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Forward

There has been a growing interest in obtaining an up to-date and detailed information on Zanzibar's labour force for several years. Due to lack of adequate data on the nature of employment, unemployment, underemployment and child labour, it has been extremely difficult for the Government to formulate appropriate policies and related programmes. Accordingly, the Government of Zanzibar, through the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the Labour Commission, resolved to conduct, in 2006 an Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) to meet the needs of the labour market data users.

The ILFS, which was a comprehensive survey and the first of its kind, had four modules entailing; Labour Force, Informal Sector, Child Labour and Time Use. It was conducted over a twelve months period in order to capture variations.

We are pleased, on behalf of the Government, to present the findings and results of the 2006 ILFS. While the results are not an end in themselves, they are important in defining the future road map for human resources utilization and development as well as in monitoring and evaluation of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP). Therefore users, in both public and private sector such policy-makers and researchers, are encouraged to use the results in their endeavours. Further in-depth analyses are particularly welcome.

It would have been extremely difficult to reach this stage without the devoted involvement, advice and wisdom of many stakeholders and experienced individuals from national offices, international organizations, universities and research institutions. We would like therefore to extend our sincere thanks to the UNDP for providing financial support for undertaking the survey and the ILO for providing technical assistance in producing this report. Our gratitude also goes to International and Local Consultants for their technical input. We feel indebted to all the persons who were involved at national, regional, district and shehia levels for their invaluable support which made the survey a success.

Special gratitude are due to the Subject Matters Specialists, supervisors and field staff from both the Office of Chief Government Statistician and the Labour Commission who helped in collection and processing of the data. It is only through their diligence that we have been able to finally produce this report.

Comments on this report are welcome and should be sent to the Office of Chief Government Statistician P.O.Box 2321, Zanzibar, E-mail zanstat@zanlink.com or the Labour Commission P.O.Box 3308, Zanzibar.

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Executive Summary

The 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was designed to generate labour market information to meet the socio economic demands of the country as articulated in the Zanzibar long-term plan (Vision 2020). It was further aimed at providing data for use in the monitoring and evaluation of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The ILFS was a comprehensive survey the first of its kind and had four modules namely; Labour Force, Informal Sector, Child Labour and Time Use¹. The survey covered 5,600 representative sample households; 3,392 and 2,208 households from rural and urban areas respectively.

The survey was specifically designed to generate reliable information on employment, unemployment, informal sector and in depth information on child labour. Information on economic activity status of the target population was collected on all persons, the analyses and results focused on persons aged 15 years and above. In order capture seasonal variations (throughout the year 2006), data was collected on quarterly basis. The measurements were based on both short term-interval of one week prior to the interview (currently economic activities) and long term interval of twelve months.

Key findings of the Survey are as follows:-

Demographic, Household Characteristics and Income

The results of the survey reveal that the estimated population of Zanzibar, in 2006, was at 1.1 million people, out of whom 40.8 percent lived in urban areas. The population's median age was 17 years, depicting a very young population with 43.4 percent of the population is below age 15 years.

The national average size of the household is 5.2 persons, where the average size is 5.1 and 5.3 persons for rural and urban areas respectively. One in every five households (21.0 percent) is female headed.

About one third (31.2 percent) of the heads of household have no education. The number of heads of household with no education is higher in rural areas by 42.4 percent. Furthermore, women with no education in rural areas registered 67.8 percent.

The construction material for household dwellings indicated that 67.4 percent of all housing units are roofed with metal sheets; urban areas constitute 83.9 percent and rural areas 56.4 percent. Two-fifths of households were roofed with grass. In urban areas, three out of four dwellings used cement bricks for construction while 56.6 percent of rural housing used wooden poles and mud.

¹ However, the results of the time-use survey will be reported separately.

Firewood and charcoal (fuel wood) were found to be the main sources of energy for cooking accounting for 68.7 and 29.0 percent respectively. The households' drinking water comes from different sources; more than three quarters (75.9 percent) of the households depend on piped water and unprotected wells account for 14 percent.

Traditional pit-latrines are the modal toilet facility found in about one half (49.7 percent) of all households. A significant proportion of households (30.5 percent) have no toilet facility at all. Flush toilets are more common in the urban areas.

More than one half (58.0 percent) of the rural surveyed households were found to depend solely on agriculture while four fifths of the urban households are dependent on remunerations as the main source of income.

Currently Active Population (the Labour Force)

The currently active population or the labour force comprises all persons aged 15 years and above who, during one week prior to the ILFS field data collection date, fulfill the requirements for inclusion among the *employed or the unemployed*, which together form the Labour Force.

A total of 513,032 (aged 15+ years) persons were found to be currently economically active out of the total working population of 614,987 people. Majority of them (308,436 people) equivalent to 60.1 percent were found in the rural areas compared with (204,596 people) or 39.9 percent found in the urban areas.

Looking at currently employed persons, the results show that male employees dominate making up 51.5 percent and females 48.5 percent. Rural areas have 303,402 (62.6 percent) of the total currently employed persons while urban areas account for 181,178 (37.4 percent). Out of the total, urban areas have 54.5 percent male and 45.5 female currently employed persons, whilst rural areas have 49.8 percent male and 50.2 percent female currently employed persons.

The overall participation rate is 83.7 percent with males exhibiting higher than average rate of 86.8 percent and females 80.8 percent. Participation rate peaks at age group 45-49 for males and 40-44 for females, even when males are observed to enter the labour market earlier and in big numbers.

Unemployment

Unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force expressed as percentage. The unemployed is defined as all persons of 15 years of age and above who during the reference week were "*without work, available for work and seeking work.*"

A total of 28,451 persons out of 614,986 working age population (4.6 percent) were found to be unemployed; 17.7 and 82.3 percent in rural and urban areas respectively.

The overall unemployment rate is 5.5 percent i.e. out of the total labour force 5.5 percent were unemployed. In rural areas, the unemployment rate is 1.6 percent compared to 11.4 per cent in the urban areas. The age groups that experienced the highest unemployment rate were 20-24 years with 13.0 percent (more than double the average) followed by age group 25-29 years.

Underemployment

Workers are classified as underemployed if they are willing and able to change their work situation in order to, for example, work additional hours, or use their skills better, or increase their income per hour, or work in an establishment with higher productivity etc. regardless of the duration or productivity of their currently employment situation.

A total of 60,553 persons were found to be underemployed. Most (60.5 per cent) of the underemployed persons fall under ages 15-34 years, led by the age group 20-24, which alone have 18.9 percent of the total currently underemployment. In urban areas, persons aged 15 – 34 years make 64.4 percent. Rural areas lead having 60.0 percent of the total currently underemployment, of whom 32.8 percent were rural male alone. Generally, underemployment is dominated by persons who have attained O-level education and below.

Half of the rural underemployed persons are those engaged as unpaid family helpers in agricultural activities (50.0 percent). Rural males take the leading position having 59.7 percent and females 38.3 percent.

Employment-related Income

Employment-related income consists of the payments, in cash, in kind or services, which are received by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family members, as a result of their current or former involvement in paid or self-employment.

The mean employment related income received by the paid employees was Tsh 67,809.8 which is lower compared with the mean income received by the self employed persons (Tsh 83,901.3). The same pattern was observed for the median income for the paid employees that stood at Tsh 50, 000 compared with Tsh 70, 000 for the self employment. The results further reveal that the income received by the paid employees has lower variation compared to that received from self employment.

Employment in the Informal sector

It was found that a total of 144,147 persons were engaged in informal sector; majority (45.4 percent) in the age groups 20-34. In rural areas, the informal sector was more dominated by persons with age group 15-19 accounting for 18.0 percent, while in urban areas 16.9 percent were found in the age group 30-34.

Nine out of every ten persons (92.5 per cent) in the informal sector were engaged as self-employed, about 5.4 per cent engaged as paid employees and a small proportion (2.1 per cent) engaged as unpaid family workers.

Overall, about a half (44.9 percent) of the informal sector enterprises are found in two locations namely; within own or business partner's home-with special business and within own or business partner's home-without special business.

On whether informal sector operators have access to credit/loans, it was found that nine out of ten (91.9 per cent) operators have never received a loan. More females have received loans (10.2 percent) compared with males (6.3 percent). It is only 8.1 percent of the persons engaged in the informal sector who have received loan and these were mainly from friends and relatives.

Youth Employment (persons aged 15-24)

The total youth population of Zanzibar is estimated at 219,824 persons whereas the rural areas account for 56.2 percent. Less than half (44.9 percent) of the young people have attained lower secondary education and only 0.1 percent had attained their tertiary non university level education.

The currently unemployed population of youth in the age groups 15 to 24 by geographical area reveals that 3,259 unemployed youth (25.0 percent) are in the rural areas and 9,767 (75.0 percent) are in urban areas.

More young women (69.5 percent) than young men (30.5 percent) are unemployed and this is consistent in all the age groups but is significantly larger for the 20 to 24 age group.

The total unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 is 8.7 percent. The male unemployment rate in the urban areas is 11.7 percent, which is higher than in the rural areas, with a rate of 1.7 percent. The female unemployment rate of 23.7 percent in the urban areas is higher compared with 5.1 in the rural areas. The unemployment rate is highest (13 percent) for young people in the age group 20 to 24.

Working children and their conditions

The total number of currently employed children aged 5-17 years were 115,963; males accounted for 59,245 (51.0 percent) and females 56,718 (49.9 percent). The majority of the currently employed children was aged 12-14 years and marked 41,663 (35.9 percent) of the total, most of whom males 21,705 (36.6 percent).

Out of total estimated 115,963 employed children, 75.1 percent have attained primary education, followed by 9.9 percent who have had no education and 6.1 percent who attained pre-school education.

Majority (55.5 percent) of the children reported to be working is engaged as unpaid family workers (in-agriculture) followed by those in their own farm or *shamba* (18.8 percent) and only (1.5 percent) of working children are paid employees.

In urban areas, 30,113 (80.6 percent) of employed children work as unpaid family helpers (non agriculture) followed by 3,363 (9.0 percent) as self-employees. Small proportion 251 children (0.7 percent) of employed children work as unpaid family helpers (in agriculture).

In rural areas, 34,230 (43.6 percent) of employed children work as (unpaid family helpers (non agriculture), 19,171 (24.4 percent) work on their family farms or *shamba* and 739 (0.9 percent) of working children work as paid employees. It was noted that in urban areas, the number of children working as paid employees is 992 (2.7 percent) whereas in rural areas it is 739 (0.9 percent)

The main activity in which children are involved is fetching water for home use, accounting for 47,780 (41.2 percent) of the working children, 29,892 (25.8 percent) engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry and 290 (0.3 percent) found in construction.

As for the reasons, about 43,531 (39.3 percent) of working children work to assist in household enterprise, 32,551 (29.4 percent) to get good upbringing and acquisition of skills and 20,942 (18.9 percent) of children reported working are engaged in labour so as to supplement household income.

Summary of Key Indicators

Indicators	Total	Rural	Urban
Average Household Size	5.2	5.1	5.3
Age Dependency Ratio	86.3	98.1	71.6
Percentage of Female-Headed Households	21.0	21.5	20.3
Percentage of Literate Adults - Total	77.3	67.2	90.2
Percentage of Literate Adults Female	71.0	59.4	85.8
Percentage of Literate Adults Male	84.1	75.6	95.1
Percentage of Households within 2 km of a Primary School	88.4	83.4	95.8
Percentage of Households within 2 km of a Primary Health Facility	78.3	73.5	85.6
Percentage of Households with Electricity Connection	30.4	9.6	61.5
Percentage of Households Using firewood for Cooking.	68.7	90.4	36.1
Percentage of Households Using charcoal for Cooking	29.0	8.4	59.9
Percentage of Households with no Toilet	30.5	47.8	4.7
Proportion of Households Sourcing Drinking Water from Pipes or Protected Wells.	84.0	77.5	93.4
Percentage of Households within 1 km of Drinking Water	99.1	98.4	99.9
Percentage of Households with a Modern Roof (concrete, metal sheets, asbestos and tiles)	71.2	58.3	90.5
Percentage of Households with a Modern Wall (stones, cement, sundried and backed bricks)	61.8	42.7	90.2
Mean Number of Persons per Bed Room	2.4	2.3	2.6
Percentage of Household owning Radio	81.2	77.2	87.3
Percentage of Household owning Television	24.4	8.4	48.3
Labour Force Participation Rate	83.4	88.5	76.8
Unemployment Rate	5.5	1.6	11.4
Youth (15-24) Unemployment Rate	8.7	3.4	17.9
Youth (15-35) Unemployment Rate	19.6	11.6	31.3
Employment to Population Ratio	78.8	87.0	68.0
Underemployment Rate	12.5	12.0	13.4
Inactivity Rate	16.6	11.5	23.2

Abbreviations

CLS	Child Labour Survey.
CRC	Convention on the Right of the Child
EAs	Enumeration Areas.
HBS	Household Budget Survey.
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statistics
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey.
ILO	International Labour Organization.
IPEC	International Programme of Elimination of Child Labour
ISCO	International Standards Classification of Occupation
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals.
NGOs	Non Government Organizations.
NMS	National Master Sample.
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician.
OSC	Orientation Secondary Class.
PHC	Population and Housing Census.
SNA	System of National Account
Tsh	Tanzania Shillings
TUS	Time Use Survey.
UN	United Nations
WFCL	Worst Form of Child Labour.
ZPRP	Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan.
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE 2006 INTEGRATED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

1.0 Introduction

The 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was designed to generate labour market information as an input to meet the socio economic demands of the country as articulated in the Zanzibar long-term plan (Vision 2020). It was also envisaged that the information would be useful for monitoring and evaluation of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

There has been growing interest in obtaining up-to-date and detailed information on the labour force for several years. Nonetheless, due to lack of adequate data on the nature of employment, unemployment, underemployment and child labour, it has been extremely difficult for the Government to formulate appropriate policies and related programmes. Accordingly, the Government of Zanzibar, through the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with Labour Commission, resolved to conduct an Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS)² that meet the needs of the labour market data users.

The ILFS, which was a comprehensive survey and the first of its kind, had four modules entailing; Labour Force, Informal Sector, Child Labour and Time Use. The survey was specifically designed to obtain reliable information on employment, unemployment, informal sector and in-depth information on child labour. On the other hand, the time use information was collected based on the time spent on various activities during the specified time undertaken by household members.

The 2006 Integrated Labour Survey is the second to be conducted in Zanzibar. The previous Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1991/92 which entailed only two modules; Labour force and Informal sector and deployed a different methodology. For example, while the 1991/92 Labour Force Survey was carried out in only one month, the 2006 ILFS was carried out on quarterly basis over a period of one year and was deliberately designed to capture the seasonal variations. Nevertheless, the 1991/92 Labour Force Survey was a benchmark of the 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey.

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey was to generate reliable information on labour force, informal sector, child labour and time use. The information generated from the Survey will be used as part of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP), which is an implementing plan for the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. The overall objective of the Vision 2020 is to eradicate absolute poverty in Zanzibar, both in urban and rural areas, by increasing the abilities of the population to obtain basic necessities (food, shelter, and clothing) and improving democracy and social security.

² The Integrated Labour Force Survey was conducted simultaneously with the ILFS for mainland Tanzania and used the same survey data collection instruments (questionnaires).

The poverty reduction strategy, on one side, depends on availability of gainful and productive employment opportunities, whether self-employment or paid employment. The creation of these opportunities for Zanzibaris will increase the production of goods and services and positively influence on household incomes, leading to the improvement of standard of living through better access to basic needs.

Comprehensive information on the status of the labour market prevailing in Zanzibar is a vital input in the formulation of employment policies and programmes that would contribute to alleviation of poverty. Accordingly, the detailed and immediate objectives of the ILFS were to:

- enhance the capacity of statistical personnel to conduct household surveys
- provide measures of both currently and usually economic activity
- obtain measures of the size of employment in the informal sector
- provide measures of unemployment and underemployment
- provide measures of cash income from agriculture and non-agricultural employment
- provide indicators for gender dis-aggregation
- measure time use on various activities and
- provide baseline information on working children and child labour in particular.

1.2 Survey Design and Methodology

The survey design for the 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was based on the module of National Master Sample (NMS) that provides national estimates. In this module, a total of 175 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected for the survey, distributed by Region and Urban/Rural as shown in Table 1.1 below. The sample selection of the EAs covered both urban and rural parts of Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 1.1: Total Number of EAs by Region and Number of EAs Selected per Rural/Urban Domain

Region	Total Number EAs		Number of EA's Selected	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Kaskazini Unguja	306	6	25	2
Kusini Unguja	192	11	16	2
Mjini Magharibi	183	667	15	55
Kaskazini Pemba	307	59	26	5
Kusini Pemba	287	64	24	5
Total	1,275	807	106	69

Table 1.2: Distribution of Selected EAs and Households by Locality

	Rural	Urban	Total
Selected Enumeration Areas (EAs)	106	69	175
Selected Households	3,392	2,208	5,600

1.2.1 Scope and Coverage

The survey captured economic activities status of the target population on quarterly basis to measure seasonal variations throughout the year 2006. The measure of the economic activities was based on short term-interval of one week prior to the interview (known as currently economic activities) and long term interval of twelve months (referred to as usually economic activities).

Using the demarcated Enumeration Areas (EAs), the survey covered both rural and urban areas targeting private households only. In each quarter, 1,400 households were interviewed and labour force data was collected from all persons aged 15 years and above.

1.2.2 Sample Design

Using the 2002 Population and Housing data as a sample frame, a one stage cluster sampling procedure was used to select the Enumeration Areas (EAs) as ultimate cluster units for both the rural and urban samples. The reporting unit in the ILFS was a household. Two samples were selected, one for the rural and the other one for the urban part. Both the samples provide national estimates for the domain of interest.

Since the reporting unit in the household based surveys is a household, a sufficient number of households were considered so as to yield estimates of reasonable precision. The aim was to have a sample of households, which will ensure an error margin of at most 5 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. Using precision criterion on determination of sample size, assuming that the dominant characteristics of the study is about 50 percent of the households and setting the error margin on estimating the parameters at 5 percent, then at 95 percent confidence level.

Accordingly, a total of 175 EAs were selected from the NMS, 106 in rural and 69 urban areas to represent all Zanzibar labour force population. From the listed households, 32 households were selected without replacement from each selected EA. With respect to the time use module, eight households were selected per EA and a total of 5,600 households are covered, where 3,392 were from rural areas and 2,208 from urban areas (Table 1.2).

In order to capture the Labour Force seasonal impact, selected EAs were equally divided in quarterly basis, thus, for Labour Force, Informal Sector and Child Labour modules. Eight households were interviewed per EA per quarter for the former, while only two households per EA per quarter were interviewed for Time use module.

1.3 Field organization

For proper planning, implementation and coordination of ILFS activities, a Technical Committee was set up. It comprised representatives from social partners in labour matters and an array of other stakeholders. The Committee was responsible to provide technical support and general policy guidelines in order to ensure adequacy in and timely implementation process.

At a field work stage, there were three levels of supervision including field, districts and national supervision. The major role of supervisors was to ensure that the interviews are properly administered and deal with field problems faced by the enumerators. Furthermore, supervisors were assigned to check the quality of the data collected on the spot and ensure that the necessary corrections were made before leaving the field.

1.4 Field Questionnaires

The questionnaires used in data collection were classified into modules i.e. Labour force questionnaire (LFS 1 and LFS 2), child labour questionnaires (CLS 1 and CLS 2 aged 5 -17) and time use questionnaire (TUS). The variables on which data were collected using respective questionnaires were as follows:-

LFS 1:

- List of usual residents and visitors
- Household economic activity
- Household amenities and community services

LFS 2:

- Usually household members' economic activity
- Currently activity
- Unemployment
- Main economic activity
- Informal sector (main) and Informal sector (secondary)
- Hours worked
- Income

CLS 1 addressed to parents or guardians and **CLS 2** addressed to children themselves:

- School attendance
- Health and safety
- Perception of a child on work
- Working relation and condition for employed children

1.5 Data Collection

Data collection for the 2006 ILFS was started in January 2006 and continued for twelve months to December 2006. Data for the first quarter were collected within three months. Well trained field enumerators were distributed to the designated and selected EAs close to their localities (where they normally reside). The enumerators were equipped with all necessary field tools such as questionnaires, instruction manuals and other field materials including means of transport.

The field exercise went concurrently with Information Education and Communication to the communities through meetings with Shehia leaders, media, leaflets, T-shirts and the like, in order for the respondents to appreciate the exercise. The ultimate objective was to mobilize the respondents to provide the required information correctly and with ease.

1.6 Data Processing

Data processes involved two stages namely; manual and machine processing. Manual processing involved manual editing and coding of questionnaires. This was done prior to machine processing which entailed code validation, consistency checks and tabulation.

The manual editing was also intended to deal with any discovered omissions and implausible or inconsistent entries. For purposes of operational convenience, much of the manual editing was done in the field. The interviewers were requested to review the entries at the end of each interview. The same process of reviewing was done by field and districts supervisors. All inconsistencies or errors as well as blank items which were applicable to the respondents were verified and filled out before they were transmitted to the head office.

The data entry was done with computer using CSpro software, and then the entered data exported to SPSS for table production. Finally, computer data validation checks were carried out to ensure that there were no errors at all. Based on the agreed tabulation plan, the required tables were then produced for analysis and report preparation.

1.7 Quality Control

The implementation of the ILFS needed proper planning including survey design, in placement of the management and planning teams, activities work plan and survey budget, to mention a few. There were three main stages during the implementation of the survey that were considered crucial for the survey success entailing pre-enumeration, enumeration and post-enumeration stages. The primary objective of this aspect was to outline relevant procedures and to formulate terms and rules that can assist, in the three main phases of the survey, in making the end results meet the required quality. Accordingly, a great deal of emphasis was placed on data quality throughout the survey. The following stages were undertaken from planning to data processing :-

- Putting in place the survey management structure
- Instituting resource persons (Planning Team)
- Setting and operationalising the Technical committee
- Ensuring effective Questionnaire design in terms of contents and ease of administration (e.g. clear skip instructions)
- Map Reading and Listing exercise
- Conducting Pilot Test
- Field staff recruitment according to the selected criteria

- Reasonable number of field and district Supervisors
- Three levels of the training i.e. training of trainers, training of supervisors and training field enumerators
- Outlining the proper procedures during the interviewing stage
- Guidelines on manual editing
- Training staff for data entry
- Structure checking programme
- Batch validation programme
- In-depth data cleaning and editing, and
- User group meeting helping to set up standards

1.8 Concepts and Definitions

In the conduct and analysis of the ILFS, international standard concepts and definitions, as recommended by the International Organization (ILO), were used to ensure comparability at regional and international levels as well comparison with the 1991/92 Labour Force Survey results. Accordingly, the following are the major terms used for the 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey.

The Economically Active means all persons aged 15 years and above whom, over a specified period of time, furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services in accordance to the UN system of National Accounts (SNA). In other words, the economically active, commonly referred to as the 'Labour Force'.

Labour Force = Employed + Unemployed Persons

The Currently Economically Active comprises all persons of age 15 years and above who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services in a short reference period in this case one week (the previous week).

The Usually Economically Active comprises all persons of age 15 years and above who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services in a long reference period in this case twelve months (the previous twelve months).

The Employed means a person of 15 years of age and above who during the reference period performed economic activity for at least one hour for payment in cash or in kind or other income or did not work but had a job or an enterprise, business from which they were temporally absent due to leave, illness, full paid maternity leave, bad weather, strike or similar reasons.

The Currently Employed comprises a person 15 years of age and above employed in a short reference period in this case one week (previous week).

Usually Employed comprises a person 15 years of age and above in a long reference period in this case twelve months (the previous twelve months)

Unemployed means all persons of 15 years of age and above who during the reference period were without work, available for work and seeking work.

The Inactive (economically inactive) means all persons 15 years and above who were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period.

The Currently Inactive comprises all persons 15 years of age and above who were neither employed nor unemployed during a short reference period in this case one week (The previous week).

The Usually Inactive comprises all persons 15 years of age and above who were neither employed nor unemployed during a long reference period in this case twelve months.

Working Age Population means as a person aged 15 years and above that is defined as:

Working Age Population = Labour Force + Inactive

Underemployed defines all person 15 years of age and above who are in employment during the reference period willing to work additional hours, available to work additional hours and had worked less than a threshold relating to work time (less than 40 hours a week)

Youth is defined as all persons aged 15 years to 24 years and thus the term the adult refers to those aged 25 years and above.

Child Labour defined as work that deprives children right to enjoy their childhood and places them in work that is harmful to their physical and or mental development. It involves all children aged 5-17 years who are performing any work on the following situations;-

- a) Mentally, socially or normally dangerous and harmful to children.
- b) Interferes with their schooling by: -
 - Depriving them of the opportunity to attend school
 - Obliging them to leave school prematurely.
 - Requiring them to attempt to combine school with excessively long and heavy work.

Informal Sectors defined as;

- A subset of household enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by households, which did not have separate legal entities independent of the household;
- Have no complete set of accounts and may or may not employ paid employees and the minimum number of employees was less than 10.
- The activities may be carried out inside or outside the owner's home;
- All or at least some of the goods and services of the business have to be produced for sale

Household defined as one or a group of persons who are living together and shared living expenses. Usually, these were husband, wife and children. Other relatives, visitors and servants who have stayed for three or more months were included as members of the household. If one person lives and eats himself/herself, then he/she is called a one-person household.

Wage employment/"paid employment" means "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind; "with a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job. This formal job attachment should be determined in the light of national circumstances, according to one or more of the following criteria: (i) the continued receipt of wage or salary; (ii) an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return; (iii) the elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workers can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs;

Self employment "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; "with an enterprise but not at work": persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

Income (Employment related income) consists of the payments, in cash, in kind or in services, which are received by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family members, as a result of their current or former involvement in paid or self-employment jobs. Employment related income excludes income derived from other sources such as property, social assistance, transfers etc. not related to employment.

Income (Paid employment related income) consists of all payments and benefits in cash, kind or services, which are received, over a given reference period, by individuals for themselves or in respect of their family members, by virtue of their involvement in current or former paid employment jobs. Such payments and benefits may be provided by the employer, social security or compulsory insurance schemes or the State.

Employment to Population Ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed.

Underemployment rate is defined mathematically as the quotient resulting from dividing the total number of underemployed by the corresponding total employment.

Inactivity rate is defined as the percentage of the population that is neither working nor seeking work (that is, not in the labour force).

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population, expressed as percentage.

CHAPTER TWO

DEMOGRAPHIC, HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND INCOME

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the demographic and household characteristics - namely population size and its marital status, literacy, education attainment; housing characteristics; income and possession of assets. It also provides information on household characteristics including household size, heads of household, distance to community services, distance to sources of and time spent on fetching water, housing situation and facilities available to the households.

2.1 Demographic and Household Characteristics

2.1.1 Population Size and Distribution

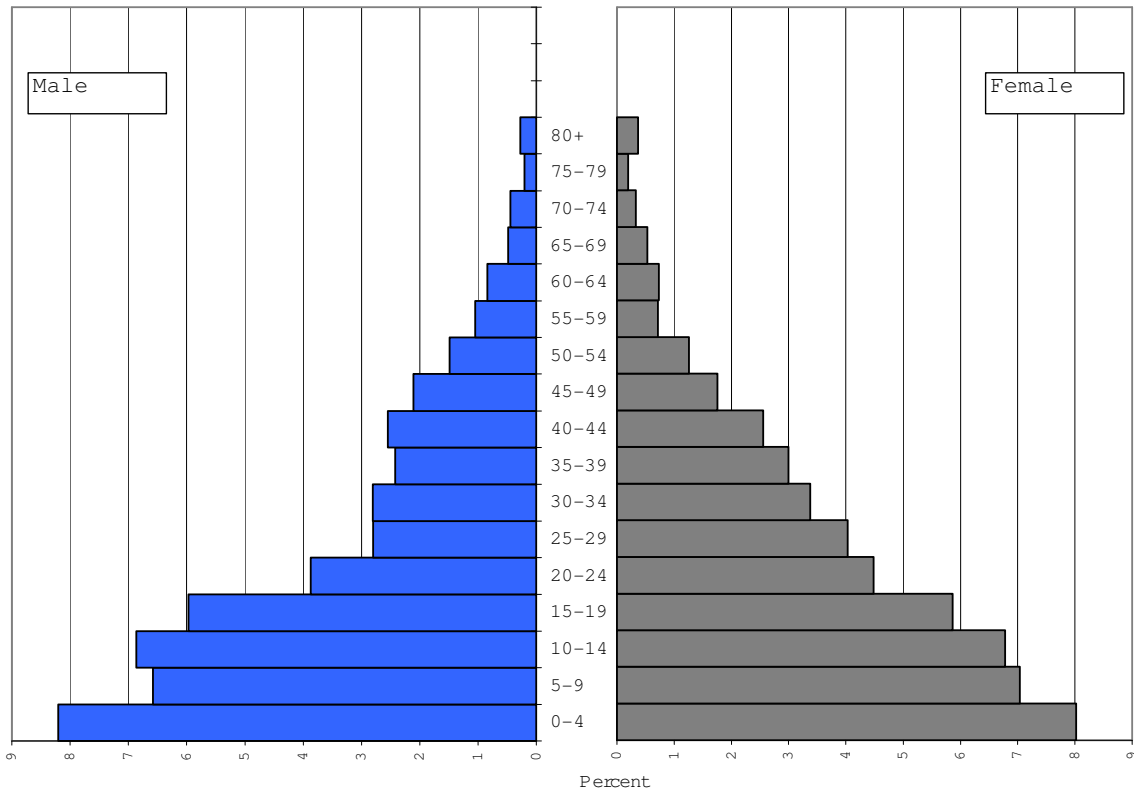
The weighted survey estimate of the population of Zanzibar in 2006 stood at 1.1 million, of which 40.8 percent lived in urban areas. The age-sex structure reveals a young population (below 15 years of age) comprising 43.4 percent; a slight bias in sex ratio of 104.2 and a median age of 17.2 years. Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1 show the composition.

The overall sex ratio is 96 males for every 100 females and in both rural and urban areas there are excess number of females 98 and 93 respectively.

Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by 5 Years Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	9.0	8.7	17.8	7.0	7.0	5.7	8.2	8.0	16.2
5-9	6.9	7.3	14.2	6.1	6.6	12.7	6.6	7.0	13.6
10-14	7.5	6.8	14.3	5.9	6.7	12.7	6.9	6.8	13.6
15-19	6.1	5.7	11.8	5.7	6.1	11.9	6.0	5.9	11.8
20-24	3.3	3.8	7.1	4.7	5.5	10.2	3.9	4.5	8.4
25-29	2.4	3.5	5.9	3.4	4.8	8.2	2.8	4.0	6.8
30-34	2.5	3.2	5.6	3.3	3.7	7.0	2.8	3.4	6.2
35-39	2.3	3.0	5.3	2.5	3.0	5.6	2.4	3.0	5.4
40-44	2.4	2.5	4.9	2.8	2.6	5.4	2.5	2.6	5.1
45-49	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.1	1.9	4.0	2.1	1.8	3.9
50-54	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.7
55-59	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.8
60-64	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.6
65-69	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0
70-74	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8
75-79	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
80+	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
Total Percent	49.5	50.5	100.0	48.2	51.8	100.0	49.0	51.0	100.0
Total Population	325,526	332,502	658,027	219,125	235,225	454,350	544,650	567,727	1, 112,377
Sex ratio			97.90			93.16			95.94

Figure 2.1: Population Pyramid for Zanzibar



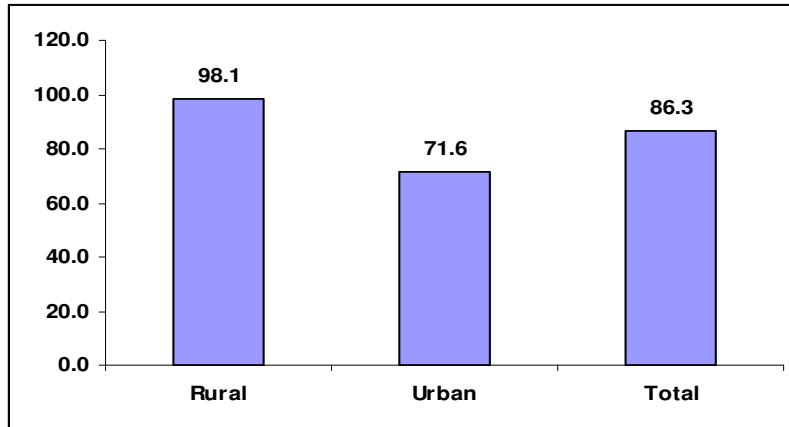
The broad based triangular shaped structure coupled with an increasing sex ratio depicts further potential for population growth. The age dependency ratio – the ratio of dependents (namely the young and the old) to the active population stands at 86.3 (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2). Specifically, to every 100 active persons (in the age range 15 – 64) there are 86 dependents (of the age range below 15 years and above 64 years).

The dependency ratio is higher in rural areas (98.1) and especially to men (103.0). When the ratio is used as a proxy measure of economic dependency, it interprets that an active adult has to produce about twice the average requirement of an individual in his population. Furthermore, the age structure reveals a high bias towards child dependency ratio and in the real economy most children below 18 years are still schooling and less economically active, making the actual dependency ratio higher than the stated one.

Table 2.2: Age Dependency Ratio by Sex and Area

Sex	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Male	103.0	71.5	89.1
Female	93.5	71.6	83.8
Total	98.1	71.6	86.3

Figure 2.2: Age Dependency Ratio by Area



2.1.2 Household Size

For the total estimated 215,717 households in Zanzibar, the average household size was found to be 5.2 persons (Figure 2.3). Differentials between rural and urban areas suggest minimum variation in size of households - 5.3 persons for urban households and 5.1 persons for the rural households.

Comparative statistics show that there was a slight decline for the household size from 5.5 members as observed in 2002 Population and Housing Census to 5.3 members in the 2004 Household Budget Survey.

Figure 2.3 Average Household Size by Area

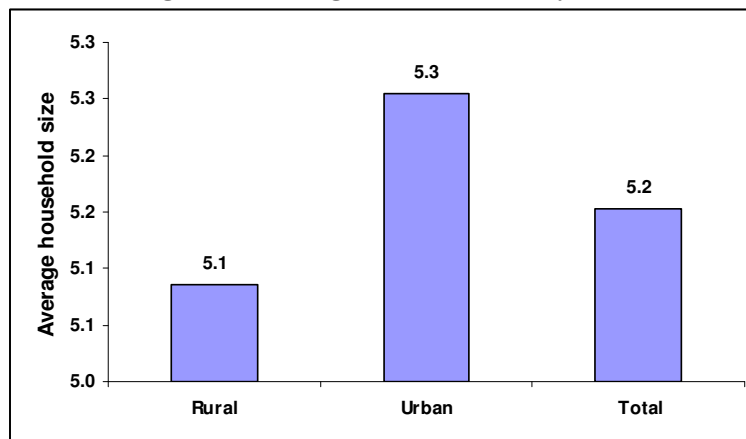
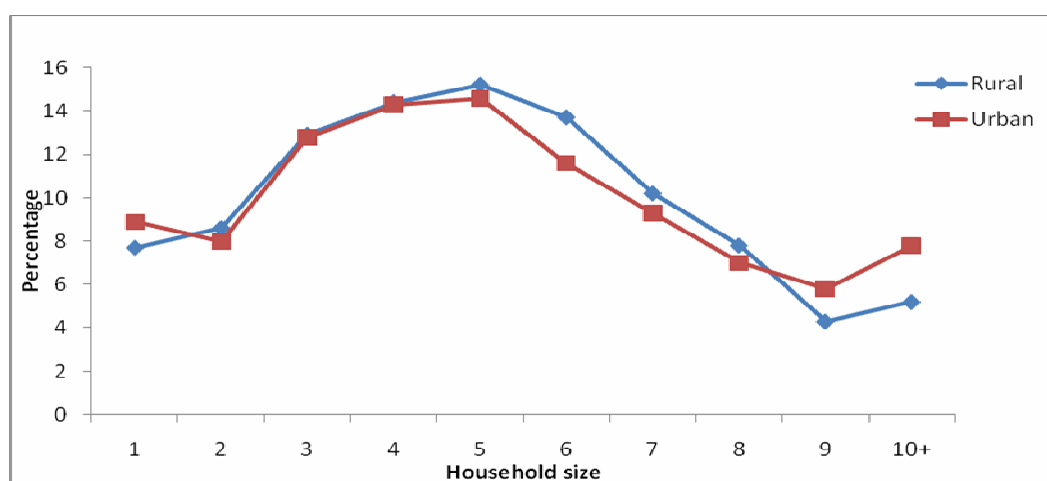


Table 2.3 and Figure 2.4 present the distribution of households by size. A sizable proportion of one and two person households are observed. An increasing number of members of households are observed for all households below the average household size. This is followed by the general trend of declining number of households by their increasing size (the bell shaped). The distribution shows that 55.0 percent of households have three to six members and about 28.5 percent of households have more than seven members.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size and Area

Household size	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
1	7.7	8.9	8.1
2	8.6	8.0	8.3
3	12.9	12.8	12.9
4	14.4	14.3	14.3
5	15.2	14.6	15.0
6	13.7	11.6	12.8
7	10.2	9.3	9.9
8	7.8	7.0	7.5
9	4.3	5.8	4.9
10+	5.2	7.8	6.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

Figure 2.4: Distribution of Household Size by Area



2.1.3 Heads of Household

Head of household is defined as an adult usual member of the household recognized by the other members to be their head. The socio-economic support and participation of household members in various activities are greatly influenced by the status of its household head especially with respect to their sex, age, place of residence, occupation and education level.

The distribution of heads of household by age, area and sex of is presented in Table 2.4 below. One in every five households (21.0 percent) is headed by a female. Slight differentials are observed between rural areas with more female-headed households (21.5 percent) compared to urban areas (20.3). Age composition of the heads of

household, to both sexes show concentration in middle-ages (i.e. in the age range 30 – 54 years).

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Head of Household by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
20-24	2.2	0.5	2.7	1.9	0.5	2.4	2.1	0.5	2.6
25-29	7.4	1.2	8.6	7.0	1.3	8.3	7.3	1.2	8.5
30-34	11.1	1.3	12.4	12.4	1.9	14.3	11.7	1.5	13.2
35-39	11.7	2.0	13.7	11.2	2.0	13.2	11.5	2.0	13.5
40-44	11.7	2.4	14.0	13.4	2.7	16.1	12.4	2.5	14.9
45-49	10.4	2.9	13.3	10.5	3.0	13.6	10.5	2.9	13.4
50-54	7.1	2.9	9.9	7.9	2.6	10.5	7.4	2.7	10.1
55-59	4.7	1.6	6.3	5.9	1.6	7.4	5.2	1.6	6.8
60-64	4.3	2.1	6.4	3.9	1.6	5.5	4.1	1.9	6.0
65-69	2.8	1.9	4.6	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.7	4.1
70-74	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.9	0.8	2.7	2.2	1.0	3.2
75-79	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.5
80+	1.6	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	2.0
Total Percent	78.5	21.5	100.0	79.7	20.3	100.0	79.0	21.0	100.0
Total Households	101,522	27,861	129,383	68,842.6	17,491	86,333	170,365	45,352	215,717

2.1.4 Marital Status

The marital status of the population 15 years and above is presented in Table 2.5 below. The results show that more than a third (36.4 percent) of the population aged 15 years and above is never married.

Rural-urban differentials are only marginally observed, with more of the never married (40.1 percent) and divorced (6.3 percent) in urban areas compared to rural areas which recorded (33.6 percent) and (5.5 percent) for never married and divorced respectively. Furthermore, it was reported that there are more married persons (56.4 percent) in rural areas compared to (50.2 percent) in urban areas.

Sex differentials show a high proportion of the never married among males (43.2 percent) compared to females (30.1 percent). Males reflect a low proportion of divorced (2.1 percent) compared to their female counterparts (9.4 percent). Also, there is a high proportion of widowed females (5.9 percent) compared to widowed males (0.8 percent)

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Marital Status, Area and Sex

Marital Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	40.8	26.8	33.6	46.3	34.4	40.1	43.2	30.1	36.4
Married	55.9	57.0	56.4	50.0	50.3	50.2	53.3	54.0	53.7
Living together	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Divorced	1.9	8.9	5.5	2.4	9.9	6.3	2.1	9.4	5.8
Separated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Widowed	0.8	6.7	3.9	0.8	4.9	2.9	0.8	5.9	3.4
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No of Individuals	170,968	182,017	352,985	132,773	142,752	275,525	303,741	324,769	628,510

2.1.5 Literacy

Table 2.6 and Figure 2.5 present the survey responses on literacy status i.e. the proportions of persons who cannot read or write, can read and write in their native language (Kiswahili) or a foreign language (English or other). The findings reveal that 22.7 percent of the population is illiterate (i.e. can't read and write in any language). Kiswahili and English are the Islands' official languages and more than one half of the population (51.6 percent) can read and write in both languages.

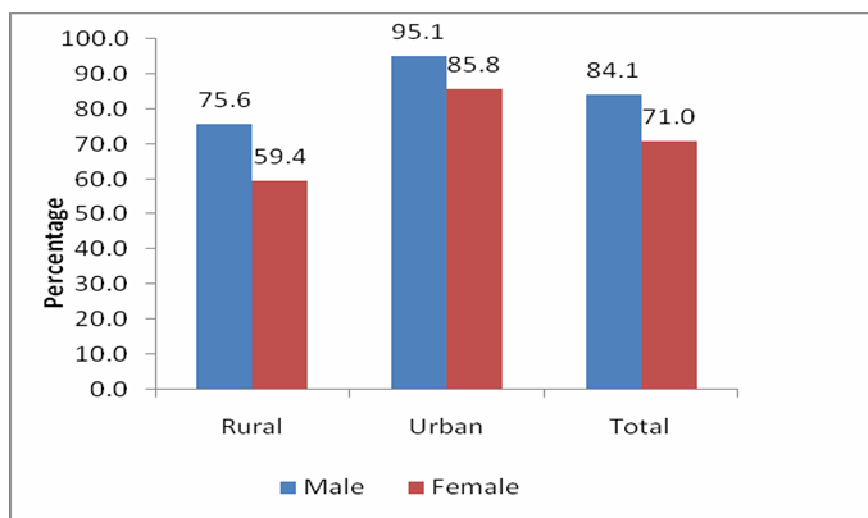
Literacy composition in urban areas reveals that 9.7 percent of respondents are illiterate, which is lower compared to rural areas depicting 32.8 percent. Gender differentials on levels of illiteracy point to alarming features, especially in rural areas where two in every five rural women are illiterate compared to one in every four rural men.

The literacy level revealed that 84.1 percent and 71.0 percent is literate among male and female respectively. The same pattern prevails in rural and urban areas.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Literacy Status, Area and Sex.

Literacy status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Don't know	24.4	40.6	32.8	4.9	14.2	9.7	15.9	29.0	22.7
Kiswahili	29.9	21.2	25.4	25.3	26.9	26.1	27.9	23.7	25.7
Both English & Kiswahili	45.7	38.2	41.8	69.8	58.9	64.1	56.2	47.3	51.6
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Individuals	170,968	182,017	352,985	132,773	142,752	275,525	303,741	324,769	628,510

Figure 2.5: Literacy Level by Area and Sex



2.1.6 Levels of Education Attained

Table 2.7 shows the distribution of heads of household by education level attained. About one third (31.2 percent) of the heads of household have no education and more than one half of female household heads have no education (54.1 percent). The proportion of heads of household with no education is higher in rural areas (42.4 percent) compared to urban (14.4 percent). Furthermore, women with no education in rural areas account for more than two-thirds (67.8 percent).

About 20.7 percent of male heads of household in urban areas have attained secondary education at O level. However, there is negligible proportion of heads of household with tertiary education.

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Head of Household by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	35.5	67.8	42.4	9.9	32.2	14.4	25.1	54.1	31.2
Primary Education	34.9	18.8	31.5	34.9	33.9	34.7	34.9	24.7	32.8
Lower Secondary Education	20.4	11.2	18.4	30.2	21.1	28.4	24.4	15.0	22.4
Secondary Education(O level)	7.7	2.2	6.5	20.7	12.2	19.0	13.0	6.0	11.5
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	1.6	0.1	1.3
Tertiary non University	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.5
Tertiary University	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	101,522	27,861	129,383	68,843	17,491	86,333	170,365	45,352	215,717

The distribution of population 15 years and above by the highest level of education attained is shown in Table 2.8 and figure 2.6 below. One in every four persons (26.2 percent) had had no education and about two in every five persons (39.7 percent) had attained primary education. Slightly over a quarter (29.7 percent) of the population has secondary education, while a very minimal percentage (0.1 percent) has attained tertiary education.

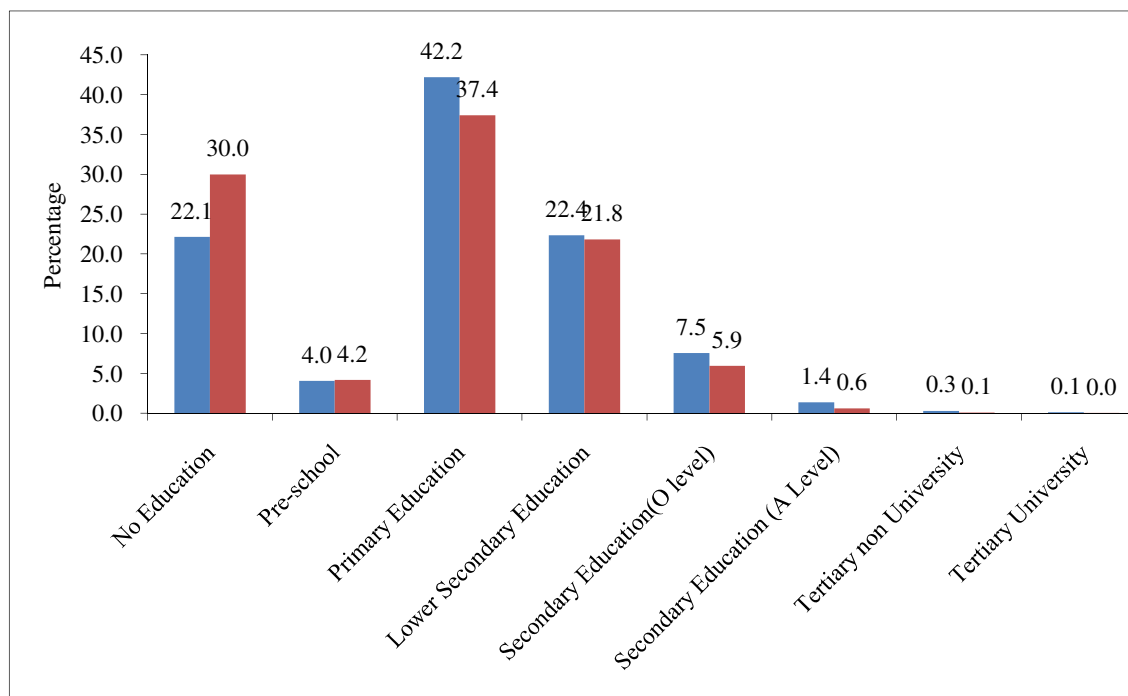
Primary and lower secondary education in Zanzibar is compulsory and accessible to all reflecting little differences in rural and urban areas in their proportions of primary level education attained. However, there is still a high proportion of the population with no education in rural areas compared to urban as there is twice the proportion with secondary education in urban areas compared to rural.

Gender disparities to levels of education attained is more pronounced among those with no education. Overall, females account for 30.0 percent compared to males with 22.1 percent. At the Advance secondary and tertiary education levels, a slightly low proportion of females (especially in rural areas) are observed.

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 + by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	30.1	39.6	34.9	10.7	16.8	13.9	22.1	30.0	26.2
Pre-school	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1
Primary Education	43.3	36.3	39.7	40.5	38.9	39.7	42.2	37.4	39.7
Lower Secondary Education	17.7	16.7	17.2	29.1	28.8	28.9	22.4	21.8	22.1
Secondary Education(O level)	4.2	3.1	3.6	12.3	9.8	11.0	7.5	5.9	6.7
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.8	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.0
Tertiary non University	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tertiary University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	263,551	272,536	536,087	182,883	199,705	382,588	446,434	472,241	918,676

Figure 2.6: Distribution of Population 5 Years and Above by Education Level Attained and Sex



2.2 Housing Conditions and Facilities

Table 2.9 presents the distribution of main household dwellings by type of their roof, wall, and floor materials used in their construction. Corrugated metal sheets, cement bricks and concrete/cement are observed to be the commonly used materials for the roof, wall and floor, respectively. Six in every 10 (67.4 percent) of all households are roofed with metal sheets; 83.9 percent in urban areas compared to 56.4 percent in rural areas. Use of grass that prevailed in the past is still common in rural areas, where two-fifths of households are roofed with the same.

More than three quarters of the main household dwellings (77.6 percent) have used cement bricks for walls construction in urban areas with more than one half (56.6 percent) of rural households constructed with wooden poles and mud. A small proportion of households, in both rural and urban areas have used stones to erect walls of their dwellings. Cement is the main floor material in urban dwellings, constituting 88.2 percent while most rural households (57.9 percent) use earth (mud) to floor their dwellings.

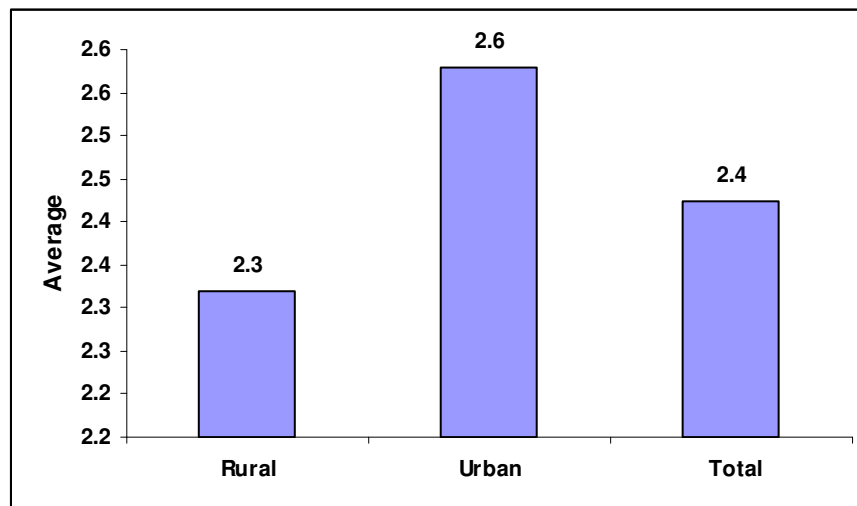
Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Household by Construction Materials of the Main Dwellings and Area

Dwellings and Area

Construction Material	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Roof			
Grass	41.7	9.5	28.8
Concrete, cement	0.3	4.5	2.0
Metal sheets	56.4	83.9	67.4
Asbestos	1.6	1.2	1.4
Tiles	0.0	0.9	0.4
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wall			
Stones	17.7	12.1	15.4
Cement bricks	22.8	77.6	44.7
Sun dried bricks	1.5	0.4	1.1
Baked bricks	0.7	0.2	0.5
Poles and mud	56.6	9.8	37.8
Timber	0.2	0.0	0.1
Grass	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Floor			
Earth	57.9	11.2	39.2
Concrete/cement	42.1	88.2	60.6
Tiles	0.0	0.5	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

The average number of persons per bed room (sleeping room) is presented in Figure 2.7 below. The results show that the mean number of persons per bed room is 2.4, showing higher average in urban areas (2.6 persons) compared to rural areas (2.3 persons).

Figure 2.7: Mean Number of Person per Sleeping Rooms by Area



2.2.1 Sources of Energy

Table 2.10 shows the distribution of households by main source and use of energy for cooking, lighting, and heating.

Wood fuel - firewood and charcoal - is the main source of energy for cooking whereas 68.7 percent and 29.0 percent of households use firewood and charcoal, respectively. The only difference between rural and urban areas is the preference and extent of use of one product to another. More households use firewood and less use charcoal in rural areas and vice versa in urban areas. There is less use of electricity, coal, and kerosene for cooking, in both rural and urban areas. Notwithstanding, kerosene is the main source of energy for lighting. About seven out of every ten households use kerosene for lighting.

Rural-urban differentials in use of fuels are tremendous. Nine in every ten (90.4 percent) of rural households depend on firewood while about three fifth (59.9 percent) of urban households depend on charcoal for cooking. For lighting, 90.0 percent of rural households and 61.5 percent of urban households depend on kerosene and electricity, respectively. Use of fuels for heating/cooling is less common to both, rural and urban areas. More than 85 percent of the households use no fuel for the heating/cooling.

Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Household by Main Source of Energy and Area

Source of Energy	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Cooking			
Electricity	0.2	0.9	0.4
Firewood	90.4	36.1	68.7
Kerosene	0.4	2.3	1.1
Charcoal	8.4	59.9	29.0
Not using	0.7	0.7	0.7
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lighting			
Electricity	9.6	61.5	30.4
Gas (Industrial)	0.0	0.1	0.0
Candles	0.2	0.3	0.2
Solar Energy	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kerosene	90.0	38.1	69.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Heating/Cooling			
Electricity	5.8	39.9	19.5
Firewood	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not using	94.2	60.1	80.5
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

2.2.2 Toilet Facility

Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and areas is presented in Table 2.11. Traditional Pit-latrine is the modal toilet facility and its in use in about one half (49.7 percent) of all households. Flush toilets are also significant, especially in urban areas. Surprisingly, however, a significant proportion of households (30.5 percent) have no toilet facility at all. This is more apparent in rural areas, where about one half (47.8 percent) of households lack the facility completely.

Table 2.11: Percentage Distribution of Household by Toilet Facility and Area

Toilet Facility	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
No toilet	47.8	4.7	30.5
Flush toilet	6.5	27.6	14.9
Pit latrine (traditional)	41.1	62.6	49.7
Ventilation Improved pit latrine (VIP)	4.7	5.1	4.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

2.2.3 Sources of Drinking Water

The household drinking water comes from different sources. Table 2.12 shows the distribution of households by main sources of drinking water. Piped water (in housing unit, outside housing unit, private supply and community in urban areas) constitutes the main source of households' drinking water. More than three quarters (75.9 percent) of the households depend on piped water. Unprotected wells share 14 percent as a main source of water supply.

Looking at rural - urban differentials, nine in every ten urban households (92.5 percent) are served with piped water compared to only two in every three households (67.5 percent) in rural areas.

Table 2.12: Percentage Distribution of Household by Main Source of Drinking Water and Area

Source of Drinking Water	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Rain catchments tank	0.1	0.0	0.1
Private piped (Tap) water in housing unit	15.9	47.3	28.5
Private piped (Tap) water outside housing unit	13.5	17.5	15.1
Private well (protected)	0.1	0.6	0.3
Private well (unprotected)	0.1	0.2	0.2
Vendor (Person selling water)	0.4	3.7	1.7
Piped (Tap) water on private supply	4.2	10.0	6.5
Piped (Tap) water on community supply	33.9	13.6	25.8
Public well (protected)	8.7	1.3	5.8
Public well (unprotected)	20.5	2.4	13.3
Private Public well (protected)	0.9	3.1	1.8
Private Public well (unprotected)	0.7	0.2	0.5
Spring (protected)	0.3	0.0	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

The distance from the source and usual time spent in fetching water are shown in Tables 2.13 and 2.14. Slightly over a quarter (28.5 percent) units fetch water from tapes in their household, from their neighbors or from within their surroundings.

More than 96 percent of the households fetch water at a distance not exceeding one kilometer and only one percent of the households are located at more than two kilometers to their nearest water source. Likewise, it takes less than one hour to 96.4 percent households to fetch drinking water and only 1.2 percent of households take more than two hours to their nearest drinking water source.

There are minor differences between rural and urban areas, with more households in rural areas located at further distances from the sources and consequently taking more time.

Table 2.13: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water and Area

Distance	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Less than ½ Km	83.2	98.1	89.2
½ Km - Less than 1 Km	11.0	1.5	7.2
1 Km - Less than 2 Km	4.3	0.3	2.7
2 Km or more	1.6	0.1	1.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

Table 2.14: Percentage Distribution of Household by Usual Time Spent for Fetching Drinking Water and Area

Time Taken	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Less than ½ hour	82.5	96.3	88.0
½ hour - Less than 1 hour	12.0	3.0	8.4
1 hour - Less than 2 hours	3.6	0.6	2.4
2 hours or more	1.9	0.1	1.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

Table 2.15 below shows the distribution of members of household who normally fetch drinking water. Except for the few households, which have access to water in their households, fetching of water is a routine exercise. In urban areas, this activity is the responsibility of women, as confirmed by 72.5 percent of urban households. In rural areas, however, men participate more in fetching water (42.9) compared with women (34.5). Notwithstanding, girls do provide a great deal of help in fetching water in rural areas.

Table 2.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by People who Normally Fetching Drinking Water and Area

Person	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Boys	2.8	3.7	3.2
Girls	6.2	3.7	4.8
Equally (boys and girls)	4.5	5.0	4.7
Men	42.9	10.4	29.9
Women	34.5	72.5	49.7
Equally (men and women)	8.3	5.3	7.1
Not applicable	0.8	0.4	0.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

Distribution of households within a distance of 2 kilometers to a social service center is shown in Table 2.16. It was found that 88.4 percent, 75.3 percent and 78.3 percent of households are within 2 kilometers to a primary school, secondary school and a health facility respectively. Only 48.2 percent of the households are within 2 kilometers to a market. More households in urban areas fall within 2 kilometer distance to a social facility compared to rural areas.

Table 2.16: Percentage Distribution of Households within 2 Kilometer to Social Facilities by Selected Facility and Area

Facility	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Primary school	83.4	95.8	88.4
Secondary school	67.0	87.7	75.3
Health Facility	73.5	85.6	78.3
Market	39.8	60.7	48.2

2.2.4 Food Security

Food security is an important factor in measuring poverty in terms of meeting ones food needs or coping up strategies in case of shortages. Table 2.17 portrays the distribution of the usual number of meals taken by households per day. Less than half of the rural households take three meals per day compared to about three quarters of urban households. Only one percent of households take one meal per day.

Table 2.17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Usual Number of Meals per Day and Area

Usual Number of Meals	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
1	0.7	1.5	1.0
2	50.8	25.0	40.5
3	48.4	73.4	58.4
4	0.0	0.2	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

The average number of days a household consumed specified food items in the preceding week is presented in Table 2.18 below. Fish is the food item most frequently consumed and on average 4.5 days in the preceding week households consumed fish. There were slight differences in number days a household consumed fish between urban and rural areas.

Table 2.18: Mean Number of Days of Consuming Specified Food in the Preceding Week by Area

Food	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Meat	0.3	0.6	0.4
Fish	4.2	4.9	4.5

Table 2.19 below shows the distribution of household's frequency in facing food shortages in the last year. About 34.1 percent of the households reported having no problem in the year before the survey and 11.9 percent reported high incidences of food insecurity.

The frequency of facing food shortage is higher in rural households compared to urban areas. About 41.1 percent of the urban households never had problems in the past year compared to 29.2 of the rural households and only 7.8 percent of the urban households reported to have recurring problems in meeting their food needs compared to 14.7 percent of rural households.

Table 2.19: Percentage Distribution of Households by Frequency of Facing Food Shortages in Last Year and Area

Frequency of food shortage	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Never	29.2	41.4	34.1
Seldom	34.2	31.8	33.2
Sometimes	21.9	19.1	20.8
Often	14.7	7.8	11.9
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

2.3 Household Income and Ownership of Assets

The ultimate goal to all human processes, as well as efforts of their governments is to bring about development through enlarging people's choices, i.e. providing opportunities to reduce poverty, unemployment and improvement in qualities of their lives. Assets ownership and income sources are among the household's indicators for measuring and assessing poverty situation in Zanzibar.

2.3.1 Households' Ownership of Assets

Table 2.20 displays the possession of assets by households. Radio and bicycles are the most common assets in both rural and urban households; where between one half and four-fifth of the households possess these assets. Cellular phones, television sets and table or wall clocks are also important assets for many households as 36.8 percent, 24.4 percent and 33.0 percent respectively were recorded. On the other hand, ploughs, carts, and cars are the least common assets to most households. Urban households possess proportionately more of either asset compared to rural households.

Table 2.20: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership of Assets and Area

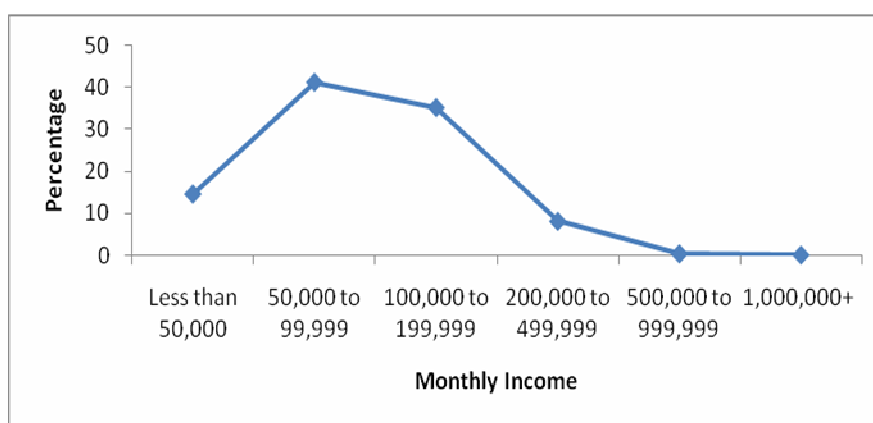
Asset	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Car	0.9	3.8	2.1
Refrigerator	5.4	29.3	15.0
Electric or gas cooker	1.9	12.6	6.2
Television	8.4	48.3	24.4
Cellular phone	22.3	58.6	36.8
Land line Telephone	2.3	7.7	4.4
Radio	77.2	87.3	81.2
Table/wall clock	19.6	52.9	33.0
Charcoal/electric iron	13.5	50.2	28.2
Bicycle	51.0	60.5	54.8
Motor cycle	5.0	11.9	7.8
Plough	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cart	1.8	1.3	1.6
Charcoal stove/Kerosene	15.5	74.7	39.2
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

2.3.2 Household Income

The monthly average household income is portrayed in Table 2.21 and Figure 2.4 below. The right-skewed income distribution reveals the modal income in the range of Tsh 50,000 – 99,999; and a median household income of Tsh 92,863 (or slightly above \$2 US Dollars a day). More than one half of all households (55.9 percent) are in the low income bracket, receiving monthly income of less than Tsh 100,000 a month. The same pattern in distribution of incomes is found between the two geographical areas, except that the prevalence of low income households is more common in the rural areas.

Table 2.21: Percentage Distribution of Households' Monthly Income by Levels and Area

Households Monthly Income	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Less than 50,000	16.8	11.5	14.7
50,000 to 99,999	44.4	36.3	41.2
100,000 to 199,999	33.0	38.5	35.2
200,000 to 499,999	5.3	12.4	8.2
500,000 to 999,999	0.3	0.9	0.5
1,000,000 and above	0.0	0.5	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	129,383	86,333	215,717

Figure 2.8: Distribution of Households Monthly Income

The distribution of households by their main source of income (Table 2.22) suggests that agriculture (i.e. crops, animal husbandry, forestry and fishing activities), non-agricultural business, and wages/salaries employment are the main sources of households' income whereas 93.9 percent of all households depend on those activities. More than one half (58.0 percent) of rural households depend solely on agriculture, while four-fifths (80.2 percent) of urban households receive remunerations both from employment (formal and informal) and business activities. Other sources that marginally contribute to households' income are remittances, pension and rental.

Table 2.22: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Income and Area

Main source of income	Area		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Wage Employment	14.8	40.7	25.2
Business (Non-Agriculture)	21.9	39.5	28.9
Agriculture	58.0	12.6	39.8
Remittances (outside the country)	0.2	1.2	0.6
Pension	0.3	1.1	0.6
Rent	0.0	0.2	0.1
Interest	0.1	0.1	0.1
Remittances (inside the country)	4.7	4.6	4.6
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Households	129,383	86,333	215,717

CHAPTER THREE

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

3.0 Introduction

According to the United Nation's System of Accounts (SNA) definition, economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services and balances during a specified time-reference period. This international definition has been applied during the 2006 ILFS.

There are two measures of economically active population based on either short or long reference period, namely:-

- (a) The currently active population or the labour force, comprises all persons aged 15 years and above who, during one week prior to the ILFS field data collection date, fulfill the requirements for inclusion among the employed or the unemployed; and
- (b) Usually economically active population, which refers to the same measurement but using a longer reference period of twelve (12) months.

Sections below provide analysis of the results of the 2006 ILFS based on these two measures by geographical area (rural and urban), age groups, sex, type of training, education level attained, literacy, marital status and labour force participation rate.

3.1 Usually Economically Active Population

3.1.1 Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Age and Sex

It is observed from Table 3.1 that the overall participation rate was 83.7 percent with males exhibiting higher than average rate of 86.8 percent and females 80.8 percent. Participation rate peaks at age group 45-49 for males and 44-45 for females, even when males are observed to enter the labour market earlier and in big numbers than females.

Table 3.1 Participation Rates for Usually Active Population by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	64.7	58.0	61.4
20-24	80.7	79.6	80.1
25-29	95.8	90.7	92.8
30-34	98.0	93.5	95.5
35-39	99.2	94.7	96.7
40-44	98.9	95.3	97.1
45-49	99.1	92.3	95.9
50-54	98.8	86.6	93.1
55-59	95.2	82.2	89.8
60-64	90.2	73.5	82.4
65+	76.6	48.7	62.6
Total	86.8	80.8	83.7

A total of 514,632 persons aged 15 years and above were usually economically active population, out of the working age population of 614,986. Out of the usually economically active population, 60.1 percent (309,229 people) were found in rural areas compared with (205,403) or 39.9 percent of the urban population (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	30,457	25,492	55,949	11,807	11,829	23,636	42,264	37,321	79,585
20-24	18,300	22,254	40,554	15,096	16,569	31,665	33,396	38,823	72,219
25-29	14,835	21,725	36,560	13,393	18,215	31,608	28,228	39,940	68,169
30-34	15,896	19,694	35,590	13,854	15,048	28,902	29,750	34,742	64,492
35-39	14,903	18,950	33,852	10,909	12,348	23,257	25,812	31,298	57,110
40-44	15,223	15,927	31,150	12,053	10,804	22,856	27,275	26,731	54,006
45-49	13,504	10,587	24,091	8,917	7,233	16,151	22,421	17,821	40,242
50-54	9,097	7,929	17,026	6,769	4,077	10,846	15,866	12,006	27,873
55-59	5,960	4,463	10,423	4,754	2,105	6,859	10,714	6,568	17,282
60-64	5,380	4,014	9,394	2,884	1,944	4,827	8,264	5,958	14,222
65+	8,778	5,861	14,639	3,034	1,761	4,795	11,812	7,623	19,434
Total	152,332	156,897	309,229	103,470	101,933	205,403	255,802	258,831	514,632

Looking at the age groups differentials, it was reported to be highest among the 15-19 age group, with 79,585 people, equivalent to 15.5 percent. The lowest figure was 14,222 people from age group 60-64 representing 2.8 percent – (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Number of Usually Active Persons Compared to Working Age Population by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Usually Active Persons			Working Age Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	42,264	37,321	79,585	65,324	64,293	129,617
20-24	33,396	38,823	72,219	41,406	48,801	90,207
25-29	28,228	39,940	68,169	29,458	44,037	73,494
30-34	29,750	34,742	64,492	30,353	37,160	67,513
35-39	25,812	31,298	57,110	26,030	33,041	59,070
40-44	27,275	26,731	54,006	27,588	28,053	55,642
45-49	22,421	17,821	40,242	22,626	19,316	41,942
50-54	15,866	12,006	27,873	16,061	13,872	29,933
55-59	10,714	6,568	17,282	11,251	7,992	19,244
60-64	8,264	5,958	14,222	9,162	8,102	17,264
65+	11,812	7,623	19,434	15,417	15,645	31,063
Total	255,802	258,831	514,632	294,675	320,312	614,987

3.1.2 Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Education Level

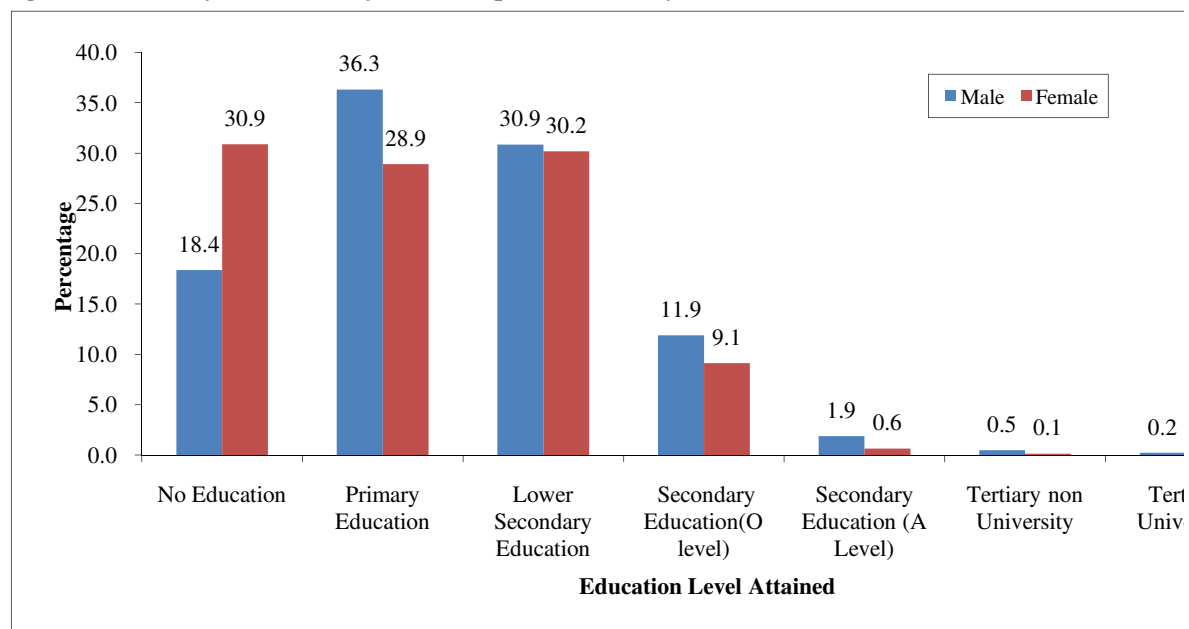
Table 3.4 below shows that majority (42.3 percent) of persons who were reported to be usually active had attained secondary level of education, followed by primary education with 32.6 percent. The lowest figure was for tertiary university education with 0.1 percent. However, 24.7 percent of the total population is not educated, women forming the majority (30.9 percent).

Table 3.4: Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	26.5	41.6	34.1	6.5	14.5	10.4	18.4	30.9	24.7
Primary Education	39.2	28.2	33.6	32.0	30.1	31.0	36.3	28.9	32.6
Lower Secondary Education	26.2	25.2	25.7	37.7	38.0	37.9	30.9	30.2	30.5
Secondary Education (O level)	6.9	4.9	5.9	19.2	15.7	17.5	11.9	9.1	10.5
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.6	1.3
Tertiary non University	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Tertiary University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	152,332	156,897	309,229	103,470	101,933	205,403	255,802	258,831	514,632

For sex differentials, figure 3.1 below reveals that proportion of females in all reported levels of education was low compared with males. It is only for the segment of no-education, where females accounted for 30.9 percent as against 18.4 percent of their counterparts.

Figure 3.1: Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Education Level Attained and Sex



3.1.3 Marital Status for Usually Economically Active Population

Table 3.5 below depicts the situation of usually active population by marital status, area and sex. Out of the total, 60.5 percent were reported as being married followed by people who were never married with 30.1 percent. The groups of people who are living together were less than one percent.

Table 3.5: Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Marital Status, Area and Sex.

Marital Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	55,627	34,554	90,181	38,144	26,413	64,557	93,770	60,967	154,737
Married	91,608	97,955	189,563	61,328	60,389	121,717	152,936	158,344	311,280
Living together	421	437	858	117	36	153	538	473	1,011
Divorced	3,062	14,769	17,831	2,709	11,028	13,737	5,771	25,797	31,568
Separated	709	538	1,247	508	374	883	1,218	912	2,130
Widowed	905	8,644	9,549	664	3,693	4,358	1,569	12,337	13,907
Total	152,332	156,897	309,229	103,470	101,933	205,403	255,802	258,831	514,632

3.1.4 Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Literacy.

Table 3.6 below shows that about 76.3 percent and 23.7 percent of the population is literate and illiterate respectively.

Table 3.6: Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Literacy, Area and Sex

Read and Write	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kiswahili	45,619	33,924	79,543	24,876	27,317	52,193	70,495	61,241	131,735
Both English & Kiswahili	68,112	58,343	126,455	73,481	60,981	134,462	141,593	119,324	260,917
Don't know	38,601	64,630	103,231	5,113	13,636	18,749	43,714	78,266	121,980
Total	152,332	156,897	309,229	103,470	101,933	205,403	255,802	258,831	514,632

3.1.5 Training Participation for Usually Economically Active Population.

The detailed description of usually economically active population 15 years and above by type of training, area and sex is presented in the table 3.7 below. The table shows that the majority (81.5 percent) of the population was untrained. Out of the untrained population (419,219), rural population takes 66.0 percent against 34.0 percent of urban counterparts. The table further indicates that 87,157 people (16.9 percent) represented trainees of various levels, on the job training and informal apprenticeship.

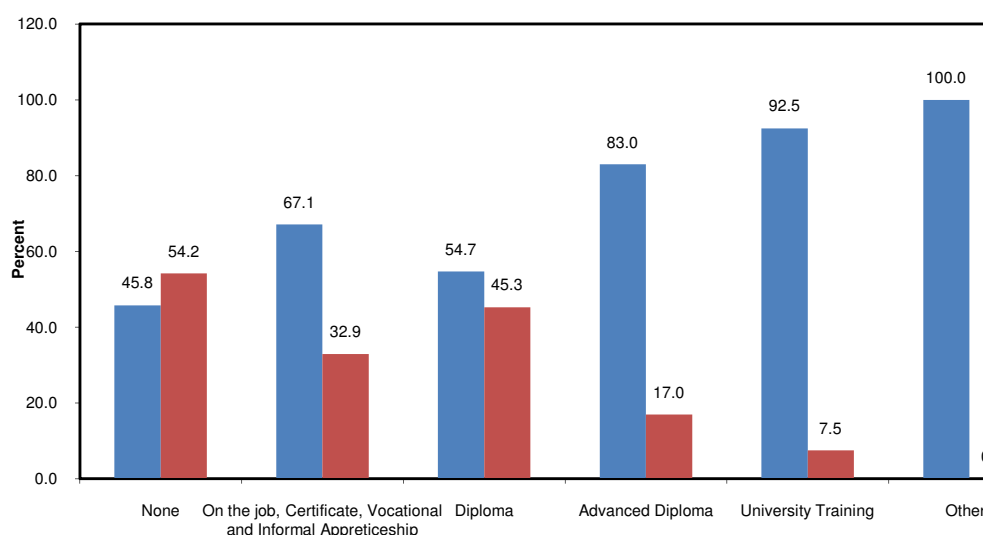
There were only 91 people who had acquired university level training.

Table 3.7: Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Type of Training, Area and Sex.

Type of Training	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	129,327	147,537	276,864	62,666	79,688	142,355	191,993	227,225	419,219
On the job	4,845	1,685	6,529	11,007	3,158	14,165	15,852	4,842	20,694
Certificate less than 1 year	4,444	1,048	5,493	6,947	4,071	11,018	11,391	5,119	16,510
Certificate 1yr or less than 2 years	1,713	971	2,685	3,891	3,541	7,432	5,605	4,512	10,117
Certificate 2 years or more	2,042	2,338	4,380	3,884	2,838	6,722	5,926	5,176	11,102
On the job vocational training	407	42	448	1,827	1,171	2,998	2,234	1,213	3,447
Informal Apprenticeship	7,998	2,864	10,862	9,440	4,985	14,425	17,439	7,848	25,287
Diploma	876	386	1,262	2,203	2,166	4,368	3,079	2,551	5,630
Advanced Diploma	453	0	453	881	273	1,154	1,334	273	1,607
University Training	198	27	224	660	44	704	858	70	928
Other	29	0	29	63	0	63	91	0	91
Total	152,332	156,897	309,229	103,470	101,933	205,403	255,802	258,831	514,632

For sex differentials, figure 3.2 below indicates that males were more trained than females. Males dominated in almost all reported segments on type of training. It is only under none training segment where female stood higher with 54.2 percent against 45.8 percent of males.

Figure 3.2: Usually Economically Active Population 15 + by Type of Training and Sex



3.2 Currently Economically Active Population

This section presents results of persons (aged 15 and above) who were reported to be currently economically active population by age group, labour force participation, education level, marital status, literacy and type of training attained.

3.2.1 Currently Economically Active Population by Age Group, Area and Sex.

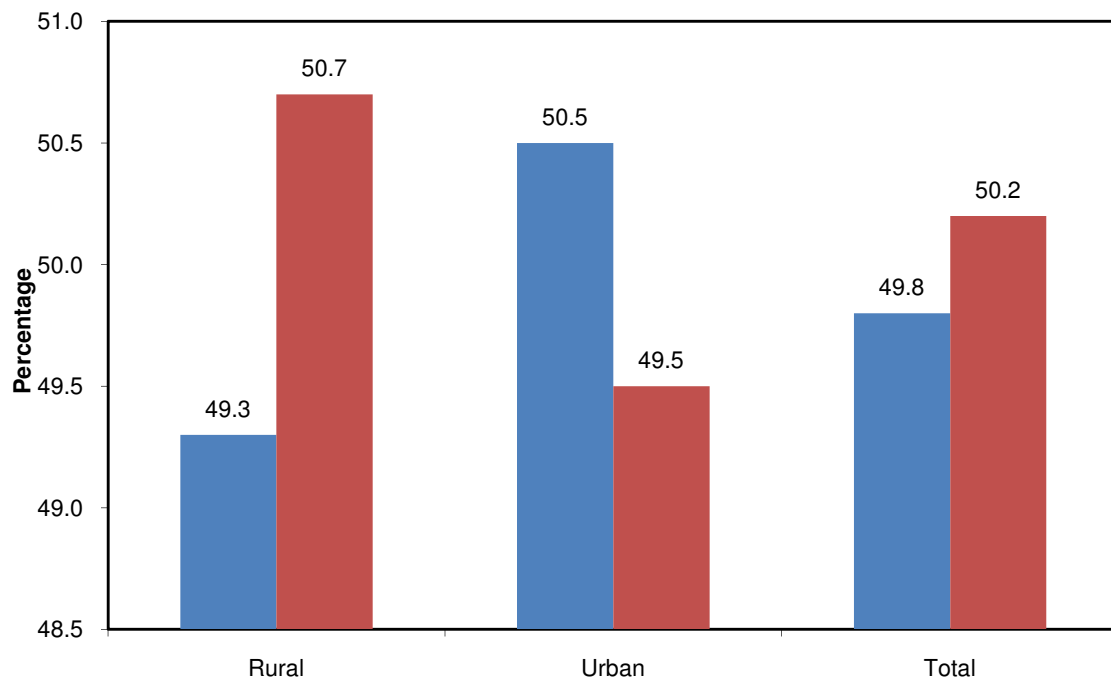
The results reveal that a total of 513,032 persons are currently economically active population age 15 years and above, out of the total working age population of 614,987. Like in the case of usually active population, majority of the currently active population (308,436 people) or 60.1 percent was found in the rural areas compared with (204,596) 39.9 percent of urban population.

Similarly, a differential among age groups was reported highest among the 15-19 age bracket with 77,415 people, equivalent to 15.1 percent. The lowest figure was 14,352 people from age group 60-64 representing 2.8 percent (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Currently Economically Active population 15 + by Age Group, Area and Sex.

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	29,957	24,594	54,552	11,276	11,587	22,864	41,234	36,181	77,415
20-24	18,710	22,499	41,209	15,307	16,479	31,786	34,017	38,977	72,994
25-29	14,824	21,573	36,397	13,367	18,538	31,905	28,190	40,112	68,302
30-34	15,896	19,871	35,767	13,939	14,967	28,906	29,835	34,838	64,673
35-39	14,903	19,036	33,939	10,926	12,342	23,268	25,829	31,378	57,207
40-44	15,262	15,949	31,211	12,051	10,692	22,743	27,313	26,641	53,954
45-49	13,504	10,662	24,165	8,918	7,222	16,140	22,422	17,883	40,305
50-54	9,097	7,975	17,072	6,769	3,889	10,658	15,866	11,864	27,731
55-59	5,904	4,426	10,330	4,759	1,965	6,724	10,663	6,391	17,054
60-64	5,361	4,034	9,395	2,933	2,024	4,957	8,294	6,059	14,352
65+	8,723	5,676	14,399	3,060	1,586	4,646	11,783	7,262	19,045
Total	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032

As for sex differentials, there was a very minor difference of less than two percent. However, further results indicated that male dominates its counterpart in urban areas whilst female dominates in rural areas as shown in figure 3.3 below.

Figure 3.3: Currently Economically Active Population by Age Group, Area and Sex

3.2.2 Labour Force Participation Rate 15+ by Age Group, Area and Sex

The labour force participation (LFP) rate is the number of persons in the labour force (currently active population) expressed as a percentage of the working-age population. The LFP rate is a measure of the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is economically active. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for the production of goods and services. The breakdown of the labour force by sex and age group gives a profile of the distribution of the economically active population within a country.

The distribution of labour force participation rate by age group, area and sex according to the 2006 ILFS is shown in Table 3.9 below. The overall National labour force participation rate for persons aged 15 years and above was 83.4 percent, with males showing higher than average rate at 86.7 percent and females at 80.4 percent. Labour force participation rates in rural and urban areas were 88.5 percent and 76.8 percent respectively.

Comparable with usually active population, the labour force participation rate for currently active population peaked at age group 35-39 for males and 35-39 and 40-44 for females. Males were also observed to enter the labour market earlier, in big numbers and stay longer than females.

Table 3.9: Labour Force Participation rate 15 + by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	74.6	66.1	70.5	44.8	42.8	43.8	63.1	56.3	59.7
20-24	88.1	90.5	89.4	75.9	68.9	72.1	82.2	79.9	80.9
25-29	98.4	95.5	96.7	92.8	86.4	89.0	95.7	91.1	92.9
30-34	99.0	96.7	97.7	97.5	90.1	93.5	98.3	93.8	95.8
35-39	99.5	98.1	98.7	98.8	90.5	94.3	99.2	95.0	96.8
40-44	99.2	97.4	98.3	98.7	91.6	95.2	99.0	95.0	97.0
45-49	99.7	96.8	98.4	98.2	87.0	92.8	99.1	92.6	96.1
50-54	99.5	93.0	96.4	97.8	73.5	87.3	98.8	85.5	92.6
55-59	94.3	87.1	91.1	95.3	67.5	85.1	94.8	80.0	88.6
60-64	94.1	86.5	90.7	84.6	58.9	71.8	90.5	74.8	83.1
65+	82.2	55.9	69.3	63.6	28.9	45.1	76.4	46.4	61.3
Total	90.5	86.6	88.5	81.6	72.5	76.8	86.7	80.4	83.4

3.2.3 Currently Economically Active Population 15+ by Education Level.

Table 3.10 below shows that majority (42.3 percent) of persons who were reported to be currently economically active had attained secondary level of education, followed by primary education with 32.5 percent. The lowest figure was recorded from tertiary university level with less than one percent (0.1 percent) of the total population.

Looking at the differential between males and females, it was found that males dominate females in all levels of education. Females form 31.1 percent of active persons reported to have no education. In addition, no female was reported under Tertiary University level of education in rural areas (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Currently Economically Active Population 15 + by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex.

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	26.4	41.8	34.2	6.4	14.5	10.4	18.3	31.1	24.7
Primary Education	39.2	28.1	33.6	32.1	29.8	31.0	36.4	28.8	32.5
Lower Secondary Education	26.2	24.9	25.5	37.6	37.9	37.7	30.8	30.0	30.4
Secondary Education(O level)	7.0	4.9	5.9	19.2	16.1	17.7	11.9	9.3	10.6
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.6	1.3
Tertiary non University	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Tertiary University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032

3.2.4 Currently Economically Active Population 15+ by Marital Status.

Table 3.11 below presents the situation of currently economically active population 15 years and above by marital status area and sex. The result shows that out of the total reported currently economically active population (513,032 people), the married category led with 311,714 people (60.8 percent), followed by never married with 153,100 people (29.8 percent). The lowest figure recorded was of 1,011 people accounting for less than one percent for couples living together with no wedlock.

The number of married people in rural areas (189,763 people) was higher compared to urban areas (121,951 people). However, female stood higher with greater disparity than male under segments of divorced and widowed in both areas.

Table 3.11: Currently Economically Active Population 15 + by Marital Status, Area and Sex

Marital Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	55,468	33,814	89,282	37,849	25,969	63,818	93,318	59,783	153,100
Married	91,574	98,188	189,763	61,451	60,501	121,951	153,025	158,689	311,714
Living together	421	437	858	117	36	153	538	473	1,011
Divorced	3,062	14,805	17,867	2,706	10,844	13,550	5,768	25,649	31,417
Separated	709	424	1,133	542	339	880	1,251	763	2,014
Widowed	905	8,627	9,532	641	3,603	4,244	1,546	12,230	13,776
Total	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032

3.2.5 Currently Economically Active Population 15 + by Literacy.

Table 3.12 below summarizes the situation of currently economically active population 15 years and above by Literacy, area and sex. The results show that 260,092 persons (76.3 percent) were reported to be literate. Illiterate persons were 121,775 and accounted for 23.7 percent.

There was insignificant difference in literacy between males and females. However, under the category of illiterate persons, female accounted for a higher figure of 78,205 people (64.2 percent) compared to 43,570 males (35.8 percent).

Table 3.12: Currently Economically Active Population 15+ by Literacy, Area and Sex.

Read and Write	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kiswahili	45,262	33,787	79,049	24,849	27,267	52,116	70,111	61,054	131,165
Both English & Kiswahili	68,334	57,753	126,087	73,430	60,575	134,005	141,764	118,328	260,092
Don't know	38,543	64,757	103,300	5,027	13,449	18,475	43,570	78,205	121,775
Total	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032

3.2.6 Currently Economically Active population 15+ by Type of Training.

Table 3.13 below shows that out of the total population (513,032 people); the majority (81.4 percent) was untrained. Furthermore, out of untrained population, rural areas take large proportion of 66.1 percent compared with 33.9 percent of urban residents. The findings also indicate that 86,968 people (16.9 percent) represented those who either attained certificate level training, on the job vocational training or informal apprenticeship. University trained workers were 928 people representing less than one percent of the total population. The lowest recorded figure on the type of training, include others with 91 people.

Based on differentials between male and female, the table shows that male dominated female in almost all covered segments of the type of training. It was only under untrained population where females stood higher with more than half (54.1 percent) of the total compared with 45.9 percent for males.

Table 3.13: Currently Economically Active Population 15+ by Type of Training, Area and Sex

Type of Training	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	129,209	146,830	276,039	62,434	79,272	141,706	191,643	226,102	417,746
On the job	4,794	1,756	6,550	11,051	3,158	14,209	15,845	4,914	20,759
Certificate less than 1 year	4,444	1,048	5,493	6,947	3,922	10,869	11,391	4,971	16,362
Certificate 1yr or less than 2 years	1,713	971	2,685	3,852	3,446	7,299	5,566	4,417	9,983
Certificate 2 years or more	2,082	2,338	4,420	3,913	2,863	6,777	5,995	5,202	11,197
On the job vocational training	407	42	448	1,827	1,226	3,053	2,234	1,267	3,501
Informal Apprenticeship	7,935	2,898	10,832	9,405	4,929	14,334	17,339	7,827	25,166
Diploma	876	386	1,262	2,236	2,158	4,394	3,112	2,543	5,655
Advanced Diploma	453	0	453	916	273	1,189	1,369	273	1,642
University Training	198	27	224	660	44	704	858	70	928
Other	29	0	29	63	0	63	91	0	91
Total	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032

CHAPTER FOUR EMPLOYED PERSONS

4.0 Introduction

According to the international standard definition, employed persons comprise “all persons who during the specified period (in this case the past reference one week) were in **paid employment** (employees) or **self-employment** (employers, own-account workers, members of producers’ cooperatives, contributing family workers)”.

Persons in paid employment are those who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind; and persons who, having already worked in their present jobs, were temporarily not at work. Persons in self-employment are those who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or kind, as well as persons with an enterprise (i.e. a business enterprise, farm or service undertaking) who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any reason.

The sections below present analysis of the results of the 2006 ILFS based on the above definitions the coverage is on persons who during the reference period performed economic activity (some work) for at least one hour for payment in cash or in kind or other income or did not work but had a job or an enterprise or business from which they were temporarily absent due to leave, illness, full-paid maternity leave, bad weather, strike or other similar reasons. The analysis is based on the Currently Employed Persons during the previous week (short term reference period) and employed population in secondary activity.

4.1 Currently Employed Persons

A total of 484,581 persons (aged 15+) are currently employed, out of a total working population of 614,986, giving an overall percentage of 78.8, with 84.4 percent for males and 73.3 per cent for females.

It was observed that while both (males and females) participation in employment peaked at the age 40-44 and 45-49 (99.1 percent and 89.0 percent respectively), there was a sharp drop in female participation thereafter even when their entry into the labour market tended to be modest.

Table 4.1: Percentage of Employed Persons to Working Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	61.2	52.7	57.0
20-24	75.6	66.0	70.4
25-29	93.4	79.6	85.1
30-34	97.1	86.8	91.4
35-39	98.9	87.7	92.6
40-44	98.7	89.0	93.8
45-49	99.1	87.5	93.7
50-54	98.2	82.3	90.8
55-59	93.7	76.9	86.7
60-64	89.2	71.9	81.1
65+	75.6	45.9	60.6
Total	84.8	73.3	78.8

4.1.1 Distribution of Employed Persons by Age, Sex and Area

Table 4.2 below shows that out of the total currently employed persons (aged 15+), there were more males (249,774) 51.5 percent compared with females (234,807) equivalent to 48.5 percent. Rural areas accounted for 62.6 percent (303,402) of total currently employed persons, compared to urban areas with 37.4 percent (181,178). The age pattern shows that the currently employed population is concentrated on age groups between 15 – 54 years where young population engage much in employment and retire when they reach 55 years or above.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Age Group, Area and Sex.

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	29,555	23,485	53,040	10,421	10,388	20,809	39,976	33,873	73,849
20-24	18,262	21,199	39,461	13,040	11,034	24,073	31,301	32,233	63,535
25-29	14,663	20,911	35,574	12,840	14,137	26,977	27,503	35,047	62,551
30-34	15,858	19,458	35,316	13,612	12,790	26,402	29,470	32,248	61,718
35-39	14,903	18,928	33,831	10,839	10,054	20,893	25,742	28,982	54,724
40-44	15,262	15,836	31,098	11,972	9,128	21,100	27,234	24,963	52,197
45-49	13,504	10,545	24,049	8,918	6,350	15,268	22,422	16,895	39,317
50-54	9,097	7,975	17,072	6,670	3,440	10,110	15,767	11,415	27,182
55-59	5,904	4,426	10,330	4,634	1,723	6,357	10,538	6,149	16,687
60-64	5,313	4,034	9,347	2,860	1,788	4,648	8,173	5,822	13,996
65+	8,648	5,636	14,285	3,000	1,540	4,540	11,648	7,177	18,825
Total	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

4.2 Employment to Population Ratio

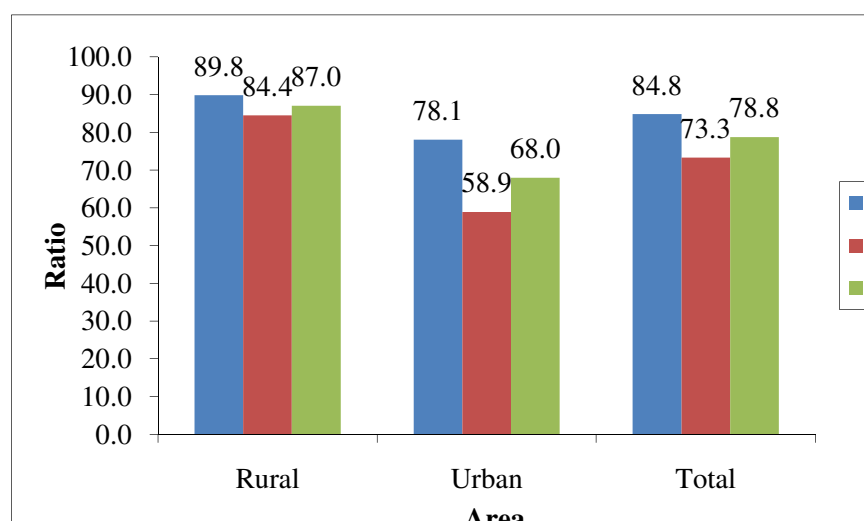
Employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of an economy's working-age population that is *employed*. The ratio provides information on the ability of an economy to create jobs and for many countries it ranks in importance with the unemployment rate. Although a high overall ratio is typically considered "good", the indicator alone does not provide information on labour market problems, and therefore need to be considered in conjunction with other indicators.

Table 4.3 and Figure 4.1 show that employment to population ratio was higher in rural areas, which accounted for 87.0 percent compared with urban areas at 68.0 percent. The overall employment to population ratio for males was 84.8 percent higher than females standing at 73.3 percent. In the rural areas, the employment to population ratio was slightly higher for males at the age group 35-39 (ranging from 99.2 percent to 99.7 percent) compared with females of the same age group (ranging from 95.7 percent to 97.5 percent). In urban areas, however, males at the age group of 35-39, ranged from 98.0 percent to 98.2 percent compared with their female counterparts, accounting from 73.8 percent to 78.2 percent.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Employment to Population Ratio (15+) by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	73.6	63.1	68.5	41.4	38.4	39.8	61.2	52.7	57.0
20-24	86.0	85.2	85.6	64.6	46.1	54.6	75.6	66.0	70.4
25-29	97.4	92.6	94.5	89.2	65.9	75.3	93.4	79.6	85.1
30-34	98.7	94.7	96.5	95.3	77.0	85.4	97.1	86.8	91.4
35-39	99.5	97.5	98.4	98.0	73.8	84.6	98.9	87.7	92.6
40-44	99.2	96.7	97.9	98.1	78.2	88.4	98.7	89.0	93.8
45-49	99.7	95.7	97.9	98.2	76.5	87.8	99.1	87.5	93.7
50-54	99.5	93.0	96.4	96.4	65.0	82.8	98.2	82.3	90.8
55-59	94.3	87.1	91.1	92.8	59.1	80.4	93.7	76.9	86.7
60-64	93.3	86.5	90.2	82.6	52.0	67.4	89.2	71.9	81.1
65+	81.5	55.5	68.8	62.4	28.1	44.1	75.6	45.9	60.6
Total	89.8	84.4	87.0	78.1	58.9	68.0	84.8	73.3	78.8

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Total Employment to Population Ratio (15+) by Age Group, Area and Sex



4.3 Distribution of Employed Persons by Status of Employment

According to the definitions provided earlier, employed persons were classified as either in (i) paid employment; (ii) self employed in non-agriculture with employees; (iii) self-employed in non-agriculture without employees;

(iv) un-paid family workers in non-agriculture; (v) un-paid family workers in agriculture; and (vi) working on own or family farm or *shamba*.

Table 4.4 shows that more than a third (34.5 percent) of employed persons are **unpaid family helpers in agriculture**. This is followed by the self employed in non agricultural activities but without employees accounting for 26.2 percent. Persons in paid employment accounted for 17.3 percent of the total employed population.

In rural areas, the proportion of persons engaged as unpaid family workers in agriculture is much higher, almost half (49.9 percent) compared to 8.9 percent in the urban areas. Furthermore, in the rural areas, more males engaged in unpaid family work (agriculture) accounted for 51.4 percent higher than females who accounted for 48.4 percent. In the urban areas, however, females in self employment (non agriculture) without employees accounted for 40.9 percent where males in paid employment accounted for 36.5 percent.

Table 4.4: Percentage of Currently Employed Persons (15+) by Employment Status, Area and Sex

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	13.7	5.0	9.4	36.5	23.2	30.4	22.8	11.4	17.3
A self employed (non-agriculture) with employees	1.6	0.1	0.8	6.8	1.1	4.2	3.6	0.4	2.1
A self employed (non-agriculture) without employees	20.4	18.5	19.4	34.8	40.9	37.6	26.1	26.4	26.2
Unpaid family helper (non-agriculture)	3.6	11.5	7.6	8.9	24.1	15.8	5.7	15.9	10.7
Unpaid family helper (agriculture)	51.4	48.4	49.9	10.7	6.6	8.9	35.3	33.7	34.5
Work on own farm or shamba/family	9.3	16.4	12.9	2.2	4.1	3.1	6.5	12.1	9.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

4.4 Distribution of Employed Persons by Contractual Arrangements

Employment in Zanzibar can take the form of (i) permanent nature – in which the employee has no limit to when his/her job ends; (ii) casual oral – where the person is engaged as and when required without any written contract on expectations and obligations; (iii) casual written contract – where a person is engaged to carry out specific tasks when and as they are available and often for specific period of time; and (iv) fixed term - where an employee work for specified short time(temporary)

Table 4.5 shows that the majority (63.2 percent) of currently employed persons hold permanent contracts. There is, however, a slight difference between males and females where those reported to be in permanent contracts accounted for 61.8 percent

and 66.2 percent respectively. The same pattern is shown in both rural and urban areas, where permanent contracts dominate.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons (15+) (Main Activity) by Type of Contract, Area and Sex.

Work contract	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent	64.1	61.0	63.3	60.5	68.2	63.2	61.8	66.2	63.2
Casual oral	28.6	22.9	27.1	23.9	21.3	23.0	25.6	21.7	24.4
Casual written	2.2	7.0	3.5	8.2	4.8	7.0	6.0	5.4	5.8
Fixed term	5.0	9.1	6.1	7.4	5.7	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	20,753	7,689	28,442	36,094	19,070	55,164	56,847	26,759	83,606

4.5 Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry

In Zanzibar, the majority of the employed persons are found in the service sector, as detailed below. Figure 4.2 shows that the service sector leads in employment with 39.1 percent, followed by agricultural sector with 37.3 percent. In rural areas, however, agricultural sector leads employment with 53.1 percent while in urban areas, the services sector is dominant.

Figure 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons (15+) (Main Activity) by Main Industry and Area

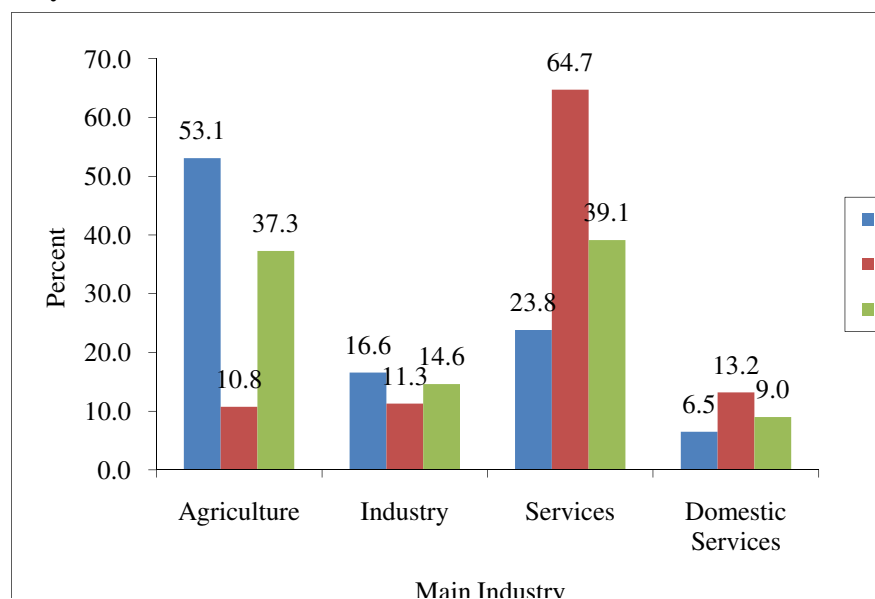


Table 4.6 shows that agriculture, hunting and forestry is the leading industry employing 37.3 percent of total currently employed population (484,581) followed by wholesale and retail trade ;repaire of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods standing at 18.0 percent. Financial intermediation is the least contributor and accounts for 0.3 percent. In rural areas, agriculture, hunting and forestry is the leading industry employing 53.1 percent of the total employed persons (303,402) while in urban areas, wholesale and retail trade; repaire of motorvehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods absorbs the largest number and accounts for 28.8 percent of the total employed persons (181,178).

Out of the total employed persons, more females are engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry accounting for 45.0 percent compared with males accounting for 30.1 percent. Nonetheless, in rural areas 63.4 percent of females are engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry compared with males accounting for 42.7 percent. In urban areas, however, 31.1 percent of females are engaged in whole sale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods compared with males registering 27.0 percent in the respective industry.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons (15+) (Main Activity) by Industry, Sex and Area

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	42.7	63.4	53.1	10.7	10.9	10.8	30.1	45.0	37.3
Fishing	18.4	1.7	10.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	12.4	1.1	6.9
Mining and Quarrying	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	4.2	7.5	5.8	6.5	10.5	8.3	5.1	8.5	6.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4
Construction	4.3	0.1	2.2	10.0	0.6	5.7	6.6	0.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	12.3	10.7	11.5	27.0	31.1	28.8	18.1	17.9	18.0
Hotels and Restaurants	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.4	0.3	2.3	9.5	0.7	5.5	6.4	0.5	3.5
Financial Intermediation	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	5.2	0.6	2.9	13.4	6.5	10.3	8.4	2.7	5.7
Education	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.9	6.7	4.6	2.1	3.6	2.8
Health and Social Work	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.1	5.0	4.0	1.8	2.3	2.1
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4
Fetching water for home use	2.3	7.5	4.9	6.2	17.3	11.3	3.8	10.9	7.3
Collection of firewood for home use	0.5	2.7	1.6	0.7	3.5	2.0	0.6	3.0	1.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

4.6 Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation

Employed persons were also classified according to their occupations using the International Standard Classification of Occupations – ISCO 1988. The results of the ILFS show that close to a third (32.7 percent) of all employed persons are in elementary occupations followed by skilled agriculture and fishery workers (20.9 percent). Top level occupations such as legislators, administrators and managers account for 0.5 percent (Table 4.7).

In rural areas, elementary occupation is the highest contributor accounting for 42.5 percent while in urban areas, service workers and shop sales workers rank high and account for 28.4 percent.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Main Activity) by Occupation, Area and Sex

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Professionals	1.8	0.2	1.0	6.6	1.3	4.2	3.7	0.6	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.9	3.5	3.2	7.9	10.8	9.2	4.9	6.1	5.5
Clerks	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	3.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Service workers and Shop sales workers	11.3	7.0	9.1	30.0	26.5	28.4	18.7	13.8	16.3
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	29.8	27.1	28.5	10.7	5.1	8.2	22.3	19.4	20.9
Craft and Related workers	6.5	5.5	6.0	14.9	9.7	12.6	9.9	7.0	8.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.9	1.7	3.4	3.1	1.4	2.3
Elementary occupation	40.9	44.2	42.5	13.2	19.8	16.2	29.9	35.6	32.7
Not Stated	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.7
Domestic services (Firewood & water)	2.8	10.5	6.7	6.9	20.8	13.3	4.4	14.1	9.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

4.7 Distribution of Employed Persons by Education Level

Employed persons were also classified according to their education attainment level i.e. (i) Primary education of up to 7 years; (ii) Lower Secondary Education for 4 years (iii) Secondary education – Ordinary level for 1 year; (iv) Secondary education – Advanced level – 2 years; (v) Tertiary education but non-University courses – ranging from 3-4 years; and (vi) Tertiary education – university and colleges for 1-5+ years.

The ILFS results show that 41.3 percent of employed persons have attained secondary education, followed by those who attained primary education accounting for 32.8 percent. Tertiary university level takes the lowest proportion of 0.1 percent of the total employed persons (Table 4.8).

The education level attained by females is lower compared to that of their counterparts. Although the majority of the employed population aged 15 years and above has some education, 32.7 percent of females reported no education compared with 18.7 percent of males. Both rural and urban domains have employees with primary and secondary O level education and a small number with tertiary and non tertiary university level. In rural areas, however, no one has attained tertiary university level education.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Main Activity) by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex.

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	26.5	42.2	34.4	6.7	15.0	10.5	18.7	32.7	25.5
Primary Education	39.3	27.9	33.6	32.5	30.3	31.5	36.6	28.8	32.8
Lower Secondary Education	26.0	24.7	25.4	36.8	36.3	36.6	30.3	28.8	29.6
Secondary Education(O level)	6.9	4.9	5.9	19.3	16.4	18.0	11.8	8.9	10.4
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.9	1.5	2.8	1.9	0.7	1.3
Tertiary non University	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Tertiary University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

4.8 Distribution of Employed Persons by Type of Training Received

Employed persons were further classified according to the training they have ever received. The Survey results show that, out of the currently employed population (484,581), a vast majority of employed persons, equivalent to 81 per cent have never received any training. For the 19 percent that have received some form of training, males have benefited more than their female counterparts. The pattern was the same in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Main Activity) by Type of Training

Training	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	84.9	93.9	89.4	59.3	76.3	67.0	74.8	87.7	81.0
On the job	3.1	1.1	2.1	11.0	3.7	7.7	6.3	2.0	4.2
Certificate less than 1 year	2.9	0.7	1.8	6.9	4.4	5.8	4.5	2.0	3.3
Certificate 1yr or less than 2 years	1.1	0.6	0.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.2	1.8	2.0
Certificate 2 years or more	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.2
On the job vocational training	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.6
Informal Apprenticeship	5.3	1.9	3.6	9.4	4.9	7.4	6.9	2.9	5.0
Diploma	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
Advanced Diploma	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
University Training	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

4.9 Distribution of Employed Persons by Literacy

Table 4.10 shows that out of the total employed persons, 75.5 percent were literate while 24.5 percent reported being illiterate. Close to a third (32.1 percent) of females were reported to be illiterate compared to 17.4 percent males. Looking at variation by geographical area, the literate persons accounted for 66.3 percent in rural areas compared to 90.9 percent in urban areas.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Main Activity) by Literacy, Area and Sex

Read and Write	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kiswahili	29.7	21.3	25.5	23.8	25.3	24.5	27.4	22.7	25.1
Both English & Kiswahili	44.8	36.8	40.8	71.1	60.8	66.4	55.2	45.2	50.4
Don't know	25.4	41.9	33.7	5.1	13.9	9.1	17.4	32.1	24.5
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

4.10 Distribution of Employed Persons by Actual Number of Hours Worked

According to the Zanzibar Employment Act number 11 of 2005, the normal working hours, in all establishments, shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty two hours per week. In this analysis temporarily absent employed persons are excluded due to the fact that they did not work in the reference previous week of the survey period.

Table 4.11 shows that 30.7 percent of employed persons actually work more than 43 hours a week. In urban areas, employed persons working more than 43 hours accounted for 43.9 percent higher compared with 22.5 percent in rural areas.

A little more than one third males (32.3 percent) actually work more than 43 hours a week compared with 12.1 percent females. The pattern is matching that of urban areas where males reported at 56.4 percent and females at 27.9 percent.

Those who actually worked for 40 - 42 hours a week were 9.2 percent and are the least. Same trend was observed in urban and rural areas.

Table 4.11: Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Main Activity) by Currently Number of Hours Worked, Area and Sex.

Hours Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1-9	7.7	6.9	7.4	12.0	16.7	13.7	9.8	11.2	10.3
10-19	15.4	6.8	11.9	25.2	15.6	21.8	20.1	10.7	16.5
20-29	18.5	7.4	14.1	27.0	13.4	22.2	22.6	10.1	17.8
30-39	16.5	10.6	14.2	17.1	16.6	16.9	16.8	13.2	15.4
40-42	9.6	11.8	10.5	6.5	9.8	7.7	8.1	10.9	9.2
43+	32.3	56.4	41.9	12.1	27.9	17.8	22.5	43.9	30.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	133,096	88,785	221,881	123,887	69,561	193,448	256,984	158,346	415,330

4.11 Secondary Employment.

In most cases secondary activities are started in order to supplement income earned from the main activity. This arises because the level of earnings from the main activity is inadequate. The earnings from the secondary activity are necessary to reduce the financial gap between earnings from the main activity and the requirements.

Table 4.12 shows that 40.5 percent (178, 177 persons) out of the total employed persons engaged in secondary activity are unpaid family helpers (agriculture), followed by self employed (non agriculture) without employees at 33.4 percent. A self employed (non agriculture) with employees and a paid employee are the least engaged in secondary activity standing at 1.5 percent each.

More males are engaged as unpaid family helpers (agriculture) accounting for 52.3 percent compared with females accounting for 21.5 percent. Females participate more in a self employment (non agriculture) without employees accounting for 43.5 percent compared with 27.1 percent of males but females are the least contributors in self employment (non agriculture) with employees accounting for only 0.1 percent compared with 2.3 percent of males.

In rural areas, unpaid family helper (agriculture) is the largest contributor in secondary employment accounting for 43.2 percent compared with urban settings where it accounts for 31.9 percent. In rural areas, paid employees contribute to secondary employment by 1.0 percent, a self employed (non agriculture) with employees contribute by 0.8 percent whilst in urban areas a paid employee is at 3.0 percent and a self employed (non agriculture) with employees is at 3.6 percent making it the least contributor in all employment status in both areas.

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Secondary Activity) by Employment Status

Employment Status	Rural		Total	Urban		Total	Total		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
A paid employee	1.1	0.6	1.0	4.1	1.4	3.0	1.8	0.8	1.5
A self employed (non-agriculture) with employees	1.3	0.0	0.8	5.6	0.5	3.6	2.3	0.1	1.5
A self employed (non-agriculture) without employees	27.1	42.5	33.0	26.8	46.5	34.5	27.1	43.5	33.4
Unpaid family helper (non-agriculture)	3.4	20.0	9.7	10.4	30.8	18.3	5.1	22.6	11.8
Unpaid family helper (agriculture)	54.8	24.6	43.2	44.5	12.1	31.9	52.3	21.5	40.5
Work on own farm or shamba	12.3	12.3	12.3	8.7	8.8	8.7	11.4	11.4	11.4
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	83,057	51,530	134,587	26,574	17,016	43,590	109,631	68,546	178,177

In terms of distribution by industry, Table 4.13 shows that agriculture, hunting and forestry is the lead industry in secondary activity and employed 45.3 percent followed by whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods that employed 19.3 percent out of the total employed persons (178, 177) in secondary activity. Financial intermediation is the least contributor in secondary employment. Males have large share (56.0 percent) in agriculture, hunting and forestry compared with females accounting for 28.2 percent. In both rural and urban areas, agriculture, hunting and forestry takes the lead in secondary employment and accounts for 47.5 percent and 38.6 percent respectively.

Table: 4.13: Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Secondary Activity) by Industry, Area and Sex

Industry	Rural		Total	Urban		Total	Total		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	58.0	30.6	47.5	49.9	20.9	38.6	56.0	28.2	45.3
Fishing	9.6	6.5	8.4	3.5	0.0	2.1	8.1	4.9	6.9
Mining and Quarrying	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	5.2	18.2	10.2	5.3	15.6	9.3	5.2	17.6	10.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Construction	4.1	0.0	2.5	5.5	0.2	3.4	4.4	0.1	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade ;repairs of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	15.5	23.3	18.5	15.1	32.0	21.7	15.4	25.4	19.3
Hotels and Restaurants	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Transport, Storage and Communication	2.1	0.2	1.3	2.6	0.3	1.7	2.2	0.2	1.4
Financial Intermediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2
Education	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Health and Social Work	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	1.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.1
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fetching water for home use	1.7	8.6	4.3	8.1	19.1	12.4	3.2	11.2	6.3
Collection of firewood for home use	0.6	6.9	3.0	1.2	8.5	4.0	0.7	7.3	3.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	83,057	51,530	134,587	26,574	17,016	43,590	109,631	68,546	178,177

CHAPTER FIVE UNEMPLOYMENT

5.0 Introduction

The unemployed is defined as all persons of 15 years of age and above who during the reference week were “*without work, available for work and seeking work.*” Without work means not in paid or self employment, available for work means they were available for paid or self employment during the reference week; and seeking work means had taken specific action in specified period to seek paid or self employment. This definition is consistent with the international standard definition.

According to the labour market situation in Zanzibar, where the it is largely unorganized or of limited scope, where labour absorption is, at the time, inadequate or where the labour force is largely self employed, the standard definition of unemployment explained above have been applied by *relaxing the criterion of seeking work*. The Sections below present the results of the ILFS in respect of the unemployed persons: unemployment rate, number of unemployed persons, their levels of education, duration of unemployment, type of work willing to do, action taken for searching work and main reasons for failing to secure work.

5.1 Currently Unemployed Persons by Age Group

A total of 28,451 persons (4.6 percent), out of the total corresponding working population of 614,986 are reported to be unemployed (Table 5.1). The most affected age groups (with highest unemployment) are persons aged between 20-24 years, followed by 25-29 years registering 33.2 and 20.2 percent respectively. The results show that more than half of the unemployed persons are in the age groups 20-29 years.

Table 5.1: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	403	1,110	1,512	856	1,199	2,054	1,258	2,308	3,566
20-24	448	1,299	1,747	2,267	5,445	7,712	2,715	6,744	9,460
25-29	160	663	823	527	4,402	4,928	687	5,064	5,751
30-34	38	413	451	327	2,177	2,503	365	2,590	2,954
35-39	0	108	108	87	2,288	2,375	87	2,396	2,483
40-44	0	113	113	79	1,565	1,643	79	1,678	1,757
45-49	0	117	117	0	871	871	0	988	988
50-54	0	0	0	99	449	548	99	449	548
55-59	0	0	0	125	242	367	125	242	367
60-64	48	0	48	73	236	309	120	236	356
65+	74	40	115	60	45	106	135	86	220
Total	1,171	3,862	5,033	4,500	18,918	23,418	5,671	22,780	28,451

Out of 28,451 unemployed persons, 82.3 percent are reported to be in urban areas while 17.7 percent in are rural areas. Majority of the unemployed are reported to be females accounting for 80.1 percent, peaking at the age groups of 15-24 years for males (70.1 percent) and age groups 20-29 years for females (51.8 percent).

In rural areas there were 5,033 unemployed persons, out of whom 76.7 percent were female. By age wise comparison, most of unemployed persons were concentrated at the age group 20-24 years, for both males and females. Furthermore, Out of the total unemployed, 72.6 percent and 62.4 percent of males and female respectively were persons of age 15-24 years. In urban area, 23,418 persons were unemployed, 80.8 percent of whom were females. Both males and females were from the age group of 20-24 years with 50.4 percent and 28.8 percent respectively. Moreover, more than 50 percent females of age groups 20 – 29 years dropped while 69.4 males dropped at age groups 15 – 24 years.

5.2 Unemployment Rate

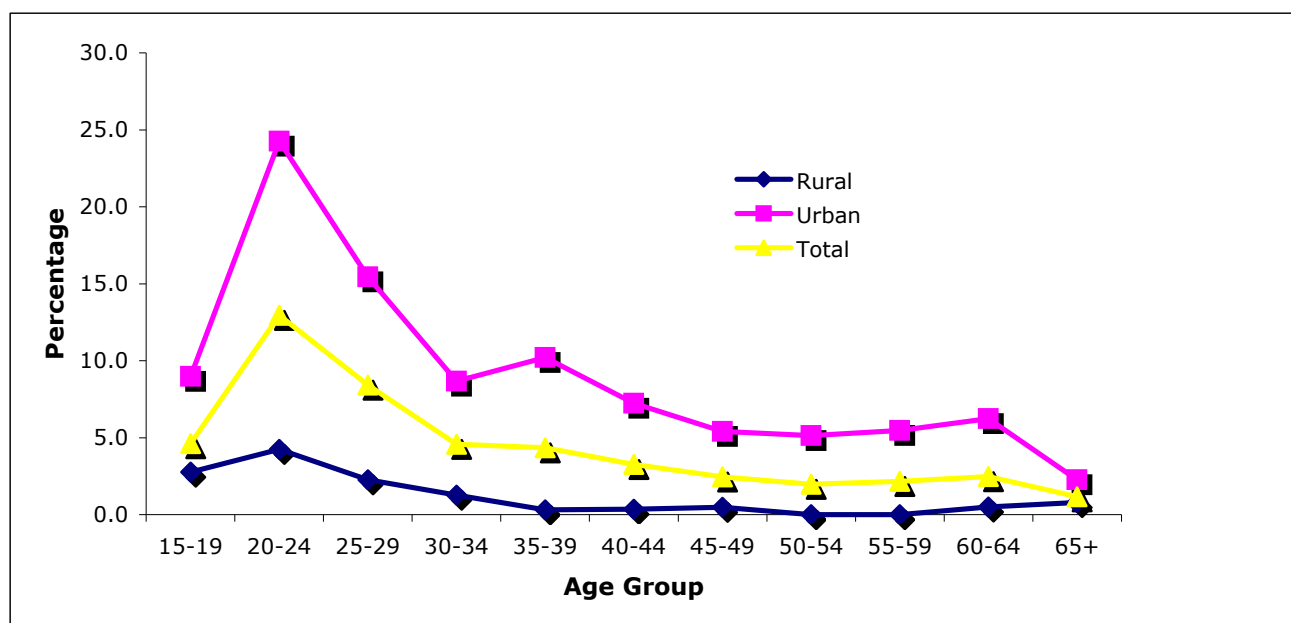
Unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force expressed as percentage. Unemployment rate can be broken down by age, sex, region, urban and rural areas – and provides the broadest indicator of the labour market situation Zanzibar. However, given the structure of employment as discussed in Chapter four, Section 4.3, the interpretation of unemployment rate needs to take into account other labour market indicators.

Table 5.2 below shows the unemployment rate by age group, area and sex. The overall unemployment rate is 5.5 percent i.e. out of the total labour force, 5.5 percent were unemployed. In rural areas, the unemployment rate is 1.6 percent compared to 11.4 percent in the urban areas. The age group that experience the highest unemployment was 20-24 years, which recorded 13.0 percent (more than double the average), followed by age group 25-29 years.

Table 5.2: Unemployment Rate 15+ by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1.3	4.5	2.8	7.6	10.3	9.0	3.1	6.4	4.6
20-24	2.4	5.8	4.2	14.8	33.0	24.3	8.0	17.3	13.0
25-29	1.1	3.1	2.3	3.9	23.7	15.4	2.4	12.6	8.4
30-34	0.2	2.1	1.3	2.3	14.5	8.7	1.2	7.4	4.6
35-39	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	18.5	10.2	0.3	7.6	4.3
40-44	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	14.6	7.2	0.3	6.3	3.3
45-49	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	12.1	5.4	0.0	5.5	2.5
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.5	5.1	0.6	3.8	2.0
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	12.3	5.5	1.2	3.8	2.2
60-64	0.9	0.0	0.5	2.5	11.7	6.2	1.5	3.9	2.5
65+	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total	0.8	2.5	1.6	4.4	18.7	11.4	2.2	8.8	5.5

Figure 5.1: Unemployment Rate 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Area



5.3 Currently Unemployed Persons by Education Level Attained

The unemployed persons were classified according to the level of education attained i.e. (i) Primary education of up to 7 years; (ii) Secondary education – Ordinary level for 4 years; (iv) Secondary education – Advanced level – 2 years; (iv) Tertiary education but non-University courses – ranging from 1 – 3 years; and (v) Tertiary education – university and colleges for 1 – 5+ years.

Table 5.3 shows that most (59.1 percent) of unemployed persons had attained secondary education with 0.2 percent of those with tertiary education. Majority of the unemployed persons in rural areas completed lower secondary education followed by those with primary education and the least were those with secondary A level education. Many of unemployed persons of both sexes had completed primary and secondary education.

As in rural areas, the majority of the urban unemployed persons had completed secondary education comprising 74.6 percent males and 59.6 percent females.

Table 5.3: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Education Level, Area and Sex

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	14.9	25.4	23.0	0.0	12.4	10.0	3.1	14.6	12.3
Primary Education	29.4	34.8	33.5	24.0	27.7	27.0	25.1	28.9	28.2
Lower Secondary Education	40.2	31.1	33.3	54.6	44.8	46.7	51.6	42.5	44.3
Secondary Education(O level)	15.5	7.7	9.5	17.0	14.4	14.9	16.7	13.3	13.9
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.0	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.4	0.9	2.4	0.5	0.9
Tertiary non University	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.2
Tertiary University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,171	3,862	5,033	4,500	18,918	23,418	5,671	22,780	28,451

Figure 5.2: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Education Level and Sex – Rural

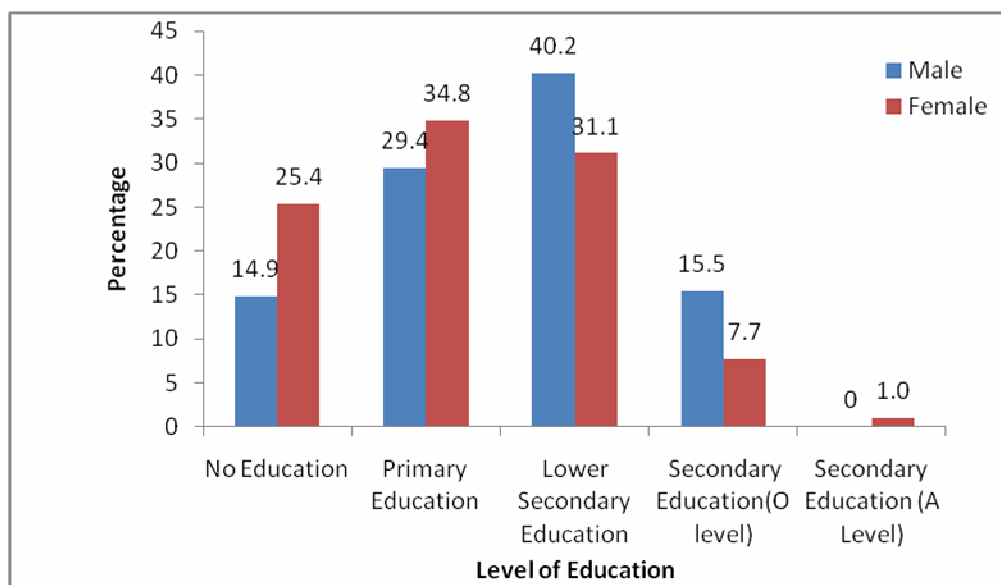
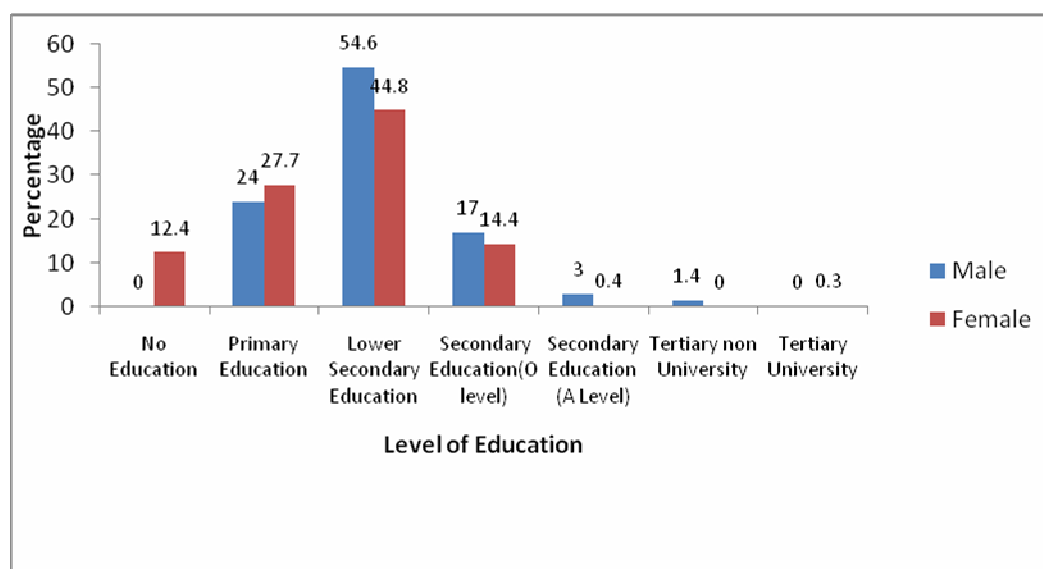


Figure 5.3: Currently Unemployed Persons (15+) by Education Attained and Sex– Urban



5.4 Currently Unemployed Persons by Type of Training

Education and training are important factors for consideration to be especially in formal sectors. Accordingly, the unemployed persons were classified according to the training they have ever received. Table 5.4 below shows that 88.2 percent of the unemployed persons have not had any training at all, and some of them completed primary and secondary education.

Only 3,368 persons (11.8 percent) have had some training, 77 percent being females with certificate level training and informal apprenticeship. In terms of geographical variation, 95.5 percent of the unemployed persons in rural areas had no training while the rest had on-the- job training. A small group had certificates. The same trend was observed in the urban areas, where 86.6 percent have had no training at all.

Table 5.4: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Training, Area and Sex

Training	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	1,043	3,763	4,806	3,855	16,422	20,277	4,898	20,185	25,083
On the job	86	50	135	137	139	276	223	188	411
Certificate less than 1 year	0	0	0	118	302	420	118	302	420
Certificate 1yr or less than 2 years	0	0	0	48	267	315	48	267	315
Certificate 2 years or more	43	0	43	54	216	270	96	216	312
On the job vocational training	0	0	0	0	355	355	0	355	355
Informal Apprenticeship	0	50	50	113	883	996	113	933	1,046
Diploma	0	0	0	140	335	474	140	335	474
Advanced Diploma	0	0	0	35	0	35	35	0	35
Total Number	1,171	3,862	5,033	4,500	18,918	23,418	5,671	22,780	28,451

5.5 Currently Unemployed Persons 15 Years and Above by Duration of Unemployment.

The Survey sought to establish how long the persons have remained unemployed. Table 5.5 shows that 85.6 percent of unemployed persons have been in that situation (unemployed) for two years or more and 1.9 percent were between one and less than three months.

Most of the rural unemployed persons (68.4 percent) were unemployed for more than two years and 2.9 percent were without work for six months but less than one year. Long intervals ensued as at 71.1 percent and 67.6 percent for males and females respectively.

The situation is not different for urban unemployed, where on average 89.3 percent had intervals of more than two years. Considering gender aspects, 85.7 percent and 90.1 percent of males and females respectively were unemployed for two or more years.

Table 5.5: Currently Unemployed Persons (15+) by Duration of Unemployment, Area and Sex

Duration	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than one month	123	402	525	69	554	623	192	956	1,148
One month but less than three months	67	135	202	97	254	351	165	389	553
three months but less than six months	71	123	193	63	358	421	134	481	615
six months but less than one year	0	147	147	270	213	483	270	360	630
One year but less than two years	77	446	523	142	491	633	220	937	1,156
Two years or more	833	2,609	3,442	3,858	17,049	20,907	4,691	19,658	24,349
Total	1,171	3,862	5,033	4,500	18,918	23,418	5,671	22,780	28,451

5.6 Currently Unemployed Persons and Type of Work Willing to do by Area and Sex

The Survey sought to establish whether remaining unemployed a deliberate decision made by job seekers because they did not consider available jobs in the labour market as appropriate to them. According to the results, 73.7 percent of the unemployed persons were willing to take up paid employment, 24.5 percent for self employment in business and 1.8 percent for self employment in agriculture. Location wise, the trend was the same as shown above for urban and rural, male and females. Agriculture was the least in which unemployed persons were ready to be engaged.

Figure 5.4: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Work Willing to Do and Sex - Rural.

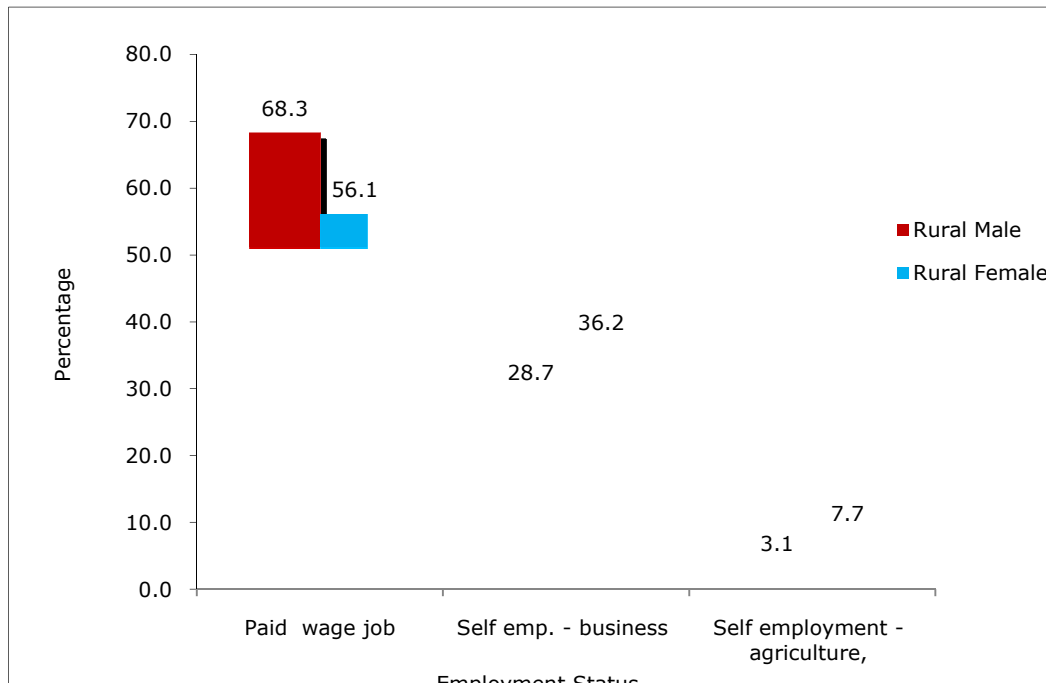


Figure 5.5: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Work Willing to Do and Sex - Urban

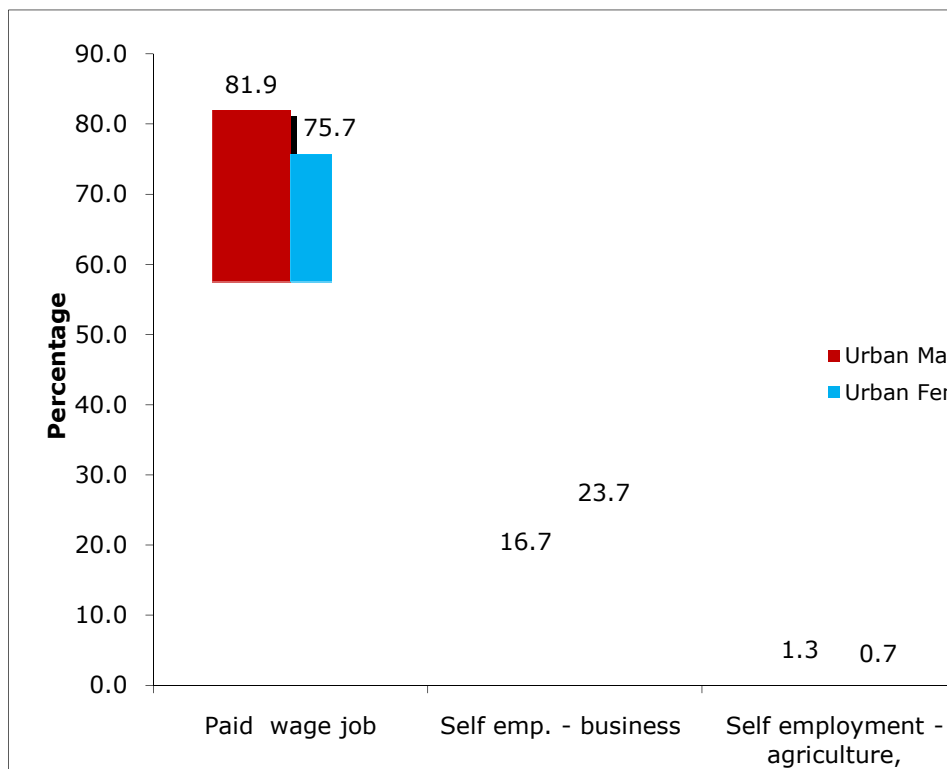


Table 5.6: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Work Willing to Do by Area and Sex

Sort of Work	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employment - wage job	799	2,168	2,967	3,687	14,317	18,004	4,487	16,485	20,972
Self employment - business (all types)	336	1,399	1,734	752	4,477	5,229	1,088	5,875	6,963
Self employment - agriculture, livestock and fishing	36	296	332	60	124	185	96	420	516
Total	1,171	3,862	5,033	4,500	18,918	23,418	5,671	22,780	28,451

5.7 Currently Unemployed Persons by Action Taken for Searching Work, Area and Sex

As regards the action taken for searching work by the unemployed persons, the results (Table 5.7) show that out of 28,451 unemployed persons, 7,964 persons (28.0 percent) had taken action to seek work and most of them (53.2 percent) were looking for work from prospective employers and 1.7 percent resorted to start own farming activities.

In rural areas, close to a third (31.3 percent) applied to prospective employers, most notably, majority of unemployed males and all female prospective workers opted to start small scale enterprises. In urban areas, 55.8 percent of unemployed persons searched for work from prospective employers. Further results show that 63.6 percent and 51.9 percent of males and females respectively inquired for work from the same prospective employer.

Table 5.7: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Action Taken for Searching Work, Area and Sex

Action Taken	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Applied to prospective employers	44.0	21.7	31.3	63.6	51.9	55.8	61.0	49.2	53.2
Looked for at farms, factories or work sites	3.7	20.2	13.1	9.2	12.9	11.7	8.4	13.5	11.8
Asked friends and relatives	20.2	16.8	18.3	18.3	14.5	15.8	18.5	14.7	16.0
Taking action to start business (usual small scale)	0.0	23.5	13.4	7.2	19.7	15.6	6.3	20.0	15.3
Took action to start agriculture	13.3	17.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	1.7
Other	18.8	0.0	8.1	1.7	0.9	1.2	4.0	0.9	1.9
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	359	473	832	2,356	4,776	7,132	2,715	5,249	7,964

5.8 Currently Unemployed Persons and Main Reasons for Failing to Secure Work

The unemployed persons have different reasons of being unemployed. The survey results indicate that 23.6 percent of unemployed persons lacked enough education needed for available jobs and 18.3 percent lacked secure capital or working tools to

start up businesses (Table 5.8). For rural unemployed persons, the leading reason was failure to secure capital or working tools.

Looking at gender variation, 20.4 percent of unemployed women reported that the main reason was lack of capital and working tools. In urban areas, however, the main reason for unemployed persons failing to secure work was not having education for available job. Stiff competition and unavailability of capital and working tools also played their roles. The trend was the same for both male and female job seekers.

Table 5.8: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Main Reasons for Failing to Secure Work, Area and Sex

Reasons	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Stiff competition	6.8	10.8	9.8	22.7	15.9	17.2	19.4	15.0	15.9
Not having enough experience for available jobs	0.0	3.5	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0
Not having enough skills for available jobs	2.0	1.0	1.2	5.3	2.0	2.7	4.6	1.8	2.4
Not having enough education for available jobs	19.5	20.6	20.3	21.5	25.0	24.3	21.1	24.3	23.6
Favouritism / corruption	13.8	5.3	7.2	16.7	12.4	13.2	16.1	11.2	12.2
Lack of information about available jobs	10.9	14.1	13.3	8.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	10.2	10.0
No jobs were available	13.9	7.9	9.3	5.4	3.8	4.1	7.1	4.5	5.0
Failed to secure start up capital or working tools	17.3	24.3	22.7	7.6	19.7	17.3	9.6	20.4	18.3
Failed to secure work place	9.5	10.6	10.4	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.7	6.6	6.6
Other	6.3	2.0	3.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,171	3,862	5,033	4,500	18,918	23,418	5,671	22,780	28,451

CHAPTER SIX

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

6.0 Introduction

Workers are classified as underemployed if they are willing and able to change their work situation in order to, for example, work additional hours, or use their skills better, or increase their income per hour, or work in an establishment with higher productivity, etc. regardless of the duration or productivity of their currently employment situation. By definition, therefore, underemployment includes persons who, even though during the reference week worked or had a job, were willing and available to work “better” or “more adequately”.

For statistical purposes, international guidelines provide definitions for measurement of time-related underemployment; and certain types of inadequate employment situations

- (a) Time-related underemployment - Relates to persons who are willing and able to work beyond the total hours worked in all jobs they hold during the reference period and who work, during this period, fewer total hours in all their jobs than a selected threshold. The criteria for defining time-related underemployment are (i) willingness to work additional hours; (ii) availability to work additional hours; and (iii) having worked less than a threshold relating to working time
- (b) Inadequate employment situation - Includes persons who, during the short reference period, were willing to change their current work situation or to make changes to their work activities and/or environment, for any set of reasons, chosen according to national circumstances. The criteria for identification: (i) wanting to replace their current paid or self employment; and (ii) carry changes in their current jobs (reorganizing work, upgrading tools, machinery, equipment, etc).

In this Chapter, time related underemployment is discussed in terms of age, area, sex, education level, employment status, industry and reason. The chapter deals only with currently underemployment which refers to the week of reference. (Previous week)

6.1 Currently Underemployed Persons

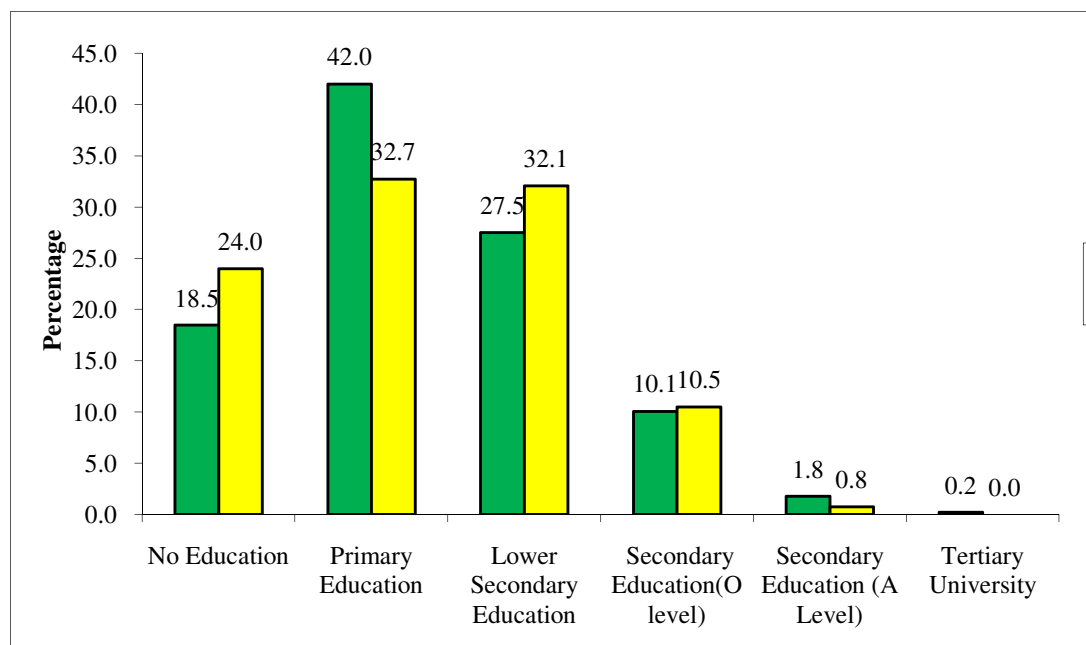
A total of 60,553 persons were found to be underemployed. Most (60.5 per cent) of the underemployed persons appear in ages 15-34 years, led by the age group 20-24, which alone have 18.9 percent of the total currently underemployment (Table 6.1). In urban areas, persons aged 15 – 34 years make 64.4 percent. Rural areas have 60.0 percent of the total currently underemployment, 32.8 percent being rural male alone. The results also reveal that in rural areas, males are more underemployment compared to their female counterparts, unlike urban areas where female takes the lead. The results indicate that the number of underemployed persons decreases as the age increases. This, of course, has the direct relationship with the size of labour force available in the age groups.

Table 6.1: Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	3,124	2,430	5,554	1,961	1,252	3,213	5,085	3,682	8,767
20-24	3,533	3,105	6,638	2,794	2,039	4,832	6,326	5,144	11,470
25-29	2,487	2,857	5,344	1,784	2,706	4,490	4,271	5,562	9,833
30-34	1,690	1,808	3,498	1,147	1,932	3,079	2,837	3,740	6,577
35-39	2,172	2,286	4,458	1,034	1,404	2,437	3,206	3,690	6,895
40-44	2,274	1,311	3,585	950	1,710	2,660	3,224	3,021	6,245
45-49	1,260	1,063	2,323	521	508	1,029	1,780	1,572	3,352
50-54	1,239	779	2,018	446	392	838	1,685	1,171	2,856
55-59	827	363	1,190	345	369	714	1,172	732	1,904
60-64	553	215	767	345	166	510	897	380	1,278
65+	701	237	938	405	32	437	1,106	269	1,375
Total	19,858	16,454	36,313	11,732	12,509	24,241	31,590	28,963	60,553

6.2 Currently Underemployment by Education Level Attained

The Survey results show that underemployment is generally dominated by persons who have attained lower secondary education and below. Figure 6.1 shows that for primary education, males are more affected compared with females for 42.0 percent and 32.7 percent respectively. Those who have A-level education and tertiary University are least affected.

Figure 6.1: Percentages of Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Education Level Attained and Sex

6.3 Currently Underemployment by Employment Status

Half (50 percent) of the rural underemployed persons are those engaged as unpaid family helpers in agricultural activities. Rural males take the leading position having 59.7 percent and females 38.3 percent. This employment status, generally, takes the primary position putting in 32.4 percent of total currently underemployment

A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees, engaged 33.0 percent of total currently underemployed persons. Females within the urban areas are more affected reaching 51.3 percent of urban currently underemployed persons engaged as self employed in non agricultural activities without employees (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Employment Status, Area and Sex

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	3.7	2.7	3.3	23.2	17.0	20.0	11.0	8.9	10.0
A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	0.7	0.0	0.4	5.8	1.1	3.4	2.6	0.5	1.6
A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	22.9	26.2	24.4	40.0	51.3	45.9	29.3	37.1	33.0
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	3.2	17.9	9.9	18.5	25.9	22.4	8.9	21.4	14.9
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	59.7	38.3	50.0	8.7	3.5	6.0	40.8	23.3	32.4
Work on own farm or shamba/family	9.8	14.8	12.1	3.7	1.1	2.4	7.5	8.9	8.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	19,858	16,454	36,313	11,732	12,509	24,241	31,590	28,963	60,553

Agriculture, hunting and forestry, as an economic sector, takes 33.4 percent of the currently underemployed persons. Nearly 90.4 percent of the underemployed persons are in rural areas affecting both sexes (almost equally).

The other industry in which many of the currently underemployed engaged is the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motorvehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods. Seventeen percent (17.0 percent) of the currently underemployed are engaged in this industry with the majority of females especially in urban areas as revealed by table 6.3.

Education as an industry is also affected by underemployment, wherein lies 3.9 percent of the total currently underemployment. Two thirds of those so engaged are females, and vast majority of them are in urban areas. Health and social services industry seems to fare well having only 0.3 percent of currently underemployed persons (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Industry, Area and Sex

Main Activity R 3	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	51.3	49.2	50.3	11.7	4.5	8.0	36.6	29.9	33.4
Fishing	18.2	4.1	11.8	1.2	0.1	0.6	11.9	2.4	7.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	2.5	8.8	5.4	4.6	17.1	11.1	3.3	12.4	7.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4
Construction	4.9	0.0	2.7	22.1	1.3	11.4	11.3	0.6	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	11.3	13.8	12.4	17.0	30.2	23.8	13.4	20.9	17.0
Hotels and Restaurants	0.2	2.5	1.2	1.4	3.6	2.5	0.6	3.0	1.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	6.2	0.0	3.4	10.9	0.8	5.7	8.0	0.3	4.3
Financial Intermediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Education	0.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	10.5	8.2	2.5	5.4	3.9
Health and Social Work	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	0.6	2.0	1.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	1.8	2.6	2.2
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2
Fetching water for home use	1.8	13.8	7.2	15.0	19.8	17.4	6.7	16.4	11.3
Collection of firewood for home use	0.5	3.0	1.7	0.7	5.0	2.9	0.6	3.9	2.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	19,858	16,454	36,313	11,732	12,509	24,241	31,590	28,963	60,553

The service sector is the leading sector in which many of the currently underemployed persons are engaged followed by the agricultural sector. The former marks 37.3 percent while the latter takes 33.4 percent of the total usually underemployed persons. Sixty three percent (63.0 percent) of the underemployed who are engaged in services sector are in urban areas, while 37.0 percent are in rural areas (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Underemployed Persons 15+ by Main Sector of Employment, Area and Sex

Main Sector of Employment	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	10,182	8,101	18,283	1,377	557	1,934	11,560	8,658	20,217
Industry	4,311	2,131	6,442	880	2,271	3,152	5,191	4,402	9,594
Services	4,893	3,466	8,358	7,638	6,583	14,220	12,530	10,048	22,579
Domestic Services	473	2,757	3,229	1,836	3,098	4,935	2,309	5,855	8,164
Total	19,858	16,454	36,313	11,732	12,509	24,241	31,590	28,963	60,553

6.4 Reasons for Underemployment

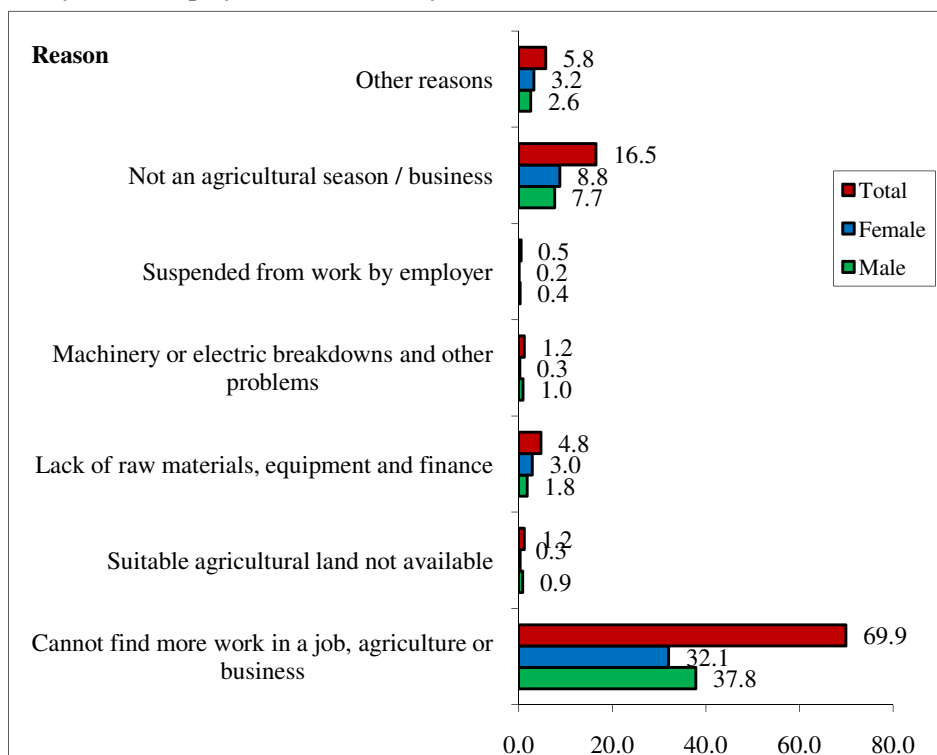
Out of the total currently underemployed persons, more than two-thirds (69.9 percent) stated that the main reason for underemployment is that they “can not find more work in a job, agriculture or business.” Males, as shown in Table 6.5 and Figure 6.2, were found to have stated this reason more than females - accounting for 37.8 percent and 32.1 percent respectively. Furthermore, 75.4 percent and 70.8 percent of urban and rural males respectively are currently underemployed because they cannot find more work. Many, 59.5 percent, of persons who are underemployed citing this reason, are based in rural areas.

Off agricultural season, is among the referred to reasons causing underemployment for a good number of the currently underemployed persons. About 16.5 percent referred to this reason for their being currently underemployed, of whom 7.7 percent are males and 8.8 percent are females. Some 4.8 percent of underemployed persons associated their situation with lack of raw materials, equipment and finance, many of them females.

Table 6.5: Underemployed Persons 15+ by Reason, Sex and Area.

Reasons	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or business	14,066	11,122	25,188	8,849	8,291	17,140	22,915	19,413	42,328
Suitable agricultural land not available	439	205	644	90	0	90	528	205	733
Lack of raw materials, equipment and finance	545	485	1,030	560	1,302	1,862	1,105	1,787	2,892
Machinery or electric breakdowns and other problems.	390	46	436	201	107	308	591	153	745
Suspended from work by employer	0	56	56	227	37	264	227	92	320
Not an agricultural season / business	3,791	3,874	7,665	867	1,473	2,340	4,658	5,347	10,006
Other reasons	627	666	1,294	938	1,300	2,238	1,565	1,966	3,531
Total	19,858	16,454	36,313	11,732	12,509	24,241	31,590	28,963	60,553

Figure 6.2: Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Reason and Sex.



6.5 Underemployment Rates

Table 6.6 shows that underemployment rate is one-eighth with age group 20 – 24 years having the highest rate of 20.1 and 16.8 in urban and rural areas respectively. Age group 65 years and above is least affected with underemployment rate of 7.3 percent. Urban females generally have the highest rate reaching 15.2, the most affected being age group 25 – 29 with underemployment rate of 19.1.

Table 6.6: Time Related Underemployment Rate 15+ by Age Group, Area and Sex (as Percentage of the Total Employment)

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	10.6	10.3	10.5	18.8	12.0	15.4	12.7	10.9	11.9
20-24	19.3	14.6	16.8	21.4	18.5	20.1	20.2	16.0	18.1
25-29	17.0	13.7	15.0	13.9	19.1	16.6	15.5	15.9	15.7
30-34	10.7	9.3	9.9	8.4	15.1	11.7	9.6	11.6	10.7
35-39	14.6	12.1	13.2	9.5	14.0	11.7	12.5	12.7	12.6
40-44	14.9	8.3	11.5	7.9	18.7	12.6	11.8	12.1	12.0
45-49	9.3	10.1	9.7	5.8	8.0	6.7	7.9	9.3	8.5
50-54	13.6	9.8	11.8	6.7	11.4	8.3	10.7	10.3	10.5
55-59	14.0	8.2	11.5	7.4	21.4	11.2	11.1	11.9	11.4
60-64	10.4	5.3	8.2	12.0	9.3	11.0	11.0	6.5	9.1
65+	8.1	4.2	6.6	13.5	2.1	9.6	9.5	3.7	7.3
Total	13.2	10.8	12.0	11.9	15.2	13.4	12.6	12.3	12.5

CHAPTER SEVEN ECONOMICALLY IN-ACTIVE

7.0 Introduction

In order to determine the activity status of the respondents, a series of questions were asked during the Survey based on the activity carried out during the week preceding the interview, such as working, temporally absent and available for work. Respondents were then classified into three mutually exclusive categories (a) employed; or (b) unemployed; or (c) inactive.

In general and by international standard definition, the “population not economically active” (economically inactive) comprises all persons, irrespective of age, including those below the age specified for measuring economically active population who were not “economically active” as define in Chapter three. The economically inactive population, which is the subject of this Chapter, is equivalent to persons not in the labour force, comprises all persons who were not employed or unemployed during the one week reference period and hence currently inactive because of (i) attendance at educational institutions, (ii) engagement in household duties, (iii) retirement or old age, (iv) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement.

It is important to capture information on persons not economically active for two main reasons. First, there is a need to ascertain the size and structure of the persons not economically active and second, is to know the distribution of inactive population by category of inactivity, and distribution of these people across many variables of economy. The 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey categorized economically inactive persons according to those who are attending school, unable to hire or to pay helpers, caring the needy or household chores except fetching water and collecting fire wood, relieved from work by spouse, too old, too young, sick and disable.

7.1 Economically Inactive Population

Out of the total working population (aged 15+), 101,955 persons were found to be inactive, accounting for 16.6 percent (Table 7.1). For inactive population, males were 6.4 percent and females 10.2 percent. The distribution of persons of age 15 years and above who were not in the labour force was 4.6 percent male and female 7.0 percent in rural areas. In urban areas, however, the distribution was 8.7 percent male and 14.4 percent female.

Table 7.1: Currently Economic Status for Persons 15+ (Active and Inactive) by Area and Sex.

Active/Inactive population	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Active population	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032
Inactive population	15,972	24,241	40,213	23,258	38,485	61,743	39,230	62,725	101,955
Total Working Age Population	168,112	180,537	348,649	126,563	139,775	266,339	294,675	320,312	614,987

The distribution by age group shows that age group 15-19 years leads all other groups in all areas with the people not economically active (51.2 percent), where 61.4 percent were male and 44.8 percent were female, followed by the age group 20-24 years (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Percentage of Currently Economically In-active Persons (15+) by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	63.8	52.1	56.8	59.7	40.2	47.6	61.4	44.8	51.2
20-24	15.8	9.8	12.2	20.9	19.4	19.9	18.8	15.7	16.9
25-29	1.5	4.2	3.1	4.4	7.6	6.4	3.2	6.3	5.1
30-34	1.1	2.8	2.1	1.5	4.3	3.2	1.3	3.7	2.8
35-39	0.4	1.5	1.1	0.6	3.3	2.3	0.5	2.7	1.8
40-44	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.3	1.7
45-49	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	2.8	2.0	0.5	2.3	1.6
50-54	0.3	2.5	1.6	0.7	3.6	2.5	0.5	3.2	2.2
55-59	2.2	2.7	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.1
60-64	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	3.7	3.1	2.2	3.3	2.9
65+	11.8	18.5	15.8	7.5	10.1	9.2	9.3	13.4	11.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	15,972	24,241	40,213	23,258	38,485	61,743	39,230	62,725	101,955

7.2 Inactivity Rate

Table 7.3 shows that the total inactivity rate was 16.6 percent, with males 13.3 percent and female 19.6 percent. The age group 15-19 years has higher percentage (40.3 percent) of inactivity rate, followed by age group 65 years and above which recorded 38.7 percent and the rest age groups in total account for 19.1 percent.

There are geographical variations between rural and urban areas. In the rural areas, total inactivity rate was 11.5 percent compared to 23.2 in the urban areas. The pattern reflected the national trend where for age groups 15 – 19 years and 20 – 24 years had higher percentage of inactivity rate for both rural and urban areas.

Table 7.3: Inactivity Rate 15 + by Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25.4	33.9	29.5	55.2	57.2	56.2	36.9	43.7	40.3
20-24	11.9	9.5	10.6	24.1	31.1	27.9	17.8	20.1	19.1
25-29	1.6	4.5	3.3	7.2	13.6	11.0	4.3	8.9	7.1
30-34	1.0	3.3	2.3	2.5	9.9	6.5	1.7	6.2	4.2
35-39	0.5	1.9	1.3	1.2	9.5	5.7	0.8	5.0	3.2
40-44	0.8	2.6	1.7	1.3	8.4	4.8	1.0	5.0	3.0
45-49	0.3	3.2	1.6	1.8	13.0	7.2	0.9	7.4	3.9
50-54	0.5	7.0	3.6	2.2	26.5	12.7	1.2	14.5	7.4
55-59	5.7	12.9	8.9	4.7	32.5	14.9	5.2	20.0	11.4
60-64	5.9	13.5	9.3	15.4	41.1	28.2	9.5	25.2	16.9
65+	17.8	44.1	30.7	36.4	71.1	54.9	23.6	53.6	38.7
Total Percent	9.5	13.4	11.5	18.4	27.5	23.2	13.3	19.6	16.6

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of inactive population by reasons. The major reason given for being economically inactive was attending school given by 60.2 percent of the total inactive population while most of other categories reported less than 10 percent.

In the urban areas, the major reason given for being economically in-active was attending schools with 62.0 percent of respondents; male were 80.3 percent and female were 50.9 percent. The same reason – attending school-- was echoed by 57.4 percent of rural respondents where 72.5 percent were male and 47.5 female respondents.

Table 7.4: Percentage of Currently Economically In-active Persons (15+) by Reasons, Area and Sex

Reasons	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attending school	72.5	47.5	57.4	80.3	50.9	62.0	77.1	49.6	60.2
Unable to hire paid helper	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.6
Caring the needy / house hold chores except fetching water & collection of firewood	2.2	14.0	9.3	3.1	19.8	13.5	2.7	17.6	11.8
Relieved from work by spouse	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.1	1.8	1.1
Too old	7.6	14.3	11.7	5.6	10.5	8.7	6.4	12.0	9.8
Too young	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sick	13.2	18.3	16.3	8.7	13.9	11.9	10.5	15.6	13.6
Disabled	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.8
Others	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	15,972	24,241	40,213	23,258	38,485	61,743	39,230	62,725	101,955

The Survey also sought to establish whether inactive persons changed their living place/residence in the last five (5) years. According to the results in Table 7.5 below, majority (61.2 percent) of inactive persons has been living in the same residence since birth. The same pattern was observed where 77.6 percent and 50.4 percent for rural and urban areas respectively did not change residence. Moreover, the same pattern was observed for males and females.

Table 7.5: Percentage of Currently Economically In-active Persons (15+) by Period of Living Area and Sex.

Period of living	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Since birth	83.0	74.1	77.6	61.6	43.7	50.4	70.3	55.5	61.2
Less than 1 year	1.5	2.0	1.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.7
1 - 2 years	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	5.4	4.1	2.2	4.1	3.4
3 - 4 years	0.6	1.7	1.2	4.1	4.8	4.5	2.7	3.6	3.2
5 years and above	12.4	20.2	17.1	28.9	43.0	37.7	22.2	34.2	29.6
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	15,972	24,241	40,213	23,258	38,485	61,743	39,230	62,725	101,955

CHAPTER EIGHT

EMPLOYMENT-RELATED INCOME

8.0 Introduction

Employment-related income consists of the payments, in cash, in kind or services, which are received by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family members, as a result of their current or former involvement in paid or self-employment jobs. Employment-related income, therefore, excludes income derived from other sources such as property, social assistance, transfers, etc. not related to employment.

For measurement purposes, the concept of income related to paid employment is distinguished from that of self-employment. Accordingly, in the case of Zanzibar, during the 2006 ILFS income information was collected from both paid employees and the self employed. Income from employment is divided into two types; cash income and income in kind. Cash income is the actual compensation in cash received by employees as a result of their involvement in production of goods or services. Income in kind, on the other hand, includes the value of goods or services received by employees as remuneration. Paid employment income can appear in different forms. These may accrue in cash, kind services and benefits.

This chapter examines the distribution of employees in main and secondary activity by industry, occupation, average monthly income, area and sex. It should be noted that this chapter covers only the individuals' income and not the households' income.

8.1 Mean and Median Income

Mean or median income is usually used to analyse the distribution of income by different characteristics of employment. Table 8.1 below presents the mean, median, standard deviation, coefficient of variation and the skewness for both paid employees and self employment.

According the survey, the mean income received by the paid employees was Tsh 67,809.8 which is lower compared with the mean income received by the self employment reaching Tsh 83,901.3. The same pattern was observed for the median income that was Tsh 50,000 for the paid employees compared with Tsh 70,000 for the self employment.

The results further reveal that the income received by paid employees has lower variation compared to that of received by self employment (see standard deviation and coefficient of variation figures in table 8.1).

Looking at asymmetry in relation to a normal distribution reveals that income received by the self employment was positively skewed compared with income received by paid employees.

Table 8.1: Mean and Median Income for Paid Employees and Self-Employees

Type of Employment	Mean (Tsh)	Median (Tsh)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Skewness
Paid Employment	67,809.80	50,000	58,973	86.968	1.55035
Self-employment	83,901.30	70,000	110,476.8	131.67	8.604599

8.2 Income of Self-Employees

As outlined in Chapter 4, self-employed persons comprise all those who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or kind, as well as persons with an enterprise (i.e. a business enterprise, farm or service undertaking) who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any reason. This group consists of small and large private businesses.

The percentage distribution of self employees 15 years and above by income ranges, area and sex is presented in Table 8.2 and figure 8.1 below. The results show that 40.6 of self employees earned less than Tsh 50,000 per month, compared to the mean of Tsh 83,901.3. Females earned less than males in all income ranges except in lower class where female accounted for 69.5 percent compared to 26.9 percent for male in rural areas. In urban areas, the pattern is almost the same where females accounted for 55.8 percent and males 18.8 percent in lower class with less than Tsh 50,000 per month.

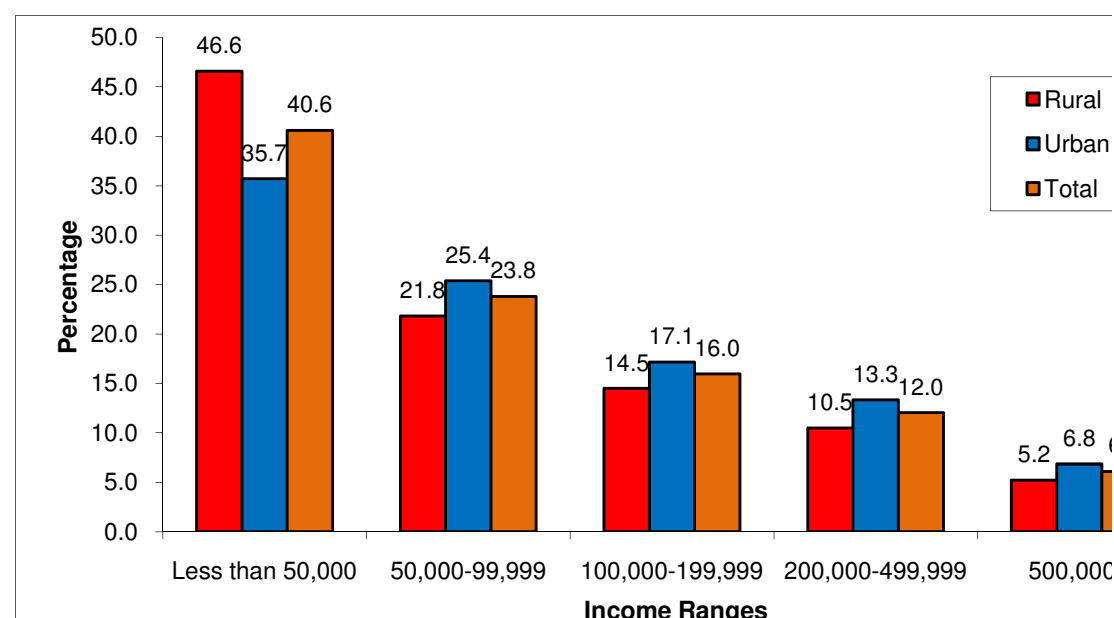
Figure 8.1 further demonstrates that nearly half (46.6 percent) of the rural self employees earned less than Tsh 50,000 and the proportion is lower in urban areas (40.6 percent).

Table 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Self employees (15+) (Main Activity) by Income Range, Area and Sex.

Area and Sex.

Income Ranges (Tsh)	Self –employees				Total
	Rural		Urban		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Less than 50,000	26.9	69.5	18.8	55.8	40.6
50,000-99,999	25.1	18.0	26.1	24.5	23.8
100,000-199,999	20.3	7.7	22.7	10.5	16.0
200,000-499,999	17.3	2.5	19.8	5.6	12.0
500,000+	9.2	0.5	11.3	1.5	6.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	33,076	28,384	41,109	34,590	137,160

Figure 8.1: Percentage Distribution of Self employees 15+ (Main Activity) by Income Range Area and Sex.



8.3 Income of Paid Employees

8.3.1 Distribution of Income by Area

Table 8.3 below shows percentage distribution of paid employees 15 years and above, main activity by income range and area. According to the findings, 17.0 percent of paid employees earned less than Tsh 50,000 a month, compared to the average income of Tsh 67,809. Most employees earned in between Tsh 50,000 to 99,999 a month. The proportion for rural areas was 68.4 percent and 65.0 percent in urban areas.

Table 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees (15+) (Main activity) by Income Range and Area

Income Ranges	Rural	Urban	Total
Less than 50,000	16.6	17.1	17.0
50,000-99,999	68.4	65.0	66.2
100,000-199,999	12.4	14.5	13.8
200,000-499,999	1.6	2.4	2.1
500,000+	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	28,442	55,164	83,606

8.3.2 Distribution of Income by Occupation

Out of 83,606 paid employees, 29.8 percent earn their incomes as services workers and shop sales workers followed by technicians and associate professionals with 20.9 percent (Table 8.4). The lowest figure observed was for Legislators, Administrators and Managers as well as skilled agricultural and fishery workers with 2.2 and 2.5 percent respectively. Majority (66.2 percent) of paid employees fall within the income range of Tsh 50,000 – 99,999 (Figure 8.2).

Table 8.4 Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees (Main Activity) 15+ by Occupation and Monthly Income

Occupation	Income Ranges					Total
	Less than 50,000	50,000-99,999	100,000-199,999	200,000-499,999	500,000+	
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.0	2.7	1.8	2.6	10.8	2.2
Professionals	1.5	6.3	9.6	14.5	0.0	6.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	7.6	25.5	17.1	17.2	6.3	20.9
Clerks	2.2	8.9	6.6	13.0	19.8	7.7
Service workers and Shop sales workers	49.0	24.3	34.1	13.3	46.1	29.8
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	3.5	2.6	1.0	3.8	0.0	2.5
Craft and Related workers	7.8	7.1	4.6	1.7	0.0	6.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.7	6.0	3.5	2.0	0.0	5.8
Elementary occupation	20.7	15.2	2.8	10.2	1.9	14.2
Not Stated	0.0	1.4	18.9	21.9	15.1	4.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,171	55,322	11,553	1,763	796	83,606

Figure 8.2: Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees (Main Activity) 15+ by Monthly Income



Table 8.5 below shows the average monthly income of paid employees. Paid employees in the category of Legislators, administrators and managers earn high income with an average of Tsh 105,533 per month while elementary occupation and skilled agricultural and fishery workers earn the lowest with Tsh 59,650 and Tsh 65,652 respectively. Comparing monthly incomes between urban and rural areas, the table reveals that, the total average monthly income for urban workers is slightly higher with Tsh 83,756 compared with rural workers earning with an average of Tsh 79,489 per month. The average monthly income for male employees is higher in all occupations and areas.

Table 8.5: Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees 15+ (Main Activity) by Occupation, Area and Sex.

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	121,977	65,000	117,577	119,336	62,891	100,776	120,266	63,070	105,533
Professionals	93,484	76,455	90,011	95,586	84,422	93,238	95,073	82,536	92,456
Technicians and Associate Professionals.	103,432	64,266	83,509	92,512	66,380	77,754	96,572	65,702	79,734
Clerks	109,417	54,971	87,011	110,599	91,394	99,237	110,110	82,146	95,221
Service workers and Shop sales workers	104,542	44,990	88,960	95,284	58,224	83,608	97,851	55,206	85,013
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	58,673	43,754	53,240	82,413	46,160	78,426	72,354	44,300	65,652
Craft and Related workers	65,630	54,267	65,186	69,681	62,456	69,222	68,279	60,482	67,849
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	66,873	40,750	64,943	68,854	60,388	68,253	68,086	52,569	66,967
Elementary occupation	60,622	54,832	59,515	64,192	51,627	59,789	62,181	52,785	59,650
Not Stated	140,496	.	140,496	148,216	249,821	166,092	145,354	249,821	157,724
Total	88,065	56,342	79,489	91,003	70,038	83,756	89,931	66,103	82,304

8.3.3 Income of Paid Employees by Industry

Table 8.6 below shows the percentage distribution of paid employees 15 years and above by industry and income range. As regards 17.0 percent (figure 8.2) of paid employees earned less than Tsh 50,000 a month compared to the mean income of Tsh 67,809. About one quarter (24.0 per cent) of those earning less than Tsh 50,000 per month are engaged in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motorvehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods. Only a small proportion of 796 employees (one percent) earns more than Tsh 500,000 a month.

Table 8.6.: Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees (Main Activity) 15+ by Industry and Monthly Income

Industry	Income Ranges					Total
	Less than 50,000	50,000-99,999	100,000-199,999	200,000-499,999	500,000+	
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0
Fishing	1.3	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.5
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	5.6	3.2	2.3	1.7	0.0	3.4
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.0	0.0	1.4
Construction	4.8	4.3	2.4	3.3	1.9	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	24.0	6.2	1.5	8.1	0.0	8.5
Hotels and Restaurants	4.0	2.7	4.1	5.7	5.7	3.2
Transport, Storage and Communication	12.5	11.4	9.9	11.0	6.5	11.3
Financial Intermediation	0.7	1.9	0.8	5.8	0.0	1.6
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	2.0	1.3	4.1	6.7	0.0	1.9
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	8.8	33.4	54.2	47.2	72.7	32.8
Education	6.9	19.1	11.5	0.0	6.3	15.5
Health and Social Work	0.5	7.6	5.7	4.7	6.9	6.1
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	16.5	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.0
Private Household With Employed Persons	9.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,171	55,323	11,553	1,763	796	83,606

Looking at industry in relation to gender variation in income levels, it is apparent that the highest total average monthly income is observed in Public Administration, defence, and compulsory social security with Tsh 104,615 per month. This is followed by the fishing industry with Tsh 97,693 while the minimum is observed among private household employed persons with only Tsh 23,650 per month and mining and quarrying sector with Tsh 44,689. There were no female paid workers in fishing industry both, in urban and rural areas (Table 8.7).

Table 8.7: Average Monthly Income of Paid Employees 15+ (Main activity)) by Industry, Area and Sex

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	59,847	44,025	52,447	69,609	52,507	66,297	65,123	46,088	58,500
Fishing	60,500	0	60,500	104,058	0	104,058	97,693	0	97,693
Mining and Quarrying	44,601	45,000	44,689	0	0	0	44,601	45,000	44,689
Manufacturing	57,633	53,400	56,382	73,545	64,426	72,236	67,877	58,022	65,859
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	60,500	0	60,500	93,156	71,355	85,895	86,520	71,355	82,203
Construction	70,463	64,000	70,228	69,961	53,831	68,378	70,137	55,439	69,000
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	49,124	31,847	46,311	63,154	41,731	59,375	59,090	39,061	55,635
Hotels and Restaurants	106,462	52,882	80,494	98,328	51,011	86,078	10,0366	51,897	84,265
Transport, Storage and Communication	71,566	51,093	69,275	91,973	62,132	89,351	84,679	57,483	82,052
Financial Intermediation	77,130	0	77,130	97,452	79,626	93,243	89,363	79,626	87,835
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	87,223	52,478	75,158	131,518	49,945	10,0350	11,7083	50,689	92,441
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	105,583	66,250	101,261	105,373	108,231	106,200	105,451	101,848	104,615
Education	108,331	62,509	83,439	87,314	65,451	72,231	97,759	64,434	76,731
Health and Social Work	98,360	75,598	88,846	88,937	72,179	81,711	92,419	73,399	84,310
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	72,994	38,761	57,843	61,415	36,699	43,835	66,004	37,059	47,389
Private Household with Employed Persons	6,000	23,295	21,814	84,694	17,369	24,514	63,032	19,295	23,650
Total	88,065	56,342	79,489	91,003	70,038	83,756	89,931	66,103	82,304

The distribution of self employees' monthly average income (main activity) by industry, area and sex is given in table 8.8 below. According to the table 8.8, wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods has high income with an average of Tsh 215,500 per month followed with real estate, renting and business activities with Tsh 174,891 per month. The lowest income is observed in mining and quarrying industry with only Tsh 53,313 per month trailed by electricity, gas and water supply. The comparison of monthly average income between urban and rural areas shows slightly higher incomes in urban than rural areas with Tsh 186,372 and 145,684 per month respectively. The total average income for male workers is higher almost four folds than female in both urban and rural areas.

Table 8.8: Distribution of Self Employees 15+ (Main Activity) Monthly Average Income by Industry, Area and Sex

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mining and Quarrying	56,572	17,332	45,063	14,000	103,426	89,529	54,542	51,435	53,313
Manufacturing	163,800	29,009	73,939	302,799	36,996	137,541	229,230	32,382	101,884
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	144,282	16,000	110,387	73,208	79,755	74,274	88,672	58,122	82,954
Construction	100,470	146,414	101,428	120,644	88,256	119,530	112,420	105,214	112,212
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	332,475	65,045	203,206	370,256	88,990	224,065	354,071	79,576	215,500
Hotels and Restaurants	295,526	120,443	169,422	227,935	74,173	108,641	260,337	92,983	134,447
Transport, Storage and Communication	110,523	96,000	110,263	154,633	75,445	152,866	133,793	84,012	132,786
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	137,981	20,000	105,620	237,191	0	237,191	198,011	20,000	174,891
Education	184,200	.	184,200	126,888	45,833	113,383	137,772	45,833	124,957
Health and Social Work	168,994	66,553	129,168	103,487	0	103,487	130,270	66,553	117,120
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	128,891	21,603	82,608	225,653	43,900	158,732	195,227	35,564	133,034
Total	225,836	51,797	145,684	279,190	75,068	186,372	255,400	64,557	168,122

The percentage distribution of self employees 15 years and above (main activity) by industry and monthly income range is given in table 8.9 below. About 55.0 percent out of 137,160 self employees was contributed among wholesale and retail trade ;repaire of motorvehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods industry followed by manufacturing with 21.3 percent. The least number is observed in real estate, renting and business activities followed by health and social workers with 0.2 and 0.3 percent respectively.

Table 8.9.1 shows that wholesale and retail trade; repaired of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods boasts domination in all income ranges from 50.9 percent onwards. About 40.5 percent (55,649) of self employees earned less than Tsh 50,000 a month., 55 percent are engaged in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

Table 8.9: Percentage Distribution of Self Employees 15+ (Main activity) by Industry and Monthly Income

Industry	Income Ranges					Total
	Less than 50,000	50,000-99,999	100,000-199,999	200,000-499,999	500,000+	
Mining and Quarrying	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.6
Manufacturing	31.3	17.2	12.1	13.8	9.4	21.3
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.6
Construction	4.7	14.6	21.8	6.1	3.3	9.9
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	50.9	52.0	50.9	66.8	80.3	55.0
Hotels and Restaurants	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.9	2.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	3.7	7.9	7.4	5.5	3.3	5.4
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2
Education	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5
Health and Social Work	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	2.9	3.1	2.0	2.6	0.7	2.6
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	55,649	32,609	21,879	16,504	8,363	137,160

Figure 8.3: Percentage Distribution of Self Employees 15+ (Main activity) by Monthly Income

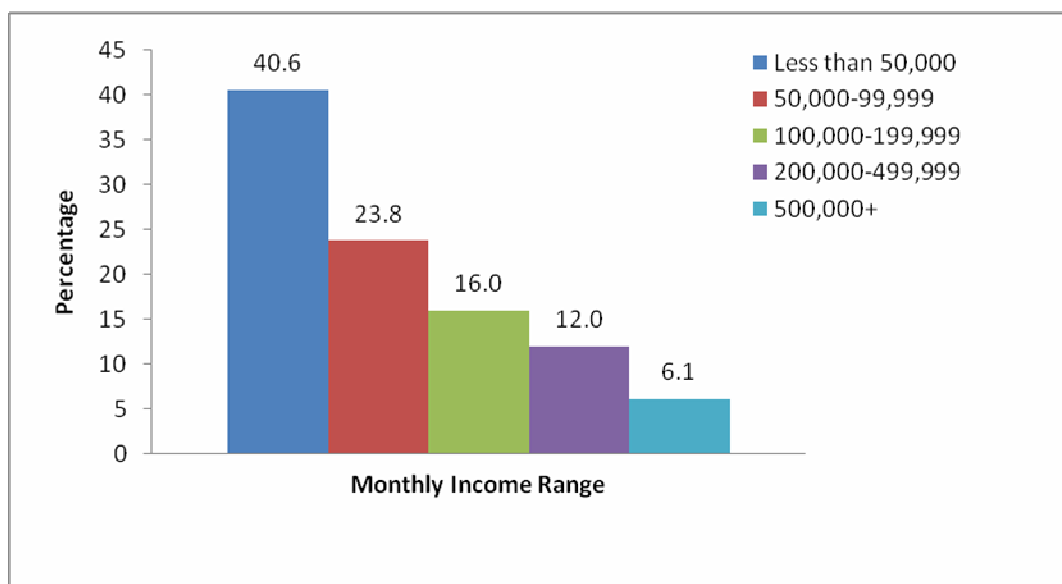


Table 8.10 gives the distribution of self employees' monthly average income (main activity) by industry, area and sex. The table reveals that real estate, renting and business activities has high income earners with an average of Tsh 142,076 per month followed by wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods with Tsh 101,904 per month. The lowest is mining and quarrying industry with only Tsh 23,123 per month. Comparing monthly average incomes from business last week or month between urban and rural area, the results show that the income in urban areas is higher than in rural areas with Tsh 97,627 and Tsh 59,082 per month respectively. The total average income for male employees is higher almost four times than their female counterparts in both areas.

Table 8.10: Distribution of Self Employees Monthly Average Income (Main activity) by Industry, Area and Sex

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mining and Quarrying	27,300	9,881	22,191	3,500	31,579	27,215	26,164	18,476	23,123
Manufacturing	64,265	14,559	31,127	141,878	23,819	68,477	100,799	18,469	47,538
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	41,085	4,000	31,286	39,465	19,939	36,287	39,818	14,531	35,085
Construction	57,293	36,603	56,861	66,188	34,992	65,115	62,562	35,462	61,778
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	134,602	23,997	81,138	189,047	49,220	116,370	165,723	39,303	101,904
Hotels and Restaurants	75,880	36,867	47,780	81,591	42,230	51,053	78,853	40,049	49,663
Transport, Storage and Communication	37,683	24,000	37,438	72,141	42,775	71,486	55,861	34,950	55,438
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	48,153	5,000	36,317	237,191	0	237,191	162,537	5,000	142,076
Education	46,050	0	46,050	126,888	45,833	113,383	111,536	45,833	102,378
Health and Social Work	42,248	66,553	51,697	50,062	0	50,062	46,867	66,553	50,930
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	34,015	14,677	25,673	165,141	26,869	114,230	123,910	22,311	84,334
Total	92,013	20,509	59,082	143,979	42,043	97,627	120,808	32,317	80,339

The percentage distribution of paid and self employees 15 years and above in secondary activity by income range and area is presented in table 8.4 below. The table reveals that 58.7 percent of paid and self employees earned between Tsh 50,000 – 99,999 per month. In rural areas, more of paid employees have an income less than Tsh 50,000 per month which accounted for 63.9 percent while 73.3 percent of self employees fall in the income bracket of Tsh 50,000 – 99,999. In urban areas, 65.4 percent of self employees have an income between Tsh 50,000 – 99,999.

Table 8.11: Percentage Distribution of Paid and Self Employees 15+ (Secondary Activity) by Income Range and Area

Income Ranges	Rural		Urban		Total
	Paid employees.	Self employees.	Paid employees.	Self employees.	
Less than 50,000	63.9	10.8	32.1	16.1	21.6
50,000-99,999	23.4	73.3	26.7	65.4	58.7
100,000-199,999	10.7	13.4	37.2	16.2	17.1
200,000-499,999	2.0	1.1	3.9	1.6	1.7
500,000+	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.8
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,281	3,401	1,311	5,652	11,647

CHAPTER NINE INFORMAL SECTOR

9.0 Introduction

Globally, the informal sector's contribution to employment generation and improved livelihood of families has drawn significant attention of both researchers and policy makers in most of developing countries and Zanzibar is no exception. While the formal employment absorption is stagnating coupled with compression and erosion in real wages, the informal sector has emerged as an alternative source of employment and income generation to subsidize household incomes.

The definition of what constitutes the informal sector continues to be controversial and at times confusing as the boundary between formal and informal sectors get blurred. The recommendation provided by the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) considers the informal sector as:

“Informal sector can be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods and services with the primary objectives of generating employment and income to the persons concerned. These units typically operate at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital, and on a small scale. Labour relations – where they exist – are based on mostly casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees.”

For statistical purposes, the informal sector is regarded as a group of production units which, according to the definitions and classifications provided by UN SNA (Rev 4), form part of the household sector as household enterprises or, equivalently, unincorporated enterprises owned by households. Within the household sector, the informal sector comprises (a) informal own-account enterprises; (b) enterprises of informal employers. Informal sector is defined irrespective of the kind of workplace where the productive activities are carried out; the extent of fixed capital assets used; duration of operation (seasonal or casual); and its operation as main or secondary activity of the owner.

During the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey conducted in Tanzania Mainland, Tanzania adopted a statistical definition, which draws largely from the modified definition, developed by the Expert Group on Informal Sector Statistics (Delhi Group). Tanzania defined the informal sector as:-

- As a subset of household enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by households, which did not have separate legal entities independent of the household;
- Have no complete set of accounts and may or may not employ paid employees and the minimum number of employees was increased from 5 to 10 in construction, manufacturing and mining sectors.
- The activities may be carried out inside or outside the owner's home;
- All or at least some of the goods and services of the business have to be produced for sale

During the 2006 Zanzibar ILFS, data was collected on the operations of the sector, both as main and secondary activity. This chapter gives the results of this Survey on the employed persons in the informal sector as main activity by age group, area and sex, for self employees, paid and unpaid family helpers. It also provides information on the marital status of persons engaged, location of the business, persons received loans and the source of loan.

9.1 Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Age Group, Area and Sex.

A total of 144,147 persons reported to be engaged in the informal sector. Majority (45.4 percent) are in the age-groups 20-34 years while the least (2.2 percent) were from age group 60-64 years. Looking at the aged 15 to 44 years, the results revealed that more female were engaged in informal sector compared to males with 82.8 percent and 79.8 percent respectively (Table 9.1). In the rural areas, the informal sector is dominated by young persons, where persons aged between 15-19 years accounted for 18.0 percent, while in urban areas the leading age group is 30- 34 years accounting for 16.9 percent.

Table 9.1: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ (Main Activity) by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	17.5	18.6	18.0	6.7	6.2	6.5	11.5	11.7	11.6
20-24	14.7	17.6	16.0	14.9	13.9	14.4	14.8	15.6	15.1
25-29	14.0	16.1	15.0	14.6	16.6	15.6	14.4	16.4	15.3
30-34	12.5	13.0	12.7	16.8	16.9	16.9	14.9	15.2	15.0
35-39	11.7	12.9	12.3	14.0	14.7	14.3	13.0	13.9	13.4
40-44	11.3	6.4	9.0	11.3	12.8	12.0	11.3	10.0	10.7
45-49	6.8	4.7	5.8	7.2	6.8	7.0	7.1	5.9	6.5
50-54	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.5	4.0	4.8	4.6	3.8	4.2
55-59	2.9	1.6	2.3	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.6
60-64	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2
65+	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	34,128	29,690	63,818	43,121	37,208	80,329	77,249	66,898	144,147

Table 9.2 shows that. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Households Goods seems to dominate. On average more than half of the total persons occupied in the informal sector were engaged in this business. There are more females than males for both rural and urban areas.

In rural areas the females contribution is about 52.1 percent while males is 47.1 percent. The same tendency applying for urban with 63.1 percent females and 51.1 percent males. The next leading industry is manufacturing by which 20.6 percent engaged in this industry. Likewise in wholesale more females were engaged than males. On average 28.8 females were engaged compared to 13.5 percent. Construction also has significant figure. About 9.6 percent were engaged in this industry with a very few females (0.6 females) while males has 17.3 percent.

Agriculture, hunting and forestry seems to have insignificant figure, this is due to the fact that this industry cover only paid employees.

Table 9.2 Percentage Distribution Employed Persons 15 + in the Informal Sector (Main Activity) by Industry and sex

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	3.6	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.5
Manufacturing	16.1	37.1	25.9	11.4	22.2	16.4	13.5	28.8	20.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
Construction	16.2	0.5	8.9	18.2	0.7	10.1	17.3	0.6	9.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Households Hoods	47.1	52.1	49.4	51.1	63.1	56.7	49.4	58.2	53.5
Hotels and Restaurants	1.4	3.8	2.5	1.2	4.3	2.6	1.3	4.1	2.6
Transport, Storage and Communication	11.4	0.3	6.2	10.2	0.3	5.6	10.7	0.3	5.9
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Education	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Health and Social Work	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.0	6.0	4.9	3.2	4.5	3.8
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	34,128	29,690	63,818	43,121	37,208	80,329	77,249	66,898	144,147

9.2 Self Employed Persons Engaged in Informal Sector

Nine out of every ten persons (92.5 percent) in the informal sector engaged as self-employed. Table 9.2 below shows that the age group of 30 -34 years (15.1 percent) has more self – employed persons engaged in informal sector as main activity. It further reveals that a significant number of self-employed persons engaged in informal sector as main activity from all age groups 15-44. In comparative terms, urban areas have more self employed persons compared to the rural areas. Urban areas have a share of 54.7 percent while rural areas take

45.3 percent. There are more male self employed persons reaching 53.4 percent compared to 46.6 per cent female.

Table 9.3: Self Employed Persons Engaged in Informal Sector 15+ (Main Activity) by Age Group, Area and Sex.

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	16.7	17.9	17.3	5.7	4.7	5.2	10.6	10.7	10.7
20-24	14.3	17.4	15.7	13.7	13.0	13.4	14.0	15.0	14.5
25-29	13.9	15.4	14.6	14.4	16.0	15.2	14.2	15.7	14.9
30-34	12.7	13.5	13.0	16.7	16.8	16.8	14.9	15.3	15.1
35-39	12.0	13.4	12.7	14.4	15.9	15.1	13.3	14.8	14.0
40-44	11.7	6.5	9.3	12.3	13.4	12.8	12.0	10.3	11.2
45-49	6.9	4.9	6.0	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.3	6.2	6.8
50-54	3.6	3.7	3.7	5.9	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.1	4.5
55-59	2.9	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.7
60-64	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.2
65+	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.4
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	32,063	28,358	60,421	39,098	33,814	72,912	71,161	62,172	133,333

9.3 Paid Employees Engaged in Informal Sector

Overall, 5.4 percent of persons are engaged as paid employees in the informal sector. Table 9.3 below shows that 24.9 percent of persons engaged in informal sector as paid employees fall within the age group 25-29 years. Rural and urban areas share the persons engaged in the informal sector as main activity by 30.3 percent and 69.7 percent respectively.

Table 9.4: Paid Employed Persons Engaged in Informal Sector 15+ (Main Activity) by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	21.2	19.9	20.8	10.2	13.0	11.3	13.9	14.7	14.2
20-24	16.4	17.3	16.6	26.3	19.1	23.5	23.0	18.6	21.4
25-29	19.8	54.5	30.1	17.7	30.6	22.7	18.4	36.6	24.9
30-34	12.5	0.0	8.8	21.2	18.8	20.3	18.3	14.1	16.8
35-39	9.2	0.0	6.5	10.2	4.2	7.9	9.9	3.2	7.5
40-44	6.5	8.3	7.1	1.7	9.8	4.8	3.3	9.4	5.5
45-49	8.0	0.0	5.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	5.2	2.6	4.3
50-54	1.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.8
55-59	2.6	0.0	1.8	3.9	0.0	2.4	3.4	0.0	2.2
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	2.2	1.9	0.8	1.5
65+	2.3	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.9
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,667	698	2,365	3,337	2,092	5,429	5,004	2,790	7,794

9.4 Unpaid Family Helpers Engaged in Informal Sector

There is a small proportion (2.1 per cent) of persons who are engaged as unpaid family helpers in the informal sector. Table 9.4 shows that, for both rural and urban areas, the age group (15-19) has more unpaid family helpers engaged in informal sector as main activity of up to 55.1 percent and 40.3 percent respectively. There are more male unpaid family helpers (64.1 percent) than female (35.9 percent) engaged in informal sector.

Table 9.5: Unpaid Family Helpers Engaged in Informal Sector 15+ (Main Activity) by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	61.3	51.2	55.1	51.5	34.3	40.3	55.1	39.9	45.3
20-24	38.7	27.1	31.6	26.6	29.0	28.2	31.1	28.4	29.4
25-29	0.0	6.6	4.0	11.9	10.3	10.8	7.5	9.1	8.5
30-34	0.0	6.2	3.8	0.0	17.4	11.4	0.0	13.7	8.8
35-39	0.0	4.2	2.6	4.5	0.0	1.5	2.8	1.4	1.9
40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.0	0.0	2.1	1.3
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.9	3.5	0.0	1.3
60-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	3.9	0.0	4.0	2.5
65+	0.0	4.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	398	634	1,033	685	1,302	1,987	1,084	1,936	3,020

9.5 Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Marital Status

Table 9.5 below shows that out of the total persons engaged in the informal sector, 60.9 percent are married and engage in the informal sector as their main activity. More than a quarter (28.4 per cent) is never married.

The table also shows that there is a higher percent of divorced females (13.8 percent) engaged in the informal sector as main activity compared to males (3.0 percent). It should be noted that there are more male married persons (47,653) compared with the female married persons (40,098).

Table 9.6: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ (Main Activity) by Marital Status

Marital Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never Married	36.9	27.3	32.4	32.1	17.4	25.3	34.2	21.8	28.4
Married	59.8	55.6	57.8	63.2	63.4	63.3	61.7	59.9	60.9
Living together	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Divorced	2.4	12.6	7.1	3.5	14.8	8.7	3.0	13.8	8.0
Separated	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Widowed	0.3	4.0	2.0	0.7	3.9	2.2	0.5	3.9	2.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	34,128	29,690	63,818	43,121	37,208	80,329	77,249	66,898	144,147

9.6 Location where Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector

Overall, about a half (44.9 percent) of the informal sector enterprises are found in two locations namely; within own or business partner's home-with special business and within own or business partner's home-without special business. The same pattern prevails in both rural and urban areas with 45.8 and 44.2 percent respectively (Table 9.6). More female (75.2 percent) carried out their businesses within own or business partner's home compared with 18.5 percent males.

Table 9.7: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ (Main Activity) by Location of the Work Place, Area and Sex

Location	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Within own or business partner's home-with special business	13.0	43.0	27.1	12.7	40.7	25.7	12.9	41.8	26.3
Within own or business partner's home-without special business	7.8	31.0	18.7	3.9	35.5	18.5	5.7	33.4	18.6
Structure attached to/outside own or business partner's house	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7
Permanent building other than home	8.1	2.6	5.5	23.5	6.5	15.7	16.6	4.7	11.1
Fixed stall/kiosk - at market	4.8	1.2	3.1	6.2	1.5	4.0	5.6	1.4	3.6
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall - at market	1.6	0.4	1.1	4.3	0.5	2.5	3.1	0.5	1.9
Fixed stall / kiosk – in street	4.1	2.9	3.5	4.1	2.5	3.4	4.1	2.7	3.4
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall - in street	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6
Other temporary structure	9.9	4.9	7.5	7.6	2.9	5.4	8.6	3.8	6.4
Construction site	2.8	0.7	1.8	4.9	0.8	3.0	3.9	0.8	2.4
Customer's / Employer's house	2.7	0.9	1.8	3.3	0.9	2.2	3.0	0.9	2.0
No fixed location / mobile	42.6	10.4	27.5	27.1	6.3	17.5	34.1	8.2	22.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	32,133	28,396	60,529	39,327	33,930	73,257	71,460	62,326	133,786

9.7 Loan Status for Business Purposes.

The Survey sought to establish whether informal sector operations have ever sought and received loans for their businesses. The results show that nine out of ten (91.3 percent) operators have never received loan. Only 8.1 percent of the persons engaged in the informal sector have ever received loan (Table 9.7). More females have received loans (10.2 percent) compared with males (6.3 percent). Further analysis reveals that 8.3 percent of persons in urban areas have received loan compared with 7.9 percent in rural areas.

Table 9.8: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ (Main Activity) by Loan Status, Area and Sex

Loan Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Received loan	5.3	10.8	7.9	7.2	9.7	8.3	6.3	10.2	8.1
Not received Loan	94.7	89.2	92.1	92.8	90.3	91.7	93.7	89.8	91.9
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	32,133	28,396	60,529	39,327	33,930	73,257	71,460	62,326	133,786

The main sources of loan or credit for informal sector businesses were from friends or relatives (44.9 percent), from customer, contractor, middle persons, agent and supplier (28.5 percent). In rural areas, the major source of loan was customer, contractor, middle persons, agent and supplier (54.6 percent) while in urban areas relatives or friends was the main source accounting for 67.0 percent (Table 9.8).

Table 9.9: Employed Persons in Informal Sector Services 15+ (Main Activities) Having Received Loan/Credit During the last 12 Months by Source of Loan/Credit, Area and Sex

Source of Loan/Credit	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Relative or friends	28.1	10.5	16.8	69.5	64.9	67.0	53.8	38.6	44.9
Rotating savings and credit groups (UPATU)	11.0	7.9	9.0	4.1	7.7	6.0	6.7	7.8	7.3
Savings and credit cooperative (SACCO)	12.5	2.7	6.2	2.2	3.4	2.8	6.1	3.1	4.3
Cooperative	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.9
Business association, NGO, Donor projects, etc	6.3	4.7	5.3	0.0	5.2	2.8	2.4	5.0	3.9
Private money lender	6.7	3.0	4.3	13.0	3.2	7.7	10.6	3.1	6.2
Customer, contractor, middle persons, agent, supplier	35.4	65.2	54.6	5.0	10.5	8.0	16.5	37.0	28.5
Government institution	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.3
Bank or financial institution	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.8
Social security scheme	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8
Other sources	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.9	1.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,715	3,074	4,789	2,816	3,283	6,099	4,531	6,356	10,887

CHAPTER TEN

GENDER IN THE LABOUR FORCE

10.0 Introduction

Gender is the interaction and relationship in every sector of life (social, economical) and political between the two sexes. Sex means a biological and anatomical setup of human body. Gender is socially built up and is subject to change due to various social factors between childhood to adulthood. Analysis on gender focuses on understanding and documenting the differences in gender roles, activities, needs and opportunities in a given context. It also involves the segregation of quantitative data by gender.

It is important to note that gender does not mean men or women per se. Biological traits that men and women are born with, are termed as sex which refers only to differences in sexual organs. When differentiating gender roles, we need to pay attention to the differences and similarities by which women and men access and use.

This Chapter highlights the position of men and women in different categories from, where the survey data came, different groups, and in particular the currently employed engaged (by main activity), their mean monthly income, unemployed person by their age group and sex, currently economically active population by education level, employed persons 15 years and above engaged in informal sectors by main activity, to mention but a few.

10.1 Population in Labour Force

Table 10.1 shows the proportion of total labor force which includes employed (full or under employed) and unemployed persons during a specified reference period that is the economically active population.

On average, the labour force population was concentrated at ages of 15 – 44 years, which contribute 76.9 of the total labour force. The remaining (23.1 percent) was of 45 years and above. The trend is the same for both rural and urban areas with 64.6 percent and 78.9 percent of the same ages respectively.

In rural areas, both males and females peaked at age group of 15-19 years with 19.7 percent males and 15.7 percent females. Moreover, females lead at the young age and males takeover at age above 45 years. In urban areas, however, females peaked at age group of 25-29 years and males at age group of 24-24 years. As regards the rural areas, females lead at ages of 15-44 and give way to males above 45 years.

Table 10.1: Percentage of Population in Labor Force (15+) by Age Group Area and Sex

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	19.7	15.7	17.7	10.9	11.4	11.2	16.1	14.0	15.1
20-24	12.3	14.4	13.4	14.8	16.3	15.5	13.3	15.1	14.2
25-29	9.7	13.8	11.8	12.9	18.3	15.6	11.0	15.6	13.3
30-34	10.4	12.7	11.6	13.5	14.8	14.1	11.7	13.5	12.6
35-39	9.8	12.2	11.0	10.6	12.2	11.4	10.1	12.2	11.2
40-44	10.0	10.2	10.1	11.7	10.6	11.1	10.7	10.3	10.5
45-49	8.9	6.8	7.8	8.6	7.1	7.9	8.8	6.9	7.9
50-54	6.0	5.1	5.5	6.6	3.8	5.2	6.2	4.6	5.4
55-59	3.9	2.8	3.3	4.6	1.9	3.3	4.2	2.5	3.3
60-64	3.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.8
65+	5.7	3.6	4.7	3.0	1.6	2.3	4.6	2.8	3.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032

10.2 Currently Employed Persons 15 +by Industry and Sex.

Table 10.2 shows the population by main activity through their industry and sex. In rural areas, female employees dominate in agriculture with 63.4 percent compared to males accounting for 42.7 percent, in manufacturing (7.5 percent females against 4.2 percent males) and in hotels and restaurants (1.1 percent females against 0.6 percent males). The least industries in women engagement were construction and real estates each tallying at 0.1 percent. In urban areas, female employees show a high proportion of 31.1 percent in wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods the least participation (0.3 percent) was recorded in financial intermediation.

Table 10.2: Percentage of Currently Employed Population (15+) Main Activity by Industry, Area and Sex

Main Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	42.7	63.4	53.1	10.7	10.9	10.8	30.1	45.0	37.3
Fishing	18.4	1.7	10.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	12.4	1.1	6.9
Mining and Quarrying	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	4.2	7.5	5.8	6.5	10.5	8.3	5.1	8.5	6.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4
Construction	4.3	0.1	2.2	10.0	0.6	5.7	6.6	0.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	12.3	10.7	11.5	27.0	31.1	28.8	18.1	17.9	18.0
Hotels and Restaurants	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.6	1.3
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.4	0.3	2.3	9.5	0.7	5.5	6.4	0.5	3.5
Financial Intermediation	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	5.2	0.6	2.9	13.4	6.5	10.3	8.4	2.7	5.7
Education	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.9	6.7	4.6	2.1	3.6	2.8
Health and Social Work	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.1	5.0	4.0	1.8	2.3	2.1
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.4
Fetching water for home use	2.3	7.5	4.9	6.2	17.3	11.3	3.8	10.9	7.3
Collection of firewood for home use	0.5	2.7	1.6	0.7	3.5	2.0	0.6	3.0	1.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

10.3 Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Occupation and Sex.

Table 10.3 presents currently employed persons by main activity through their occupation and sex. Under the elementary occupation in rural areas, more females (44.2 percent) are engaged than males (40.9 percent). In urban areas (within the same occupation), the female population accounts for 19.8 percent against 13.2 percent for males. As regards to Technicians and associate professionals in the rural areas, the female professionals attribute to 3.5 percent compared to 2.9 percent of male professionals. In urban areas and in the same occupation, female technicians account for 10.8 compared to 7.9 percent of male technicians.

Table 10.3: Currently Employed Population (15+) Main Activity by Occupation, Area and Sex

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Professionals	1.8	0.2	1.0	6.6	1.3	4.2	3.7	0.6	2.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.9	3.5	3.2	7.9	10.8	9.2	4.9	6.1	5.5
Clerks	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.8	3.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.4
Service workers and Shop sales workers	11.3	7.0	9.1	30.0	26.5	28.4	18.7	13.8	16.3
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	29.8	27.1	28.5	10.7	5.1	8.2	22.3	19.4	20.9
Craft and Related workers	6.5	5.5	6.0	14.9	9.7	12.6	9.9	7.0	8.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.9	1.7	3.4	3.1	1.4	2.3
Elementary occupation	40.9	44.2	42.5	13.2	19.8	16.2	29.9	35.6	32.7
Not Stated	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.2	0.7
Domestic services (Firewood & water)	2.8	10.5	6.7	6.9	20.8	13.3	4.4	14.1	9.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

10.4 The Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Employment Status and Sex.

Table 10.4 shows the employed population by main activity through their employment status and sex. On average, unpaid family helpers (agricultural) lead with 34.5 percent out of whom male account for 35.3 percent while female make 33.7 percent. The least category was of self employed (non-agricultural) with employees accounting for only 2.1 percent of the total currently employed persons. The same trend is observed in rural areas where unpaid family helpers (agricultural) totalling to 49.9 percent. The least was self employed (non-agricultural) with employees at 0.8 percent.

A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees category leads in urban areas accounting for 37.6 percent of whom female account for 40.9 percent and males cover 34.8 percent.

Table 10.4: The Currently Employed Population (15+) Main Activity by Employment Status and sex.

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	13.7	5.0	9.4	36.5	23.2	30.4	22.8	11.4	17.3
A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	1.6	0.1	0.8	6.8	1.1	4.2	3.6	0.4	2.1
A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	20.4	18.5	19.4	34.8	40.9	37.6	26.1	26.4	26.2
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	3.6	11.5	7.6	8.9	24.1	15.8	5.7	15.9	10.7
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	51.4	48.4	49.9	10.7	6.6	8.9	35.3	33.7	34.5
Work on own farm or shamba/family	9.3	16.4	12.9	2.2	4.1	3.1	6.5	12.1	9.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	150,969	152,434	303,402	98,805	82,373	181,178	249,774	234,807	484,581

10.5 The Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Secondary Activity) by Industry and Sex.

Table 10.5 shows the currently employed population that performed secondary activity through their industry and sex. Secondary activity refers to an engagement other than the main that is taken by an employee to supplement income from the main occupation. On average, agriculture, hunting and forestry leads with 45.3 percent whereby males comprise 56.0 percent and females 28.2 percent. This is followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motorvehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods with 19.3 percent. Total wise, the same industry leads for both rural and urban areas with 47.5 percent and 38.6 percent respectively. Looking by sex differential, males dominated with 58.0 percent in rural areas and 49.9 in urban areas compared to females accounting for 30.6 percent and 20.9 percent in rural and urban areas respectively.

Table 10.5: The Currently Employed population (15+) Secondary Activity by industry and sex.

Secondary Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	58.0	30.6	47.5	49.9	20.9	38.6	56.0	28.2	45.3
Fishing	9.6	6.5	8.4	3.5	0.0	2.1	8.1	4.9	6.9
Mining and Quarrying	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Manufacturing	5.2	18.2	10.2	5.3	15.6	9.3	5.2	17.6	10.0
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Construction	4.1	0.0	2.5	5.5	0.2	3.4	4.4	0.1	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	15.5	23.3	18.5	15.1	32.0	21.7	15.4	25.4	19.3
Hotels and Restaurants	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Transport, Storage and Communication	2.1	0.2	1.3	2.6	0.3	1.7	2.2	0.2	1.4
Financial Intermediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2
Education	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.4
Health and Social Work	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	1.3	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.9	2.1
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Fetching water for home use	1.7	8.6	4.3	8.1	19.1	12.4	3.2	11.2	6.3
Collection of firewood for home use	0.6	6.9	3.0	1.2	8.5	4.0	0.7	7.3	3.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	83,057	51,530	134,587	26,574	17,016	43,590	109,631	68,546	178,177

10.6 The Mean Monthly Income of Paid Employees 15 +by Industries.

Table 10.6 shows the average monthly income paid as gross cash income for employees for the last month by their industry and sex. On average, the monthly income of paid employees was Tsh 83,710. Notwithstanding, the average showed disparity where males average was Tsh 89,328 compared with Tsh 63,921 paid to female employees. The fishing industry leads whilst the Private Household with Employed Persons (excluding Fetching water for home use and Collection of firewood for home use) is the least.

The average monthly income for rural female workers in agriculture, hunting and forestry reached Tsh 38, 979, whereas that of rural male workers was at Tsh 43,826. In urban areas, however, the mean monthly income for male workers in the same industry reached Tsh 60, 169 and Tsh 53,266 for their female counterparts.

The gross income paid to a female employee in the manufacturing industry in rural setting reached Tsh 44,022 compared to Tsh 60,392 paid to a male worker. The disparity was also observed in urban areas where the pay reached Tsh 38,706 and Tsh 66,608 for female and male workers respectively.

Table 10.6: Mean Monthly Income (Tsh) of Paid Employees (15+) by Industry, Area and Sex

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	43,826	38,978	42,187	60,169	53,266	59,072	48,386	40,767	46,129
Fishing	60,373	0	60,373	350,000	0	350,000	148,631	0	148,631
Mining and Quarrying	60,000	45,000	55,260	0	0	0	60,000	45,000	55,260
Manufacturing	60,392	44,022	53,623	66,608	38,706	56,538	62,336	42,601	54,482
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	63,103	0	63,103	88,340	65,000	86,025	82,391	65,000	81,041
Construction	74,135	64,000	73,594	62,151	0	62,151	69,390	64,000	69,212
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	51,107	0	51,107	60,789	0	60,789	55,244	0	55,244
Hotels and Restaurants	99,460	56,629	91,779	82,517	40,000	78,671	91,515	51,861	85,966
Transport, Storage and Communication	66,048	58,182	65,493	71,563	50,000	71,353	68,635	57,339	68,150
Financial Intermediation	83,014	0	83,014	51,223	0	51,223	74,081	0	74,081
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	89,448	72,109	84,545	139,276	24,000	125,879	110,257	62,821	99,752
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	106,378	61,299	103,524	100,648	104,497	101,404	103,793	93,620	102,487
Education	111,524	65,219	89,769	95,415	58,778	81,030	104,946	63,062	86,483
Health and Social Work	98,204	78,269	90,509	88,011	63,591	80,610	92,662	71,637	85,439
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	68,242	56,257	64,773	78,093	35,970	50,408	72,774	40,019	55,601
Private Household with Employed Persons	0	26,000	26,000	100,285	5,751	44,939	100,285	13,319	40,036
Fetching water for home use	0	48,000	48,000	0	0	0	0	48,000	48,000
Collection of firewood for home use	0	0	0	0	24,000	24,000	0	24,000	24,000
Total	88,981	60,645	82,944	89,766	67,643	84,653	89,328	63,921	83,710

10.7 The Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Sex

Table 10.7 shows the unemployed persons by their age group from 15 years and above by their sex in both urban and rural areas.

The results show that majority (33.3 percent) of unemployed persons fall in age group of 20-24 followed by age group of 25-29 with 20.2 percent. The least were in the age of 65 years and above with 0.8 percent.

In rural areas, the age group with more unemployed persons is 20-24 years with 34.7 percent, out of whom males contribute 38.3 percent and females 33.6 percent. From age 35 years and above (for males) and 50 years and above the number of unemployed person shows a sharp decline.

The same trend is observed in urban areas with 32.9 percent of unemployed persons falling at the same age group (20-24) showing 50.4 and 28.8 percent of males and females respectively.

Table 10.7: Distribution of the Unemployed Persons (15+) by Age Group, Area and sex

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	34.4	28.7	30.0	19.0	6.3	8.8	22.2	10.1	12.5
20-24	38.3	33.6	34.7	50.4	28.8	32.9	47.9	29.6	33.3
25-29	13.7	17.2	16.4	11.7	23.3	21.0	12.1	22.2	20.2
30-34	3.2	10.7	9.0	7.3	11.5	10.7	6.4	11.4	10.4
35-39	0.0	2.8	2.1	1.9	12.1	10.1	1.5	10.5	8.7
40-44	0.0	2.9	2.2	1.8	8.3	7.0	1.4	7.4	6.2
45-49	0.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	4.6	3.7	0.0	4.3	3.5
50-54	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.9
55-59	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.3
60-64	4.1	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.3
65+	6.3	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,171	3,862	5,033	4,500	18,918	23,418	5,671	22,780	28,451

10.8 Economically Inactive Population 15 + by Reason for Being Inactive and Sex

Table 10.8 shows percentage of economically inactive population 15 years and above by reasons for being inactive. The survey reveals that, on average, the main reason for being economically inactive is attending schools accounting for 60.2 percent. The total inactive male population citing this reason is 77.1 percent compared with 49.6 percent female. Geographically, attending schools is echoed as a reason in both urban and rural areas with 57.4 and 62.0 percent respectively. There is a male domination in both areas with 72.5 percent in rural areas and 80.3 percent in urban areas.

Other three reasons, differing slightly with a range of between one and two percent, cover 38.2 percent, where being Sick is highest with 13.6 followed by Caring the needy / household chores except fetching water & collection of firewood with 11.8 percent and Too old with 9.8 percent. Unable to hire paid helper is the least, amongst reasons, accounting for 0.6 percent.

Table 10.8: Percentage of the Economically Inactive Persons (15+) by, Reasons, Area and sex

Reasons	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attending school	72.5	47.5	57.4	80.3	50.9	62.0	77.1	49.6	60.2
Unable to hire paid helper	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.6
Caring the needy / house hold chores except fetching water & collection of firewood	2.2	14.0	9.3	3.1	19.8	13.5	2.7	17.6	11.8
Relieved from work by spouse	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.1	1.7	1.1	0.1	1.8	1.1
Too old	7.6	14.3	11.7	5.6	10.5	8.7	6.4	12.0	9.8
Too young	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sick	13.2	18.3	16.3	8.7	13.9	11.9	10.5	15.6	13.6
Disabled	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.8
Others	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	15,972	24,241	40,213	23,258	38,485	61,743	39,230	62,725	101,955

10.9 Currently Economically Active Population 15+ by their Education Level Attained

Table 10.9 shows the currently economically active population by their education level attained and sex. The majority of the population living in the rural areas found it difficult for them to be enrolled in schools compared with the males in the same area. Consequently, 41.8 percent females in rural areas were reported to have no formal education at all. Rural males falling under the category account for 26.4 percent. There is a decline in urban areas to 14.5 percent and 6.4 percent for females and males respectively.

About 39.2 percent of rural males compared to 28.1 percent females reported to have attained primary education. The pattern remains the same in urban areas with 32.1 percent and 29.8 percent for males and females respectively, have attained primary education.

Table 10.9: Distribution of the Currently Economically Active Population (15+) by Education level attained

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	26.4	41.8	34.2	6.4	14.5	10.4	18.3	31.1	24.7
Primary Education	39.2	28.1	33.6	32.1	29.8	31.0	36.4	28.8	32.5
Lower Secondary Education	26.2	24.9	25.5	37.6	37.9	37.7	30.8	30.0	30.4
Secondary Education(O level)	7.0	4.9	5.9	19.2	16.1	17.7	11.9	9.3	10.6
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.8	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.6	1.3
Tertiary non University	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Tertiary University	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	152,140	156,296	308,436	103,305	101,291	204,596	255,445	257,587	513,032

Figures 10.1 and 10.2 show percentage of currently economically active population 15 years and above by education level attained and sex. The results indicate that majority of those reported to have no education at all were female from both urban and rural areas. For the rest of categories of education attainment, males in both rural and urban areas fared better especially at the higher levels.

Figure 10.1: Percentage of currently Economically Active Population 15+ by Education level and sex. - Rural

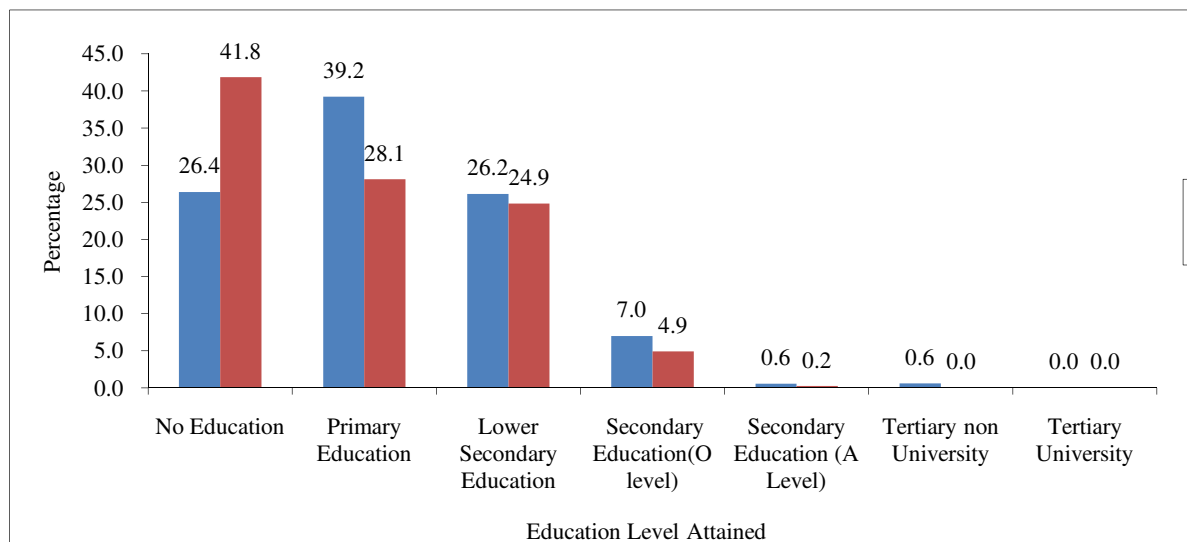
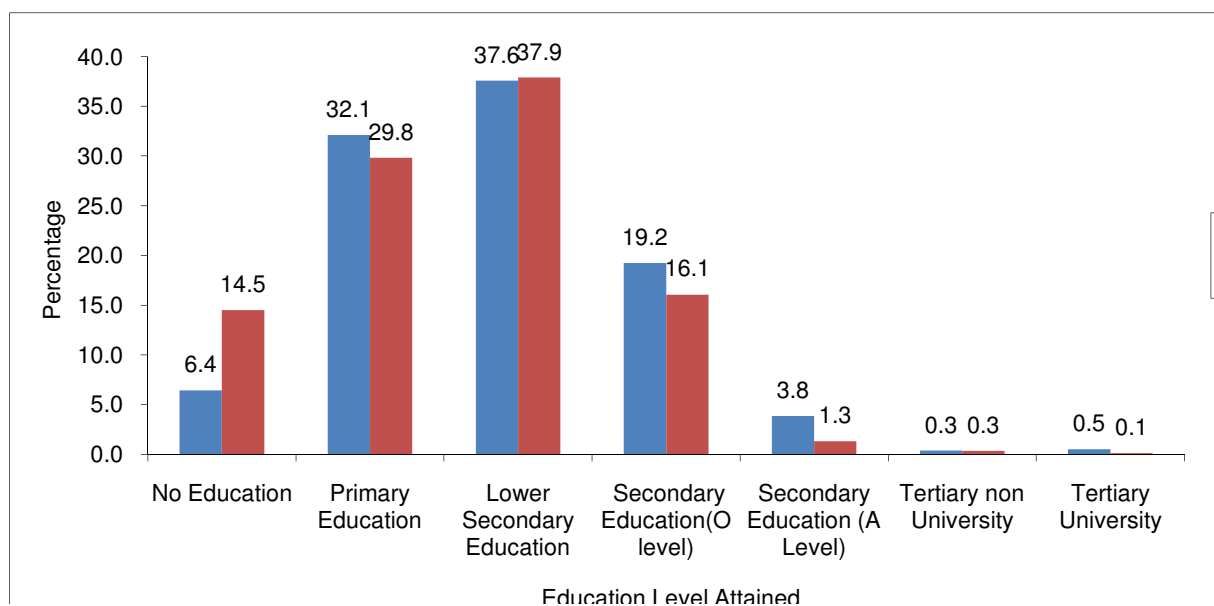


Figure 10.2: Percentage of currently Economically Active Population 15+ by Education level and sex. - Urban



10.10 Currently Underemployed Population 15+ (Main Activity) by Industry and Sex.

Table 10.10 shows the data collected from the underemployed population by main activity through their industry by sex. Within agriculture, hunting and forestry, in rural areas, 51.3 percent of male were found to be underemployed, while underemployed female in the same industry were 49.2 percent. The case for urban areas is different as 11.7 percent of male were found to be underemployed in this industry compared to a 4.5 of currently underemployed female living in the same area.

In the manufacturing sector, 8.8 percent of rural females were underemployed. The figure is a slightly higher (17.1 percent) for underemployed urban females. For males, 2.5 percent and 4.6 percent were underemployed in rural and urban areas respectively in the same industry.

Table 10.10: Distribution of Currently Under Employed Population (15+) Main Activity by Industry, Area and Sex

Main Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	51.3	49.2	50.3	11.7	4.5	8.0	36.6	29.9	33.4
Fishing	18.2	4.1	11.8	1.2	0.1	0.6	11.9	2.4	7.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	2.5	8.8	5.4	4.6	17.1	11.1	3.3	12.4	7.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4
Construction	4.9	0.0	2.7	22.1	1.3	11.4	11.3	0.6	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	11.3	13.8	12.4	17.0	30.2	23.8	13.4	20.9	17.0
Hotels and Restaurants	0.2	2.5	1.2	1.4	3.6	2.5	0.6	3.0	1.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	6.2	0.0	3.4	10.9	0.8	5.7	8.0	0.3	4.3
Financial Intermediation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
Education	0.6	1.5	1.0	5.8	10.5	8.2	2.5	5.4	3.9
Health and Social Work	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	0.6	2.0	1.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	1.8	2.6	2.2
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2
Fetching water for home use	1.8	13.8	7.2	15.0	19.8	17.4	6.7	16.4	11.3
Collection of firewood for home use	0.5	3.0	1.7	0.7	5.0	2.9	0.6	3.9	2.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	19,858	16,454	36,313	11,732	12,509	24,241	31,590	28,963	60,553

10.11 The Employed persons in 15 + Engaged in the Informal Sector.

Table 10.11 shows the currently employed persons engaged in the informal sector (by Main Activity) both in urban and rural areas. Female employment is dominating male employment in manufacturing both in urban and rural areas. About 37.1 percent of female who live in the rural areas engaged in the manufacturing compared to 16.1 percent of male who also work in the informal enterprises under this sector. In the case of urban areas, 22.2 percent of female engaged in the manufacturing compared with 11.4 percent of male involvement in the same industry.

Under the Construction sector, males dominate in both urban and rural areas accounting for 16.2 and 18.2 compared to female accounting for 0.5 and 0.7 in urban and rural areas respectively.

Table10.11: The Employed persons in (15+) engaged in the informal sector Main Activity by industry, Area and sex

Main Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mining and Quarrying	3.6	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.5
Manufacturing	16.1	37.1	25.9	11.4	22.2	16.4	13.5	28.8	20.6
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
Construction	16.2	0.5	8.9	18.2	0.7	10.1	17.3	0.6	9.6
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	47.1	52.1	49.4	51.1	63.1	56.7	49.4	58.2	53.5
Hotels and Restaurants	1.4	3.8	2.5	1.2	4.3	2.6	1.3	4.1	2.6
Transport, Storage and Communication	11.4	0.3	6.2	10.2	0.3	5.6	10.7	0.3	5.9
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Education	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Health and Social Work	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	2.3	2.7	2.5	4.0	6.0	4.9	3.2	4.5	3.8
Private Household with Employed Persons	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	34,128	29,690	63,818	43,121	37,208	80,329	77,249	66,898	144,147

CHAPTER ELEVEN YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

11.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an empirical and quantitative assessment on the youth population, aged 15 to 24 and 15 to 35. Among other issues, youth employment has been highlighted given the priority that has been accorded at the national and global levels. The statistics present an assessment of youth employment in Zanzibar and provide the basis for the identification of main challenges facing the youth that would inform the design of youth-sensitive policies and programmes. Youth in Zanzibar is defined as a person aged 15 to 35 years (Zanzibar Youth Development Policy 2005). United Nations defined youth as young people aged from 15 to 24 years.

11.1 Total Youth Population Aged 15-24 Years.

The total youth population for Zanzibar is 219,824 as shown in Table 11.1. Out of the total youth population, 123,495 (56.2 percent) of the young people reside in rural areas and the remaining 96,328 (43.8 percent) of the young people reside in the urban areas.

Out of three age groups (15 - 17; 18 to 19 and 20 - 24), the 20 - 24 age group represents the highest proportion with 90,207 young people (41.0 percent) and the second group is for young people aged 15 - 17, which comprises 70,975 and constitutes 32.3 percent of the total youth population. The last group comprise the 18 - 19 age group that represents the lowest with 58,641 young people (26.7 percent).

The figures on sex in the rural and urban areas reveal that there are 106,730 (48.6 percent) young men and 113,094 (51.4 percent) young women. The results further indicate that the percentage of young women is higher (54.9 percent) in the rural areas compared with urban areas (45.1 percent), which is consistent with figures from other developing countries

Table 11.1: Total Youth Population (15–24) Years by Age Group, Area and Sex.

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	21,626	20,915	42,541	13,633	14,802	28,435	35,259	35,716	70,975
18-19	18,530	16,318	34,848	11,536	12,258	23,793	30,065	28,576	58,641
20-24	21,234	24,873	46,107	20,172	23,928	44,100	41,406	48,801	90,207
Total	61,389	62,106	123,495	45,341	50,988	96,328	106,730	113,094	219,824

11.2 Total Youth Population by Education Levels Attained

Investment in good quality education is one of the fundamental pillars for sustainable human development. Evidence exists that there is a link between schooling level attained and earning power. The higher the level of education attained, the greater are the opportunities for finding a job.

Table 11.2 shows that out of a total youth population of 219,824, 44.9 percent of young people had attained lower secondary education and only 0.1 percent had attained tertiary non

university levels. In terms of the education levels attained in the rural and urban areas, the figures present an interesting picture where more young people are educated in the urban areas than in the rural areas, accounting for 97.2 percent and 87.8 percent respectively. However, the level of education attained is lower in the rural areas with 44.1 percent of youth having primary education and in the urban areas only 31.2 of young people have primary education. A higher percentage of young people in the urban areas (52.3 percent) have lower secondary education than the youth in the rural areas (39.2 percent).

More young women (53.2 percent) than young men (51.3 percent) in the urban areas and 40.2 percent and 38.2 percent respectively for female and male in rural areas have attained lower secondary education. A smaller number of young men (0.1 percent) in the urban areas and 0.1 percent young women in the rural areas have attained tertiary non university education.

The proportions of young people who have no education are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas which are 12.2 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. The emerging trend is that youth with no or primary education reside in the rural areas and their entry into the labour market is hindered. These youth are thus relegated to jobs of low quality, work long hours for low wages and engaged mostly in the agricultural sector.

Table 11.2: Total Youth Population (15-24) Years by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	9.0	15.3	12.2	1.9	3.7	2.9	6.0	10.1	8.1
Primary Education	49.0	39.3	44.1	32.6	30.0	31.2	42.0	35.1	38.5
Lower Secondary Education	38.2	40.2	39.2	51.3	53.2	52.3	43.8	46.0	44.9
Secondary Education(O level)	3.5	4.7	4.1	10.1	11.1	10.6	6.3	7.6	7.0
Secondary Education (A Level)	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.9	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.2	1.5
Tertiary non University	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	61,389	62,106	123,495	45,341	50,988	96,328	106,730	113,094	219,824

11.3 Currently Unemployed Youth Population

The currently unemployed population of youth in the age groups 15 to 24 by geographical area reveals that 3,259 unemployed youth (25.0 percent) are in the rural areas and 9,767 unemployed youth (75.0 percent) are in the urban areas (Table 11.3).

A total of 13,026 young people in age groups 15 - 17, 18 - 19 and 20 - 24 are unemployed. Majority of the unemployed youth fall in age group 20 to 24 with 9,460 persons followed by 18 - 19 group with 2,658 and 15 - 17 with 909 young people.

More young women (9,052) than young men (3,974) are unemployed and this is consistent in all the age groups but is significantly larger for the 20 to 24 age group. In the rural areas, 2,409 (73.9 percent) of the young women are unemployed and in the urban areas, 6,644 (68.0 percent) are unemployed. The scenario is different for young men, where more young men (32 percent) are unemployed in the urban areas and 26.1 percent in the rural areas. The results reveal further that young women, particularly in the rural areas are unemployed due to their of education status.

Table 11.3: Currently Unemployed Youth Population (15-24) Years by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	109	457	566	172	171	343	280	628	909
18-19	294	652	946	684	1,027	1,711	978	1,680	2,658
20-24	448	1,299	1,747	2,267	5,445	7,712	2,715	6,744	9,460
Total	851	2,409	3,259	3,123	6,644	9,767	3,974	9,052	13,026

11.4 Youth Unemployment Rate

The results reveal that the total unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 is 8.7 percent (Table 11.4). The male unemployment rate in the urban areas is 11.7 percent, which is higher compared with rural areas, with a rate of 1.7 percent. The female unemployment rate in the urban areas was 23.7 percent, which is higher than 5.1 percent in the rural areas. The unemployment rate is highest (13 percent) for young people in the age group 20 to 24. This age group tends to have the highest rates in both the rural and urban areas. Young women in the age group 20 to 24 are particularly affected, with the highest unemployment rate of 33.0 percent recorded in urban areas.

Table 11.4: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-24) Years by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	0.7	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	1.3	3.4	2.3
18-19	2.0	5.6	3.6	12.3	16.8	14.7	4.8	9.5	7.0
20-24	2.4	5.8	4.2	14.8	33.0	24.3	8.0	17.3	13.0
Total	1.7	5.1	3.4	11.7	23.7	17.9	5.3	12.0	8.7

11.5 Currently Employed Youth Population

The currently employed youth population aged 15 to 24 is 137,384. The majority, 92,501 young people were from the rural areas and 44,883 were from the urban areas. This constitutes 67.3 percent and 32.7 percent respectively of the youth population currently employed.

Table 11.5 shows that the largest number of young people employed are in the age group 20 to 24, who make up 46.2 percent (63,535) of the population. The young people in the age groups, 18 to 19 and 15 to 17 make up 25.8 percent (35,450) and 28.0 percent (38,399)

respectively. More young men (71,277) than young women (66,106) equivalent to 51.9 percent and 48.1 percent respectively are employed and the same trend applies to rural and urban areas.

Table 11.5: Currently Employed Youth Population (15–24) by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	14,937	12,589	27,526	5,560	5,313	10,873	20,497	17,902	38,399
18-19	14,618	10,896	25,514	4,861	5,076	9,936	19,478	15,972	35,450
20-24	18,262	21,199	39,461	13,040	11,034	24,073	31,301	32,233	63,535
Total	47,817	44,684	92,501	23,460	21,422	44,883	71,277	66,106	137,384

11.6 Youth Population Engaged in the Informal Sector

Table 11.6 shows that 38,544 young people are employed in the informal sector, namely in the services sector (27,537), the industry sector (10,927) and with the least being employed in agriculture (79). More young people are employed in the rural informal sector (21,719) than in the urban informal sector (16,824) mainly in the services sector. The informal agricultural sector, in the rural and urban areas, is not an attractive option for young women given that none is employed in the sector.

Table 11.6: Youth Population (15-24) Years Engaged in the Informal Sector by Main Sector of Employment, Area and Sex

Main Sector of Employment	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	44	0	44	35	0	35	79	0	79
Industry	2,537	4,529	7,066	1,238	2,623	3,861	3,775	7,152	10,927
Services	8,378	6,231	14,609	8,064	4,865	12,928	16,442	11,096	27,537
Total	10,959	10,760	21,719	9,337	7,488	16,824	20,296	18,248	38,544

11.7 Currently Employed Youth Population by Activities in Industries

Table 11.7 below shows the industries where young people are employed. The majority of young people are employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry, with 45,564 young people out of 137,384 engaged in the sector. This represents 33.2 percent of the young people. The largest number of young people (13.8 percent) is in the age group 20 to 24 years. Other industries or sectors that engage young people include fetching water for home use (24,016); wholesale and retail trade ;repairs of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods (22,492); fishing (11,303); and manufacturing (10,078). Real estate, renting and business activities engage the least number of young people, with only 127 employed. Financial intermediation and health and social services also employ some young people with 173 and 178 respectively (Table 11.7).

The largest number of young women is employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (22,279); fetching water for home use (15,184); wholesale and retail trade ;repaire of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods (10,503); and manufacturing (6,628). Most of the young women employed in these industries are in the 20 to 24 age group. In contrast, majority of young men are employed in agriculture, hunting and forestry (23,285); wholesale and retail trade ;repaire of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods (11,989); fishing (9,788) and fetching water for home use (8,831). Similarly, most of the young men employed in these industries are in the 20 to 24 age group. The industries that have the least young women are financial intermediation and real estate, renting and business activities, which employ 48 and 45 young women respectively. Health and social services and private household with employed persons employ the least young men with 51 and 69 respectively.

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Table 11.7: Currently Employed Youth Population (15-24) Years by Industry of their Activities, Age Group and Sex

Industry	Male				Female				Total			
	Age group			Total	Age group			Total	Age group			Total
	15-17	18-19	20-24		15-17	18-19	20-24		15-17	18-19	20-24	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	7,993	7,365	7,926	23,285	5,707	5,541	11,031	22,279	13,701	12,906	18,958	45,564
Fishing	2,668	2,749	4,371	9,788	539	349	628	1,516	3,207	3,098	4,999	11,303
Mining and Quarrying	320	133	451	903	137	130	253	520	457	263	704	1,424
Manufacturing	702	1,048	1,700	3,450	1,002	1,487	4,139	6,628	1,705	2,534	5,839	10,078
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	73	187	237	497	46	57	54	157	119	244	291	654
Construction	199	1,144	3,204	4,546	0	0	133	133	199	1,144	3,337	4,679
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	2,744	2,811	6,433	11,989	2,726	2,343	5,434	10,503	5,470	5,154	11,868	22,492
Hotels and Restaurants	35	83	308	426	137	136	407	680	172	219	715	1,106
Transport, Storage and Communication	529	962	2,154	3,644	0	96	142	239	529	1,058	2,296	3,883
Financial Intermediation	0	0	125	125	0	0	48	48	0	0	173	173
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	0	44	38	82	0	0	45	45	0	44	82	127
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	0	38	854	892	0	63	386	449	0	101	1,241	1,342
Education	0	0	322	322	0	0	826	826	0	0	1,148	1,148
Health and Social Work	0	0	51	51	0	35	52	87	0	35	103	138
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	437	152	565	1,154	355	596	903	1,853	792	748	1,468	3,007
Private Household with Employed Persons	38	0	31	69	323	173	249	745	361	173	280	814
Fetching water for home use	4,136	2,482	2,213	8,831	5,170	3,577	6,438	15,184	9,306	6,058	8,651	24,016
Collection of firewood for home use	624	280	320	1,223	1,759	1,390	1,064	4,214	2,383	1,670	1,384	5,437
Total	20,497	19,478	31,301	71,277	17,902	15,972	32,233	66,106	38,399	35,450	63,535	137,384

11.8 Currently Inactive Youth Population

The currently inactive youth population aged 15 to 24 is 69,414 (Table 11.8). The majority of the young people, (59,130) equivalent to 85.2 percent of the inactive youth population are students and live mainly in the urban areas. About eight percent (5,817) of young people are engaged in caring for the needy or doing household chores (excluding fetching water and collecting firewood) and three percent are sick. More young people in the urban areas than in the rural areas are engaged in caring for the needy or doing household chores or who are sick. The largest group of inactive youth is young women (22,922) followed by young men (18,757) both in the urban areas. In the rural areas, 15,013 young women and 12,722 young men are inactive. The majority of young people engaged in caring for the needy or doing household chores and those who are sick are young women in both the rural and urban areas.

Table 11.8: Currently Inactive Population (15-24) Years by Reason, Area and Sex

Reason for not economical active	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attending school	11,470	11,320	22,790	17,673	18,667	36,340	29,142	29,988	59,130
Unable to hire paid helper	0	113	113	0	287	287	0	400	400
Caring the needy / household chores except fetching water & collection of firewood	309	2,282	2,591	546	2,680	3,226	855	4,962	5,817
Relieved from work by spouse	0	158	158	29	158	188	29	316	346
Too young	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	24	24
Sick	466	726	1,192	147	819	966	613	1,545	2,158
Disabled	212	172	384	306	43	350	518	216	734
Other	266	217	483	56	266	323	322	483	806
Total	12,722	15,013	27,735	18,757	22,922	41,679	31,479	37,935	69,414

11.9 Total Youth Population Aged 15-35.

The total youth population is 379,038 as shown in Table 11.9. Out of the total youth population, 208,190 young people reside in the rural areas and the remaining 170,848 young people reside in the urban areas. They constitute 54.9 percent and 45.1 percent, respectively of the residents in respective areas.

Overall, the figures demonstrate that there are 173,811 (45.9 percent) young men and 205,228 (54.1 percent) young women. Both in rural and urban areas young women dominate compared with young men.

Table 11.9: Total Youth Population (15–35) Years by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	21,626	20,915	42,541	13,633	14,802	28,435	35,259	35,716	70,975
18-19	18,530	16,318	34,848	11,536	12,258	23,793	30,065	28,576	58,641
20-24	21,234	24,873	46,107	20,172	23,928	44,100	41,406	48,801	90,207
25-29	15,060	22,592	37,652	14,398	21,444	35,842	29,458	44,037	73,494
30-34	16,063	20,550	36,613	14,289	16,610	30,899	30,353	37,160	67,513
35	4,183	6,247	10,430	3,088	4,690	7,778	7,271	10,937	18,208
Total	96,695	111,495	208,190	77,116	93,733	170,848	173,811	205,228	379,038

11.10 Youth Unemployment Rate Aged 15-35

The results reveal that the total unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 35 is 19.6 percent (Table 11.10). The overall young female unemployment rate is 23.5 percent, which is higher than young male with a rate of 15.2 percent.

In urban areas, the total unemployment rate is higher (31.3 percent) compared with rural areas (11.6 percent). Discussing on the age group, the unemployment rate is highest (26.8 percent) for young people in the age group 20 to 24. This age group tends to have the highest rates in urban areas accounting for 43.8 percent and 13.7 percent in rural areas, lower compared to age group 15-19 which reported 15.5 percent. Young women in the age group 20 to 24 are particularly affected, with the highest unemployment rate of 31.5 percent.

Table 11.10: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35) Years by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	13.5	18.0	15.5	41.1	38.1	39.6	21.1	24.5	22.7
20-24	10.9	16.0	13.7	34.2	52.7	43.8	21.4	31.5	26.8
25-29	7.9	9.9	9.1	11.1	37.6	26.5	9.4	22.7	17.2
30-34	4.8	8.7	7.0	11.1	26.5	19.1	7.7	16.3	12.4
35	4.9	8.8	7.2	9.7	28.3	20.3	7.0	16.7	12.6
Total	9.8	13.1	11.6	23.2	38.4	31.3	15.2	23.5	19.6

CHAPTER TWELVE

CHILD LABOUR

12.0 Introduction

The ILO defines Child Labour as “*remunerated or unremunerated work by young person under a certain age, the work of which impairs the young’s personal development, health, safety, wellbeing, physically, mentally and psychologically, impairment of which is violation of national or international law*” (ILO, 2000). In addition, two ILO Conventions, namely Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age; and Convention No. 182 on the Worst Form of Child Labour provide the guiding framework for defining and identification of child labour. Both Conventions have been ratified by the United Republic of Tanzania.

In Zanzibar, the Employment Act No. 11 of 2005 asserts that a child is a person under the age of 17 years. However, for the purpose of this survey and the prevention of children working in hazardous sector, a child is defined as a person under the age of 18 years. Hence, child labour involves work that deprives children of the right to enjoy their childhood and places them in work that is harmful to their physical and or mental development. The Worst forms of Child Labour, as far as the ILO Convention No 182 of 1999 is concerned, encompasses things like slavery, commercial sex, drug trafficking and all types of hazardous work that endanger children’s health, safety, social and moral development and contribute to children’s human rights abuses.

Child labour should not be confused with child work, which is part of socialization process and normal family obligations, whereby skills are transmitted from generation to generation (ILO/OAU 1998). In most instances, child work involves light duties performed by children at the family level, such as helping parents care for the homes and family for short periods in a day. Normally, children work a few hours before and after school or during the vacation (ILO/IPEC, Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports, 2001). It can be argued that not all work is bad for children, some work is beneficial. In Zanzibar, child work normally begins at home, involving fetching water and collection of firewood in the rural areas, washing utensils and assisting in the household chores. These are widely considered unobjectionable kinds of work. However, when this socialization process is abused by denying a child basic right to education, or making the child works long hours or in an unhealthy and unsafe environment, this situation amounts to child labour. This Chapter is about isolating such cases and identifying the magnitude, distribution and effects of child labour in Zanzibar.

12.1 Currently Employed Children

The first step in identifying child labourers is to establish children who are employed (whether as paid employees or self-employed) and examine those children whose working conditions have impact on their personal development, health, safety, wellbeing, physically, mentally and psychologically and or in contravention of provisions of ILO Convention No. 182 mentioned above and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The Survey results show that a total of 115,963 children (aged between 5-17 years) are currently employed, disaggregated between female (56,718) and male (59,245) or 49.9 and 51.0 percent respectively. Two out of every three working children (67.8 per cent) are found in the rural areas. In the rural areas, the majority of the working children are males (52.5 per cent) as opposed to urban areas where the majority are females (51.9 per cent), despite their absolute number being lower than in the rural areas.

Furthermore, the age group 12-14 years form the majority of the currently employed children accounting for 41,663 (35.9 percent) of the total, most of whom are male 21,705 (36.6 percent) - see Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: Currently Employed Children 5-17 Years by Age Groups, Sex and Area

Child Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-11	10,901	11,090	21,992	6,141	7,768	13,909	17,042	18,859	35,901
12-14	15,453	13,624	29,076	6,252	6,334	12,586	21,705	19,958	41,663
15-17	14,937	12,589	27,526	5,560	5,313	10,873	20,497	17,902	38,399
Total	41,292	37,303	78,595	17,953	19,415	37,368	59,245	56,718	115,963

Figure 12.1: Currently Employed Children by Sex - Rural

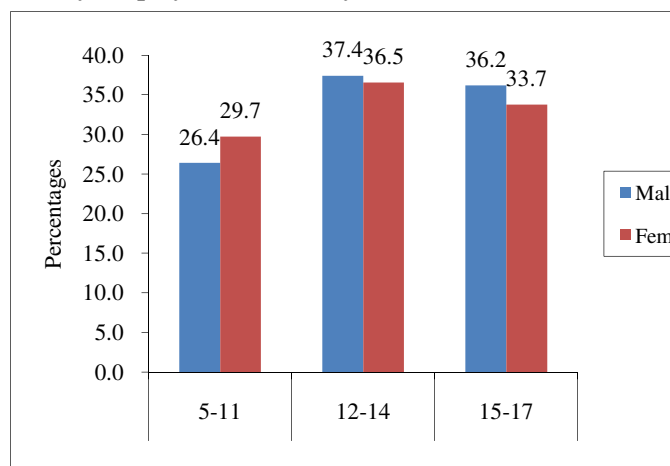
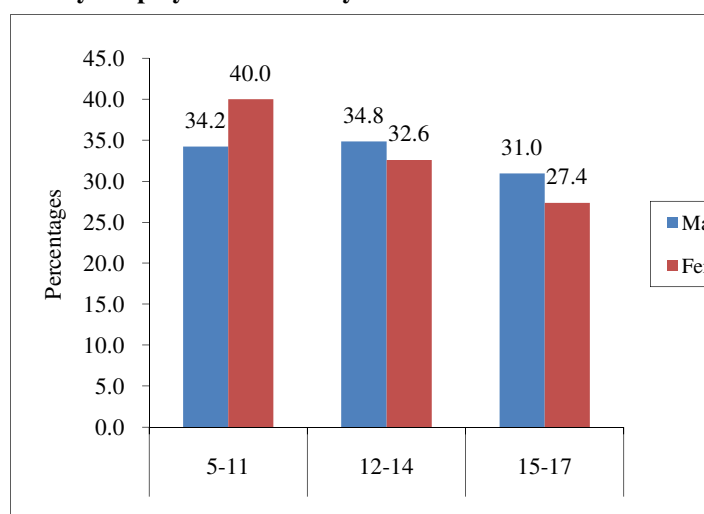


Figure 12.2: Currently Employed Children by Sex - Urban



12.2 Employment Status

Majority (55.5 percent) of the children reported to be working are engaged as unpaid family workers (non agriculture), followed by those on their own farm or *shamba* (18.8 percent), and 1,731 (1.5 percent) of working children work as paid employees.

In urban areas, 30,113 (80.6 percent) of employed children work as unpaid family helpers (non agricultural) and 3,363 (9.0 percent) work as self-employees. The least is 251 (0.7 percent) of employed children working as unpaid family helpers (agricultural).

In rural areas, 34,230 (43.6 percent) of employed children work as (unpaid family helpers (non agricultural), 19,171 (24.4 percent) work on their own family farm or *shamba* and 739 (0.9 percent) of working children work as paid employees. It is noticed that in urban areas, the number of children working as paid employees is 992 (2.7 percent) whereas in rural areas it is 739 (0.9 percent) - see Table 12.2 below.

Table 12.2: Currently Employed Children Aged 5-17 Years (Main Activity) by Employment Status, Area and Sex

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	548	191	739	672	320	992	1,220	511	1,731
A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	4,833	5,270	10,104	2,070	1,293	3,363	6,904	6,564	13,467
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	14,553	19,678	34,230	13,567	16,547	30,113	28,119	36,224	64,343
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	9,031	5,320	14,351	251	0	251	9,282	5,320	14,601
Work on own farm or shamba/family	12,327	6,844	19,171	1,394	1,255	2,648	13,720	8,099	21,819
Total	41,292	37,303	78,595	17,953	19,415	37,368	59,245	56,718	115,963

12.3 Currently Employed Children in Main Activity

The main activity in which children are involved is fetching water for home use, accounting for 47,780 (41.2 percent) of the working children, followed by 29,892 (25.8 percent) of the employed children engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry and the least 290 (0.3 percent) of employed children are found in construction (Table 12.3).

This situation is not different in urban areas, where fetching water for home use accounts for 22,915 (61.3 percent) working children's activities, followed by wholesale and retail trade, repaired of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods , which accounts for 4,555 (12.2 percent). In contrast, in rural areas, most of the employed children 27,060 (34.4 percent) are engaged in agriculture, hunting and forestry, followed by fetching water for home use with 24,865 (31.6 percent) of working children and construction with 138 (0.2 percent) of working children.

Table 12.3: Currently Employed Children 5-17 Years (Main Activity) by Industry, Area and Sex

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	16,663	10,397	27,060	1,577	1,255	2,832	18,240	11,652	29,892
Fishing	4,739	1,767	6,506	67	0	67	4,806	1,767	6,573
Mining and Quarrying	895	744	1,639	126	66	192	1,020	810	1,830
Manufacturing	1,458	1,304	2,762	87	390	477	1,546	1,694	3,240
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	48	92	140	304	0	304	352	92	444
Construction	138	0	138	152	0	152	290	0	290
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	3,332	4,488	7,820	2,202	2,354	4,555	5,533	6,842	12,375
Hotels and Restaurants	53	114	166	82	60	142	134	174	308
Transport, Storage and Communication	382	0	382	280	0	280	661	0	661
Other Community Social and Personal Activities	452	362	814	804	707	1,511	1,256	1,069	2,325
Private Household with Employed Persons	134	174	308	35	208	243	169	381	550
Fetching water for home use	11,038	13,826	24,865	10,733	12,182	22,915	21,771	26,008	47,780
Collection of firewood for home use	1,903	4,034	5,937	1,505	2,194	3,699	3,409	6,228	9,636
Total	41,292	37,303	78,595	17,953	19,415	37,368	59,245	56,718	115,963

12.4 Occupation Status for Currently Employed Children

About 58,434 (50.4 percent) of the working children are engaged in elementary occupation and 57,529 (49.6 percent) are engaged in domestic services (firewood collection and fetching water) – see Table 12.4 below.

Moreover, most of employed children 26,593 (71.2 percent) are engaged in firewood collection and fetching water in urban areas and 10,775 (28.8 percent) of employed children are engaged in elementary occupation. In contrast, in the rural areas, the majority of employed children, 47,659 (60.6 percent) are engaged in elementary occupation. When compared by sex, it can be noted that the majority of female employed children 32,323 (57.0 percent) are engaged in firewood and water while male employed children, 34,039 (57.5 percent) are predominantly in the elementary occupation and domestic services.

Table 12.4: Currently Employed Children 5-17 Years (Main Activity) by Occupation, Area and Sex

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary occupation	28,324	19,335	47,659	5,715	5,060	10,775	34,039	24,395	58,434
Domestic services (Firewood & water)	12,968	17,968	30,936	12,238	14,355	26,593	25,206	32,323	57,529
Total	41,292	37,303	78,595	17,953	19,415	37,368	59,245	56,718	115,963

12.5 Educational level for Currently Employed Children

Out of total 115,963 employed children, 75.1 percent have attained primary education, followed by 9.9 percent who have had no education and 6.1 percent of employed children have attained pre-school education. There are some 8.1 percent of children who attained lower secondary level of education.

In urban areas, the majority of employed children of about 76.8 percent have attained primary education, followed by 8.7 percent of employed children who have lower secondary education and the least is 5.9 percent who have no formal education at all. In rural areas, the percentage of employed children with no formal education at all is 11.8 percent higher than in the urban areas. The majority of employed children (74.3 percent) have attained primary education and very small number (5.6 percent) has pre-school education (See table 12.5 below).

Table 12.5: Currently Employed Children 5-17 Years (Main Activity) by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	11.8	11.7	11.8	6.3	5.5	5.9	10.1	9.6	9.9
Pre-school	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.5	7.6	7.0	6.0	6.2	6.1
Primary Education	75.8	72.8	74.3	77.1	76.6	76.8	76.2	74.1	75.1
Lower Secondary Education	6.3	9.4	7.8	8.0	9.3	8.7	6.8	9.4	8.1
Not Stated	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	41,292	37,303	78,595	17,953	19,415	37,368	59,245	56,718	115,963

12.6 Working Hours for Currently Employed Children

The concept of working hours measures the time spent by children on particular activities. Both usually and currently number of hours worked are common instruments used to measure and determine child working hours by examining the time spent in various activities.

The results show that out of 115,963 estimated currently employed children, about 43,852 (37.8 percent) work for about 1-9 usually number of hours a week. In Urban areas, 18,649 (49.9 percent) work for 1-9 hours a week, followed by 12,155 (32.5 percent) employed children work 10-19 and about 1,415 (3.8 percent) work for 30-39 usually hours a week. In rural areas, 25,204 (32.1 percent) of children employed population usually work for 1-9 hours a week, followed by 24,956 (31.8 percent) employed children work for 10-19 hours a week and the least is 4,864 (6.2 percent) of employed children usually work for 30-39 hours a week (See table 12.6 below).

Table 12.6: Currently Employed Children 5-17 Years (Main Activity) by Usually Number of Hours Worked, Area and Sex

Hours Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1-9	13,688	11,515	25,204	8,805	9,843	18,649	22,494	21,359	43,852
10-19	12,521	12,435	24,956	5,692	6,463	12,155	18,213	18,898	37,111
20-29	9,185	9,177	18,362	1,448	2,152	3,600	10,633	11,329	21,963
30-39	2,621	2,242	4,864	857	558	1,415	3,478	2,800	6,279
40+	3,276	1,904	5,180	1,150	399	1,549	4,426	2,303	6,729
Total	41,292	37,303	78,595	17,953	19,415	37,368	59,245	56,718	115,963

Looking at the currently number of hours worked by the currently employed children as presented in the Table 12.7 reveal that 48,137 (41.5 percent) of currently employed children work for 1-9 hours a week, followed by 26,022 (22.4 percent) of currently employed children work for 10-19 hours a week and the least is 3,109 (2.7 percent) work for 30-39 hours a week. Out of the total employed children, 22.8 percent did not work in the reference period (previous week) of the survey.

In urban areas, about 18,719 (50.1 percent) of currently employed children work for 1-9 hours a week, followed by 7,074 (18.9 percent) work for 10-19 hours a week and the least is 573 (1.5 percent) of currently working children work for 30-39 hours a week. In rural areas, about 29, 419 (37.4 percent) of currently employed children work for 1-9 hours a week, followed by 18,948 (24.1 percent) work for 10-19 hours a week and the least is 2,536 (3.2 percent) work for 30-39 hours a week.

Moreover, the currently female employed children of age 5-17 years accounts for 24,197 (42.7 percent) who work for 1-9 hours a week, followed by 13,253 (23.4 percent) that work for 10-19 hours a week and the least is 1,238 (2.2 percent) work for 30-39 hours a week. In contrast, the currently male employed children of age 5-17 years are 23,940 (40.4 percent) work for 1-9 hours a week, followed by 12,769 (21.6 percent) that work for 10-19 hours a week and the least is 1,870 (3.2 percent) that work for 30-39 hours a week (Table 12.7).

Table 12.7: Currently Employed Children 5-17 Years (Main Activity) by Currently Number of Hours Worked, Area and Sex

Hours Group	Male			Female			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
0	9,817	4,188	14,006	8,549	3,937	12,486	18,367	8,125	26,492
1-9	15,122	8,818	23,940	14,297	9,900	24,197	29,419	18,719	48,137
10-19	9,580	3,189	12,769	9,368	3,884	13,253	18,948	7,074	26,022
20-29	3,238	709	3,947	3,021	1,197	4,218	6,260	1,906	8,165
30-39	1,518	353	1,870	1,018	221	1,238	2,536	573	3,109
40+	2,016	696	2,712	1,049	276	1,325	3,066	972	4,038
Total	41,292	17,953	59,245	37,303	19,415	56,718	78,595	37,368	115,963

12.7 Usually Employed Children

Table 12.8 shows that the middle age group (12-14 years) of children is the majority of usually employed children 45,088 (36.1 percent), followed by the youngest group (5-11 years) of children that are 40,390 (32.3 percent) and the least is 39,466 (31.6 percent) of the age group 15-17 years of usually employed children.

In urban areas, the youngest age group (5-11 years) of usually employed children is 14,915 (37.4 percent) higher than the age group (15-17 years) which is 11,127 (25.1 percent) while the middle age group (12-14 years) accounts for 13,790 (31.1 percent).

In rural areas, the usually employed children of middle age group (12-14 years) are 31,298 (36.8 percent) higher than the oldest age group (15-17 years) which is 28,339 (33.3 percent) whereas the youngest age group (5-11 years) accounts for 25,457 (29.9 percent) of the usually employed population.

Comparatively, males of middle age group (12-14 years) are the majority accounting for 23,019 (36.3 percent), followed by 20,948 (33.0 percent) of the oldest age group (15-17 years) and the youngest age group (5-11 years) accounts for 19,515 (30.7 percent) of the usually employed children. Females of middle age group of usually employed children account for 22,068 (35.9 percent), followed by the youngest age group (5-11 years) making up 20,875 (34.0 percent) and the age group (15-17 years) with 18,518 (30.1 percent).

Table 12.8: Usually Employed Children 5-17 Years by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-11	12,813	12,662	25,475	6,702	8,213	14,915	19,515	20,875	40,390
12-14	16,295	15,003	31,298	6,725	7,065	13,790	23,019	22,068	45,088
15-17	15,194	13,144	28,339	5,754	5,374	11,127	20,948	18,518	39,466
Total	44,302	40,809	85,111	19,181	20,652	39,832	63,483	61,461	124,944

12.8 Educational Level for Usually Employed Children

It is revealed that out of 124,944 usually employed children of age 5-17 years, 74.6 percent attained pre- school education, followed by 10.2 percent that attained lower secondary education. The survey results further indicate that about 6.4 percent of usually employed children have no formal education at all.

In urban areas, the majority of usually employed children of age 5-17 years (76.1 percent) attained pre-school education, followed by 8.6 percent of children that attained primary education and 7.4 percent that have no formal education.

In rural areas, about 73.9 percent of usually employed children attained pre- school education, followed by 12.1 percent who attained lower secondary education.

It is estimated that about 75.6 percent of male usually employed children of 5-17 years attained pre-school education, followed by 10.5 percent that attained lower secondary education and only 6.4 percent have no education at all. For the females, 73.6 percent of usually employed population of age 5-17 years attained pre-school education, followed by 9.9 percent that attained lower secondary education and only 6.4 percent that have no education (see Table 12.9 below).

Table 12.9: Usually Employed Children 5-17 Years by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Education	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.8	8.0	7.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
Pre-school	75.0	72.7	73.9	77.0	75.2	76.1	75.6	73.6	74.6
Primary Education	6.3	9.2	7.7	7.6	9.6	8.6	6.7	9.4	8.0
Lower Secondary Education	12.2	11.9	12.1	6.4	5.9	6.1	10.5	9.9	10.2
Not Stated	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	44,302	40,809	85,111	19,181	20,652	39,832	63,483	61,461	124,944

12.9 Distribution of Working Children Injured by Industry.

In terms of distribution by industry, table 12.10 indicates that out of the total 7,119 estimated working children who are injured, about (41.1 percent) are found in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, followed by community, social and personal services, which account for (30.1 percent) of the injured working children.

In urban areas, majority (67.3 percent) of the children reported to be injured are found in community, social and personal services. This is followed by 499 children (23.3 percent) in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing and the least sector is manufacturing where none (0.0 percent) was reported injured by the survey period.

In the rural areas, 2,426 (48.7 percent) of working children injured are predominately found in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, 1,037 children (20.8 percent) in manufacturing and the least in construction which accounts for 85 children (1.7 percent).

Majority 532 (30.2 percent) of female working children injured are in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. This is followed by 395 children (22.5 percent) in community, social and personal services. Male working children that injured are predominately found in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing which account for 1,894 working children (58.8 percent) followed by 773 children (24.0 percent) in manufacturing (Table 12.10).

Table 12.10: Percentage Distribution of Working Children' Injured Aged 5-17 Years by Industry, Area and Sex

Children Activities	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	58.8	30.2	48.7	26.0	23.0	23.3	56.4	26.5	41.1
Manufacturing	24.0	15.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	7.2	14.6
Electricity, Gas and Water	4.0	11.7	6.7	0.0	2.1	1.9	3.7	6.7	5.2
Construction	2.6	0.0	1.7	35.0	0.0	4.1	5.0	0.0	2.4
Wholesale and retail trade ;repair of motorvehicles,motorcycles and personal and household goods	1.1	15.0	6.0	13.9	0.0	1.6	2.0	7.2	4.7
Transport, Storage and Communication	0.0	5.6	2.0	14.7	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.7	1.9
Community, Social and Personal Services	9.5	22.5	14.1	10.4	74.9	67.3	9.5	49.6	30.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	3,220	1,760	4,979	252	1,887	2,139	3,472	3,647	7,119

12.10 Type of Injuries/Illness for Children

Table 12.11 shows that out of 115,963 estimated children, about 6,134 are found to be injured. It is further revealed that in urban areas, 1,792 (29.2 percent) of working children are wounded followed by 1,613 (26.3 percent) with multiple injury. In contrast, in the rural areas about 4,535 (39.6 percent) of working children are wounded, followed by 2,355 (20.2 percent) with have multiple injury.

It is estimated that majority 6,134 (30.8 percent) of working children wounded are males as compared with 1,181 (28.5 percent) of females in urban areas. Moreover, female working children who have multiple injury account for 1,141 (27.5 percent) higher than 471 (23.7 percent) of males.

In the rural areas, about 2,958 (42.6 percent) of male working children are wounded compared with 1,577 (35.0 percent) of female. This is followed by 1,445 (20.8 percent) of male with multiple injury while their female counterparts account for 910 equivalent to 20.2.percent (Table 12.11).

Table 12.11 Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-17 Year by Type of Injuries/Illness, Area and Sex.

Type of Injury	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Backbone/muscle pains	2.1	2.4	2.2	6.2	2.2	3.5
Wounds/deep cuts	42.6	35.0	39.6	30.8	28.5	29.2
Fracture/broken bones	9.1	9.0	9.1	6.9	0.0	2.2
Burns	0.4	3.6	1.7	3.2	15.3	11.4
Stiff neck	1.6	2.7	2.0	0.0	4.7	3.1
Other injuries	1.6	3.4	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.7
General, such as fever, cold	17.4	17.1	17.3	16.9	15.5	15.9
Eye Infection	0.6	0.0	0.4	3.2	3.4	3.3
Ear infection	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skin ailments	2.0	0.9	1.6	3.6	0.0	1.2
Breathing problems	0.0	3.5	1.4	3.4	1.7	2.2
Anemia	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other illnesses	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.9
Multiple Injury	20.8	20.2	20.6	23.7	27.5	26.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	6,948	4,499	11,447	1,988	4,146	6,134

12.11 Frequency of Injuries/Illness for Children

The survey reveals that 843 (9.1 percent) of working children are frequently injured. The majority of working children 4,331 (46.7 percent) are seldom injured against 4,099 (44.2 percent) who are occasionally injured.

In urban areas, about 1,267 (47.4 percent) of working children are reported to be seldom injured against 1,113 (41.6 percent) of working children who are occasionally injured. The least is 293 (11.0 percent) of working are often injured.

In rural areas, the situation is slightly different. Majority, 3,063 (46.4 percent) of working children are reported to be rarely injured, 2,987 (45.3 percent) are occasionally injured and only 550 (8.3 percent) of working children are frequently injured.

It is further revealed that about 2,402 (47.4 percent) of male working children are rarely injured, 2,251 (44.4 percent) are occasionally injured and 419 (8.3 percent) of working children are frequently injured. In contrast, 1,929 (45.9 percent) female working children are seldom injured, 1,848 (44.0 percent) reported to be occasionally injured and only 424 (10.1 percent) of female working children are often injured (Table 12.11).

Table 12.12: Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-17 Years by Frequency of Injuries/Illness Area and sex

Frequency of Injuries	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		Male	Female	Total
Often / Frequently	8.8	7.5	8.3	6.0	14.1	11.0	8.3	10.1	9.1
Occasionally	47.4	41.9	45.3	32.8	47.3	41.6	44.4	44.0	44.2
Seldom / rarely	43.8	50.6	46.4	61.2	38.6	47.4	47.4	45.9	46.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	4,028	2,573	6,600	1,045	1,628	2,673	5,072	4,201	9,274

12.12 Main Reasons for Letting Child to Work

It is observed that about 43,531 (39.3 percent) of working children engaged in labour prematurely to assist in the household enterprise and 32,551 (29.4 percent) work in order to get good upbringing and acquiring of skills. The rest, 20,942 (18.9 percent) of children reported working are engaged in labour so as to supplement household income.

In urban areas, the survey results reveal that 16,340 (46.1 percent) of working children engaged in economic activity in order to assist in household enterprise and 16,348 (27.3 percent) work in order to get good upbringing and parents' skills.

In rural areas, the situation is not different, where children work to assist in household enterprise account for 27,191 (36.1 percent) and 22,895 (30.4 percent) work to get good upbringing and skills.

About 22, 419 (41.5 percent) of female working children are engaged in labour in order to assist in household enterprise against 21,112 (37.3 percent). Moreover, 16,348 (30.2 percent) of the female working children do so in order to get good upbringing and acquiring of skills, more than 16, 203 (28.6 percent) male counterparts (Table 12.13).

The data which are presented in this chapter have mainly highlighted the child labour phenomenon in Zanzibar; a more detailed analysis of Child Labour will be dealt and presented in a separate child labour report.

Table 12.13: Main Reasons for Letting Children Age 5 – 17 years to Work by Area and Sex.

Main reasons	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Supplement household income	24.3	18.5	21.6	11.8	14.6	13.3	20.6	17.2	18.9
To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.7
To assist in household enterprise	33.7	38.8	36.1	45.6	46.6	46.1	37.3	41.5	39.3
Education/training programme not adequate/suitable	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Education/training institutions are too far	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4
To get good upbringing and imparting of skills	29.8	31.0	30.4	25.7	28.7	27.3	28.6	30.2	29.4
Cannot afford education/training expenses	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.3	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.6
Equality / peer pressure	7.1	7.2	7.2	9.2	5.0	7.0	7.7	6.4	7.1
Other	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	39,683	35,611	75,293	16,946	18,465	35,411	56,629	54,075	110,704

ANNEX

Statistical Tables

Table A3.1: Total Labour Force Participation Rate 15 Years and Above by Age group and Sex

Age Group	Total Population			Total Labour Force			Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65,324	64,293	129,617	41,234	36,181	77,415	63.1	56.3	59.7
20-24	41,406	48,801	90,207	34,017	38,977	72,994	82.2	79.9	80.9
25-29	29,458	44,037	73,494	28,190	40,112	68,302	95.7	91.1	92.9
30-34	30,353	37,160	67,513	29,835	34,838	64,673	98.3	93.8	95.8
35-39	26,030	33,041	59,070	25,829	31,378	57,207	99.2	95.0	96.8
40-44	27,588	28,053	55,642	27,313	26,641	53,954	99.0	95.0	97.0
45-49	22,626	19,316	41,942	22,422	17,883	40,305	99.1	92.6	96.1
50-54	16,061	13,872	29,933	15,866	11,864	27,731	98.8	85.5	92.6
55-59	11,251	7,992	19,244	10,663	6,391	17,054	94.8	80.0	88.6
60-64	9,162	8,102	17,264	8,294	6,059	14,352	90.5	74.8	83.1
65+	15,417	15,645	31,063	11,783	7,262	19,045	76.4	46.4	61.3
Total	294,675	320,312	614,987	255,445	257,587	513,032	86.7	80.4	83.4

Table A3.2: Rural Labour Force Participation rate 15 years and above by age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural Population 15+			Rural Labour Force			Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	40,155	37,233	77,389	29,957	24,594	54,552	74.6	66.1	70.5
20-24	21,234	24,873	46,107	18,710	22,499	41,209	88.1	90.5	89.4
25-29	15,060	22,592	37,652	14,824	21,573	36,397	98.4	95.5	96.7
30-34	16,063	20,550	36,613	15,896	19,871	35,767	99.0	96.7	97.7
35-39	14,975	19,410	34,385	14,903	19,036	33,939	99.5	98.1	98.7
40-44	15,379	16,383	31,762	15,262	15,949	31,211	99.2	97.4	98.3
45-49	13,542	11,014	24,556	13,504	10,662	24,165	99.7	96.8	98.4
50-54	9,139	8,579	17,718	9,097	7,975	17,072	99.5	93.0	96.4
55-59	6,260	5,079	11,339	5,904	4,426	10,330	94.3	87.1	91.1
60-64	5,697	4,666	10,363	5,361	4,034	9,395	94.1	86.5	90.7
65+	10,608	10,157	20,766	8,723	5,676	14,399	82.2	55.9	69.3
Total	168,112	180,537	348,649	152,140	156,296	308,436	90.5	86.6	88.5

Table A3.3: Urban Labour Force Participation rate 15 years and above by age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Urban Population 15+			Urban Labour Force			Participation Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25,169	27,059	52,228	11,276	11,587	22,864	44.8	42.8	43.8
20-24	20,172	23,928	44,100	15,307	16,479	31,786	75.9	68.9	72.1
25-29	14,398	21,444	35,842	13,367	18,538	31,905	92.8	86.4	89.0
30-34	14,289	16,610	30,899	13,939	14,967	28,906	97.5	90.1	93.5
35-39	11,055	13,630	24,685	10,926	12,342	23,268	98.8	90.5	94.3
40-44	12,209	11,671	23,880	12,051	10,692	22,743	98.7	91.6	95.2
45-49	9,084	8,302	17,386	8,918	7,222	16,140	98.2	87.0	92.8
50-54	6,923	5,292	12,215	6,769	3,889	10,658	97.8	73.5	87.3
55-59	4,992	2,913	7,905	4,759	1,965	6,724	95.3	67.5	85.1
60-64	3,465	3,436	6,901	2,933	2,024	4,957	84.6	58.9	71.8
65+	4,809	5,488	10,297	3,060	1,586	4,646	63.6	28.9	45.1
Total	126,563	139,775	266,339	103,305	101,291	204,596	81.6	72.5	76.8

Table A4.1: Distribution of Total Employment to Population Ratio 15 Years and Above by Age Groups and Sex.

Age Group	Total Population			Total Employed Persons			Employment To Population Ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65,324	64,293	129,617	39,976	33,873	73,849	61.2	52.7	57.0
20-24	41,406	48,801	90,207	31,301	32,233	63,535	75.6	66.0	70.4
25-29	29,458	44,037	73,494	27,503	35,047	62,551	93.4	79.6	85.1
30-34	30,353	37,160	67,513	29,470	32,248	61,718	97.1	86.8	91.4
35-39	26,030	33,041	59,070	25,742	28,982	54,724	98.9	87.7	92.6
40-44	27,588	28,053	55,642	27,234	24,963	52,197	98.7	89.0	93.8
45-49	22,626	19,316	41,942	22,422	16,895	39,317	99.1	87.5	93.7
50-54	16,061	13,872	29,933	15,767	11,415	27,182	98.2	82.3	90.8
55-59	11,251	7,992	19,244	10,538	6,149	16,687	93.7	76.9	86.7
60-64	9,162	8,102	17,264	8,173	5,822	13,996	89.2	71.9	81.1
65+	15,417	15,645	31,063	11,648	7,177	18,825	75.6	45.9	60.6
Total	294,675	320,312	614,987	249,774	234,807	484,581	84.8	73.3	78.8

Table A4.2: Distribution of Rural Employment to Population Ratio 15 Years and Above by Age Groups and Sex.

Age Group	Rural Population			Rural Employed Persons			Rural Employment To Population Ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	40,155	37,233	77,389	29,555	23,485	53,040	73.6	63.1	68.5
20-24	21,234	24,873	46,107	18,262	21,199	39,461	86.0	85.2	85.6
25-29	15,060	22,592	37,652	14,663	20,911	35,574	97.4	92.6	94.5
30-34	16,063	20,550	36,613	15,858	19,458	35,316	98.7	94.7	96.5
35-39	14,975	19,410	34,385	14,903	18,928	33,831	99.5	97.5	98.4
40-44	15,379	16,383	31,762	15,262	15,836	31,098	99.2	96.7	97.9
45-49	13,542	11,014	24,556	13,504	10,545	24,049	99.7	95.7	97.9
50-54	9,139	8,579	17,718	9,097	7,975	17,072	99.5	93.0	96.4
55-59	6,260	5,079	11,339	5,904	4,426	10,330	94.3	87.1	91.1
60-64	5,697	4,666	10,363	5,313	4,034	9,347	93.3	86.5	90.2
65+	10,608	10,157	20,766	8,648	5,636	14,285	81.5	55.5	68.8
Total	168,112	180,537	348,649	150,969	152,434	303,402	89.8	84.4	87.0

Table A4.3: Distribution of Urban Employment to Population Ratio 15 Years and Above by Age Groups and Sex.

Age Group	Urban Population			Urban Employed Persons			Urban Employment To Population Ratio		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25,169	27,059	52,228	10,421	10,388	20,809	41.4	38.4	39.8
20-24	20,172	23,928	44,100	13,040	11,034	24,073	64.6	46.1	54.6
25-29	14,398	21,444	35,842	12,840	14,137	26,977	89.2	65.9	75.3
30-34	14,289	16,610	30,899	13,612	12,790	26,402	95.3	77.0	85.4
35-39	11,055	13,630	24,685	10,839	10,054	20,893	98.0	73.8	84.6
40-44	12,209	11,671	23,880	11,972	9,128	21,100	98.1	78.2	88.4
45-49	9,084	8,302	17,386	8,918	6,350	15,268	98.2	76.5	87.8
50-54	6,923	5,292	12,215	6,670	3,440	10,110	96.4	65.0	82.8
55-59	4,992	2,913	7,905	4,634	1,723	6,357	92.8	59.1	80.4
60-64	3,465	3,436	6,901	2,860	1,788	4,648	82.6	52.0	67.4
65+	4,809	5,488	10,297	3,000	1,540	4,540	62.4	28.1	44.1
Total	126,563	139,775	266,339	98,805	82,373	181,178	78.1	58.9	68.0

Table A5.1: Total Unemployment Rate 15 years and above by age group and Sex

Age Group	Total Labour Force			Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	41,234	36,181	77,415	1,258	2,308	3,566	3.1	6.4	4.6
20-24	34,017	38,977	72,994	2,715	6,744	9,460	8.0	17.3	13.0
25-29	28,190	40,112	68,302	687	5,064	5,751	2.4	12.6	8.4
30-34	29,835	34,838	64,673	365	2,590	2,954	1.2	7.4	4.6
35-39	25,829	31,378	57,207	87	2,396	2,483	0.3	7.6	4.3
40-44	27,313	26,641	53,954	79	1,678	1,757	0.3	6.3	3.3
45-49	22,422	17,883	40,305	0	988	988	0.0	5.5	2.5
50-54	15,866	11,864	27,731	99	449	548	0.6	3.8	2.0
55-59	10,663	6,391	17,054	125	242	367	1.2	3.8	2.2
60-64	8,294	6,059	14,352	120	236	356	1.5	3.9	2.5
65+	11,783	7,262	19,045	135	86	220	1.1	1.2	1.2
Total	255,445	257,587	513,032	5,671	22,780	28,451	2.2	8.8	5.5

Table A5.2: Rural Unemployment Rate 15 years and above by age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural Labour Force			Rural Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	29,957	24,594	54,552	403	1,110	1,512	1.3	4.5	2.8
20-24	18,710	22,499	41,209	448	1,299	1,747	2.4	5.8	4.2
25-29	14,824	21,573	36,397	160	663	823	1.1	3.1	2.3
30-34	15,896	19,871	35,767	38	413	451	0.2	2.1	1.3
35-39	14,903	19,036	33,939	0	108	108	0.0	0.6	0.3
40-44	15,262	15,949	31,211	0	113	113	0.0	0.7	0.4
45-49	13,504	10,662	24,165	0	117	117	0.0	1.1	0.5
50-54	9,097	7,975	17,072	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55-59	5,904	4,426	10,330	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60-64	5,361	4,034	9,395	48	0	48	0.9	0.0	0.5
65+	8,723	5,676	14,399	74	40	115	0.9	0.7	0.8
Total	152,140	156,296	308,436	1,171	3,862	5,033	0.8	2.5	1.6

Table A5.3: Urban Unemployment Rate 15 years and above by age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Urban Labour Force			Urban Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	11,276	11,587	22,864	856	1,199	2,054	7.6	10.3	9.0
20-24	15,307	16,479	31,786	2,267	5,445	7,712	14.8	33.0	24.3
25-29	13,367	18,538	31,905	527	4,402	4,928	3.9	23.7	15.4
30-34	13,939	14,967	28,906	327	2,177	2,503	2.3	14.5	8.7
35-39	10,926	12,342	23,268	87	2,288	2,375	0.8	18.5	10.2
40-44	12,051	10,692	22,743	79	1,565	1,643	0.7	14.6	7.2
45-49	8,918	7,222	16,140	0	871	871	0.0	12.1	5.4
50-54	6,769	3,889	10,658	99	449	548	1.5	11.5	5.1
55-59	4,759	1,965	6,724	125	242	367	2.6	12.3	5.5
60-64	2,933	2,024	4,957	73	236	309	2.5	11.7	6.2
65+	3,060	1,586	4,646	60	45	106	2.0	2.9	2.3
Total	103,305	101,291	204,596	4,500	18,918	23,418	4.4	18.7	11.4

Table A6.1. Total Under employment Rate 15 years and above by age group and Sex (as Percentage of Total employment)

Age Group	Total Employed Population			Under employed Population			Under employment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	39,976	33,873	73,849	5,085	3,682	8,767	12.7	10.9	11.9
20-24	31,301	32,233	63,535	6,326	5,144	11,470	20.2	16.0	18.1
25-29	27,503	35,047	62,551	4,271	5,562	9,833	15.5	15.9	15.7
30-34	29,470	32,248	61,718	2,837	3,740	6,577	9.6	11.6	10.7
35-39	25,742	28,982	54,724	3,206	3,690	6,895	12.5	12.7	12.6
40-44	27,234	24,963	52,197	3,224	3,021	6,245	11.8	12.1	12.0
45-49	22,422	16,895	39,317	1,780	1,572	3,352	7.9	9.3	8.5
50-54	15,767	11,415	27,182	1,685	1,171	2,856	10.7	10.3	10.5
55-59	10,538	6,149	16,687	1,172	732	1,904	11.1	11.9	11.4
60-64	8,173	5,822	13,996	897	380	1,278	11.0	6.5	9.1
65+	11,648	7,177	18,825	1,106	269	1,375	9.5	3.7	7.3
Total	249,774	234,807	484,581	31,590	28,963	60,553	12.6	12.3	12.5

Table A6.2.: Rural Under employment Rate 15 years and above by age group, Area and Sex (as Percentage of Total employment)

Age Group	Rural Employed Population			Under employed Population			Under employment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	29,555	23,485	53,040	3,124	2,430	5,554	10.6	10.3	10.5
20-24	18,262	21,199	39,461	3,533	3,105	6,638	19.3	14.6	16.8
25-29	14,663	20,911	35,574	2,487	2,857	5,344	17.0	13.7	15.0
30-34	15,858	19,458	35,316	1,690	1,808	3,498	10.7	9.3	9.9
35-39	14,903	18,928	33,831	2,172	2,286	4,458	14.6	12.1	13.2
40-44	15,262	15,836	31,098	2,274	1,311	3,585	14.9	8.3	11.5
45-49	13,504	10,545	24,049	1,260	1,063	2,323	9.3	10.1	9.7
50-54	9,097	7,975	17,072	1,239	779	2,018	13.6	9.8	11.8
55-59	5,904	4,426	10,330	827	363	1,190	14.0	8.2	11.5
60-64	5,313	4,034	9,347	553	215	767	10.4	5.3	8.2
65+	8,648	5,636	14,285	701	237	938	8.1	4.2	6.6
Total	150,969	152,434	303,402	19,858	16,454	36,313	13.2	10.8	12.0

Table A6.3. Urban Under employment Rate 15 years and above by age group, Area and Sex (as Percentage of Total employment)

Age Group	Urban Employed Population			Under employed Population			Under employment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	10,421	10,388	20,809	1,961	1,252	3,213	18.8	12.0	15.4
20-24	13,040	11,034	24,073	2,794	2,039	4,832	21.4	18.5	20.1
25-29	12,840	14,137	26,977	1,784	2,706	4,490	13.9	19.1	16.6
30-34	13,612	12,790	26,402	1,147	1,932	3,079	8.4	15.1	11.7
35-39	10,839	10,054	20,893	1,034	1,404	2,437	9.5	14.0	11.7
40-44	11,972	9,128	21,100	950	1,710	2,660	7.9	18.7	12.6
45-49	8,918	6,350	15,268	521	508	1,029	5.8	8.0	6.7
50-54	6,670	3,440	10,110	446	392	838	6.7	11.4	8.3
55-59	4,634	1,723	6,357	345	369	714	7.4	21.4	11.2
60-64	2,860	1,788	4,648	345	166	510	12.0	9.3	11.0
65+	3,000	1,540	4,540	405	32	437	13.5	2.1	9.6
Total	98,805	82,373	181,178	11,732	12,509	24,241	11.9	15.2	13.4

Table A7.1: Total Inactivity rate 15 Years and above, by Age Group and Sex.

Age Group	Total Population			Total Inactive Population			Inactivity Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	65,324	64,293	129,617	24,090	28,111	52,201	36.9	43.7	40.3
20-24	41,406	48,801	90,207	7,389	9,824	17,213	17.8	20.1	19.1
25-29	29,458	44,037	73,494	1,267	3,925	5,192	4.3	8.9	7.1
30-34	30,353	37,160	67,513	518	2,322	2,840	1.7	6.2	4.2
35-39	26,030	33,041	59,070	201	1,663	1,863	0.8	5.0	3.2
40-44	27,588	28,053	55,642	276	1,412	1,688	1.0	5.0	3.0
45-49	22,626	19,316	41,942	204	1,432	1,637	0.9	7.4	3.9
50-54	16,061	13,872	29,933	195	2,007	2,202	1.2	14.5	7.4
55-59	11,251	7,992	19,244	588	1,601	2,190	5.2	20.0	11.4
60-64	9,162	8,102	17,264	868	2,044	2,912	9.5	25.2	16.9
65+	15,417	15,645	31,063	3,634	8,383	12,017	23.6	53.6	38.7
Total	294,675	320,312	614,987	39,230	62,725	101,955	13.3	19.6	16.6

Table A7.2: Rural Inactivity rate 15 Years and Above, by Age Group, Area and Sex.

Age Group	Rural Population 15+			Rural Inactive Population			Inactivity Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	40,155	37,233	77,389	10,198	12,639	22,837	25.4	33.9	29.5
20-24	21,234	24,873	46,107	2,524	2,374	4,898	11.9	9.5	10.6
25-29	15,060	22,592	37,652	236	1,019	1,255	1.6	4.5	3.3
30-34	16,063	20,550	36,613	168	679	846	1.0	3.3	2.3
35-39	14,975	19,410	34,385	72	374	446	0.5	1.9	1.3
40-44	15,379	16,383	31,762	117	434	551	0.8	2.6	1.7
45-49	13,542	11,014	24,556	39	352	390	0.3	3.2	1.6
50-54	9,139	8,579	17,718	41	604	646	0.5	7.0	3.6
55-59	6,260	5,079	11,339	356	653	1,009	5.7	12.9	8.9
60-64	5,697	4,666	10,363	336	632	968	5.9	13.5	9.3
65+	10,608	10,157	20,766	1,886	4,481	6,366	17.8	44.1	30.7
Total	168,112	180,537	348,649	15,972	24,241	40,213	9.5	13.4	11.5

Table A7.3: Urban Inactivity Rate 15 Years and Above, by Age Group, Area and Sex.

Age Group	Urban Population 15+			Urban Inactive Population			Inactivity Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25,169	27,059	52,228	13,892	15,472	29,365	55.2	57.2	56.2
20-24	20,172	23,928	44,100	4,865	7,450	12,315	24.1	31.1	27.9
25-29	14,398	21,444	35,842	1,031	2,906	3,937	7.2	13.6	11.0
30-34	14,289	16,610	30,899	350	1,643	1,994	2.5	9.9	6.5
35-39	11,055	13,630	24,685	129	1,288	1,417	1.2	9.5	5.7
40-44	12,209	11,671	23,880	158	978	1,137	1.3	8.4	4.8
45-49	9,084	8,302	17,386	166	1,080	1,246	1.8	13.0	7.2
50-54	6,923	5,292	12,215	153	1,403	1,556	2.2	26.5	12.7
55-59	4,992	2,913	7,905	232	948	1,181	4.7	32.5	14.9
60-64	3,465	3,436	6,901	532	1,412	1,944	15.4	41.1	28.2
65+	4,809	5,488	10,297	1,749	3,902	5,651	36.4	71.1	54.9
Total	126,563	139,775	266,339	23,258	38,485	61,743	18.4	27.5	23.2

Table A11.1: Total Youth Unemployment Rate 15 - 24 years and above by age group and Sex

Age Group	Total Youth Labour Force			Youth Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	20,778	18,530	39,308	280	628	909	1.3	3.4	2.3
18-19	20,456	17,651	38,108	978	1,680	2,658	4.8	9.5	7.0
20-24	34,017	38,977	72,994	2,715	6,744	9,460	8.0	17.3	13.0
Total	75,251	75,159	150,409	3,974	9,052	13,026	5.3	12.0	8.7

Table A11.2: Rural Youth Unemployment Rate 15 - 24 years and above by age group, Area and**Sex**

Age Group	Rural Labour Force			Rural Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	15,046	13,046	28,092	109	457	566	0.7	3.5	2.0
18-19	14,911	11,548	26,460	294	652	946	2.0	5.6	3.6
20-24	18,710	22,499	41,209	448	1,299	1,747	2.4	5.8	4.2
Total	48,667	47,093	95,760	851	2,409	3,259	1.7	5.1	3.4

Table A11.3: Urban Youth Unemployment Rate 15 -24 years and above by age group, Area and**Sex**

Age Group	Urban Labour Force			Urban Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	5,732	5,484	11,216	172	171	343	3.0	3.1	3.1
18-19	5,545	6,103	11,648	684	1,027	1,711	12.3	16.8	14.7
20-24	15,307	16,479	31,786	2,267	5,445	7,712	14.8	33.0	24.3
Total	26,583	28,066	54,649	3,123	6,644	9,767	11.7	23.7	17.9

Table A11.4. Total Youth Unemployment Rate (National Definition) 15-35 Years by Age Groups, Area and Sex

Age Group	Total Youth Labour Force			Youth Unemployed Population			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	41,234	36,181	77,415	8,680	8,859	17,539	21.1	24.5	22.7
20-24	34,017	38,977	72,994	7,274	12,279	19,554	21.4	31.5	26.8
25-29	28,190	40,112	68,302	2,646	9,114	11,759	9.4	22.7	17.2
30-34	29,835	34,838	64,673	2,309	5,695	8,004	7.7	16.3	12.4
35	7,199	10,148	17,346	501	1,692	2,192	7.0	16.7	12.6
Total	140,474	160,256	300,730	21,410	37,639	59,049	15.2	23.5	19.6

Table A.11.5c: Rural Youth Unemployment Rate (National Definition) 15-35 Years by Age Groups, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural Youth Labour Force			Youth Rural Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	29,957	24,594	54,552	4,042	4,439	8,481	13.5	18.0	15.5
20-24	18,710	22,499	41,209	2,042	3,593	5,635	10.9	16.0	13.7
25-29	14,824	21,573	36,397	1,164	2,145	3,310	7.9	9.9	9.1
30-34	15,896	19,871	35,767	764	1,726	2,490	4.8	8.7	7.0
35	4,111	6,048	10,159	202	533	735	4.9	8.8	7.2
Total	83,498	94,586	178,083	8,215	12,436	20,651	9.8	13.1	11.6

Table A.11.6: Urban Youth Unemployment Rate (National Definition) 15-35 Years by Age Groups, Area and Sex

Age Group	Youth Urban Labour Force			Youth Urban Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	11,276	11,587	22,864	4,638	4,419	9,057	41.1	38.1	39.6
20-24	15,307	16,479	31,786	5,232	8,687	13,919	34.2	52.7	43.8
25-29	13,367	18,538	31,905	1,481	6,969	8,450	11.1	37.6	26.5
30-34	13,939	14,967	28,906	1,546	3,969	5,514	11.1	26.5	19.1
35	3,088	4,100	7,187	298	1,159	1,458	9.7	28.3	20.3
Total	56,977	65,670	122,647	13,196	25,202	38,398	23.2	38.4	31.3

Sampling Technique

BASIC FORMULAE FOR ESTIMATION

Rural Sample

In both rural and urban sample the primary stage unit was the EA. The estimates to be obtained were for the EA and nation. The selection of the EAs has been with probability proportion to the number of households in the EA.

Let y_{ij} be the observation on variable Y for household j in EA i

EA Estimates:

(a) Estimate of total for i-th EA

$$\hat{Y}_i = \frac{M_i}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij} \quad (1)$$

Where M_i = Number of households in the i-th rural EA
 m_i = Number of sampled households in the i-th rural EA.

(b) Estimate of average for the i-th EA

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_i = \frac{1}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij} \quad (2)$$

National Estimates – Rural

(a) Estimate of total

$$\hat{Y}_{(r)} = \frac{M_{RO}}{n(r)} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{Y}_i / M_i = \frac{M_{RO}}{n(r)} \sum_{i=1}^{n(r)} \frac{1}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij} \quad (3)$$

Where M_{RO} = Total Number of Rural households in the Year under study
 M_i = Total Number of households in the i-th EA
 $n(r)$ = Number of sampled rural EAs

(b) Estimate of average

$$\hat{\bar{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N(r)} \quad (4)$$

Where $N(r)$ = Total number of rural EAs

Urban Sample

In the urban sample the primary stage unit is the EA in Tanzania Zanzibar. The estimate to be obtained was for the EA and nation. The selection of the EAs has been with probability proportion to the number of households in the EA.

Let y_{ij} be the observation on variable Y for household j in the i-th EA

EA Estimates:

(a) Estimate of total for i-th EA

$$\hat{Y}_i = \frac{M_i}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij} \quad (5)$$

Where M_i = Number of households in the i-th urban EA

m_i = Number of sampled households in the i-th urban EA.

(b) Estimate of average for the i-th EA

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_i = \frac{1}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij} \quad (6)$$

National Estimates – Urban

(a) Estimate of total

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{M_{UO}}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{Y}_i / M_i = \frac{M_{UO}}{n(u)} \sum_{i=1}^{n(u)} \frac{1}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij} \quad (7)$$

Where M_{UO} = Total Number of urban households in the Year under study

M_i = Total number of households in i-th urban EA.

$n(u)$ = Number of sampled urban EAs

(b) Estimate of average

$$\hat{\bar{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{N(u)} \quad (8)$$

Where $N_{(u)}$ = Total number of urban EAs

Adjustment

Since the estimated total population for each domain of study (Nation and Rural/Urban) will not be exactly equal to the projected total population for the year under study, adjustment needs to be done. The adjustment factor will be multiplied to the EA weights so as to yield estimates that are close to the projected population values.

Adjustment factor for the rural sample is obtained as

$$\text{Adjustment factor (rural sample)} = \text{Adj (r)} = \frac{Z_{proj(r)}}{\hat{Y}_{(r)}}$$

where $Z_{proj(r)}$ is the projected rural population for the year under study and $\hat{Y}_{(r)}$ is the estimated rural population from the NMS which is obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_{(r)} = \frac{M_{R0}}{n(r)} \sum_{i=1}^{n(r)} \hat{Y}_i / M_i = \frac{M_{RO}}{n(r)} \sum_{i=1}^{n(r)} \frac{1}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij}$$

where y_{ij} is the number of people in the j -th household of the i -th rural sampled EA and $\sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij}$ the total number of people in the i -th sampled rural EA.

So the overall weight for the i -th rural EA is obtained from

$$w_{i(r)} = \frac{M_{R0}}{n_{(r)} m_i} \times \text{Adj}(r) \quad (9)$$

Adjustment factor for the urban sample is obtained as

$$\text{Adjustment factor (urban sample)} = \text{Adj (u)} = \frac{Z_{proj(u)}}{\hat{Y}_{(u)}}$$

Where $Z_{proj(u)}$ is the projected urban population for the year under study and $\hat{Y}_{(u)}$ is the estimated urban population from the NMS which is obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_{(u)} = \frac{M_{U0}}{n(u)} \sum_{i=1}^{n(u)} \hat{Y}_i / M_i = \frac{M_{UO}}{n(u)} \sum_{i=1}^{n(u)} \frac{1}{m_i} \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij}$$

where y_{ij} is the number of people in the j -th household of the i -th urban sampled EA and $\sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij}$ the total number of people in the i -th sampled urban EA.

So the overall weight for the i -th urban EA is obtained from

$$w_{i(u)} = \frac{M_{U0}}{n_{(u)} m_i} \times \text{Adj}(u) \quad (10)$$

The overall national weight for the i -th EA is obtained as

$$w_i = \frac{M_0}{nm_i} \times \text{Adj}$$

Where M_o = Number private households in Tanzania Zanzibar

n = Number of sampled EAs

$$\text{Adj} = \frac{Z_{proj}}{\hat{Y}},$$

Where Z_{proj} is the projected total population for Tanzania Zanzibar in the year under study and \hat{Y} is the estimated total population of Tanzania Zanzibar using NMS.

Sampling weights

Using the expressions in 3.3, cluster weights were computed and were used for estimating different parameters in the 2006 integrated labour force survey. Appendix 1 gives the sampling weights for the selected clusters.

Sampling errors

In order to assess the accuracy of the estimated population parameters sampling errors were computed. Since the sample was obtained using two stage sampling, the variance expression will contain the component for the primary stage and the other one for the secondary stage. The primary stage unit was EA while the second stage unit was a household. Using the expressions in Cochran (1977), the estimates of variances for the total of different characteristics are obtained as

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_{pps}) = M_o^2 \sum_{i=1}^n (\bar{y}_i - \bar{\bar{y}})^2 / (n(n-1)) \quad \dots (11)$$

where

$$\bar{y}_i = \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} y_{ij} / m_i = \text{sample mean per unit in the } i\text{-th cluster (EA)}$$

$$\bar{\bar{y}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\bar{y}_i}{n} = \text{over-all sample mean per household}$$

M_o = Total number of households in the domain of interest
(Zanzibar, Rural and Urban)

n = Sampled clusters (EAs) per domain of interest.

The sampling errors for the population estimates are obtained by taking the positive square roots of the estimates of variance. The coefficients of variations are obtained by dividing the estimates by their standard errors.

Survey Questionnaires