



# **CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS**

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## FOREWORD

Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), under the provisions of Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007 is mandated, among others, to maintain and update a Central Register of Establishments (CRE) in the country. In the recent past OCGS has undertaken three updates of the Register: a Census of Business Register (CBR) in 2004/05, an update of the Register in 2007/08, and a Comprehensive Census of the CRE in 2012.

CRE enables to have a record of all active businesses. Essentially, it contains structural information of each business - including name, economic activity, location, persons engaged, and other size indicators. This structural information is central to the collection of business statistics, because it enables identifying and describing more precisely each business's participation in the economy. Thus, the register provides a starting point for many economic and related establishment based surveys in the economy. It provides a means of selecting a sample that accurately represents a population of business establishments to be surveyed.

This 2016 CRE marks another effort by OCGS of reviewing and updating the Register. Similar methods in design of data collection and format used in preceding surveys (i.e. CBR and CRE) have been adopted. While additional information (e.g. geographical location of businesses using GIS) is added special effort has also been made to correctly minimize coding errors for businesses to reflect industries they really belong.

This report also includes analytical information on gender, employment and registration status which are essential for baselines and planning at different levels. The analysis allows a reasonable comparison of trends and dynamics of establishments covered in this type of surveys.



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## ACRONYMS

BR	Business Register
CBR	Census of Business Register
CRE	Central Register of Establishments
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
SACCOS	Saving and Credits Cooperative Society
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
STATCAP	Statistical Capacity Project
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
ZBPRA	Zanzibar Business and Property Registration Agency
ZRB	Zanzibar Revenue Board

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report of the 2016 Census of Establishments contains a wide range of information on business activities operating at fixed premises. It registers both, public and private businesses and their addresses, administrative locations (including the GPS northing's and easting's coordinates), status of participation by industrial activity, size of employment, type of legal ownership, type of premises used, year in which the business started and market stallholders. The survey instruments monitored in hotels collected additional information on types, number of rooms and beds. Military, security, and mobile businesses were excluded in the register.

The Census covered all Zanzibar administrative regions: Mjini Magharibi, Kusini Unguja, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba. Quality of information was assured through close field supervision, an independent quality checks by quality supervisors, and in coding and processing of information. The register and its administrative stratification provide a statistical frame of selecting samples of establishment-based surveys that accurately represent a population of businesses.

The industrial (economic) activities undertaken by establishments are classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Revision 4. The report is structured according to major economic sectors: Agriculture, Production & Manufacturing and Services. For distributive services play a major role in Zanzibar's economy, the services of trade (including hotels and restaurant services) as well as transport (in its all forms) have been isolated from general services. Thus four sectors are considered in analysis.

Undertaking census is costly. Low statistical literacy among proprietors is an additional burden to statistical operations (enumeration); but an up to date register of businesses at all times is a requirement of any country. This calls for the responsible authority to design a system that will automatically update the register, whenever the new establishment enters or exits the business.

**Findings:**

The results of the 2016 CRE reveal that there are 27,281 establishments doing business in fixed premises in Zanzibar engaging 180,851 workers; an average of 6.6 workers per establishment.

About half of all establishments (48.7 percent) are located at Mjini Magharibi administrative region, the city and main port of Zanzibar; and only nine percent are located at Kusini Unguja. Three-fifths (61.0 percent) of these establishments are engaged in distributive (i.e. trade and transport) services and only four percent in agriculture. Four fifths (79.3 percent) of establishments are of size 1 – 4; and individual (Tanzanians) owned 54.9 percent of the non-family establishments. Of all establishments, 82.2 percent are family owned, of which only 17.8 percent are solely owned by females.

Services sector (which also incorporate Public Administration and Services of Central and local Governments) shares three-fifths (62.7 percent) of persons engaged. Agriculture shares only six percent. Mjini Magharibi shares 48.0 percent of all persons engaged in businesses (and 31.1 percent of all persons engaged in Service sector), while Kaskazini Pemba has only one in every 15 persons (6.6 percent) engaged in businesses. Kaskazini and Kusini Pemba are marked with declines in employment compared with the previous census, although they depict at least a three percent annual growth in number of establishments.

Only a quarter (24.6 percent) of establishments were initiated in the past ten years (or more) compared with 79.3 percent that have been initiated in the last four years preceding the survey. The former may be considered to be stable and prosperous while most of the later are likely motivated by increasing population in the plight of contemporary high unemployment. One fifth (20.1 percent) of establishments is not registered by any authority; taxation is sighted as a reason behind non-registration.

Employment is maximized with large size establishments. Only 13 percent of large size (10+) establishments engaged 70.9 percent of employees and 79.3 percent of small size establishments engaged only one fifth (21.8 percent) of employees.

## KEY FINDINGS

## National level key indicators

Indicator	Number	Percentage
Establishments of small size (engaged 1-4)	21,647	79.3
Establishments of medium size (engaged 5-9)	2,085	7.6
Establishments of large size (engaged 10+)	3,549	13
Establishments within the sector of agriculture	1,165	4.3
Establishments within the sector of production and construction	3,698	13.6
Establishments within the sector of distribution	16,792	61.6
Establishments within the sector of services	5,626	20.6
Establishments owned by family	22,423	82.2
Establishments owned by government	1,498	5.5
Establishments owned by cooperative/SACCOs	1,952	7.2
Persons engaged within small size establishments	39,443	21.8
Persons engaged within medium size establishments	13,273	7.3
Persons engaged within large size establishments	128,135	70.9
Persons engaged within the sector of agriculture	11,589	6.4
Persons engaged within the sector production and construction	20,082	11.1
Persons engaged within the sector of distribution	35,815	19.8
Persons engaged within the sector of services	113,365	62.7
Persons engaged within the family owned establishments	56,276	31.1
Persons engaged within government owned establishments	50,138	27.7
Persons engaged within owned cooperative/SACCOs establishments	42,394	23.4
Paid employees in small size of establishments	18,907	17.9
Paid employees in medium size of establishments	9,275	8.8
Paid employees in 10+ size of establishments	77,209	73.3
Paid employees within the sector of agriculture	2,848	2.7
Paid employees within the sector of production and construction	12,873	12.2
Paid employees within sector of distribution	17,220	16.3
Paid employees within the sector of services	72,450	68.7
Paid employees in establishments owned by family	30,970	29.4
Paid employees in establishments owned by government	45,944	43.6
Paid employees establishments in owned by cooperative/SACCOs	7,240	6.9
Formal non-government establishments within the sector of agricultural	284	3.4
Formal non-government establishments within the sector of production and construction	880	10.5
Formal non-government establishments within the sector of distribution	2,014	24.1
Formal non-government establishments within the sector of services	5,194	62.0

Note: Formal establishments are considered to be those which have legal government registration and keep both employment and financial record

## Summary of Key Indicators by Districts, 2016 Census of Establishments

Indicator	Kaskazini A	Kaskazini B	Kati	Kusini	Magharibi	Mjini	Micheweni	Wete	Chake Chake	Mkoani
Proportion of small size establishments (engaging 1-4 persons)	7.9	3.8	5.4	2.9	25.5	24.5	6.5	6.4	9.1	8.1
Proportion of medium size establishments (engaging 5-9 persons)	6.7	4.6	6.3	4.2	19.4	34.1	5.1	5.1	8.3	6.1
Proportion of large size establishments (engaging 10 or more persons)	11.3	11.2	8.4	5.5	15.8	22.2	2.9	3.4	11.8	7.5
Proportion of establishments within the sector of agriculture	12.9	8.6	16.9	1.6	33.4	0.5	2.2	2.7	9.6	11.7
Proportion of establishments within the sector of distribution	7.8	3.9	4.8	2.9	26.0	26.5	6.6	6.7	8.5	6.3
Proportion of establishments within the sector of production and construction	6.5	3.4	4.5	1.2	19.4	20.1	7.3	6.3	14.0	17.4
Proportion of establishments within the sector of services	9.7	7.8	7.8	6.3	18.0	28.4	4.0	4.1	8.7	5.3
Proportion of family owned establishment	8.0	3.7	5.3	2.8	26.1	25.3	6.2	6.3	8.9	7.5
Proportion of government owned	9.2	6.7	10.6	5.1	12.4	13.7	9.8	9.8	12.8	10.0
Proportion of cooperative/SACCOs establishments	12.4	18.1	8.9	5.1	10.4	16.4	1.1	1.5	14.2	11.9
Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of agriculture	11.1	10.7	10.5	3.0	18.0	0.4	4.8	2.3	17.1	22.3
Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of production and construction	6.0	3.8	5.5	0.80	19.1	35.3	4.8	5.6	10.8	8.4
Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of distribution	7.7	4.4	5.8	2.6	24.2	24.9	6.9	6.8	10.1	6.7
Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of services	9.5	8.1	13.5	4.7	14.4	35.2	1.6	2.1	7.4	3.6
Proportion of persons engaged within small size establishments	8.2	4.1	6.1	2.8	23.9	23.2	7.4	6.9	9.6	7.8
Proportion of persons engaged within medium size establishments	6.9	4.5	6.4	4.4	19.2	34.4	5.0	5.0	8.1	6.1
Proportion of persons engaged within large size establishments	9.3	8.2	12.9	4.0	14.7	32.9	1.7	2.2	8.8	5.3
Proportion of persons engaged within family owned establishment	9.0	3.6	6.2	2.7	25.4	26.0	6.3	5.5	9.0	6.4
Proportion of persons engaged within government owned establishment	4.1	3.0	5.7	1.9	16.8	50.1	2.6	4.2	8.7	2.8
Proportion of persons engaged within cooperative/SACCOs establishments	12.9	19.5	9.5	5.1	8.6	17.2	1.0	1.7	13.3	11.3
Proportion of paid employees within the sector of agriculture	7.1	3.9	7.6	0.9	64.4	1.4	2.9	2.0	6.8	3.0
Proportion of paid employees within the sector of production and construction	4.4	1.8	6.5	0.8	22.9	48.6	1.6	5.3	4.9	3.3
Proportion of paid employees within the sector of distribution	4.4	1.7	4.7	2.5	35.3	36.0	3.3	3.4	6.0	2.6
Proportion of paid employees within the sector of services	8.9	2.8	5.0	4.9	18.6	46.8	1.6	2.8	6.6	2.2
Proportion of paid employees within small size establishments	5.3	1.8	3.6	3.1	36.6	33.6	3.4	3.9	5.1	3.6
Proportion of paid employees within medium size establishments	6.3	2.6	6.0	5.1	23.6	39.20	3.4	4.3	5.8	3.7
Proportion of paid employees within large size establishments	8.3	2.7	5.5	3.9	19.7	47.2	1.3	2.9	6.7	2.0
Proportion of paid employees within family owned establishment	7.9	1.7	4.9	3.0	34.4	35.0	2.6	2.8	5.2	2.7
Proportion of paid employees within government owned establishment	3.2	2.2	5.4	1.5	16.9	53.7	2.1	4.0	8.3	2.7
Proportion of paid employees within cooperative/SACCOs establishments	12.1	3.2	2.1	4.2	26.9	34.3	0.7	6.3	7.0	3.3

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Background

This chapter presents methodology and related issues that were undertaken in the conducting of 2016 CRE. It covers issues relating to the organisation of the census, census techniques which includes census instruments, field activities, data processing, tabulation and analysis.

A Business Register (BR) is a record of all active business establishments in the country. Essentially, it contains structural information about each business, including (but not limited to) name, economic activity, location and employment by sex. This structural information is central to the collection of business statistics because it enables one to identify and describe more precisely each business' participation in the economy. It provides a frame from which a sample that accurately represents a population of business establishments to be surveyed and studied can be selected.

The last comprehensive business census was conducted in 2012. The 2016 business census is the fourth comprehensive to be conducted in Zanzibar. The previous census were conducted in year 2012, 2008 and 2004. The business register in Zanzibar was known back in 1980's when different institutions owned their own registers.

In 1984, the Department of Statistics (an ancestor of Office of the Chief Government Statistician) developed a register of all formal establishments; this covered all establishments employing ten or more persons.

In 1994 the office registered all establishments operating in locations with fixed premises in all districts; this exercise was known as Central Register of Establishments (CRE). The following CRE was conducted in 1996, which aimed to improve and update

the previous register. However, additional questions on turnover generated a poor response to this updating. A further updating of the register was done in 2001.

Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) conducted the Business Census in 2004.

## 1.1 Objectives

The main objective of the 2016 Central Register of Establishments was to obtain a complete list of all businesses operating in the country with a fixed location. The specific objectives include:

- i. Obtain the spread of businesses by economic activity
- ii. Determine the employment in businesses by Sex
- iii. Determine the Ownership Status of Businesses
- iv. Determine the location of businesses in the country
- v. Determine the age of businesses and status of website use.
- vi. To obtain baseline data that will support the estimation of National Income Accounting estimates.

## 1.2 Terms and Definitions Used

Terms and definitions used in this report were meant to provide guidance for users and help those who are not familiar with statistics terms. These terms are defined according to the fundamental standards of official statistics in the country that allow comparisons nationally and internationally. The terms which were used widely in this report are:

**Census:** Is defined as a procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about all establishments

**Establishment:** Is defined as an economic unit, which engage under a single ownership or control in one, or predominately one kind of Economic Activity at a single

location OR as a local kind of activity unit, mainly conduct activities within special industry group; it serves as a statistics unit in establishment-based surveys.

**An enterprise:** Is an organizational unit comprising of all economic activities engaged in by the same owner – a legal entity covering one or more productive units.

**Unit of inquiry (or enumeration):** Is defined as an economic unit which is engaged under single ownership of control, that is, under a single entity, or predominately one kind of economic activity at a single physical location. When an enterprise has a number of eligible establishments, data was collected separately for each business. This way will help the frame to include one or more units, belonging to the same enterprise. By definition, each unit in the survey frame is referred to as an establishment.

**Shehia:** It is a smallest unit of the overall administrative hierarchy in Zanzibar.

**Sheha:** Local leader of a Shehia that is responsible to supervise all activities that happened in his/her Shehia. (S)he is appointed by Regional Commissioner and reports to the District Commissioner.

**The Global Positioning System (GPS):** is a satellite-based system that can be used to locate positions anywhere on the earth. Operated by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), NAVSTAR (Navigation Satellite Timing and Ranging) GPS provides continuous (24 hours/day), real-time, 3-dimensional positioning, navigation and timing worldwide. Any person with a GPS receiver can access the system, and it can be used for any application that requires location coordinates.

The GPS system consists of three segments:

- i. The space segment: the GPS satellite themselves.



- ii. The control system, operated by the U.S military.
- iii. The user segment, which includes both military and civilian users and their GPS equipment.

It is the ideal solution for mapping and managing spatial data in many applications, including natural resources mapping, environmental studies etc.

### **1.3 Methodology**

The Census of Business Establishment is a complete enumeration of all operating economic units with a fixed location in the country, irrespective of the number of employees.

Data collection for CRE started in June 2016 and completed in July 2016. It took two months to complete the exercise for Zanzibar. As mentioned earlier, the main objective of the census was to obtain a complete listing of all economic activities undertaken in the country. The data provided will be used among other things to determine the number, type and level of economic activity in the country and the employment levels by industry and to be used as a sampling frame for other economic survey. The census deployed similar methodology which is applied in other establishments based censuses or surveys. Initially, a stakeholder's committee was established. It comprised of members from different institutions which are considered as key users of register of establishments. The committee was supported by a technical team to manage the technical and the day to day aspects of the project. A sub-technical committee was also formed at Pemba to facilitate the census operations of that part of the country. The project was carried out through Statistical Capacity Building Project (STATCAP) which is a National Project implemented by NBS, OCGS and other institutions.

### **1.4 Census Design**

The census undertaking comprised of sixteen teams, of seven members each; each team consisted of one supervisor and six enumerators; eleven teams were in Unguja Island

and five were in Pemba. The major role of these teams was to register all establishments that were operating in Zanzibar during the reference period (2016). The following were the number of staff who participated in the field work and data processing:

i. Coordinator	1
ii. Desk officer	1
iii. Quality control team	5
iv. District supervisors	11
v. Supervisors	16
vi. Enumerators	100
vii. Encoders	24

### 1.5 Scope and Coverage

The scope of the Census of Establishments covers both public and private establishments that are located in both urban and rural areas of the country. It also included those establishments which sell or produce in open markets, with a fixed location. This time the scope was extended in two main areas namely: water transport, sea and land transport this was intended to capture more information on dhow transportation (Cargo) and land transport (Road) some commuter buses (Daladala) were captured especially for those owning more than one commuter bus.

The census covers all sections of industries, namely:

- i. Agriculture and Fishing;
- ii. Mining and Quarrying;
- iii. Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water supply;
- iv. Wholesale and Retail trade, Hotels, Restaurants and Bars;
- v. Transport, Storage and Communication;
- vi. Financial intermediaries, Real-estate, Renting and Business activities;
- vii. Education, Health, Social works, and other Community services; and

viii. Other Social, Recreational and Personal Services

There were no limitations in number of persons engaged. However, all military and security services as well as mobile businesses were excluded.

## **1.6 Census Instruments**

The 2012 Business Census questionnaires are the instruments that were used to collect data from the field. This aimed at ensuring comparability with previous registers of establishments. However, to avoid difficulties in the enumeration process, three questionnaires used in the business register were modified by combining them to form one questionnaire; necessary updates and modifications were made, and few detailed questions were completely removed.

Additional questions were added to questionnaires used: (1) record keeping – this question was added in order to have a sense of information on formal/informal business. (2) Website use was another question added, this was intended to capture information on percentage of businesses using website on their day to day activities. The main objective was to understand the status of formal establishments operating in Zanzibar as well as overseeing the use of ICT in business activities in our country. (3) Two questions were added in hotels questionnaire, these were to solicit grades of hotels/guest houses and kind of services delivered.

Formal establishments are recognized by such criteria regardless of its employment size. Other criteria are to keep records of employees and financial statements and also to be registered with tax authorities (Zanzibar Revenue Board and Tanzania Revenue Authority). These criteria basically come from employment and earning survey.

### **1.6.1 Questionnaire Design**

The questionnaires used for the CRE 2016, were designed in such a way that information was sought from each establishments.

The major benefit from the use of questionnaire was to achieve more uniform information and to reduce the bias caused by enumerators when they interpret or phrase questions according to their understanding or experiences. Moreover, this tool directs the enumerators to proceed smoothly with the interview process.

### 1.6.2 Types of Questionnaires Used

There were three (3) questionnaires used in the 2016 Census Register of Establishments, those are:

#### *Form 1: Questionnaire for Establishments*

This was the main instrument for collecting the establishment information. It was designed to fit all information which were collected from one establishment which includes Identification, full address, main activity, the date when establishment started to operate, type of establishment, owner, legal registration, type of building and number of employees.

#### *Form 2: Questionnaire for Hotels, Guest Houses and Restaurants*

This questionnaire was used to collect information from Hotels, Guest houses and lodges. It is the same as *Form 1* except that some questions were added to meet the stakeholders needs.

#### *Form 3: Questionnaire for Markets*

This was designed to list stallholders in recognized markets; one questionnaire was used to register all stallholders from each market. In addition to these three questionnaires, one special separate form was used to collect spatial data for specific establishments.

The CRE Questionnaire contains information on the following:

- i. Business name
- ii. Mailing address
- iii. Physical location
- iv. GPS waypoint
- v. Telephone number
- vi. Organisation type
- vii. Industrial classification
- viii. Number of employees
- ix. Website use
- x. Main activity of establishment
- xi. Year started to operate
- xii. Type of ownership
- xiii. Sex and Nationality of owner
- xiv. Is the establishment legal registered
- xv. Whether or not the establishment keep records
- xvi. Type of building used.

### **1.6.3 Training of Enumerators**

A total of 100 enumerators and 16 supervisors were recruited by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician from their respective Regions.

Two days training were conducted in Unguja and Pemba which involved both enumerators and supervisors. The objective of the trainings was to impart enumerators and supervisors with the skills and techniques required for the field work. The training covered key concepts related to bussiness census.

In addition the training covered data editing and checking techniques that enumerators were encouraged to use upon receiving a completed questionnaire from the respondents.

## **1.7 Data Collection**

The Zanzibar CRE enumeration started on June 2016 and took sixty (60) days to complete, however the follow-ups were made through both face to face visits and telephone calls. Supervisors and enumerators physically administered the census incompleting questionnaires and missing respondents in order to reduce the level of non-response. Data collection started simultaneously in all administrative areas for Unguja and Pemba. The enumeration exercise was undertaken using team work approach with a face to face interview; owners of establishments were the respondents. Teams were allocated to Shehia, and one special team for Unguja was allocated to hotels. This team were solely responsible for data collection in hotels, lodges and guest houses.

## **1.8 Data Processing**

Data processing for this Census of Establishments was done through four stages. However, quality checks were placed at each stage of the survey, data processing emphasized on validation and other quality issues at these four different stages, namely:

- i. Manual editing and coding
- ii. Data entry
- iii. Data cleaning and validation, and
- iv. Analysis (tabulation and report writing)

### **1.8.1 Manual editing and coding**

The editors firstly checked each questionnaire manually of the collected data from the field to ensure that it is appropriately filled. Consistency of the responses was also

verified at this stage. Additionally, manual editors assigned codes for each question whose response requires external codes (codes which are not written in the questionnaire) for example, ISIC Rev.4 codes for main activities. Other checks include business identification, age of establishment, premises, ownership, registration status and number of persons employed/ engaged.

Data editing took two forms, that is, office editing and field editing. Field interviewers worked together to edit their questionnaires including allocating the right administrative and activity codes. The questionnaires were then handed to the Team Leader who in turn re-edited them before handing over to the supervisors for further office editing and subsequent data entry.

### **1.8.2 Activity Classification**

As in previous CREs, classification of industries was done according to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) while this time around the activities were classified according to ISIC Revision 4 (Statistical Papers Series M, No. 4, Revision four, New York, 2008).

### **1.8.3 Data entry**

Data capturing process, cleaning and validation were facilitated by using well known data processing software, CSPro 6.0 and then the cleaned data were exported to statistical analysis software, SPSS 20, for the final stage of processing (tabulation).

### **1.8.4 Data cleaning and validation**

During the data cleaning, validation checks were carried out to ensure that there were no errors. Microsoft Excel was used for producing charts which were sometimes used for easy visualization in analysis instead of tables.

## 1.9 Global Positioning System (GPS)

The GPS coordinates of the establishments were obtained for easy locating the business establishment. The coordinates were located to;

- a. All Government establishments, irrespective of the size of employment
- b. All legally registered establishments.
- c. All establishments that keep record of employees, incomes and expenditures.
- d. Private establishments with at least three persons, and
- e. Excludes all family owned establishments.

## 1.10 Data Analysis

In this Census of Establishments, data analysis was performed in two stages. The first stage was the production of detailed tables which outline the information about establishments such as full address, ownership, age and employment. The second stage involved the interpretation of the findings of the census as seen from the summary tables and production of few descriptive statistics followed by their interpretation based on the findings from census data. Production of descriptive statistics from the data was performed by using SPSS. Finally two reports were produced:

- i. Business Register (BR) a record of all business establishments in the country, and it contains structural information about each business.
- ii. Statistical report the gathering of data and the generation of conclusions.

## 1.11 Structure and Roles of Survey Team

In order to ease the field work and supervision, the recruited human resource was grouped in teams of 5 or 6 persons, each having a field supervisor, District supervisor as a team leader and a driver. At the peak of the census, there were a total of 16 teams. The team leader was responsible to make initial contacts with the guides (Sheha) and to provide regular reports while the enumerators were responsible with the registering all business and coding the questionnaires. Prior to the field work, each team was allocated



with district to cover, basing on the Geographical location. Possible attempts were made to ensure that a particular team was allocated in one Geographical area for easy movement between businesses and supervision.

Survey team composed of several levels of staff where as at each level specific roles were assigned to be undertaken. In conducting this exercise, there were nine different levels namely:

- i. OCGS management
- ii. Technical team
- iii. Coordinator
- iv. Desk officer
- v. Quality control team
- vi. District supervisors
- vii. Field supervisors
- viii. Encoders and
- ix. Enumerators

The hierarchy follows chronological order of listing except for enumerators and encoders who fall under the same level and report to their respective supervisors. Duties at each level are as described below:

**OCGS Management:** The primary role is to approve all technical proceedings of the exercise as well as financial requests made for implementation of the exercise. They will be receiving progress reports from the coordinator, discuss them and coming up with the decision on recommendations made from those reports.

**Technical team:** Is responsible for overall planning and overseeing the whole exercise as well as coordination between OCGS and various stakeholders involved in the survey.

**Coordinator:** Is the overall in charge of managing the survey including assurance of on-time availability of resources such as human, material and financial resources.

**Desk Officer:** Is responsible for coordinating day to day activities of the survey, including supervision of drivers, managing transport for field work, coordination and communication with private, government and local authorities such as Regional Commissioner`s Office, District Commissioner`s Office, Local leaders (Sheha) and other authorities. Desk officer was also responsible for managing the availability of survey materials.

**Quality Control team:** Is responsible for observing the quality of the data from the site of collection, during processing as well as the final products of the survey i.e dataset (register) and report.

**District Supervisor:** Is the key person at the district who will be responsible for oversee and manage all field work supervisors within the district.

**Field Supervisor:** Is responsible for a number of duties but most important are:

- i. Making appointments with shehas and making proper directives when needed.
- ii. Supervising and guiding enumerators in the field.
- iii. Collecting all completed questionnaires and assuring their completeness and correctness before handing over to the quality control team.
- iv. Making sure that enumerators are attending to field work regularly and timely and sign their daily registration form.
- v. Allocating desired number of units of inquiries to each enumerator in the team.

**Encoder:** Is responsible for either one of the following assignments:

- i. Checking thoroughly the mistakes of any form, making corrections and coding appropriately (manual editing).
- ii. Entering the checked form in the computer for further processing (data entry).

**Enumerator:** Is responsible to interview each establishment. If the establishment was closed during the visit or did not provide the required information, the enumerator should note and report to supervisor, and then the establishment was re-visited.

## 1.12 Quality Control

A part from installing quality checks at different stages of the census a team for quality control and field monitoring was set. The main role of this team was to oversee smooth operation of census exercise and enumeration processes in districts adhere to quality aspects of the census. Questionnaires, from both the supervisors and manual editors were checked thoroughly before data capturing process started.

### *N:B Oath Of Secrecy*

In order to ensure confidentiality and adherence to the OCGS Act, each enumerator was formally appointed and asked to provide with an Oath of Secrecy.

## 1.13 Challenges

While undertaking the exercise, the following challenges were encountered:

1. School holidays coincided with the exercise and this caused delays of getting information from schools.
2. Poor weather conditions also created problems in picking signals of GPS readings, especially during cloudy days. Enumerators had to wait for a long time for the GPS' to pick up the signal after switching, this slowed down work.

3. Strict bureaucracy to acquire information within establishments took more time than expected, some times leaving interviewers with incomplete information.
4. Some business proprietors thought that OCGS collaborated with Zanzibar Revenue Board (ZRB) officials for the later to increase taxes based on the data provided.
5. Business Proprietors were sometimes very rude and hard to convince about the true intentions of the exercise, at times resulting to non response. Low awereness of the importance of statistics was the probable reason.
6. In rural districts, business proprietors usually opened up their bussiness premises late. This is because they first had to attend to their gardens hence slowing down work.
7. The exercise took place few days before the month of Ramadhan. During this month many restaurants were temporarily closed, which also caused call backs and hence delays in getting information from the respondents.
8. The presence of cholera epidemics during the registration also delayed the excercise for some weeks.

### **1.14 Summary**

Generally, despite many challenges encountered, the Census exercise was successful. However there is a need for continuous advocacy to enlighten the community, which are the sole data providers, about the importance of the exercise and the use of data. The entire cycle of data collection, data processing and data interpretation is a highly complicated process with many hidden challenges and organisations spend considerable amount of time, money and other resources on these activities. Finally, it should also be remembered that the entire process of data collection is a time consuming process and should be handled with patience.

## CHAPTER TWO

### GENERAL FINDINGS

#### 2.0 Introduction

Zanzibar economy is characterized by small (with employment size less than ten), medium (with employment size ten and below fifty) and a minimum number of large enterprises (mostly the public owned). CRE has collected all possible establishments, irrespective of size, mode of operation, but with fixed locations. This collection intends to provide the information to internal and external users with the establishment based statistics. As such, the directory of CRE may greatly differ with the Zanzibar Business and Property Registration Agency (ZBPRA) register of enterprises and corporations.

General findings of 2016 CRE depict the activity type of establishments, (regional administrative) location, year establishment started (or age), registration, and whether the establishment is the head office or a subsidiary of a large enterprise. Other aspects covered are employment, forms and types of ownership (locally, foreign or jointly owned) and sex (to family owned establishments only). Due to stakeholders' needs, additional information on employment, financial records keeping status and website use by the establishments was collected.

Analysis attempted to categorize establishments by main components and various socio-economic characteristics covered in the survey. The main components selected for analysis in this report are the distribution of establishments based on:

- (i) Major sectors (namely agriculture, production establishments, distribution establishments and other services);
- (ii) Size of establishments (i.e. number of employees); and
- (iii) Employment (by major sectors and size of establishment).

## 2.1 Classification of Establishments into Sectors

Establishments, as primary statistics units for enumeration were separately enumerated. For the purpose of this report, distribution of establishments is given by sector, where the sector comprises one or more sections/ divisions based on ISIC Revision 4. Four broad sectors are considered; namely:

*Agriculture:* encompasses all agricultural, forestry and fishing activities;

*Production and Construction:* includes mining, quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water, and construction activities;

*Distribution:* are those activities related to wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants; and

*Services:* other than distribution services, which include transport services, financial services; health, education and social services; public administration (including general government services) as well as other private services.

## 2.2 General Findings

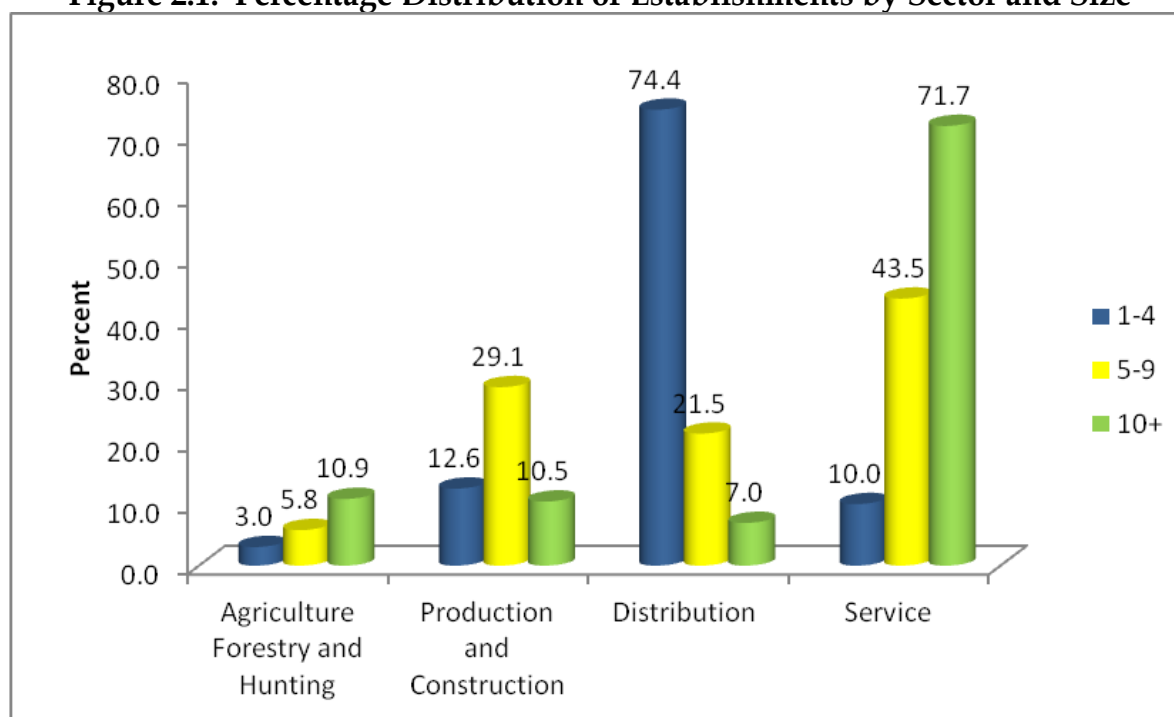
The Comprehensive Central Register of Establishments (CRE) listed a total of 27,281 establishments; these establishments engaged a total of 180,851 persons; an average of 6.6 persons per establishment.

While the number of establishments is more concentrated to distribution (mainly trade) and other services, employment is highly biased to other social services (mainly health and education). Most establishments were also likely to be of small scale (engaging less than five persons), but most employment are from large establishments (engaging ten or more persons). In other words, the service sector (i.e. distribution and service sectors) governs the Zanzibar economy (in terms of number of establishments and employment) at the expense of primary (agriculture) and secondary (production and related) activities.

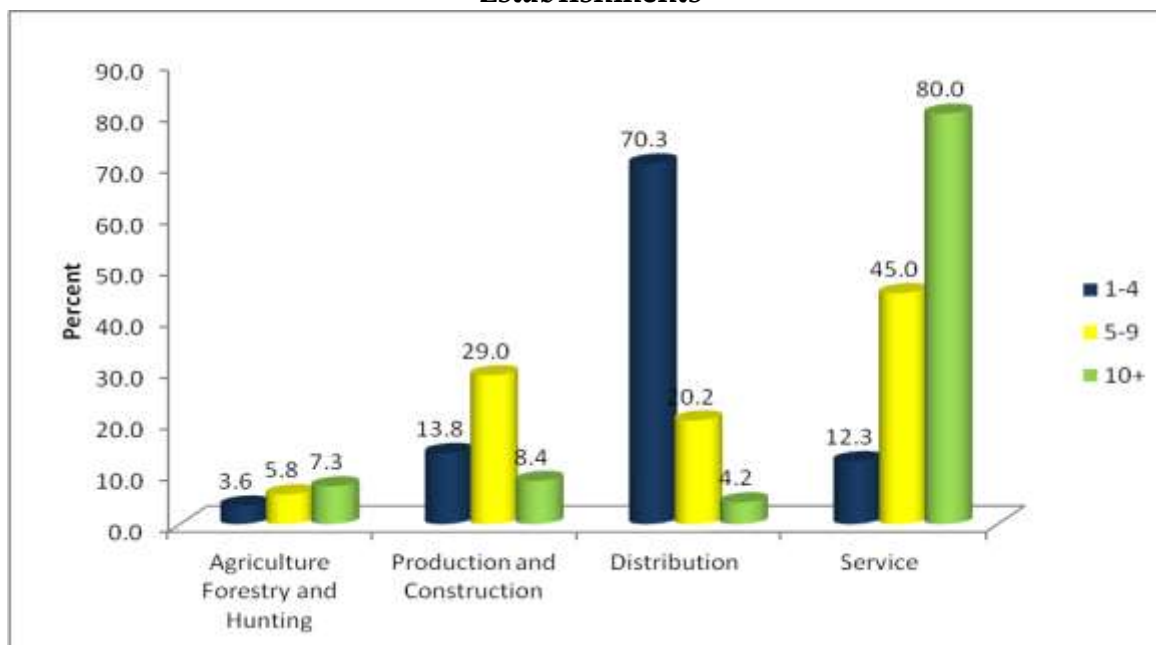
The distribution sector takes 61 percent of all establishments with 19.8 percent of persons engaged. This is contrary to service sector which has only 20.6 percent of all establishments but engaging more than 60 percent of total employment. On the other hand, agriculture, forestry and fishing sector constitute the lowest share of establishments (4.3 percent) and 6.4 percent of total employment.

Figures 2.1, and 2.2 below illustrate compositions of establishments and employment.

**Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Sector and Size**



**Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Persons Engaged by Sector and Size of Establishments**



### 2.2.1 Growth of Number of Establishments

The trend shows that the growth rates of establishments have been fluctuating for the previous three censuses.

Data shows that the number of establishments has increased from 23,355 in 2012 to 27,281 in 2016, indicating an increase of 16.8 percent. The annual growth rate of establishments within this period of 12 years (from 2004 to 2016) is 4.9 percent and the annual growth rate from 2012 to 2016 is 3.9 percent.

The highest annual growth rate of establishments were recorded at Kaskazini (10.3 percent) followed by Kusini Unguja (7.4 percent). Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Unguja share 58 percent of the new establishments (registered in the last four years). Although Mjini Magharibi marked the lowest annual growth rate (2.1 percent) in number of establishments, it has the highest share of new establishments.



While there are increments in number of establishments over time, changes in composition by size of establishments are also observed. Substantial increase in number of large establishments in the recent past may be explained by the expansion in public and private services.

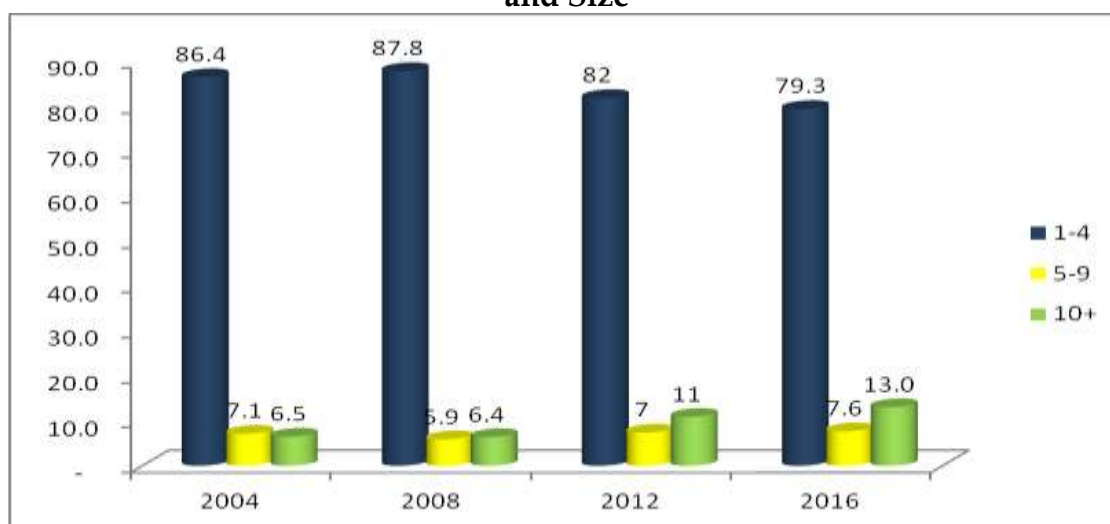
Employment is likely to have gained more in the recent past than the number of businesses. The number of employees increased to 180,851 in 2016 from 67,526 in 2004, which indicates an annual increase in total employment of 8.2 percent. The distribution of growth in employment between administrative regions, however, is highly skewed; Kusini and Unguja observed the highest annual growth rates of 12.6 followed by Kaskazini Unguja (10.7 percent) compared with 2004 CBR. Mjini Magharibi realized an additional 31,257 employees (56.3 percent of new employment creation in the last four years). Surprisingly, both Kaskazini and Kusini Pemba marked declines (negative annual growth rates in employment) of 1.7 and 1.3 percent respectively compared with the previous census.

The redistribution towards more SMEs with the realized growth on the number of establishments has greatly impacted employment. Generally, the substantial growth of employment during the past three surveys reflects an increase in potential businesses of large sizes in the recent past employing a significant number of youth from the community. Examples of these are Azam Industry which produces dairy products and Park Hyat Hotel, to name a few. Table 2.1 shows the number of establishments for each of the four census years.

**Table 2.1: Number of Establishments by Region and Year of Survey**

Region	Year			
	2004	2008	2012	2016
Kaskazini Unguja	1,753	2,307	2,362	3,565
Kusini Unguja	1,256	1,563	1,859	2,500
Mjini Magharibi	8,570	9,510	12,198	13,280
Kaskazini Pemba	1,581	1,874	2,796	3,247
Kusini Pemba	2,032	2,164	4,140	4,689
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,192</b>	<b>17,418</b>	<b>23,355</b>	<b>27,281</b>
<b>Growth rate (over previous census)</b>		<b>14.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>Average Annual growth rate</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>

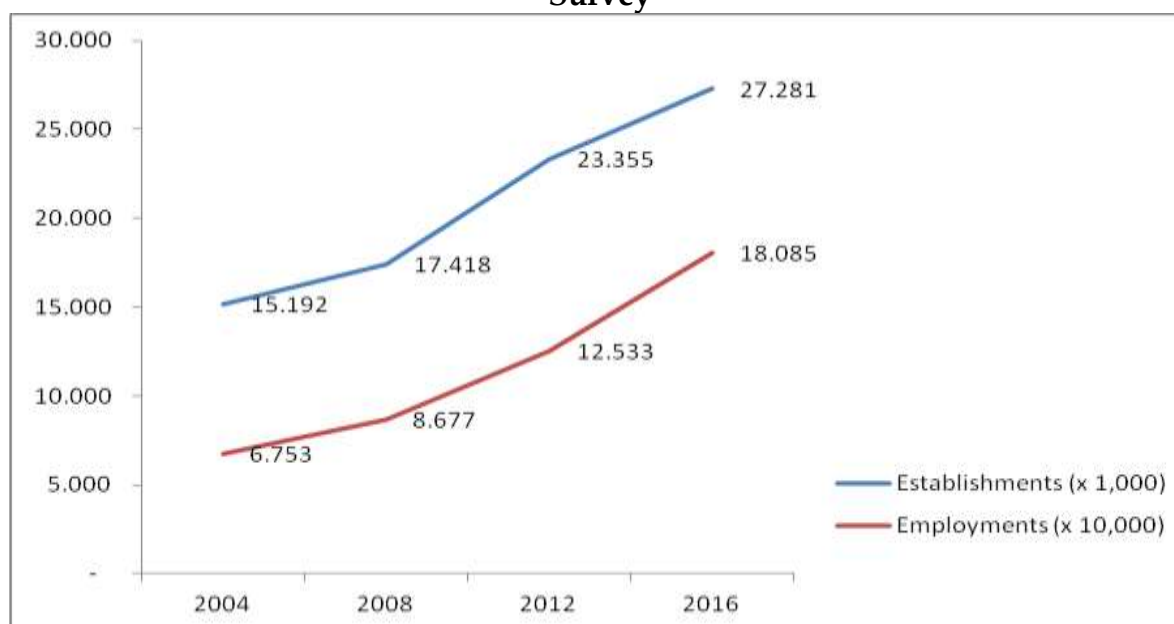
The growth of establishments in the two terms was proportional between different sizes of establishments except for establishments of size 5-9, unlike the case between the regions. Establishments of size 1-4 has increased by 6.9 and 3.2 percents from 2008 to 2012 and from 2012 to 2016 respectively while for those of size 10+, the increase was 23.1 and 8.8 percents from year 2008 to 2012 and 2012 to 2016 respectively. The growth in number of establishments of size 5-9 has slightly increased between census to census as shown in Figure 2.3 below.

**Figure 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Number of Establishments by Year of Survey and Size**

## 2.2.2 Growth of Number of Employment

The overall growth of employment in establishments has been growing with respect to the growth of establishments in the past twelve years. Employment has shown low growth rates than the number of establishments over the first eight years (from 2004 to 2012) and vice versa during the recent four years (from 2012 to 2016), see Figure 2.4 below. Data from Table 2.2, show that the overall employments has increased from previous census (2012) to the current census (2016). The analysis reveals that average growth of employment per establishment over the four censuses has been increasing steadily from 4.4 to 6.6 employees. The increase in number of persons engaged over censuses was found to increase by 28.5 percent in 2004, 44.4 percent in 2008 and 44.3 percent in 2016. With exception of Kaskazini Pemba which shows a decrease of employees by 0.8 percent, the remaining regions show relative growth of persons engaged as per number of establishments during the recent past two periods, between 2012 and 2016.

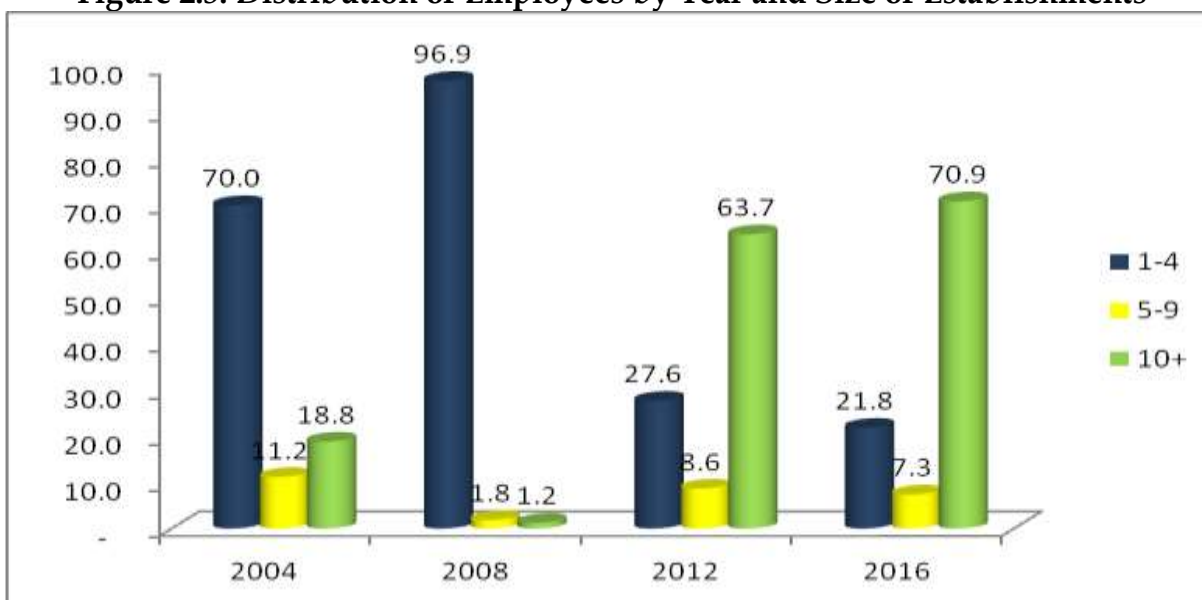
**Figure 2.4: Distribution of Number of Establishments and Employments Year of Survey**



**Table 2.2: Number of Person Engaged by Region and Year of Survey**

Region	Year			
	2004	2008	2012	2016
Kaskazini Unguja	7,950	14,301	15,959	28,784
Kusini Unguja	5,873	7,914	12,863	26,536
Mjini Magharibi	39,986	48,088	55,518	86,775
Kaskazini Pemba	5,377	6,614	12,785	11,936
Kusini Pemba	8,340	9,856	28,206	26,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,526</b>	<b>86,773</b>	<b>125,331</b>	<b>180,851</b>

Figure 2.5. shows that employment in establishments of size 1-4 has been proportionately decreasing to 21.8 percent in 2016 from 96.9 percent in 2008. On the other hand, employment in establishments of size 5-9 has been proportionately from 1.2 percent in 2004 to 8.6 percent in 2012 and then decreasing to 7.3 percent in 2016. In contrary, employment in establishments of 10+ size has shown a proportionately remarkable increase from 1.2 percent in 2008 to 63.7 percent in 2012 and then to 70.9 percent in 2016.

**Figure 2.5: Distribution of Employees by Year and Size of Establishments**

## 2.3 Distribution of Establishments

The 2016 CRE registered a total of 27,281 establishments. Other important characteristics collected in the survey are location, activity, size, age and ownership of establishments. Additionally other behavioral characteristics of establishments have also been collected including registration status, keeping financial and employment records as well as the use of websites. This chapter has adopted the four-sector classification of industries namely agriculture, production and construction, distribution and services sectors. Attempt has been made to analyze establishments by these sectors as well as other characteristics covered in the survey.

### 2.3.1 Location of Establishment

Table 2.3 shows that, out of all 27,281 establishments which were surveyed in Zanzibar, Mjini Magharibi region has the largest number of establishments (13,208 equivalents to 48.7 percent) followed by Kusini Pemba with 4,689 establishments (17.2 percent) while Kusini Unguja region has the lowest number with 2,500 establishments (9.2 percent). The distribution sector has the largest number of establishments (61.6 percent) followed by services sector which constitutes one fifth (20.6 percent) while Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting recorded the smallest number of establishments (4.3 percent).

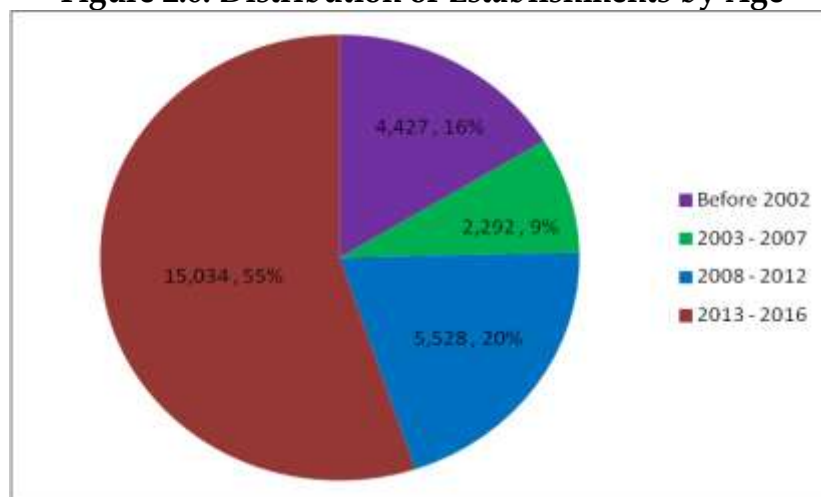
**Table 2.3: Number of Establishments by Sector and Region**

Sector	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	250	215	395	57	248	1,165
Production and Construction	367	211	1,460	502	1,158	3,698
Distribution	1,966	1,282	8,820	2,229	2,495	16,792
Service	982	792	2,605	459	788	5,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>13,280</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>27,281</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>100</b>

### 2.3.2 Age of Establishments

The year establishments started operation provides an approximate age of the establishments. It reflects the stability of new established businesses. Findings reveal that more than half (55.1 percent) of the enumerated establishments are of the recent past, have not exceeding five years since the date of enumeration. Although increasing population in the contemporary high unemployment rates may have contributed to the phenomenon, it serves to predict the type of establishments that are initiated. These are usually low capital, less organized (informal) in nature and small size, i.e. with employment less than five people. The drop-outs in establishments are not ruled out even in the far past years since the establishment started, but should be considered negligible. Most of the establishments commenced their operations between 2013 and 2016 (55.1 percent) followed by those started during the period 2008 and 2012 (20.3 percent). The lowest number of establishments (8.4 percent) commenced in 2003-2007. Figure 2.6 below shows the booming of establishments in the last 15 years.

**Figure 2.6: Distribution of Establishments by Age**



### 2.3.3 Type and Registration Status of Establishments

Table 2.4 (a) below shows the different forms of ownership of establishments. As observed earlier, family owned establishments share about 82 percent of all establishments. The number of establishments in other categories is relatively low.

Seven in every ten (69.7 percent) of these businesses are engaged in distribution (mainly trade services) industry.

**Table 2.4 (a): Number of Establishments by Sector and Type of Ownership**

Sectors	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation / Company	Government institution	Cooperative / SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	730	20	27	377	11	1,165
Production and Construction	3,195	258	69	176	0	3,698
Distribution	16,262	353	23	154	0	16,792
Service	2,236	577	1,379	1,245	189	5,626
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,423</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>27,281</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>100</b>

Results from table 2.4 (b) reveal that only 4,856 (17.8 percent) of all establishments can be termed as non-household based establishments. Out of these establishments 54.9 percent are owned by individual natives (Tanzanians) and about three percent are foreign owned.

**Table 2.4 (b): Distribution of Non family Establishments by Sector and Type of Ownership**

Sectors	Type of Ownership						Total
	Government	Individual Tanzanian	Foreigners	Joint Venture	International	Others	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	34	361	2	9	13	16	435
Production and Construction	88	385	6	11	8	5	503
Distribution	85	363	19	48	15	0	530
Service	1,438	1,557	113	199	49	32	3,388
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>4,858</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2.4(c) below depicts that the distribution of establishments by size of employment confirms the dominance of both family businesses (which comprise four in every five of all establishments) and 79.9 percent of all family-headed establishments are solely

owned by male. Earlier noted, only 17.8 percent of establishments are solely owned by females.

**Table 2.4 (c): Number of Family-Owned Establishments by Sector and Sex**

Sectors	Sex			Total
	Male	Female	Both	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	582	106	42	730
Production and Construction	2,331	804	60	3,195
Distribution industry	13,328	2,630	304	16,262
Service Industry	1,682	460	94	2,236
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>22,423</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Data users, mainly from district councils paid much interest on legal operations of establishments. Legality, in this case, means if the establishment is registered (and thus recognized) by at least one of the authorizing institutions. The authorizing institutions were Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Zanzibar Revenue Board (ZRB), the Municipality and Councils of the Local Government Authorities (LGA). This criterion excludes enterprises of the Central Government and International Organizations.

Out of all 27,281 interviewed establishments in 2016 Census of Establishments, 85 establishments (0.3 percent) did not reveal their registration status. Of the remaining (21,735 establishments), 79.9 percent were registered with at least one authoritative institutions while 20.1 percent were not registered by any authorizing institution, and therefore not legally recognized of their presence. The reason could be circumventing double taxation by different authorizing institutions.



**Table 2.5: Distribution of Establishments by Region and Registration Status**

Region	Registration Status		
	Registered	Not Registered	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	2,642	900	3,542
Kusini Unguja	2,005	491	2,496
Mjini Magharibi	11,373	1,882	13,255
Kaskazini Pemba	2,649	591	3,240
Kusini Pemba	3,066	1,597	4,663
<b>Percent</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>99.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,735</b>	<b>5,481</b>	<b>27,196</b>

### 2.3.4 Size of Establishments

Size of establishment refers to the number of persons engaged. For easy of analysis three categories have been used:

- i. size 1 – 4, which are small size establishments,
- ii. size 5 – 9, which are medium size industries, and
- iii. size 10+, which may be considered as large size establishments.

### 2.3.5 Persons engaged and Employment Size

Table 2.6 shows that three in every ten (29.1 percent) of all persons are engaged in either small or medium sized establishments while 70.9 percent are engaged in large size establishments. Majority of persons (62.7 percent) are engaged in the service sector with most of them (90.5 percent) are in 10+ size of establishments.

**Table 2.6: Number of Persons Engaged by Sector and Size of Establishment**

Sectors	Size of Establishment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	1,416	767	9,406	11,589
Production and Construction	5,460	3,851	10,771	20,082
Distribution	27,730	2,681	5,404	35,815
Service	4,837	5,974	102,554	113,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,443</b>	<b>13,273</b>	<b>128,135</b>	<b>180,851</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2.7 shows that three in every five establishments are of the recent past (less than five years) with the highest frequency in all sizes of establishments. While more than a half (60.8 percent) of all small size establishments are established in the last five years, almost a quarter (23.0 percent) of them are aged one decade or more. This trend possibly reflects the common feature of family based establishments whose owners lack capital to make them sustainable.

**Table 2.7: Number of Establishments by Age and Size**

Age of Establishment	Size of Establishments			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
0 - 4	14,076	1,045	1,455	16,576
5 - 9	3,286	333	805	4,424
10 - 14	1,473	206	454	2,133
15 and above	2,812	501	835	4,148
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,647</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>27,281</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.4 Distribution of Employment

The persistent of high unemployment rate, especially among youths has propelled creation of employment – especially the self-employment. This effort is augmented by the Government through skills provision and other incentives to those intending to initiate businesses. Findings suggest high positive correlation of this effort and persons engaged in establishments. As earlier noted, there are noticed changes both in number of establishments and employment created in the recent past.

### 2.4.1 Employment by Administrative Area and Type of Institution

The size of employment among sectors shows a skewed distribution, while agricultural sector shares only 6.4 percent, services sector (administrative, social and other public) on its side shares more than half (53.0 percent) of total employment.

Table 2.8 below shows that Mjini Magharibi has a large number of employed persons (48.0 percent) followed by Kaskazini Unguja (15.9 percent) while Kusini Unguja and Kusini Pemba shares 14.7 and 14.8 percents respectively. Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Unguja have least shares of employment at this census.

**Table 2.8: Number of Employment by Sector and Region**

Sectors	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	2,515	1,562	2,123	828	4,561	11,589
Production and Construction	1,960	1,275	10,907	2,081	3,859	20,082
Distribution industry	4,328	3,006	17,569	4,871	6,041	35,815
Service Industry	19,981	20,693	56,176	4,156	12,359	113,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,784</b>	<b>26,536</b>	<b>86,775</b>	<b>11,936</b>	<b>26,820</b>	<b>180,851</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>100</b>

### 2.4.2 Persons Engaged and Type of Ownership

Establishments have been classified by nature of their operating institutions. These types of ownership are the Corporations/Company, Government institutions, Cooperative/SACCOs, Civil Society Organization and the family-based establishments. Table 2.10 shows that about one third (31.1 percent) of total employments are in family based institutions while the least number of persons engaged is observed in civil society organizations. The Government institution shares 27.7 percent of total employment.

Services sectors has the highest frequency in employment in all non-family institutions while distribution (31,293) and production and construction (10,534) sectors have large number of persons engaged in family based institutions.

**Table 2:10: Number of Persons Engaged by Sector and Type of Ownership**

Sectors	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	2,394	146	1,006	7,380	663	11,589
Production and Construction	10,534	4,105	3,064	2,379	0	20,082
Distribution	31,293	2,116	742	1,664	0	35,815
Service	12,055	22,473	45,326	30,971	2,540	113,365
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,276</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>50,138</b>	<b>42,394</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>180,851</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.5 Formal Establishments

In order to widen the scope of the register, the 2016 Census of Establishments has collected additional information from establishments to cater for stakeholder's needs. One of this information seek to identify which establishments can be categorized as formal or informal. Based on results of this census, out of all 27,281 establishments, 1,435 equivalent to 5.3 percent were found to be formal. This section provides some characteristics possessed by these formal establishments.

### 2.5.1 Record Keeping Status

As far as this report is concerned and based on the requirements from users, formal establishments were defined as those which are legally registered by the two main revenue authorities namely Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and Zanzibar Revenue Board (ZRB). Additionally, keeping financial and employment records was taken as another important criterion for a formal establishments. Table 2.11 below shows that 17.1 percent of all non-government formal establishments keep both financial and employment records. Of the remaining establishments some keep either financial or employment records.

Regional distribution shows that only two regions, Kusini Unguja (24.2 percent) and Mjini Magharibi (23.0 percent) have higher proportions of establishments that keep both

financial and employment records. On the other hand, Kaskazini Pemba has the least proportion (1.3 percent).

**Table 2.11: Distribution of Registered Non-Government Establishments by Region and Record Keeping Status**

Region	Keeping Record Status		Total
	Keep both records	Financial /employment	
Kaskazini Unguja	158	946	1,104
Kusini Unguja	185	579	764
Mjini Magharibi	987	3,313	4,300
Kaskazini Pemba	11	831	842
Kusini Pemba	94	1268	1,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>8,372</b>
<b>Pecent</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>100</b>

Findings from Table 2.12 reveal that agricultural industry is the worst in record keeping with less than one percent of establishments that keep financial and employment records. On the other hand, distribution sector has the highest proportion (24.3 percent) of establishments which keep both financial and employment records.

**Table 2.12: Number of Registered Non-Government Establishments by Sectors and Record Keeping Status**

Sector	Keeping Record Status		Total
	Keep Recording	Not Keeping Recording	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	2	282	284
Production and Construction	53	827	880
Distribution	490	1,524	2,014
Service	890	4,304	5,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>1435</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>8,372</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.6 Website Use in Establishments

Due to increase in the use of internet and related services, this census tried to identify proportion of establishments which use website for different purposes. The use of website has been found to increase awareness among the public as well as marketing

the products and services offered by establishments. Since more consumers are using the internet to shop, browse and purchase various products and services, it only makes sense that businesses want to go where their customers are; it is a very versatile facility which can help establishments in completing many tasks easily and conveniently with few clicks.

The use of internet, and in particular website, among establishments in Zanzibar is still very low. Table 2.13 shows that only 2.9 percent of establishments use website for at least one purpose. Family owned businesses which are mainly characterized by their informal nature and Cooperatives/ SACCOs have comparatively the least proportions (about 1.5 percent) of establishments which use website. On the other hand, Corporation and Companies have the largest share (26.4 percent) among all in using website while other Government institutions and Civil Society Organizations have moderate proportions of 6.4 and 13.0 percents respectively.

**Table 2.13: Number of Establishments by Website Use and Type of Ownership**

Type of ownership	Use Website Status		Total
	Use Website	Not Website Use	
Family	329	22,094	22,423
Corporation/ Company	319	889	1,208
Government institution	96	1,402	1,498
Cooperative/ SACCOs	28	1,924	1,952
Civil Society Organization	26	174	200
<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>26,483</b>	<b>27,281</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Regarding the purpose of website use, Table 2.14 below shows that majority (29.6 percent) of business entities use website for communication with stakeholders. Selling products or services and advertisement share 16.8 and 16.3 percent of establishment in these sectors, respectively. The purpose of website use varies considerably between different types of ownership. Civil Society Organizations use websites mainly for

communication with stakeholders, Corporations and Companies use it comparatively for selling and purchasing products as well as for advertisement.

**Table 2.14: Number of Establishments by Type of Ownership and Website Use**

Type of ownership	Type of Website Use				
	Selling products/ services	Purchasing products/ services	Communication with stakeholders	Advertisement	Other
Family	34	15	50	23	4
Corporation/ Company	66	47	102	72	5
Government institution	25	12	59	23	2
Cooperative/ SACCOs	6	4	7	7	1
Civil Society Organization	3	1	18	5	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>2</b>

## CHAPTER THREE

### ACTIVITIES OF ESTABLISHMENTS

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the distribution of establishments according to location, size and type of establishment. All types of economic activities have been classified into four major sectors as identified in the previous chapter which are:

- i. Agriculture Sector
- ii. Production and Construction Sector
- iii. Distribution Sector
- iv. Services Sector

#### 3.1 Agriculture Sector

This is the primary sector of the economy; the sector making direct use of natural resources. The sector includes activities of crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities, forestry and logging, fishing and aquaculture. It is reported that the sector's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been consistently declining from 27.9 percent in 2014 to 19.2 percent in 2015.

This section presents information on business establishments engaged in agricultural activities.

##### 3.1.1 Location of Establishments

Table 3.1 shows that, a total of 1,165 establishments were covered in the sector of agriculture. One third (33.9 percent) of these establishments were found in Mjini Magharibi region, followed by Kaskazini Unguja (21.5 percent), Kusini Pemba (21.3 percent), Kusini Unguja (18.5 percent) and lastly Kaskazini Pemba Region (4.9 percent).



Out of all establishments in agricultural sector, 1,033 establishments (88.7 percent) are engaged in activities of crops and animal production, hunting and related service activities; while fishing and aquaculture, and forestry and logging constitute of the remaining share of 11.3 percent.

Mjini Magharibi alone 368 or 35.6 percent of all establishments in crop and animal production. Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba have more establishments (67.3 percent) in forestry and logging while Kusini Pemba and Mjini Magharibi have more establishments (82.5 percent) in fishing industry.

**Table 3.1: Number of Establishments by (Agricultural) ISIC Division and Region**

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	231	210	368	35	189	1,033
Forestry and logging	12	3	2	17	18	52
Fishing and aquaculture	7	2	25	5	41	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,165</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.1.2 Size of Establishments

Size of establishments within agricultural sector varies considerably. More than half (56.5 percent) of establishments are of small size (1-4) and 10.4 percent are of medium size (5-9). The distribution further shows that, small size establishments constitutes of the majority of establishments within crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities industry which account for 618 establishments (59.8 percent) while medium size establishments has the least share within the industry with 105 equivalent to 10.2 percent of such kind of establishments. Fishing and aquaculture has the highest share (70.0 percent) of large size establishments as opposed to medium size (8.8 percent) in this industry.

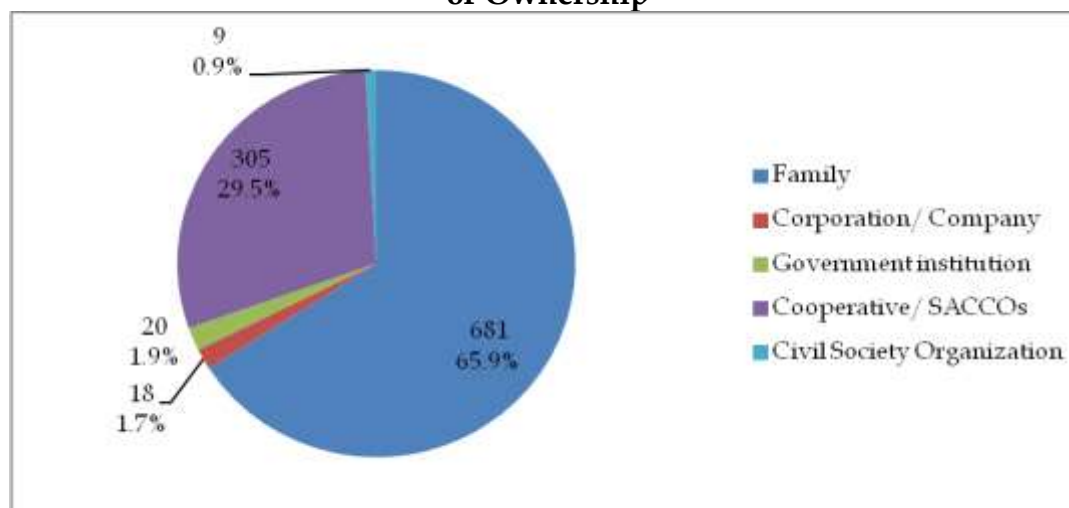
**Table 3.2: Number of Establishments by ISIC Division and Size**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	618	105	310	1,033
Forestry and logging	23	9	20	52
Fishing and aquaculture	17	7	56	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1,165</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>100</b>

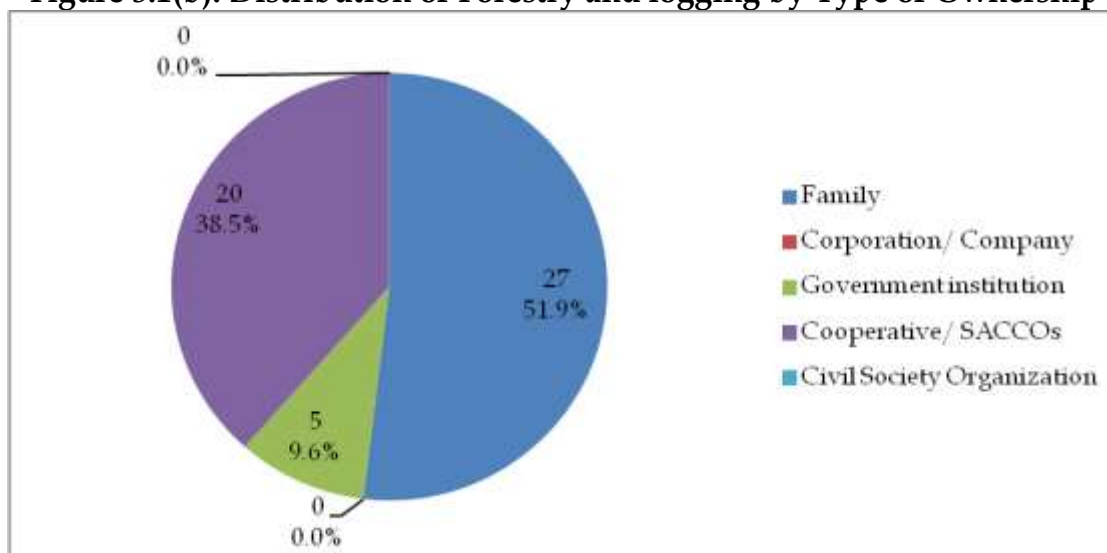
### 3.1.3 Type of ownership

Findings from Figure 3.1(a) below, show that nearly two thirds (65.9 percent) of establishments are family owned and about one third (29.5 percent) of establishments are cooperative/SACCOS followed by Government institution owning 1.9 percent.

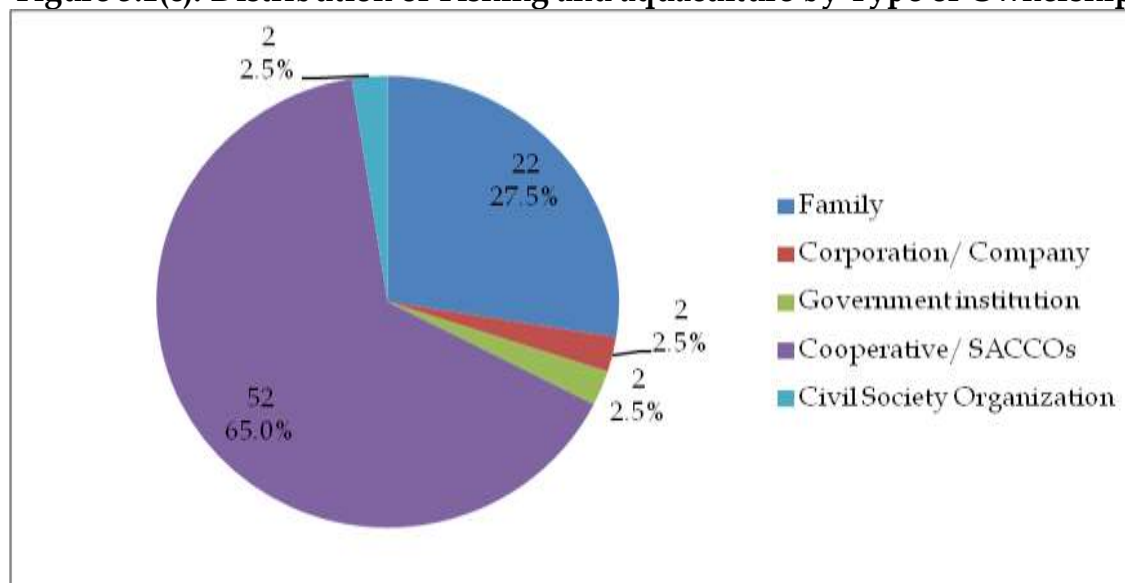
**Figure 3.1(a): Distribution of crop, animal production and related activities by Type of Ownership**



The distribution of establishments in forestry and logging reveals that more than half of establishments (51.9 percent) are family owned followed by Cooperative/SACCOS (38.5 percent) and Government institutions (9.6 percent), see Figure 3.1(b) below.

**Figure 3.1(b): Distribution of Forestry and logging by Type of Ownership**

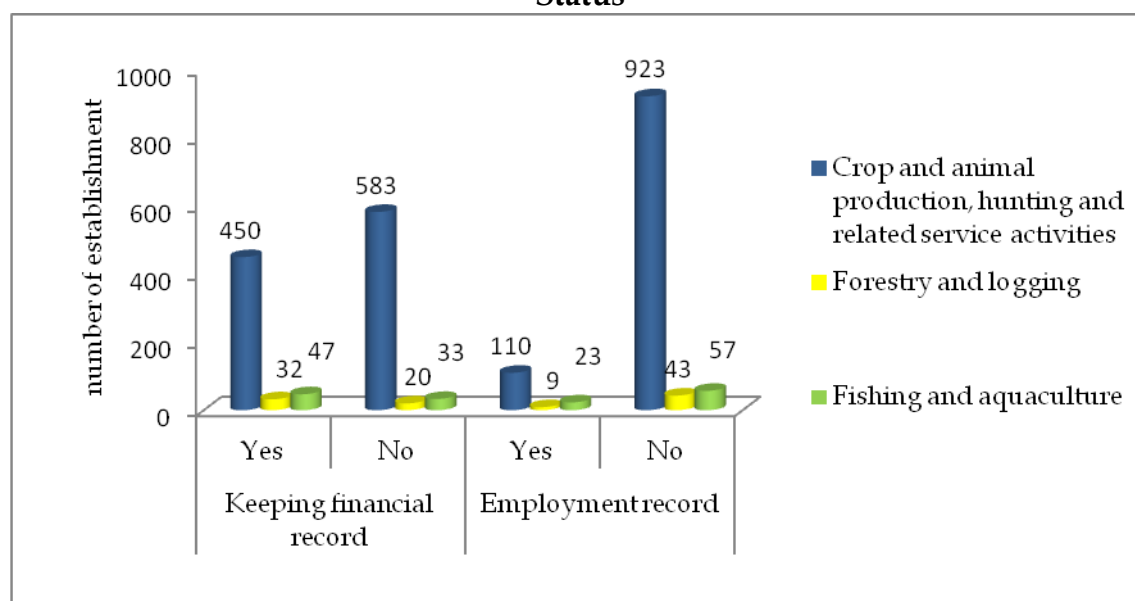
Data from figure 3.1(c) reveal that, majority of establishments (65.0 percent) in fishing and aquaculture are owned by cooperative/SACCOS followed by family owned (27.5 percent). The remaining 7.5 percent of establishments is shared by corporation/companies, government institutions and Civil Society Organizations with equal proportions.

**Figure 3.1(c): Distribution of Fishing and aquaculture by Type of Ownership**

### 3.1.4 Record Keeping Status

Figure 3.2 below, shows that 636 establishments (54.6 percent) under agricultural sector do not keep financial record. This situation reflects considerable high proportion of establishments which operate informally, whereby most of them are family owned businesses. On the other hand, the situation is worse for the case of employees record in which only 12.2 percent of all establishments under this sector keeps employees record. These results indicate that establishments are more concentrated in keeping financial records rather than employees records. Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities have the highest number of establishments within the agricultural sector, they have the least proportion of establishments which keep employees' records.

**Figure 3.2: Number of Establishments by Agricultural Sector and Record Keeping Status**



## 3.2 Production and Construction Sector

Production and construction sector comprises of all establishments involved in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply, water supply sewerage waste management and construction activities.

### 3.2.1 Location of Establishments

Table 3.3. shows that Production and Construction Sector has a total of 3,698 establishments with more than one third (39.5 percent) located in Mjini Magharibi region, while three in every ten establishments (31.3 percent) are in Kusini Pemba region. Kusini Unguja has the least proportion of establishment (5.7 percent).

Majority of establishments (91.3 percent) are in manufacturing industry with a total of 3,377 establishments, followed by construction with 201 establishments (5.4 percent). The electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply has the least with 12 establishment (0.3 percent).

**Table 3.3: Number of Production and Construction Establishments by ISIC Division and Region**

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Mining and quarrying	5	19	11	18	8	61
Manufacturing	356	187	1,243	467	1,124	3,377
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3	2	4	1	2	12
Water supply sewerage waste management	3	1	8	14	21	47
Construction	0	2	194	2	3	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>3,698</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.2.2 Size of Establishments

Table 3.4. shows that most of establishments (73.6 percent) are of small size, followed by medium size establishments (16.4 percent) while large establishments have the least share (10 percent).

Manufacturing industry which have the majority (91.3 percent) of all establishments, while also showing a pattern of decreasing number of establishments with increasing size of establishments. Electricity industry has the least number of establishments.

**Table 3.4: Number of Establishments by ISIC Division and Size**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishment			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Mining and quarrying	24	9	28	61
Manufacturing	2,639	486	252	3,377
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	6	2	4	12
Water supply sewerage waste management	35	1	11	47
Construction	16	109	76	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>3,698</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.2.3 Type of Ownership

Table 3.5 below shows that majority (86.4 percent) of establishments are family owned. Government institutions share the minimum 1.9 percent of establishments under this sector, mainly in water supply and sewage waste management industry. Corporations/companies and cooperatives/ SACCOs have 7.0 and 4.8 percent shares respectively.

**Table 3.5: Number of Establishments by ISIC Division and Type of Ownership**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership				Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative / SACCOs	
Mining and quarrying	48	1	3	9	61
Manufacturing	3,138	63	14	162	3,377
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	5	2	5	0	12
Water supply sewerage waste management	3	1	40	3	47
Construction	1	191	7	2	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3,698</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.2.4 Record Keeping Status

Table 3.6 shows that more than half (56 percent) of Production and Construction establishments were keeping financial records while 44 percent were not. All 201 establishments within construction industry keep their financial records. This is perhaps due to the fact that, the nature of these activities is formal and in most cases are

of either medium or large size. Four for every five of establishments in Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry keep their financial records.

Nearly nine out of every ten establishments (88 percent) do not keep their employments' records. This situation reflects the nature of establishments within the production and construction sector that are mostly informal.

**Table 3.6: Number of Establishments by ISIC Division and Record Keeping Status**

ISIC Division	Record Keeping Status			
	Financial record		Employment record	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mining and quarrying	32	29	13	48
Manufacturing	1,340	2,037	225	3,152
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	10	2	7	5
Water supply sewerage waste management	37	10	25	22
Construction	201	0	170	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>3,258</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>

### 3.3 Distribution Sector

This sector includes businesses involved in wholesale and retail trade (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods and the rendering of services incidental to the sale of these goods. Wholesaling and retailing are the final stages in the distribution of goods. Goods bought and sold are also referred to as merchandise. The repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles are also included in this section. Distribution industry is composed of establishments which are mainly engaged in trading, both wholesale and retail trade.

#### 3.3.1 Location of Establishments

The distribution sector is the giant among the four industries enumerated in this exercise in terms of number of establishments with a total of 16,792 establishments that accounts 61.6 percent of all establishments. More than half (52.5 percent) of

establishments are located in Mjini Magharibi region as expected. Most activities which fall under this sector are commonly found in urban areas compared with rural areas. The two regions of Pemba, Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba have comparatively equal counts of establishments with 14.9 percent and 13.3 percent of establishments respectively. Kusini Unguja has the least number of establishments of this kind with 1,282 establishments ( 7.6 percent) of all establishments. Furthermore, distribution of establishments by ISIC division (Table 3.7) reveals that most of them are engaged in retail trade, except of motor vehicle and motorcycles (93.8 percent) and only 5.6 percent are of wholesale trade.

**Table 3.7: Number of Establishments within Distribution Sector by ISIC Division and Region**

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	42	28	357	39	95	561
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28	7	327	59	63	484
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,896	1,247	8,136	2,131	2,337	15,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>16,792</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3.2 Size of Establishments

Table 3.8 illustrates that, most of establishments within the distribution sector are individually operated businesses. The findings further reveal that 95.9 percent of establishments engaged between 1-4 persons (small size); 2.7 percent are of medium size and 1.5 percent are of large size. Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles has large number of small size establishment (94.6 percent).



**Table 3.8: Number of Establishments by ISIC Division and Size**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	444	75	42	561
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	430	29	25	484
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,222	345	180	15,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,096</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>16,792</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3.3 Type of ownership

Data from Table 3.9 below indicate that 96.8 percent of all establishments are family owned while Government institution has the least proportion of establishments (0.1 percent). No establishment in this sector falls within Civil Society Organization.

**Table 3.9: Distribution of Establishments by ISIC Division and Type of Ownership**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation / Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Wholesale and retail trader; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	530	13	3	15	0	561
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	403	66	4	11	0	484
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15,329	274	16	128	0	15,747
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,262</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,792</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3.4 Record Keeping Status

Table 3.10 reveals that more than half (52.8 percent) of the establishments keep their financial records while 6.0 percent keep their employment records.

Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles is leading, whereby seven in every ten establishments (71.1 percent) keep their financial records. Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles has the least proportion (52.1 percent) of establishments which keep financial records.

Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry has the highest proportion (19.2 percent) of establishments which keep employment records while retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry has a least proportion (5.6 percent) of establishments.

**Table 3.10: Number of establishments by ISIC Division and Record Keeping Status**

ISIC Division	Record Keeping Status			
	Financial record		Employment record	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	323	238	43	518
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	344	140	93	391
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,200	7,547	877	14,870
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,867</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>15,779</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>94.0</b>

### 3.4 Services Sector

Services sector is composed of establishments engaged in services provision. These are: transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities, financial and insurance activities, professional, scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities, public administration and defense compulsory social security education, human health and social work activities, arts, entertainment and recreation, other service activities and activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Services sector is the second in terms of number of establishments with a contribution of about one fifth (20.6 percent) of the total number of establishments.

#### 3.4.1 Location of Establishments

Table 3.11 shows that the majority of business (46.3 percent) were located in Mjini Magharibi region followed by Kaskazini Unguja region (17.5 percent). Kaskazini Pemba region had the lowest proportion of 8.2 percent establishments. Furthermore, analysis

shows that activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies constitute the lowest share among all service related activities in all regions.

Education division has the highest proportion (16.3 percent) of establishments in services sector followed by Financial and insurance activities (11.5 percent) and Accommodation and food service activities (11.4 percent), while Professional, scientific and technical activities has the lowest proportion (1.2 percent).

**Table 3.11: Number of Establishments in Services Sector by Activity and Region**

Activity	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Transportation and storage	6	7	387	7	31	438
Accommodation and food service activities	156	208	203	24	51	642
Information and communication	27	4	64	21	36	152
Financial and insurance activities	96	80	264	26	180	646
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12	3	42	5	3	65
Administrative and support service activities	15	8	113	59	68	263
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	98	89	150	35	84	456
Education	115	147	342	162	152	918
Human health and social work activities	39	44	117	56	70	326
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5	3	53	9	13	83
Other service activities	413	199	866	55	100	1,633
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	4	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>5,626</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.4.2 Size of Establishments

The services sector has similar characteristics as the other three sectors in terms of employment size. Results in Table 3.12 reveals that, 45.2 percent of establishments in services sector are of large size, followed by small size establishments (38 percent) and medium size establishments (16 percent).

The highest proportion of establishments was observed in Accommodation and food service activities (12.7 percent) for small size, Transportation and storage (23.3 percent) for medium size and Education activities (21.1 percent) for large size establishments.

**Table 3.12: Number of Establishments by Activity and Size of Establishments**

Activity	Size of Establishments			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Transportation and storage	118	212	108	438
Accommodation and food service activities	277	147	218	642
Information and communication	101	12	39	152
Financial and insurance activities	251	31	364	646
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35	10	20	65
Administrative and support service activities	121	32	110	263
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	51	58	347	456
Education	220	162	536	918
Human health and social work activities	122	107	97	326
Arts, entertainment and recreation	55	9	19	83
Other service activities	821	127	685	1,633
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>5,626</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.4.3 Type of Ownership

Table 3.13 below shows that, two fifth (39.7percent) of establishments in services sector are family owned followed by Government institution (24.5 percent). The Civil Society Organization has the least proportion (3.4 percent) of establishments in services sector.

‘Accommodation and food service activities’ and ‘Transportation and storage’ are dominant in family owned businesses while Government institutions are dominated by ‘Public administration and defense compulsory social security’ and education. Financial and insurance activities are mainly owned by Cooperative/ SACCOs.

**Table 3.13: Number of Establishments by Activity and Type of Ownership**

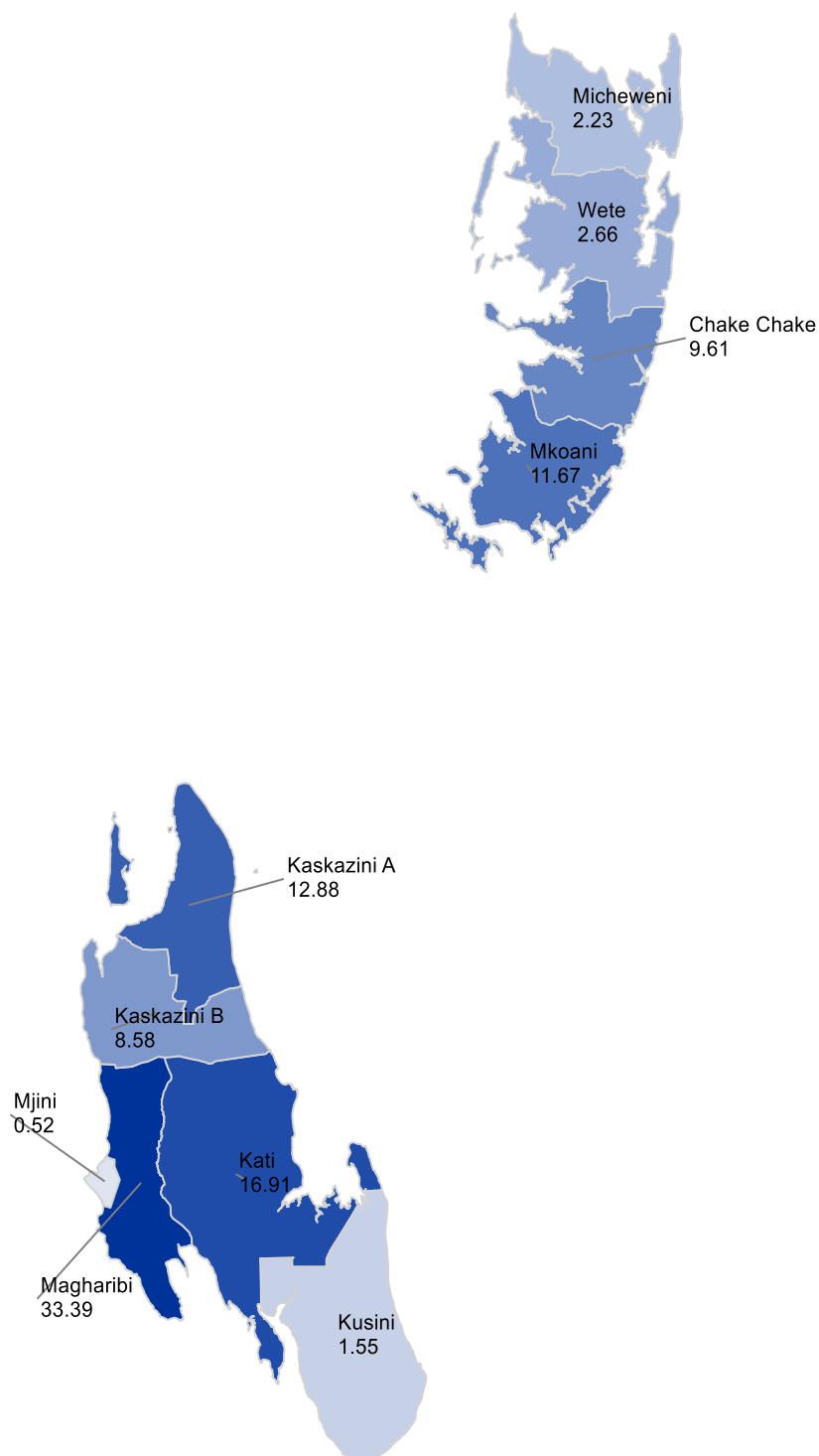
Activity	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Transportation and storage	349	68	15	6	0	438
Accommodation and food service activities	425	210	2	5	0	642
Information and communication	64	64	15	4	5	152
Financial and insurance activities	227	45	18	356	0	646
Professional, scientific and technical activities	20	13	29	2	1	65
Administrative and support service activities	77	51	126	3	6	263
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	6	12	433	2	3	456
Education	166	70	548	34	100	918
Human health and social work activities	92	20	169	9	36	326
Arts, entertainment and recreation	51	2	18	7	5	83
Other service activities	759	20	5	817	32	1,633
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	2	1	0	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>5,626</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.4.4 Record Keeping Status

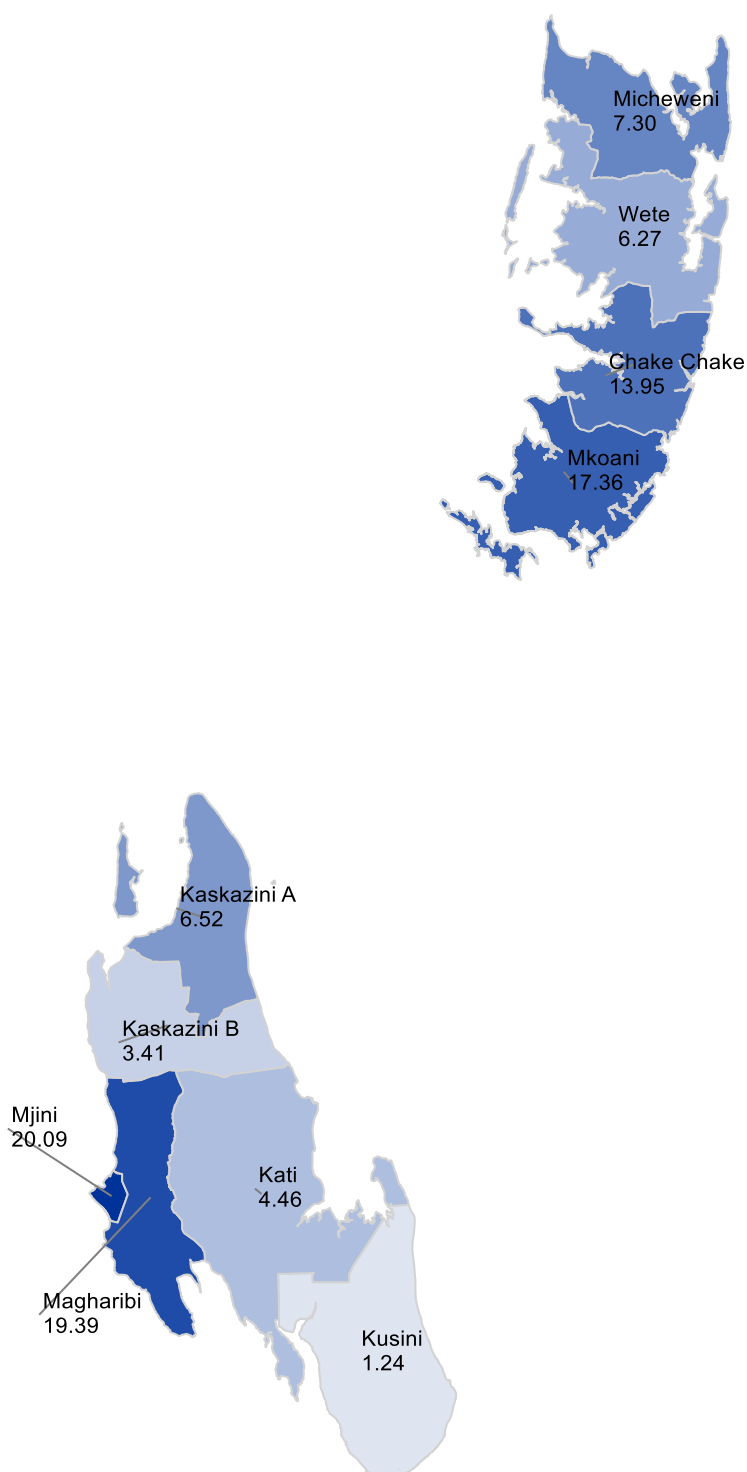
Table 3.14 shows that, 4,391 (78 percent) out of 5,626 establishments within the sector of services keep financial records. The high proportion of establishments which keep their financial records reflect the nature of these establishments as they tend to be formal since most of them are Government institutions, or non-government institutions which operate under strict government regulations such as education and financial institutions. The distribution shows that, less than half (46.2 percent) of establishments keep employments records. Government institutions are more strict in keeping record than non-Government in particular private owned establishments.

**Table 3.14: Number of Establishments by ISIC Activity and Record Keeping Status**

Activity	Record Keeping Status			
	Financial record		Employment record	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Transportation and storage	401	37	334	104
Accommodation and food service activities	490	152	359	283
Information and communication	113	39	65	87
Financial and insurance activities	522	124	218	428
Professional, scientific and technical activities	49	16	33	32
Administrative and support service activities	206	57	133	130
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	406	50	302	154
Education	791	127	584	334
Human health and social work activities	281	45	189	137
Arts, entertainment and recreation	49	34	21	62
Other service activities	1,082	551	360	1,273
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	3	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>3,027</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>

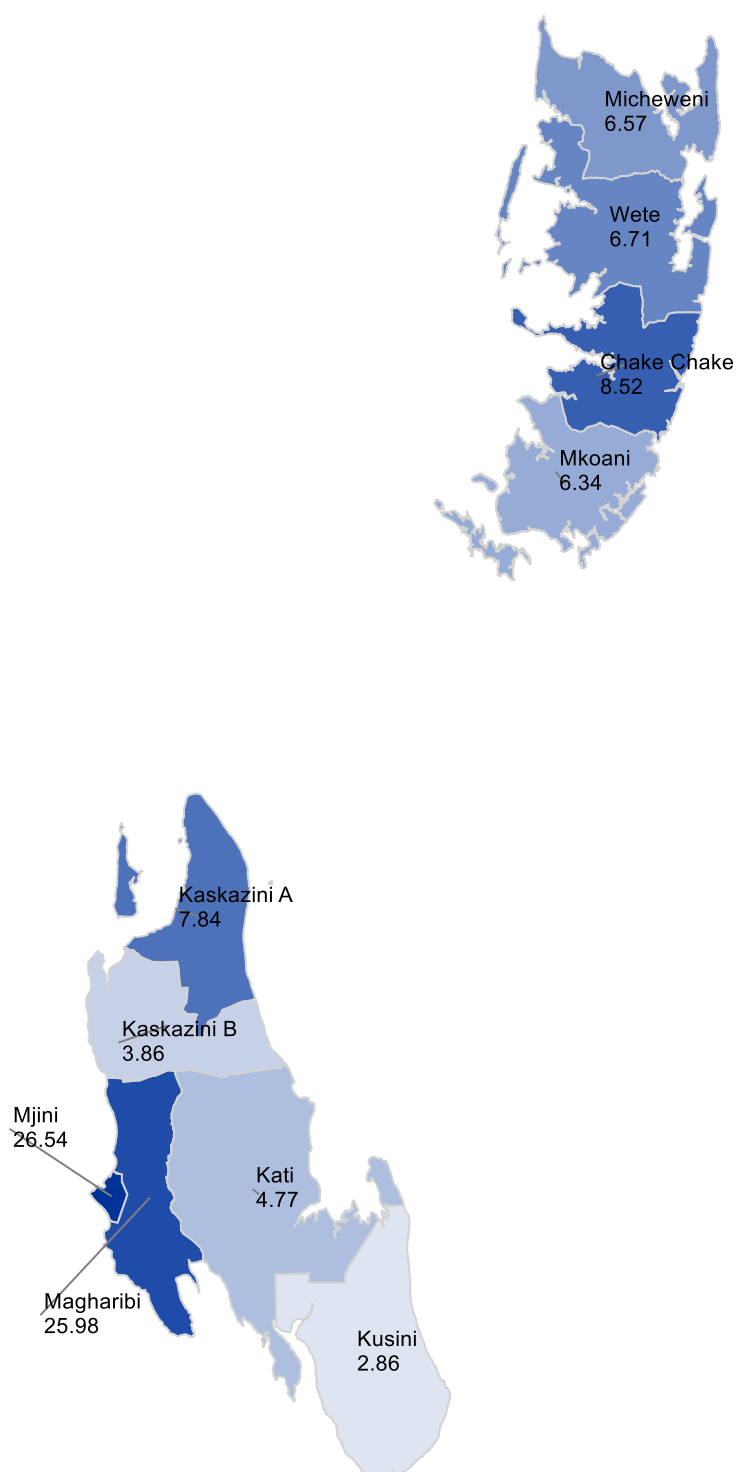
**Map 3.1: Proportion of establishments within the sector of agriculture**

*One out of every 25 establishments in Zanzibar are based on agricultural activities namely crops production, livestock, fishing and forestry*

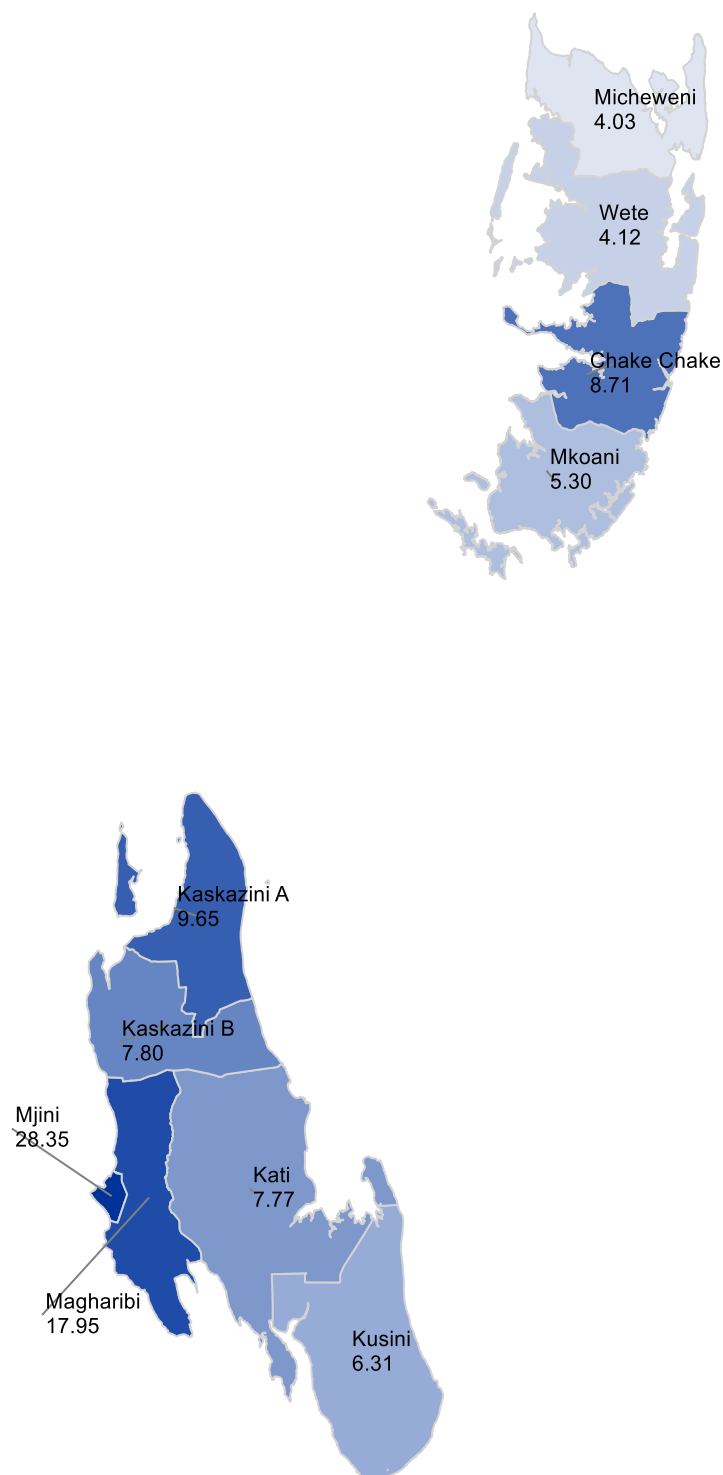
**Map 3.2: Proportion of establishments within the sector of production and construction**

*Production and construction establishments constitute 13.6 percent of all establishments operating in Zanzibar*

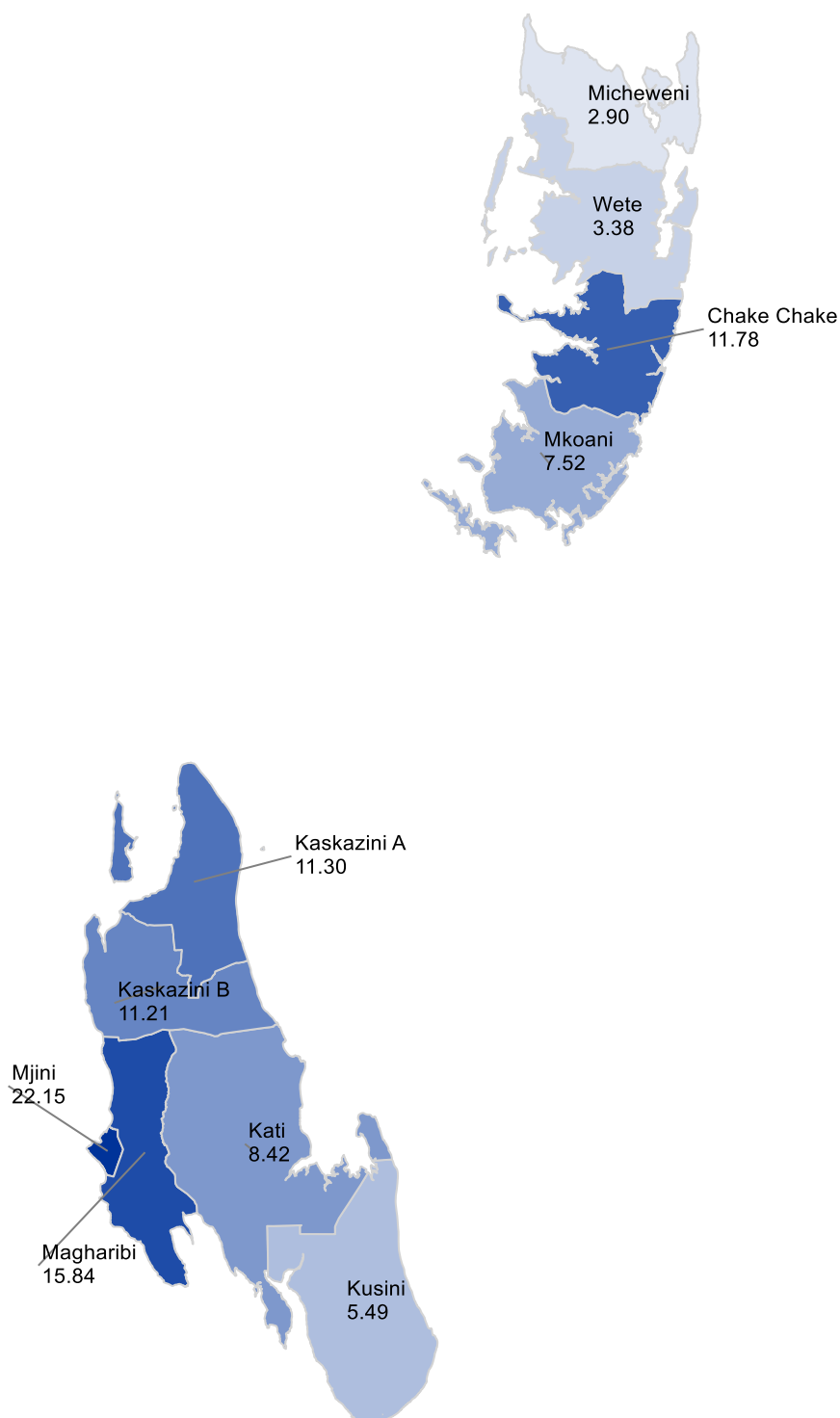


**Map 3.3: Proportion of establishments within the sector of distribution**

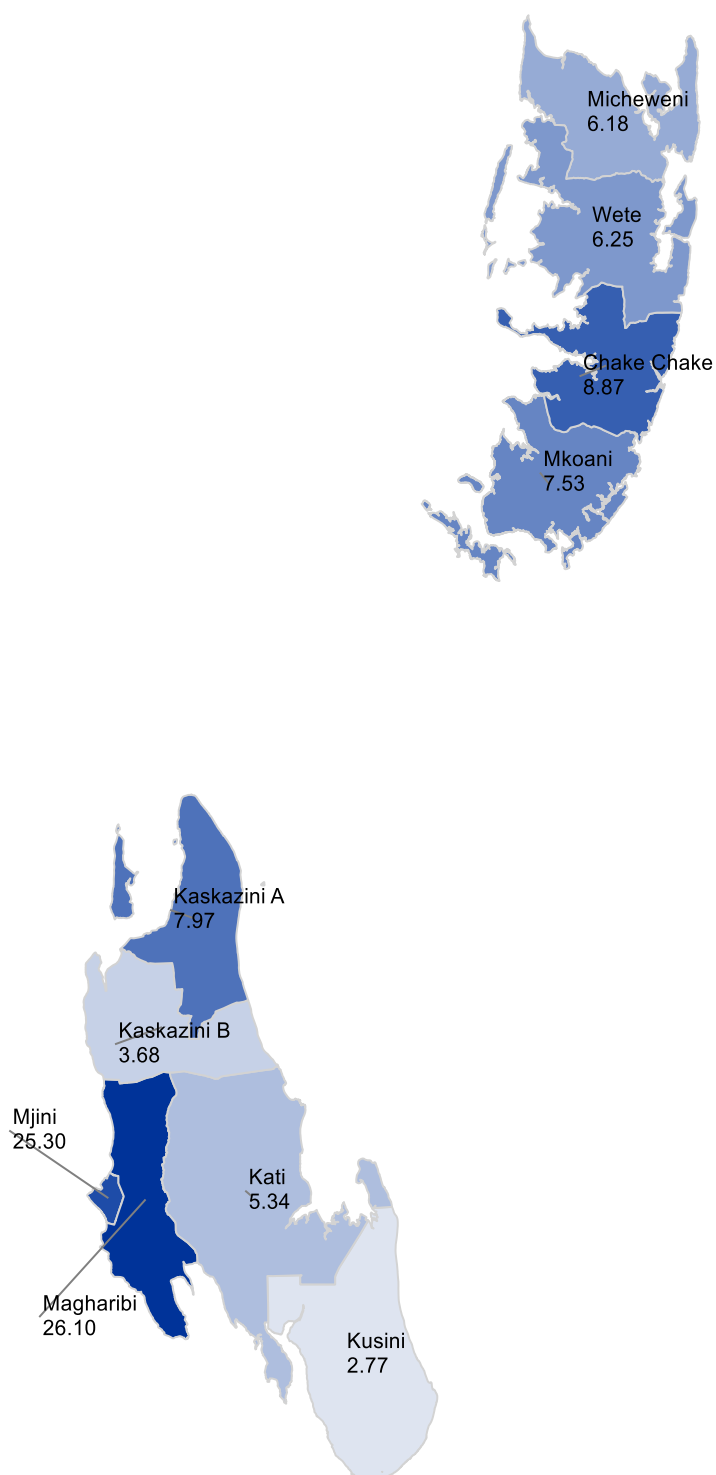
*Activities within the sector of distribution dominate the socio-economic operations in Zanzibar with three out of every five establishments involved in such kind of activities*

**Map 3.4: Proportion of establishments within the sector of services**

*The services sector, which is dominated by government institutions, constitutes one fifth of all establishments operating in Zanzibar*

**Map 3.5: Proportion of large size establishments (engaging 10 or more persons)**

*About two of every 25 establishments doing business in Zanzibar are of large size with majority of them being recent businesses established within past four years*

**Map 3.6: Proportion of family owned establishment**

*Four out of every five establishments in Zanzibar are family owned characterized by informal nature with neither records of finance nor of employees*

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ENGAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS

#### 4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings of the census on the areas of engagement and employment. The two terms, engagement and employment have been used with a slight different meaning. While engagement involves all who in any way are involved in the production or service provision within an establishment, employment is meant to cover all who are paid on a regular basis within those establishments. With this meaning, employment is taken as a subset of engagement and therefore the number of engaged persons within establishments encompasses those who are employed.

Establishments as classified in the previous chapter are still applied in this chapter. Within each sector, further classifications, into sections or divisions (according to ISIC Revision 4) are made to make information more presentable .

#### 4.1 Summary

A total of 180,851 persons have been engaged, of whom 105,388 are paid employees, in all 27,281 interviewed establishments. Thus the average size of persons engaged in an establishments is 6.6 and average number of employees is four, representing the medium size establishments in Zanzibar.

The actual distribution of engaged or employed persons is correlated with the type of ownership of establishments. While family owned establishments are more of smaller size with more persons engaged, Government institutions and Corporations/ companies have more paid employees.

#### 4.2 Agriculture Sector

The sector of agriculture comprises the sub sectors of crops production, livestock keeping, forestry and logging, and fishing.

### 4.2.1 Persons Engaged

Table 4.1 below illustrates that, in agricultural sector majority of persons (82.9 percent), are engaged in crops and livestock related activities while Forestry and logging activities shares the least (5.7 percent) of persons engaged.

Kusini Pemba has the highest share of persons engaged (39.4 percent) across all agricultural sector activities. Kaskazini Pemba has the lowest share ( 7.1 percent). Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Unguja have 18.3 and 21.7percentage share, respectively. Kusini Pemba shares two thirds (62.8 percent) of all persons engaged in forestry and logging and more than half (55.5 percent) of persons engaged in fishing and related activities.

**Table 4.1: Number of Persons Engaged by Division and Region**

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	2,352	1,461	1,782	600	3,415	9,610
Forestry and logging	45	19	36	146	415	661
Fishing and aquaculture	118	82	305	82	731	1,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>11,589</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.2.2 Persons Engaged and Size of Establishments

Table 4.2 reveals that, agricultural sector has engaged more than four fifth (81.2 percent) of persons in large size establishments while establishments of size 5 - 9 engage (6.6 percent) share. Distribution of establishments in the division of Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities follows the same pattern: majority of persons are engaged in large establishments (79.6 percent), followed by those of small size (13.6 percent) leaving medium sized establishments with the least proportion (6.8 percent).

**Table 4.2: Number of Persons Engaged by ISIC Division and Size of Establishments**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishments			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	1,310	652	7,648	9,610
Forestry and logging	59	60	542	661
Fishing and aquaculture	47	55	1,216	1,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>9,406</b>	<b>11,589</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.2.3 Persons Engaged and Type of Establishments

Table 4.3 indicates that, nearly two thirds (63.7 percent) of persons engaged in agricultural sectors are from cooperatives followed by family owned establishments (20.7 percent). Corporations/Companies have the least proportion of persons engaged (1.3 percent). Majority of persons (94.1 percent) in Civil Society Organizations are engaged in conservation and preservation of nature and environment. Crop and animal production hunting and related service activities share (61.7 percent) while Fishing and aquaculture share (77.0 percent) of persons engaged in Cooperative/ SACCOs.

**Table 4.3: Number of Persons Engaged by ISIC Division and Type of Ownership**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation / Company	Government institution	Cooperative / SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	2,023	132	900	5,931	624	9,610
Forestry and logging	147	0	80	434	0	661
Fishing and aquaculture	224	14	26	1,015	39	1,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>11,589</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.2.4 Monthly Paid Employees in the Region

About one quarter (24.6 percent) of persons engaged in agricultural and related industries (2,848 persons ) are paid employees. Table 4.4 shows that, about two thirds (65.8 percent) of the paid employees are in Mjini Magharibi, in which most of them (83.4 percent) are employed in crop and animal production and related establishments.

Kaskazini Pemba has the least proportion (4.8 percent) of paid employees. Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Pemba have comparative proportion (11.0 and 9.8 percent respectively) of the paid employees. Majority of paid employees engage in Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities (82.1 percent) while the least proportion (6.4 percent) is observed in Forestry and logging.

**Table 4.4: Number of Monthly Paid Employees by ISIC Division and Region**

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	285	204	1,563	93	192	2,337
Forestry and logging	24	16	32	45	65	182
Fishing and aquaculture	5	22	279	0	23	329
<b>Total</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>2,848</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.2.5 Paid Employees and Size Establishments

Table 4.5 illustrates that majority of the paid employees (61.2 percent) are employed in large size establishments and more than three quarter (76.2 percent) are working in crop and animal production and related establishments followed by those in small size establishments (26.2 percent). Medium size establishments employ the least proportion (12.6 percent) of paid employees with most of them (89.1 percent) employed in crop and animal production and related industries.

**Table 4.5: Number of Paid Employees by ISIC Division and Size of Establishments**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishment			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	688	320	1,329	2,337
Forestry and logging	24	31	127	182
Fishing and aquaculture	34	8	287	329
<b>Total</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>2,848</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>100</b>



### 4.2.6 Paid Employees by Type of Ownership

Table 4.6 reveals that, nearly half (46.5 percent) of paid employees are from family owned establishments with more than four fifth (82.3 percent) engaged in crop and animal production, hunting and related services activities, while forestry and logging constitutes the least share (2.8 percent). Civil society organizations have negligible share of paid employees with only three persons employed in crop and animal production activities. Government institutions constitute one third (33.4 percent) of all paid employees with majority (88.9 percent) employed in crop and animal production and related activities. Nearly one fifth (18.4 percent) of paid employees are from cooperatives/ SACCOs with more than two thirds (67.7 percent) employed in crop and animal and related establishments.

**Table 4.6: Number of Paid Employees by ISIC Division and Type of Ownership**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	1,090	43	846	355	3	2,337
Forestry and logging	37	0	80	65	0	182
Fishing and aquaculture	197	2	26	104	0	329
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,848</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.3 Production and Construction Sector

Production and construction sector constitutes of five groups of industries as per ISIC at the section level of classification. These are: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply, sewage and waste management and Construction. The production and construction sector is the third (11.1 percent) in terms of proportion of persons engaged within the broad sectors.

### 4.3.1 Persons Engaged and Region.

Table 4.7 indicates that, more than two thirds (67.2 percent) of all persons engaged within production and construction. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply constitutes the least proportion (4.2 percent) of all persons engaged in this sector. Mining and quarrying takes the second lowest share of employment with 4.7 percent while water supply, sewerage and waste management (7.1 percent); and construction (16.8 percent).

The findings further show that, Mjini Magharibi takes the largest proportion (54.3 percent) of persons engaged in this sector followed by Kusini Pemba (19.2 percent) while Kusini Unguja takes the least share (6.3 percent).

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply has negligible proportion (0.2 percent) of persons engaged in Kaskazini Pemba. Similar situation appears for water supply, sewerage and waste management (0.2 percent), in Kusini Unguja.

**Table 4.7: Number of Persons Engaged in by ISIC Section and Region**

ISIC Section	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Mining and quarrying	33	352	373	102	91	951
Manufacturing	1,865	881	5,509	1,778	3,459	13,492
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	29	24	767	2	19	841
Water supply sewerage waste management	33	3	1,112	166	109	1,423
Construction	0	15	3,146	33	181	3,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>10,907</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>20,082</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.3.2 Persons Engaged and Size of Establishments

Table 4.8 shows that, large size establishments constitute of more than half (53.6 percent), while medium size establishments constitute the least share (19.2 percent) of persons engaged in production and construction sector. The four industries “mining

and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and water supply, sewerage and waste management” have similar pattern with large size establishments constituting the large share of employment, followed by small size and medium size are the least. Construction industry has more persons engaged in large size establishments (75.8 percent) followed by medium sized (22.7 percent) and small size (1.5 percent).

**Table 4.8: Number of Persons Engaged by ISIC Section and Size of Establishments**

ISIC Section	Size of Establishments			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Mining and quarrying	64	59	828	951
Manufacturing	5,263	3,007	5,222	13,492
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	13	11	817	841
Water supply sewerage waste management	70	9	1,344	1,423
Construction	50	765	2,560	3,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>20,082</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.3.3 Persons Engaged and Type of Ownership

Table 4.9 illustrates that, more than half (52.5 percent) of persons engaged in production and construction sectors are in family owned establishments while cooperatives/ SACCOs has the least share (11.8 percent).

Mining and quarrying; and manufacturing have their largest shares of persons engaged in family owned establishments with 51.9 and 74.3 percent, respectively. While electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; as well as water supply, sewerage and waste management have their largest shares in government institutions (95.6 and 93.1 percent, respectively). Construction industry has the largest share of persons engaged in corporations/companies (88.1 percent).

**Table 4.9: Number of Persons Engaged by ISIC Section and Type of Ownership**

ISIC Section	Type of Ownership				Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	
Mining and quarrying	494	310	30	117	951
Manufacturing	10,021	772	511	2,188	13,492
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	9	28	804	0	841
Water supply sewerage waste management	8	21	1,326	68	1,423
Construction	2	2,974	393	6	3,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>20,082</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.3.4 Paid Employees in the Sector of Production and Construction

About two thirds (64.1 percent) of persons engaged in production and construction (20,082 persons) are paid employees. Table 4.10 indicates that, manufacturing industry is leading with more than half (54.1 percent) of all paid employees followed by construction industry (25.6 percent). Mining and quarrying industry has the least share (3.9 percent) of paid employees.

Seven in every ten (71.5 percent) of paid employees are in Mjini Magharibi while only 6.2 percent are in Kaskazini Unguja. Majority of paid employees in all industries are located in Mjini Magharibi except for mining and quarrying which has nearly two thirds (65.3 percent) of paid employees who work in establishments located at Kusini Unguja.

**Table 4.10: Number of Paid Employees by ISIC Section and Region**

ISIC Section	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Mining and quarrying	5	330	113	29	28	505
Manufacturing	733	562	4,142	728	805	6,970
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	27	22	767	0	19	835
Water supply sewerage waste management	33	3	1,112	92	31	1,271
Construction	0	15	3,071	31	175	3,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>9,205</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>12,873</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.2.5 Paid Employees by ISIC Section and Size of Establishments

Table 4.11 shows that, about three fifth (62.8 percent) of paid employees within production and construction sector are in large size establishments. Small and medium size establishments share 17.7 and 19.6 percent, respectively. Manufacturing, which is the leading industry has also the largest share of employees in all (large, medium and small) sizes of establishments. Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply and Construction, unlike in other industries have low employment in small size establishment compared with medium size establishments.

**Table 4.11: Number of Paid Employees by ISIC Section and Size of Establishments**

ISIC Section	Size of Employment			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Mining and quarrying	27	22	456	505
Manufacturing	2,131	1,727	3,112	6,970
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	7	11	817	835
Water supply sewerage waste management	62	9	1,200	1,271
Construction	46	750	2,496	3,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>8,081</b>	<b>12,873</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.12 reveals that, more than two fifth (42.3 percent) of paid employees within this industry are in family owned establishments followed by corporations/ companies (28.5 percent) while Cooperative/ SACCOs has the least share (6.2 percent) of paid employees.

Majority of paid employees (71.9 percent) within manufacturing industry are in family owned establishments while 96.3 percent of employees working for electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply and 96.6 percent of employees in water supply, sewerage and waste management industries are employed by government institutions. Construction industry has majority (87.9 percent) of its paid employees working within corporations/companies.

**Table 4.12: Number of Paid Employees by ISIC Section and Type of Ownership**

ISIC section	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation / Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Mining and quarrying	415	58	30	2	0	505
Manufacturing	5,014	671	506	779	0	6,970
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3	28	804	0	0	835
Water supply sewerage waste management	8	21	1,228	14	0	1,271
Construction	2	2,893	393	4	0	3,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,873</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4 Distribution sector

Distribution sector is mainly concerned with trading or merchandise, both wholesale and retail. The sector constitutes of three main ISIC divisions; two in wholesale and one in retail trade. Among the four broad sectors, distribution is the second in terms of offering employment opportunities. This sector shares about one fifth (19.8 percent) of employments in all establishments.

##### 4.4.1 Persons Engaged

Table 4.13 reveals that, majority (90.0 percent) of persons are engaged in retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motor cycles activities. Wholesale trade of similar kind of goods takes the minimum share (4.2 percent).

Findings further show that high proportions of persons are engaged in retail trade to all regions. About half (49.1 percent) of the persons engaged in Distribution Sector activities are located in Mjini Magharibi which is the business centre in Zanzibar. Kusini Unguja has not only the least share (8.4 percent) but also the least number of persons engaged in all Distribution activities.

**Table 4.13: Distribution of Persons Engaged by Division and Region**

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	150	86	1,381	136	324	2,077
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	175	13	901	185	215	1,489
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,003	2,907	15,287	4,550	5,502	32,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>17,569</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>35,815</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4.2 Persons Engaged and Size of Establishments

Table 4.14 shows that small size establishments have not only the highest proportion of persons engaged (77.4 percent) by size of establishment but also the highest proportion in each activity of distribution sector. The medium size establishments have the least share (7.5 percent) of persons engaged.

The small size establishment in Retail trade activity has the highest share of persons engaged in both Distribution sector (72.8 percent) and in retail trade (80.8 percent).

**Table 4.14: Number of Persons Engaged by ISIC Division and Size of Establishments**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishments			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	893	457	727	2,077
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	789	181	519	1,489
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26,048	2,043	4,158	32,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,730</b>	<b>2,681</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>35,815</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.15 depicts that, majority of persons (87.4 percent) within all three industries are engaged in family owned establishments followed by Corporations/companies (6 percent) while government institutions has the least share of persons engaged (2.1 percent).

In retail trade, family owned establishments share (89 percent) of all persons engaged. Shares of person engaged in family owned activities for wholesale (with repair of motor vehicles) and wholesale (except for the repair) are 83.0 percent and 58.7 percent, respectively. Government institutions share the least proportion of person engaged in each activity.

**Table 4.15: Number of Persons Engaged by Division and Type of Ownership**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership				Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative / SACCOs	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,725	105	76	171	2,077
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	874	328	80	207	1,489
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28,694	1,683	586	1,286	32,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,293</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>35,815</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4.3 Paid Employees

Out of all 35,815 persons engaged in distribution sector, nearly half (48.1 percent) of them are paid employees. Table 4.16 shows that Mjini Magharibi has the highest proportion of paid employees (71.3 percent). The remaining regions constitute of small proportion with Kaskazini Unguja having the least proportion (6.1 percent) of paid employees.

Seven in every ten (70.1 percent) of paid employees in retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities are located in Mjini Magharibi.



**Table 4.16: Number of Paid Employees by Division and Regions**

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	62	48	946	48	76	1,180
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15	7	693	88	51	854
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	967	1,194	10,645	1,026	1,354	15,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>12,284</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>17,220</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.4.4 Paid Employees and Size of Establishments

The results show that small size establishments has the highest proportion (72.3 percent) of paid employees while medium size establishments have the least share ( 8.8 percent) within this sector.

Two thirds (66.8 percent) of paid employees were observed in retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles under small size establishments. The highest proportion (42.7 percent) of paid employees in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities were observed in large size establishments. Generally, the highest proportion of paid employees in all activities across all size establishments are found in retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (Table 4.17).

**Table 4.17: Number of Paid Employees by Division and Size of Establishments**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishments			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	461	215	504	1,180
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	480	88	286	854
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11,503	1,210	2,473	15,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,444</b>	<b>1,513</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>17,220</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.4.5 Paid Employees and Type of Ownership

Table 4.18 depicts that, majority of persons (83.5 percent) within all three industries are employed in family owned establishments followed by Corporations/companies (10.6 percent) while Cooperative/SACCOs has the least share of paid employees (1.6 percent).

In retail trade, family owned establishments share (75.3 percent) of paid employees. Shares of paid employees in family owned activities for wholesale (with repair of motor vehicles) and wholesale (except for the repair) are 74.8 percent and 60.9 percent, respectively .

**Table 4.18: Number of Paid Employees by ISIC Division and Type of Ownership**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership				Total
	Family	Corporation / Company	Government institution	Cooperative / SACCOs	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	883	96	76	125	1,180
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	520	254	76	4	854
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,974	1,476	582	154	15,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,377</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>17,220</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100</b>

## 4.5 Services Sector

Services sector is essentially dealing with provision of public, administrative, financial, technical and professional services as well as accommodation and transportation and related services. Establishments within this sector will be presented in 12 different categories of industries classified based on sections of ISIC Revision 4. The services sector is leading in terms of providing more opportunities of engagement and employment. This sector constitutes three fifths (62.7 percent) of persons employed in all establishments in Zanzibar.

### **4.5.1 Persons Engaged in the Sector of Services**

Table 4.19 shows that out of all 12 industries within this sector, five (public administration and defense compulsory social security; other service activities; accommodation and food service activities; education and financial and insurance activities) constitute of more than four fifth (85 percent) of all persons engaged in this sector. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security industry shares the highest proportion (23.4 percent) of persons engaged, while accommodation and food services activities share 17.6 percent. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies have the least proportion (0.09 percent) of persons engaged.

As in other broad sectors, 49.5 percent of all persons engaged in service sector are located in Mjini Magharibi while Kaskazini Pemba has the least proportion (3.7 percent). Kusini and Kaskazini Unguja contributed more than four fifth (83 percent) of all persons engaged in accommodation and food services. Surprisingly, Kusini Pemba shares the highest proportion of persons engaged in financial and insurance activities (35.7 percent). As expected, Mjini Magharibi constitute the highest proportion of persons engaged in public administration and defense; compulsory social security activity (78.3 percent); including all persons engaged in activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

**Table 4.19: Number of Persons Engaged by Activities and Region**

Activities	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Transportation and storage	111	38	4,471	65	245	4,930
Accommodation and food service activities	5,144	11,444	2,948	171	277	19,984
Information and communication	93	66	1,306	73	192	1,730
Financial and insurance activities	2,825	2,360	2,879	241	4,618	12,923
Professional, scientific and technical activities	109	4	1,104	60	9	1,286
Administrative and support service activities	43	49	2,102	683	617	3,494
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1,369	1,129	20,724	586	2,657	26,465
Education	1,889	2,398	7,997	1,717	2,065	16,066
Human health and social work activities	432	337	2,655	378	941	4,743
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13	53	559	31	107	763
Other service activities	7,953	2,815	9,266	151	631	20,816
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	106	0	0	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,981</b>	<b>20,693</b>	<b>56,117</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>12,359</b>	<b>113,306</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.5.2 Persons Engaged and Size of Establishments

Table 4.20 shows that nine in every ten persons engaged (90.5 percent) are working in large size establishments. The five industries (public administration and defense compulsory social security; other service activities; accommodation and food service activities; education and financial and insurance activities) with more persons engaged are mostly in large size establishments. In particular, public administration and defense; compulsory social security has 98 percent of person engaged in large size establishments.

**Table 4.20: Number of Persons Engaged by Activities and Size of Establishments**

Activities	Size of Establishments			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Transportation and storage	300	1,377	3,253	4,930
Accommodation and food service activities	705	985	18,294	19,984
Information and communication	234	81	1,415	1,730
Financial and insurance activities	501	212	12,210	12,923
Professional, scientific and technical activities	83	71	1,132	1,286
Administrative and support service activities	271	222	3,001	3,494
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	125	403	25,937	26,465
Education	640	1,082	14,344	16,066
Human health and social work activities	351	680	3,712	4,743
Arts, entertainment and recreation	104	55	604	763
Other service activities	1,520	800	18,496	20,816
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	6	96	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,838</b>	<b>5,974</b>	<b>102,494</b>	<b>113,306</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>100</b>

### 4.5.3 Persons Engaged and Type of Ownership

Table 4.21 reveals that government institutions engaged more persons (40 percent) compared with other types of ownerships. Cooperatives/SACCOs constitute (27.3 percent) of persons engaged while Civil Society Organizations share the minimum proportion (2.2 percent).

Corporations/Companies have the highest share (81.4 percent) of persons engaged in Accommodation and food services industry. Cooperatives/SACCOs constitutes (87.0 percent) of persons engaged within financial and insurance activities while most persons (96.3 percent) engaged in Public Administration and defense; compulsory social security industry are owned by Government institutions. Majority of persons engaged in Education (72.7 percent) and health related activities (63.8 percent) are in government institutions.

**Table 4.21: Number of Persons Engaged by Activities and Type of Ownership**

Activities	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Transportation and storage	2,540	1,064	905	421	0	4,930
Accommodation and food service activities	3,667	16,265	14	38	0	19,984
Information and communication	271	581	747	74	57	1,730
Financial and insurance activities	790	407	489	11,237	0	12,923
Professional, scientific and technical activities	50	275	941	10	10	1,286
Administrative and support service activities	362	1,642	1,376	56	58	3,494
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	473	342	25,487	141	22	26,465
Education	1,515	1,417	11,686	291	1,157	16,066
Human health and social work activities	709	257	3,024	103	650	4,743
Arts, entertainment and recreation	114	10	476	122	41	763
Other service activities	1,564	203	98	18,478	473	20,816
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	10	83	0	13	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,055</b>	<b>22,473</b>	<b>45,326</b>	<b>30,971</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>113,306</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.5.4 Paid Employees

Among 113,306 persons engaged in services sector 63.9 percent are paid employees. Table 4.22 shows that public administration and defense compulsory social security shares nearly one third (32.5 percent) of paid employees in the services sector while the last four industries in size of employment (Information and communication, Professional, scientific and technical activities, Arts, entertainment and recreation and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies) collectively share only 4.9 percent of all paid employees. Mjini Magharibi has about two thirds (65.3 percent) of all paid employees while Kaskazini Pemba has the least share of paid employees (4.3 percent).

Although the number of persons engaged in Financial and insurance activities in Kusini Pemba was high, the number of paid employees is relatively low. This possibly reflects the SACCOS type of financial investments adopted in the area.

**Table 4.22: Distribution of Paid Employees by Activities and Region**

Activities	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Transportation and storage	9	32	3,958	63	182	4,244
Accommodation and food service activities	4,908	3,485	2,829	139	220	11,581
Information and communication	27	62	1,265	60	162	1,576
Financial and insurance activities	210	9	1,527	71	456	2,273
Professional, scientific and technical activities	99	1	1,085	28	9	1,222
Administrative and support service activities	30	16	1,906	217	261	2,430
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	387	466	19,711	575	2,375	23,514
Education	1,765	2,308	7,675	1,665	1,904	15,317
Human health and social work activities	320	327	2,559	293	673	4,172
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6	52	479	7	75	619
Other service activities	677	360	4,244	31	84	5,396
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	103	0	0	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,438</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>47,341</b>	<b>3,149</b>	<b>6,401</b>	<b>72,447</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 4.5.5 Paid Employees and Size of Establishments

Table 4.23 reveals that (88.5 percent) of paid employees in services sector are working in large size establishments. All kinds of industries within the services sector have the highest proportion of employees within large size establishments. Comparison between small and medium size establishments suggest that six of the activities have more paid employees in small size establishments and the remaining six have more paid employees in medium size establishments. Generally, there is an increasing size of employment with increase in size of establishments. Public administration and defense

compulsory social security has minimum shares of paid employees in both the small size establishments (0.5 percent) as well as in medium size (1.3 percent).

**Table 4.23: Number of Paid Employees by Activities and Size of Establishments**

Activities	Size of Establishments			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Transportation and storage	251	1,179	2,814	4,244
Accommodation and food service activities	505	900	10,176	11,581
Information and communication	177	65	1,334	1,576
Financial and insurance activities	364	161	1,748	2,273
Professional, scientific and technical activities	65	60	1,097	1,222
Administrative and support service activities	225	129	2,076	2,430
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	112	305	23,097	23,514
Education	521	1,011	13,785	15,317
Human health and social work activities	320	582	3,270	4,172
Arts, entertainment and recreation	55	44	520	619
Other service activities	845	442	4,109	5,396
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	6	93	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>4,884</b>	<b>64,119</b>	<b>72,447</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>100</b>

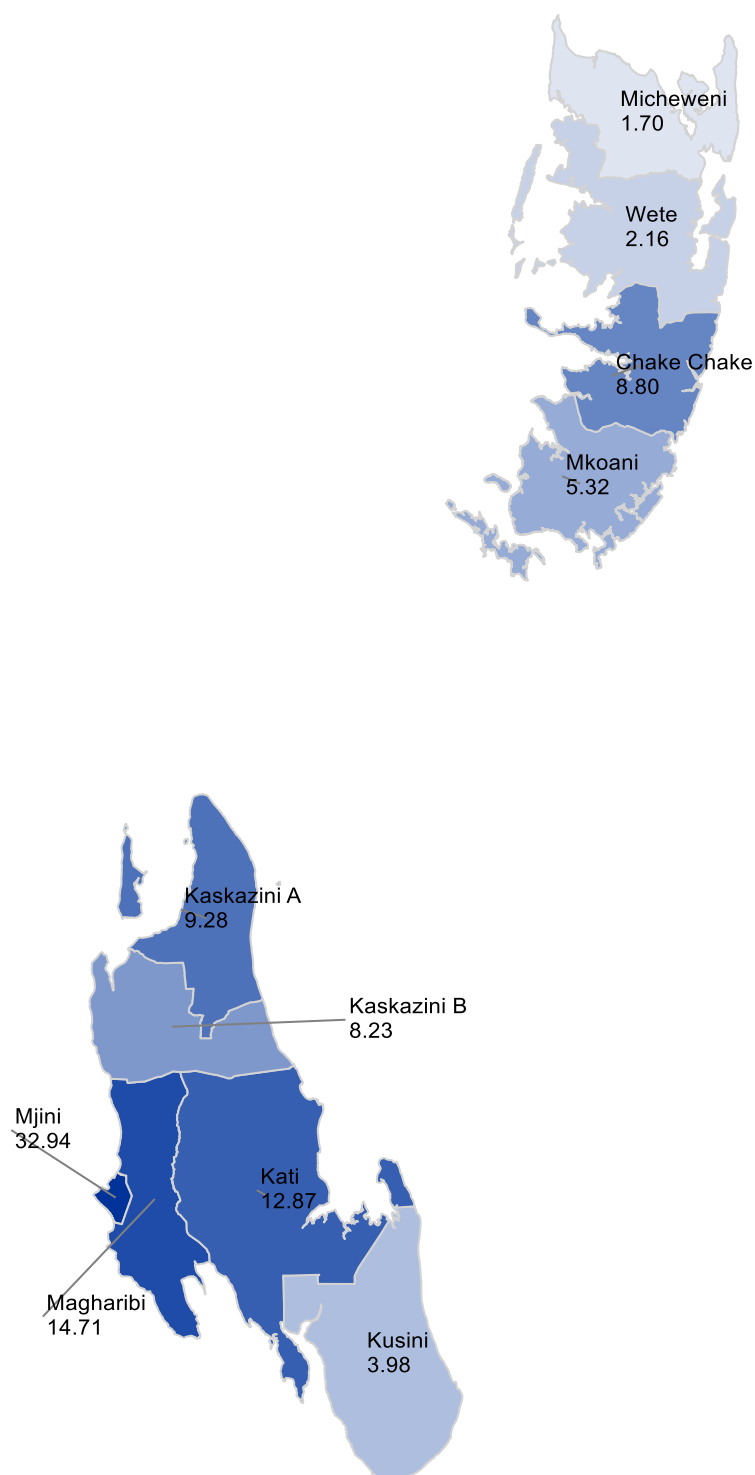
#### 4.5.6 Paid Employees and Type of Ownership

Distribution of paid employees within the services sector varies considerably between different types of ownership. Table 4.24 shows that government institutions have the highest proportion (57 percent) of paid employees within the services sector, while Civil Society Organizations have the least share (2.3 percent). Out of 45,326 persons engaged in government institutions (91.1 percent) are paid employees (Table 4.21) while four in every five persons (81.5 percent) engaged in family owned businesses are paid employees.

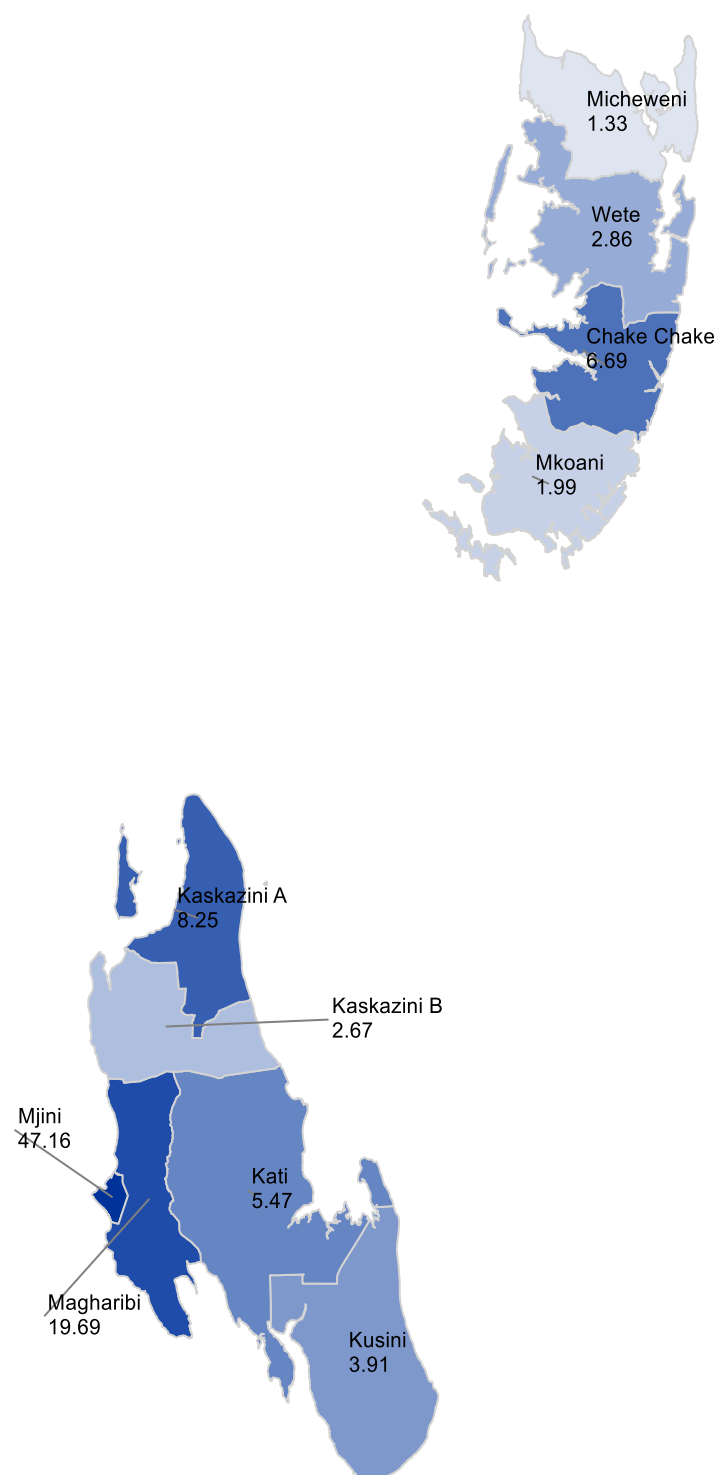


**Table 4.24: Number of Paid Employees by Activity and Type of Ownership**

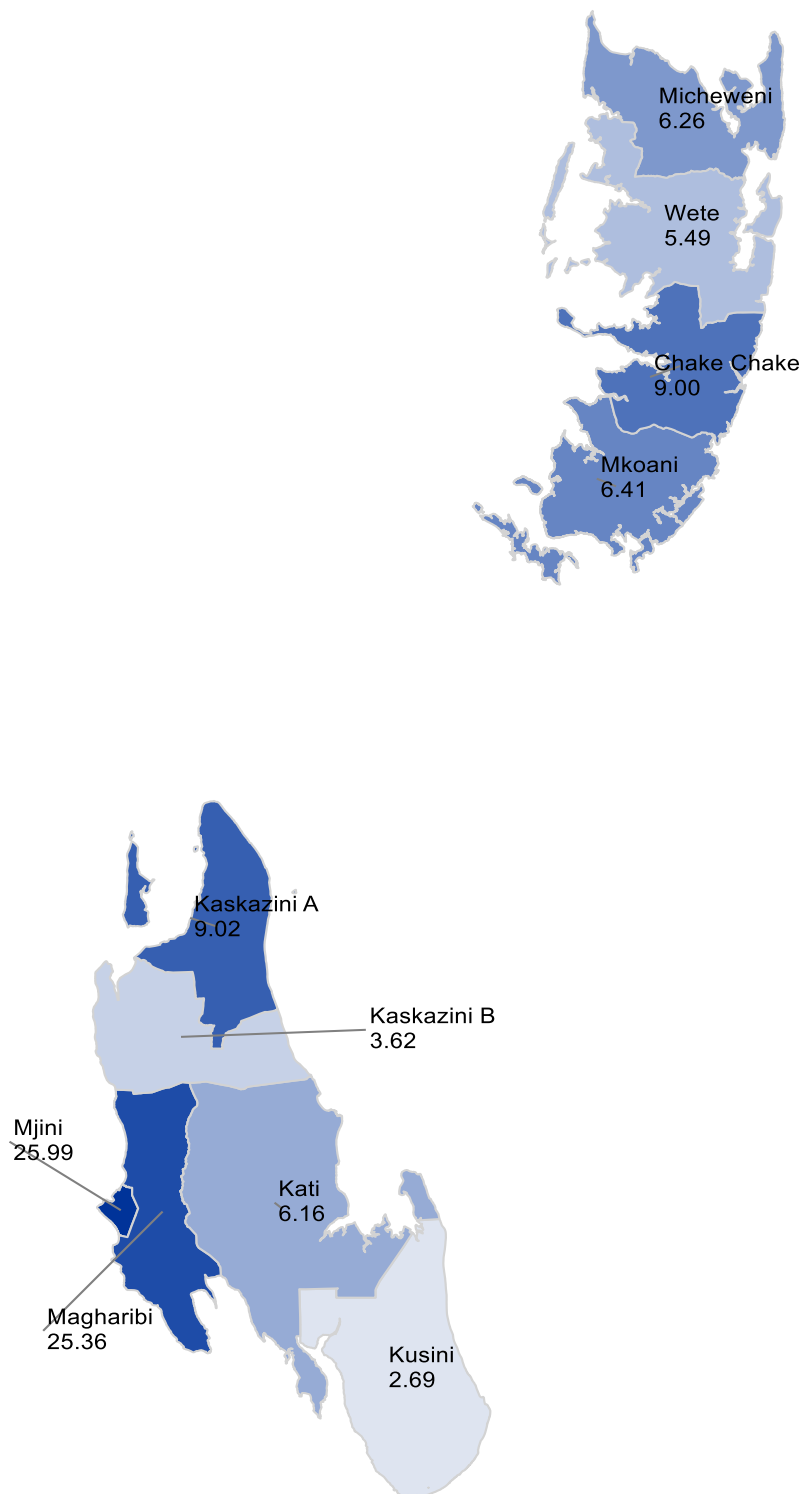
Activity	Type of Ownership					Total
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Governmet institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization	
Transportation and storage	2,214	1,044	904	82	0	4,244
Accommodation and food service activities	3,297	8,242	12	30	0	11,581
Information and communication	202	568	747	43	16	1,576
Financial and insurance activities	449	301	479	1,044	0	2,273
Professional, scientific and technical activities	28	268	907	10	9	1,222
Administrative and support service activities	307	1,546	565	2	10	2,430
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	439	336	22,723	2	14	23,514
Education	1,355	1,382	11,352	248	980	15,317
Human health and social work activities	607	179	2,981	28	377	4,172
Arts, entertainment and recreation	66	8	474	43	28	619
Other service activities	863	140	70	4,102	221	5,396
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	10	83	0	10	103
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,827</b>	<b>14,024</b>	<b>41,297</b>	<b>5,634</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>72,447</b>
<b>Percent</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100</b>

**Map 4.1: Proportion of persons engaged within large size establishments**

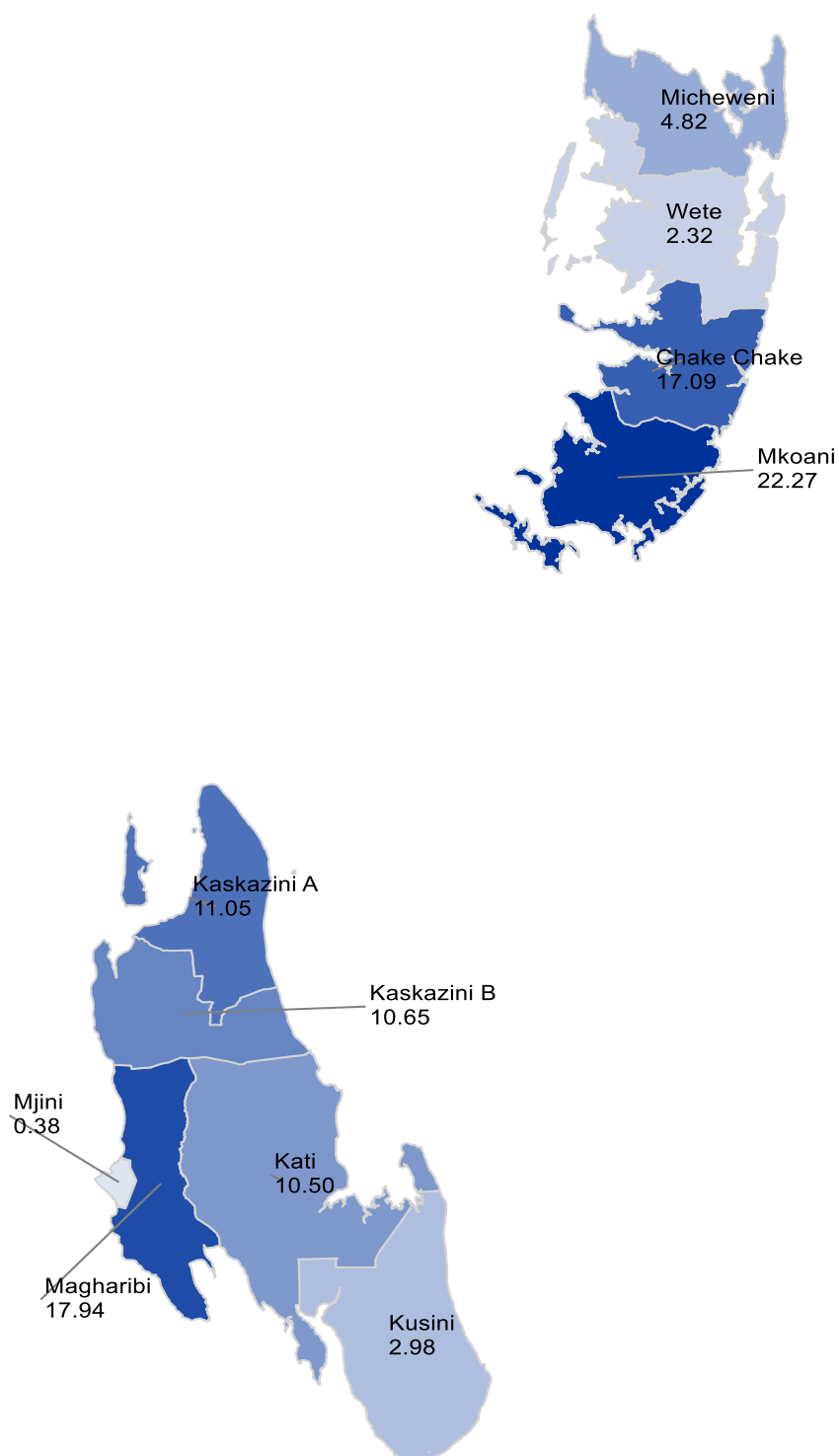
*Seven out of every ten persons engaged in any socio-economic activities work within large size establishments*

**Map 4.2: Proportion of paid employees within large size establishments**

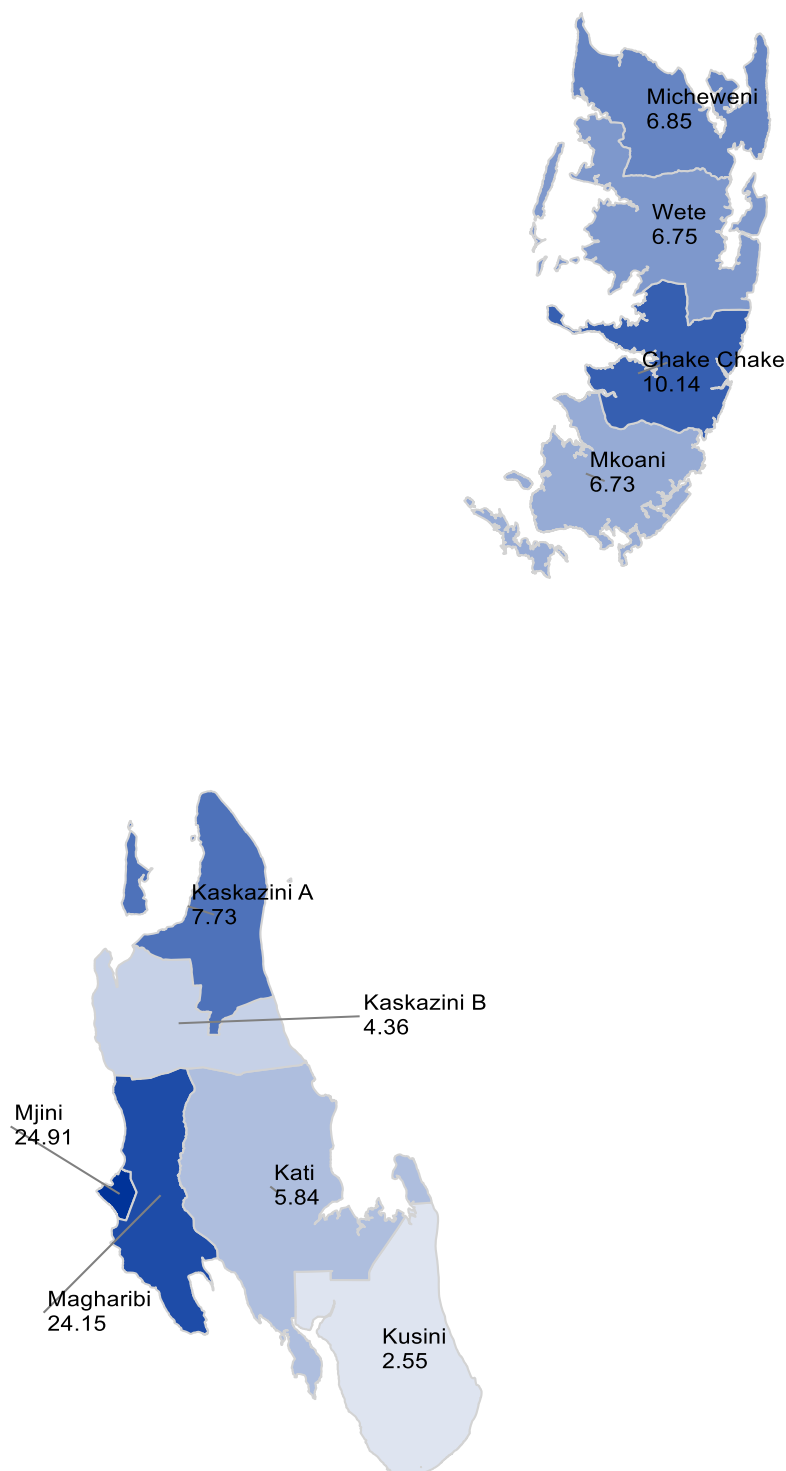
*Three out of every five persons engaged in large size establishments are paid employees*

**Map 4.3: Proportion of persons engaged within family owned establishments**

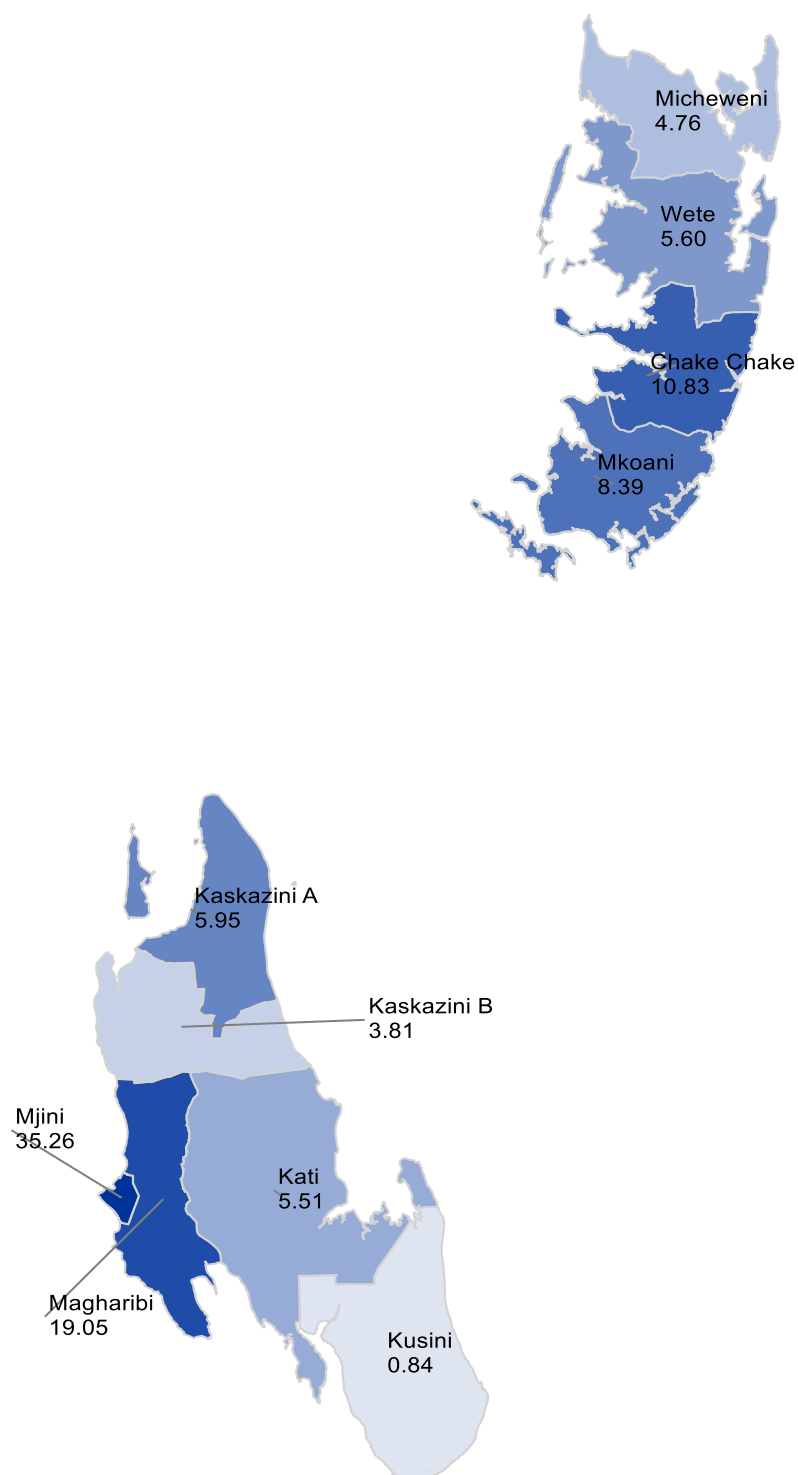
*Three out of every ten persons engaged in socio-economic activities work in family owned establishments*

**Map 4.4: Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of agriculture**

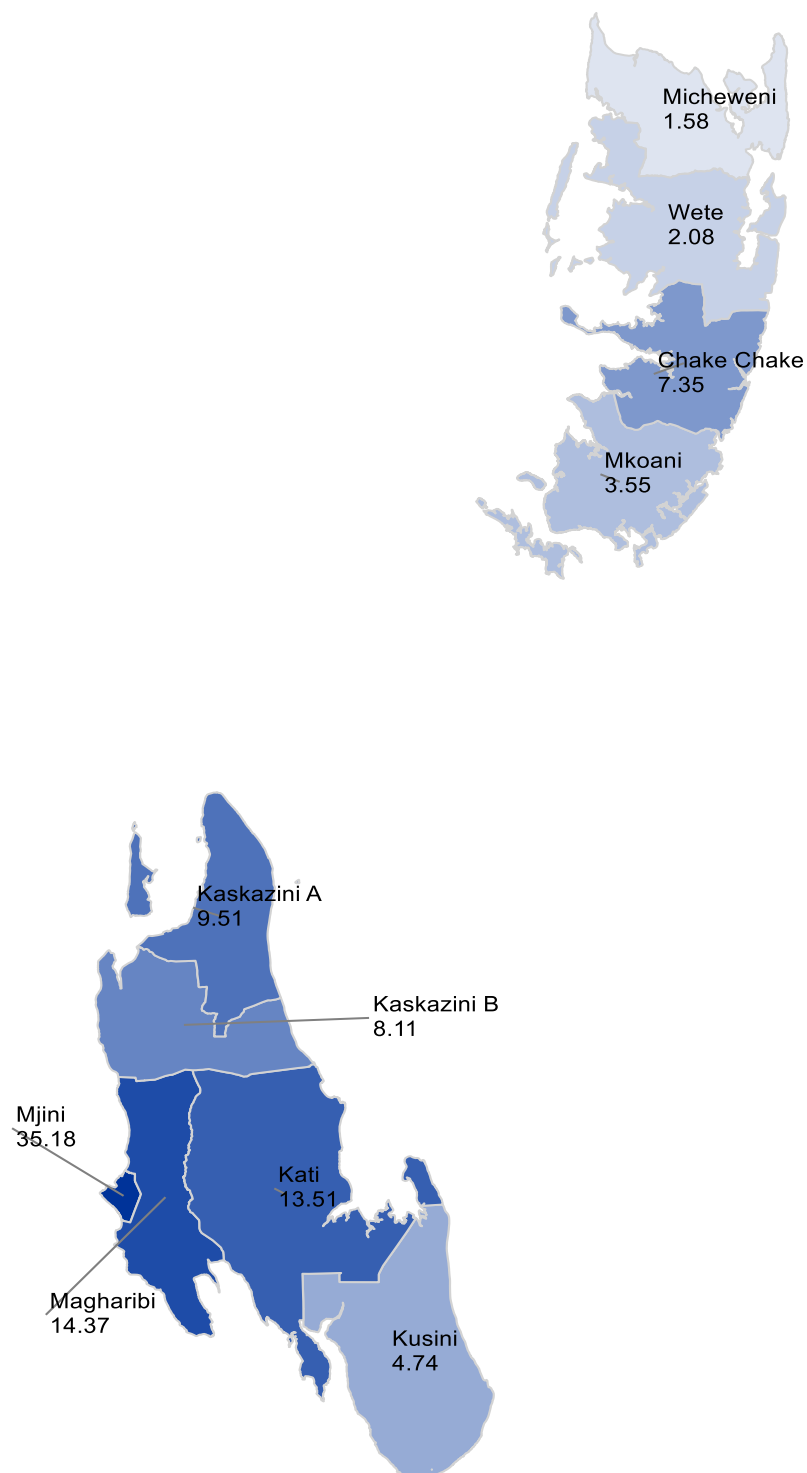
*Agriculture sector constitutes the least proportion of persons engaged in socio-economic activities with one out of sixteen persons engaged work for such activities*

**Map 4.5: Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of distribution**

*Small size business is a main characteristic of establishments within the distribution sector in which one out of every five socially or economically engaged persons work for activities under this sector*

**Map 4.6: Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of production and construction**

*Eleven out of every hundred persons engaged in any kind of business in Zanzibar work under the sector of production and construction*

**Map 4.7: Proportion of persons engaged within the sector of services**

*About two thirds of all persons engaged in any socio-economic activity in Zanzibar work under the sector of services which is dominated by government institutions*



## ANNEXES

## Annex 1: Detailed Tables

Table 1: Distribution of Establishments of Production Sector by Region and ISIC Division

ISIC Division	Region					Total	Total Engaged
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba		
Other mining and quarrying	5	19	9	18	8	59	948
Mining support service activities	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
Manufacture of food products	38	12	106	27	23	206	1,311
Manufacture of beverages	0	3	3	0	1	7	180
Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	1	1	10
Manufacture of textiles	7	3	7	5	32	54	476
Manufacture of wearing apparel	60	21	405	175	714	1,375	3,339
Manufacture of leather and related products	0	0	3	0	2	5	18
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	3	0	11	12	3	29	339
Manufacture of paper and paper products	0	1	1	0	0	2	3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	6	1	30	4	5	46	95
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	2	0	4	2	4	12	139
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	1	0	0	0	0	1	69
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	0	2	7	1	0	10	346
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	41	39	136	10	56	282	1,984
Manufacture of basic metals	34	1	3	3	1	42	173
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	17	23	196	25	32	293	1,106
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	0	0	4	0	0	4	8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0	0	2	1	0	3	45
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3	10	18	21	23	75	375
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	2	0	5	0	2	9	147
Manufacture of furniture	137	68	277	180	218	880	3,126
Other manufacturing	0	1	11	1	4	17	124
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	5	2	14	0	2	23	78
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	2	4	1	2	12	841
Water collection, treatment and supply	2	1	6	11	18	38	542
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	0	2	0	0	3	718
Remediation activities and other waste management services	0	0	0	3	3	6	163
Construction of buildings	0	0	146	0	0	146	2,250
Civil engineering	0	2	47	1	2	52	1,092
Specialized construction activities	0	0	1	1	1	3	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>20,082</b>

**Table 2: Distribution of Establishments of Production Sector by Type of ownership and ISIC Division**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership				Total	Total Engaged
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs		
Other mining and quarrying	46	1	3	9	59	948
Mining support service activities	2	0	0	0	2	3
Manufacture of food products	181	11	1	13	206	1,311
Manufacture of beverages	2	5	0	0	7	180
Manufacture of tobacco products	1	0	0	0	1	10
Manufacture of textiles	38	1	0	15	54	476
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1317	12	2	44	1,375	3,339
Manufacture of leather and related products	4	0	0	1	5	18
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting ma	28	0	1	0	29	339
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	0	0	0	2	3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	44	1	1	0	46	95
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3	2	0	7	12	139
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	0	1	0	0	1	69
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	9	0	0	1	10	346
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	253	4	1	24	282	1,984
Manufacture of basic metals	41	0	1	0	42	173
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	280	7	0	6	293	1,106
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3	0	1	0	4	8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2	0	1	0	3	45
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	62	1	2	10	75	375
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1	0	0	0	1	1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	5	0	1	3	9	147
Manufacture of furniture	824	17	2	37	880	3,126
Other manufacturing	15	1	0	1	17	124
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	23	0	0	0	23	78
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	2	5	0	12	841
Water collection, treatment and supply	1	1	36	0	38	542
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	0	2	0	3	718
Remediation activities and other waste management services	1	0	2	3	6	163
Construction of buildings	1	144	1	0	146	2,250
Civil engineering	0	45	6	1	52	1,092
Specialized construction activities	0	2	0	1	3	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>20,082</b>

**Table 3: Distribution of Establishments of Production Sector by Type of Ownership and ISIC Division**

ISIC Division	Type of Ownership				Total	Total engaged
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs		
Other mining and quarrying	46	1	3	9	59	948
Mining support service activities	2	0	0	0	2	3
Manufacture of food products	181	11	1	13	206	1,311
Manufacture of beverages	2	5	0	0	7	180
Manufacture of tobacco products	1	0	0	0	1	10
Manufacture of textiles	38	1	0	15	54	476
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1317	12	2	44	1,375	3,339
Manufacture of leather and related products	4	0	0	1	5	18
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting ma	28	0	1	0	29	339
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	0	0	0	2	3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	44	1	1	0	46	95
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3	2	0	7	12	139
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	0	1	0	0	1	69
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	9	0	0	1	10	346
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	253	4	1	24	282	1,984
Manufacture of basic metals	41	0	1	0	42	173
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	280	7	0	6	293	1,106
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3	0	1	0	4	8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2	0	1	0	3	45
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	62	1	2	10	75	375
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1	0	0	0	1	1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	5	0	1	3	9	147
Manufacture of furniture	824	17	2	37	880	3,126
Other manufacturing	15	1	0	1	17	124
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	23	0	0	0	23	78
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5	2	5	0	12	841
Water collection, treatment and supply	1	1	36	0	38	542
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	0	2	0	3	718
Remediation activities and other waste management services	1	0	2	3	6	163
Construction of buildings	1	144	1	0	146	2,250
Civil engineering	0	45	6	1	52	1,092
Specialized construction activities	0	2	0	1	3	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>20,082</b>

**Table 4: Distribution of Establishments of Production Sector by Family owned and ISIC Division**

ISIC Division	Sex			Total	Total Engaged
	Male	Female	Both		
Other mining and quarrying	44	1	1	46	948
Mining support service activities	2	0	0	2	3
Manufacture of food products	162	19	0	181	1,311
Manufacture of beverages	1	1	0	2	180
Manufacture of tobacco products	1	0	0	1	10
Manufacture of textiles	10	27	1	38	476
Manufacture of wearing apparel	640	631	46	1,317	3,339
Manufacture of leather and related products	4	0	0	4	18
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting manufacturing	28	0	0	28	339
Manufacture of paper and paper products	1	1	0	2	3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	41	2	1	44	95
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1	2	0	3	139
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	0	0	0	0	69
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	7	2	0	9	346
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	195	54	4	253	1,984
Manufacture of basic metals	39	2	0	41	173
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	268	11	1	280	1,106
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2	0	1	3	8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	1	1	0	2	45
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	57	3	2	62	375
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1	0	0	1	1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	5	0	0	5	147
Manufacture of furniture	780	42	2	824	3,126
Other manufacturing	11	4	0	15	124
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	23	0	0	23	78
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3	1	1	5	841
Water collection, treatment and supply	1	0	0	1	542
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	0	0	1	718
Remediation activities and other waste management services	1	0	0	1	163
Construction of buildings	1	0	0	1	2,250
Civil engineering	0	0	0	0	1,092
Specialized construction activities	0	0	0	0	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>20,082</b>

**Table 5: Distribution of Establishments of Production Sector by Size of Employments and ISIC Division**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishment			Total	Total Engaged
	1-4	5-9	10+		
Other mining and quarrying	22	9	28	59	948
Mining support service activities	2	0	0	2	3
Manufacture of food products	122	46	38	206	1,311
Manufacture of beverages	1	1	5	7	180
Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	1	1	10
Manufacture of textiles	36	1	17	54	476
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1259	65	51	1,375	3,339
Manufacture of leather and related products	4	0	1	5	18
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting ma	14	11	4	29	339
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2	0	0	2	3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	44	1	1	46	95
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3	3	6	12	139
Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	0	0	1	1	69
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	6	2	2	10	346
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	104	124	54	282	1,984
Manufacture of basic metals	40	0	2	42	173
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	217	66	10	293	1,106
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	4	0	0	4	8
Manufacture of electrical equipment	2	0	1	3	45
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	60	6	9	75	375
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1	0	0	1	1
Manufacture of other transport equipment	5	1	3	9	147
Manufacture of furniture	680	156	44	880	3,126
Other manufacturing	16	0	1	17	124
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	19	3	1	23	78
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	2	4	12	841
Water collection, treatment and supply	33	0	5	38	542
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	1	1	3	718
Remediation activities and other waste management services	1	0	5	6	163
Construction of buildings	11	83	52	146	2,250
Civil engineering	4	25	23	52	1,092
Specialized construction activities	1	1	1	3	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>20,082</b>

Table 6: Distribution of Establishments of Service Sector by Region and ISIC Division

ISIC Division	Region					Total	Total Engaged
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba		
Land transport and transport via pipelines	5	6	3	0	0	14	48
Water transport	1	1	279	5	15	301	3,025
Air transport	0	0	55	0	9	64	999
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0	0	49	2	6	57	817
Postal and courier activities	0	0	1	0	1	2	41
Accommodation	105	138	106	6	16	371	18,726
Food and beverage service activities	51	70	97	18	35	271	1,258
Publishing activities	18	1	11	0	0	30	187
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	0	0	1	1	3	5	10
Programming and broadcasting activities	1	0	24	2	3	30	823
Telecommunications	8	0	17	17	28	70	462
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	0	0	1	1	1	3	8
Information service activities	0	3	10	0	1	14	240
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	96	80	225	8	6	415	8,012
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	0	0	19	0	4	23	210
Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	0	0	20	18	170	208	4,701
Legal and accounting activities	2	0	22	0	0	24	767
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	1	1	3	0	0	5	62
Scientific research and development	0	0	7	1	0	8	89
Advertising and market research	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	6	2	4	2	2	16	233
Veterinary activities	3	0	3	2	1	9	124
Rental and leasing activities	2	0	25	0	0	27	59
Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	10	8	64	0	0	82	603
Security and investigation activities	1	0	10	0	0	11	1,359
Services to buildings and landscape activities	0	0	6	3	4	13	346
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	2	0	8	56	64	130	1,127
Public administration and defense	98	89	150	35	84	456	26,465
Education	115	147	342	162	152	918	16,066
Human health activities	35	39	96	54	54	278	4,130
Residential care activities	2	2	8	0	4	16	198
Social work activities without accommodation	2	3	13	2	12	32	415
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	3	1	26	7	9	46	299

ISIC Division	Region					Total	Total Engaged
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba		
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	1	2	6	0	2	11	382
Gambling and betting activities	1	0	10	0	0	11	22
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	0	0	11	2	2	15	119
Activities of membership organizations	343	145	355	4	22	869	19,166
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	34	26	132	34	28	254	599
Other personal service activities	36	28	379	17	50	510	1,051
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	4	0	0	4	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>2605</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>113,365</b>



Table 7: Distribution of Establishments of Service Sector by Type of ownership and ISIC Division

ISIC Division	Type of Establishment					Total	Total Engaged
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization		
Land transport and transport via pipelines	12	0	0	2	0	14	48
Water transport	290	9	1	1	0	301	3,025
Air transport	24	38	2	0	0	64	999
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	23	21	10	3	0	57	817
Postal and courier activities	0	0	2	0	0	2	41
Accommodation	189	179	2	1	0	371	18,726
Food and beverage service activities	236	31	0	4	0	271	1,258
Publishing activities	26	1	2	1	0	30	187
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	5	0	0	0	0	5	10
Programming and broadcasting activities	8	11	6	0	5	30	823
Telecommunications	18	44	6	2	0	70	462
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2	1	0	0	0	3	8
Information service activities	5	7	1	1	0	14	240
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	173	19	14	209	0	415	8,012
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	10	10	3	0	0	23	210
Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	44	16	1	147	0	208	4,701
Legal and accounting activities	4	6	12	2	0	24	767
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	1	1	3	0	0	5	62
Scientific research and development	1	1	6	0	0	8	89
Advertising and market research	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	13	2	1	0	0	16	233
Veterinary activities	1	0	7	0	1	9	124
Rental and leasing activities	24	3	0	0	0	27	59
Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	37	34	5	2	4	82	603
Security and investigation activities	2	7	0	0	2	11	1,359
Services to buildings and landscape activities	4	2	6	1	0	13	346
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	10	5	115	0	0	130	1,127
Public administration and defense	6	12	433	2	3	456	26,465
Education	166	70	548	34	100	918	16,066
Human health activities	85	13	158	3	19	278	4,130
Residential care activities	6	0	7	1	2	16	198
Social work activities without accommodation	1	7	4	5	15	32	415

ISIC Division	Type of Establishment					Total	Total Engaged
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs	Civil Society Organization		
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	34	1	2	7	2	46	299
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	0	0	10	0	1	11	382
Gambling and betting activities	11	0	0	0	0	11	22
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	6	1	6	0	2	15	119
Activities of membership organizations	10	11	4	812	32	869	19,166
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	248	5	0	1	0	254	599
Other personal service activities	501	4	1	4	0	510	1,051
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	2	1	0	1	4	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,245</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>113,365</b>

**Table 8: Distribution of Establishments of Service Sector by Family Owned and ISIC Division**

ISIC Division	Sex			Total	Total Engaged
	Male	Female	Both		
Land transport and transport via pipelines	12	0	0	12	48
Water transport	281	8	1	290	3,025
Air transport	13	8	3	24	999
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	19	2	2	23	817
Postal and courier activities	0	0	0	0	41
Accommodation	128	28	33	189	18,726
Food and beverage service activities	173	49	14	236	1,258
Publishing activities	24	2	0	26	187
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	5	0	0	5	10
Programming and broadcasting activities	8	0	0	8	823
Telecommunications	13	3	2	18	462
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	1	1	0	2	8
Information service activities	4	0	1	5	240
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	138	30	5	173	8,012
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	7	3	0	10	210
Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	35	5	4	44	4,701
Legal and accounting activities	4	0	0	4	767
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	0	0	0	0	6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	1	0	0	1	62
Scientific research and development	1	0	0	1	89
Advertising and market research	0	0	0	0	5
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	11	1	1	13	233
Veterinary activities	1	0	0	1	124
Rental and leasing activities	19	4	1	24	59
Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	32	2	3	37	603
Security and investigation activities	2	0	0	2	1,359
Services to buildings and landscape activities	4	0	0	4	346
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	8	1	1	10	1,127
Public administration and defense	4	0	2	6	26,465
Education	102	53	11	166	16,066
Human health activities	61	15	9	85	4,130
Residential care activities	5	1	0	6	198
Social work activities without accommodation	1	0	0	1	415
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	30	4	0	34	299
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	0	0	0	0	382
Gambling and betting activities	6	5	0	11	22

ISIC Division	Sex			Total	Total Engaged
	Male	Female	Both		
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	5	1	0	6	119
Activities of membership organizations	6	4	0	10	19,166
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	238	9	1	248	599
Other personal service activities	280	221	0	501	1,051
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0	0	0	0	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>113,365</b>

**Table 9: Distribution of Establishments of Service Sector by Size of Employment and ISIC Division**

ISIC Division	Size of Establishments			Total	Total Engaged
	1-4	5-9	10+		
Land transport and transport via pipelines	12	1	1	14	48
Water transport	35	183	83	301	3,025
Air transport	43	11	10	64	999
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	27	17	13	57	817
Postal and courier activities	1	0	1	2	41
Accommodation	95	87	189	371	18,726
Food and beverage service activities	182	60	29	271	1,258
Publishing activities	27	1	2	30	187
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	5	0	0	5	10
Programming and broadcasting activities	8	2	20	30	823
Telecommunications	55	6	9	70	462
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2	1	0	3	8
Information service activities	4	2	8	14	240
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	178	20	217	415	8,012
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	17	3	3	23	210
Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	56	8	144	208	4,701
Legal and accounting activities	8	5	11	24	767
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	1	1	0	2	6
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	2	1	2	5	62
Scientific research and development	5	0	3	8	89
Advertising and market research	0	1	0	1	5
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	15	0	1	16	233
Veterinary activities	4	2	3	9	124
Rental and leasing activities	26	1	0	27	59
Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	52	14	16	82	603
Security and investigation activities	5	0	6	11	1,359
Services to buildings and landscape activities	3	3	7	13	346
Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	35	14	81	130	1,127
Public administration and defense	51	58	347	456	26,465
Education	220	162	536	918	16,066
Human health activities	112	90	76	278	4,130
Residential care activities	5	5	6	16	198
Social work activities without accommodation	5	12	15	32	415
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	33	6	7	46	299
Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	2	0	9	11	382
Gambling and betting activities	11	0	0	11	22

ISIC Division	Size of Establishments			Total	Total Engaged
	1-4	5-9	10+		
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	9	3	3	15	119
Activities of membership organizations	105	89	675	869	19,166
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	234	17	3	254	599
Other personal service activities	482	21	7	510	1,051
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	1	2	4	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>113,365</b>

Table 10: Distribution of Establishments of Agricultural Sector by Region and ISIC Groups

ISIC Group	Region					Total	Total Engaged
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba		
Growing of non-perennial crops	84	68	118	9	50	329	,593
Growing of perennial crops	50	18	21	8	69	166	2,277
Plant propagation	4	3	4	0	6	17	181
Animal production	87	115	214	18	60	494	2,582
Mixed farming	3	3	0	0	0	6	61
Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	1	3	11	0	3	18	841
Hunting, trapping and related service activities	2	0	0	0	1	3	75
Silviculture and other forestry activities	12	1	1	16	17	47	530
Logging	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Support services to forestry	0	1	1	1	1	4	129
Fishing	3	1	24	1	11	40	527
Aquaculture	4	1	1	4	30	40	791
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>11,589</b>

Table 11: Distribution of Establishments of Agricultural Sector by Type of Ownership and ISIC Groups

ISIC Group	Type of Ownership					Total	Total Engaged
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative / SACCOs	Civil Society Organization		
Growing of non-perennial crops	192	5	0	128	4	329	3,593
Growing of perennial crops	82	2	4	76	2	166	2,277
Plant propagation	7	0	0	10	0	17	181
Animal production	395	10	3	84	2	494	2,582
Mixed farming	3	0	0	3	0	6	61
Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	2	1	13	1	1	18	841
Hunting, trapping and related service activities	0	0	0	3	0	3	75
Silviculture and other forestry activities	26	0	2	19	0	47	530
Logging	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Support services to forestry	0	0	3	1	0	4	129
Fishing	21	1	2	15	1	40	527
Aquaculture	1	1	0	37	1	40	791
<b>Total</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>11,589</b>

**Table 12: Distribution of Establishments of Agricultural Sector by Family owned and ISIC Groups**

ISIC Group	Sex			Total	Total Engaged
	Male	Female	Both		
Growing of non-perennial crops	136	37	19	192	3,593
Growing of perennial crops	69	12	1	82	2,277
Plant propagation	5	2	0	7	181
Animal production	322	53	20	395	2,582
Mixed farming	3	0	0	3	61
Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	1	0	1	2	841
Hunting, trapping and related service activities	0	0	0	0	75
Silviculture and other forestry activities	23	2	1	26	530
Logging	1	0	0	1	2
Support services to forestry	0	0	0	0	129
Fishing	21	0	0	21	527
Aquaculture	1	0	0	1	791
<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>11,589</b>

**Table 13: Distribution of Establishments of Agricultural Sector by Size of Establishments and ISIC Groups**

ISIC Group	Size of Employment			Total	Total Engaged
	1-4	5-9	10+		
Growing of non-perennial crops	148	58	123	329	3,593
Growing of perennial crops	75	11	80	166	2,277
Plant propagation	7	2	8	17	181
Animal production	385	30	79	494	2,582
Mixed farming	3	0	3	6	61
Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	0	3	15	18	841
Hunting, trapping and related service activities	0	1	2	3	75
Silviculture and other forestry activities	22	9	16	47	530
Logging	1	0	0	1	2
Support services to forestry	0	0	4	4	129
Fishing	14	3	23	40	527
Aquaculture	3	4	33	40	791
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>11,589</b>



**Table 14: Distribution of Establishments of Distribution Sector by Region and ISIC Groups**

ISIC Group	Region					Total	Total Engaged
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba		
Sale of motor vehicles	1	0	3	0	2	6	20
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	19	10	120	17	40	206	1,213
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	6	6	145	22	53	232	530
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	16	12	89	0	0	117	314
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	1	0	0	0	0	1	30
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	2	4	16	33	5	60	323
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	20	3	181	21	51	276	704
Wholesale of household goods	0	0	34	3	4	41	127
Other specialized wholesale	5	0	96	2	3	106	305
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	1,054	815	2,926	69	175	5,039	9,222
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	215	119	753	1,298	1,321	3,706	8,448
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores	14	15	74	8	11	122	721
Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialized stores	22	5	180	30	31	268	562
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialized stores	161	83	1,192	211	230	1,877	3,946
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialized stores	37	45	449	91	73	695	1,292
Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	391	163	2,439	387	435	3,815	7,617
Retail sale via stalls and markets	0	0	5	25	58	88	183
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	2	2	118	12	3	137	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>16,792</b>	<b>35,815</b>

**Table 15: Distribution of Establishments of Distribution Sector by Type of Ownership and ISIC Groups**

ISIC Group	Type of Ownership				Total	Total Engaged
	Family	Corporation/ Company	Government institution	Cooperative/ SACCOs		
Sale of motor vehicles	6	0	0	0	6	20
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	190	7	2	7	206	1,213
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	222	4	1	5	232	530
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	112	2	0	3	117	314
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	0	0	0	1	1	30
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	14	39	4	3	60	323
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	259	15	0	2	276	704
Wholesale of household goods	38	2	0	1	41	127
Other specialized wholesale	92	10	0	4	106	305
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	4,955	43	2	39	5,039	9,222
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	3,640	37	6	23	3,706	8,448
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores	73	49	0	0	122	721
Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialized stores	259	8	0	1	268	562
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialized stores	1,807	45	2	23	1,877	3,946
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialized stores	682	8	0	5	695	1,292
Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	3,708	67	6	34	3,815	7,617
Retail sale via stalls and markets	85	2	0	1	88	183
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	120	15	0	2	137	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,262</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>16,792</b>	<b>35,815</b>

**Table 16: Distribution of Establishments of Distribution Sector by Family Owned and ISIC Groups**

ISIC Group	Sex			Total	Total Engaged
	Male	Female	Both		
Sale of motor vehicles	6	0	0	6	20
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	179	11	0	190	1,213
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	206	14	2	222	530
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	103	9	0	112	314
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	0	0	0	0	30
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	13	1	0	14	323
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	215	38	6	259	704
Wholesale of household goods	33	5	0	38	127
Other specialized wholesale	74	16	2	92	305
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	4,188	666	101	4,955	9,222
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	3,046	513	81	3,640	8,448
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores	64	8	1	73	721
Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialized stores	228	29	2	259	562
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialized stores	1,562	221	24	1,807	3,946
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialized stores	587	85	10	682	1,292
Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	2,691	944	73	3,708	7,617
Retail sale via stalls and markets	49	35	1	85	183
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	84	35	1	120	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,328</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>16,262</b>	<b>35,815</b>

**Table 17: Distribution of Establishments of Distribution Sector by Size of Employment and ISIC Groups**

ISIC Group	Size of Employment			Total	Total Engaged
	1-4	5-9	10+		
Sale of motor vehicles	5	1	0	6	20
Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	120	52	34	206	1,213
Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories	214	13	5	232	530
Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	105	9	3	117	314
Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	0	0	1	1	30
Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals	47	6	7	60	323
Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	251	18	7	276	704
Wholesale of household goods	38	1	2	41	127
Other specialized wholesale	94	4	8	106	305
Retail sale in non-specialized stores	4,933	73	33	5,039	9,222
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	3,559	94	53	3,706	8,448
Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialized stores	70	28	24	122	721
Retail sale of information and communications equipment in specialized stores	261	3	4	268	562
Retail sale of other household equipment in specialized stores	1,789	62	26	1,877	3,946
Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialized stores	676	16	3	695	1,292
Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	3,716	67	32	3,815	7,617
Retail sale via stalls and markets	85	1	2	88	183
Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	133	1	3	137	258
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,096</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>16,792</b>	<b>35,815</b>

**Annex 2: Questionnaires****CONFIDENTIAL****CRE F1**

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN  
COMPREHENSIVE UPDATE OF CENTRAL REGISTER OF ESTABLISHMENTS 2016  
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ESTABLISHMENTS**

*This information is collected under section 4(1) (a - i) of Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007*

*This information is confidential and will be strictly used of statistical purpose only*

**IDENTIFICATION**

Region name:	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
District name:	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Shelia name:	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area/ Street name:	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Form Number:	.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
GPS Reference Number:	.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Easting:	.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Northing:	.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**INFORMATION OF ESTABLISHMENT**

1. Name of establishment: _____	
2. Contact information:	
Phone number: .....	<input type="text"/>
Fax number: .....	<input type="text"/>
Postal address: .....	P.O. Box <input type="text"/>
Website: _____	
Email address: _____	
3. What is the main activity of this establishment?	ISIC <input type="text"/>
4. What is the main product/ service that is delivered through main activity of this establishment?	CPC <input type="text"/>
5. When did this establishment start to operate?	Year <input type="text"/>
6. What is the type of ownership?	
Family .....	1
Corporation/ Company .....	2
Government institution .....	3
Cooperative/ SACCOs.....	4
Civil Society Organization.....	5

} ➔ **Quest. 8**

Page 1 of 4

7. Who is the owner of this establishment?	
Male owned .....	1
Female owned .....	2
Male and Female .....	3
8. What is the type of ownership of this establishment?	
Government.....	1
Private (Zanzibari) .....	2
Private (Tanzanian Mainland) .....	3
Private foreign .....	4
Joint venture between Zanzibaris and Mainlanders .....	5
Joint venture between Zanzibaris and Foreigner .....	6
Joint venture between Government and Foreigner .....	7
International organization .....	8 → Quest. 13
9. This establishment is:	
Single entity establishment/ company .....	1
Headquater of a company with multi branches in Zanzibar .....	2
Branch of an establishment whose headquarter is in Zanzibar .....	3
Branch of an establishment whose headquarter is outside Zanzibar .....	4
10. Has this establishment legally registered?	
Yes .....	1
No .....	2
Government institution .....	3 } → Quest. 12
11. Has this establishment registered through the following authorities?	
Bussiness Registration.....	A
Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency .....	B
Zanzibar Revenue Board .....	C
Tanzania Revenue Authority .....	D
Registrar of Schools and Educational Institutions Zanzibar .....	E
Tegistrar of Health Services Centers and Pharmaceuticals .....	F
Municipal Council .....	G
District Council .....	H
Zanzibar Commission for Tourism .....	I
Authorities responsible for registration of establishments in Tanzania Mainland .....	J
Municipality (PBA-Baraza la Mji).....	K
Other (Specify _____)	L
12. Does this establishment keep record on the following?	
Records of income and expenditure of the establishment .....	A
Records of employees of the establishment .....	B
13. Does this establishment use website?	
Yes .....	1
No .....	2 → Quest. 15
14. What are the main uses of the website in this establishment?	
Selling products/ services .....	A
Purchasing products/ services .....	B
Communication with stakeholders .....	C
Advertisement .....	D
Other (Specify _____)	E

15. What is the type of building that is used by this establishment?

- Ordinary building ..... 1  
 One or more storey building ..... 2  
 Open area with a fence (For example, industry) ..... 3  
 Container ..... 4  
 Wooden/Iron building ..... 5  
 Construction site ..... 6  
 Other (Specify ..... ) 7

16. What is the type of tenure of the building being used by this establishment?

- Owned by the establishment ..... 1  
 Rented by the establishment ..... 2  
 Used by the establishment at no cost ..... 3

17. How many employees are working for this establishment?

- Female .....   
 Male .....   
 Total number of employees .....   
 Employees paid on monthly basis .....

**INTERVIEWER, CHECK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

- |  | Yes | No |
|--|-----|----|
| Question 6 code 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 is circled .....                | 1   | 2  |
| Question 10 code 1 is circled .....                              | 1   | 2  |
| Question 12 codes A and B are circled .....                      | 1   | 2  |
| Question 17 total number of employees is three (3) or more ..... | 1   | 2  |

**IF ALL ANSWERS ABOVE ARE "YES" PUT AN "X" MARK INSIDE THE BOX BELOW AND THEN TAKE GPS READINGS AND RECORD THE SAME IN THE IDENTIFICATION PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

GPS readings are required for this establishment ..... ☐

**Comments by interviewee:**

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**Declaration and Signature**

I declare that all information provided in this questionnaire are correct to the best of my understanding.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments by interviewer:**

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*End of conversation*

**Interviewer**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ **Code**   
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Supervisor**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ **Code**   
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Manual Editor**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ **Code**   
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Data entrant**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ **Code**   
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**CONFIDENTIAL****CRE FII**

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN  
COMPREHENSIVE UPDATE OF CENTRAL REGISTER OF ESTABLISHMENTS 2016  
QUESTIONNAIRE OF HOTELS, RESTAURENTS AND GUEST HOUSES**

*This information is collected under section 4(1) (a - i) of Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007*

*This information is confidential and will be strictly used of statistical purpose only*

**IDENTIFICATION**

Region name: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
District name: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Shehia name: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Area/ Street name: _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Form Number: .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
GPS Reference Number: .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Easting: .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Northing: .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

**INFORMATION OF ESTABLISHMENT**

1. Name of establishment: _____	
2. Contact information:	
Phone number: .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Fax number: .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Postal address: .....	P.O. Box <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Website: _____	
Email address: _____	
3. What is the main activity of this establishment?	ISIC
_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4. What is the main product/ service that is delivered through main activity of this establishment?	CPC
_____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. When did this establishment start to operate?	
Year .....	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6. What is the type of ownership?	
Family .....	1
Corporation/ Company .....	2
Government institution .....	3
Cooperative/ SACCOs.....	4
Civil Society Organization.....	5

→ Quest. 8

Page 1 of 4

7. Who is the owner of this establishment?	
Male owned .....	1
Female owned .....	2
Male and Female .....	3
8. What is the type of ownership of this establishment?	
Government.....	1
Private (Zanzibari) .....	2
Private (Tanzanian Mainland) .....	3
Private foreign .....	4
Joint venture between Zanzibaris and Mainlanders .....	5
Joint venture between Zanzibaris and Foreigner .....	6
Joint venture between Government and Foreigner .....	7
International organization .....	8 → Quest. 13
9. This establishment is:	
Single entity establishment/ company .....	1
Headquater of a company with multi branches in Zanzibar .....	2
Branch of an establishment whose headquarter is in Zanzibar .....	3
Branch of an establishment whose headquarter is outside Zanzibar .....	4
10. Has this establishment legally registered?	
Yes .....	1
No .....	2 } → Quest. 12
Government institution .....	3
11. Has this establishment registered through the following authorities?	
Bussiness Registration.....	A
Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency .....	B
Zanzibar Revenue Board .....	C
Tanzania Revenue Authority .....	D
Registrar of Schools and Educational Institutions Zanzibar .....	E
Tegistar of Health Services Centers and Pharmaceuticals .....	F
Municipal Council .....	G
District Council .....	H
Zanzibar Commission for Tourism .....	I
Authorities responsible for registration of establishments in Tanzania Mainland .....	J
Municipality (PBA-Baraza la Mji).....	K
Other (Specify _____)	L
12. Does this establishment keep record on the following?	
Records of income and expenditure of the establishment .....	A
Records of employees of the establishment .....	B
13. Does this establishment use website?	
Yes .....	1
No .....	2 → Quest. 15
14. What are the main uses of the website in this establishment?	
Selling products/ services .....	A
Purchasing products/ services .....	B
Communication with stakeholders .....	C
Advertisement .....	D
Other (Specify _____)	E

15. What is the type of building that is used by this establishment?		
Ordinary building .....	1	
One or more storey building .....	2	
Open area with a fence (For example, industry) .....	3	
Container .....	4	
Wooden/Iron building .....	5	
Construction site .....	6	
Other (Specify .....) )	7	
16. What is the type of tenure of the building being used by this establishment?		
Owned by the establishment .....	1	
Rented by the establishment .....	2	
Used by the establishment at no cost .....	3	
17. How many employees are working for this establishment?		
Female .....		<input type="text"/>
Male .....		<input type="text"/>
Total number of employees .....		<input type="text"/>
Employees paid on monthly basis .....		<input type="text"/>
18. How many rooms does the Hotel/Guest house have for the guests?		
Number of rooms .....		<input type="text"/>
19. How many beds does the Hotel/Guest have for the guest?		
Number of beds .....		<input type="text"/>
20. What is the grade of this hotel/guest house?		
Five star .....	1	
Four star .....	2	
Three star .....	3	
Two star .....	4	
One star .....	5	
"AA" .....	6	
"A" .....	7	
21. What kind of services that your Hotel/Restaurant deliver		
Accommodation .....	A	
Meal .....	B	
Conference Services facilities .....	C	
Tour historical sites .....	D	
Water game (e.g Fishing, Driving, Skying etc) .....	E	
Other Conference services .....	F	
Tours .....	G	
Business services .....	H	
Other (mention).....	I	
<b>INTERVIEWER, CHECK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:</b>		
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Question 6 code 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 is circled .....	1	2
Question 10 code 1 is circled .....	1	2
Question 12 codes A and B are circled .....	1	2
Question 17 total number of employees is three (3) or more .....	1	2
<b>IF ALL ANSWERS ABOVE ARE "YES" PUT AN "X" MARK INSIDE THE BOX BELOW AND THEN TAKE GPS READINGS AND RECORD THE SAME IN THE IDENTIFICATION PART OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE</b>		
GPS readings are required for this establishment .....		<input type="checkbox"/>

**Comments by interviewee:**


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**Declaration and Signature**

I declare that all information provided in this questionnaire are correct to the best of my understanding.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number:

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments by interviewer:**


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*End of conversation*

**Interviewer**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Code 

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Supervisor**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Code 

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Manual Editor**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Code 

--	--	--

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Data entrant**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Code 

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**CONFIDENTIAL****CRE FIV**

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN  
COMPREHENSIVE UPDATE OF CENTRAL REGISTER OF ESTABLISHMENTS 2016  
MARKET QUESTIONNAIRE**

*This information is collected under section 4(1) (a - i) of Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007  
This information is confidential and will be strictly used of statistical purpose only*

**IDENTIFICATION**

Region name: _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
District name: _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Shehia name: _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Area/ Street name: _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Form Number: .....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**MARKET INFORMATION**

Market name _____		Code	Total number of businessman
<b>Supplier of food products</b>	Grains, vegetables, fruits and coconut products .....	5324	<input type="text"/>
	Breads, cakes and wheat products .....	5321	<input type="text"/>
	Meat/Chicken .....	5322	<input type="text"/>
	Fish .....	5323	<input type="text"/>
	Mama/ Baba Lishe .....	5311	<input type="text"/>
	Soft drink .....	5325	<input type="text"/>
	All parts of the roots (potatoes, cassava etc) .....	5326	<input type="text"/>
	Banana.....	5327	<input type="text"/>
	Spices, cardamom, cinnamon, ginger, etc. ....	5328	<input type="text"/>
	Mixed food product shop .....	5329	<input type="text"/>
<b>Non - food traders</b>	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and toilet facilities.....	5331	<input type="text"/>
	Clothes, khangas / Kitenge, shoes and accessories made of leather .....	5332	<input type="text"/>
	Household furniture and materials supplies.....	5333	<input type="text"/>
	Hardware .....	5334	<input type="text"/>
	Toys/ decoration/hands works.....	5335	<input type="text"/>
<b>The providers of the various services</b>	Repair .....	5361	<input type="text"/>
	Transportation .....	5362	<input type="text"/>
	Phone services and (Secretarial services) .....	5373	<input type="text"/>
	Saloon .....	5394	<input type="text"/>
	Other services .....	5395	<input type="text"/>
<b>Total number Businessman .....</b>			<input type="text"/>

Interviewer: .....	Date	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor: .....	Date	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Manual editor .....	Date	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of Respondent : .....	Date	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Signature of Respondent .....		Stamp of the Market							

**CRE F4**



*This information is collected under section 4(1) (a - i) of Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007*

*This information is confidential and will be strictly used of statistical purpose only*

Region:			
District:			
Shehia:			
Area/ Street:			

[illegible]

Full name: \_\_\_\_\_ Code 

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Full name: \_\_\_\_\_ Code 

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **Annex 3: List of Contributors to the Census of Establishments 2016**

#### **Management “Head- Monitoring Supervisors**

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## **Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar**

### **Vision**

**The Vision of the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) is “To become a Centre of excellence for statistical production and for promoting a culture of Evidence -based policy and decision- making”.**

### **Mission**

**The Mission of OCGS is “to coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation”.**

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