.7	35.2	55.1	48.4	52.0	34.7	27.6	31.2
	Unemployed	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	2.2	1.9	2.1
	Inactive	77.2	83.2	80.2	59.8	67.0	63.4	39.6	46.3	42.7	63.1	70.5	66.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.3 below depicts the distribution of children 5-17 years who are engaged in housekeeping activities and household chores. The table reveals that a total of 5,976,544 children are engaged in such activities with more than 4 million residing in rural areas. The table also reveals that 2.3 million and 2.7 million children who engage in housekeeping activities are in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 respectively. In most cases there are slightly more girls than boys engaged in such activities across the geographical area.

Table 13. 3 Distribution of children 5-17 years engaged in housekeeping by sex, area and age, 2006

Area	Sex	Age			
		5-9	10-14	15-17	Total
Dar es Salaam	Male	47.9	49.1	48.3	48.5
	Female	52.1	50.9	51.7	51.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	210,474	308,289	147,087	665,850
Other Urban	Male	46.8	47.8	48.3	47.5
	Female	53.2	52.2	51.7	52.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	385,937	529,739	204,780	1,120,457
Rural	Male	44.6	46.4	50.1	46.1
	Female	55.4	53.6	49.9	53.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,748,817	1,898,313	543,108	4,190,238
Total	Male	45.2	47.0	49.4	46.7
	Female	54.8	53.0	50.6	53.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,345,229	2,736,341	894,974	5,976,544

Of importance also is the school attendance status of currently employed children as well as the types of work activities that they are engaged in, whether economic and/or housekeeping.

Table 13.4 below reveals that about four out of every ten (39.6%) children doing both economic and housekeeping activities are not attending school. The table also exposes gender differentials in that the proportion of employed children not attending school is higher for females (44.0%) than for males (36.1%). The proportion of children doing both activities who are not attending school decreases as we move from urban to the rural areas. However, a smaller proportion of urban than rural children do both activities. The table also reveals that nine out ten (90%) children doing only housekeeping activities attend school – a higher rate than for all other work activity states. This pattern holds across all geographical areas.

Table 13. 4 Distribution of children 5-17 years by work status, area, sex and schooling status, 2006

Area	Work Status	Sex / School Attendance								
		Male			Female			Total		
		Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total	Attending	Not attending	Total
Dar es Salaam	Economic activity only	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23.7	76.3	100.0
	Housekeeping only	91.3	8.7	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0
	Both	31.1	68.9	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Idle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	85.0	15.0	100.0	81.1	18.9	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0
Other Urban	Economic activity only	60.5	39.5	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0
	Housekeeping only	92.6	7.4	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	93.0	7.0	100.0
	Both	63.7	36.3	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Idle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	81.6	18.4	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	81.6	18.4	100.0
Rural	Economic activity only	65.0	35.0	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0
	Housekeeping only	88.4	11.6	100.0	89.5	10.5	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0
	Both	64.5	35.5	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Idle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	71.0	29.0	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0
Total	Economic activity only	64.3	35.7	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0
	Housekeeping only	89.5	10.5	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	90.0	10.0	100.0
	Both	63.9	36.1	100.0	56.0	44.0	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Idle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	73.6	26.4	100.0	74.1	25.9	100.0	73.8	26.2	100.0

Table 13.5 below depicts the distribution of employed children by sector of main employment. Overall it reveals that the agricultural sector employs most of these children (82.4%). However, examination of the data across geographical areas reveals that this situation is true for other urban and rural areas only but not for Dar es Salaam, where most (56.0%) of these children are engaged in household economic activities. The table shows that a higher proportion of girls (18.4%) than boys (9.1%) are employed in household economic activities. The same gendered pattern is observed across the geographical areas. In contrast, agriculture employs a higher proportion of boys (86.5%) than girls (77.1%).

Table 13. 5 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by sex, area and sector of main employment, 2006

Area	Sex	Sector of Main Employment					Total
		Parastatal	Agriculture	Informal	Other Private	Household economic activities	
Dar es Salaam	Male	0.0	31.2	10.8	18.8	39.2	100.0
	Female	1.6	3.3	7.1	21.9	66.1	100.0
	Total	1.0	13.8	8.5	20.7	56.0	100.0
Other Urban	Male	0.0	71.1	4.3	9.5	15.1	100.0
	Female	0.0	56.6	2.6	13.8	27.0	100.0
	Total	0.0	64.4	3.5	11.5	20.6	100.0
Rural	Male	0.0	88.6	0.9	2.4	8.1	100.0
	Female	0.0	81.4	0.8	1.6	16.1	100.0
	Total	0.0	85.5	0.9	2.1	11.5	100.0
Total	Male	0.0	86.5	1.3	3.1	9.1	100.0
	Female	0.1	77.1	1.2	3.3	18.4	100.0
	Total	0.0	82.4	1.2	3.2	13.1	100.0

Employment of children can affect their educational achievement. Table 13.6 below shows that almost nine out of ten employed children have an educational level below primary school with about a quarter (23.8%) never having attended school. The proportion never having attended decreases as we move from rural areas to more urbanised areas like Dar es Salaam. The table also shows that the proportion of children with less than complete primary education is always higher for boys than girls across the three geographical areas.

Key Message

Overall, the survey reveals that the agricultural sector employs most of these children (82.4%)

Table 13. 6 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by sex, area and education level, 2006

Area	Sex	Education Level				
		Never attended	Primary not complete	Primary complete	Secondary and above	Total
Dar es Salaam	Male	9.6	46.0	40.3	4.2	100.0
	Female	15.9	27.6	55.7	0.8	100.0
	Total	13.5	34.5	49.9	2.1	100.0
Other Urban	Male	14.8	67.1	14.2	4.0	100.0
	Female	14.9	54.7	23.3	7.1	100.0
	Total	14.8	61.4	18.4	5.4	100.0
Rural	Male	23.1	68.2	7.3	1.4	100.0
	Female	27.0	61.2	9.8	2.0	100.0
	Total	24.8	65.2	8.3	1.6	100.0
Total	Male	22.3	67.9	8.2	1.6	100.0
	Female	25.7	59.7	12.2	2.4	100.0
	Total	23.8	64.3	10.0	1.9	100.0

On school attendance, Table 13.7 shows that six out ten (61.6%) employed children are still attending school. This is true for rural and other urban areas but not for Dar es Salaam, where only two out of ten (17.3%) employed children are attending school. The table also shows that nine out of ten children who are attending either primary (92.9%) or secondary (95.1%) education are at the same time employed.

Table 13. 7 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by school attendance, area and education level, 2006

Area	School Attendance	Education Level				
		Never Attended	Primary Not Complete	Primary Complete	Secondary and above	Total
Dar es Salaam	Attending school	-	48.4	-	28.3	17.3
	Not attending school	100.0	51.6	100.0	71.7	82.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Attending school	-	86.9	-	95.8	58.6
	Not attending school	100.0	13.1	100.0	4.2	41.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Attending school	-	93.9	0.0	96.7	62.8
	Not attending school	100.0	6.1	100.0	3.3	37.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Attending school	-	92.9	-	95.1	61.6
	Not attending school	100.0	7.1	100.0	4.9	38.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

Table 13. 8 Distribution of children 5-17 years by sex, type of training and current work status, 2006

Sex	Type of Training	Current Economic Activity Status -National Definition			
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
Male	None	99.6	99.4	100.0	99.8
	On job training	0.2	-	-	0.1
	Other	0.2	0.6	-	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Female	None	99.6	96.2	99.9	99.8
	On job training	0.1	1.4	-	0.1
	Other	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	None	99.6	97.9	99.9	99.8
	On job training	0.1	0.7	-	0.1
	Other	0.3	1.5	-	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

Table 13.8 above reveals that, regardless of gender, almost all the employed children have received no training for the activities they are performing. This phenomenon has both quality and safety implications for the activities performed by the children, as well as implications for their skills and income-earning ability in the future.

The occupations that the employed children are engaged in are given in Table 13.9 below. It shows that almost all children are employed either in elementary occupations (76.4%) or as agricultural and fishery workers (21.9%). The younger children (5-9 and 10-14) are mostly found in elementary occupations while the older ones (15-17) are found in the agricultural occupations. There are no gender differences in respect of occupations.

Table 13.10 below gives an age-sex distribution of employed children 5-17 years by industry of main activity. The table reveals that the main industries that employ most of the children are agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (83.0%) and private households with employed persons (13.8%). The proportion of younger children (5-9) in private households is higher (31.5%) than in the other two age groups. The proportions of girls are always lower than those for boys for agriculture but higher for private households.

Table 13. 9 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by occupation, age and sex, 2006

Occupation	Age / Sex											
	5-9			10-14			15-17			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technician and Associate Professionals	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Office Clerks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.8	0.4	2.2	5.5	3.6	0.7	2.0	1.3
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.7	72.1	74.7	22.7	20.9	21.9
Craft and Related Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	100.0	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.2	99.6	19.1	21.5	20.1	76.1	76.8	76.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

Table 13. 10 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by industry, age and sex, 2006

Industry	Age / Sex											
	5-9			10-14			15-17			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture/ Hunting/ Forestry	74.0	58.8	67.6	94.0	86.0	90.4	89.1	78.4	84.5	87.5	77.2	83.0
Fishing	0.3	-	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Mining & Quarry	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
Manufacturing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.7	1.6
Hotels & Restaurants	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Transport/Storage & Communication	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	0.1
Real Estate/Renting & Business activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
Education	-	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Other Community/Social & Personal Service Activities	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Private Households with Employed Persons	24.9	40.5	31.5	3.8	11.6	7.2	4.2	15.7	9.1	9.2	19.7	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

Table 13.11 below describes the main reasons for households letting children work. The table reveals that the major reasons include getting a proper upbringing (37.9%), assisting in the household enterprise (31.4%) and supplementing household income (22.1%). The distribution of reasons for letting children work is similar for girls and boys.

Table 13. 11 Distribution of children 5-17 years by main reason for letting the child work and sex, 2006

Reason Letting Child Work	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Supplement household income	21.9	22.5	22.1
To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement	0.3	0.3	0.3
To assist in household enterprise	32.8	29.6	31.4
Education/training program not adequate/suitable	0.6	0.8	0.7
Education/training institutions are too far	0.1	0.1	0.1
To get good upbringing and imparting of skills	37.2	38.8	37.9
Cannot afford education/training expenses	0.8	1.1	0.9
Equality / peer pressure	5.5	5.9	5.6
Other	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The survey included a question on reasons for children not attending school. This information is presented in Table 13.12 by sex and age. The table reveals that almost three-quarters (72.1%) of children 5-9 years are not attending school because they are too young. For those 10-14 and 15-17 years, the main reasons include failing at school and lacking anyone to support or assist in household activities.

There are no gender differences in the pattern of reasons for not attending school. However, the percentages for the reason of lacking anyone to support or assist are slightly higher for girls than boys.

Table 13. 12 Distribution of children 5-17 years by main reason for not attending school, sex and age, 2006

Reason For Not Attending School	Sex / Age								
	Male			Female			Total		
	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17
No school or training institution available	1.7	6.8	3.1	1.8	6.7	1.2	1.7	6.7	2.2
No one to support or assist	4.5	13.9	13.7	3.8	16.9	16.8	4.1	15.5	15.2
Cannot afford school/institution fee	1.5	5.7	10.6	1.3	4.5	9.6	1.4	5.1	10.1
Fees expensive	0.5	1.5	8.2	0.5	2.7	9.0	0.5	2.1	8.6
Failed at school	1.7	19.6	22.7	2.3	15.7	19.4	2.0	17.6	21.1
Afraid of teachers	0.9	2.6	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.3
Illness/disabled	1.4	6.6	2.4	1.9	5.9	3.1	1.6	6.2	2.7
To help in household chores/housekeeping	3.8	5.8	3.2	4.3	8.8	5.1	4.1	7.4	4.2
To assist in household enterprise/business	4.0	10.7	6.5	3.4	10.8	2.9	3.7	10.8	4.7
To work for wage/salaries	-	-	2.1	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.4	2.0
To work in own business for income	-	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.6
Family does not permit schooling or training	2.7	9.2	1.9	2.4	5.6	2.3	2.5	7.3	2.1
Too young	71.8	3.1	0.5	72.4	6.0	0.4	72.1	4.6	0.5
Other	5.7	14.1	21.3	5.0	13.9	26.4	5.4	14.0	23.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

On types of payment received for working children, Table 14.13 shows that the children aged 5-9 years are mostly paid on a piece rate or hourly basis. About a third of children aged 10-17 years are usually paid on a monthly basis. About three-quarters of girls aged 10-17 years are paid on a monthly basis compared to about half of the boys. However, there are more boys aged 15-17 years whose mode of payment is not known (24.3 percent) than for girls of the same age (10.4%).

Table 13. 13 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by type of payment received, sex and age, 2006

Type of Payment	Sex / Age								
	Male			Female			Total		
	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17
Piece rate	62.8	16.6	6.9	-	13.6	9.4	62.8	15.3	8.1
Hourly	37.2	-	1.4	-	-	-	37.2	-	0.7
Daily	-	11.0	6.3	-	6.7	2.4	-	9.1	4.4
Weekly	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
Monthly	-	58.6	52.1	-	75.9	77.8	-	66.2	64.4
Don't Know	-	13.8	24.3	-	3.8	10.4	-	9.4	17.6
Other	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

Another factor associated with child work and labour is the frequency and types of illnesses and injuries resulting from work conditions, occupation or job at any time in the past. Table 14.14 below gives the frequency of illnesses experienced by working children. The table shows that almost ten percent of such children experience frequent illnesses, while another half are occasionally ill. Only about two out of five children rarely experience illnesses. The table also reveals that older boys aged 10 years and above experience more frequent illnesses than their younger counterparts aged 5-9 years. The table does not reveal any significant gender differences in frequency of illnesses.

Table 13. 14 Distribution of children 5-17 years by frequency of illnesses, sex and age, 2006

Frequency of Illnesses	Sex / Age								
	Male			Female			Total		
	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17
Often / Frequently	12.5	10.6	11.8	11.0	11.4	8.9	11.8	11.0	10.5
Occasionally	45.4	51.3	54.1	45.7	54.3	53.5	45.6	52.7	53.8
Seldom / rarely	42.1	38.1	34.1	43.3	34.4	37.6	42.7	36.3	35.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.15 below shows that employed children spend an average of 23 hours per week working. The younger children tend to spend less time than their older counterparts. The table reveals no difference in patterns for boys and girls.

Table 13. 15 Mean current and usual hours worked by children 5-17 years by sex and age

Age	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Current	Usual
	Current	Usual	Current	Usual		
5-9	20	24	18	22	19	23
10-14	22	27	22	27	22	27
15-17	28	37	29	37	28	37
Total	23	29	23	29	23	29

The issue of child labour is treated in Tables 13.16 and 13.17 below. For the purposes of these tables, child labour is defined as work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for his or her age, or which is detrimental to his or her schooling or physical, social, mental or spiritual development. This definition is operationalised on the basis of hours of work, interference with schooling and hazard. In terms of hours of work, any child who works for more than 14 hours per week is considered to be engaged in child labour, and any child who works for more than 43 hours per week is considered to be engaged in hazardous work. Hazardous work also includes work in the following occupations: (a) house girls/boys; (b) miners and blasters, stone cutters and the like; (c) metal moulders, welders and the like; (d) mineral processors, mining plant operators and the like; (e) metal processors and metal plant operators; (f) chemical processors and chemical plant operators; and (g) construction labourers and the like. Interference with schooling is assumed to occur when a child aged 15-17 years who is attending school has working hours in the range between 14 and 43 hours.

The tables reveal that about 2.5 million children are engaged in child labour with 591,846 and 1,876,642 children engaged in hazardous and non-hazardous child labour respectively. This is equivalent to 21.1% of all children aged 5-17 years with 5.1% and 16.0% being in hazardous and non-hazardous child labour respectively. There are about 2.3 and 0.2 million children engaged in child labour in rural and urban areas respectively. The tables also reveal that there are more boys engaged in child labour than girls.

Table 13. 16 Number of children aged 5-17 years by type of engagement in work and labour, area and sex, 2007

Area	Sex	Type of Child Engagements				Total
		Child Labour		Child Work	No work	
		Hazardous Child Labour	Non Hazardous Child Labour			
Dar es Salaam	Male	20,944	7,257	321,154	106,952	456,306
	Female	22,150	8,655	355,181	101,186	487,173
	Total	43,094	15,912	676,336	208,138	943,479
Other Urban	Male	21,546	56,128	616,418	196,021	890,114
	Female	19,102	55,371	651,774	183,386	909,632
	Total	40,648	111,499	1,268,192	379,407	1,799,746
Rural	Male	300,715	977,108	2,533,374	796,547	4,607,743
	Female	207,389	772,124	2,684,346	692,556	4,356,416
	Total	508,104	1,749,232	5,217,719	1,489,104	8,964,159
Total	Male	343,205	1,040,493	3,470,946	1,099,521	5,954,164
	Female	248,641	836,150	3,691,301	977,128	5,753,220
	Total	591,846	1,876,642	7,162,247	2,076,649	11,707,384

Table 13. 17 Distribution of children aged 5-17 years by type of engagement in work and labour, area and sex, 2006

Area	Sex	Type of Child Engagements				Total
		Child Labour		Child Work	No work	
		Hazardous Child Labour	Non Hazardous Child Labour			
Dar es Salaam	Male	4.6	1.6	70.4	23.4	100.0
	Female	4.5	1.8	72.9	20.8	100.0
	Total	4.6	1.7	71.7	22.1	100.0
Other Urban	Male	2.4	6.3	69.3	22.0	100.0
	Female	2.1	6.1	71.7	20.2	100.0
	Total	2.3	6.2	70.5	21.1	100.0
Rural	Male	6.5	21.2	55.0	17.3	100.0
	Female	4.8	17.7	61.6	15.9	100.0
	Total	5.7	19.5	58.2	16.6	100.0
Total	Male	5.8	17.5	58.3	18.5	100.0
	Female	4.3	14.5	64.2	17.0	100.0
	Total	5.1	16.0	61.2	17.7	100.0

APPENDICES

Introduction

The main body of this publication generally reports findings in terms of percentages rather than in absolute numbers. This is done to facilitate understanding of the patterns. This appendix contains selected tables from the different chapters that show the absolute numbers derived from the survey. The selected tables reflect findings in respect of current status in 2006 for the population aged 15 years and above, and use the national definition of employment and unemployment. No tables are included for chapters which already report absolute numbers (such as Chapter 4) or where the chapter is not reporting population numbers (Chapter 12 on income from employment).

Appendix A: The economically active population

Table A 1: Current economically active population 15+ years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Sex/age group		Dar Es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15-24	258,211	346,056	1,853,692	2,457,959
	25-34	334,270	446,770	1,623,166	2,404,207
	35-64	430,033	573,889	2,554,173	3,558,095
	65+	31,670	78,742	523,498	633,911
	Total	1,054,184	1,445,458	6,554,530	9,054,172
Female	15-24	333,333	477,709	2,016,550	2,827,592
	25-34	339,967	508,955	1,916,214	2,765,137
	35-64	332,715	567,790	2,720,729	3,621,233
	65+	20,700	69,708	462,984	553,392
	Total	1,026,715	1,624,162	7,116,477	9,767,354
Total	15-24	591,544	823,765	3,870,242	5,285,551
	25-34	674,238	955,725	3,539,380	5,169,343
	35-64	762,747	1,141,679	5,274,902	7,179,329
	65+	52,370	148,451	986,482	1,187,302
	Total	2,080,899	3,069,620	13,671,007	18,821,525

Table A 2: Current economically active population 15+ years by sex, educational achievement and area, 2006

Area/ educational achievement		Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	Never attended	44,680	104,546	149,226
	Primary not complete	86,654	86,001	172,655
	Primary complete	634,305	649,792	1,284,098
	Secondary & above	288,545	186,376	474,920
	Total	1,054,184	1,026,715	2,080,899
Other Urban	Never attended	111,323	258,577	369,900
	Primary not complete	211,813	193,961	405,774
	Primary complete	858,969	971,672	1,830,641
	Secondary & above	263,354	199,952	463,305
	Total	1,445,458	1,624,162	3,069,620
Rural	Never Attended	1,479,758	2,672,672	4,152,429
	Primary not complete	1,435,785	1,026,201	2,461,986
	Primary complete	3,322,314	3,227,939	6,550,253
	Secondary & above	316,673	189,665	506,338
	Total	6,554,530	7,116,477	13,671,007
Total	Never attended	1,635,761	3,035,795	4,671,555
	Primary not complete	1,734,252	1,306,163	3,040,415
	Primary complete	4,815,589	4,849,403	9,664,992
	Secondary & above	868,571	575,993	1,444,564
	Total	9,054,172	9,767,354	18,821,525

Appendix B: The employed population

Table B 1: Current employment by sex, age group and area, 2006

Sex	Age group	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban		Rural		Total	
		Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total
Male	15-24	143,675	363,473	274,553	479,619	1,688,763	2,192,580	2,106,991	3,035,672
	25-34	276,141	343,922	389,852	454,536	1,491,167	1,648,178	2,157,160	2,446,635
	35-64	366,856	448,712	516,020	588,186	2,356,876	2,628,852	3,239,751	3,665,750
	65+	25,143	51,068	68,914	113,211	488,365	689,392	582,422	853,670
	Total	811,815	1,207,175	1,249,338	1,635,551	6,025,171	7,159,001	8,086,325	10,001,727
Female	15-24	171,574	442,333	356,520	622,023	1,864,169	2,368,073	2,392,263	3,432,430
	25-34	211,148	357,698	409,840	536,372	1,778,816	1,963,412	2,399,804	2,857,481
	35-64	220,152	369,764	488,676	603,723	2,543,953	2,852,317	3,252,781	3,825,804
	65+	10,218	48,860	57,473	124,323	428,270	713,335	495,961	886,518
	Total	613,092	1,218,655	1,312,510	1,886,441	6,615,207	7,897,137	8,540,809	11,002,233
Total	15-24	315,250	805,806	631,073	1,101,642	3,552,932	4,560,653	4,499,254	6,468,101
	25-34	487,289	701,620	799,692	990,907	3,269,983	3,611,590	4,556,964	5,304,117
	35-64	587,007	818,476	1,004,696	1,191,909	4,900,828	5,481,169	6,492,532	7,491,554
	65+	35,362	99,929	126,388	237,533	916,634	1,402,727	1,078,384	1,740,188
	Total	1,424,907	2,425,830	2,561,848	3,521,991	12,640,378	15,056,138	16,627,133	21,003,960

Table B 2: Employed population by sex, occupation and area, 2006

Sex & occupation		Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Legislators and administrators	9,450	6,354	10,245	26,049
	Professionals	31,222	26,395	14,011	71,629
	Technician and associate professionals	43,472	53,136	85,172	181,780
	Office clerks	15,836	14,721	5,117	35,674
	Service workers and shop sales workers	267,725	292,408	247,743	807,876
	Agricultural and fishery workers	90,519	484,958	5,104,678	5,680,155
	Craft and related workers	168,135	178,668	206,777	553,580
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	85,808	72,052	41,413	199,273
	Elementary occupations	99,648	120,646	310,015	530,309
	Total	811,815	1,249,338	6,025,171	8,086,325
Female	Legislators and administrators	2,371	2,166	599	5,136
	Professionals	16,524	16,643	5,820	38,988
	Technician and associate professionals	29,275	46,660	45,832	121,767
	Office clerks	19,453	10,886	5,307	35,647
	Service workers and shop sales workers	222,071	317,750	161,376	701,198
	Agricultural and fishery workers	97,100	627,306	6,016,427	6,740,834
	Craft and related workers	27,925	67,386	40,974	136,285
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,574	11,564	7,575	24,713
	Elementary occupations	192,798	212,149	331,296	736,243
	Total	613,092	1,312,510	6,615,207	8,540,809
Total	Legislators and administrators	11,822	8,519	10,844	31,185
	Professionals	47,746	43,039	19,831	110,616
	Technician and associate professionals	72,747	99,796	131,004	303,547
	Office clerks	35,289	25,607	10,424	71,321
	Service workers and shop sales workers	489,796	610,158	409,119	1,509,074
	Agricultural and fishery workers	187,619	1,112,264	11,121,105	12,420,989
	Craft and related workers	196,060	246,054	247,751	689,865
	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	91,382	83,615	48,988	223,985
	Elementary occupations	292,446	332,795	641,311	1,266,551
	Total	1,424,907	2,561,848	12,640,378	16,627,133

Table B 3: Employed population by sex, area and industry, 2006

Sex & industry		Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry & fishing	101,264	505,575	5,273,949	5,880,789
	Mining & quarry	4,050	19,008	49,804	72,862
	Manufacturing	79,419	86,504	106,949	272,872
	Electricity, gas & water	5,507	6,257	1,743	13,507
	Construction	55,153	58,762	58,079	171,995
	Wholesale & retail trade	253,448	267,515	230,036	750,999
	Hotels & restaurants	27,678	35,962	23,242	86,882
	Transport/storage & communication	99,978	73,001	58,137	231,116
	Financial intermediation	6,254	2,759	2,273	11,286
	Real estate/renting & business activities	29,037	19,774	16,481	65,292
	Public admin & defence	58,991	64,489	33,933	157,413
	Education	20,103	29,713	76,375	126,191
	Health & social service	10,680	13,835	19,199	43,714
	Other community/social & personal service activities	21,070	33,228	25,039	79,336
	Private households with employed persons	39,183	32,955	49,933	122,071
	Total	811,815	1,249,338	6,025,171	8,086,325
Female	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry & fishing	104,067	638,895	6,089,483	6,832,446
	Mining & quarry	561	5,185	5,718	11,463
	Manufacturing	30,251	75,917	55,167	161,335
	Electricity, gas & water	2,506	992	-	3,498
	Construction	1,235	4,276	1,175	6,686
	Wholesale & retail trade	159,433	235,408	123,516	518,357
	Hotels & restaurants	62,309	96,947	81,296	240,552
	Transport/storage & communication	8,058	2,180	2,874	13,111
	Financial intermediation	3,749	1,854	608	6,211
	Real estate/renting & business activities	7,255	4,060	1,183	12,498
	Public admin & defence	13,193	10,138	4,005	27,336
	Education	22,723	38,479	37,075	98,277
	Health & social service	15,015	27,856	13,897	56,768
	Other community/social & personal service activities	13,565	15,201	6,441	35,206
	Private households with employed persons	169,173	155,122	192,769	517,064
	Total	613,092	1,312,510	6,615,207	8,540,809
Total	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry & fishing	205,332	1,144,471	11,363,432	12,713,234
	Mining & quarry	4,611	24,193	55,521	84,325
	Manufacturing	109,670	162,420	162,116	434,206
	Electricity, gas & water	8,013	7,249	1,743	17,005
	Construction	56,388	63,038	59,254	178,681
	Wholesale & retail trade	412,881	502,923	353,552	1,269,356
	Hotels & restaurants	89,986	132,909	104,538	327,433
	Transport/storage & communication	108,035	75,181	61,010	244,227
	Financial intermediation	10,003	4,613	2,881	17,497
	Real estate/renting & business activities	36,292	23,834	17,664	77,791
	Public admin & defence	72,183	74,627	37,938	184,749
	Education	42,826	68,192	113,450	224,468
	Health & social service	25,695	41,691	33,096	100,482
	Other community/social & personal service activities	34,634	48,429	31,480	114,543
	Private households with employed persons	208,357	188,076	242,703	639,136
	Total	1,424,907	2,561,848	12,640,378	16,627,133

Table B 4: Employed population by sector and sex, 2006

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Central/local government	294,760	144,594	439,355
Parastatal	49,498	16,809	66,307
Agriculture	5,704,243	6,781,273	12,485,516
Informal	927,452	754,932	1,682,383
Other private	1,021,741	410,629	1,432,370
Household economic activities	88,631	432,571	521,202
Total	8,086,325	8,540,809	16,627,133

Table B 5: Employed population by status in employment and sex, 2006

Employment status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	1,235,650	517,832	1,753,481
Self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	211,480	88,307	299,786
Self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	810,412	702,139	1,512,551
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	124,540	451,258	575,798
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	657,411	659,313	1,316,724
Work on own farm or shamba	5,046,832	6,121,960	11,168,792
Total	8,086,325	8,540,809	16,627,133

Appendix C: Informal sector

Table C 1: Persons 15+ years employed in informal sector by area and sex

Area	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	251,228	209,972	461,200	54,831	32,019	86,849
Other urban	326,403	325,005	651,408	118,904	142,875	261,779
Urban total	577,631	534,977	1,112,608	173,735	174,893	348,628
Rural	349,821	219,954	569,775	947,328	832,494	1,779,822
Total	927,452	754,932	1,682,383	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450

Table C 2: Persons 15+ years employed in informal sector by industry and sex

Industry	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	13,296	6,202	19,498	120,175	18,538	138,714
Mining and quarry	39,987	7,492	47,478	209,572	273,729	483,301
Manufacturing	133,470	109,533	243,003	1,289	-	1,289
Construction	50,699	412	51,111	569,892	458,202	1,028,094
Wholesale and retail trade	538,496	428,990	967,487	69,289	227,784	297,073
Hotels and restaurants	46,746	170,387	217,132	31,011	899	31,910
Transport	25,968	17,081	43,050	16,814	12,026	28,840
Other community, social & personal service	78,789	14,835	93,624	103,022	16,208	119,230
Other	927,452	754,932	1,682,383	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450
Total	13,296	6,202	19,498	120,175	18,538	138,714

'-' means negligible

Table C 3: Persons 15+ years employed in informal sector by occupation and sex

Occupation	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Technician and associate professionals	31,981	9,585	41,566	31,576	6,516	38,092
Service workers and shop sales workers	463,804	465,529	929,333	495,494	627,336	1,122,830
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	20,655	6,627	27,282	79,967	9,980	89,948
Craft and related workers	272,997	107,174	380,171	363,029	171,472	534,501
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	22,379	11,730	34,109	38,258	84,436	122,693
Elementary occupations	110,417	153,170	263,586	111,650	107,236	218,886
Other	5,219	1,117	6,336	1,089	412	1,500
Total	927,452	754,932	1,682,383	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450

Table C 4: Persons 15+ years employed in informal sector by status of employment and sex

Status	Main activity			Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	6,287	5,215	11,501	7,029	1,744	8,773
Self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	157,635	74,655	232,290	87,836	32,216	120,052
Self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	752,184	657,273	1,409,457	1,007,160	951,300	1,958,460
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	11,346	17,788	29,134	19,039	22,127	41,166
Total	927,452	754,932	1,682,383	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450

Appendix D: Employment in secondary activities

Table D 1: Employed population with secondary activities by area and sex, 2006

Area	National definition			Standard definition		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	184,479	218,683	403,162	211,133	268,152	479,285
Other urban	448,195	679,674	1,127,869	499,254	751,715	1,250,969
Urban total	632,674	898,357	1,531,032	710,387	1,019,867	1,730,254
Rural	2,764,635	3,778,794	6,543,429	2,917,988	3,946,505	6,864,492
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461	3,628,374	4,966,372	8,594,746

Table D 2: Employment in secondary activities by industry and sex, 2006

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	1,218,842	573,391	1,792,234
Fishing	103,860	15,427	119,286
Mining & quarry	256,669	301,134	557,803
Manufacturing	1,289	-	1,289
Electricity, gas & water	140,857	10,422	151,280
Construction	625,468	496,099	1,121,567
Wholesale & retail trade	76,501	242,783	319,285
Hotels & restaurants	51,882	3,144	55,026
Transport, storage & communication	873	-	873
Financial intermediation	12,621	2,649	15,269
Public administration and social security	3,411	2,546	5,957
Education	21,366	8,195	29,560
Health & social service	28,870	8,163	37,033
Other community, social & personal services	854,801	3,013,198	3,867,999
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461

'-' means negligible

Table D 3: Employment in secondary activity by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators & administrators	921	-	921
Professionals	2,728	-	2,728
Technician & associate professionals	43,656	13,306	56,962
Office clerks	1,512	3,129	4,642
Service workers & shop sales workers	566,588	688,937	1,255,525
agricultural & fishery workers	1,064,413	459,053	1,523,465
Craft & related workers	473,580	195,728	669,308
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	51,725	91,244	142,969
Elementary occupations	1,192,186	3,225,754	4,417,939
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461

'-' means negligible

Table D 4: Employment in secondary activities by educational achievement and sex, 2006

Educational achievement	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	606,457	1,554,091	2,160,549
Primary not complete	674,061	666,285	1,340,347
Primary complete	1,880,399	2,276,984	4,157,383
Secondary and above	236,392	179,790	416,183
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461

Appendix E: Unemployment

Table E 1: Unemployed persons 15+ years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Sex	Age	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15-24	114,536	71,504	164,929	350,968
	25-34	58,129	56,918	131,999	247,047
	35-64	63,177	57,870	197,297	318,344
	65+	6,527	9,828	35,133	51,488
	Total	242,369	196,120	529,359	967,847
Female	15-24	161,758	121,189	152,382	435,329
	25-34	128,820	99,115	137,398	365,333
	35-64	112,563	79,113	176,777	368,453
	65+	10,482	12,235	34,714	57,431
	Total	413,623	311,652	501,270	1,226,545
Total		655,992	507,772	1,030,629	2,194,392

Table E 2: Unemployed persons 15+ years by sex, type of training and area, 2006

Sex	Training	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	None	175,485	154,192	476,602	806,279
	On job training	17,121	12,260	15,322	44,703
	Other	49,763	29,667	37,435	116,866
	Total	242,369	196,120	529,359	967,847
Female	None	344,750	273,754	482,317	1,100,821
	On job training	5,151	5,956	5,290	16,396
	Other	63,722	31,942	13,663	109,327
	Total	413,623	311,652	501,270	1,226,545
Total		655,992	507,772	1,030,629	2,194,392

Table E 3: Unemployed people 15+ years by previous occupation

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators & administrators	498	-	498
Professionals	1,512	3,886	5,398
Technician & associate professionals	1,376	1,873	3,249
Office clerks	2,021	2,553	4,574
Service & shop sales workers	29,605	73,081	102,686
Agricultural & fishery workers	85,985	136,548	222,532
Craft & related workers	12,294	16,017	28,311
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	7,389	1,638	9,027
Elementary occupations	133,647	367,045	500,692
No previous experience	693,520	623,904	1,317,424
Total	967,847	1,226,545	2,194,392

'-' means negligible

Appendix F: Under-employment

Table F 1: Under-employed persons by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators and administrators	745	-	745
Professionals	2,152	1,058	3,210
Technician and associate professionals	5,217	3,155	8,372
Office clerks	412	766	1,178
Service workers and shop sales workers	30,852	51,205	82,057
agricultural and fishery workers	530,081	458,199	988,279
Craft and related workers	33,804	9,227	43,031
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,317	1,616	6,933
Elementary occupations	52,613	106,164	158,777
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

'-' means negligible

Table F 2: Under-employed persons by status in employment and sex, 2006

Status	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	40,242	14,722	54,964
A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	8,912	5,837	14,749
A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	56,237	64,041	120,277
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	29,560	87,214	116,774
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	45,078	46,141	91,219
Work on own farm or shamba	481,162	413,437	894,598
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

Table F 3: Under-employed persons by sector and sex, 2006

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Central/Local government	3,422	1,534	4,956
Parastatal	430	608	1,038
Agriculture	526,240	459,577	985,817
Informal	61,031	68,312	129,343
Other private	44,946	18,625	63,571
Household economic activities	25,121	82,736	107,856
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

Table F 4: Under-employed persons by area and sex, 2006

Area	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	59,189	64,188	123,377
Other urban	95,275	118,211	213,486
Total urban	154,465	182,399	336,863
Rural	506,726	448,992	955,718
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

Appendix G: The economically inactive population

Table G 1: Current work status by area and sex, 2006

Sex & status		Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Active	1054184	1445458	6554530	9054172
	Inactive	152990.6	190092.6	604471.7	947554.9
	Total	1207175	1635551	7159001	10001727
Female	Active	1026715	1624162	7116477	9767354
	Inactive	191940.4	262279	780659.9	1234879
	Total	1218655	1886441	7897137	11002233
Total	Active	2080899	3069620	13671007	18821525
	Inactive	344931	452371.6	1385132	2182434
	Total	2425830	3521991	15056138	21003960

Table G 2: Economically inactive population by sex, reason and area, 2006

Sex & reasons		Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Student	97739.7	116,342	290,847	504,929
	Housework	4465.15	10,550	12,566	27,582
	Too old	16660.53	17,435	94,085	128,181
	Sick	25294.43	37,719	157,808	220,821
	Disabled	2676.921	5,883	36,534	45,094
	Other	6153.868	2,164	12,632	20,950
	Total	152990.6	190,093	604,472	947,555
Female	Student	88699.51	103,768	273,718	466,185
	Housework	14946.74	45,270	28,062	88,278
	Too old	25800.53	44,111	194,633	264,544
	Sick	48257.34	53,984	232,147	334,389
	Disabled	3373.477	4,436	30,236	38,045
	Other	10862.83	10,710	21,865	43,438
	Total	191940.4	262,279	780,660	1,234,879
Total	Student	186439.2	220,110	564,565	971,113
	Housework	19411.89	55,820	40,628	115,860
	Too old	42461.06	61,546	288,718	392,725
	Sick	73551.78	91,703	389,955	555,210
	Disabled	6050.399	10,319	66,770	83,139
	Other	17016.69	12,873	34,497	64,387
	Total	344931	452,372	1,385,132	2,182,434

Table G 3: Economically inactive population by age group and reasons, 2006

Age group	Student	Housework	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	Total
15-24	962,952	63,186	-	100,451	23,850	32,112	1,182,550
25-34	7,750	23,016	-	76,529	10,991	16,488	134,773
35-64	412	25,588	29,539	218,474	26,367	11,846	312,225
65+	-	4,071	363,186	159,757	21,932	3,941	552,886
Total	971,114	115,860	392,725	555,210	83,139	64,387	2,182,434

'-' means negligible

Table G 4: Economically inactive population by education level and sex, 2006

Education level	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	180,089	449,903	629,992
Primary not complete	458,843	388,463	847,306
Primary complete	119,963	196,739	316,703
Secondary & above	188,660	199,774	388,434
Total	947,555	1,234,879	2,182,434