



REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF  
ZANZIBAR



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN

# INTEGRATED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

2014

ZANZIBAR

General Report

## **Vision**

“To become a Centre of Excellence for Statistical Production and for Promoting a Culture of Evidence Based Policy and Decision Making”

## **Mission**

“To Coordinate Production of Official Statistics, Provide High Quality Statistics Data and Information and Promote Their Use in Planning, Decision Making, Administration, Governing, Monitoring and Evaluation”

For comments and suggestions, please contact:

**Chief Government Statistician,  
Office of the Chief Government Statistician,  
P.O. Box 2321,  
Zanzibar.  
Tel: +255 24 2231869**

**Fax: +255 24 2231742**

**Email: [zanstat@zanlink.go.tz](mailto:zanstat@zanlink.go.tz)**

**Website: [www.ocgs.go.tz](http://www.ocgs.go.tz)**



Revolution Government of

Zanzibar

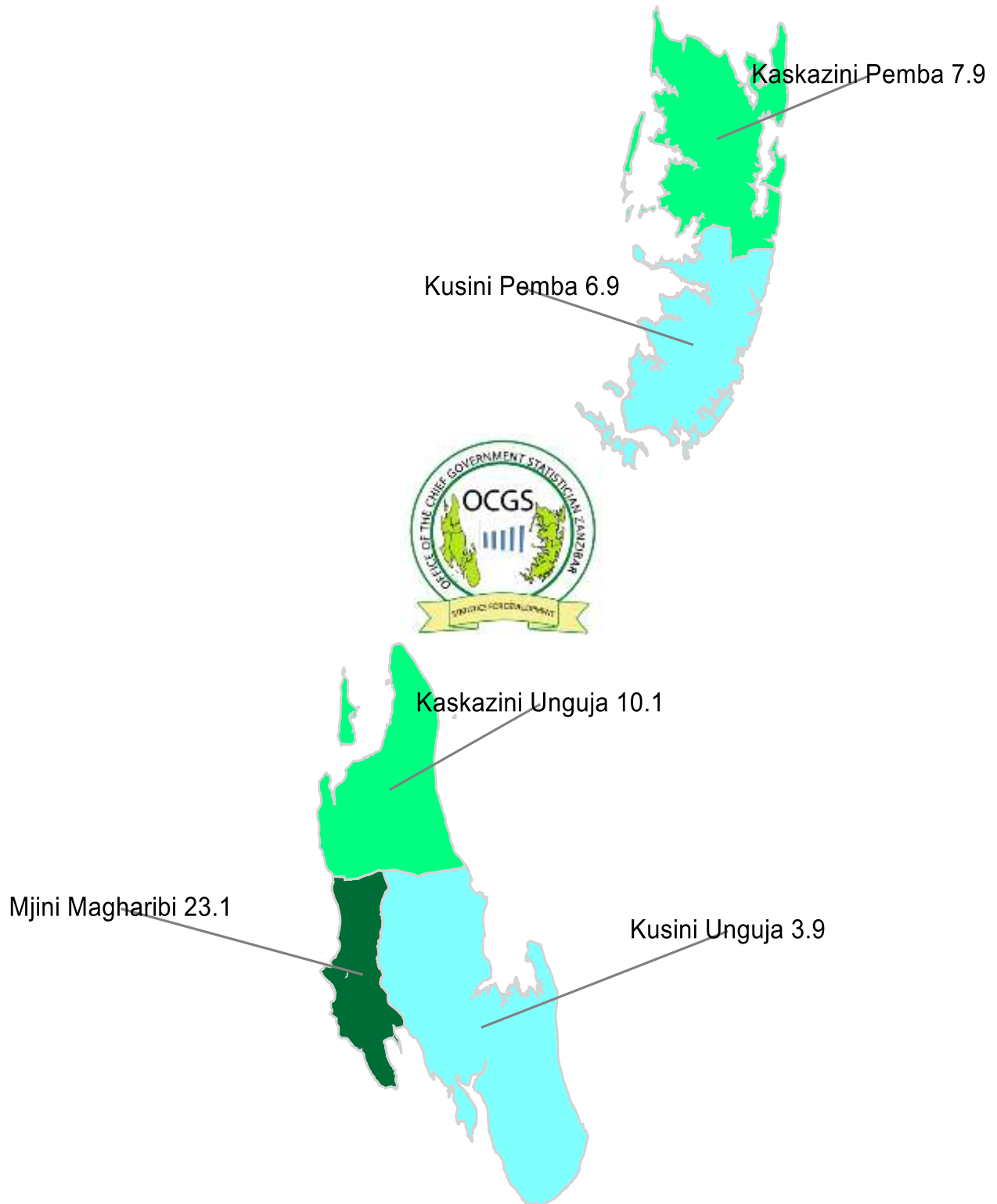
Zanzibar Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

Office of Chief Government Statistician  
President's Office, Finance, Economy and  
Development Planning  
Zanzibar

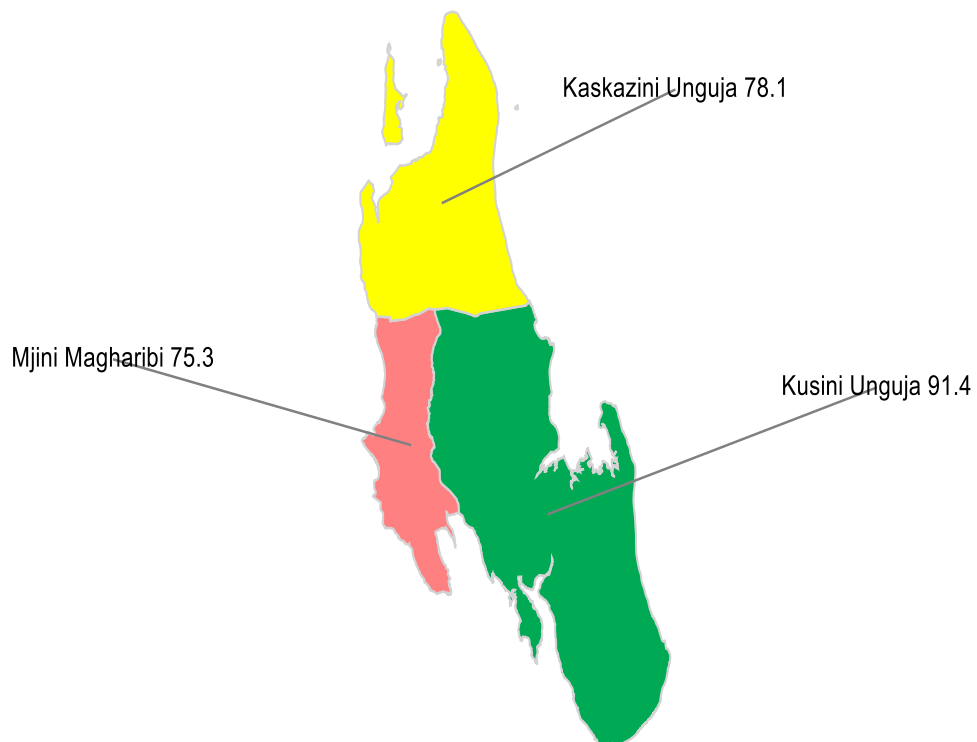
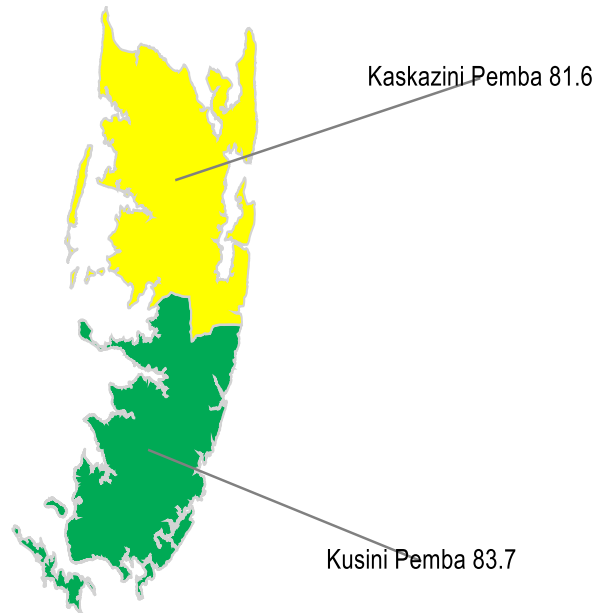


March, 2016

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY REGION - 2014**



## LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY REGION - 2014



## Foreword

The Integrated Labour Force Survey was carried out in 2014. Historically the first labour force survey was conducted in 1990/91, which was not a comprehensive one. The first comprehensive labour force survey was conducted in 2006 and the second was in 2014. It was conducted over a twelve months period in order to capture labour force variations. Like other surveys it will contribute to the improvement of quality of life of Zanzibaries through the provision of current and reliable data of labour market information, which will support planning, policy formulation as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development goals, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. The survey will also provide core indicators of labour market information.

This report presents the results of the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) conducted from January to December 2014. The survey was conducted by the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the (PO) Labour and Public Service. The ILFS, had four modules namely: Labour Force, Informal Sector, Child Labour and Time Use. The respondents of this survey were persons aged five years and above.

The success of this survey depended on Government and development partners. A special word of thanks goes to all participants who contributed to the successfulness of this survey and finally to the production of the report. Many thanks to Development Partners especially the World Bank (WB) through the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (TSMP) for financial support for undertaking the whole survey and to the International Labour Organization (ILO) for technical assistance in producing this report with special thanks goes to Dr. Coffi Agossou (Labour statistics specialist) for reviewing and editing the report.

Also special thanks should go to the 2014 ILFS Technical Committee team for their close supervision in all stages of execution of the survey including; preparation of survey instruments, data collection, analysis, report writing and dissemination. We would like to thank report writers Ms Khadija Kh. Hamad, Mayasa M. Mwinyi, Sabina R. Daima, Abdulmajid J. Ramadhan, Bakari K. Kondo, Mwanajuma A. Suleiman, Mustafa H. Makame, Modest D. Hassan, Haroub A. Masoud, Hafidh A. Khamis and Bakari K. Makame. Also thanks should go to IT Abdalla O. Makame, Ali Idrissa for quality assurance; and staff from both the Office of Chief Government Statistician and the Labour Commission who helped in collection and processing of the data. It was only through their commitment that we have been able to finally produce this report.

Our gratitude also goes to International and Local Consultants for their technical support Enumarators, all data processing teams and all leaders at Shehia level and heads of households for their significant contribution which made the survey a success especially in data collection.

Mayasa M. Mwinyi,  
Chief Government Statistician,  
Office of Chief Government Statistician,  
Zanzibar

Kubingwa M. Simba,  
Commissioner of Labour,  
Labour Commission,  
Zanzibar

## Executive Summary

### Population Profile

According to the 2014 ILFS the total population of Zanzibar was 1,372,518 out of which 50.7 were females and the rest 49.3 were males. This number increased by 23.4 percent compared to that of the ILFS 2006. The majority of persons live in rural areas (59.2 and 56.8 percent for the year 2006 and 2014 respectively).

Persons aged 15 years and below (children) accounted for 44.7 and 43.4 percent in 2006 and 2014 respectively whereas there were more boys than girls for both 2006 (50.9 percent boys) and 2014 (50.3 percent boys) percent). However more children reside in rural (62.2 and 60 percent for 2006 and 2014 respectively) than urban.

Persons aged 15-64 years were more than half for both surveys (52.5 percent in 2006 and 53.6 percent in 2014) with more females than males for both years and the majority of them live in rural than urban area (56.2 percent in 2006 and 53.4 percent in 2014).

The dependants aged 65 years and above contribute to 2.8 percent in 2006 and three percent in 2014 of the total population. As trends were observed in all ages, majority lived in rural than urban areas and there were more females than males for both years.

The age dependency ratio was 86.3 and 86.6 for the years 2006 and 2014 respectively which shows that the dependants were slightly lower in 2006 compared to 2014 and the ratio was higher in rural compared to urban areas which shows that there was less burden for productive persons in rural than urban.

The average household size in Zanzibar was 5.4 persons in 2014 compared to 5.2 in 2006, whereas urban areas had slightly more members per household compared to rural areas. The results further indicated that there were more male headed households than females headed households while the proportion almost remained the same as 2006.

The illiterate rate of persons aged 15 years and above was 14.9 percent in 2014, which was an improvement from (22.7 percent) in 2006 while illiteracy was found more in rural areas (22.9 percent in 2014) than urban areas (5.6 percent in 2014).

Income is a very important indicator for human beings. This enables us to know the standard of living in any country, households or individuals. The results of the 2014 ILFS show that more than half (52.5 percent) of households earn 200,000 to 499,999 TZS while those who earn under 200,000 TZS were 21 percent and very few households (5.5 percent) earned one million and above. The main source of household income was agriculture (32.6 percent) followed by wage employment (30.9 percent) and non-agriculture business (28.9 percent) whereas in 2006 ILFS 39.8 percent households depended on agriculture and 28.9 percent depend on non-agriculture business however a quarter (25.2 percent) of the households depended on wage employment. The movement of persons showed that only 23.2 of migrants moved from one place to another due to economic reasons or job transfer, looking for better jobs or any other economic reason, while the rest migrated due to social reasons.

### **Working Age Population**

The working age Population (WAP) includes persons 15 years and above. The working age population comprised of 776,176 persons in 2014, of whom 54.1 percent resided in Rural areas and 45.9 percent in Urban areas. The proportion of females (51.3 percent) was slightly higher compared to males (47.8 percent). Nearly half (46.2 percent) of WAP was found in Mjini Magharibi followed by Kaskazini Pemba with 16.6 percent, Kusini Pemba 14.8 percent, Kaskazini Unguja 13.8 percent and lastly Kusini Unguja with 8.7 percent.

The number of working age people increased to 776,176 in 2014 from 514,632 in 2006 which made a percentage increase of 51 percent. More working age people were observed in rural areas for both years: 2006 and 2014.

### **Economically Active**

Economically active persons (Labour Force) includes employed and unemployed persons. Out of the total WAP 79.4 percent were economically active persons. Among the WAP 83.7 percent were economically active in rural areas and 74.3 percent in urban areas. The proportion of the economically active was higher for males (51.1 percent) than females (48.9 percent) and the majority resided in rural areas (57 percent) than in urban areas (43 percent). Majority (43.8 percent) of economical active persons found in Mjini Magaribi, Kusini had the least proportion (10 percent) while Kaskazini Unguja, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba had 13.6, 17.0 and 15.6 percent respectively.

For 2006 the percentage of economically active people to the total working age was 83.4. The geographical distribution shows that among WAP, 88.5 and 76.8 percent were economically active for rural and urban areas respectively. The proportion of economically active people was higher for females (50.2 percent) than males (49.8 percent) and the majority resided in rural (60.1 percent) than in urban areas (39.9 percent).

### **Labour Force Participation Rate**

Overall labour force participation rate (LFPR) in 2014 was 79.4 percent whereas males accounted for a higher rate (83.4 percent) than females (75.6 percent). Across geographical areas, Rural areas had a higher rate (83.7 percent) and Urban areas had 74.3 percent. Among the five regions of Zanzibar, Kusini Unguja had the highest LFPR (91.4 percent) followed by Kusini Pemba with 83.7 percent, Kaskazini Pemba 81.6 percent, Kaskazini Unguja 78.1 percent, and the last Mjini Magharibi with 75.3 percent. In all regions males had higher LFPR than females. However Kusini Unguja the difference was small between males (92.5 percent) and females (90.4 percent). For 2006 total LFPR was 83.4 out of which the rural areas had a rate of 88.5 and urban areas had a rate of 76.8. The LFPR was higher for males than females which shows that a large proportion of males are working or seeking work compared to females.

### **Employed Persons**

Employed persons were 528,090 out of which males counted for 56.0 percent and females 40.0 percent. For both rural and urban areas, males were more likely to be employed than females. Out of 203,236 of urban employed persons, more than half (60.3 percent) were males. In rural areas males accounted for 53.4 percent of employed person. Majority of employed persons (61.5 percent) live in rural areas and 38.5 in urban areas. The regions with highest proportion of employed persons were Mjini Magharibi (39.3 percent), Kaskazini and Kusini Pemba with 18.3 and 17.0 percent respectively. The last but one was Kaskazini Unguja with 14.2 percent and the last one was Kusini Unguja (11.2 percent).

The 2006 ILFS results showed that among 513,032 economically active people, 484,581 were employed which is equal to 94.5 percent and while the among economical active people for rural and urban areas were , 98.4 and 88.6 respectively of those were employed . In rural areas more females were employed (50.2 percent) however in urban areas there were more employed males (54.5 percent).

## Employment to Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio (absorption rate) provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment. The results shows that the overall employment to population ratio was 68.0 percent. The absorption rate for rural areas was higher (77.4 percent) compared to urban areas (57.0 percent) and the females were less likely to be engaged in economic activities compared to males (78.4 and 58.3 percent respectively). Across regions Kusini Unguja had the highest ratio (87.9 percent), Kusini Pemba was the second region with a ratio of 78.0 percent however Mjini Magharibi had the lowest ratio (57.9) and Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba had 70.2 and 75.2 percent respectively.

The employment to population ratio in 2006 showed that the rate was higher for males (84.8 percent) than females (73.3 percent) and geographically the rural rate (87.0 percent) was higher compared to urban (68.0 percent). The employment to population ratio between 2006 and 2014 declined slightly from 78.8 percent in 2006 to 77.4 percent in 2014.

## Underemployed Persons

Workers are classified as underemployed if they are willing and able to increase number of working hours apart from the normal hours they are doing but they did not according to different reasons. The total underemployment rate in 2014 was 11.9 percent whereas rural employed persons were slightly less likely (11.6 percent) to be underemployed than urban employed persons (12.3 percent). However females (13.0 percent) were more likely to be underemployed than males (11.0 percent) and most of them found in rural areas. The majority of underemployed persons found in Mjini Magharibi region. The region had 42.1 percent of total underemployed persons. Very few underemployed persons were found in Kaskazini Unguja (7.9 percent), while in Kusini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba the proportion was nearly the same (15.6 and 15.1 percent respectively). The remaining proportion of 19.3 percent was found in Kaskazini Pemba. The underemployment rate slightly decreased from 12.5 percent in 2006 to 11.9 percent in 2014.

## Unemployed Persons

The number of unemployed persons in 2014 was 87,997. This figure made the unemployment rate to be 14.3 percent in which it was observed that the urban areas had more unemployed persons with 61,804 people as compared to rural areas (26,195). There were more unemployed females in urban (48,076 persons with an unemployment rate of 22.9 percent ) than their male counterparts (13,728 persons with an unemployment rate of 6.0 percent). The region with the highest unemployment rate

was Mjini Magharibi with 23.1 percent followed by Kaskazini Unguja with 10.1 percent. Kusini Unguja had the lowest rate (3.9 percent) while Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba had 7.9 and 6.9 percent respectively.

Overall unemployment rate in 2014 was 14.3 percent in which urban areas had the higher unemployment rate of 23.3 percent and Rural areas had an unemployment rate of 7.5 percent. Comparing between 2006 and 2014, unemployment rate increased to 14.3 percent in 2014 from 5.5 percent in 2006. In the same period unemployment rate in Rural areas increased from 1.6 percent to 7.5 percent. Urban unemployment rate also increased from 11.4 percent to 23.3 percent.

### **Informal Sector**

The informal sector consisted of 200,802 operators of which 51.2 percent were males and 48.8 females. The informal sector operators were found more in urban (52.0 percent) than in rural areas (48.0 percent). In rural areas, more females were engaged in the informal sector (50.3 percent) while in urban more males were engaged in it (52.5 percent). In 2006 the data showed that 144,147 persons were engaged in the informal sector with high proportion of males (53.6 males) than females (46.4 percent). Geographically more informal sector operators are found in urban areas (52.0 percent) while in rural females were more likely to be engaged in the informal sector than males.

The percentage share of the informal sector to total employment was 38.0 percent in 2014 by which females accounted for 42.2 percent and males accounted for 34.7 percent. In urban areas the share was 51.3 percent while in rural areas the share was 29.7 percent. More than half of the informal sector operators were observed in Mjini Magharibi (53.9 percent) while Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba they had almost the same proportion (10.4 and 10.2 percent respectively) and Kusini Unguja and Kusini Pemba nearly had the same proportion with 12.2 and 13.4 percent of operators respectively.

In 2006 the informal sector share to total employment was lower compared to 2014. The percentage share of the Informal sector to total employment was 29.7 percent. Sexwise the trend was different in 2006, in which the share was higher for males (30.9 percent) than females (28.5 percent). Geographically the percentage share of urban areas (44.3 percent) was higher than for rural areas (21.0 percent).

## Income from Employment

The average monthly income of paid employees in 2014 was TZS 291,901 with males having a highest average monthly income of TZS 316,089 compared to the females income of TZS 234,822. The urban paid employed persons earn more (TZS 318,149) compared to rural paid employed persons (TZS 245,590). For both rural and urban areas males were more likely to earn higher incomes than females.

The self employed persons earn more than paid employed persons. The results show that on average self employed persons earn TZS 406,825 per month while males earn more than double compared to females. The urban self employed persons earn more (TZS 503,864) compared to rural self employed persons (TZS 303,708). For both rural and urban areas the mean monthly income earned by females is less than that earned by males

Persons employed in agriculture had the lowest income compared to those paid or self employed. The average monthly income was TZS 98,401 per month. The mean monthly income for males was more than three times (TZS 146,815) the amount earned by females (TZS 40,981). In this sector rural persons engaged in agriculture earn more (TZS 101,278) compared to urban persons (TZS 73,230) whereas for both urban and rural areas males earn more than females while females in rural areas earn more (TZS 41,745) than females in urban areas (TZS 31,393).

## Youth 15-35

The total youth population aged 15-35 years were 462,230 persons, out of whom 216,914 were males and 245,316 females. Geographically 245,462 youth live in rural areas and 216,748 in urban areas. Economically active youth comprised 72.9 percent while 57.4 were employed and 15.5 unemployed. The rest group of youth were inactive comprised 27.2 percent.

Overall LFPR for youth was 68.8 percent which means that these youth were either working or seeking work. The LFPR was higher for males (72.5 percent) than females (65.5 percent). Geographically rural areas account for higher LFPR (75.9 percent) than urban areas (60.7 percent) while in both urban and rural areas, LFPR for males is slightly higher compared to females.

On average the youth employment ratio to the population ratio (absorption rate to total youth) was 57.4 percent in which males had higher rate (67.7 percent) than females (48.2 percent). The results showed that the rural absorption rate is higher (68.8 percent) than urban rate (44.4 percent). The

employment to population ratio in rural areas for males and females were 77.0 and 61.4 percent respectively while in urban areas it was 56.9 and 33.6 percent respectively.

The employed youth were 265,107, out of which the percentage for males was higher (55.4 percent) compared to females (44.6 percent) while more youth were found in rural areas (63.7 percent) than urban areas (36.3 percent). For both rural and urban areas there were high proportions of males employed youths than females. Among the employed youth there were those who were working less than normal hours but were available to work for more hours. This group belongs to underemployed youth.

Among 265,107 employed youth, 73,448 were underemployed which makes underemployment rate to be 14.1 percent. The rate is slightly higher for females (14.4 percent) than males (13.9 percent). Generally the underemployment rate for rural and urban areas are the same (14 percent.) However there was a big gap in urban between males and females (11.1 and 18.7 percent respectively) than rural areas where females had a low rate than males (12.3 and 15.6 percent respectively).

The unemployment rate for youth was 21.3 percent and females rate was higher (31.5 percent) compared to males (10.4 percent). Furthermore unemployment rate for rural youths was lower (11.9 percent) compared to urban youths (33.6 percent). Females youths experienced a high unemployment rate in both areas compared to males. The rural unemployment rate for females was 18.6 percent and for males was only 5.2 percent. A large gap was also observed in urban areas where female unemployment rate was 48.2 percent while the unemployment rate for males was 11.2 percent.

Overall inactivity rate for youth is 27.2 percent with males having a lower rate of 24.4 percent as compared to females with 29.6 percent. The inactivity rate was more common in urban areas at 33.2 percent compared to rural at 21.9 percent and across geographical areas the rates are higher among females for both rural and urban areas.

### **The Child and labour**

Population profile of children shows that, the proportion of children aged 5-17 years is 33.7 percent of the total population. Out of those children a the proportion of 59.9 percent resided in Rural areas and 40.1 percent resided in urban areas. Among the children the proportion of boys was slightly higher at 50.1 percent than that of girls who had 49.9 percent. Age distribution shows that, 58.2

percent are children aged 5-11 years, 23.4 percent are children aged 12-14 years and 18.5 percent are children aged 15-17 years.

Among 462,748 children and 57,523 children, (12.4 percent) were idle children, 350,182 children (75.5 percent) were doing household chores and 54,572 children (11.8 percent) were employed. Out of the employed children, 25,803 children (47.3 percent) were doing child labour and the remaining 28,769 were not in child labour. Among those who are doing child labour (CL), 12,190 children were doing non hazardous work and the remaining 13,618 were engaged in hazardous work. Out of the children who were doing hazardous work, 87.2 percent live in rural areas and only 12.8 percent live in urban areas.

The child labour rate was 5.6 percent with more boys (6.8 percent) than girls (4.3 percent) . However rural children were more affected (CL 8.4 percent) than urban children (CL rate 1.3 percent). Generally boys were more affected than girls in both rural and urban areas. Kusini and Kaskazini Pemba had more employed children with 30.7 and 32.8 percent respectively. The region with the least number of employed persons were Kaskazini Unguja (7.1 percent) while Mjini Magharibi contributed 12.3 percent of employed children and Kusini Unguja had 17.2 percent.

## Summary of Key Indicators

### Labour Market Information

	2006			2014		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Population</b>						
Male	544,650	325,526	219,125	676,251	386,467	289,784
Female	567,727	332,502	235,225	696,267	393,635	302,632
<b>Total</b>	<b>1, 112,377</b>	<b>658,027</b>	<b>454,350</b>	<b>1,372,518</b>	<b>780,102</b>	<b>592,416</b>
<b>Age Composition</b>						
<b>Under 15 years</b>						
Male	249,975	157,414	92,562	298,607	181,342	117,265
Female	247,415	151,965	95,450	297,735	179,169	118,566
<b>Total</b>	<b>497,390</b>	<b>309,378</b>	<b>188,011</b>	<b>596,343</b>	<b>360,512</b>	<b>235,831</b>
<b>Population 15-64 years</b>						
Male	279,259	157,504	121,756	357,406	191,841	165,566
Female	304,667	170,379	134,285	378,184	201,203	176,981
<b>Total</b>	<b>583,926</b>	<b>327,884</b>	<b>256,041</b>	<b>735,590</b>	<b>393,043</b>	<b>342,546</b>
<b>Elderly 65+ years</b>						
Male	15,417	10,608	4,809	20,237	13,284	6,953
Female	15,645	10,157	5,488	20,348	13,262	7,086
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,063</b>	<b>20,766</b>	<b>10,297</b>	<b>40,586</b>	<b>26,547</b>	<b>14,039</b>
<b>Youth 15-24 years</b>						
Male	106,730	61,389	45,341	129,196	71,340	57,856
Female	113,094	62,106	50,987	136,004	72,011	63,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>219,824</b>	<b>123,496</b>	<b>96,328</b>	<b>265,200</b>	<b>143,351</b>	<b>121,849</b>
<b>Youth 15-35 years</b>						
Male	173,811	96,695	77,116	216,914	116,420	100,494
Female	205,228	111,495	93,733	245,316	129,042	116,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,038</b>	<b>208,190</b>	<b>170,848</b>	<b>462,230</b>	<b>245,462</b>	<b>216,768</b>
<b>Employed</b>						
Male	249,774	150,969	98,805	295,920	173,467	122,453
Female	234,807	152,434	82,373	232,170	151,387	80,783
<b>Total</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>303,402</b>	<b>181,178</b>	<b>528,090</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>203,236</b>
<b>Unemployed</b>						
Male	5,671	1,171	4,500	19,040	5,312	13,728
Female	22,780	3,862	18,918	68,958	20,883	48,076
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>23,418</b>	<b>87,998</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>61,804</b>

	2006			2014		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<b>Underemployed</b>						
Male	31,590	19,858	11,732	32,484	21,065	11,419
Female	28,963	16,454	12,509	30,227	16,652	13,575
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,553</b>	<b>36,313</b>	<b>24,241</b>	<b>62,711</b>	<b>37,716</b>	<b>24,994</b>
<b>Rates by sex</b>						
Labour Force Participation Rate						
Male	86.7	90.5	81.6	83.4	87.2	78.9
Female	80.4	86.6	72.5	75.6	80.3	70.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>
<b>Absorption rate (Emp to pop, Ratio)</b>						
Male	84.8	89.8	78.1	78.4	84.6	71.0
Female	73.3	84.4	58.9	58.3	70.6	43.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>57.0</b>
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>						
Male	2.2	0.8	4.4	6.0	3.0	10.1
Female	8.8	2.5	18.7	22.9	12.1	37.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Underemployment Rate</b>						
Male	12.6	13.2	11.9	11.0	12.1	9.3
Female	12.3	10.8	15.2	13.0	11	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<b>Inactivity Rate</b>						
Male	13.3	9.5	18.4	16.6	12.8	21.1
Female	19.6	13.4	27.5	24.4	19.7	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>Youth 15-24 Absorption Rate</b>						
Male	66.8	77.9	51.7	50.9	64.7	34.0
Female	58.5	71.9	42.0	34.7	48.8	18.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>26.0</b>
<b>Youth 15-35 Absorption Rate</b>						
Male	-	-	-	67.7	77	56.9
Female	-	-	-	48.2	61.4	33.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>44.4</b>
<b>Youth 15-24 Unemployment Rate</b>						
Male	5.3	1.7	11.7	16.4	8.0	31.0
Female	12.0	5.1	23.7	38.0	23.9	59.8

	2006			2014		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	8.7	3.4	17.9	27.0	15.7	45.8
<b>Youth 15-35 Underemployment Rate</b>						
Male	15.2	9.8	23.2	13.9	15.6	11.1
Female	23.5	13.1	38.4	14.4	12.3	18.7
Total	19.6	11.6	31.3	14.1	14.1	14.2
<b>Employment in Informal Sector</b>						
Male	77,249	34,128	43,121	102,736	47,990	54,746
Female	66,898	29,690	37,208	98,066	48,491	49,575
Total	144,147	63,818	80,329	200,802	96,481	104,320
<b>Share of Informal Sector Employment in the total</b>						
Male	30.9	22.6	43.6	34.7	27.7	44.7
Female	28.5	19.5	45.2	42.2	32.0	61.4
Total	29.7	21.0	44.3	38.0	29.7	51.3
<b>Informal Employment in Formal Sector</b>						
Male	-	-	-	3,124	1,464	1,660
Female	-	-	-	928	417	511
Total	-	-	-	4,052	1,880	2,171
<b>Share of Informal Employment in the total</b>						
Male	-	-	-	1.1	0.8	1.4
Female	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.6
Total	-	-	-	0.8	0.6	1.1

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## List of Abbreviations

CL	Child Labour
CLS	Child Labour Survey
EAC	East African Community
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PO	President's Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SNA	System of National Accounts
ZSGRP	Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TUS	Time Use Questionnaire
WAP	Working Age Population
WB	World Bank
WCS	Working Children Questionnaires
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.0 Background

The 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) considered to generate labour market information as an input to meet the socio economic demands of the country as expressed in the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other stakeholders need.

This is the second survey conducted in Zanzibar which includes four modules namely, Labour Force, Informal Sector, Child Labour and Time Use. The survey intended to obtain the key indicators of labour market, other indicators and information. Among indicators and information obtained in this survey are economically active persons, labour force participation rate, Employment-to-population ratio, Status in employment, Employment by sector, Employment by occupation, Unemployment, Youth unemployment, Long-term unemployment, Time-related underemployment, Educational attainment, Inactivity in the informal sector and information on child labour and child work. The 2014 ILFS was carried out on quarterly basis over a period of one year and was purposely designed to capture the seasonal variations throughout out the year.

The role of key indicators for the labour market in labour market analysis is to help to identify where labour is underutilized and decent work is lacking. The lack of any work at all could be identified using unemployment especially youth unemployment but also using inactivity by different reasons. Lack of uses of manpower can be identified by using underemployment indicator. This indicators help in designing employment policies aimed at enhancing the well-being of workers while also promoting economic growth as one among the objectives of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. Policy-makers will need to look for these indicators in planning.

#### 1.1 Objectives

The main objective of this survey was to generate the key labour market indicators or information which will be used as part of the monitoring and evaluation for the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty, which is an implementing plan for the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. The objective of Vision 2020 is to eradicate poverty in Zanzibar, both in urban and rural areas, by increasing the abilities of the population to obtain basic necessities (food, shelter, and clothing) and improving democracy and social security. In order to achieve the above objective there is also need to consider decreasing unemployment and underemployment in addition to increasing labour productivity.

The availability of employment opportunities (paid or self-employment) is a key factor for poverty reduction. Therefore by increasing these opportunities it will be possible to increase the production of goods and services and influence household incomes, leading to the improvement of standard of living through better access to basic needs and thus rapidly decrease poverty. Therefore, the objectives of the ILFS were to:

1. Obtain data on key indicators of the labour market disaggregated at National and Regional levels by gender
2. Obtain the size of both currently and usually economically active population

3. Obtain the rate of unemployment and underemployment
4. Obtain the amount and the size of employment in the informal and formal sector
5. Obtain amount of cash income from agriculture and non-agricultural employment
6. Obtain baseline information on working children and child labour in particular.

## 1.2 Concepts and Definitions

In conducting and analyzing of the ILFS, international standard concepts and definitions, as recommended by the International Labour Organization (ILO), were used to ensure comparability at regional and international levels as well as comparison with the 2006 Labour Force Survey results. Accordingly, the following are the major terms used for the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey.

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

$$\text{Labour Force} = \text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed Persons}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Working Age Population** means all persons aged 15 years and above that is defined by using the following formula:

$$\text{Working Age Population} = \text{Labour Force} + \text{Inactive}$$

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

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

**Youth:** According to Zanzibar Youth Policy, Youth is defined as all persons aged 15 years to 35 years and thus the term the adult refers to those aged 36 years and above.

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

1. Mentally, socially or normally dangerous and harmful to children,

2. Interferes with their schooling by:-
  1. Depriving them of the opportunity to attend school
  2. Obliging them to leave school prematurely.
  3. Requiring them to attempt to combine school with excessively long and heavy work.

**Informal Sectors** is defined as;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Vulnerable employment**

Vulnerable is measured as the proportion of own-account workers without employees and contributing family members in total employment.

**Own account workers** are those workers who working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold self-employment jobs and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them.

### **Precarious employment**

According to ILO precarious employment is a work relation where employment which is considered as the principle element of the labour contract is lacking. This term include temporary and fixed labour contract, work at home and subcontract (ILO, 2011).

### **Informal employment**

Informal employment is comprising the total number of informal jobs, whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households, during a given reference period.

### **Long term unemployment**

The standard definition of long-term unemployment is all unemployed persons with continuous periods of unemployment extending for one year or longer (52 weeks and over).

### **Child work**

Child work is a permissive light work, which is not likely to be harmful to the child's health and development; and does not prejudice the child's attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or the child's capacity to benefit from the instruction received.

**Hazardous work by children** is work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

**Household chores** (children in other productive activities) includes children who perform unpaid household services, that is, the production of domestic and personal services by a household member for consumption within their own household. In contrast, the performance of household services in a third-party household, paid or unpaid, is included within the production boundary of the SNA.

**Children in employment** are those engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary in the SNA for at least one hour during the reference period.

## CHAPTER TWO

## METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

## 2.0 Introduction

The 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) is a household survey which is supposed to be conducted after every five years in sample basis. The survey produces vital statistics information which is important for planning and policy formulation for socio-economic development. The survey provides indicators which are very important in monitoring and evaluation and assessing economic growth of the country. The labour force surveys are intended for collecting the information of labour market, compiling, analyzing and producing report for users.

## 2.1 Planning of the Survey

The 2014 ILFS was designed from the master sample of the 2012 Population and housing census. In this survey, a total of 290 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected and distributed by Region and Urban/Rural basis. The table below shows the distribution of selected EAs. The sample selection of the EAs covered both urban and rural parts of Zanzibar.

Table 2.1: Total Number of Private EAs by Region and Number of EAs Selected per Rural/Urban Domain

Region	Total Number EAs			Number of EA's Selected		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	405	40	445	38	12	50
Kusini Unguja	319	22	341	34	8	42
Mjini Magharibi	207	1,028	1,235	32	80	112
Kaskazini Pemba	406	75	481	26	12	38
Kusini Pemba	365	88	453	36	12	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>290</b>

Table 2.2: Distribution of Selected EAs and Households by Locality

	Rural	Urban	Total
Selected Enumeration Areas (EAs)	166	124	290
Selected Households	3,984	2,976	6,960

## 2.2 Questionnaire Designing Field Questionnaires

The questionnaires used in data collection are modified from 2006 questionnaire. Some of the questions were added and most of the additional questions were based on stakeholders recommendation including ILO, SADC and EAC. The questionnaire was classified into four modules i.e. Labour force questionnaire including informal sector (LFS 1 and LFS 2), working children questionnaires (WCS aged 5 -17) and time use questionnaire (TUS).

The Labour Force module consists of two questionnaires LFS 1 which was administered to the head of household as representative of all members in a household and LFS 2 which was administered to each member of a household aged five years and above. who were usual members of the selected households.

The informal sector was identified through filtered questions including registration of the business, number of employees and record keeping or books of accounts. The information was collected by using LFS2 to the owner of the business only. The working children module was administered to children aged 5 to 17 years in the survey.

The variables on which data were collected using respective questionnaires were as follows:-

**Labour Force Survey 1:**

1. List of usual residents and visitors
2. Household economic activity
3. Household amenities and community services

**Labour Force Survey 2:**

4. Usual economic activity
5. Current economic activity
6. Unemployment
7. Main economic activity
8. Informal sector (main and secondary)
9. Hours worked
10. Income
11. Time use

**Working Children Questionnaires** addressed children themselves:

12. Usual activities
13. School attendance
14. Health and safety
15. Perception of a child on work
16. Working relation and condition for employed children

### 2.3 Pre-test

The task of preparing first draft survey instruments for the ILFS 2014 was completed in early 2013. Survey instruments were submitted to the first meeting of National Technical Committee of the Integrated Labour Force Survey and approved for testing.

The testing of the questionnaire was carried out in Morogoro Region March 2013. The main objective for testing the questionnaire was verified the logic and flow of questions. The draft ILFS questionnaire translated in Kiswahili was used in both rural and urban areas. After the field exercise the questionnaire was reviewed according to the issues observed from the field. As result some of the question were reordered and modified.

### 2.4 Pilot

A pilot test is normally small in comparison with the main experiment and therefore can provide only limited information on the sources and magnitude of variations of response measures. The pilot exercise was conducted in July 2013 in two regions namely: Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Pemba.

Different kinds of corrections were made in the questionnaires. Those corrections were based on issues identified during the pilot exercise, some of the questions were rearranged and other additional codes were added to exhaust the answers obtained at the pilot exercise.

### 2.5 Sampling

Using the 2012 Population and Housing sample frame, a while three stage sample design was used. The first stage involved systematic sampling of EAs within each stratum with Probability Proportion to size. Since the reporting unit is a household, a sufficient number of households were considered so as to produce estimates of reasonable precision. The aim was to have a sample of households, with an error margin of at most 5 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

A total of 290 EAs were selected, 166 from rural areas and 124 from urban areas. Both the samples provide regional estimates for the area of the selected population and also designed for making the comparison with 2006 LFS. Complete listing of all selected EAs was done. From the listed households, 24 households were selected. With respect to the time use module, to every household, only one member filled a diary of time use. The selection of a member was done by using Kish criterion, which gives out equal chance for both males and females in all ages.

In order to capture the Labour seasonal impact, selected EAs were equally divided on quarterly basis. During the field work two household were interviewed in each enumeration area per month, which makes a total of 1,740 households interviewed per quarter. Among those households 3,984 were in rural areas and 2976 in urban areas; and by regional wise 1,200 were in Kaskazini Unguja, 1,008 in Kusini Unguja, 2,688 in Mjini Magharibi, 912 in Kaskazini Pemba and 1,152 in Kusini Pemba.

## 2.6 Training

Two stages of training were conducted; training of trainers and training of enumerators. The training of trainers was conducted from December 2013 to January 2014 and the training of enumerators was conducted from January to February 2014. The training of enumerators involved 56 enumerators, 12 field supervisors, six manual editors, four regional supervisors, two quality control officers, one desk officer and one coordinator, two IT persons, and four validation persons. The Pemba training involved 23 enumerators, five field enumerators, three manual editors, two regional supervisors and one quality control officer. The trainers were from the Office of Chief Government Statistician and (PO) Labour and Public Service.

The training included theory (lectures, test and mock) and field practical where by each participant supposed to interview one household in the rural area and one in the urban area for practical purposes. The training was intensive and aimed at ensuring that the knowledge was transferred in a uniform manner to potential field staff. Back from the field the discussion was held, interviewers were asked to scrutinize the findings and explain the actual situation from their own field practice. The trainers took all findings from the field for further action.

## 2.7 Data Collection

After training, trained field enumerators were distributed to their selected enumeration areas, which are close to their residence. The enumerators were given questionnaires, instruction manuals, EA maps and other field materials. The field exercise went simultaneously with information, education and communication to the communities through meetings with Shehia leaders, media, leaflets, brochures and T-shirts. This helped the respondents to understand the exercise. The objective was to mobilize them to provide the correct answers.

The field work was conducted throughout the year of 2014 in order to capture seasonal variation of economic activities. The targeted households were 6,960 from 290 EAs. The interviewed households were 6,948 giving a response rate of 99.8 percent. Regional supervisors and quality controllers work very close to field supervisors and enumerators for quality checking and enumerators assisted to check all questionnaires before leaving the Household in order to reduce the error before data entry.

## 2.8 Data Processing and Analysis

Data processing involved two stages and the first stage is manual processing. This stage involved manual editing, coding and consistency checks of questionnaires. This was done earlier to machine processing.

For purposes of quality work, the task of editing was done in the field by the enumerator and the field supervisor. The enumerators were requested to review the entries at the end of each interview before leaving the household. The same process of reviewing was done by field supervisors after receiving the filled questionnaire from the enumerator. All inconsistencies or errors as well as blank items which were applicable to the respondents were verified and filled out before they were submitted to the head office.

The data entry was done using CPro software, and then data exported to SPSS for table production. Initially, frequency tables were produced and refined by validation checks to ensure that there were no errors at all. Then according to prepared dummy tables, the final tables were produced for analysis and report preparation

## 2.9 Weighting

In order for the sample estimates from the 2014 ILFS to be representative of the population, it is necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. Principally the basic weight for each sample household is equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated

by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample EA so that the overall probability and corresponding weight was calculated. The basic sampling weight, or expansion factor, is calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection. The weight can be expressed as follows:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h \times M'_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hi}}$$

where:

$W_{hi}$  = basic weight for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$M_h$  = total number of households in the sampling frame of EAs for stratum h

$M'_{hi}$  = total number of households listed in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$n_h$  = number of sample EAs selected in stratum h for the 2014 ILFS

$M_{hi}$  = total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample EA in stratum h

$m_{hi}$  = number of sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

If  $m_{hi}$  is constant for each stratum (24 households), the sample will be approximately self-weighting within each stratum. These weights will actually vary slightly based on the difference between the number of households listed in each sample EA and the corresponding number from the sampling frame.

## 2.10 Report Writing

Report writing was done by the Technical Committee members and regional supervisors from OCGS and ((PO)) Labour and Public Service. Before report writing, the authors were trained on different concepts of the labour market especially in the areas of key indicators of labour markets, its calculation and interpretation.

## 2.11 Quality Control

Any survey needs high-quality administration in order to have high quality data. The achievement of the ILFS utilized proper planning including survey design, in placement of the management and planning teams, activities work plan and survey budget. The main stages of the survey are pre-enumeration, enumeration and post-enumeration stages. The primary objective of this aspect was to outline relevant procedures and to formulate terms and rules that can facilitate, in the three main

phases of the survey, in making the end results meet the required quality and objectives. Therefore, a great deal of emphasis was placed on data quality during the survey. At the pre stage a technical committee team was made which is responsible for the whole survey, while the stage of enumeration there was close supervision and at the post stages there was in-depth cleaning and editing.

## 2.12 Dissemination

In order for finding of the survey to be used dissemination is an important activity to be done. The final report can be made available to users through hard and soft copies and OCGS website.

## CHAPTER THREE

### DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents information on demographic and household characteristics including population size, marital status, literacy, education attainment; housing characteristics; income and possession of assets. It also provides information on household characteristics including household size, heads of household, ownership of assets and household income. Other information are also provided on the household's distance to community services, distance to sources of drinking water and, time spent on fetching water and facilities available to the households.

#### 3.1 Demographic and Household Characteristics

This section presents the information on population size, age dependancy ratio, household size, heads of households and marital status of heads of households.

##### 3.1.1 Population Size and Distribution

Table 3.1 and 3.2 shows that the population of Zanzibar in 2014 ILFS was approximately 1.4 million. Children under age 15 years accounted for 43 percent of the population; those 15 to 64 years were 54 percent and those 65-years and older were three percent. The median age of the Zanzibar population is 18 years. The population pyramid in Figure 3.1, depicts a broad base which is indicative of a young population that is typical of countries with high fertility rates.

The results also show a higher percentage of the population were in rural areas (56.8 percent) compared to urban areas (43.2 percent) whereby the same trend was shown in 2006. In spite of the higher population in rural areas, the percentage change between 2006 and 2014 in urban areas (30.4 percent) was higher than in rural areas (18.5 percent).

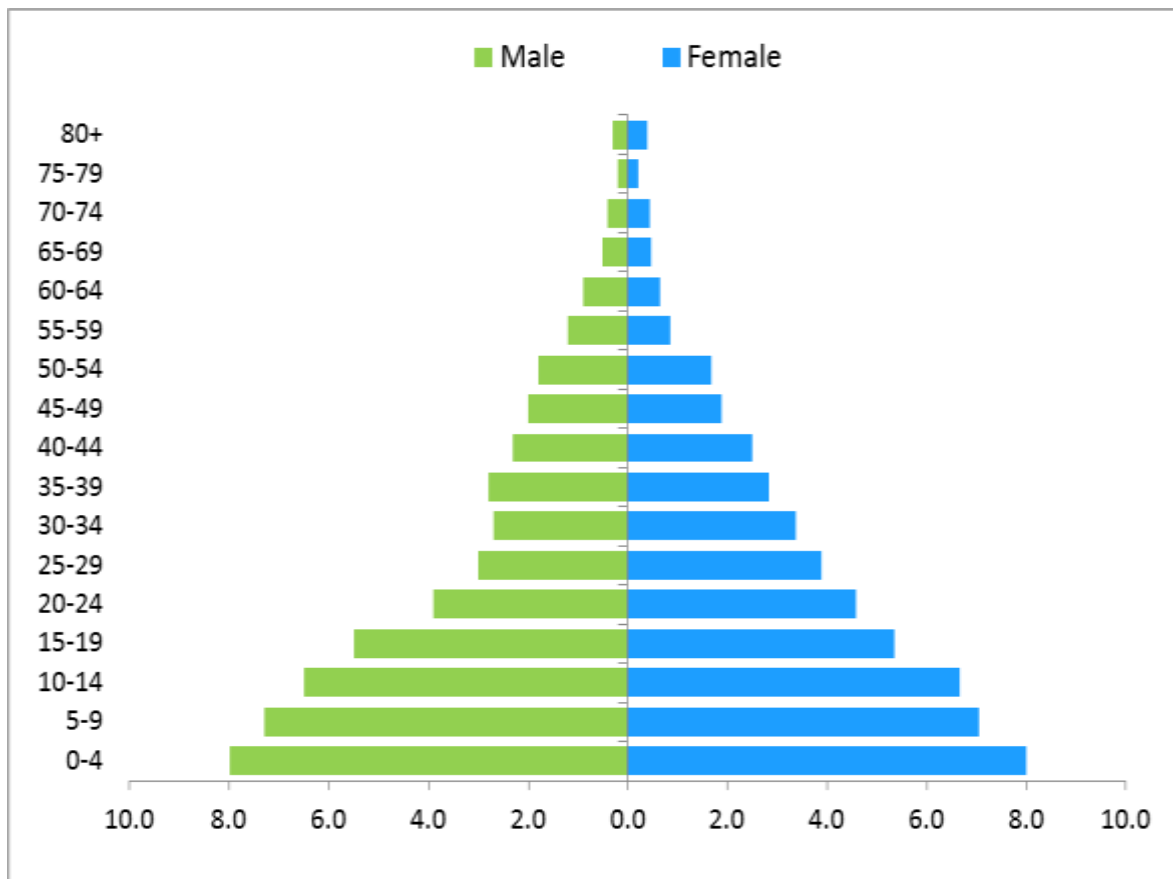
Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Population by 5 Year Age Groups by Area; 2006 and 2014  
Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
0-4	17.8	17.0	14.0	14.7	16.2	16.0
5-9	14.2	15.5	12.7	12.8	13.6	14.3
10-14	14.3	13.7	12.7	12.3	13.6	13.1
15-19	11.8	10.7	11.9	11.0	11.8	10.8
20-24	7.1	7.7	10.2	9.5	8.4	8.5
25-29	5.9	6.2	8.2	7.9	6.8	6.9
30-34	5.6	5.5	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.0
35-39	5.3	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.4	5.6
40-44	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.8
45-49	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
50-54	2.7	3.4	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.5
55-59	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.1
60-64	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
65-69	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
70-74	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
75-79	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
80+	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>658,027</b>	<b>780,102</b>	<b>454,350</b>	<b>592,416</b>	<b>1, 112,377</b>	<b>1,372,518</b>

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by 5 Year Age Groups  
by Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
0-4	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	16.2	16.0
5-9	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.0	13.6	14.3
10-14	6.9	6.5	6.8	6.7	13.6	13.1
15-19	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.3	11.8	10.8
20-24	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.6	8.4	8.5
25-29	2.8	3.0	4.0	3.9	6.8	6.9
30-34	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.4	6.2	6.0
35-39	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.8	5.4	5.6
40-44	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	5.1	4.8
45-49	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.9	3.8
50-54	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.7	3.5
55-59	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.1
60-64	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5
65-69	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
70-74	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9
75-79	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
80+	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>544,650</b>	<b>676,251</b>	<b>567,727</b>	<b>696,267</b>	<b>1, 112,377</b>	<b>1,372,518</b>
<b>Sex ratio</b>					<b>95.9</b>	<b>97.1</b>
<b>Median Age (year)</b>					<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>

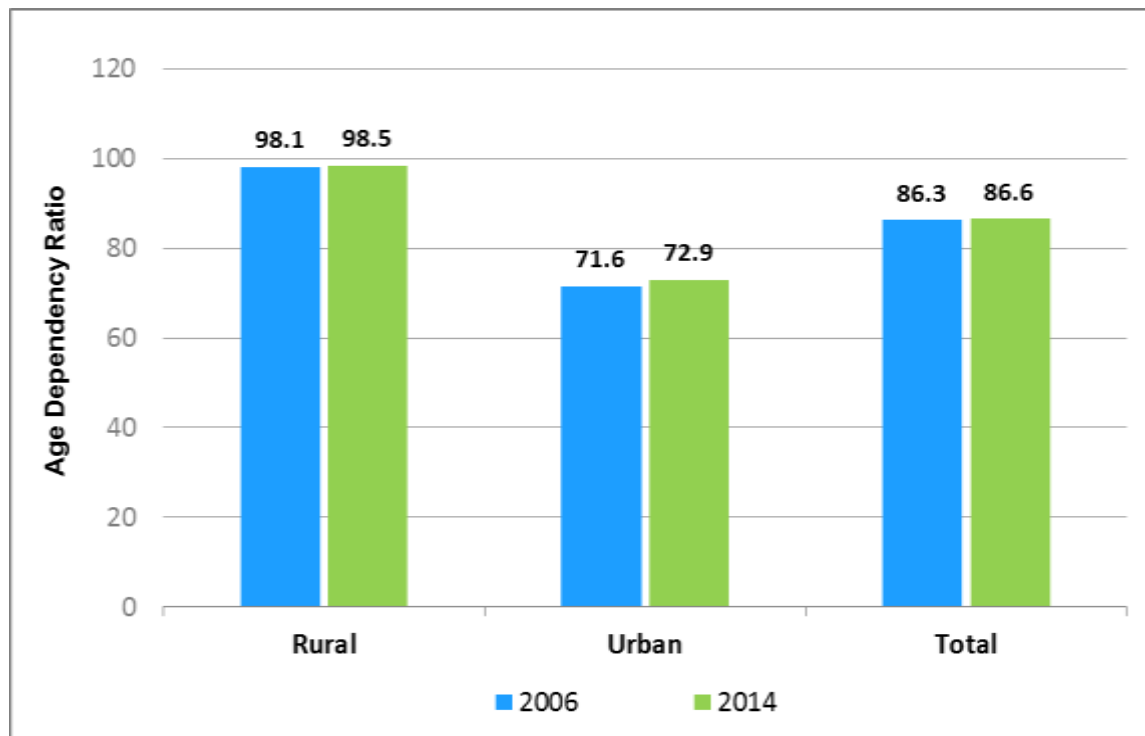
Figure 3.1: Zanzibar Population Pyramid; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



### 3.1.2 Age Dependency Ratio

Age-Dependency Ratio is the ratio of people in the “dependent” ages (those under age 15 and age 65 and older) to those in the “working age population” (15-64 years). According to the results on age distribution, more than half (54.0 percent) of the population were in the economically productive age range (15-64), a substantial burden is placed on these people to support older and younger members. Figure 3.2 showed that age dependency ratio in 2014 was 86.6, indicating that there were 87 dependents for every 100 persons in the productive age. Age dependency ratio was slightly lower (86) in 2006. Age dependency ratio was higher in rural areas than urban areas and also higher among males than females in both 2006 ILFS and 2014 ILFS.

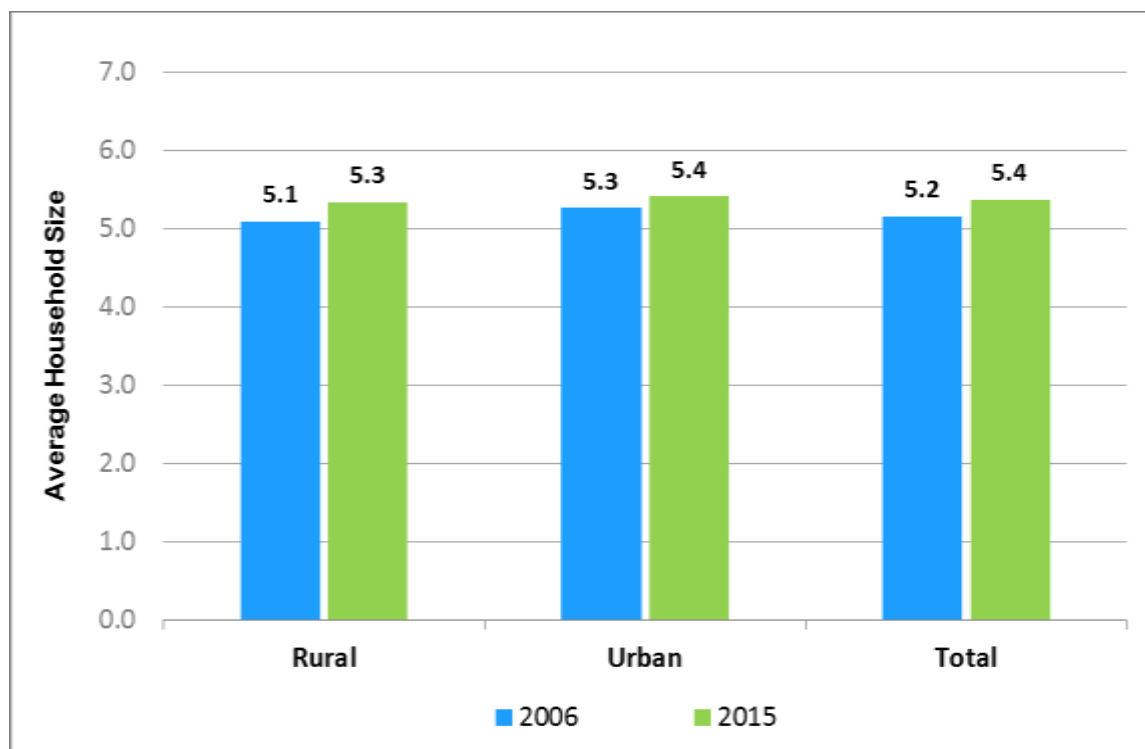
Figure 3.2: Age Dependency Ratio by Area, 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



### 3.1.3 Household Size

Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3 revealed that average household size was 5.4 members compared to 5.2 in 2006. There was hardly a difference in household size in the urban and rural areas.

Figure 3.3: Average Household Size by Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



One-person households accounted for 5.7 percent of all households, which declined from 8.1 percent in 2006. Generally, small households of four or fewer members decreased while there was an increase in the proportion of large households between 2006 and 2014 (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Household size	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
1	7.7	5.6	8.9	5.7	8.1	5.7
2	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.6
3	12.9	13.0	12.8	13.3	12.9	13.1
4	14.4	14.4	14.3	13.8	14.3	14.1
5	15.2	14.7	14.6	13.3	15.0	14.1
6	13.7	11.7	11.6	13.3	12.8	12.4
7	10.2	10.3	9.3	10.5	9.9	10.3
8	7.8	8.8	7.0	8.6	7.5	8.7
9	4.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	4.9	5.9
10+	5.2	6.8	7.8	7.6	6.2	7.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

Figure 3.4: Distribution of Household Size; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

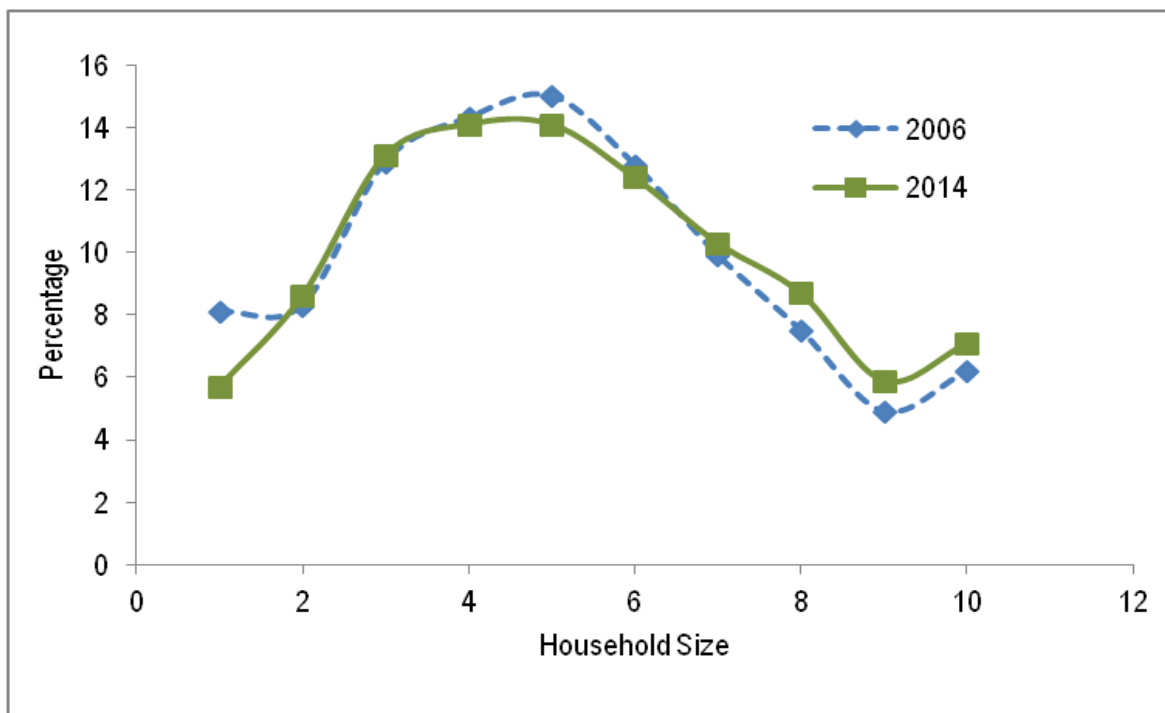


Table 3.4 below indicates that Kusini Unguja region had the highest proportion of one-person households (10.9 percent) compared to the other regions while, Kusini Pemba had the highest proportion of households (11.7 percent) with 10 or more persons.

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size and Region; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Household Size	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
1	6.5	10.9	5.8	2.4	4.3	5.7
2	10.0	10.3	8.3	7.4	8.1	8.6
3	13.8	17.2	14.2	10.0	9.9	13.1
4	13.6	19.7	14.4	12.8	11.1	14.1
5	15.5	15.3	13.8	13.6	13.4	14.1
6	11.4	11.1	12.9	13.5	11.6	12.4
7	9.6	6.5	10.2	13.2	11.1	10.3
8	8.0	4.3	8.2	11.9	10.5	8.7
9	6.6	1.9	5.1	7.6	8.3	5.9
10+	5.1	2.7	7.2	7.6	11.7	7.1
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No. of households</b>	<b>36,622</b>	<b>27,068</b>	<b>111,928</b>	<b>42,823</b>	<b>37,309</b>	<b>255,748</b>

### 3.1.4 Heads of Household

A household head is a person who is acknowledged as such by other household members. The proportion of households headed by females has remained almost the same between 2006 and 2014 ILFS (21.0 percent and 21.6 percent) respectively. Age composition of the heads of household to both sexes show concentration in middle ages (i.e. in the age range 30 – 54 years).

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Household by Age Group, and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
20-24	2.7	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.6	2.1
25-29	8.6	7.7	8.3	7.7	8.5	7.7
30-34	12.4	12.6	14.3	12.0	13.2	12.3
35-39	13.7	14.2	13.2	14.9	13.5	14.5
40-44	14.0	12.5	16.1	15.1	14.9	13.6
45-49	13.3	10.8	13.6	13.2	13.4	11.8
50-54	9.9	12.3	10.5	12.8	10.1	12.5
55-59	6.3	8.1	7.4	7.9	6.8	8.0
60-64	6.4	5.9	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.0
65-69	4.6	4.3	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.8
70-74	3.5	4.1	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.4
75-79	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6
80+	2.5	2.8	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Household by Age Group, and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
20-24	2.1	1.8	0.5	0.3	2.6	2.1
25-29	7.3	6.5	1.2	1.3	8.5	7.7
30-34	11.7	10.8	1.5	1.5	13.2	12.3
35-39	11.5	12.6	2.0	1.9	13.5	14.5
40-44	12.4	11.1	2.5	2.6	14.9	13.6
45-49	10.5	9.5	2.9	2.3	13.4	11.8
50-54	7.4	8.9	2.7	3.6	10.1	12.5
55-59	5.2	5.9	1.6	2.1	6.8	8.0
60-64	4.1	4.3	1.9	1.7	6.0	6.0
65-69	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.3	4.1	3.8
70-74	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.4	3.2	3.4
75-79	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.6
80+	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	2.0	2.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>170,365</b>	<b>200,739</b>	<b>45,352</b>	<b>55,009</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

### 3.1.5 Marital Status

Tables 3.7, 3.8 and Figure 3.5 revealed that the proportion of population of those who were married remained almost the same (53.7 and 53.5 percent) in 2006 and 2014 ILFS; more persons in rural areas were married than in urban areas. The proportion of those who never married was slightly higher (37.4 percent) in 2014 compared to 36.4 in 2006 ILFS. The proportion of those divorced or separated decreased from 6.2 percent in 2006 to 5.3 percent in 2014.

The results on sex difference showed that the proportion of those who never married in 2014 was higher for males (43.3 percent) compared to females (31.9 percent). There was a slight increase of the proportion of the never married females from 30.1 percent in 2006 to 31.9 percent in 2014, while for males it remained almost the same. The proportion of those divorced or separated was higher for females than males in both surveys.

Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Marital Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

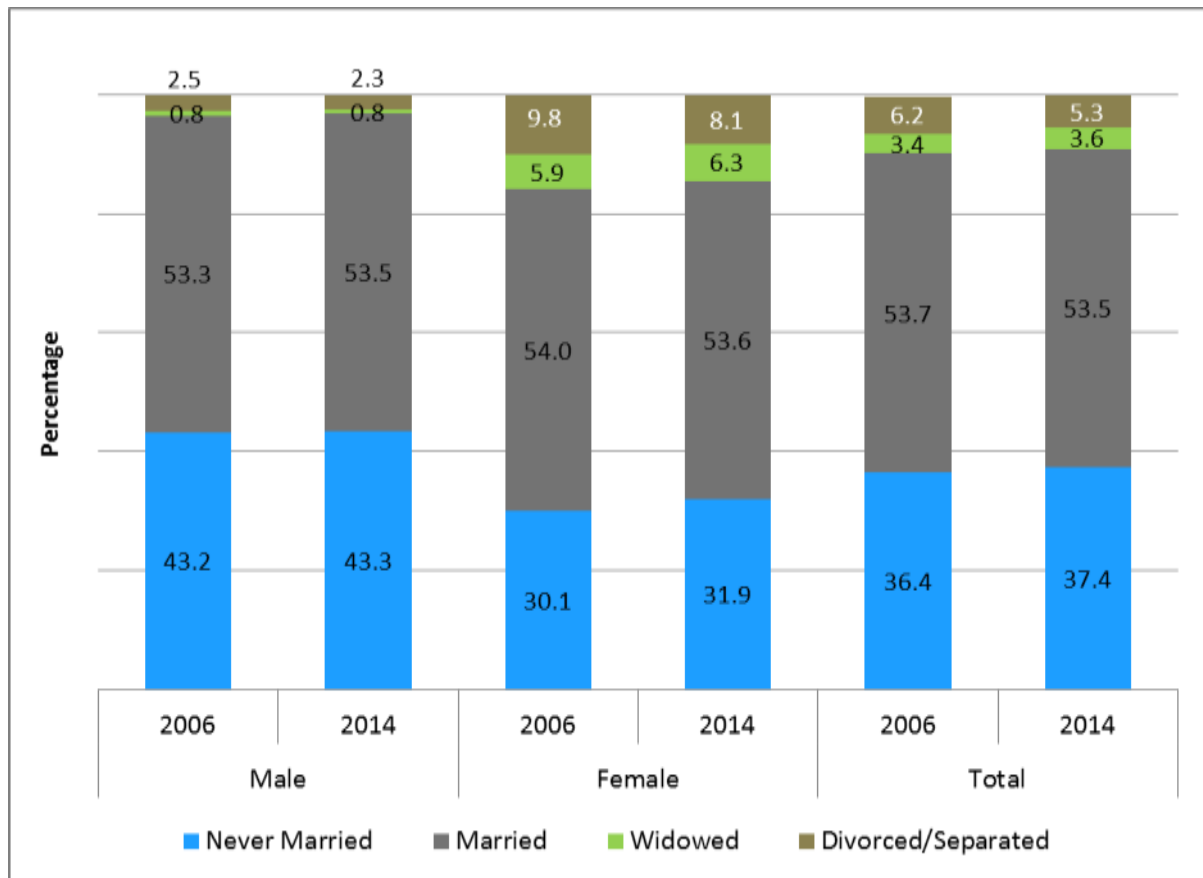


Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Marital Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Marital Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Never Married	33.6	35.1	40.1	40.2	36.4	37.4
Married	56.4	55.9	50.2	50.8	53.7	53.5
Living together	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Widowed	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.6
Divorced/Separated	5.9	5.1	6.7	5.5	6.2	5.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No of Individuals</b>	<b>352,985</b>	<b>419,590</b>	<b>275,525</b>	<b>356,585</b>	<b>628,510</b>	<b>776,176</b>

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Marital Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Never Married	43.2	43.3	30.1	31.9	36.4	37.4
Married	53.3	53.5	54.0	53.6	53.7	53.5
Living together	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Widowed	0.8	0.8	5.9	6.3	3.4	3.6
Divorced/Separated	2.5	2.3	9.8	8.1	6.2	5.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No of Individuals</b>	<b>303,741</b>	<b>377,643</b>	<b>324,769</b>	<b>398,532</b>	<b>628,510</b>	<b>776,176</b>

Table 3.9 highlights regional variations in the marital status by sex. The results revealed that those who never married varied from 29.7 percent in Kusini Unguja region to 39.9 percent in Mjini Magharibi region. For the married, the range was from 51.4 percent in Mjini Magharibi region to 57.5 percent in Kusini Unguja region. The proportion of those divorced or separated was higher in Kusini Unguja region (8.8 percent) and lower in Kaskazini Pemba region (3.6 percent).

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Marital Status and Region; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Region	Sex	Never Married	Married	Living together	Widowed	Divorced/Separated	Total	Number of Households
Kaskazini Unguja	Male	43.2	54.1	0.1	0.8	1.8	100	52,975
	Female	29.6	56.6	0.1	6.3	7.3	100	54,106
	Total	36.3	55.4	0.1	3.6	4.6	100	107,081
Kusini Unguja	Male	36.2	57	0.1	1.6	5	100	32,488
	Female	23.6	57.9	0.1	6	12.4	100	34,810
	Total	29.7	57.5	0.1	3.9	8.8	100	67,298
Mjini Magharibi	Male	45.1	51.2	0.1	0.8	2.8	100	174,382
	Female	34.9	51.4	0.1	5.4	8.2	100	183,987
	Total	39.9	51.3	0.1	3.2	5.6	100	358,369
Kaskazini Pemba	Male	43.3	55.3	0	0.7	0.8	100	63,168
	Female	29.3	55.8	0.3	8.2	6.4	100	65,419
	Total	36.2	55.5	0.2	4.5	3.6	100	128,586
Kusini Pemba	Male	42.1	56	0	0.5	1.4	100	54,631
	Female	32.2	52.7	0	7	8.1	100	60,210
	Total	36.9	54.3	0	3.9	4.9	100	114,841

### 3.1.6 Literacy

The respondents were asked to state whether they could read and write in Kiswahili, English or in both Kiswahili and English and any other language. A person is considered as literate if he/she can read and write one or both languages. The consideration of all languages gives a clear picture of the level of literacy in the country. The results revealed that the proportion of illiterate (i.e. can't

read or write in any language) decreased to 14.9 percent in 2014 from 22.7 percent in 2006. Kiswahili and English were the most languages reported (69.1 percent) that the population could read and write in both languages in 2014.

Illiteracy was more pronounced in rural areas (22.9 percent) as reported in 2014 compared to urban areas (5.6 percent). Sex difference depicts that more females were illiterate than males. It was also revealed that male illiterates decreased from 15.9 percent in 2006 to 10.4 percent in 2014 while female illiterates decreased from 29.0 percent in 2006 to 19.2 percent in 2014 ILFS. The rate of decrease in illiteracy was higher among females (Figure 3.6, Table 3.10 and Table 2.11).

Figure 3.6: Literacy Level by Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

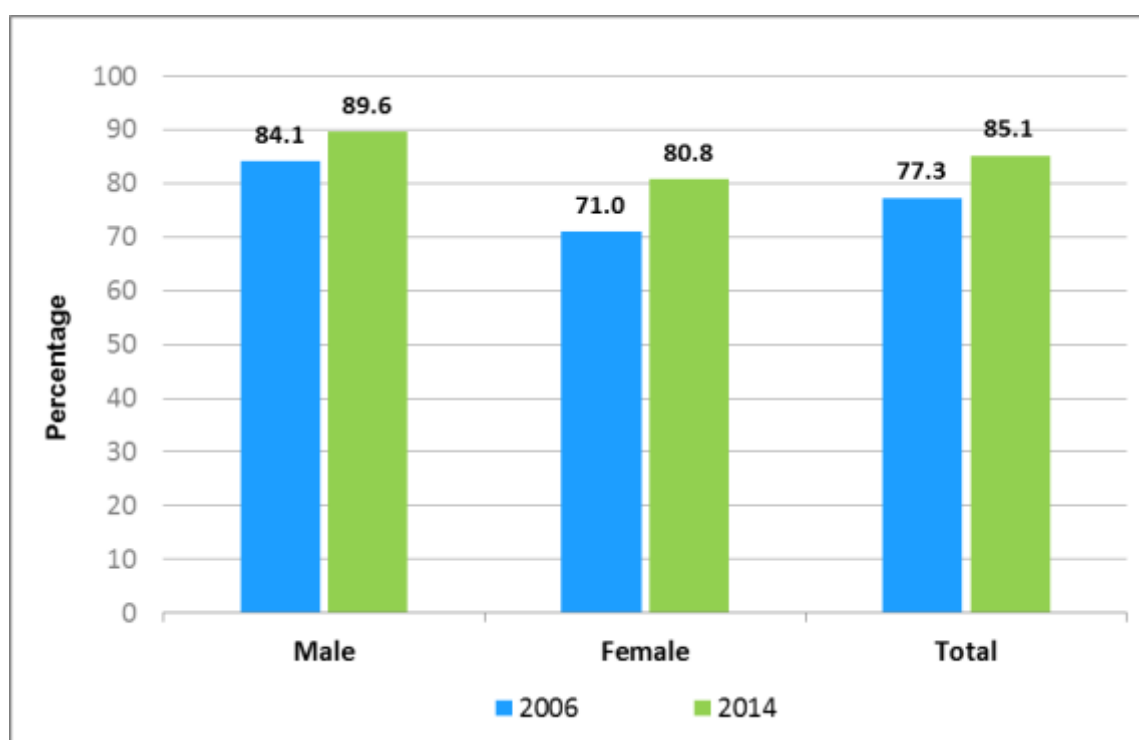


Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Literacy Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Literacy Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Don't know	32.8	22.9	9.7	5.6	22.7	14.9
Kiswahili	25.4	17.6	26.1	13.6	25.7	15.8
Both English & Kiswahili	41.8	59.3	64.1	80.6	51.6	69.1
Any other language	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No of Individuals</b>	<b>352,985</b>	<b>419,590</b>	<b>275,525</b>	<b>356,585</b>	<b>628,510</b>	<b>776,176</b>

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Literacy Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Literacy Status	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Don't know	15.9	10.4	29.0	19.2	22.7	14.9
Kiswahili	27.9	16.5	23.7	15.1	25.7	15.8
Both English & Kiswahili	56.2	72.9	47.3	65.6	51.6	69.1
Any other language	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No of Individuals</b>	<b>303,741</b>	<b>377,643</b>	<b>324,769</b>	<b>398,532</b>	<b>628,510</b>	<b>776,176</b>

Table 3.12 shows the literacy level for the persons aged 15 years and above by region and sex. Literacy rates vary across regions from 95.1 percent in Mjini Magharibi region to 67.3 percent in Kaskazini Pemba region. Literacy rates were higher among males than females in all five regions.

Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Population 15+ by Literacy Status, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Region	Sex	Do not know	Kiswahili	Both Kiswahili & English	Any other language	Total percent	Number of Individuals
Kaskazini Unguja	Male	16.2	28.1	55.5	0.1	100	52,975
	Female	28	21.2	50.7	0.1	100	54,106
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>107,081</b>
Kusini Unguja	Male	5.1	15.1	79.7	0	100	32,488
	Female	12.4	16.5	71.1	0	100	34,810
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67,298</b>
Mjini Magharibi	Male	3	12.4	84.5	0.2	100	174,382
	Female	6.8	13.9	79.2	0.2	100	183,987
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>358,369</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	Male	23.6	19.4	56.9	0.1	100	63,168
	Female	41.5	13.7	44.7	0.1	100	65,419
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128,586</b>
Kusini Pemba	Male	16.6	16	67	0.3	100	54,631
	Female	29.2	13.7	56.9	0.2	100	60,210
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114,841</b>

### 3.1.7 Levels of Education Attained

The level of education attained is the highest grade completed. Table 3.13 shows that about 37.3 percent of the head of households attained ordinary secondary education whereby males recorded higher (41.0 percent) compared to females (23.7 percent). In rural areas, the proportion of female heads of household with no formal education was higher (52.8 percent) compared to other

education levels attained. About two in every ten of male heads of household had no formal education, although 34.2 percent of male heads of household had primary and secondary education which was the highest proportion. It was also found that 46.2 percent of heads of household in urban areas have attained secondary education (O level). Most of males (49.9 percent) have attained secondary education.

**Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Household by Education Level Attained and Area; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS**

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	23.0	52.8	29.6	5.3	20.8	8.5	15.4	39.5	20.6
Adult Education	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4
Primary Education	34.2	25.4	32.3	28.8	32.9	29.6	31.9	28.5	31.2
Training After primary Education	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Secondary Education (O Level)	34.2	18.0	30.6	49.9	32.1	46.2	41.0	23.8	37.3
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.2
Secondary Education (A level)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Tertiary non University	3.4	1.3	2.9	6.3	7.3	6.5	4.7	3.8	4.5
Tertiary University	1.6	0.3	1.3	5.0	3.1	4.6	3.0	1.5	2.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>114,173</b>	<b>32,110</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,566</b>	<b>22,899</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>200,739</b>	<b>55,009</b>	<b>255,748</b>

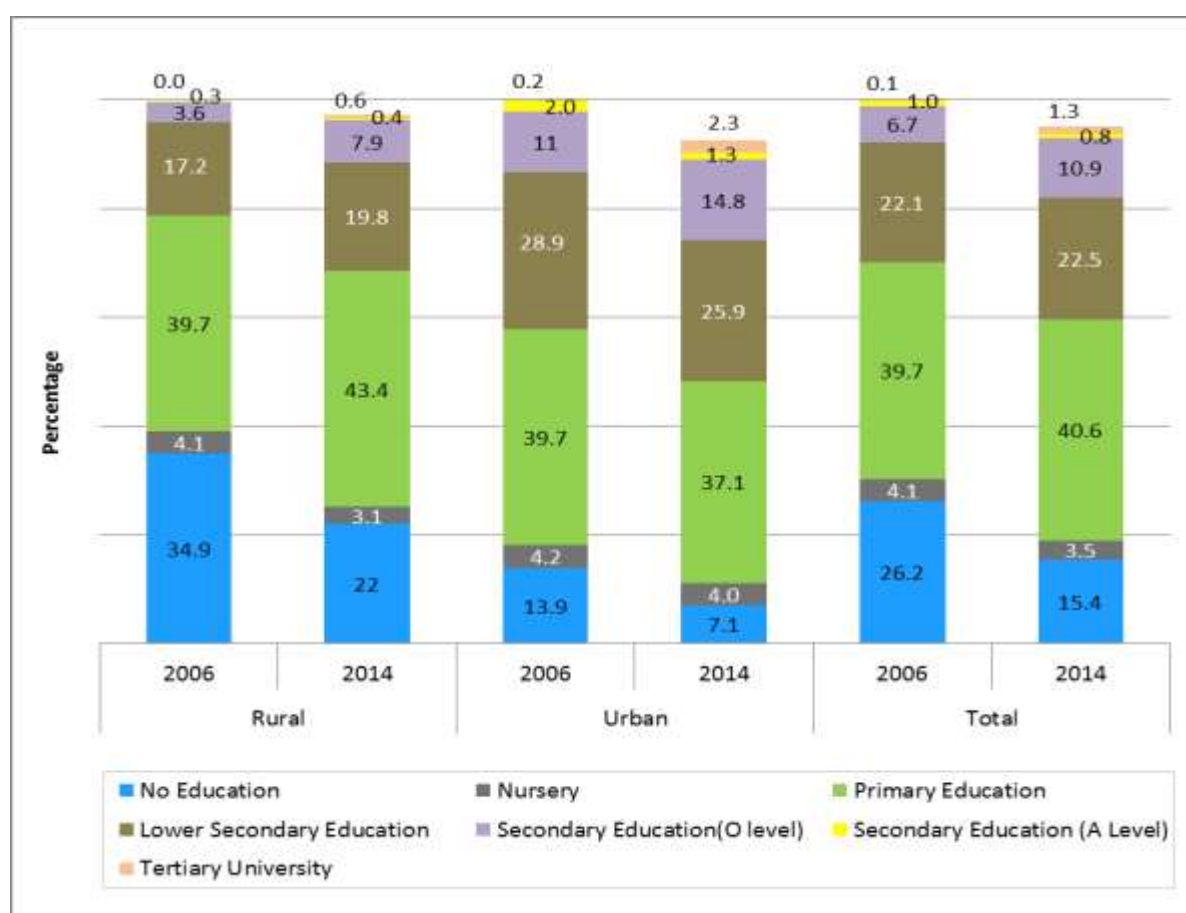
The distribution of population aged 5 years and above by the highest level of education attained is presented in Table 3.14 and Figure 3.7. The majority of the population (40.6 percent) attained primary education while few of them (0.2 percent) attained training after secondary education. Rural areas recorded higher number of population (22.0 percent) who had no education than urban areas (7.1 percent). Majority of rural population have primary education of about 43.4 percent and minority (0.1 percent) have attained training after secondary education. It was observed that in urban areas 40.7 percent of the population aged 5 years and above had secondary education. Sex differentials to levels of education attained indicated that there were more females with no education than males, although high proportions of the male and female population had attained primary education (38.6 and 42.8 percent respectively).

**Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Population 5 + by Education Level Attained and Area: 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS**

Education Level Attained	Rural	Urban	Total
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	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	18.3	25.5	22.0	5.2	8.8	7.1	12.6	18.2	15.4
Nursery	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Adult Education	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
Primary Education	46.3	40.5	43.4	38.2	36.1	37.1	42.8	38.6	40.6
Training After primary Education	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Secondary Education (O Level)	27.8	27.5	27.6	41.7	39.7	40.7	33.8	32.9	33.4
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Secondary Education (A level)	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non University	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.6	5.6	4.7	2.4	3.2	2.8
Tertiary University	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.7	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>319,952</b>	<b>327,620</b>	<b>647,572</b>	<b>246,461</b>	<b>259,045</b>	<b>505,506</b>	<b>566,413</b>	<b>586,664</b>	<b>1,153,078</b>

Figure 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Household by Education Level Attained in 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



### 3.2 Housing Conditions and Facilities

Table 3.15 presents information on construction materials for main dwellings including the roofs, walls, and the floor. The results revealed that over the past five years, metal sheets were the most

common roofing materials used for construction of the main dwelling units for the majority of households. In 2014 majority of households (78.6 percent) had used metal sheets while only 0.4 percent used tiles as roofing materials. The pattern was also observed in both rural and urban areas where 69.7 percent and 90.4 percent of the households in rural and urban areas respectively used metal sheets for roofing. The percentage of households which used grass gradually decreased to 17.4 percent in 2014 from 28.8 percent in 2006 which reflects a significant improvement.

On the side of wall materials, in 2014 a substantial proportion (73.0 percent) of households used cement bricks or stones while timber was not commonly used as the main wall material. The percentage of households which used cement bricks as a wall materials increased to 61.1 percent in 2014 from 44.7 percent in 2006. Thus, the results reflected some improvement in the quality of wall materials used by households. More households in urban areas (91.0 percent) used cement bricks as wall materials in 2014 compared to 38.8 percent in rural areas.

With regard to floor materials, the majority of the households (72.3 percent) in 2014 were living in dwelling units where concrete or cement were used as floor materials. Urban area households were more likely to live in dwelling units with better floor materials (95.2 percent) compared to rural area households (60.7 percent). The proportion of households living in dwelling units with earth floors declined from 39.2 percent in 2006 to 24.5 percent in 2014.

Table 3.15: Percentage Distribution of Households by Construction Materials of the Main Dwellings and Area: 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Construction Material	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
<b>Roof</b>						
Grass/leaves	41.7	28.0	9.5	3.1	28.8	17.4
Concrete, cement	0.3	0.6	4.5	5.5	2.0	2.7
Metal sheets	56.4	69.7	83.9	90.4	67.4	78.6
Asbestos	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.9
Tiles	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Wall</b>						
Stones	17.7	17.4	12.1	4.6	15.4	11.9
Cement bricks	22.8	38.8	77.5	91.0	44.7	61.1
Sun dried bricks	1.5	3.6	0.4	1.1	1.1	2.6
Baked bricks	0.7	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0
Poles and mud	56.6	38.1	9.8	3.0	37.8	23.1
Timber	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Grass	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Floor</b>						
Earth	57.9	39.3	11.2	4.8	39.2	24.5
Concrete/cement	42.1	59.2	88.2	89.8	60.6	72.3
Tiles	0.0	1.5	0.5	5.4	0.2	3.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

### 3.2.1 Sources of Energy

Using electricity for lighting, cooking or heating at household level is a sign of development in the country. The results from table 3.17 revealed that the use of electricity for cooking is not common in Zanzibar. Firewood and charcoal are the most common source of energy used where 62.9 percent of households used firewood and 31.2 percent of households used charcoal for cooking in 2014. The use of firewood was more pronounced in rural areas (88.4 percent) while in urban areas, more households used charcoal (60.5 percent). About 3.6 percent of households used electricity for cooking in 2014; however there is some improvement in this as compared to the previous survey that recorded 0.4 percent use of electricity for cooking in 2006 ILFS.

The table further indicated that more than half (52.8 percent) of the households were still using kerosene as main source of lighting while 44.7 percent of households were using electricity as a source of light in 2014 ILFS. The uses of electricity for lighting increased to 44.7 percent in 2014 from 30.4 percent as reported in 2006. The improvement of households using electricity was found in both rural and urban areas from 9.6 percent and 61.5 percent in 2006 to 21.1 percent and

76.2 percent in 2014 for rural and urban areas respectively. On the other hand the use of kerosene for lighting dropped from 69.2 percent as reported in 2006 to 52.8 percent in 2014 ILFS.

The proportion of households using electricity heating or cooling system increased from 19.5 percent in 2006 to 34.8 percent in 2014. More households in urban areas are using heating or cooling system than those in rural areas.

**Table 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS**

Source of energy	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
<b>Cooking</b>						
Electricity	0.2	1.4	0.9	6.5	0.4	3.6
Gas (Industrial)	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.8
Gas (Biogas)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Firewood	90.4	88.4	36.1	28.7	68.7	62.9
Kerosene	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.1
Charcoal	8.4	9.3	59.9	60.5	29.0	31.2
Not using	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Lighting</b>						
Electricity	9.6	21.1	61.5	76.2	30.4	44.7
Candles	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.2
Gas (Industrial)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar Energy	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kerosene	90.0	76.6	38.1	20.9	69.2	52.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Heating/Cooling</b>						
Electricity	5.8	14.2	39.9	62.3	19.5	34.8
Solar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Firewood	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not using	94.2	85.7	60.1	37.7	80.5	65.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

### 3.2.2 Toilet Facility

The table 3.18 shows that 17.2 percent of the households have no toilet. More households in rural areas used traditional pit latrines (43.0 percent) than those in urban areas (35.1 percent) while,

urban households were three times more likely to have a flush toilet than in rural areas (40.2 percent and 13.0 percent, respectively).

There were an improvement in toilet facilities compared to the previous survey. The results showed an increase in proportion of households that used flush toilets from 14.9 percent as reported in 2006 to 24.6 percent in 2014 ILFS, while households with no toilets decreased from 30.6 percent to 17.2 percent.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility and Area: 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Toilet facility	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
No toilet	47.8	28.7	4.7	2.0	30.5	17.2
Flush toilet	6.5	13.0	27.6	40.2	14.9	24.6
Pit latrine (traditional)	41.1	43.0	62.6	35.1	49.7	39.6
Ventilation Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	4.7	15.4	5.1	22.8	4.8	18.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

### 3.2.3 Sources of Drinking Water

Table 3.18 presents the information on household sources of drinking water. The household was classified as having access to safe drinking water if and only if the household used private piped water inside the dwelling unit, piped water outside the dwelling unit, community piped water, piped water in another protected public well and protected private well. The findings show that 91.1 percent of households used improved water sources (access to safe drinking water). In urban areas, 96.5 percent of households have access to safe drinking water compared to 87.0 percent of rural households. There was an improvement in 2014 compared to 2006 when the 84 percent of reported households having access to safe drinking water.

Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water and Area: 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Source of Drinking water	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Piped water inside your dwelling	15.9	17.1	47.3	40.7	28.5	27.2
Piped water outside your dwelling	13.5	33.6	17.5	20.2	15.1	27.8
Protected dug well	0.1	1.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	1.6
Unprotected dug well	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Water vendor	0.4	1.0	3.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
Piped water in another household/individual	4.2	3.1	10.0	5.3	6.5	4.0
Community piped water	33.9	17.0	13.6	6.6	25.8	12.6
Public protected well	8.7	11.4	1.3	12.1	5.8	11.7
Public unprotected well	20.5	10.7	2.4	1.0	13.3	6.6
Private protected well	0.9	3.6	3.1	9.2	1.8	6.0
Private unprotected well	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Protected spring	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Unprotected spring	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.1
Bottled water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

Accessibility of drinking water in minimum distance from the households will enable the use least amount of time for fetching water. As a results household members will have enough time to participation in economic activity. Table 3.19 presents the distribution of households by distance to main source of drinking water. Ninety nine percent of the households walk less than one kilometer to the source of drinking water. The proportion of the households walking less than one kilometer to main source of drinking water are almost the same between rural and urban areas (99.1 percent 99.6 percent) respectively. The number of households walking less than one kilometer for fetching water has increased from 96.4 percent as reported in 2006 to 99.3 percent in 2014 ILFS. The same pattern was observed in rural and urban areas.

Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of the Households by Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water and Area: 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Distance	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Less than ½ Km	83.2	95.1	98.1	95.5	89.2	95.3
½ Km - Less than 1 Km	11.0	4.0	1.5	4.1	7.2	4.0
1 Km - Less than 2 Km	4.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	2.7	0.5
2 Km or more	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

Table 3.20 examines the distances of households to their nearest social facilities. It was found that 91.4 percent of household are within 2 kilometers to primary school, 84.9 percent to secondary school, 80.4 percent to health facility, 97.5 percent to shops and 44.5 percent to the market. The percentage of households within 2 kilometers to social facilities increased from 2006 to 2014 ILFS.

Table 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Households within two Kilometers to Social Facilities by Selected Facility and Area: 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Social Service	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Primary school	83.4	90.4	95.8	92.6	88.4	91.4
Secondary school	67.0	83.1	87.7	87.3	75.3	84.9
Health Facility	73.5	75.0	85.6	87.6	78.3	80.4
Shop	-	97.5	-	97.5	-	97.5
Market	39.8	41.6	60.7	48.3	48.2	44.5

### 3.3 Household Income and Ownership of Assets

This section presents the information household ownership of asset, income and sources of income and migration.

#### 3.3.1 Households' Ownership of Assets

The proportions of household ownership of assets are presented in Table 3.22. The results revealed that 81.5 percent of households owned a cellular phone. Other assets owned by more than 50 percent of the households are radio (60.3 percent) and bicycle (54.8 percent). The ownership of electrical items is more likely to be used in urban areas than in rural areas. For instance proportion of households owning cellular phones and television are higher in urban areas (90.6 percent and 65.6 percent) respectively compared to 74.7 percent and 14.8 percent respectively as reported in rural areas. In general, the status of households' ownership of assets for almost all items has increased from 2006 ILFS to 2014 ILFS.

Table 3.21: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership of Assets; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Ownership of Assets	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Car	0.9	2.9	3.8	10.1	2.1	5.9
Refrigerator	5.4	10.8	29.3	48.4	15.0	26.9
Electric or gas cooker	1.9	4.3	12.6	30.2	6.2	15.4
Television	8.4	14.8	48.3	65.6	24.4	36.5
Cellular phone	22.3	74.7	58.6	90.6	36.8	81.5
Radio	77.2	52.3	87.3	71.1	81.2	60.3
Charcoal/electric iron	13.5	22.7	50.2	67.1	28.2	41.7
Bicycle	51.0	55.4	60.5	49.8	54.8	53.0
Motor cycle	5.0	10.3	11.9	20.8	7.8	14.8

Motorized Tricycle	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
Cart	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.9	1.6	2.9
<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

### 3.3.2 Household Income

The right-skewed income distribution reveals a model of income in the range of TZS 300,000 - 499,999. Majority of the households (73.4 percent) earn 200,000 to 999,999 while very few (5.6 percent) earn one million or more. The households receiving income of less than TZS 200,000 income per month account for 21.0 percent of the total households. Female headed households earn less compared to male. As observed in the average income the pattern of distribution of income observed by sex showed that females were mainly in lower income ranges and few in high income ranges and males were mainly in high income ranges and few in lower income ranges. The same pattern in distribution of incomes is found between the two geographical areas, however the prevalence of low income households is more common in the rural areas (Table 3.22 and Figure 3.6)

Table 3.22: Percentage Distribution of Households by Monthly Income by Levels and Area: 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 60,000	0.9	3.3	1.4	1.3	4.5	2.0	1.1	3.8	1.7
60,000 - 119,999	4.8	16.2	7.3	4.6	13.5	6.5	4.7	15.1	6.9
120,000 - 199,999	12.6	19.6	14.1	9.2	14.3	10.2	11.1	17.4	12.4
200,000 - 299,999	25.7	26.9	25.9	21.0	22.1	21.2	23.6	24.9	23.9
300,000 - 499,999	32.0	23.1	30.1	27.4	24.0	26.7	30.0	23.5	28.6
500,000 - 999,999	20.3	8.9	17.8	27.1	17.1	25.0	23.2	12.3	20.9
1,000,000 - 1,499,999	2.7	1.6	2.4	6.6	3.2	5.9	4.4	2.3	3.9
1,500,000 - 1,999,999	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.8
2,000,000 - 2,999,999	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
3,000,000 and above	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,173</b>	<b>32,110</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,566</b>	<b>22,899</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>200,739</b>	<b>55,009</b>	<b>255,748</b>

Figure 3.8: Distribution of Households by Monthly Income: 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

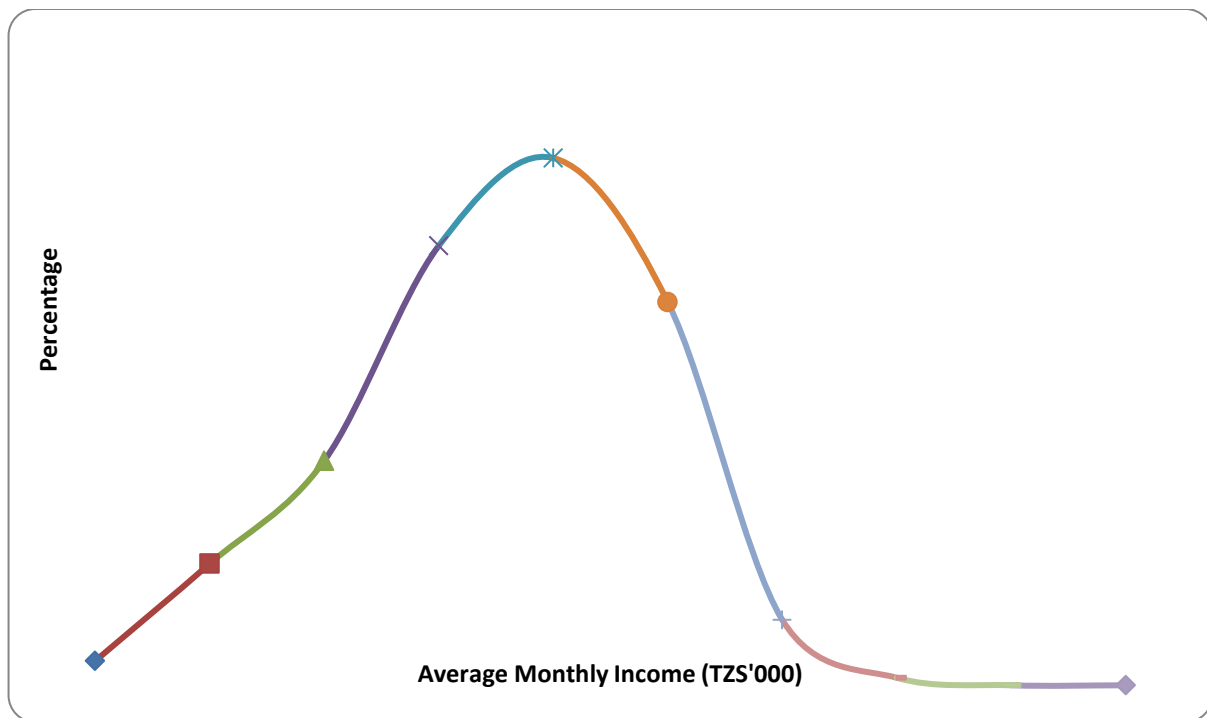


Table 3.23 shows the distribution of households by main source of income. It revealed that agriculture takes high proportion of 32.6 percent followed by wage employment (30.9 percent), non-agriculture business (28.9 percent), remittances outside the country (5.1 percent) and pension (1.6 percent). The proportion of households for the remaining source of income are less than 1 percent. Wage employment and business as source of income are higher in urban areas while agriculture was higher in rural areas. With the exception of agriculture and remittances, the remaining sources of income were higher in 2014 compared to 2006.

Table 3.23: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Income and Area: 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Main source of income	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Wage Employment	14.8	20.3	40.7	45.0	25.2	30.9
Business (Non-Agriculture)	21.9	22.1	39.5	38.0	28.9	28.9
Agriculture	58.0	51.1	12.6	7.9	39.8	32.6
Remittances (outside the country)	0.2	5.1	1.2	5.0	0.6	5.1
Pension	0.3	0.7	1.1	2.9	0.6	1.6
Rent	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Interest	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Dividend	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5

<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>No. of Households</b>	<b>129,383</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>86,333</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>215,717</b>	<b>255,748</b>

Table 3.24 reveals that 61 percent of households had at least one member with self-employment income followed by agriculture with 57.6 percent of all households identified as having at least one member with an income from agriculture. Four out of every ten households reported having at least one person with an income from wage employment.

Income from agriculture is the leading source of income for households in Rural areas (83.2 percent) followed by self-employment, from which 58.4 percent of households reported as having at least one member with this source of income. Results also indicated that only 29.2 percent of households in rural areas reported having at least one member with a paid income.

In urban areas 64.5 percent of households reported having at least one member with an income from self employment followed by paid employment (58.1 percent) and 23.4 percent of indicated having at least one member with an income from agriculture employment.

Table 3.24: Distribution of Households by Source of Income and Area; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

<b>Source of income</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
Paid employment	29.2	58.1	41.5
Self-employment	58.4	64.5	61.0
Agriculture	83.2	23.4	57.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,283</b>	<b>109,465</b>	<b>255,748</b>

### 3.4 Migration

Result from table 3.26 shows that 25.1 percent of persons reported that they migrated from other places to their current places of residence and 74.9 percent were living in their original places since birth. The region of Mjini Magharibi had the highest proportion of persons who migrated (42.4 percent) followed by Kusini Unguja. There were more migrants in urban areas (36.3 percent) than in rural areas (15.5 percent). More movement was observed for males than females.

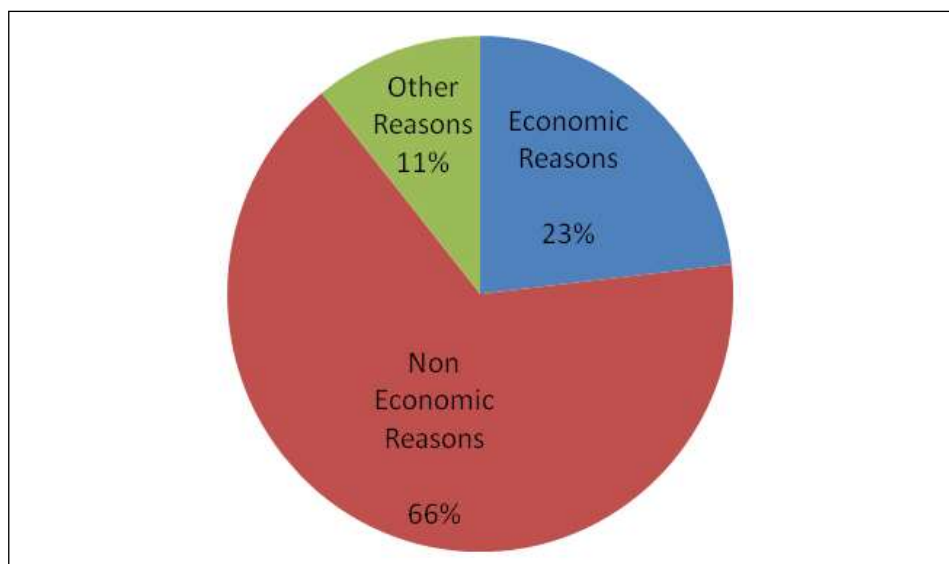
Table 3.25: Percentage of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Sex Migration Status and Regions: 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

		Region					Area			
		Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	Since Birth	92.2	78.7	59.7	96.4	95.5	77.2	86.9	65.7	77.2
	Migrated	7.8	21.3	40.3	3.6	4.5	22.8	13.1	34.3	22.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Female	Since Birth	87.4	73.6	55.7	90.6	92.0	72.8	82.2	61.8	72.8
	Migrated	12.6	26.4	44.3	9.4	8.0	27.2	17.8	38.2	27.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Total	Since Birth	89.8	76.1	57.6	93.4	93.7	74.9	84.5	63.7	74.9
	Migrated	10.2	23.9	42.4	6.6	6.3	25.1	15.5	36.3	25.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

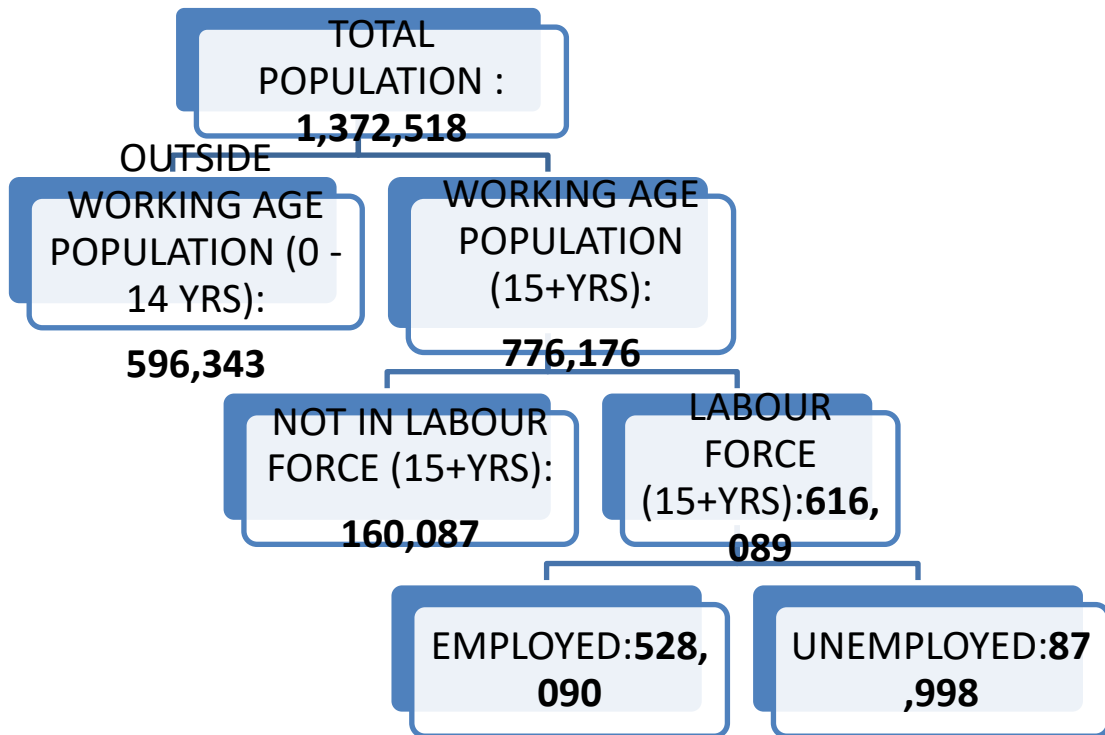
Persons migrate from one place to another by different reasons. However, migration in many situations disturbed the by labour markets. Therefore it is useful to analyze by reasons. The reasons were classified into economic and non-economic reasons. Economic reasons included Job transfer, Arranged job, looking for better agricultural land ,Business opportunities and looking for paid work; while non-economic reasons were persons joining the family, attending school or training or other reasons.

The results showed that majority of migrants move due to either joining the family, attending school or training. As for those who migrated for economic reasons were 23.0 percent and 11.0 percent had other reasons which were not classified.

Figure 3.9: Percentage of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Reason of Migrant



## Summary Chart, ILFS 2014



## CHAPTER FOUR

### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

#### 4.0 Introduction

Economically active population are all persons above a specified age, (15 years and above) who are employed or unemployed but available for work during a specified reference period. The percentage of the working age population that is economically active is a key component of the long-term economic growth strategy.

There are two measures of economically active population based on either long reference period of 12 months prior to the survey or short reference of seven days prior to the survey. The former is referred to as “usual economically active population” and the latter as “current economically active population. These indicators are important as they help to assess labour force participation in the market and non-market activities.

This section provides analysis of the results of the 2014 ILFS based on these two measures by geographical area (rural and urban), age group, marital status, education level attained, literacy and type of training. Also it highlights the situation of labour force participation rate which is the first key indicator of the labour market.

#### 4.1 Working Age Population

These are persons aged 15 years and above whether employed, unemployed or inactive. Based on the 2014 ILFS there were 776,176 people in the working age population portion. More than half of the working age population were youth aged 15-34 years (57 percent). Majority of the working age population reside in rural areas (54.1percent) compared to urban areas (45.9 percent). The trend is almost the same to that of 2006. However, the percentage change in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Working Age Population 15+ by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	18.1	19.9	11.5	18.3	15.5	19.2
20-24	13.1	14.3	15.4	15.8	14.0	15.0
25-29	11.8	11.5	15.4	13.1	13.2	12.2
30-34	11.5	10.2	14.1	11.1	12.5	10.6
35-39	10.9	9.6	11.3	10.3	11.1	9.9
40-44	10.1	8.2	11.1	8.8	10.5	8.5
45-49	7.8	6.9	7.9	6.7	7.8	6.8
50-54	5.5	6.3	5.3	6.1	5.4	6.2
55-59	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6
60-64	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7
65+	4.7	6.3	2.3	3.9	3.8	5.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>309,229</b>	<b>419,590</b>	<b>205,403</b>	<b>356,585</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>776,176</b>

The results from table 4.2 show that, across the age groups, the working age population for both males and females in 2014 had the highest numbers among people aged 15-19 years (20.0 and 18.4 percent respectively). The lowest proportion of working age population for both male and females was observed in people in the age group 60-64 years (3.2 and 2.3 percent respectively). On average, the number decreases as the age increases. The working age population for male youth (15-34 years) increased to 54.8 percent in 2014 from 52.2 percent in 2006 while for female youth the proportion was nearly the same.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Working Age Population by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	16.5	20.0	14.4	18.4	15.5	19.2
20-24	13.1	14.2	15.0	15.7	14.0	15.0
25-29	11.0	11.0	15.4	13.4	13.2	12.2
30-34	11.6	9.6	13.4	11.6	12.5	10.6
35-39	10.1	10.1	12.1	9.8	11.1	9.9
40-44	10.7	8.4	10.3	8.6	10.5	8.5
45-49	8.8	7.1	6.9	6.5	7.8	6.8
50-54	6.2	6.6	4.6	5.8	5.4	6.2
55-59	4.2	4.4	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.6
60-64	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7
65+	4.6	5.4	2.9	5.1	3.8	5.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>255,802</b>	<b>377,643</b>	<b>258,831</b>	<b>398,532</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>776,176</b>

#### 4.2 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

This is among the key indicators of the labour market. The indicator measures the proportion of the countries working age population that is engaged in the labour market whether employed or unemployed. Labour force participation rate provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to be engaged in production of goods and services relative to the working age population.

The LFPR plays a central role in the study of factors that determine the size of composition of a country's human resources. The information also can be used to formulate employment policy and to understand the labour market behavior of different categories of population. The higher the labor force participation rate, the more of the country's population is interested in working.

The results showed that in 2014, the Total LFPR was 79.4. The LFPR in rural areas was higher compared to urban areas which indicated that more persons in rural areas were available or were engaged in different activities. In rural areas young person's start working or start seeking for work at a lower age than in urban areas as shown in table 4.3. The spirit of doing work or looking for work fell to 79.4 in 2014 from 83.4 in 2006. The same trends were observed for both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.3: LFPR by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	70.5	56.9	43.8	29.1	59.7	44.7
20-24	89.4	83.1	72.1	69.7	80.9	76.6
25-29	96.7	91.7	89.0	87.0	92.9	89.4
30-34	97.7	94.1	93.5	92.2	95.8	93.2
35-39	98.7	98.0	94.3	94.8	96.8	96.5
40-44	98.3	96.0	95.2	94.9	97.0	95.4
45-49	98.4	98.2	92.8	94.2	96.1	96.4
50-54	96.4	96.1	87.3	88.3	92.6	92.6
55-59	91.1	95.2	85.1	85.5	88.6	91.0
60-64	90.7	84.0	71.8	69.4	83.1	77.7
65+	69.3	66.7	45.1	45.5	61.3	59.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>79.4</b>

In 2014 the LFPR of males (83.8 percent) was higher compared to females (75.1percent). This shows that the contribution of women in production of goods and services was lower compared to men. By looking the age groups, the data also showed that men were engaged or were ready to do economic activities at younger ages compared to women. LFPR for both males and females dropped to 83.8 and 75.1 percent in 2014 from 86.7 and 80.4 percent in 2006 respectively.

Table 4.4: LFPR by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	63.1	48.4	56.3	40.8	59.7	44.7
20-24	82.2	81.5	79.9	72.5	80.9	76.6
25-29	95.7	95.1	91.1	84.9	92.9	89.4
30-34	98.3	98.5	93.8	89.0	95.8	93.2
35-39	99.2	98.6	95.0	94.4	96.8	96.5
40-44	99.0	99.3	95.0	91.9	97.0	95.4
45-49	99.1	99.7	92.6	93.0	96.1	96.4
50-54	98.8	97.4	85.5	87.3	92.6	92.6
55-59	94.8	97.0	80.0	82.6	88.6	91.0
60-64	90.5	87.8	74.8	64.1	83.1	77.7
65+	76.4	70.0	46.4	48.8	61.3	59.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>79.4</b>

### 4.3 Usually Economically Active Population

Among 616,035 persons of the usually economically active population, 42.9 percent were from urban areas and 57.1 percent from rural areas. More than half (51.5 percent) of the economically active population were aged 15 years to 34 years. The usually economically active population increased to 616,035 persons in 2014 from 514,632 persons in 2006.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Age and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	18.1	13.5	11.5	7.2	15.5	10.8
20-24	13.1	14.2	15.4	14.9	14.0	14.5
25-29	11.8	12.6	15.4	15.3	13.2	13.8
30-34	11.5	11.5	14.1	13.8	12.5	12.5
35-39	10.9	11.3	11.3	13.1	11.1	12.1
40-44	10.1	9.4	11.1	11.2	10.5	10.2
45-49	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.5	7.8	8.2
50-54	5.5	7.2	5.3	7.2	5.4	7.2
55-59	3.4	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.4	4.2
60-64	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7
65+	4.7	5.0	2.3	2.4	3.8	3.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>309,229</b>	<b>351,701</b>	<b>205,403</b>	<b>264,334</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>616,035</b>

Table 4.6 shows that 51.4 percent (316,653) of usually active population were males and 48.6 percent (299,382) were females. Male youth accounted for 49.0 percent of the usually active population which is lower compare to their female counterparts (54.0 percent). The trend showed

that there are more females in age 20-44 but it changed from age 45 and above where there are more males than females. This means that the younger the age, the more females were engaged in economic activities while the older the age, more males were engaged in economic activities.

The proportion for both male and females youths declined to 49.0 and 54.0 percent in 2014 from 52.2 and 58.2 percent in 2006 respectively. In contrast, the proportion the of economically active aged 35 years and above for both males and females increased to 50.9 and 46.0 percent in 2014 from 47.8 and 41.6 percent in 2006 respectively.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Age and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	16.5	11.5	14.4	10.0	15.5	10.8
20-24	13.1	13.8	15.0	15.2	14.0	14.5
25-29	11.0	12.5	15.4	15.1	13.2	13.8
30-34	11.6	11.3	13.4	13.7	12.5	12.5
35-39	10.1	11.9	12.1	12.3	11.1	12.1
40-44	10.7	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.2
45-49	8.8	8.4	6.9	8.0	7.8	8.2
50-54	6.2	7.7	4.6	6.7	5.4	7.2
55-59	4.2	5.1	2.5	3.3	3.4	4.2
60-64	3.2	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.7
65+	4.6	4.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>255,802</b>	<b>316,653</b>	<b>258,831</b>	<b>299,382</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>616,035</b>

Table 4.7 indicates that, out of 616,035 economically actives, 62.0 percent were reported as being married, followed by singles (29.1 percent.) while only 3.1 percent were divorced. In the Urban area, 61.6 percent were married people and 2.8 percent were divorced or separated while in the rural area, 62.4 percent were married and 3.3 percent divorced people. The percentage of divorced people decreased to 3.1 percent in 2014 from 6.5 percent in 2006.

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Marital Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Never Married	29.2	29.0	31.4	29.3	30.1	29.1
Married	61.3	62.4	59.3	61.6	60.5	62.0
Living together	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Divorced/separated	6.2	3.3	7.1	2.8	6.5	3.1
Widowed	3.1	5.2	2.1	6.2	2.7	5.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>309,229</b>	<b>351,701</b>	<b>205,403</b>	<b>264,334</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>616,035</b>

The percentages for the economically active people for both married males and females were almost the same (61.6 for males and 62.5 for females). The data shows that 35.2 percent of the males were not married while for the females 22.7 percent were still single. The percentage of divorced females (5.7 percent) was higher than that of males (0.6 percent). The percentage of divorced females decreased to 5.7 percent in 2014 from 10.3 percent in 2006.

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Marital Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Marital status	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Never Married	36.7	35.2	23.6	22.7	30.1	29.1
Married	59.8	61.6	61.2	62.5	60.5	62
Living together	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Divorced/separated	2.7	0.6	10.3	5.7	6.5	3.1
Widowed	0.6	2.4	4.8	9.0	2.7	5.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>255,802</b>	<b>316,653</b>	<b>258,831</b>	<b>299,382</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>616,035</b>

Education is an important factor for personal and national growth. A person with education is more capable of handling his or her life socially and economically rather than a person without education. There is a close relationship between education and performance of activities. The results from table 4.9 reveal that majority of the usually economically active population attained ordinary secondary education (46.6 percent) and primary education (28.0 percent). Rural areas recorded higher percentages (22.5 percent) of the usually economically active population with no formal education and urban areas had a lower rate (5.8 percent). Very few of them were attending training after finishing primary or secondary education in both rural and urban areas.

Two out of every ten of the usually economically active female population had no formal education at all, while only one male out of every ten people also had no formal education.

Table 4.9: Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Education Level and Area; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Level of education Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	16.0	29.2	22.5	3.7	8.0	5.8	10.7	20.2	15.3
Adult Education	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
Primary Education	35.2	26.7	31.0	24.2	23.8	24.0	30.4	25.5	28.0
Training After primary Education	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	41.8	39.0	40.4	57.1	52.3	54.9	48.4	44.7	46.6
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1
Secondary Education (A level)	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.2	0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non University	2.5	2.2	2.3	5.6	8.8	7.1	3.8	5.0	4.4
Tertiary University	1.1	0.7	0.9	4.2	2.7	3.5	2.4	1.5	2.0
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>179,771</b>	<b>171,930</b>	<b>351,701</b>	<b>136,882</b>	<b>127,452</b>	<b>264,334</b>	<b>316,653</b>	<b>299,382</b>	<b>616,035</b>

Table 4.10 shows that 84.7 percent of the people were literate. Literacy was higher in urban areas (94.9 percent) compared to rural areas (77.0 percent). Majority (67.6 percent) of the usually economically active population were literary knowledgeable in both Kiswahili and English. The corresponding rate is even higher in urban areas, (79.8 percent) but, lower in rural areas (58.4 percent). Overall, 15.3 percent of the usually economically active population did not know to read or write in any language. The rate of illiteracy in rural areas was almost five times higher (23 percent) than in urban areas (5.1 percent). However there was an improvement between 2006 and 2014. Moreover illiteracy in rural areas dropped from 33.4 percent in 2006 to 23.0 percent in 2014 and in urban areas illiteracy dropped from nine percent in 2006 to five percent in 2014.

Table 4.10: Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Literacy and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Literacy	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Kiswahili	25.7	18.4	25.4	14.9	25.6	16.9
Both Kiswahili & English	40.9	58.4	65.5	79.8	50.7	67.6
Any other language	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2
None/Do not know	33.4	23.0	9.1	5.1	23.7	15.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>309,229</b>	<b>351,701</b>	<b>205,403</b>	<b>264,334</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>616,035</b>

-Not asked in 2006

In 2014, the percentage of literacy in males (89.1 percent) was higher than that of females (80.0 percent). However, females had a higher rate of increase in literacy over the eight-year period (from 2006 to 2014).

Table 4.11: Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Literacy and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Literacy	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Kiswahili	27.6	17.7	23.7	16.1	25.6	16.9
Both Kiswahili & English	55.4	71.2	46.1	63.8	50.7	67.6
Any other language	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2
None/Do not know	17.1	10.9	30.2	20.0	23.7	15.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>255,802</b>	<b>316,653</b>	<b>258,831</b>	<b>299,382</b>	<b>514,632</b>	<b>616,035</b>

-Not asked in 2006

Table 4.12 shows that majority of the economical active population (82 percent) did not attend in any type of training and 12 percent got formal training while only 6 percent got informal training. Almost nine of every ten females (88.2 percent) and three quarter of males (75.8 percent) did not attend any training.

There was also a large disparity between the sexes in attending formal training in which more males (16.7 percent) attended in formal training compared to females (6.7 percent). In rural areas, the percentage of those who did not attend any training was higher (87.2 percent) than in urban areas (74.7 percent).

Table 4.12: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active Population 15+ by Type of training, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Type of trainings	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	82.4	92.3	87.2	67.2	82.8	74.7	75.8	88.2	81.9
On the job	7.6	1.5	4.6	13.2	3.6	8.6	10.0	2.4	6.3
Informal apprenticeship	5.6	3.6	4.6	9.1	6.3	7.8	7.1	4.7	6.0
Formal apprenticeship	1.6	0.9	1.3	4.7	2.6	3.7	3.0	1.6	2.3
Vocational certificate G3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Vocational certificate G2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vocational certificate G1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
College / certificate	1.8	1.3	1.6	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Total Population	179,771	171,930	351,701	136,882	127,452	264,334	316,653	299,382	616,035
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The table 4.13 shows that Mjini Magharibi region had the highest proportion of usually economically active population of 43.8 percent while Kusini Unguja region had the lowest (10.1 percent). The results further revealed that males in Kaskazini Unguja region had 53.4 percent which was the highest for all regions while Kusini Unguja region had the lowest (49 percent). The trend was reversed in the case of females. With the exception of Kusini Unguja, which had a higher percentage of females (51 percent) than males (49 percent), the remaining regions had more males than females. A big difference between males and females was observed in Kaskazini Unguja.

**Table 4.13: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economic Active Population 15+ by Age group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS**

Region	Sex	Age Group											Total Percent	Total Population
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+		
Kaskazini Unguja	Male	12.7	13.1	13.7	11.6	11.3	8.3	7.6	8	4.9	4.3	4.6	100	44,320
	Female	8.6	15.1	14.5	13.6	10.5	10.5	9.1	7.9	3.3	2.3	4.6	100	38,741
	Total	10.8	14.1	14.1	12.5	10.9	9.3	8.3	7.9	4.1	3.4	4.6	100	83,061
Kusini Unguja	Male	14.4	13.5	11.5	11.5	10.6	8.8	9.4	7.2	3.5	3.1	6.6	100	30,434
	Female	13.9	12.9	14.7	12.5	12.4	8.9	8.3	5.1	4.5	2.3	4.4	100	31,661
	Total	14.1	13.2	13.1	12	11.5	8.9	8.8	6.1	4	2.7	5.5	100	62,095
Mjini Magharibi	Male	7.5	14.1	14.3	13.3	13.5	11.5	8.8	7.1	4.5	2.7	2.7	100	139,980
	Female	7.4	15.7	17.7	15.7	13.8	11.1	6.9	6.3	2.4	1.3	1.5	100	129,952
	Total	7.5	14.9	15.9	14.5	13.7	11.3	7.9	6.7	3.5	2.1	2.1	100	269,932
Kaskazini Pemba	Male	15.1	13.8	9.8	8.4	10.7	9.5	8.4	7.8	6.1	3.7	6.7	100	53,378
	Female	11.6	15	12	11.8	11.4	10.2	9.1	6.5	4.3	2.7	5.3	100	51,625
	Total	13.4	14.4	10.9	10.1	11.1	9.9	8.8	7.1	5.2	3.2	6	100	105,004
Kusini Pemba	Male	16.4	14	10	8.5	9.7	8	7.5	9.4	6.5	4.2	5.7	100	48,541
	Female	13.8	15.4	12.1	11.1	10.4	10.1	8.9	8.1	3.5	2.2	4.4	100	47,403
	Total	15.1	14.7	11	9.8	10	9	8.2	8.8	5	3.2	5.1	100	95,943
Total	Male	11.5	13.8	12.5	11.3	11.9	9.9	8.4	7.7	5.1	3.4	4.5	100	316,653
	Female	10	15.2	15.1	13.7	12.3	10.5	8	6.7	3.3	1.9	3.3	100	299,382
	Total	10.8	14.5	13.8	12.5	12.1	10.2	8.2	7.2	4.2	2.7	3.9	100	616,035

#### 4.4 Current Economically Active Population

Among the 616,089 people in the currently economically active population, 43 percent were living in urban areas and 57 percent were living in rural areas. More than half (51.6 percent) of the currently economically active population were aged 15 to 34 years.

The percentage change for the currently economically active population increased in both urban and rural areas under which the percentage change of urban areas (30 percent) doubled that of the rural areas (14 percent).

Table 4.14: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population 15+ (Labor Force) by Age group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	17.7	12.9	11.2	7.0	15.1	10.4
20-24	13.4	14.5	15.5	15.1	14.2	14.8
25-29	11.8	12.6	15.6	15.6	13.3	13.9
30-34	11.6	11.6	14.1	13.8	12.6	12.5
35-39	11.0	11.2	11.4	12.9	11.2	12.0
40-44	10.1	9.5	11.1	11.2	10.5	10.2
45-49	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.5	7.9	8.3
50-54	5.5	7.2	5.2	7.3	5.4	7.2
55-59	3.3	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.3	4.2
60-64	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.7
65+	4.7	5.1	2.3	2.3	3.7	3.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>308,436</b>	<b>351,049</b>	<b>204,596</b>	<b>265,039</b>	<b>513,032</b>	<b>616,089</b>

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distributions of Currently Economically Active Population 15+; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

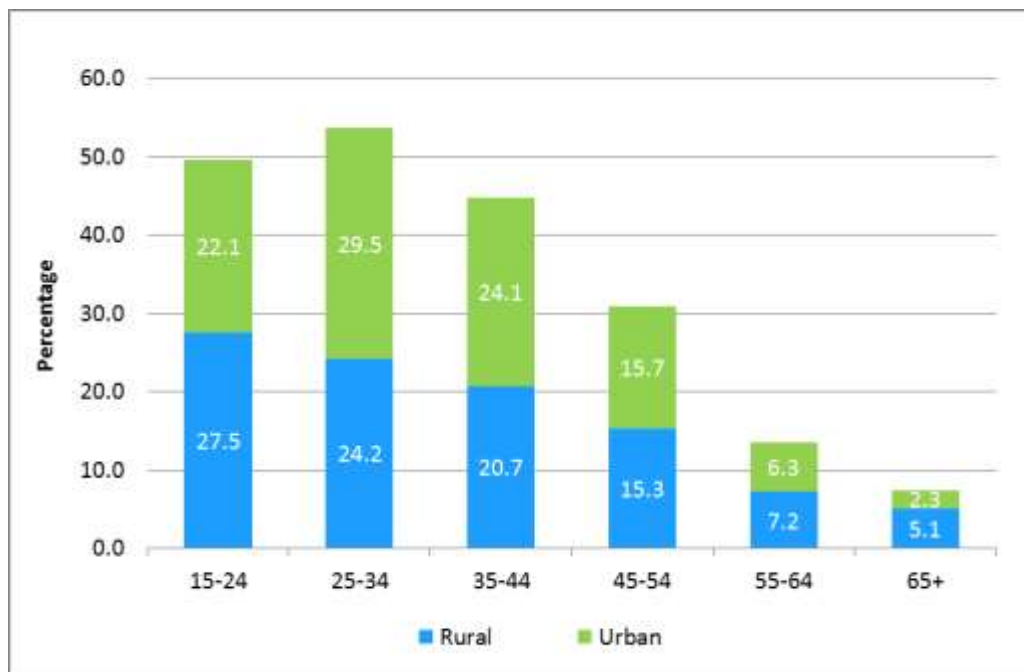


Table 4.15 shows that 51.1 percent (314,960 people) of the currently active population were males and 48.9 percent (301,128 people) were females. Male youth accounted for 49.1 percent of the currently active population which is lower compared to their female counterparts (54.3 percent). The trend showed that there were more females in ages 20-44 but this changed from age 45 and above where there were more males than females. This means that the younger the age, the

more females were engaged in economic activities while the older the age, more males were engaged in economic activities.

The proportion for both male and female youths aged 15 – 34 declined to 49.1 and 54.3 percent in 2014 from 52.1 and 58.2 percent in 2006 respectively. In contrast, the proportion of the economically active people aged 35 years and above for both males and females increased to 50.9 and 45.6 percent in 2014 from 47.8 and 41.7 percent respectively in 2006.

Table 4.15: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population 15+ (Labor Force) by Age Group, and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	16.1	11.1	14.0	9.6	15.1	10.4
20-24	13.3	13.9	15.1	15.7	14.2	14.8
25-29	11.0	12.7	15.6	15.2	13.3	13.9
30-34	11.7	11.4	13.5	13.8	12.6	12.5
35-39	10.1	11.9	12.2	12.0	11.2	12.0
40-44	10.7	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.2
45-49	8.8	8.5	6.9	8.1	7.9	8.3
50-54	6.2	7.7	4.6	6.7	5.4	7.2
55-59	4.2	5.0	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.2
60-64	3.2	3.4	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.7
65+	4.6	4.4	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>255,445</b>	<b>314,960</b>	<b>257,587</b>	<b>301,128</b>	<b>513,032</b>	<b>616,089</b>

Figure 4.2: Currently Economically Active Population 15+ (Labor Force) 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

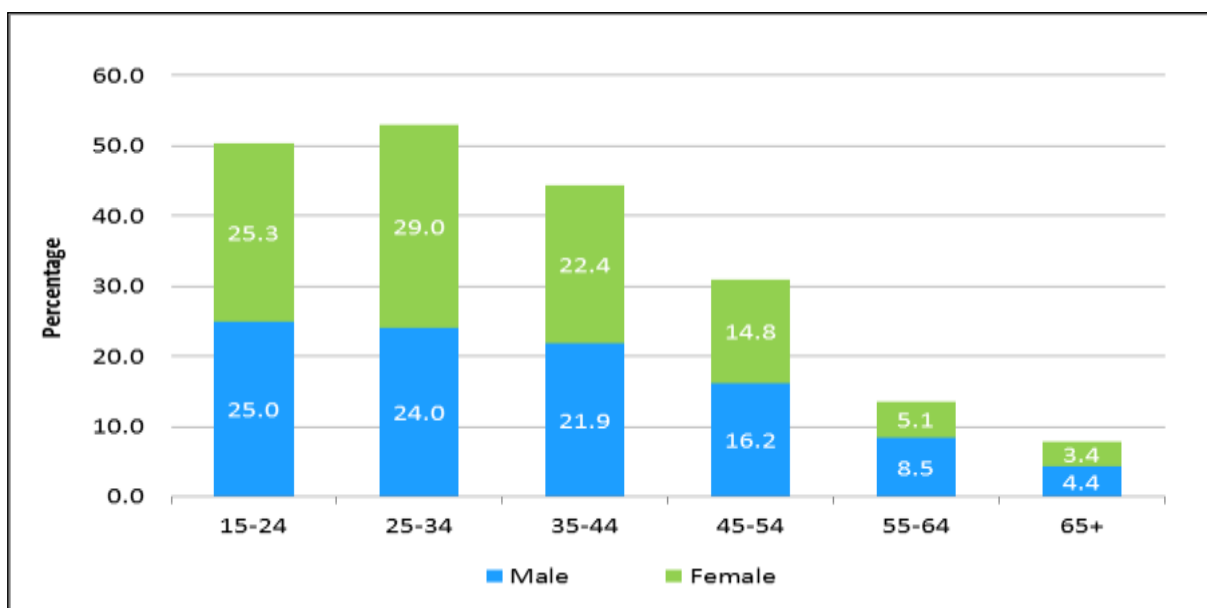


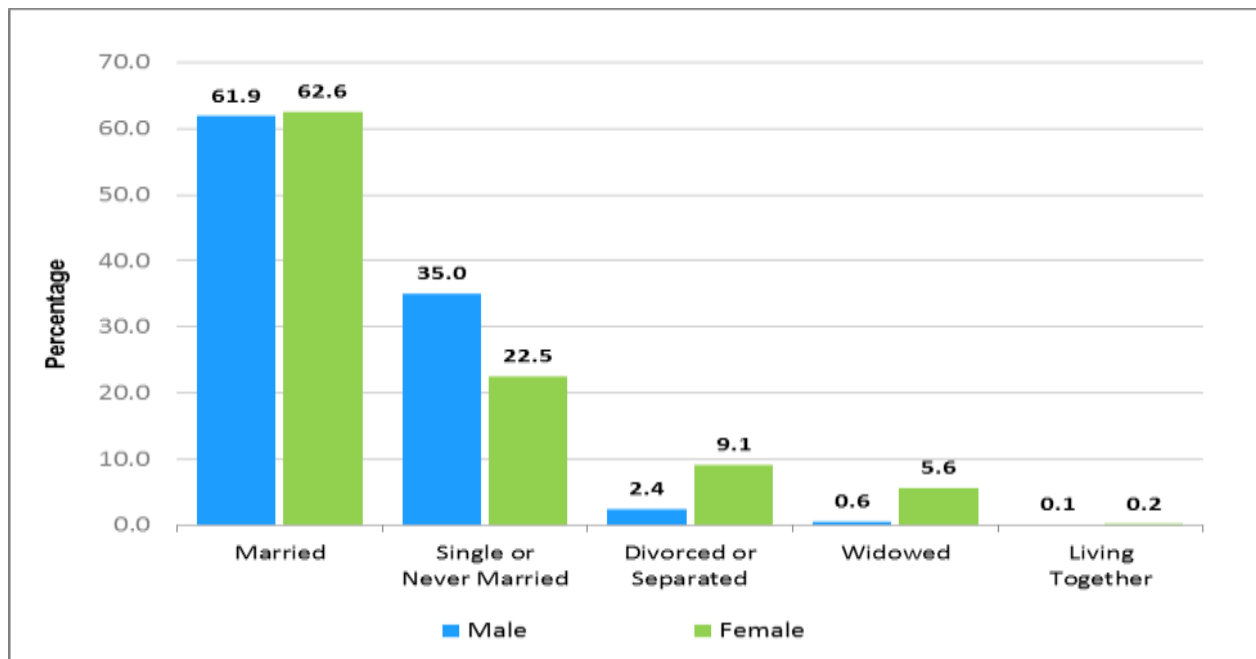
Table 4.16 indicates that out of 616,089 people who are in the currently economically active population 62.2 percent were married, followed by singles (28.9 percent) while only 5.7 percent were divorced. In the Urban areas 61.5 percent were married and 6.3 percent were divorced or

separated while in the rural areas 62.8 percent were married and 5.2 percent divorced. The percentage of those divorced decreased to 5.7 percent in 2014 from 6.5 percent in 2006.

Table 4.16: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population (Labor Force) by Marital Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Marital status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Single/Never Married	28.9	28.6	31.2	29.3	29.8	28.9
Married	61.5	62.8	59.6	61.5	60.8	62.2
Living together	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Widowed	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.1
Divorced/separated	6.2	5.2	7.1	6.3	6.5	5.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>308,435</b>	<b>351,049</b>	<b>204,596</b>	<b>265,039</b>	<b>513,032</b>	<b>616,089</b>

Figure 4.3: Currently Economically Active Population 15+ (Labor Force) by Marital Status, and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



The results from the table 4.17 reveal that out of the total, majority of currently economically active population in urban areas attained ordinary secondary education (55 percent) and 40.1 percent of rural economically active population had the same level of education as the urban population.

The rural areas had a higher percentage (22.6 percent) of currently economically active population with no formal education while such people in urban areas accounted for 5.7 percent. Moreover very few of them attended some training after finishing primary or secondary education in both rural and urban areas.

Table 4.17: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population 15+ (Labor Force) by Education Level, Area and Sex, Zanzibar ILFS

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	16.1	29.3	22.6	3.6	7.8	5.7	10.7	20.1	15.3
Adult Education	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1
Primary Education	35.3	26.9	31.2	24.3	23.7	24.0	30.6	25.5	28.1
Training After primary Education	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	41.6	38.6	40.1	57.1	52.7	55.0	48.3	44.7	46.5
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Secondary Education (A level)	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.2	0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non University	2.5	2.2	2.3	5.5	8.8	7.1	3.8	5.1	4.4
Tertiary University	1.1	0.7	0.9	4.2	2.7	3.5	2.4	1.6	2.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>178,779</b>	<b>172,270</b>	<b>351,049</b>	<b>136,181</b>	<b>128,858</b>	<b>265,039</b>	<b>314,960</b>	<b>301,128</b>	<b>616,089</b>

Table 4.18 shows that 84.7 percent of currently economically active Population was literate. Literacy was higher in urban areas (95 percent) compared to rural areas (76.9 percent). Majority (67.5 percent) of the currently economically active population was literate in both Kiswahili and English languages. The rate is even higher in urban areas, (79.9 percent) but lower in rural areas (58.2 percent). Overall, 15.3 percent of the currently economically active population did not know how to read or write in any language. The rate of illiteracy in rural areas (23.1 percent) was almost five times higher than in urban areas (5 percent). However there was an improvement between 2006 and 2014 when illiteracy in rural areas dropped from 33.5 percent in 2006 to 23.1 percent in 2014 and in urban areas it dropped from nine percent in 2006 to five percent in 2014.

Table 4.18: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population 15+ (Labor Force) by Literacy and Area; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Literacy	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Kiswahili	25.6	18.5	25.5	14.9	25.6	17.0
Both Kiswahili & English	40.9	58.2	65.5	79.9	50.7	67.5
Any other language	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2
None/Do not know	33.5	23.1	9.0	5.0	23.7	15.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>308,436</b>	<b>351,049</b>	<b>204,596</b>	<b>265,039</b>	<b>513,032</b>	<b>616,089</b>

-Not asked in 2006

In 2014, the percentage of literacy for males was higher (89.1 percent) than that for females (80 percent). However, females had a higher rate of increase in literacy over the eight-year period (from 2006 to 2014).

Table 4.19: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population (Labor Force) by Literacy and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS 15+

Literacy	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Kiswahili	27.4	17.8	23.7	16.2	25.6	17.0
Both Kiswahili & English	55.5	71.1	45.9	63.7	50.7	67.5
Any other language	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2
None/Do not know	17.1	10.9	30.4	20.0	23.7	15.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>255,445</b>	<b>314,960</b>	<b>257,587</b>	<b>301,128</b>	<b>513,032</b>	<b>616,089</b>

-Not asked in 2006

Table 4.20, shows that majority of economically active population (81.8 percent) did not attend in any type of training and 11.9 percent got formal training while only 6 percent got informal training. Almost nine out of every ten females (88.2 percent) and three quarters of males (75.7 percent) did not attend any training. There was a large disparity between the sexes in attending formal training whereas more males (17.1 percent) attended in formal training compared to females (7.1 percent). In rural areas the percentage of those who did not attend any training was higher (87.2 percent) than urban areas (74.6 percent).

Table 4.20: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population (Labor Force) by Type of Training, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS 15+

Type of trainings	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	82.3	92.3	87.2	67.1	82.6	74.6	75.7	88.2	81.8
On the job	7.6	1.5	4.6	13.2	3.6	8.5	10.0	2.4	6.3
Informal apprenticeship	5.6	3.6	4.6	9.1	6.3	7.8	7.1	4.8	6.0
Formal apprenticeship	1.6	0.9	1.3	4.7	2.6	3.7	3.0	1.6	2.3
Vocational certificate G3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Vocational certificate G2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vocational certificate G1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
College/certificate	1.8	1.3	1.6	4.2	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.5
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>178,779</b>	<b>172,270</b>	<b>351,049</b>	<b>136,181</b>	<b>128,858</b>	<b>265,039</b>	<b>314,960</b>	<b>301,128</b>	<b>616,089</b>

Table 4.21 shows that Mjini Magharibi region had the highest proportion of currently economically active population of 43.8 percent while Kusini Unguja region had the lowest (10.0 percent). The results further revealed that males in Kaskazini Unguja had 52.9 percent which was the highest proportion of the currently economically active population for all regions while Kusini Unguja had the lowest (48.9 percent). The trend was reversed in the case of females, with the exception of Kusini Unguja region, which had a higher percentage of females in the currently economically active population (51.1 percent) than males (48.9 percent). The remaining regions in this aspect, however, had more males than females. A big difference between males and females was observed in Kaskazini Unguja region.

Table 4.21: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active Population 15+ (Labor Force) by Age Group, Region and Sex; Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Kaskazini Unguja			Kusini Unguja			Mjini Magharibi			Kaskazini Pemba			Kusini Pemba			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	12.0	7.7	10.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	15.2	11.3	13.3	16.0	13.6	14.8	11.1	9.6	10.4
20-24	13.6	16.9	15.2	13.8	12.9	13.3	14.0	16.3	15.1	13.6	15.2	14.4	14.1	15.3	14.7	13.9	15.7	14.8
25-29	13.8	14.7	14.2	11.7	14.9	13.4	14.5	18.1	16.2	9.9	11.6	10.7	10.0	12.1	11.1	12.7	15.2	13.9
30-34	11.5	13.5	12.5	11.6	12.6	12.1	13.4	15.7	14.5	8.3	11.9	10.1	8.5	11.5	10.0	11.4	13.8	12.5
35-39	11.3	10.4	10.9	10.7	12.4	11.6	13.6	13.3	13.4	10.8	11.4	11.1	9.7	10.2	10.0	11.9	12.0	12.0
40-44	8.3	10.3	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.0	11.6	10.9	11.3	9.7	10.3	10.0	8.0	10.3	9.1	10.0	10.4	10.2
45-49	7.6	9.2	8.3	9.5	8.4	8.9	8.8	7.0	7.9	8.4	9.4	8.9	7.6	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.3
50-54	8.1	7.6	7.8	7.2	5.1	6.1	7.2	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.4	7.1	9.5	8.1	8.8	7.7	6.7	7.2
55-59	4.9	3.1	4.1	3.4	4.7	4.1	4.5	2.5	3.5	6.1	4.3	5.2	6.5	3.5	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.2
60-64	4.3	2.1	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.8	1.2	2.0	3.7	2.7	3.2	4.2	2.1	3.2	3.4	1.8	2.7
65+	4.6	4.5	4.5	6.7	4.4	5.5	2.6	1.4	2.0	6.6	5.5	6.1	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.4	3.3	3.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>44,250</b>	<b>39,329</b>	<b>83,579</b>	<b>30,067</b>	<b>31,453</b>	<b>61,520</b>	<b>138,870</b>	<b>131,010</b>	<b>269,880</b>	<b>53,525</b>	<b>51,417</b>	<b>104,943</b>	<b>48,249</b>	<b>47,918</b>	<b>96,167</b>	<b>314,960</b>	<b>301,128</b>	<b>616,089</b>

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## CHAPTER FIVE

### EMPLOYMENT

#### 5.0 Introduction

Employment is one among the agenda that faces many challenges all around the world. Zanzibar as a part of the United Republic of Tanzania, is facing a number of challenges regarding employment like other developing countries. Since LFS has many indicators which are mostly needed by the Government for various development planning activities, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in collaboration with Development Partners conducted the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey.

This chapter will provide analysis on the employment performance in Zanzibar based on Employed Persons (short term reference period) in their main or secondary activities. It will also provide important information regarding their age groups, sectors, industries of employment, occupation, educational level attained, type of training, hours worked, membership of trade unions, work contracts, geographical disparities as well as sex.

#### 5.1 Currently Employed Persons

The results from Table 5.1 show that in 2014, there were 528,090 employed persons, with the majority (324,855) of them living in rural areas. Youth 15 to 24 accounted for 21.4 percent of the employed, while those 25 to 44 years accounted for half of the employed. In rural areas, one quarter of the employed were youth 15 to 24 years compared to 15.6 percent in urban areas. The elderly persons in rural areas were more likely employed than in urban areas.

The youth (15-24 years) employment for 2014 decreased to 21.4 percent from 28.3 percent in 2006. Meanwhile, during the same period, there was an increase in the proportions at the ages 25 to 44 years by 48 percent in 2006 and 50 percent in 2014.

Table 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons 15+ (Main Activity) by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

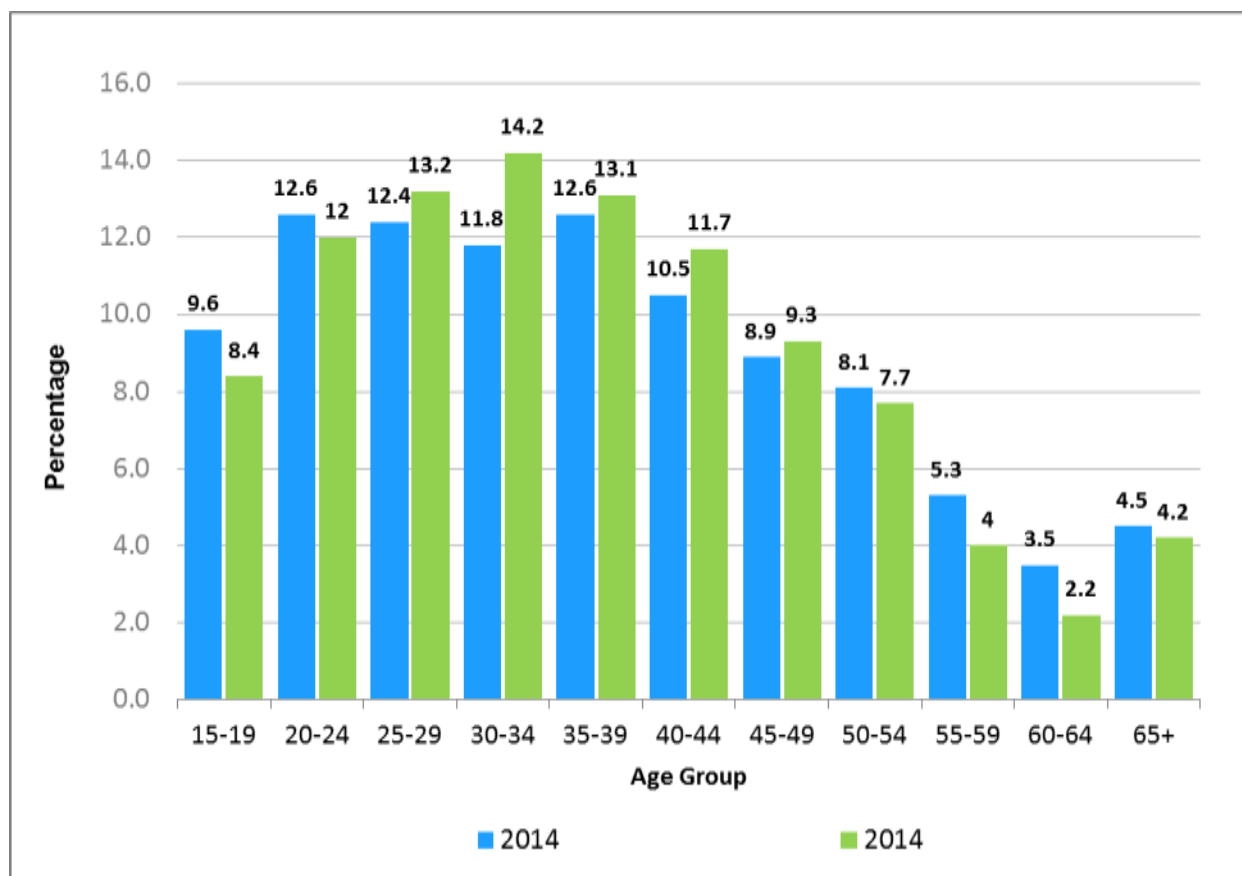
Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	17.5	12.0	11.5	4.4	15.2	9.1
20-24	13.0	13.0	13.3	11.2	13.1	12.3
25-29	11.7	12.1	14.9	13.9	12.9	12.8
30-34	11.6	11.8	14.6	14.4	12.7	12.8
35-39	11.2	11.7	11.5	14.6	11.3	12.8
40-44	10.2	9.9	11.6	13.0	10.8	11.1
45-49	7.9	8.6	8.4	9.8	8.1	9.1
50-54	5.6	7.7	5.6	8.4	5.6	8.0
55-59	3.4	4.7	3.5	4.8	3.4	4.7
60-64	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
65+	4.7	5.4	2.5	2.7	3.9	4.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>303,402</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>181,178</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

The results from Table 5.2 show that there were more employed males (295,920) than females (232,170) as indicated in the ILFS 2014. Male youth 15 to 24 years accounted for 22.2 percent of the employed males, which was higher compared, to their female counterparts (20.4 percent). Comparing ILFS 2014 with ILFS 2006, the results revealed that the percentage of males in the age group 15-19 decreased from 16.0 percent in 2006 to 9.6 percent in 2014. The same pattern prevailed for females. With the exception of age group 15-19 for males, the remaining age groups showed slightly higher percentages in 2014 than 2006.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Person 15+ (Main Activity) by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	16.0	9.6	14.4	8.4	15.2	9.1
20-24	12.5	12.6	13.7	12.0	13.1	12.3
25-29	11.0	12.4	14.9	13.2	12.9	12.8
30-34	11.8	11.8	13.7	14.2	12.7	12.8
35-39	10.3	12.6	12.3	13.1	11.3	12.8
40-44	10.9	10.5	10.6	11.7	10.8	11.1
45-49	9.0	8.9	7.2	9.3	8.1	9.1
50-54	6.3	8.1	4.9	7.7	5.6	8.0
55-59	4.2	5.3	2.6	4.0	3.4	4.7
60-64	3.3	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.0
65+	4.7	4.5	3.1	4.2	3.9	4.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>249,774</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>234,804</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Person 15+ by Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



## 5.2 Employment to Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment. The high ratio means a large proportion of a country's population is employed while a low proportion implies that a large share of the population is not involved directly in economic activities and therefore they are either unemployed or inactive. The figure 2 below shows the Employment to Population Ratio for 2006 and 2014. In 2014, employment to population ratio had curved shape with a pick point of age group of 45 - 49 years (91.1 percent) and in all age groups the ratio was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The total employment to population ratio in rural areas was 77.4 percent which is higher than 57 percent in urban (Figure 5.2 and Table 5.3).

Figure 5.2: Distribution of Employment to Population Ratio (15+) by Age Group;  
2014 Zanzibar ILFS

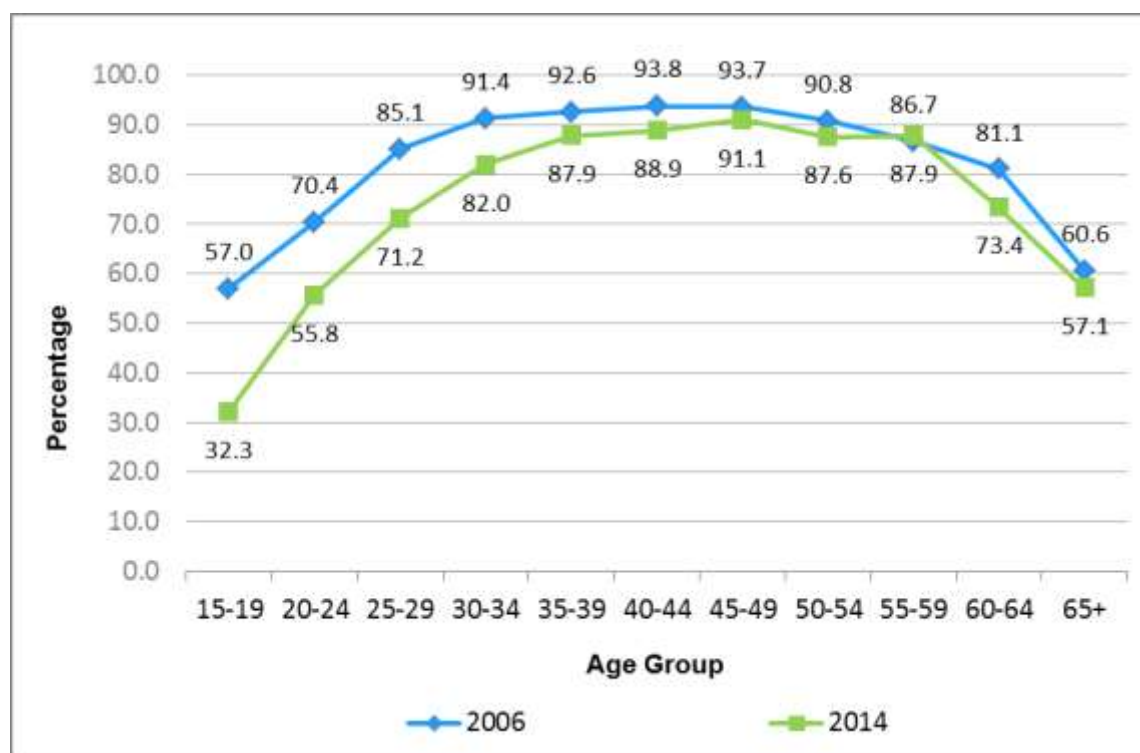


Table 5.3: Distribution of Employment to Population Ratio (15+) by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	68.5	46.8	39.8	13.7	57.0	32.3
20-24	85.6	70.5	54.6	40.3	70.4	55.8
25-29	94.5	81.2	75.3	60.7	85.1	71.2
30-34	96.5	89.5	85.4	73.9	91.4	82.0
35-39	98.4	94.3	84.6	80.9	92.6	87.9
40-44	97.9	93.3	88.4	84.1	93.8	88.9
45-49	97.9	96.8	87.8	84.1	93.7	91.1
50-54	96.4	94.3	82.8	79.5	90.8	87.6
55-59	91.1	93.8	80.4	80.1	86.7	87.9
60-64	90.2	82.5	67.4	61.2	81.1	73.4
65+	68.8	66.3	44.1	39.5	60.6	57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>68.0</b>

Table 5.4 shows that across the age groups the Employment to Population Ratio for males in 2014 was highest among people aged 40-44 years (98.8 percent) while, male youth 15-19 years had the lowest proportion (37.8 percent). The highest rate among females was observed in age group 45-49 years (83.7 percent) and the lowest rate was among the female age group 15-19 years (26.6 percent).

The 2014 total employment to population ratio for males was 78.4 percent which was higher than 58.3 percent for females which means that males were more employed than females.

The total number of males engaged in economic activities declined to 78.4 percent in 2014 from 84.8 percent in 2006. With the exception of the age groups 45-49 and 55-59 for males, in which the ILFS 2006 had more employed persons than in the ILFS 2014, the remaining age groups had almost the same ratio between the two years. For females, the total employment to population ratio declined to 58.3 percent in 2014 from 73.3 percent in 2006. Most females had a high ratio in 2006 than in 2014 except for the age groups 55-59 and 65 and above which had a slightly higher rate in 2014.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Employment to Population Ratio (15+) by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	61.2	37.8	52.7	26.6	57.0	32.3
20-24	75.6	69.3	66.0	44.3	70.4	55.8
25-29	93.4	88.4	79.6	57.7	85.1	71.2
30-34	97.1	95.6	86.8	71.3	91.4	82.0
35-39	98.9	98.1	87.7	78.0	92.6	87.9
40-44	98.7	98.8	89.0	79.8	93.8	88.9
45-49	99.1	98.3	87.5	83.7	93.7	91.1
50-54	98.2	96.1	82.3	78.4	90.8	87.6
55-59	93.7	95.1	76.9	78.0	86.7	87.9
60-64	89.2	85.9	71.9	56.4	81.1	73.4
65+	75.6	66.4	45.9	47.8	60.6	57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>68.0</b>

Table 5.5 shows that Kusini Unguja region had the highest employment to population ratio of 87.9 percent while Mjini Magharibi region had the lowest ratio of 57.9 percent. The results further revealed that females in Kusini Unguja had a ratio of 85.1 percent which was the highest compared to the females from other regions, followed by Kusini Pemba (70.7 percent) while Mjini Magharibi region had the lowest with ratio of 44.3 percent. The employment to population ratio for males followed the same trend as that of females, in which Kusini Unguja region had a 90.9 percent ratio, which was the highest compared to other regions. Mjini Magharibi region had the lowest ratio of 72.3 percent.

A large disparity in the employment to population ratios between males and females was observed in Mjini Magharibi where males had 72.3 percent compared to 44.3 percent for females. The least

difference between males and females was recorded in Kusini Unguja where males had 90.9 percent compared to 85 percent for females.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Employment to Population Ratio (15+) by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Kaskazini Unguja			Kusini Unguja			Mjini magharibi			Kaskazini Pemba			Kusini Pemba			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	36.8	17.9	27.7	66.0	62.6	64.2	19.6	11.6	15.5	49.1	39.6	44.9	58.9	44.0	51.4	37.8	26.6	32.3
20-24	75.3	49.6	61.3	95.1	81.4	88.1	55.8	27.5	40.5	81.4	58.6	69.1	83.2	63.2	72.4	69.3	44.3	55.8
25-29	93.5	65.3	78.4	99.0	90.0	93.8	84.1	44.3	61.7	89.2	64.1	74.9	92.4	74.6	82.4	88.4	57.7	71.2
30-34	95.1	81.2	87.8	100.0	91.1	95.2	93.8	59.8	75.0	96.7	78.9	86.0	99.3	84.3	90.5	95.6	71.3	82.0
35-39	99.3	82.5	91.4	100.0	96.4	98.0	97.1	67.6	82.4	98.2	90.2	94.0	99.3	84.7	91.7	98.1	78.0	87.9
40-44	99.7	86.7	92.6	98.7	97.2	97.9	98.8	69.6	84.3	98.1	90.1	93.9	99.1	83.9	90.3	98.8	79.8	88.9
45-49	100.0	93.5	96.5	98.1	98.0	98.1	96.8	68.2	83.9	99.6	91.7	95.5	100.0	93.8	96.6	98.3	83.7	91.1
50-54	98.4	90.6	94.7	97.0	94.5	95.9	94.1	63.3	78.6	96.3	85.6	91.4	98.3	94.1	96.4	96.1	78.4	87.6
55-59	96.3	82.6	90.8	97.6	95.5	96.3	91.1	60.6	78.9	97.8	86.9	93.1	99.0	89.7	95.6	95.1	78.0	87.9
60-64	91.2	57.1	77.6	94.9	88.9	92.2	73.8	36.8	58.9	92.7	64.2	78.4	97.8	71.6	87.3	85.9	56.4	73.4
65+	58.7	52.8	55.8	77.2	61.7	70.0	52.9	25.7	39.6	76.4	63.6	70.2	78.0	51.7	63.3	66.4	47.8	57.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>68.0</b>

### 5.3 Employment Status

The status of employment based on the distribution of the workforce by status of employment can provide information on the proportion of employed persons in a country who are working for wages or salaries, running their own enterprises, with or without employees or working without pay within the family unit. The employed persons basically are divided into self and paid employees. The results in Table 5.6 show that nearly one third (31.9 percent) of employed persons in 2014 were engaged in their own farms while the unpaid family workers in non agriculture activities accounted for 1.2 percent, being the lowest proportion of employed persons in 2014. About 61.5 percent of employed persons in 2014 were in rural areas where most of them were working on their own farms. The proportion of rural workers who worked on their own farms had increased compared to 2006 when about 13 percent were so engaged. The percentage of employed persons who worked on their own farms in rural areas greatly increased to 46.5 percent in 2014 from 12.9 percent in 2006. In contrast the percentage of unpaid family workers in agriculture highly declined from 49.9 percent in 2006 to 10.5

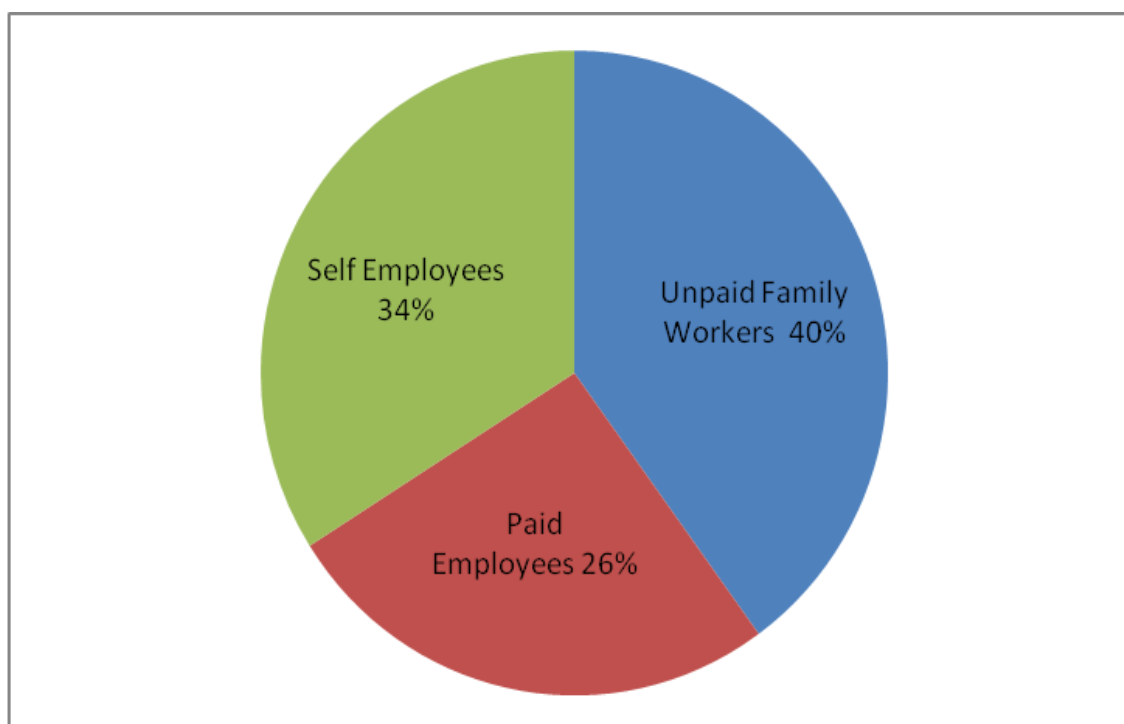
percent in 2014. The percentage of unpaid family workers in (non-agriculture activities greatly declined to 1.2 percent in 2014 from 10.7 percent in 2006 while that of those working on their own farms or shamba/family increased to 31.9 percent in 2014 from 9.2 percent in 2006.

Table 5.6: Percentage of Currently Employed Persons (15+) (Main Activity) by Employment Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Employment Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
A paid employee	9.4	15.4	30.4	43.5	17.3	26.2
A self-employed (non-agriculture) with employees	0.8	3.3	4.2	8.0	2.1	5.1
A self-employed (non-agriculture) without employees	19.4	23.2	37.6	37.0	26.2	28.5
Unpaid family workers (non-agriculture)	7.6	1.2	15.8	1.2	10.7	1.2
Unpaid family workers (agriculture)	49.9	10.5	8.9	1.8	34.5	7.1
Work on own farm or shamba/family	12.9	46.5	3.1	8.5	9.2	31.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>303,402</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>181,178</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

Figure 5.3 shows clearly the distribution of persons by employment status in broad groups. Most of them were unpaid family workers with 40 percent while paid employees were 26 percent and self-employed either with or without employees were 34 percent of total employees.

Figure 5.3: Distribution of Employees by Employment Status; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



The findings from Table 5.7 revealed in 2014 that males were more likely to be engaged in paid employment than females, whereas females were more likely to be engaged as self and unpaid family workers than males. The data shows that the proportion of males that were engaged as paid employees were 32.9 percent while females were 17.7 percent which is a large difference compared to self and unpaid workers.

However the trend for paid workers looked the same between 2006 and 2014 but there was an increase for both males and females where males increased to 32.9 percent from 17.7 percent in 2006 and females increased to 17.7 percent from 11.4 percent in 2006. The unpaid family workers shifted to paid and self-employment in 2014 whereas the proportion of unpaid family workers decreased for both males and females in 2014 compared to 2006 while more females shifted than males. The percentage of males who worked on their own farms highly increased to 30.8 in 2014 from 6.5 percent in 2006 while for females a high percentage increase was observed for those who worked on their own farms from 12.1 percent in 2006 to 33.1 percent in 2014.

Table 5.7: Percentage of Currently Employed Persons (15+) (Main Activity) by Employment Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
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	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
A paid employee	22.8	32.9	11.4	17.7	17.3	26.2
A self-employed (non-agriculture) with employees	3.6	8.1	0.4	1.3	2.1	5.1
A self-employed (non-agriculture) without employees	26.1	22.5	26.4	36.2	26.2	28.5
Unpaid family helper (non-agriculture)	5.7	0.7	15.9	1.7	10.7	1.2
Unpaid family helper (agriculture)	35.3	5.0	33.7	9.8	34.5	7.1
Work on own farm or shamba/family	6.5	30.8	12.1	33.1	9.2	31.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>249,774</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>234,807</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

#### 5.4 Distribution of Employed Persons by Contractual Arrangements

The results in Table 5.8 show that nearly half of the employed persons held permanent contracts in which females (57.6 percent) were more likely than males (44.4 percent) to hold permanent contracts. With the exception of casual workers, the remaining workers with other types of contracts were higher in urban than rural areas.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons (15+) by Type of Contract, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS.

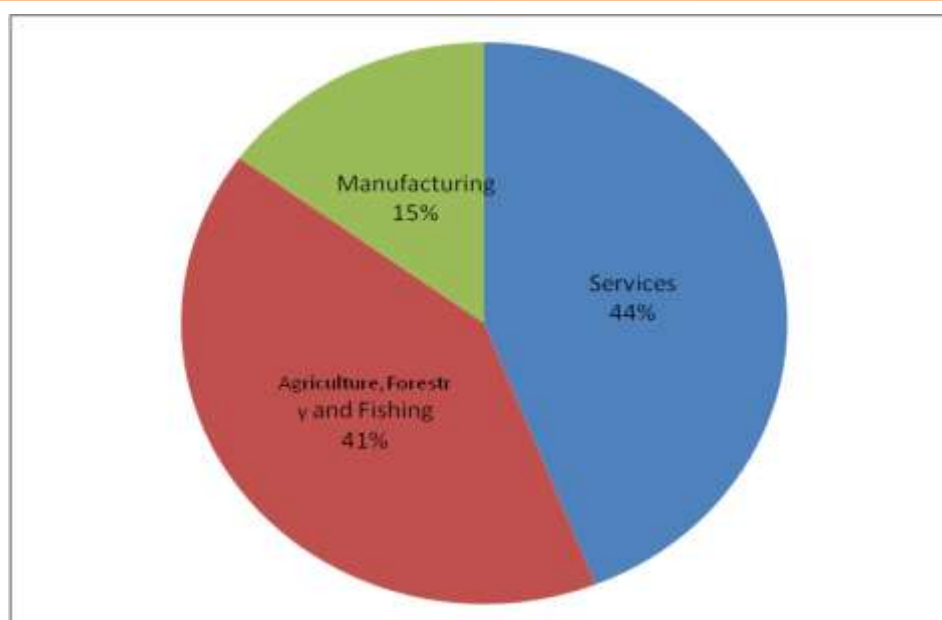
Work contract	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Permanent contract	43.5	55.5	46.5	44.9	58.6	49.3	44.4	57.6	48.3
Special job contract	17.8	15.6	17.2	24.8	18.8	22.9	22.1	17.8	20.9
Fixed time contract	16.9	19.9	17.6	19.0	19.1	19.0	18.2	19.3	18.5
Casual	21.8	9.0	18.6	11.3	3.5	8.8	15.3	5.2	12.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>151,387</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>122,453</b>	<b>80,783</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>528,090</b>

#### 5.5 Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry

This section analyses the distribution of employed persons by economic activity. The information helps the government to assess its performance of implemented economic policies and areas of intervention.

According to the System of National Accounts 2008, Manufacturing includes Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and Construction while services includes the rest of industries except Agriculture, forestry and fishing. Among the three sectors of economic activities, services is the leading in Zanzibar (44 percent) while manufacturing is the least sector that contributes a small proportion (15 percent) to the economy of Zanzibar (Figure 4).

Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons (15+) by Sector; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



Findings in Table 5.9 show that most of the employees (40.6 percent) were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by Wholesale retail trade and repair of motor vehicle and motor cycles (14.7 percent) and accommodation and food services (9.6 percent).

The top three industries that accounted for most of the employed persons varied in urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the majority (59 percent) were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by wholesale retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (10.2 percent) and manufacturing (8.3 percent). In urban areas wholesale retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles was leading (21.8 percent), followed by accommodation and food services activities (15 percent) and then agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.3 percent).

Most of the employed persons were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing although females (43.8 percent) were more likely than males (38.1 percent) to be engaged in this activity. The next two top economic activities for females were accommodation and food services activities (15.7 percent) and manufacturing (13.1 percent) while for males they were, Wholesale retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles was the second highest (17.8 percent) followed by construction (8.7 percent).

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons (15+) by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56.4	61.8	58.9	12.1	10.2	11.3	38.1	43.8	40.6
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.8
Manufacturing	4.2	13.1	8.3	6.7	13.0	9.2	5.2	13.1	8.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Construction	6.5	0.2	3.6	11.9	0.5	7.3	8.7	0.3	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.7	7.4	10.2	25.2	16.8	21.8	17.8	10.7	14.7
Transportation and storage	4.7	0.3	2.6	11.0	1.0	7.0	7.3	0.5	4.3
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	9.7	6.2	7.1	27.0	15.0	4.7	15.7	9.6
Information and communication	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.8	1.5	3.2	12.3	6.6	10.0	7.9	3.2	5.9
Education	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.5	10.5	6.3	3.0	5.2	4.0
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Other service activities	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	6.4	4.0	1.6	3.0	2.2
Activities of Household as employers	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>151,387</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>122,453</b>	<b>80,783</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>528,090</b>

## 5.6 Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation

In 2014, four out of every ten employed persons were engaged in agriculture and fishing (Table 5.10) while only a few were Legislators, Administrators and Managers (0.5 percent). In rural areas, six out of every ten (59.3 percent) employed person were in agriculture and Fishing while very few employees (0.3 percent) were Legislators, Administrators and Managers. However, in urban areas, almost a quarter of the workers (23.2 percent) were employed as Service workers and Shop sales, and Elementary occupation (23.2 and 23.4 percent respectively).

There was a high increase of the employed persons who were in agriculture and Fishing from 20.9 percent in 2006 to 40.9 percent in 2014 but there was no change for those who were Legislators, Administrators and Managers. In rural areas, elementary occupation workers declined from 42.5 percent in 2006 to 10.6 percent in 2014 while in urban areas, people in this occupation increased from 16.2 percent in 2006 to 23.4 percent in 2014.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Occupation and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Professionals	1.0	0.8	4.2	2.8	2.2	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3.2	3.7	9.2	8.4	5.5	5.5
Clerks	0.7	0.6	2.4	3.6	1.4	1.8
Service workers and Shop sales workers	9.1	8.8	28.4	23.2	16.3	14.4
Agricultural and Fishery workers	28.5	59.3	8.2	11.5	20.9	40.9
Craft and Related workers	6.0	12.9	12.6	19.1	8.5	15.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.7	2.4	3.4	5.7	2.3	3.6
Elementary occupation	42.5	10.6	16.2	23.4	32.7	15.5
Not Stated	0.4	-	1.3	-	0.7	-
Domestic services (Firewood & water)	6.7	-	13.3	-	9.1	-
Defence Forces	-	0.5	-	1.5	-	0.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>303,402</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>181,178</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

In 2014, about four out of every ten employed persons (40.9 percent) were in Agriculture and Fishing while only 0.5 percent were Legislators, Administrators and Managers. Females were most likely to be engaged in agriculture and Fishing (44.3 percent) while they were less likely to hold the positions of Legislators, Administrators and Managers (0.2 percent). The trend for males in agriculture and Fishing was 38.3 percent and as Legislators, Administrators and Managers it was 0.7 percent.

The percentage of males in Agriculture and Fishery increased to 38.3 percent in 2014 from 22.3 percent in 2006 while in the same occupation the percent of males also increased to 44.3 percent in 2014 from 19.4 percent (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Occupation and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5
Professionals	3.7	2.0	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.9	5.0	6.1	6.2	5.5	5.5
Clerks	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8
Service workers and Shop sales workers	18.7	17.1	13.8	10.9	16.3	14.4
Agricultural and Fishery workers	22.3	38.3	19.4	44.3	20.9	40.9
Craft and Related workers	9.9	15.5	7	14.9	8.5	15.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.1	6.2	1.4	0.4	2.3	3.6
Elementary occupation	29.9	12.3	35.6	19.6	32.7	15.5
Not Stated	1.2	-	0.2	-	0.7	-
Domestic services (Firewood & water)	4.4	-	14.1	-	9.1	-
Defence Forces	-	1.3	-	0.3	-	0.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>249,774</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>234,807</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

### 5.7 Distribution of Employed Persons by Education Level

The findings from Table 5.12 reveal that about four out of every ten employed person (44.1 percent) had ordinary secondary education. Training after Secondary Education (A level) had recorded the lowest percentage (0.2 percent) of all education levels. About 40 percent of females employed had ordinary secondary education, in contrast only 0.1 percent of female got training after secondary education (A-level) which was the lowest. Almost five out of every ten employed male had lower secondary education.

Urban areas had a slightly higher percentage (52.5 percent) of employed persons who had ordinary secondary education than rural areas, which accounted for 38.8 percent. The employed persons in urban areas were more likely (4.0 percent) to attain tertiary university education compared to rural areas (0.9 percent). In rural areas, almost one third of the female employees (31.5 percent) and less than a quarter (16.4 percent) of males had no formal education while in urban areas about 34.3 percent of males and 29.8 percent of females had lower secondary education.

Table 5.12: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	16.4	31.5	23.4	3.9	9.3	6	11.2	23.8	16.7
Adult Education	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.0
Primary Education	35.5	27.1	31.6	24.9	24.6	24.8	31.1	26.2	29
Training After primary Education	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	41.1	36.3	38.8	56.1	47.2	52.5	47.2	40.0	44.1
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.1
Secondary Education (A level)	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non University	2.5	2.3	2.4	5.6	11.4	7.9	3.8	5.5	4.5
Tertiary University	1.2	0.7	0.9	4.3	3.6	4	2.5	1.7	2.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>151,387</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>122,453</b>	<b>80,783</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>528,090</b>

## 5.8 Distribution of Employed Persons by Type of Training Received

Table 5.13 shows that majority of employed persons (80.3 percent) did not participate in any type of training. About 7.1 percent of the employed participated in on the job training while only few (0.2 percent) participated in training for Vocational certificate G2. Almost nine out of every 10 females and three out of every four males did not participate in any training.

The findings further revealed that, although both rural and urban areas had high numbers of untrained employed persons, rural areas had more untrained persons (86.7 percent) than urban areas (70.1 percent). Also, the proportion of urban employed persons who had received on the job training more than doubled that for their rural counterparts.

Table 5.13: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Type of Training, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Type of trainings	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	82.0	92.0	86.7	64.7	78.4	70.1	74.9	87.3	80.3
On the job	7.7	1.7	4.9	14.2	5.3	10.7	10.4	2.9	7.1
Informal apprenticeship	5.8	3.8	4.8	9.9	7.6	9.0	7.5	5.1	6.4
Formal apprenticeship	1.7	0.9	1.3	4.9	3.0	4.2	3.0	1.7	2.4
Vocational certificate G3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Vocational certificate G2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vocational certificate G1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
College / certificate	1.8	1.3	1.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	2.9	2.4	2.7
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>151,387</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>122,453</b>	<b>80,783</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>528,090</b>

## 5.9 Distribution of Employed Persons by Literacy

The ability to read and write is an important personal asset. Knowing the distribution of the literate population in the country can help the government to plan its various development programs. In the 2014 ILFS, respondents were asked if they can read and write short sentences in Kiswahili, English or both. Table 5.14 shows that 83 percent of the total employed persons were literate while, 16 percent were illiterate. In urban areas, 95 percent were literate compared to 76 percent in rural areas.

The increase in the proportion of literate employed persons was higher in rural than in urban areas. In rural areas, the literacy rate increased from 66 percent in 2006 to 76 percent in 2014 compared to urban areas where the literacy rate increased from 91 percent in 2006 to 94 percent in 2014.

Table 5.14: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Main Activity) by Literacy and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Type of trainings	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Kiswahili	25.5	18.5	24.5	15.1	25.1	17.2
Both Kiswahili & English	40.8	57.4	66.4	79.3	50.4	65.8
Any other language	-	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.2
None/Do not know	33.7	24.0	9.1	5.5	24.5	16.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,402</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>181,178</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

-Not asked in 2006

The findings from Table 5.15 show that in 2014, males had a slightly higher literacy rate (88 percent) compared to females (76 percent). The literacy rate for males increased to 88 percent in 2014 from 83 percent in 2006 while the literacy rate for females also increased to 76 percent in 2014 from 68 percent in 2006.

Table 5.15: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Literacy and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Type of trainings	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Kiswahili	27.4	17.9	22.7	16.2	25.1	17.2
Both Kiswahili & English	55.2	70.4	45.2	59.9	50.4	65.8
Any other language	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.2
None/Do not know	17.4	11.4	32.1	23.8	24.5	16.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>249,774</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>234,807</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>484,581</b>	<b>528,090</b>

-Not asked in 2006

### 5.10 Actual Hours Worked

According to the Zanzibar Employment Act number 11 of 2005, the normal working hours, in all establishments, shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week. Almost one third (32.9 percent) of the employed person in Zanzibar worked for less than 25 hours a week while 25.7 percent worked for 49 or more hours per week. Most of females (45.6 percent) worked for less than 25 hours per week while, majority of males (35.4 percent) worked for more than 49 hours per week.

In rural areas, most of the employed worked less than 25 hours per week unlike in urban areas where most of the employed (38.5 percent) worked 49 or more hours per week. In rural areas, three out of every ten employed males (29.8 percent) and just above half of the employed females (52.2 percent) worked for less than 25 hours per week. In contrast, about a quarter of the employed males (25.7 percent) worked for 49 or more hours per week compared to 8.7 percent of females. In urban

areas, males (13.1 percent) were less likely to work for less than 25 hours than females (33.33 percent) per week. In contrast, nearly half (49.3 percent) of the employed males worked for 49 hours per week or more compared to females (22 percent).

Table 5.16: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ by Hours Worked, Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Hours group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 25	29.8	52.2	40.2	13.1	33.3	21.1	22.9	45.6	32.9
25-34	16.2	19.6	17.8	7.2	16.2	10.8	12.5	18.4	15.1
35-39	8.8	9.0	8.9	5.6	7.6	6.4	7.5	8.5	7.9
40-48	19.5	10.5	15.3	24.7	20.8	23.1	21.6	14.1	18.3
49+	25.7	8.7	17.7	49.3	22.0	38.5	35.4	13.3	25.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>151,387</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>122,453</b>	<b>80,783</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>528,090</b>

Table 5.17 reveals that employed persons were working at an average of 40 hours per week. Majority of employed persons from age groups (35- 54) worked for longer hours than other age groups. This exceeded the normal working hours stated by the Zanzibar Employment Act number 11 of 2005. The employed persons aged 15 – 19 years worked for fewer hours (26 hours) than other groups. Males seemed to work for longer hours (average of 47 hours) than 31 hours spent by females. Looking the variations by geographical areas, employed persons in urban areas worked longer (45 hours) than rural employed persons did (36 hours). In rural areas, males were most likely to work for 43 hours a week than what the female did (28 hours). The same trend was repeated in urban areas where males worked at an average of 51 hours a week while females worked for 45 hours a week.

Table 5.17: Average Hours Spent per Week by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	27	18	23	40	31	37	30	20	26
20-24	38	24	32	48	33	43	42	27	36
25-29	44	28	36	52	34	45	48	30	40
30-34	50	28	39	51	35	44	50	31	41
35-39	51	30	41	55	36	47	53	32	44
40-44	51	33	42	53	37	46	52	35	44
45-49	50	32	41	53	37	47	51	34	43
50-54	47	32	40	51	40	47	49	35	43
55-59	46	29	39	52	36	47	49	31	42
60-64	43	29	38	47	39	45	45	32	40
65+	36	28	32	42	36	40	38	29	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>

The results from Table 5.18 show that those who worked in transportation and storage spent the longest hours (53 hours) compared to other industries where males were most likely to spend longest hours (54 hours). The same situation was observed in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles industry in which on average the time spent per week was 51 hours. In rural areas those who worked in Real estate activities spent longest hours (58 hours). In contrast, in urban area those who worked in wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles and transportation and storage spent longest hours (54 hours each).

Table 5.18: Average Hours Worked per Week, by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37	26	32	41	25	35	38	26	32
Mining and quarrying	44	27	35	46	42	43	44	30	36
Manufacturing	51	27	33	53	29	39	52	27	36
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50	.	50	43	61	46	44	61	47
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	54	40	53	51	37	47	52	37	48
Construction	48	33	48	47	43	47	48	39	47
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	52	36	47	58	43	54	56	40	51
Transportation and storage	52	41	52	55	44	54	54	43	53
Accommodation and food service activities	56	31	37	53	35	40	54	33	39
Information and communication	55	36	51	55	39	49	55	38	50
Financial and insurance activities	45	42	43	54	47	52	53	46	50
Real estate activities	58	.	58	17	12	15	53	12	49
Professional, scientific and technical activities	55	41	52	43	47	44	47	46	46
Administrative and support service activities	52	17	50	54	38	51	53	35	50
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	57	38	53	50	43	49	53	42	50
Education	47	33	41	40	32	35	44	32	37
Human health and social work activities	45	48	46	44	39	42	45	42	44
Arts, entertainment and recreation	53	33	46	40	37	39	42	36	40
Other service activities	45	28	37	46	40	42	46	37	41
Activities of households as employers;	0	46	46	36	53	52	36	51	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>

The findings from Table 5.19 reveal that Legislators, Administrators and Managers, Plant and machine operators and assemblers and Defense Forces worked the longest hours (55 hours) a week compared to other occupational groups. In contrast, the agricultural and Fishery workers worked fewer hours (32 hours) than other occupational groups. Males who worked as 'Legislators, Administrators, Managers' and 'Service workers and shop sales workers' were more likely to spend more hours (57 hours each) a week than those in other occupations while, female in Defense Forces worked longest hours (49 hours) compared to females in other occupations.

In rural areas, Legislators, Administrators and Managers spent the longest hours (60 hours) working. In contrast, in urban areas, those who worked as Plant and machine operators and assemblers spent the longest hours (55 hours ) a week working.

Table 5.19: Average Hours Worked per Week in All Jobs/Activities, by Sex and Occupation; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	65	38	60	52	53	53	57	48	55
Professionals	50	33	45	45	47	46	47	43	45
Technicians and Associate Professionals	45	34	41	40	32	35	42	33	38
Clerks	52	40	46	52	41	47	52	41	47
Service workers and Shop sales workers	56	40	51	58	45	53	57	44	53
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	37	26	32	40	25	35	38	26	32
Craft and Related workers	50	26	37	50	30	44	50	27	40
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	57	41	56	55	42	55	56	42	55
Elementary occupation	47	31	39	52	35	42	50	34	41
Defence Forces	60	47	59	54	49	53	56	49	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>

Table 5.20 shows that the employed persons from the Cooperative Unregistered sector were most likely to work for longest periods (59 hours) a week compared to the employed persons in other sectors, whereas those engaged in Household-fetching water & collection of firewood for home use spent fewer hours (32 hours) compared to those employed in other sectors. Females who worked in the NGOs took the lead by spending more hours (53 hours) a week than females from other sectors. Conversely, males from the Cooperative Unregistered sector were most likely to work more hours (59 hours) than those in other sectors did. By looking at the geographical areas persons employed in Local Government in rural areas worked more hours a week (59 hours) compared to other sectors while in urban areas persons employed by the NGO sector took the lead by spending longest hours a week (62 hours).

Table 5.20: Average Hours (Current) Worked per Week in All Activities by Sex and Main Sectors; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Main sector	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	52	37	48	48	38	44	50	38	46
Local Government	59	.	59	57	33	46	58	33	51
Parastatal	57	.	57	42	22	35	46	22	39
Political party	40	48	42	54	51	52	46	50	48
Partnership registered	53	20	48	39	15	34	43	16	38
NGO	51	49	50	63	61	62	56	53	55
Religious organization	39	16	30	40	44	41	40	26	35
Cooperative Registered	51	18	40	52	56	52	51	38	48
International organization	54	.	54	48	51	51	53	51	52
Household-fetching water & collection of firewood for home use	37	26	31	39	25	34	37	26	32
Private own account (Agriculture)	42	37	41	51	47	50	44	39	43
Private Sector employed (Agriculture)	49	38	40	29	66	41	35	43	40
Other household economic activities	42	28	35	29	21	23	40	26	32
Cooperative Unregistered	58	.	58	60	.	60	59	.	59
Private own account (non-agriculture)	50	29	39	54	34	45	52	31	42
Private sector - employed (non-agriculture)	53	42	51	53	46	51	53	45	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>

### 5.11 Actual Hours Spent by Region

Table 5.21 reveals that the employed persons in Kaskazini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi regions were working at an average of 45 hours a week which was the longest hours compared to the persons employed from other regions and thus exceeded the normal working hours. The employed persons from Kaskazini Pemba worked for fewer hours (32 hours) than in other regions.

In Kaskazini Unguja, Males were more likely to work longer (52 hours per week) than females did (35 hours per week) while in Kaskazini Pemba, females were less likely to work than those employed in other regions.

Table 5.21: Average Hours (Current) Spent per Week by Region and Sex; 2014 ILFS

Region	Average Hours per Week		
	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	52	35	45
Kusini Unguja	42	27	35
Mjini Magharibi	51	35	45
Kaskazini Pemba	38	25	32
Kusini Pemba	41	26	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>

### 5.12 Occupational Injuries

In a place of work some substances or things can cause harm or diseases. The effect can be immediate, or can take many years to develop. Also chronic effects cannot be cured once they develop. Therefore safety at work place is very important in any organization or business. These safety measures include provision of lighting, cleanness, hygiene, comfortable conditions and other things. Table 5.22 shows that out of 528,090 employed persons, 154,261 people ( 29.2 percent) were injured or suffered illness. The findings portray that among those injured or suffered illness 81 percent) were injured at work places and 13.5 percent got work related illness. More females (15.2) suffered work-related illness than males (12.5 percent).

By comparing the geographical areas the percentage of the employed who got injured at work places was higher in rural areas (81.8percent) than in urban areas (79.2 percent).

Table 5.22: Current Employed Person's Injured/Suffered Illness Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Injury or suffered from a working place	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Injured at work place	82.6	80.8	81.8	78.8	80.2	79.2	81.3	80.6	81.1
Work-related illness	10.6	14.6	12.3	16.1	17.2	16.4	12.5	15.2	13.5
Both injured and illness	6.8	4.6	5.9	5.1	2.6	4.4	6.2	4.1	5.4
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,198</b>	<b>45,572</b>	<b>108,770</b>	<b>32,193</b>	<b>13,298</b>	<b>45,491</b>	<b>95,391</b>	<b>58,870</b>	<b>154,261</b>

Agriculture is the sector on which employed persons spent fewer hours per week compared to all industries as shown in table 5.18. Normally the activities in this industry are done during the day time. The results from Table 5.23 show that half of the employed persons (50.1 percent) were both injured and ill, 43.7 percent of them got work-related illness and more than half (53.5 percent) were injured at work places and all of these were from the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. The next industry by which its employee were affected is manufacturing which contributed 10 percent of total persons injured/suffered illness. However in real estate nobody was injured or suffered illness.

Table 5.23: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Safety Status of Current Employed Persons by Industry and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Injured at work place			Work-related illness			Both injured and illness			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.9	57.8	53.5	38.3	51.0	43.7	49.1	52.7	50.1	49.2	56.6	52.0
Mining and quarrying	1.1	2.2	1.5	0.7	2.1	1.3	2.5	14.1	5.9	1.2	2.7	1.7
Manufacturing	7.7	14.5	10.3	5.1	11.7	8.0	10.3	15.5	11.8	7.5	14.2	10.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Construction	11.5	0.4	7.2	8.5	0.4	5.0	9.8	0.0	7.0	11.0	0.3	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.8	6.2	9.1	17.5	5.3	12.3	7.6	5.4	7.0	11.5	6.1	9.4
Transportation and storage	6.0	0.3	3.8	11.1	1.4	6.9	7.6	0.0	5.4	6.7	0.5	4.3
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	12.5	6.7	3.0	14.8	8.0	0.9	9.5	3.4	3.0	12.8	6.7
Information and communication	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.4	1.4	3.3	6.6	2.5	4.9	8.0	1.7	6.2	4.9	1.6	3.6
Education	0.8	2.2	1.4	4.0	3.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.2	1.6
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other service activities	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.8	4.2	2.8	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Household as employer	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,568</b>	<b>47,474</b>	<b>125,043</b>	<b>11,876</b>	<b>8,959</b>	<b>20,835</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>8,383</b>	<b>95,391</b>	<b>58,870</b>	<b>154,261</b>

### 5.13 Membership of Trade Unions

Table 5.24 reveals that only one out of every five paid employees (21.1 percent) had membership of a trade union but the remaining four out of every five (78.9 percent) were not members. The findings further showed that females accounted for higher proportions of being members of the trade unions (26.8 percent) compared to males who accounted for 18.1 percent.

Table 5.24: Percent Distribution of Paid Employed Population by Trade Union Membership; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Membership of trade union	Male	Female	Total
Members	18.7	26.8	21.1
Not Members	81.3	73.2	78.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,231</b>	<b>41,203</b>	<b>138,433</b>

### 5.14 Precarious Employment

Precarious work is non-standard employment that is poorly paid, insecure and unprotected. This includes casual workers, short time or seasonal workers. The findings from Table 5.25 illustrated that a total of 28,903 out of 528,090 of the employed persons were in precarious employment which accounted 5.5 percent. Males were most likely to be engaged in precarious jobs than females (8.1 percent for males and 2.1 percent for females). About 28 percent of these people were employed in construction while 17 percent were in transport and storage, and 19.4 percent of females belonged to Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Table 5.25: Percentage Distribution of Precarious Workers by Industry and Sex;  
2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.9	19.4	14.1
Mining and quarrying	1.2	0.9	1.1
Manufacturing	5.6	3.1	5.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.0	0.1
Construction	33.2	3.2	28.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.6	19.4	13.8
Transportation and storage	20.4	1.7	17.2
Accommodation and food service activities	8.1	15.8	9.4
Information and communication	0.6	1.9	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	0.7	0.4	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.7	0.0	0.5
Education	0.7	4.9	1.4
Human health and social work activities	0.2	0.3	0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.3	2.0	1.4
Other service activities	1.8	19.0	4.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	8.3	1.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,922</b>	<b>4,981</b>	<b>28,903</b>

### 5.15 Vulnerable Employment

Vulnerable workers are either self-employed people without employees or those who work in unpaid family business. These two groups of workers have a lower likelihood of having formal work arrangements as compared with wage and salaried workers. The findings from Table 5.26 show that 362,659 persons (68.7 percent) out of 528,090 employed persons belonged to the vulnerable jobs. Females are more likely to hold such vulnerable jobs. Out of the total number of female employees 80.9 percent were in vulnerable jobs as compared to male employees who had 59 percent. However 51.8 percent of vulnerable workers were female and the rest 48.2 were males.

All unpaid persons in agriculture were destined to be in vulnerable employment. More than half (56.7percent) of the employed people belonged to Agriculture, forestry and fishing. Both males (60.7 percent) and females (53.1 percent) who were in vulnerable jobs belonged to the same industry as total industry.

Table 5.26: Percentage Distribution of Persons in Vulnerable Employment by Industry and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	60.7	53.1	56.7
Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.2	1.0
Manufacturing	4.2	15.4	10.0
Construction	4.0	0.1	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21.6	11.3	16.3
Transportation and storage	3.4	0.2	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	2.2	16.7	9.7
Information and communication	0.1	0.0	0.1
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.1
Administrative and support service activities	0.7	0.1	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.1	0.0	0.1
Education	0.3	0.2	0.2
Human health and social work activities	0.5	0.2	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities	1.6	1.4	1.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>174,738</b>	<b>187,921</b>	<b>362,659</b>

### 5.16 Secondary Activity

Secondary activity is the term used to describe any additional employment apart from the main activity. It can include working for another employer, running a business or providing paid consultancy services, or being involved in a family business. Secondary activities usually start in order to complement income earned from the main activity. This happens when the level of earnings from the main activity is inadequate, which This reduces the financial gap between earnings from the main activity and the requirements.

Table 5.27 shows that, in 2014 almost three out of every ten of the total employed persons (31.1 percent) engaged in secondary employment. In absolute terms 165,086 out of 528,090 employed people belonged to the secondary employment. Fifteen percent of persons with the secondary activities were aged 35-39 which was the highest amount compared to other age groups. In contrast, the employed aged 60- 64 years were the least likely to be engaged in secondary employment activities. The proportion of males and females was almost the same although there was very little variation between them.

Looking at the geographical areas almost eight out of every ten employed persons with secondary activities were in rural areas whereas only two out of every ten lived in urban areas. The employed

persons aged 35-39 years were more likely to be engaged in secondary employment compared to other age groups in both rural (14.5 percent) and urban areas (17.1 percent).

Table 5.27: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Secondary Activity) by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	5.4	3.5	4.7	2.1	1.5	1.9	4.6	3.1	4.1
20-24	9.1	9.6	9.3	6.4	5.3	6.0	8.5	8.8	8.6
25-29	9.8	10.6	10.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.6	10.2	9.8
30-34	12.9	12.6	12.8	13.6	15.4	14.2	13.0	13.2	13.1
35-39	14.3	15.0	14.5	16.4	18.4	17.1	14.7	15.6	15.1
40-44	13.1	14.7	13.6	12.7	15.3	13.5	13.0	14.8	13.6
45-49	11.0	12.3	11.4	12.8	13.4	13.0	11.4	12.5	11.8
50-54	10.5	9.5	10.2	11.3	9.8	10.8	10.7	9.5	10.3
55-59	6.4	4.8	5.8	7.3	5.5	6.7	6.6	4.9	6.0
60-64	3.5	2.2	3.1	3.8	2.8	3.5	3.6	2.3	3.2
65+	4.1	5.3	4.5	4.6	3.6	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>84,407</b>	<b>45,563</b>	<b>129,970</b>	<b>24,088</b>	<b>11,028</b>	<b>35,116</b>	<b>108,495</b>	<b>56,591</b>	<b>165,086</b>

Table 5.28 shows that, most of the employed persons with secondary activities who were engaged as self-employed (non-agricultural) and without employees accounted for 29.6 percent, followed by those who worked on their own farms (27.4 percent) and paid employed (24.9 percent). More males who were doing secondary activity engaged in paid employment (30.6 percent) while females who were doing business accounted for (42.8 percent). Apart from main activity, in rural areas persons prefer to work on their own farm for both males and females while in urban areas persons preferred to be employed for paid work.

Table 5.28: Percentage distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Secondary Activity) by Status in Employment, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Employment Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	24.9	10.2	19.7	50.4	29.2	43.7	30.6	13.9	24.9
A self-employed (non-agricultural) with employees	7.1	0.7	4.9	9.5	1.0	6.8	7.6	0.7	5.3
A self-employed (non-Agricultural) without employees	21.9	39.2	28.0	25.2	57.9	35.5	22.7	42.8	29.6
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4
Unpaid family helper (in fishing)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Unpaid family helper (in crops growing)	1.7	4.0	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.4	3.4	2.1
Unpaid family helper (in livestock/animals)	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Work on own farm or shamba (fishing)	15.4	1.6	10.6	4.1	0.0	2.8	12.9	1.3	8.9
Work on own farm or shamba (crops growing)	26.4	43.3	32.3	8.5	10.0	9.0	22.4	36.8	27.4
Work on own farm or shamba (livestock/animals)	1.9	0.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.2	1.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,407</b>	<b>45,563</b>	<b>129,970</b>	<b>24,088</b>	<b>11,028</b>	<b>35,116</b>	<b>108,495</b>	<b>56,591</b>	<b>165,086</b>

Findings in Table 5.29 show that majority of the employed persons with secondary activities were in Agriculture, forestry and fishing which was equivalent to 42.2 percent; while 'electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply', Real estate activities and Activities of households as employer had the least percent (0.1 percent each). Moreover, Agriculture, forestry and fishing took higher proportion in secondary employment for both males and females who accounted for 41.7 and 43.1 percent respectively.

Almost half of the persons with secondary activities living in rural areas (49.5 percent) engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing while in urban areas majority of the employed engaged in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.3 percent).

Table 5.29: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons 15+ (Secondary Activity) by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.8	50.6	49.5	16.9	11.8	15.3	41.7	43.1	42.2
Mining and quarrying	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Manufacturing	5.0	17.9	9.5	5.9	19.8	10.2	5.2	18.3	9.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Construction	8.1	0.3	5.3	12.0	0.0	8.2	8.9	0.2	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.3	10.2	12.2	16.6	14.5	16.0	14.0	11.0	13.0
Transportation and storage	5.0	0.6	3.5	9.1	1.9	6.8	5.9	0.9	4.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	11.6	6.1	4.5	25.8	11.2	3.4	14.4	7.2
Information and communication	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Real estate activities	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.8	1.8	5.0	18.6	4.6	14.2	9.4	2.3	7.0
Education	4.0	3.1	3.7	5.4	9.0	6.5	4.3	4.2	4.3
Human health and social work activities	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	1.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4
Other service activities	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.4	5.6	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.7
Activities of households as employers	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,407</b>	<b>45,563</b>	<b>129,970</b>	<b>24,088</b>	<b>11,028</b>	<b>35,116</b>	<b>108,495</b>	<b>56,591</b>	<b>165,086</b>

## CHAPTER SIX

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## 6.0 Introduction

Unemployment is the situation whereby a person was without work, was available for work and was seeking work within a specified period. Unemployment measures unproductive human resources in an economy. Unemployment also measures the relative distribution of economic well-being in an economy. When unemployment is low, many people have jobs and are earning wages, thus enabling them to consume goods and services. In contrast, if unemployment is high, fewer people are earning wages, and are not consuming the desired level of goods and services.

The most frequently cited measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate. The unemployment rate tells us the proportion of the labour force that does not have a job and is actively looking for work. According to the labour market situation in Zanzibar, where it is largely unorganized or of limited scope, the standard definition of unemployment explained above has been applied by *relaxing the criterion of seeking work*.

The Sections below present the results of the ILFS in respect of the unemployed persons: number of unemployed persons, , their levels of education, duration of unemployment, type of work willing to do, action taken for searching work, main reasons for failing to secure work, discouraged job seekers by education level and unemployed population by age group, region and sex and unemployment rate.

## 6.1 Currently Unemployed Persons by Age Group

The result of Table 6.1 show that in the ILFS 2014 the unemployed persons aged 20-24 and 25-29 who were registered with highest proportion of unemployed persons accounted for 29.4 and 20.7 percent respectively. Out of 87,998 unemployed persons, 70.2 percent were reported to be in urban areas while 29.8 percent in rural areas.

Comparing the ILFS 2014 with ILFS 2006, the results show that the percentage of unemployed persons in the age group 15-19 increased from 12.5 percent in 2006 to 18.2 percent in 2014. The same trend was observed for age group 20-24 where unemployed persons decreased to 29.4 percent in 2014 from 33.2 percent in 2006. From age group 20-24 the proportion of unemployed person decreased as age increased.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Age

## Group and Area; 2006 And 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	30.0	24.4	8.8	15.5	12.5	18.2
20-24	34.7	33.2	32.9	27.9	33.2	29.4
25-29	16.4	19.7	21.0	21.2	20.2	20.7
30-34	9.0	8.2	10.8	12.1	10.4	10.9
35-39	2.2	4.9	10.1	7.6	8.7	6.8
40-44	2.2	4.5	7.0	5.3	6.2	5.0
45-49	2.3	2.2	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5
50-54	0.0	1.2	2.3	3.4	1.9	2.7
55-59	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.9
60-64	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.9
65+	2.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>23,418</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

According to the ILFS 2014 table 6.2 below shows that the majority of the unemployed are reported to be females accounting for 78.4 percent. However, the numbers of unemployed persons reached a peak at the age groups of 15-24 years for males (67.6 percent) and age groups 20-29 years for females (50.3 percent).

Comparing of the ILFS 2014 and ILFS 2006, the result shows that percentage of male unemployed persons in the age group 20-24 decreased from 47.9 percent in 2006 to 33.7 percent in 2014. However the percentage of female unemployed persons in the age group 15-19 increased from 10.1 percent in 2006 to 13.8 percent in 2014.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	22.2	33.9	10.1	13.8	12.5	18.2
20-24	47.9	33.7	29.6	28.3	33.2	29.4
25-29	12.1	16.3	22.2	22.0	20.2	20.7
30-34	6.4	5.2	11.4	12.5	10.4	10.9
35-39	1.5	1.2	10.5	8.3	8.7	6.8
40-44	1.4	1.3	7.4	6.1	6.2	5.0
45-49	0.0	1.6	4.3	3.9	3.5	3.5
50-54	1.7	1.7	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.7
55-59	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9
60-64	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9
65+	2.4	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>22,780</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

## 6.2 Unemployment Rate

Unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the labour force expressed as a percentage. Unemployment rate can provide the broadest indicator of the labour market situation Zanzibar. Table 6.3 below shows that the overall unemployment rate in 2014 was 14.3 percent. In rural areas, the unemployment rate was lower (7.5 percent) compared to urban areas (23.3 percent). The age group that experiences the highest unemployment rate was 20-24 years, which accounted for 28.5 percent, followed by 15-19 years (25 percent). Most of the persons in these groups were students.

By comparing the ILFS 2014 and ILFS 2006, the general unemployment rate increased more than double from 5.5 percent in 2006 to 14.3 percent in 2014. Moreover, the results show that the percentage of the unemployment rate in urban areas at the age group 20-24 increased to 43.1 percent in 2014 from 24.3 percent in 2006.

Table 6.3: Unemployment Rate of Persons 15+ by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

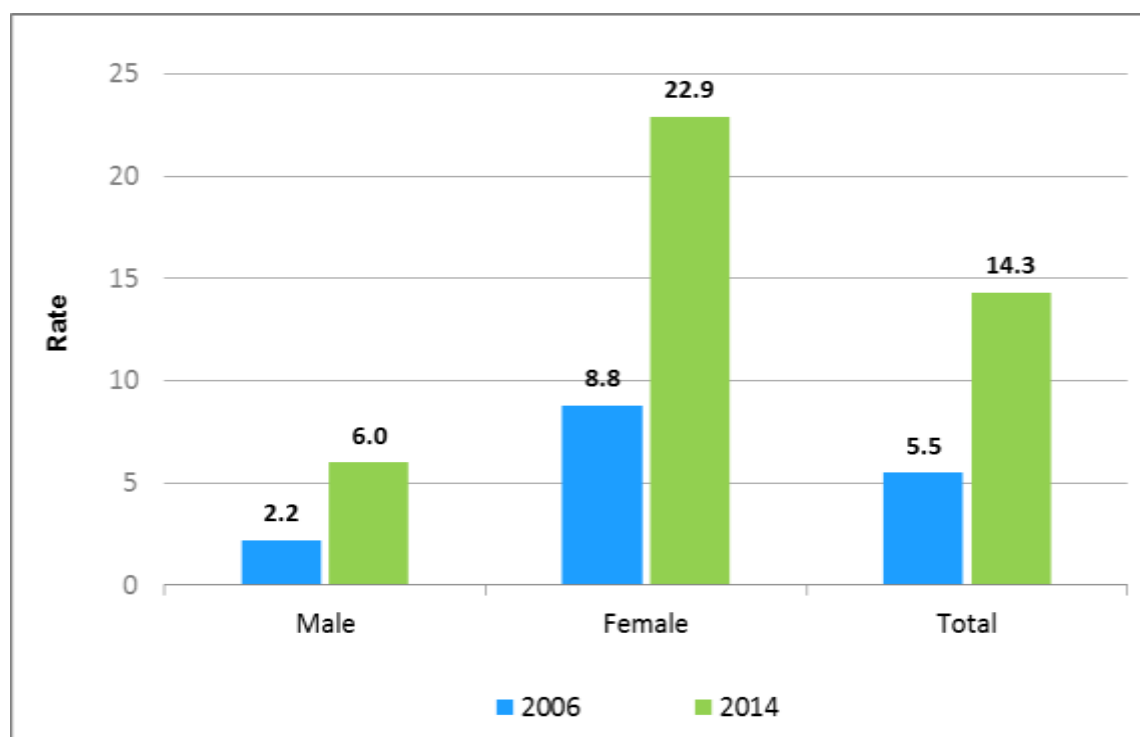
Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	2.8	14.1	9.0	51.6	4.6	25.0
20-24	4.2	17.0	24.3	43.1	13.0	28.5
25-29	2.3	11.7	15.4	31.6	8.4	21.3
30-34	1.3	5.3	8.7	20.3	4.6	12.4
35-39	0.3	3.3	10.2	13.7	4.3	8.1
40-44	0.4	3.6	7.2	11.0	3.3	7.1
45-49	0.5	2.0	5.4	11.0	2.5	6.0
50-54	0.0	1.2	5.1	10.9	2.0	5.4
55-59	0.0	1.0	5.5	6.0	2.2	3.0
60-64	0.5	0.7	6.2	10.9	2.5	4.6
65+	0.8	1.2	2.3	10.4	1.2	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>

Table 6.4 below shows that the highest unemployment rate was observed in age group 15-19 for males (18.5 percent) and age group 20-24 for females (41.2 percent). Comparing ILFS 2014 with ILFS 2006, the results show that the percentage of unemployment rate in the age group 25-24 for males increased to 14.7 percent in 2014. from eight percent in 2006 while unemployment rate in the age group 15-19 for females increased to 32.8 percent in 2014 from 6.4 percent in 2006. For both males and females, the rate decreases as age increases.

Table 6.4: Unemployment Rate of Persons 15+ by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	3.1	18.5	6.4	32.8	4.6	25.0
20-24	8.0	14.7	17.3	41.2	13.0	28.5
25-29	2.4	7.8	12.6	33.0	8.4	21.3
30-34	1.2	2.8	7.4	20.7	4.6	12.4
35-39	0.3	0.6	7.6	15.9	4.3	8.1
40-44	0.3	0.8	6.3	13.3	3.3	7.1
45-49	0.0	1.1	5.5	11.2	2.5	6.0
50-54	0.6	1.4	3.8	10.4	2.0	5.4
55-59	1.2	1.1	3.8	6.2	2.2	3.0
60-64	1.5	2.7	3.9	8.5	2.5	4.6
65+	1.1	3.7	1.2	3.4	1.2	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>

Figure 6.1: Unemployment Rate of Persons 15+ by Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



### 6.3 Currently Unemployed Persons by Education Level

Table 6.5 shows that most of unemployed persons (62.4 percent) had attained O level secondary education and 3.7 percent had tertiary non-university education. Greater part of the unemployed persons in rural areas completed ordinary secondary education (56.5 percent) followed by those with primary education (26.3 percent) and the least were those with secondary A level education (0.4 percent). Many of the unemployed persons of both sexes had completed primary and secondary education. The majority of the unemployed persons found in urban areas had completed secondary education (69.4 percent for males and 62.8 percent for females).

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Education Level, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	6.2	13.6	12.1	1.3	5.3	4.4	2.7	7.8	6.7
Adult Education	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
Primary Education	29.9	25.4	26.3	18.6	22	21.3	21.8	23	22.8
Training After primary Education	0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	59.1	55.8	56.5	66.6	61.9	63	64.6	60.1	61.0
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.4
Secondary Education (A level)	0	0.5	0.4	2.8	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.0
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0	0	0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non University	0.8	1.7	1.6	4.9	4.5	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Tertiary University	0	1.0	0.8	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>20,883</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>13,728</b>	<b>48,076</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>87,998</b>

#### 6.4 Currently Unemployed Persons by Type of Training

Table 6.6 below shows that 90.8 percent of the unemployed persons did not attend any training at all. Only 9.2 percent attended training and majority got training in Informal apprenticeship (3.3 percent). There was no difference on proportion between males and females who attended formal training. Males who attended formal training were 3.8 percent of the total unemployed persons while for females were four percent. In terms of geographical variation 93.8 percent of the unemployed persons in rural areas had no training while the rest had on-the-job training in formal institution. A small group had certificates. The same trend was observed in the urban areas, where 89.5 percent have had no training at all.

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Training, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Training	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	91.5	94.5	93.8	88.4	89.8	89.5	89.2	91.2	90.8
On the job	4.9	0.2	1.2	3.8	0.7	1.4	4.1	0.6	1.3
Informal apprenticeship	0.5	2.4	2.0	2.4	4.2	3.8	1.8	3.7	3.3
Formal apprenticeship	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7
Vocational certificate G3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Vocational certificate G2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Vocational certificate G1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
College / certificate	2.7	1.8	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>20,883</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>13,728</b>	<b>48,076</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>87,998</b>

## 6.5 Unemployed Persons by Duration of Unemployment

The Survey sought to establish how long a person has remained unemployed. In 2014, Table 6.7 and Figure 6.2 below show that 81.2 percent of unemployed persons have been in that situation for one year or more and 5.7 percent had less than three months. Out of most of the rural unemployed persons in LFS 2014 (77.2 percent) were unemployed for more than one year and 8.4 percent were without work for six months but less than one year. In urban areas, 83.0 percent were unemployed for more than one year.

The results show that the percentage of unemployed persons in rural area who remained unemployed for less than three months, declined to 9.6 percent in 2014 from 14.4 percent in 2006, while for those who remained for six months but less than 12 months increased to 8.4 percent in 2014 from 2.9 percent in 2006.

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons (15+) by Duration of Unemployment and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Duration	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Less than 3 month	14.4	9.6	4.1	4.0	6.0	5.7
3 months but less than 6 months	3.8	4.8	1.8	4.7	2.2	4.7
6 months but less than 12 months	2.9	8.4	2.1	8.3	2.2	8.4
1 year and above	78.9	77.2	92.0	83.0	89.6	81.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>23,418</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

Figure 6.2: Currently Unemployed Persons (15+) by Duration of Unemployment; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

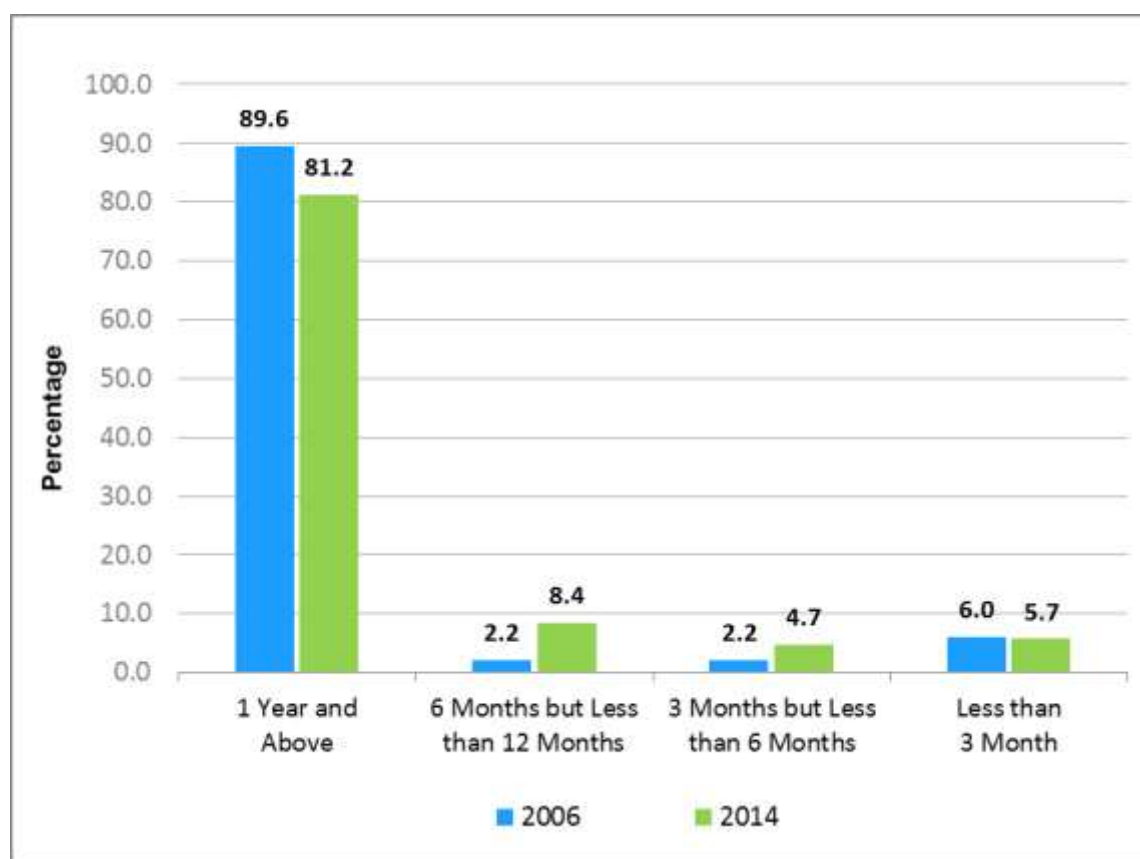


Table 6.8 below shows that 79.6 percent and 81.7 percent of males and females respectively were unemployed for one or more years. This trend is observed for both males and females who remained unemployed for six months but less than twelve months where there were more females (8.7 percent) than males (7.1 percent). The results also show that the percentage of males grew to 7.1 percent in 2014 from 4.8 percent in 2006. While the percentage of females grew to 8.7 percent in 2014 from 1.6 percent in 2006.

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons (15+) by Duration of Unemployment and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Duration	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Less than 3 month	6.3	6.9	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.7
3 months but less than 6 months	2.3	6.4	2.1	4.3	2.2	4.7
6 months but less than 12 months	4.8	7.1	1.6	8.7	2.2	8.4
1 year and above	86.6	79.6	90.4	81.7	89.6	81.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>22,780</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

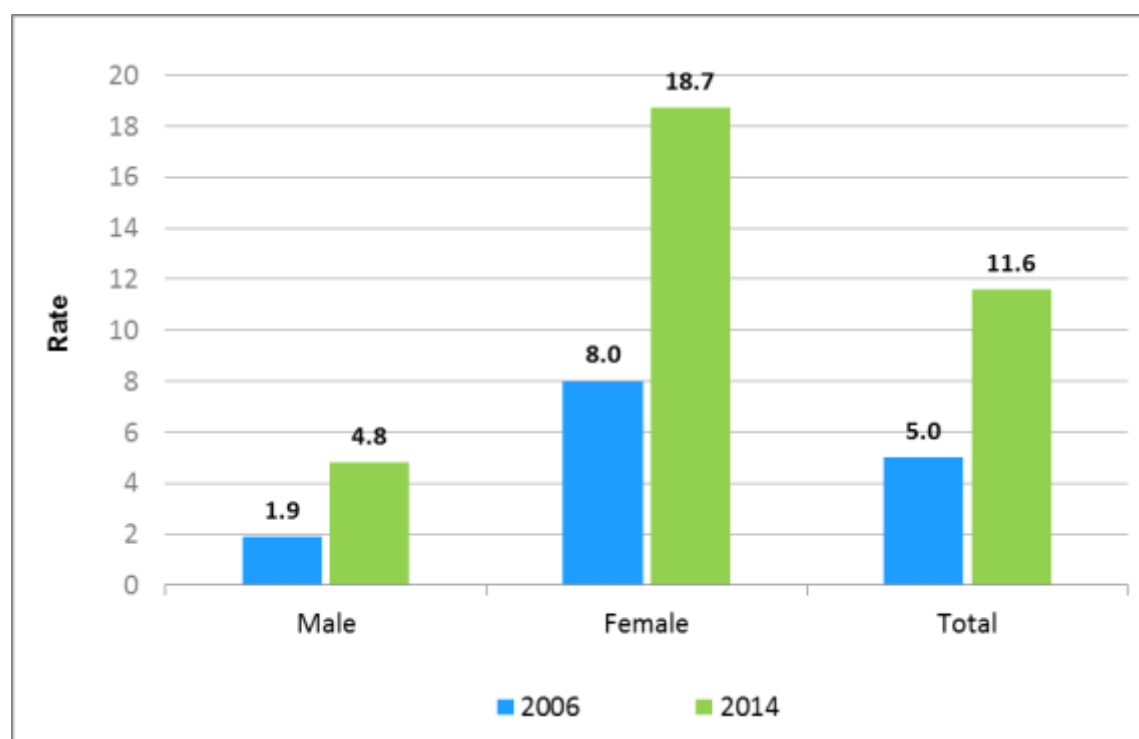
## 6.6 Long Term Unemployment Rate

This indicator refers to the number of persons who have been unemployed for one year or more as a percentage of the labour force. Table 6.9 and Figure 6.3 reveal that the long-term unemployment rate in 2014 was 11.6 percent. The rate for females was 18.7 percent, which was higher than 4.8 percent for males. The long-term unemployment rate was high in urban areas (19.4 percent) compared to 5.8 percent of rural areas. The trend shows that the long-term unemployment rate for both sexes in rural and urban areas increased in 2014 except for females in rural areas.

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Long Term Unemployment Rate of Persons 15+ by Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Duration	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Long term Unemployment Rate 2006	0.6	12.4	1.3	3.9	17.3	10.5	1.9	8.0	5.0
Long term Unemployment Rate 2014	2.4	9.3	5.8	8.0	31.3	19.4	4.8	18.7	11.6

Figure 6.3: Long Term Unemployment by Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



## 6.7 Currently Unemployed Persons and Type of Work Willing to do

According to the results of the LFS 2014, Table 6.10 and Figure 6.4 show that 55.8 percent of the unemployed persons preferred paid employment, 40.9 percent preferred self-employment in business while very few (3.3 percent) were ready for self-employment in agriculture. About 58.7 percent of the unemployed persons in urban areas were willing to be engaged in wage jobs which was high compared to 49.1 percent in rural areas while the unemployed persons in rural areas

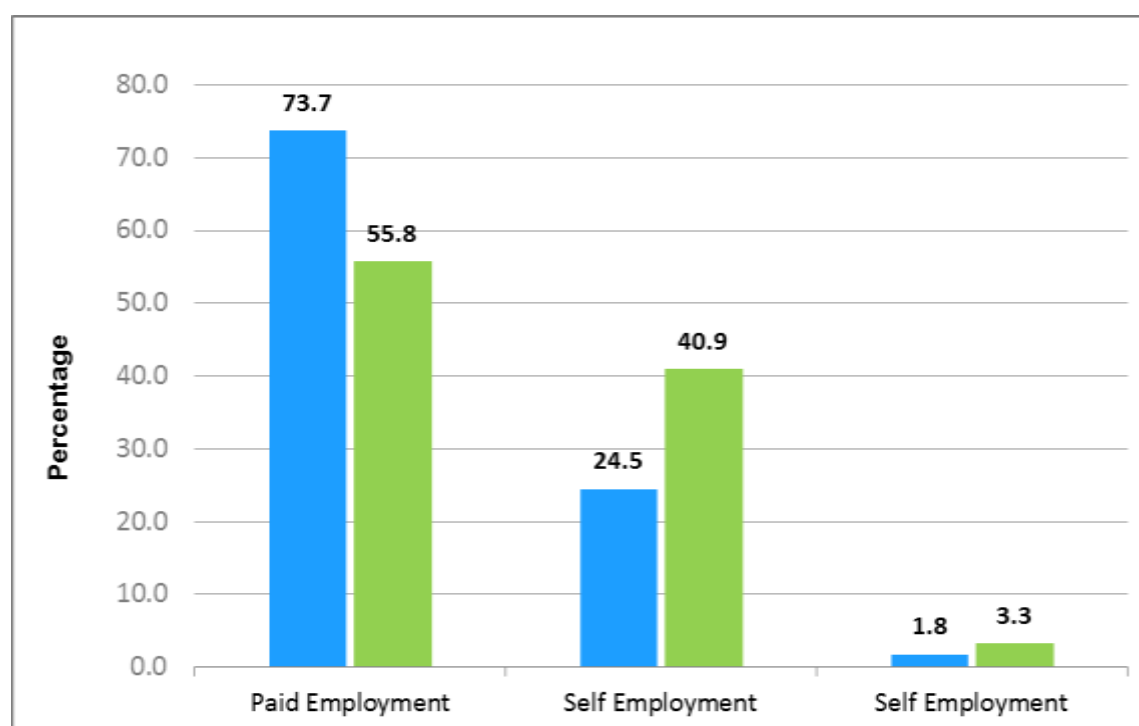
(43.1 percent) were more likely to be engaged in business compared to those in urban areas (40 percent). Unemployed persons in rural areas (7.8 percent) were more willing to be engaged in agriculture, livestock and fishing compared to those in urban areas (1.3 percent).

The percentage of unemployed persons who were willing to be engaged for paid employment greatly declined to 55.8 percent in 2014 from 73.7 percent in 2006 while the trend reversed in self-employment in business where there was a great increase to 40.9 percent in 2014 from 24.5 percent in 2006.

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Work Willing to Do and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Sort of Work	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Paid Employment - Wage job	59.0	49.1	76.9	58.7	73.7	55.8
Self-Employment - Business (all types)	34.4	43.1	22.3	40	24.5	40.9
Self-employment - Agriculture, Livestock and fishing	6.6	7.8	0.8	1.3	1.8	3.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>23,418</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

Figure 6.4: Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Work Willing to Do; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS



Basing on the LFS 2014, the results in table 6.11 shows that about two thirds (66 percent) of unemployed males and more than half (52.9 percent) of unemployed females, were willing to be engaged in paid employment while the unemployed males were less likely (29.5 percent) to be engaged in business compared to females (44.1 percent). The percentage of unemployed males and females who were ready to be engaged for wage jobs declined to 52.9 and 66.4 percent in 2014 from 72.4 and 79.1 percent in 2006 respectively.

Table 6.11: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Type of Work Willing to Do and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Sort of Work	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Paid Employment - Wage job	79.1	66.4	72.4	52.9	73.7	55.8
Self-Employment - Business (all types)	19.2	29.5	25.8	44.1	24.5	40.9
Self-Employment - Agriculture, Livestock and fishing	1.7	4.1	1.8	3	1.8	3.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>22,780</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

### 6.8 Currently Unemployed Persons by Action Taken for Searching Work

The findings from table 6.12 show that, 26,799 persons (30.4 percent) out of 87,998 unemployed persons in 2014 have been seeking for work. Majority of them (50.7 percent) applied for work to prospective employers while 15.3 percent took action to start business, 16.3 percent applied to farms, factories or work sites and very few (2.1 percent) applied to employment agencies.

By looking at geographical areas, the trend seems to repeat in both rural and urban areas. The percentage of unemployed person who applied to prospective employers in rural areas was 39 percent while in urban areas it was 54.6 percent. In contrast, rural areas recorded more of those who started their own farming activities (3.1 percent) than 0.7 percent in areas urban. The percentage of unemployed persons who applied to prospective employers and those who started their own farming activities declined to 50.7 and 1.3 percent in 2014 from 53.2 and 1.8 percent in 2006 respectively.

Table 6.12: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Action Taken for Searching Work and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Action Taken	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Applied to prospective employers	31.3	39.0	55.8	54.6	53.2	50.7
Checked at farms, factories or work sites	13.1	20.4	11.7	14.9	11.8	16.3
Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, unions, etc.	18.3	13.4	15.8	14.4	16.0	14.1
Took action to start business (usual small scale)	13.4	21.4	15.6	13.3	15.3	15.3
Took action to start agriculture	15.8	3.1	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.3
Registration at Tanzania Employment Agency	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Registration at other employment agencies	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7
Other	8.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>7,132</b>	<b>20,059</b>	<b>7,964</b>	<b>26,799</b>

The finding from table 6.13 reveal that both males and females who applied to prospective employers in 2014 contributed a high proportion (45.8 and 53.3 percent) respectively in seeking for jobs compared to other areas, although females were more likely to apply than males. In contrast, males (1.5 percent) were more likely is ready to start agricultural work than females(1.2 percent). The percentage of unemployed males who applied to prospective employers greatly declined to 45.8 percent in 2014 from 61.0 percent in 2006 while for females it increased to 53.3 percent in 2014 from 49.2 percent in 2006. However, the percentage of males and females who started agricultural activities both declined to 1.5 and 1.2 percent in 2014 from 1.8 and 1.6 percent in 2006 respectively.

Table 6.13: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Action Taken for Searching Work and by Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Action Taken	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Applied to prospective employers	61.0	45.8	49.2	53.3	53.2	50.7
Checked at farms, factories or work sites	8.4	24.3	13.5	12.0	11.8	16.3
Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, unions, etc.	18.5	16.9	14.7	12.7	16.0	14.1
Took action to start business (usual small scale)	6.3	11.0	20.0	17.6	15.3	15.3
Took action to start agriculture	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3
Registration at Tanzania Employment Agency	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Registration at other employment agencies	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.7
Other	4.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.9	0.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>9,352</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>17,448</b>	<b>7,964</b>	<b>26,799</b>

## 6.9 Currently Unemployed Persons by Reasons for Failing to Secure Work

The unemployed persons have different reasons of being unemployed. The survey results indicated that 26.2 percent of unemployed persons lacked enough education needed for available jobs, while 21.0 percent lacked capital or working tools to startup businesses (Table 6.14). The percentage of unemployed persons who are not qualified for available jobs was slightly higher in urban areas (26.7 percent) than 25.0 percent of rural area. In contrast, rural areas had more unemployed persons who failed to secure work (26.4 percent) than recorded in urban areas (18.7 percent). Those who were not qualified for available jobs and those who failed to secure work both increased to 26.2 and 21.0 percent in 2014 from 23.6 and 18.3 percent in 2006 respectively.

Table 6.14: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Main Reasons for Failing to Secure Work and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reasons	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Stiff competition	9.8	6.4	17.2	13.7	15.9	11.5
Not having enough experience for available jobs	2.7	6.3	1.9	9.2	2.0	8.3
Not having enough skills for available jobs	1.2	5.8	2.7	7.9	2.4	7.3
Not having enough education for available jobs	20.3	25.0	24.3	26.7	23.6	26.2
Favoritism/corruption	7.2	4.9	13.2	7.5	12.2	6.8
Lack of information about available jobs	13.3	6.3	9.2	8.9	10.0	8.1
No jobs were available	9.3	11.1	4.1	3.3	5.0	5.6
Failed to secure startup capital or working tools	22.7	26.4	17.3	18.7	18.3	21.0
Failed to secure work place	10.4	3.3	5.8	2.0	6.6	2.4
Other (specify)	3.0	4.5	4.3	2.1	4.1	2.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>23,418</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

The results from table 6.15 show that in 2014, the proportions of both unemployed males and females who are not qualified for available jobs were the same (26 percent respectively). There was a big gap in the problem of lack of capital in which males were less likely (14.8 percent) to acquire capital or working tools to start up businesses than females (22.7 percent). The proportion for both unemployed males and females who lacked enough education for available jobs increased to 26.1 and 26.2 percent in 2014 from 21.1 and 24.3 percent in 2006.

Table 6.15: Percentage Distribution of Currently Unemployed Persons 15+ by Main Reasons for Failing to Secure Work and by Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reasons	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Stiff competition	19.4	14.4	15.0	10.7	15.9	11.5
Not having enough experience for available jobs	1.5	9.7	2.1	7.9	2.0	8.3
Not having enough skills for available jobs	4.6	6.5	1.8	7.6	2.4	7.3
Not having enough education for available jobs	21.1	26.1	24.3	26.2	23.6	26.2
Favoritism/corruption	16.1	6.5	11.2	6.8	12.2	6.8
Lack of information about available jobs	9.0	9.5	10.2	7.7	10.0	8.1
No jobs were available	7.1	7.6	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.6
Failed to secure startup capital or working tools	9.6	14.8	20.4	22.7	18.3	21.0
Failed to secure work place	6.7	1.7	6.6	2.6	6.6	2.4
Other (specify)	4.8	3.2	3.9	2.7	4.1	2.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>22,780</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>28,451</b>	<b>87,998</b>

#### 6.10 Currently Unemployed Persons (discouraged job seekers) by education level

Table 6.16 shows that six out of every ten discouraged job seekers (60.6 percent) had ordinary secondary education. Majority of them in rural areas completed ordinary secondary education (55 percent) followed by those with primary education (27 percent). For urban areas the same pattern was followed where the majority of females discouraged job seekers had completed ordinary secondary education comprising 60.2 percent and males 62.4 percent while a minority (0.1 percent) had attained training after advanced secondary level of education.

Male unemployed persons who had no education were less (3.3 percent) than female unemployed persons (9.1 percent). And the proportions of those with higher education levels (tertiary university) were only one percent for males and less than one percent (0.3 percent) for females.

Table 6.16: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons 15+ (Discouraged Job Seekers) by Education Level and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	7.5	16.0	14.4	1.4	6.1	5.3	3.3	9.1	8.1
Adult Education	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0
Primary Education	34.1	25.4	27.0	24.1	23.7	23.8	27.2	24.2	24.8
Training After primary Education	0	0.9	0.6	0	0.7	0.6	0	0.7	0.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	56.0	54.8	55.0	65.3	62.6	63.0	62.4	60.2	60.6
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0	0.4	0.4	0	1.9	1.6	0	1.5	1.2
Secondary Education (A level)	0	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0	0	0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
Tertiary non University	0	1.3	1.1	4.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.5
Tertiary University	0	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total of Individuals</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>16,763</b>	<b>20,515</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>38,055</b>	<b>46,145</b>	<b>11,842</b>	<b>54,818</b>	<b>66,660</b>

### 6.11 Unemployment Rate by Age Group, Region and Sex

Table 6.17 shows that Mjini Magharibi region had the highest unemployment rate of 23.1 percent while Kusini Unguja region had recorded the lowest ratio of 3.9 percent. The results further reveal that female in Mjini Magharibi region had a rate of 37.8 percent which was the highest compared to the females from other regions, followed by Kaskazini Unguja region (15.2 percent) while Kusini Unguja region had the lowest with 5.8 percent.

The unemployment rate for males follows the same trend as that of females whereby Mjini Magharibi region had 9.2 percent which was the highest compared to other regions. Kusini Unguja region had the lower of 1.8 percent. A large disparity between males and females was observed in Mjini Magharibi where males was 9.2 percent compared to 37.8 percent for females. The least difference between males and females was in Kusini Unguja region where, males were 1.8 percent compared to 5.8 percent for females.

Table 6.17: Unemployment Rate of Persons 15+ by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Kaskazini Unguja			Kusini Unguja			Mjini Magharibi			Kaskazini Pemba			Kusini Pemba		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	23.5	38.4	28.9	7.0	14.0	10.6	36.9	60.1	48.3	8.9	16.6	12.1	7.7	17.0	11.9
20-24	11.9	36.3	24.6	3.2	12.8	7.9	23.9	60.2	43.0	7.2	26.7	17.3	6.0	21.5	14.0
25-29	4.3	19.8	11.8	1.0	6.6	4.2	10.9	48.5	31.2	8.1	21.9	15.4	3.5	15.8	10.2
30-34	1.0	9.8	5.5	0.0	4.9	2.6	4.6	32.2	19.1	1.9	12.3	7.9	0.0	9.4	5.4
35-39	0.5	9.9	4.7	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.8	25.5	12.6	0.8	4.8	2.9	0.0	10.3	5.2
40-44	0.0	3.2	1.7	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	23.2	11.5	1.9	4.6	3.3	0.0	8.7	4.9
45-49	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	2.1	24.0	11.5	0.4	7.1	3.9	0.0	2.5	1.3
50-54	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	20.3	10.7	0.0	5.6	2.5	0.5	3.9	2.1
55-59	3.7	3.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	16.2	6.5	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.5
60-64	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	25.4	12.7	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.9
65+	1.4	0.0	0.7	3.8	1.9	3.0	7.0	14.9	9.7	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.9	0.0	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS

#### 7.0 Introduction

According to the definition adopted by the 16th ICLS, persons in time-related underemployment comprise all persons in employment (as defined by the 13th ICLS) who, during the reference period used to define employment, were willing/available to work additional hours, and whose hours actually worked in all jobs during the reference period were below a threshold to be determined according to national circumstances.

The concept of time-related underemployment applies to all employed persons, i.e. it applies not only to persons in paid employment but also to persons in self-employment, and not only to persons currently at work but also to persons temporarily absent from work. Persons in time-related underemployment being a sub-group of the employed., According to this analysis underemployed are persons who work less than 40 hours per week with connection to the criterion above.

#### 7.1 Currently Underemployed Persons by Age Group

In general, 62,711 persons were found to be underemployed in 2014. Most (79 percent) of the underemployed persons appeared in the ages 15-44 whereby the age group 20-24 alone had 18.8 percent of the total current underemployed persons (Table 7.1), In urban areas, persons aged 20 – 29 years are the most effected group with 32.4 percent of the total. Furthermore, in the rural areas, about 50 percent of underemployed persons were aged 15-29 years.

In comparison with 2006, the result reveled that, there was an increasing proportion of underemployed persons. However there was slightly a decrease within age groups 15-19, 25-29, and 60-64.

Table 7.1: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons (15+) by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	15.3	14.8	13.3	6.4	14.5	11.4
20-24	18.3	20.5	19.9	16.1	18.9	18.8
25-29	14.7	14.6	18.5	16.3	16.2	15.3
30-34	9.6	10.2	12.7	12.5	10.9	11.1
35-39	12.3	10.4	10.1	14.6	11.4	12.0
40-44	9.9	9.1	11.0	13.5	10.3	10.8
45-49	6.4	7.1	4.2	7.4	5.5	7.2
50-54	5.6	6.3	3.5	6.1	4.7	6.2
55-59	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.4
60-64	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.5
65+	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>36,313</b>	<b>37,716</b>	<b>24,241</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>60,553</b>	<b>62,711</b>

Moreover, there were more underemployed males aged 20-24 (21.4 percent) while females aged 25-29 were the most affected noting that these are young persons. However persons in age group 60-64 had the least underemployed persons. The percentage change between 2006 and 2014 of unemployed persons for females was higher compared to males. Almost eight out of every ten underemployed persons for both males and females were found in age group 15-44 years. The lower percentages of underemployed persons were observed at older ages.

Table 7.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons (15+) by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	16.1	15.0	12.7	7.5	14.5	11.4
20-24	20.0	21.4	17.8	15.9	18.9	18.8
25-29	13.5	14.2	19.2	16.5	16.2	15.3
30-34	9.0	9.2	12.9	13.1	10.9	11.1
35-39	10.1	10.7	12.7	13.5	11.4	12.0
40-44	10.2	9.5	10.4	12.3	10.3	10.8
45-49	5.6	6.1	5.4	8.4	5.5	7.2
50-54	5.3	5.9	4.0	6.6	4.7	6.2
55-59	3.7	2.9	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.4
60-64	2.8	2.5	1.3	0.4	2.1	1.5
65+	3.5	2.6	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>31,590</b>	<b>32,484</b>	<b>28,963</b>	<b>30,227</b>	<b>60,553</b>	<b>62,711</b>

## 7.2 Currently Underemployed Persons by Education Level and Sex; 2014 ILFS

The survey results show that underemployment is generally dominated by persons who have lower secondary education followed by primary education. The survey also indicated that within the lower

secondary education females are the most affected (33.7 percent) compared to males (30.6 percent) while it is on the contrary in primary education whereby 32.6 percent are males and 25.1 are females (Table 7.3). Furthermore, the survey showed that those with training after Secondary Education were the least affected.

The same trend was observed in rural and urban areas where most of underemployed persons attained primary education, lower secondary education and secondary education (O level) while a big gap was observed for those with no formal education where the proportion for rural areas was three times to that of urban areas.

Table 7.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Education Level and Sex; 2014 ILFS

Education Level	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	13.3	18.0	15.4	3.3	7.2	5.5	9.8	13.2	11.4
Adult Education	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.2
Primary Education	37.2	26.4	32.5	24.0	23.4	23.7	32.6	25.1	29.0
Training After primary Education	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Lower Secondary Education	27.9	34.3	30.7	35.6	32.9	34.2	30.6	33.7	32.1
Secondary Education (O Level)	16.9	15.2	16.2	22.4	13.8	17.7	18.9	14.6	16.8
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.4	4.7	3.2	0.6	2.5	1.5
Secondary Education (A level)	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2
Tertiary non University	1.4	2.7	2.0	4.7	13.4	9.4	2.6	7.5	4.9
Tertiary University	1.1	0.4	0.7	3.7	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>21,065</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>37,716</b>	<b>11,419</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>32,484</b>	<b>30,227</b>	<b>62,711</b>

### 7.3 Currently Underemployed Persons by Employment Status

The results from Table 7.4 show that about 40.1 percent of total underemployed persons engaged in a self-employment without employees while 28.2 percent work on their own farms and 20 percent were in paid employment. In urban areas half (50.2 percent) of underemployed persons were engaged in self-employment in business and nearly one third were paid employees while in rural area the most of the underemployed persons (42.5) were engaged on their own farms followed by people engaged in self-employment (non-agricultural) without employees (33.3 percent).

Persons engaged in paid or self employment and worked on their own farms were more likely

underemployed in 2014 compared to 2006 while unpaid family helpers both in non agricultural and in agriculture were less likely to be underemployed in 2014 compared to 2006. Unpaid family helpers (non-agricultural) had the least persons engaged at (1.9 percent) only which gives a clear picture of a decrease from 14.9 percent when compared to 2006.

Table 7.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Employment Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Employment Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
A paid employee	3.3	12.1	20.0	31.9	10.0	20.0
A self-employed (non-agricultural) with employees	0.4	2.2	3.4	6.6	1.6	4.0
A self-employed (non-agricultural) without employees	24.4	33.3	45.9	50.2	33.0	40.1
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	9.9	2.0	22.4	1.8	14.9	1.9
Un paid family helper (Agricultural)	50.0	7.8	6.0	2.7	32.4	5.8
Work on own Farm or Shamba/Family	12.1	42.5	2.4	6.8	8.2	28.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>36,313</b>	<b>37,717</b>	<b>24,241</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>60,553</b>	<b>62,711</b>

Most of the underemployed females (58.2 percent) were in non agricultural self employment without employees while for males most of the underemployed persons worked on their own farms. In 2006 and 2014 females engaged as self employed were more underemployed while a high proportion of underemployed males in 2006 were family helpers in agriculture and for 2014 they worked on their own farms.

Table 7.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Employment Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Employment Status	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
A paid employee	11.0	24.3	8.9	15.4	10.0	20.0
A self-employed (non-agricultural) with employees	2.6	6.8	0.5	1.0	1.6	4.0
A self-employed (non-agricultural) without employees	29.3	23.2	37.1	58.2	33.0	40.1
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	8.9	1.6	21.4	2.2	14.9	1.9
Un paid family helper (Agricultural)	40.8	7.4	23.3	4.1	32.4	5.8
Work on own Farm or Shamba/Family	7.5	36.7	8.9	19.2	8.2	28.2
<b>Total Percentage</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>31,590</b>	<b>32,484</b>	<b>28,963</b>	<b>30,227</b>	<b>60,553</b>	<b>62,711</b>

#### 7.4 Currently Underemployed Persons by Industry

The highest proportion of underemployed persons (36.1 percent) were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing and males in these industry accounted for 47.6 percent while females who

were in accommodation and food service activities accounted for 25.4 percent. Persons engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing in rural areas were more underemployed (66.6 percent) compared to other industries while in urban areas the leading industries with more underemployed persons were accommodation and food service activities with 20 percent of the total urban persons (Table 7.6).

Table 7.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons 15+ by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Main Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	66.6	36.4	53.2	12.5	8.2	10.2	47.6	23.7	36.1
Mining and quarrying	0.9	1.2	1.0	0	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8
Manufacturing	2.5	20.8	10.6	6.9	15.1	11.4	4.1	18.2	10.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Construction	6.8	0.3	3.9	24.7	0.5	11.6	13.1	0.4	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.2	12.6	11.3	15.7	13.4	14.5	12.1	13.0	12.5
Transportation and storage	5.1	0.2	3.0	8.9	0.5	4.4	6.4	0.4	3.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1.5	19.4	9.4	4.9	32.9	20.1	2.7	25.4	13.6
Information and communication	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	1.3	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.8	0.2	0.5	4.1	1.2	2.5	2.0	0.6	1.3
Education	2.4	5.0	3.6	5.8	18.7	12.8	3.6	11.2	7.2
Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.1	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	1.8	1.4	0.1	0.8
Other service activities	1.1	3.5	2.2	4.9	6.9	6.0	2.4	5.0	3.7
Household as employer	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
<b>Total Percentage</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>21,065</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>37,716</b>	<b>11,419</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>32,484</b>	<b>30,227</b>	<b>62,711</b>

### 7.5 Currently Underemployed persons by Reason for Underemployment

Table 7.7 shows that most of the underemployed person (79.21 percent) stated that they cannot find more work in a job. This reason also appeared in both rural and urban areas whereas urban areas had a higher percentage (82 percent) compared to rural areas (77.4 percent) while the proportion for this reason increased to 79.2 percent in 2014 from 69.9 percent in 2006.

Table 7.7: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed persons (15+) by Reason for Underemployment and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reasons	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or business	69.4	77.4	70.7	82.0	69.9	79.2
No suitable agric. land or slack period in agriculture	1.8	5.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	3.4
Lack of raw materials, equipment and finance	2.8	5.2	7.7	5.4	4.8	5.3
Machinery or electric breakdowns and other problems	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.1
Stood down by employer	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
Not agriculture seasons/business	21.1	6.9	9.7	4.8	16.5	6.0
Other reasons	3.6	4.0	9.2	4.9	5.8	4.4
<b>Total percentage</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>36,313</b>	<b>37,716</b>	<b>24,241</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>60,553</b>	<b>62,711</b>

Table 7.8 reveals that within the main reason of underemployment (Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or business) females were the most affected compared to males. The percentages of males and females who reported that they cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or business as their main reason were nearly the same (79.1 and 79.3 percent respectively) in 2014. In comparison to 2006 for the same reason there is a significant increase for both males and females, in which the proportion has increased from 72.5 and 67.0 percent respectively in 2006.

Table 7.8: Percentage Distribution of Currently Underemployed Persons (15+) by Reason for Underemployment and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reasons	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or business	72.5	79.1	67	79.3	69.9	79.2
No suitable agric. land or slack period in agriculture	1.7	4.5	0.7	2.3	1.2	3.4
Lack of raw materials, equipment and finance	3.5	4.2	6.2	6.5	4.8	5.3
Machinery or electric breakdowns and other problems	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.1
Stood down by employer	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Not agriculture seasons/business	14.7	6.1	18.5	5.9	16.5	6.0
Other reasons	5.0	4.3	6.8	4.5	5.8	4.4
<b>Total percentage</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>31,590</b>	<b>32,484</b>	<b>28,963</b>	<b>30,227</b>	<b>60,553</b>	<b>62,711</b>

## 7.6 Underemployment Rate

Table 7.9 below shows that the overall underemployment rate in 2014 was 11.9 percent. In rural

areas, the underemployment rate was slightly lower (11.6 percent) compared to 12.3 percent in the urban areas. The age group that experienced the highest underemployment rate was 20-24 years, which had 18.1 percent, followed by 15-19 years (14.9 percent).

The general underemployment rate between the ILFS 2014 and ILFS 2006 were nearly the same (11.9 and 12.5 percent respectively). Moreover, the results show that a percentage of the underemployment rate across age groups decreased in 2014 compared to 2006 except for the age groups 15-19 and 45-49 years.

Table 7.9: Time related Underemployment Rate (15+) by age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Age group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	10.5	14.3	15.4	17.7	11.9	14.9
20-24	16.8	18.3	20.1	17.7	18.1	18.1
25-29	15.0	14.1	16.6	14.4	15.7	14.2
30-34	9.9	10.0	11.7	10.7	10.7	10.3
35-39	13.2	10.3	11.7	12.3	12.6	11.1
40-44	11.5	10.7	12.6	12.8	12.0	11.6
45-49	9.7	9.5	6.7	9.3	8.5	9.4
50-54	11.8	9.6	8.3	8.9	10.5	9.3
55-59	11.5	8.1	11.2	9.5	11.4	8.7
60-64	8.2	5.0	11.0	7.4	9.1	5.9
65+	6.6	5.3	9.6	7.9	7.3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>

Table 7.10 shows that females had a higher underemployment rate of 13 percent compared to males who had 11 percent. The highest underemployment rate was observed in age group 20-24 for both males and females (18.6 and 17.3 percent) respectively.

Comparing the ILFS 2014 to the ILFS 2006, the results show that the percentage of the underemployment rate for males decreased to 11 percent in 2014 from 12.6 percent in 2006 while the underemployment rates for females were almost the same between 2006 and 2014 (12.3 and 13 percent) respectively.

Table 7.10: Time related Underemployment Rate (15+) by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	12.7	17.1	10.9	11.7	11.9	14.9
20-24	20.2	18.6	16.0	17.3	18.1	18.1
25-29	15.5	12.6	15.9	16.2	15.7	14.2
30-34	9.6	8.6	11.6	12.0	10.7	10.3
35-39	12.5	9.3	12.7	13.4	12.6	11.1
40-44	11.8	9.9	12.1	13.7	12.0	11.6
45-49	7.9	7.5	9.3	11.7	8.5	9.4
50-54	10.7	8.0	10.3	11.1	10.5	9.3
55-59	11.1	6.0	11.9	13.2	11.4	8.7
60-64	11.0	7.6	6.5	2.3	9.1	5.9
65+	9.5	6.4	3.7	5.4	7.3	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>

Table 7.11 shows that Kusini Unguja region had the highest rate (16.5 percent) of underemployed persons compared to the other regions. The following regions with more underemployed persons were Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Pemba with 12.7 and 12.5 percent respectively, while Kaskazini Unguja had a very low percentage rate (6.6 percent). Females in Mjini Magharibi had a rate of 17.1 percent which was the highest compared to females from other regions, followed by Kusini Unguja (15.6 percent) while Kaskazini Unguja had the lowest with 5.3 percent.

The underemployment rate for males in Kusini Unguja was 17.5 percent which was the highest compared to other regions. Kaskazini Unguja had the lowest rate of 7.6 percent. A large disparity between males and females was observed in Mjini Magharibi where the underemployment rate for males was 9.9 percent and for females it was 17.1 percent.

Table 7.11: Currently Underemployment Rate of Persons 15+ by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 ILFS

Age group	Kaskazini Unguja			Kusini Unguja			Mjini Magharibi			Kaskazini Pemba			Kusini Pemba			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	16.7	11.0	14.9	25.4	9.7	17.7	16.7	17.3	16.9	15.9	11.2	14.1	14.5	9.9	12.5	17.1	11.7	14.9
20-24	16.7	5.7	11.8	29.5	26.3	28.0	17.9	21.0	19.0	13.3	21.8	17.2	20.9	10.5	16.0	18.6	17.3	18.1
25-29	8.7	10.1	9.3	21.7	11.4	16.0	10.9	21.1	15.0	16.4	19.9	18.1	13.0	10.8	11.9	12.6	16.2	14.2
30-34	3.5	3.3	3.4	14.4	19.2	16.9	7.4	15.3	10.9	10.4	12.3	11.4	13.1	5.8	9.1	8.6	12.0	10.3
35-39	3.8	2.4	3.2	15.6	15.9	15.8	8.7	19.8	13.2	10.6	8.7	9.7	11.8	7.8	9.9	9.3	13.4	11.1
40-44	4.6	3.8	4.2	13.5	12.6	13.0	9.5	18.3	13.1	12.4	13.8	13.1	10.3	11.6	11.0	9.9	13.7	11.6
45-49	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.7	23.1	15.1	6.3	13.9	9.1	10.2	10.7	10.4	10.1	7.1	8.5	7.5	11.7	9.4
50-54	5.3	4.8	5.1	14.7	14.5	14.6	6.9	11.6	8.8	11.9	21.6	16.1	5.5	4.8	5.2	8.0	11.1	9.3
55-59	4.2	6.5	5.1	11.5	13.5	12.7	6.8	15.9	9.6	2.5	18.7	9.0	7.3	5.9	6.9	6.0	13.2	8.7
60-64	3.5	0.0	2.5	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.0	0.0	5.2	7.5	0.0	4.4	12.6	6.1	10.5	7.6	2.3	5.9
65+	2.0	3.7	2.8	9.4	5.2	7.6	8.2	4.5	7.0	5.1	1.4	3.4	6.9	12.5	9.5	6.4	5.4	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>

## CHAPTER EIGHT

## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

## 8.0 Introduction

Most of the labour market economists tend to focus on the activities and characteristics of people in the labour force but it is also important to focus on those who are out of the labour force that is inactive. The economically inactive are persons who are neither employed nor unemployed.

Inactivity rate is one among the indicators in the labour market where it cannot be judged by the numbers only but depends also upon the situation. In some cases, a high inactivity rate for certain population groups should not necessarily be viewed as “bad”; for instance, a relatively high inactivity rate for young people may be due to their non-participation in the labour force in order to receive education. Therefore in analyzing the inactivity the reasons for being inactive are important. By studying the reasons, it helps planning a good policy for the future since some of them especially students may change to be part of the labour force.

## 8.1 Economically Inactive by Age Group

Table 8.1 illustrates that, the total number of inactive persons was 160,087 where majority of them lived in urban areas (91,546). The age group 15 -19 had 53 percent which is the highest compared to all ages while most of them were students. The same situation was observed both in rural and urban areas where rural areas had 55.3 percent and urban areas had 51.2 percent. Inactive persons increased to 160,087 in 2014 from 101,955 in 2006.

Table 8.1: Percentage of Currently Economically Inactive Persons 15+ by Age Group and Area; 2014 ILFS

Age Group (years)	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	56.8	55.3	47.7	51.2	51.2	53.0
20-24	12.2	13.2	19.9	18.0	16.9	15.9
25-29	3.1	5.7	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.7
30-34	2.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.3
35-39	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.1
40-44	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
45-49	1.0	0.5	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.0
50-54	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
55-59	2.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6
60-64	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.1
65+	15.8	12.7	9.2	8.6	11.8	10.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>40,213</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>61,743</b>	<b>91,546</b>	<b>101,955</b>	<b>160,087</b>

According to the ILFS 2014 the table 8.2 below shows that majority of inactive males were found in age group 15 - 19 which accounted for 64.6 percent. However, the proportion of inactive persons decreases with increasing age. The same situation was observed for females where the majority were observed in age 15-19 and this was decreasing as age increased. Both inactive males and females increased between the ILFS 2014 and ILFS 2006. The results show that the percentage of male inactive persons increased by 59.8 percent while for females it increased by 55.3 percent.

Table 8.2: Percentage of Currently Economically Inactive Persons 15+ by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (years)	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	61.4	64.6	44.8	45.5	51.2	53.0
20-24	18.8	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.9	15.9
25-29	3.2	2.7	6.3	7.6	5.1	5.7
30-34	1.3	1.0	3.7	4.8	2.9	3.3
35-39	0.5	0.8	2.7	2.9	1.8	2.1
40-44	0.7	0.2	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.8
45-49	0.5	0.3	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.0
50-54	0.5	1.0	3.2	3.0	2.2	2.2
55-59	1.5	1.0	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.6
60-64	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1
65+	9.3	10.0	13.4	10.6	11.8	10.4
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>39,230</b>	<b>62,683</b>	<b>62,725</b>	<b>97,404</b>	<b>101,955</b>	<b>160,087</b>

## 8.2 Currently Economically Inactive Persons 15+ by Education Level

Most of the inactive persons have ordinary secondary education (54.6 percent) and primary education (19.3 percent) while very few attained university level (1.9 percent) and those who have no education at all accounted for 14.3 percent (Table 8.3). In rural areas about 22.2 percent of persons who are currently economically inactive have no formal education while 48.9 percent have attained ordinary education and 23.7 have primary education. Very few attained university level. In urban area 8.4 percent of inactive persons had no formal education and majority attained secondary O-level, while nearly two percent have reached university level.

Table 8.3: Percentage of Currently Economically In-active Persons 15+ by Education Level and Area; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Level of Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	15.4	26.4	22.2	4.1	11.2	8.4	8.9	17.8	14.3
Adult Education	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
Primary Education	29.9	19.8	23.7	15.9	16.0	15.9	21.8	17.6	19.3
Training After primary Education	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.0
Secondary Education (O Level)	47.5	49.7	48.9	62.1	56.9	59.0	56.0	53.7	54.6
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.0
Secondary Education (A level)	1.9	0.9	1.3	5.3	3.9	4.5	3.9	2.6	3.1
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Tertiary non University	1.3	0.7	0.9	4.1	5.8	5.1	2.9	3.6	3.3
Tertiary University	0.4	0.7	0.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,345</b>	<b>42,195</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>36,338</b>	<b>55,209</b>	<b>91,546</b>	<b>62,683</b>	<b>97,404</b>	<b>160,087</b>

### 8.3 Inactivity Rate

The share of the inactive population was found to be 20.6 percent out of the total population aged 15 years and above. Persons aged 15 – 19 and those 65 years and above had a high inactivity rate (57 and 40.8 percent respectively) while the age group 45 - 49 was least with 3.1 percent. The rate decreases as the age increases.

Geographically, both rural and urban areas followed the same trend in the rate of the inactive population as the totals above did. The urban area had a high rate (25.7 percent) compared to the rural area (16.3 percent). The inactivity rate for urban areas in age group 15-19 was 71.6 percent in 2014 which was higher than in rural areas at 45.5 percent. The results show that inactivity rate increased to 20.6 percent in 2014 from 16.6 percent in 2006 (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Inactivity rate (15+) by Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group (years)	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	29.5	45.5	56.2	71.6	40.3	57
20-24	10.6	15	27.9	29.2	19.1	21.9
25-29	3.3	8.1	11	11.2	7.1	9.6
30-34	2.3	5.6	6.5	7.2	4.2	6.4
35-39	1.3	2.5	5.7	6.2	3.2	4.3
40-44	1.7	3.3	4.8	5.5	3.0	4.3
45-49	1.6	1.2	7.2	5.5	3.9	3.1
50-54	3.6	4.5	12.7	10.8	7.4	7.3
55-59	8.9	5.2	14.9	14.8	11.4	9.3
60-64	9.3	16.9	28.2	31.2	16.9	23.1
65+	30.7	32.9	54.9	55.9	38.7	40.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>

The table 8.5 below shows that inactivity rate for females was higher(24.4 percent) compared to 16.6 percent for males. The age group 15-19 years was most likely to have high inactivity rate while age group 45 - 49 had the least rates for both males and females. The results show that for both sexes there was an increasing number of inactive persons. The inactivity rate for males increased to 16.6 percent in 2014 compared to 13.3 percent in 2006. Moreover the inactivity rate for females increased to 24.4 percent in 2014 from 19.6 percent in 2006.

Table 8.5: Inactivity rate (15+) by Sex and Age Group; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	36.9	53.7	43.7	60.4	40.3	57.0
20-24	17.8	18.7	20.1	24.6	19.1	21.9
25-29	4.3	4.1	8.9	13.9	7.1	9.6
30-34	1.7	1.7	6.2	10.1	4.2	6.4
35-39	0.8	1.4	5.0	7.2	3.2	4.3
40-44	1.0	0.4	5.0	8.0	3.0	4.3
45-49	0.9	0.6	7.4	5.7	3.9	3.1
50-54	1.2	2.5	14.5	12.6	7.4	7.3
55-59	5.2	3.9	20.0	16.9	11.4	9.3
60-64	9.5	11.8	25.2	38.3	16.9	23.1
65+	23.6	31.1	53.6	50.6	38.7	40.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>

#### 8.4 Currently Inactive Persons 15+ by Reason

The findings from Table 8.6 show that most of the inactive persons (60.3 percent) stated that attending school was the main reason for being inactive. This reason was also applicable for both males and females under which males had a higher percentage (73.4 percent) compared to females

(51.9 percent). Only one percent of the inactive persons stated that being forbidden by the spouse was their main reason of being inactive. The reason for attending school was also applicable in both rural and urban areas under which the urban areas had a higher percentage (64.0 percent) compared to rural areas (55.4 percent). Both rural and urban areas depicted the same trend for males and females.

Table 8.6: Percentage of Currently Inactive Persons 15+ by Reason, Area and Sex; ; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reasons	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attending school	69.5	46.6	55.4	76.2	55.9	64.0	73.4	51.9	60.3
Bereaved/attending funeral	0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3
Household chores	2.0	16.4	10.8	1.7	13.5	8.8	1.8	14.8	9.7
Forbidden by spouse	0	0.8	0.5	0	2.6	1.6	0	1.8	1.1
Retired	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.7	1
Too old	8.0	9.9	9.2	4.8	6.4	5.8	6.2	7.9	7.2
Too young	3.0	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.6
Sick	13.2	19.5	17.1	8.1	12.0	10.5	10.2	15.3	13.3
Disabled	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0
Do not want to work/resting/Income Recipient	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.1	4.9	3.8	2.3	4.0	3.4
Other	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>26,345</b>	<b>42,195</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>36,338</b>	<b>55,209</b>	<b>91,546</b>	<b>62,683</b>	<b>97,404</b>	<b>160,087</b>

## CHAPTER NINE

## EMPLOYMENT RELATED INCOME

## 9.0 Introduction

Employment-related income specifically includes income for paid and self-employment jobs. The concept excludes income unrelated to current or former employment, such as property income, income attributed to private insurance policy holders, and social benefits received without regard to the employment status.

Income is used to compare welfare levels between countries or individuals or certain groups. Income determines the consumers consumption and since the consumers spending drives much of the economy. Income can differ between males and females, area of residence, educational level, occupation and even the type of job and the status of employment. This chapter examines the distribution of individual incomes to employees by different categories. The information will help to know the situation and distribution of income to persons in different areas.

## 9.1 Income of Paid Employed Persons

Table 9.1 shows that most of the paid employees (47.1 percent) earned monthly income within 200,000 – 499,000 TZS . Furthermore the results indicate that five out of every 10 males and 4 out of every 10 females earned monthly income within 200,000 – 499,000 TZS. while very few paid employees (1.6 percent) earned a monthly income of 1,000,000 TZS and above. In both in rural and urban areas, males were more likely to earn monthly income of 1,000,000 TZS and above than females. Majority of males and females earned monthly income within 200,000 – 499,999 TZS in both rural and urban areas.

Table 9.1: Percentage of Paid Employees by Monthly Income Range, Area and Sex;  
2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Income Ranges	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 150,000	23.9	38.9	27.7	23.1	36.0	27.2	23.4	36.9	27.4
150,000-199,999	18.9	20.1	19.2	13.4	14.8	13.9	15.5	16.4	15.8
200,000-499,999	49.7	39.0	46.9	50.2	40.8	47.2	50.0	40.2	47.1
500,000-999,999	6.4	1.6	5.2	11.0	7.0	9.7	9.2	5.4	8.1
1,000,000+	1.2	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>37,326</b>	<b>12,751</b>	<b>50,076</b>	<b>59,905</b>	<b>28,452</b>	<b>88,357</b>	<b>97,231</b>	<b>41,203</b>	<b>138,433</b>

## 9.2 Income of Paid Employees by Occupation

In 2014, the results reveal that Legislators, Administrators and Managers earned an average of 3,207,418 TZS per month which was the highest amount among all occupations whereas males were more likely to earn more income than females. On the other hand workers in elementary occupation earned an average of 181,622 TZS per month which was the lowest in all occupations.

The urban legislators, administrators and managers were more likely to earn higher incomes (3,320,576 TZS) than those in rural areas (2,677,924 TZS). This trend was also observed for elementary occupations where those in urban areas earn 183,427 TZS and those in rural areas earn 179,417 TZS. In general, there exist variations among males and females in urban and rural areas with respect to income. The highest average monthly income (3,571,871 TZS) was observed in urban areas for males while the lowest (192,285 TZS) was observed in rural areas for females (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2: Distribution of Monthly Average Income of Paid Employees by Occupation, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	2,717,186	2,532,775	2,677,924	3,571,871	2,546,014	3,320,576	3,416,154	2,543,940	3,207,418
Village leaders	200,424	152,364	195,825	351,870	-	351,870	238,525	152,364	232,203
Professionals	411,083	337,119	389,359	704,280	446,012	625,864	617,047	414,681	556,195
Technicians and Associate Professionals	301,139	198,735	255,261	289,346	222,764	249,719	294,891	214,862	251,904
Clerks	306,480	229,260	269,172	367,391	243,914	309,245	355,513	240,942	301,282
Service workers and Shop sales workers	250,205	155,169	217,540	267,597	200,056	239,248	261,938	188,437	232,758
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	177,908	128,426	169,401	264,353	175,518	247,289	207,402	145,958	196,409
Craft and Related workers	251,005	144,532	242,192	241,248	226,954	240,305	244,120	198,298	240,868
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	243,570	99,730	234,524	263,370	166,318	260,395	256,264	130,166	250,907
Elementary occupation	187,266	144,996	179,417	190,775	157,264	183,427	189,159	152,240	181,622
Defense Forces	375,242	220,000	366,851	395,778	373,373	391,200	387,520	353,405	382,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,799</b>	<b>192,285</b>	<b>245,590</b>	<b>348,671</b>	<b>253,885</b>	<b>318,149</b>	<b>316,089</b>	<b>234,822</b>	<b>291,901</b>

The results show that among paid employees who earned 1,000,000 TZS and above per month, 37.8 percent were legislators, administrators and managers, which was the highest compare to other occupations. It was closely followed by professionals who accounted for 36.4 percent. Village leaders and defense forces were less likely to earn monthly income of 1,000,000 TZS and above as shown in Table 9.3. Among paid employees who earned less than 150,000 TZS per month, 29.6 percent were service workers and shop sales workers that contributed a large proportion followed

by elementary occupation. No one among legislators who earned less than 150,000TZS per month.

Table 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees by Occupation and Monthly Income; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Income Ranges				
	Less than 150,000	150,000-199,999	200,000-499,999	500,000-999,999	1,000,000+
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.1	37.8
Village leaders	0.0	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
Professionals	2.6	2.0	5.5	17.8	36.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13.2	18.3	22.0	14.3	5.2
Clerks	3.1	6.7	8.1	9.7	5.0
Service workers and Shop sales workers	29.6	17.1	21.2	19.7	6.3
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	6.4	6.4	3.3	1.3	2.0
Craft and Related workers	8.7	10.0	10.8	7.5	2.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.1	10.8	12.6	7.8	2.2
Elementary occupation	27.0	25.3	11.5	5.5	2.2
Defense Forces	1.4	1.0	3.6	14.0	0.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>37,926</b>	<b>21,878</b>	<b>65,206</b>	<b>11,194</b>	<b>2,229</b>

### 9.3 Income of Paid Employees by Industry

Table 9.5 revealed that the highest average monthly income was observed in professional scientific persons who earned 662,333 TZS per month whereas the monthly income for males (756,604 TZS) doubled that of females (360,339 TZS) followed by financial and Insurance activities (522,499 TZS). The minimum average income was observed in workers engaged in doing household activities (82,751 TZS).

Generally, the trend reveals that majority of the industries in urban areas had significantly higher monthly incomes than in rural areas except for three industries.

**Table 9.4: Distribution of Monthly Average Income of Paid Employees by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS**

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	195,306	139,019	181,355	254,288	162,177	237,171	210,710	143,574	195,095
Mining and quarrying	201,304	0.0	201,304	60,000	120,000	93,011	180,281	120,000	171,000
Manufacturing	229,088	134,749	212,702	221,357	226,955	222,170	224,321	186,867	218,464
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	203,070	0.0	203,070	324,004	462,400	348,975	297,791	462,400	322,001
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	373,074	200,000	355,949	464,976	162,149	371,095	436,323	165,922	367,194
Construction	207,293	144,304	204,322	229,403	302,118	232,528	221,672	243,387	222,637
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	169,579	172,144	170,304	185,944	157,578	180,137	181,188	163,191	177,066
Transportation and storage	231,376	164,414	227,731	269,643	240,601	267,698	257,099	219,188	254,714
Accommodation and food service activities	353,067	154,341	300,570	262,054	282,550	269,155	297,804	243,496	280,618
Information and communication	187,093	168,276	183,635	301,229	256,135	282,760	264,921	244,582	257,750
Financial and insurance activities	665,826	223,449	426,162	397,589	849,722	545,219	434,767	673,238	522,449
Professional, scientific and technical activities	274,638	625,635	354,390	964,441	255,216	792,516	756,604	360,339	662,333
Administrative and support service activities	220,291	291,604	224,469	261,946	206,243	248,988	246,717	215,275	241,152
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	341,201	305,735	333,890	558,141	419,298	522,018	480,990	386,417	458,120
Education	278,476	194,409	241,068	405,444	225,698	286,501	341,339	216,475	269,087
Human health and social work activities	296,814	242,936	268,732	427,967	279,530	349,344	374,587	264,935	316,881
Arts, entertainment and recreation	264,769	62,488	200,789	177,600	188,426	179,839	190,019	159,754	183,225
Other service activities	224,944	53,087	122,128	184,771	123,663	133,579	203,724	109,203	130,543
Activities of households as employers	0.0	63,815	63,815	90,000	85,467	85,554	90,000	82,628	82,751
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,799</b>	<b>192,285</b>	<b>245,590</b>	<b>348,671</b>	<b>253,885</b>	<b>318,149</b>	<b>316,089</b>	<b>234,822</b>	<b>291,901</b>

The results in Table 9.5 show that among paid employees who earned monthly incomes of 1,000,000 TZS and above, 47.5 percent were in public administration and defense which was the highest compared to other industries. It was followed by human health and social work activities that accounted for 17.6 percent. Employees in almost one third of all industries were less likely to earn monthly incomes of 1,000,000 TZS and above (Table 9.6 below).

**Table 9.5: Percentage Distribution of Paid Employees by Industry and Monthly Income; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS**

Industry	Income Ranges					Total
	Less than 150,000	150,000-199,999	200,000-499,999	500,000-999,999	1,000,000+	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.9	7.2	4.6	2.4	2.0	6.2
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.4	0	0.4	0	0.2
Manufacturing	3.7	5.8	2.8	3.1	0	3.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.8	0	0.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	3.8	1.0
Construction	8.4	11.5	7.0	5.2	0	7.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16.1	8.3	6.1	4.2	0	8.9
Transportation and storage	8.9	9.6	11.8	10.3	1.2	10.4
Accommodation and food service activities	8.9	11.5	9.0	6.8	6.0	9.1
Information and communication	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.8	0.8	2.1	6.4	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	7.5	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	1.8	2.8	2.1	0.9	2.1	2.0
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	8.6	15.3	28.0	43.4	47.5	22.2
Education	10.7	15.6	16.7	8.8	17.6	14.3
Human health and social work activities	1.9	2.4	4.0	4.4	3.0	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.3	0	1.6
Other service activities	10.6	2.4	1.0	1.7	2.0	3.9
Activities of households as employers;	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0	1.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>37,926</b>	<b>21,878</b>	<b>65,206</b>	<b>11,194</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>138,433</b>

#### 9.4 Income of Self Employed (Not in Agriculture) by Occupation

Table 9.6 shows that in 2014, Legislators, Administrators and Managers in self-employment non-agriculture earned an average monthly income of TZS 3,419,723, which was the highest amount among all occupations whereas males were more likely to earn more income than females. On the other hand, clerks earned an average monthly income of TZS 73,027, which was the lowest in all occupations.

The trend reveals that males had significantly higher monthly incomes than females in both urban and rural areas in almost all occupation. The highest average monthly income (TZS 3,419,723) was observed for Legislators, Administrators and Managers in urban areas for males while the lowest was observed for Technicians and Associate Professionals for females in rural areas. In general, the highest average monthly income (TZS 707,270) was observed in urban areas for males while the lowest (TZS 154,927) was observed in rural areas for females.

Table 9.6: Distribution of Monthly Average Income of Self Employed (Not in Agriculture) by

## Occupation, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	-	-	-	3,419,723	-	3,419,723	3,419,723	-	3,419,723
Village leaders	-	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
Professionals	190,137	36,000	175,351	140,000	229,113	207,094	186,826	165,388	181,875
Technicians and Associate Professionals	569,193	23,672	510,109	528,593	216,528	447,139	552,406	153,299	481,164
Clerks	180,000	86,164	118,536	-	-	-	180,000	44,155	73,027
Service workers and Shop sales workers	669,257	189,889	545,264	1,042,495	418,810	863,277	885,861	330,699	732,864
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	139,911	104,775	123,386	147,899	105,049	137,029	141,105	104,792	124,898
Craft and Related workers	384,157	98,396	215,735	459,854	193,291	357,367	425,185	130,655	278,221
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	435,194	156,931	419,942	611,217	282,019	591,493	522,276	221,767	505,044
Elementary occupation	372,959	235,330	278,882	612,165	271,071	366,983	508,864	257,093	331,467
<b>Total</b>	<b>461,261</b>	<b>154,927</b>	<b>303,708</b>	<b>707,270</b>	<b>273,537</b>	<b>503,864</b>	<b>593,463</b>	<b>213,291</b>	<b>406,815</b>

The results show that among non agriculture self employees who earned monthly incomes of 1,000,000 TZS and above, 43 percent were Service workers and Shop sales which was the highest compared to other occupations, followed by Craft and Related workers who accounted for 24.3 percent as shown in Table 9.7. Among non agricultural self employees who earned low monthly incomes of less than 150,000 TZS, those in Elementary occupation contributed a large proportion of 38.5 percent while managers and professionals were least likely to earn the lowest monthly salary.

Table 9.7: Percentage Distribution of Self Employees Not in Agriculture by Occupation and Monthly Income; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Income Ranges					Total
	Less than 150,000	150,000-199,999	200,000-499,999	500,000-999,999	1,000,000+	
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Village leaders	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professionals	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.0
Clerks	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Service workers and Shop sales workers	15.1	28.1	30.8	36.9	43.0	23.5
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	4.9	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.5	3.2
Craft and Related workers	38.3	39.2	39.3	30.5	24.3	37.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	2.4	3.5	6.6	5.3	2.5
Elementary occupation	38.5	25.1	22.3	21.9	23.8	31.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>94,373</b>	<b>16,821</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>13,448</b>	<b>11,786</b>	<b>177,560</b>

Table 9.8 revealed that the highest average monthly income for non-agriculture self-employees is

observed in public administration and defense, compulsory social security who earned TZS 989,607 per month whereas males were more likely to earn the average monthly income of 989,607 TZS, followed by administrative and support service activities (937,286 TZS). The minimum average income was observed in the Real estate activities (83,482 TZS). With the exception of Public administration and defense; compulsory social security and Activities of households as employers, the remaining industries had significantly higher monthly incomes for non agriculture self-employees in urban than in rural areas.

Table 9.8: Distribution of Monthly Average Income of Self Employees Not in Agriculture by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mining and quarrying	155,443	51,821	95,193	199,645	157,809	167,664	158,672	68,297	104,093
Manufacturing	302,507	97,972	144,756	522,769	191,154	310,532	412,537	130,103	209,092
Construction	345,416	249,437	344,145	479,393	306,851	477,847	412,678	272,654	411,124
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	567,290	158,482	431,436	913,637	355,923	731,788	763,494	268,956	600,896
Transportation and storage	303,575	80,094	294,617	676,606	259,143	660,936	506,521	174,463	493,671
Accommodation and food service activities	526,244	253,543	288,299	515,135	266,159	302,267	519,332	260,942	296,559
Information and communication	118,000	36,000	90,791	191,395	600,000	229,768	171,592	239,575	183,375
Real estate activities	80,120	0.0	80,120	150,000	30,000	96,483	88,877	30,000	83,482
Administrative and support service activities	1,340,273	150,000	1,270,341	601,106	111,296	536,690	1,019,392	124,824	937,286
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	989,607	0.0	989,607	0.0	0.0	0.0	989,607	0.0	989,607
Education	230,826	23,672	169,444	264,881	223,995	238,061	238,695	139,146	195,567
Human health and social work activities	247,729	0.0	247,729	355,685	213,446	310,807	304,374	213,446	286,665
Arts, entertainment and recreation	332,824	33,613	210,420	479,021	133,716	377,005	436,906	93,624	322,790
Other service activities	761,020	158,794	513,796	358,082	331,698	346,108	506,994	274,738	405,128
Activities of households as employers;	0.0	216,905	216,905	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	216,905	216,905
<b>Total</b>	<b>461,261</b>	<b>154,927</b>	<b>303,708</b>	<b>707,270</b>	<b>273,537</b>	<b>503,864</b>	<b>593,463</b>	<b>213,291</b>	<b>406,815</b>

The results from table 9.9 show that among non agriculture self-employees who earned monthly income of 1,000,000 TZS and above, 51.5percent were in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles which was the highest compare to other industry. Accommodation and food service activities accounted 14.9 percent. There was almost one third of all industries whose employees were less likely to earn monthly income of TZS 1,000,000 and above.

Table 9.9: Percentage Distribution of Self Employees Not in Agriculture by Industry and Monthly Income; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Income Ranges				
	Less than 150,000	150,000- 199,999	200,000- 499,999	500,000- 999,999	1,000,000+
Mining and quarrying	2.9	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.0
Manufacturing	28.6	20.8	15.8	11.8	13.5
Construction	4.5	11.1	16.6	14.9	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27.4	39.3	42.1	46.9	51.5
Transportation and storage	3.3	6.3	5.8	7.7	7.0
Accommodation and food service activities	27.6	12.7	11.3	12.0	14.9
Information and communication	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Real estate activities	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.5
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Education	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Human health and social work activities	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Other service activities	3.5	4.8	3.1	3.4	3.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>94,373</b>	<b>16,821</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>13,448</b>	<b>11,786</b>

## 9.2 Income of Self-employment in Agriculture

Table 9.11 shows that 4 out of every five persons who were self employed in agriculture (82.9 percent) earned a monthly income less than 150,000 TZS while very few (1.4 percent) earned a monthly income of 1,000,000 TZS and above. Furthermore the results indicate that three quarter of males (75 percent) and nine out of every ten females (92.1 percent) earn monthly income less than 150,000 TZS.

Both in rural and urban areas, males were more likely to earn monthly incomes of 1,000,000 TZS and above than females. Most males and females in rural and urban areas earned low monthly income of less than 150,000 TZS.

Table 9.10: Percentage of Self Employees in Agriculture by Income Range, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Income Ranges	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Less than 150,000	74.0	91.8	82.4	82.5	95.5	86.8	75.0	92.1	82.9
150,000-199,999	5.3	2.5	4.0	4.6	0.5	3.3	5.3	2.4	3.9
200,000-499,999	15.7	4.2	10.3	9.0	2.5	6.9	14.9	4.1	10.0
500,000-999,999	2.9	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	0.9	1.9
1,000,000+	2.1	0.5	1.3	2.7	0.4	2.0	2.1	0.5	1.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>79,688</b>	<b>71,270</b>	<b>150,958</b>	<b>11,574</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>17,252</b>	<b>91,263</b>	<b>76,947</b>	<b>168,210</b>

Table 9.12 illustrates that in 2014, on average persons engaged in agriculture earned 98,401 TZS per month while elementary occupation in self-employment (agriculture) earned an average monthly income of 155,963 TZS which was the highest amount among all occupations whereas males were more likely to earn more income than females. Rural persons employees in agriculture were more likely to earn more (101,278) per month than urban employed (73,230).

Table 9.11: Distribution of Monthly Average Income of Self Employees in Agriculture by Occupation Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Technicians and Associate Professionals	128,060	56,959	90,175	0.0	0.0	0.0	79,887	56,959	70,355
Service workers and Shop sales workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	155,109	41,895	101,548	90,116	31,938	70,933	146,938	41,167	98,439
Craft and Related workers	31,396	0.0	25,153	44,824	0.0	44,824	34,543	0.0	29,027
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupation	165,417	7,815	104,977	623,819	0.0	311,758	261,529	5,477	155,963
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,522</b>	<b>41,745</b>	<b>101,278</b>	<b>93,754</b>	<b>31,393</b>	<b>73,230</b>	<b>146,815</b>	<b>40,981</b>	<b>98,401</b>

## CHAPTER TEN

## INFORMAL SECTOR

## 10.0 Introduction

Informal sector worldwide is part of the reality and habits of the population. Zanzibar, like in any other country where the number of workers was engaged in the informal sector will continue to grow during this difficult post revolution time, to the extent that informal employment plays an essential role in providing households with an alternative source of income.

The 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) collected data from both main and secondary activity but this chapter gives the results for main activity only. The chapter analyses the result on Employed persons in the informal sector of aged 15 years and above which includes paid employees, self-employed (own-account workers) and unpaid family helpers. These results were examined by age group, industry, area and sex. The detailed results of industries exclude Agriculture, forestry and fishing since the definition of obtaining an informal person engaging in was very complex and most of them cultivate food for consumption. The detailed results of own account workers were given by location of business, reasons of starting business, loan status and source of loan. The chapter also looked at informal employment. The result of informal employment in the formal sector is the first of its kind to be carried out in the 2014 survey.

## 10.1 Employed Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Age Group

The survey results show that, 200,802 persons in Zanzibar were engaged in the informal sector. Most of the employed persons (69.4 percent) in the informal sector were aged 20-44 years while only few (1.9 percent) were aged 60-64 years. This implies that majority of persons conducting informal activities were of young age rather than old age (Table 10.1). Generally, the discrepancy is shown between the two areas whereby, in urban areas accounted for higher proportion (52.0 percent) of persons engaged in informal sector compared to rural areas (48.0 percent).

Both surveys depicted that most of the employed persons who are engaged in the informal sector were from urban areas rather than rural areas. In urban areas, the proportion of employed person decreased to 52.0 percent in 2014 from 55.7 percent in 2006 while in rural areas, the trend shows the opposite direction whereby the proportion of employed persons increased to 48.0 percent in 2014 from 44.3 percent in 2006.

Table 10.1: Employed Persons 15+ Engaged in the Informal Sector by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	18.0	13.3	6.5	5.8	11.6	9.4
20-24	16.0	17.7	14.4	13.7	15.1	15.6
25-29	15.0	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.3	15.6
30-34	12.7	12.8	16.9	14.4	15	13.6
35-39	12.3	12.5	14.3	14.6	13.4	13.6
40-44	9.0	9.4	12	12.4	10.7	11
45-49	5.8	6.6	7.0	8.7	6.5	7.7
50-54	3.5	5.4	4.8	6.7	4.2	6.0
55-59	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.7	2.6	3.0
60-64	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.9
65+	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>63,818</b>	<b>96,481</b>	<b>80,329</b>	<b>104,320</b>	<b>144,147</b>	<b>200,802</b>

The results revealed that more females (70.3 percent) aged 20 to 44 years were engaged in the informal sector compared to 68.5 percent for males (Table 10.2). Generally, out of the 200,802 persons employed in informal sector, males were more likely (51.2 percent) to be engaged in the informal sector than females (48.8 percent). The 2006 and 2014, ILFS revealed that males dominated the informal sector (53.6 and 51.2 percent respectively).

Table 10.2: Employed Persons 15+ Engaged in the Informal Sector by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	11.5	9.1	11.7	9.8	11.6	9.4
20-24	14.8	16.0	15.6	15.2	15.1	15.6
25-29	14.4	15.4	16.4	15.8	15.3	15.6
30-34	14.9	12.2	15.2	15.1	15.0	13.6
35-39	13.0	13.8	13.9	13.4	13.4	13.6
40-44	11.3	11.1	10.0	10.8	10.7	11
45-49	7.1	8.3	5.9	7.1	6.5	7.7
50-54	4.6	6.2	3.8	5.8	4.2	6.0
55-59	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	3.0
60-64	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.9
65+	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>77,249</b>	<b>102,736</b>	<b>66,898</b>	<b>98,066</b>	<b>144,147</b>	<b>200,802</b>

## 10.2 Employed Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Industry

Table 10.3 reveals that wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles,

accommodation and food service activities and manufacturing were the leading industries in the informal sector which accounted for 29.4, 20.2 and 20.1 percent respectively while electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and professional, scientific and technical activities were less likely to have employed persons in the informal sector.

In rural areas, activities in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and manufacturing dominated (28.2 and 26.1 percent respectively). The sex discrepancy in rural area was very small where males recorded 49.7 percent and females recorded 50.3 percent. Majority of persons in urban areas were employed in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (30.5 percent), followed by accommodation and food service activities that accounted for 22.9 percent.

Table 10.3: Distribution of Employed Persons 15+ Engaged in the Informal Sector by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mining and quarrying	5.8	4.0	3.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	2.4	2.0
Manufacturing	13.6	40.9	27.3	10.1	20.4	15	11.8	30.5	20.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0
Construction	22.1	0.4	11.2	24.6	0.4	13.1	23.4	0.4	12.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	36.1	20.5	28.2	37.5	22.8	30.5	36.8	21.7	29.4
Transportation and storage	10.2	0.6	5.4	9.3	0.4	5.1	9.7	0.5	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	5.9	28.4	17.2	8.1	39.3	22.9	7.1	33.9	20.2
Information and communication	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0	0.1	0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Real estate activities	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Administrative and support service activities	1.8	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.8
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0	0.3	0.4	0	0.2
Education	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Human health and social work activities	1.1	0	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4
Other service activities	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.8	9.7	6.6	3.6	6.6	5
Activities of households as employers	0	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.0	1.5	0	1.8	0.9
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>47,990</b>	<b>48,491</b>	<b>96,481</b>	<b>54,746</b>	<b>49,575</b>	<b>104,320</b>	<b>102,736</b>	<b>98,066</b>	<b>200,802</b>

### 10.3 Employed persons in the Informal Sector by Region

Generally, majority of persons employed in the informal sector were found in Mjini Magharibi region (53.9 percent) while the least (10.2 percent) live in Kaskazini Pemba region.

Table 10.4 reveals that, 22.5 percent of employed person engaged in the informal sector in rural area were from Kusini Unguja region which was the highest while Kaskazini Pemba region recorded the lowest (15.2 percent). The variation is not large between the regions in rural areas. In urban areas, Mjini Magharibi region took the lead by accounting for 83.7 percent of persons who were engaged in the informal sector while Kaskazini Unguja region had the lowest (2.2 percent).

Table 10.4: Employed Persons 15+ in the Informal Sector by Region and Area; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Region	Rural	Urban	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	19.2	2.2	10.4
Kusini Unguja	22.5	2.6	12.2
Mjini Magharibi	21.6	83.7	53.9
Kaskazini Pemba	15.2	5.5	10.2
Kusini Pemba	21.5	6.0	13.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>96,481</b>	<b>104,320</b>	<b>200,802</b>

### 10.4 Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Marital Status

The results from table 10.5 indicate that 59.9 percent of persons engaged in the informal sector were married persons. The same trend was repeated in both rural and urban areas. The proportion of married persons slightly decreased to 59.9 percent in 2014 from 60.9 percent in 2006. A large difference in proportion between the two ILFS was observed in widowed persons whereby the proportion of widowed persons decreased to 3.1 percent in 2014 from 8.3 in 2006.

Table 10.5: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ by Marital Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Marital Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Never Married	32.4	32.4	25.3	28.0	28.4	30.1
Married	57.8	59.3	63.3	60.5	60.9	59.9
Living together	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Widowed	7.3	2.2	9.1	3.8	8.3	3.1
Divorced/separated	2.2	6.0	2.2	7.6	2.1	6.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>63,818</b>	<b>96,481</b>	<b>80,329</b>	<b>104,320</b>	<b>144,147</b>	<b>200,802</b>

The results from table 10.6 demonstrate that majority of males and females employed in the informal sector were married (60.2 and 59.6 percent respectively). The lowest percentage in both males and females were the couple living together (0.1 percent each).

The proportion of divorced or separated persons increased to 6.8 percent in 2014 from 2.1 percent in 2006 while the proportion of both widowed males and females widowed decreased to 0.5 in 2014 from 3.3 in 2006 and 5.7 percent in 2014 from 14.1 percent in 2006 respectively.

Table 10.6: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ by Marital Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014  
Zanzibar ILFS

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Never Married	34.2	36.5	21.8	23.4	28.4	30.1
Married	61.7	60.2	59.9	59.6	60.9	59.9
Living together	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Widowed	3.3	0.5	14.1	5.7	8.3	3.1
Divorced/separated	0.5	2.7	3.9	11.2	2.1	6.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>77,249</b>	<b>102,736</b>	<b>66,898</b>	<b>98,066</b>	<b>144,147</b>	<b>200,802</b>

### 10.5 Self-Employed Operators by Location of the Work Place

Generally, out of 200,802 total persons employed in the informal sector, 144,814 were self-employed. Table 10.7 depicts that majority of own account workers (39.5 percent) were conducting their business within their own or business partner's home-with special business space while the minority were conducting their business in the structure attached to/outside their own or business partner's house, and 'vehicle, cart, temporary stall – on the street' (1.2 percent each).

In rural areas, 38.0 percent of employed persons were conducting their business within their own or business partner's home-with special business space which was slightly low as compared to 41.2 percent recorded in urban areas. Furthermore, the results depict that 7.6 percent of own account workers in the informal sector in rural areas conducted their business in a permanent building other than their home as compared to 11.7 percent recorded in urban areas. The proportion of the self employed who conducted their business within their own or business partner's home-with special business space increased to 39.5 percent in 2014 from 26.3 percent in 2006.

Table 10.7: Self Employed Persons 15+ Engaged in the Informal Sector by Location of the Work Place and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Location	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Within own or business partner's home with special business space	27.1	38.0	25.7	41.2	26.3	39.5
Within own or business partner's home without special business space	18.7	14.5	18.5	8.9	18.6	11.7
Structure attached to/outside own or business partner's house	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.2
Permanent building other than home	5.5	7.6	15.7	11.7	11.1	9.6
Fixed stall/kiosk at market	3.1	3.5	4.0	5.1	3.6	4.3
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall at market	1.1	1.7	2.5	3.9	1.9	2.8
Fixed stall/kiosk in street	3.5	2.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.8
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall in street	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.2
Other temporary structure	7.5	2.5	5.4	3.4	6.4	3.0
Construction site	1.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.4	3.4
Customer's/Employer's house	1.8	4.3	2.2	4.4	2.0	4.3
No fixed location/mobile	27.5	15.6	17.5	11.6	22	13.7
Farm/fishing area/Grazing area	-	4.0	-	1.1	-	2.6
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total number</b>	<b>60,529</b>	<b>74,091</b>	<b>73,257</b>	<b>70,723</b>	<b>133,786</b>	<b>144,814</b>

1.

Not available

Table 10.8 depicts that more than half (57.5 percent) of female worked within their own or business partner's home-with special business space while very few of them worked on in the street with 'vehicle, cart, temporary stall - on street' and Construction site (0.4 percent each). One out of every five males (22 percent) had no fixed location or mobile for conducting their business while only 1.2 percent conducted their activities in the Structure attached to/outside their own or business partner's house.

The proportion of self-employed males with no fixed location / mobile facility decreased to 21.7 percent in 2014 from 34.1 percent in 2006. On the other hand, the proportion of self-employed females who conducted their business within their own or business partner's home-with special business space increased to 57.5 percent in 2014 from 41.8 percent in 2006.

Table 10.8: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ by Location of the Work Place and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Location	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Within own or business partner's home-with special business space	12.9	16.6	41.8	57.5	26.3	39.5
Within own or business partner's home-without special business space	5.7	2.7	33.4	18.8	18.6	11.7
Structure attached to/outside own or business partner's house	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.2
Permanent building other than home	16.6	14.8	4.7	5.5	11.1	9.6
Fixed stall/kiosk - at market	5.6	6.8	1.4	2.3	3.6	4.3
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall - at market	3.1	5.1	0.5	0.9	1.9	2.8
Fixed stall/kiosk - in street	4.1	4.0	2.7	1.9	3.4	2.8
Vehicle, cart, temporary stall - in street	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.4	1.6	1.2
Other temporary structure	8.6	4.1	3.8	2.1	6.4	3.0
Construction site	3.9	7.2	0.8	0.4	2.4	3.4
Customer's / Employer's house	3.0	9.3	0.9	0.5	2.0	4.3
No fixed location / mobile	34.1	21.7	8.2	7.4	22.0	13.7
Farm/fishing area/Grazing area	-	4.5	-	1.1	-	2.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>71,460</b>	<b>63,595</b>	<b>62,326</b>	<b>81,219</b>	<b>133,786</b>	<b>144,814</b>

1. Not available

## 10.6 Reason of Starting Business

The findings from table 10.9 show that most of the persons engaged in the informal sector (47.5 percent) stated that they can't find other work as the main reason of being engaged in the informal activities. Just below one percent (0.8 percent) stated that bottlenecks in formalization of business activities was their main reason. The first stated reason also appeared in both males and females whereas females accounted for 48.9 percent while males accounted for 45.8 percent. The reason of being unable to find other work also took the lead in both rural and urban areas whereas urban areas had 44.5percent which was lower compared to 50.4 percent found in rural. Both rural and urban areas depicted the same trend for males and females as a total.

Table 10.9: Persons engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ by Reason of Starting Business, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reasons	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Can't find other work	49.8	50.8	50.4	41.9	46.7	44.5	45.8	48.9	47.5
Released from other employment or reduction of working time	1.2	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.7
Retirement from other employment	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.3
Bottleneck in formalization of business activities	40.1	46	43.5	31.2	40.4	36.3	35.7	43.3	40.0
Business/activity provides good income opportunities	22.3	12.7	16.8	22.0	15.0	18.2	22.1	13.8	17.5
Business/activity does not require much capital	10.8	21.5	16.9	16.9	23.4	20.5	13.9	22.4	18.6
Can keep production costs low	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.6
Wants to be independent from his/her own master	30.7	24.1	26.9	27.9	24.4	25.9	29.3	24.2	26.5
Can choose his/her own hours and place of work	4.9	3.5	4.1	5.3	3.8	4.5	5.1	3.6	4.3
Can combine businesses/activities with household or family responsibilities	9.1	15.1	12.5	8.5	20.4	15	8.8	17.6	13.7
Bottlenecks in formalization of business activities	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Traditional line of business/activity of respondent or family/tribe	3.5	4.8	4.3	2.7	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.4
Other reasons	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>31,773</b>	<b>42,319</b>	<b>74,091</b>	<b>31,822</b>	<b>38,901</b>	<b>70,723</b>	<b>63,595</b>	<b>81,219</b>	<b>144,814</b>

### 10.7 Loan Status

The table 10.10 shows that 96.6 percent of own account workers in the informal sector did not receive loan while less than four percent (3.4 percent) received loans. Both urban and rural areas portrayed the same trend as a total although the percentage of own account workers in the informal sector who received loans was higher in urban areas (4.4 percent) compared to 2.5 percent recorded in rural areas. The proportion of own account workers in the informal sector who received loan decreased to 3.4 percent in 2014 from 8.1 percent in 2006. The same situation was repeated in both rural and urban areas.

Table 10.10: Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ by Loan Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Loan Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Received loan	7.9	2.5	8.3	4.4	8.1	3.4
Not received Loan	92.1	97.5	91.7	95.6	91.9	96.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>60,529</b>	<b>74,091</b>	<b>73,257</b>	<b>70,723</b>	<b>133,786</b>	<b>144,814</b>

Table 10.11 and Figure 10.1 shows that only 3.9 percent of female own account workers in the informal sector received loans which was slightly high compare to 2.8 percent for males. The proportion of own account workers in the informal sector for males who received loan decreased to 2.8 percent in 2014 from 6.3 percent in 2006 while that of females decreased to 3.9 percent in 2014 from 10.2 percent in 2006.

Table 10.11: Percentage Distribution of Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 15+ by Loan Status and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Loan Status	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Received loan	6.3	2.8	10.2	3.9	8.1	3.4
Not received Loan	93.7	97.2	89.8	96.1	91.9	96.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>71,460</b>	<b>63,595</b>	<b>62,326</b>	<b>81,219</b>	<b>133,786</b>	<b>144,814</b>

Figure 10.1: Distribution of Loan Status of Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

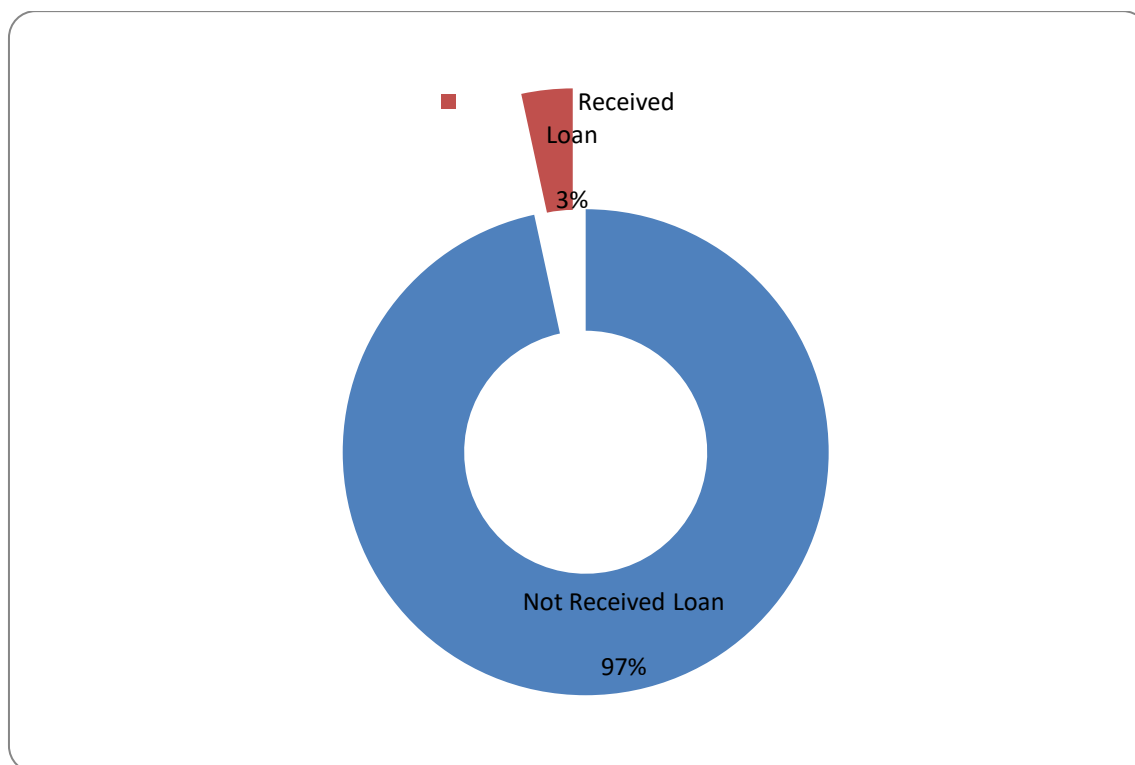


Table 10.12 revealed that 45.9 percent of employed persons in the informal sector received loan/credit for their business, from savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOS) while 10.9 percent received loans from Government institutions and Banks or financial institutions. Only 0.6 percent received loans from a customer, contractor, middle persons, agent or supplier. Both urban and rural areas portrayed the same trend as a total although the percentage of employed person in the informal sector who received loans from savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOS) was higher in urban areas (50.1 percent) compared to 39.0 percent recorded in rural areas. The proportion of employed persons in the informal sector who received loans from savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOS) increased to 45.9 percent in 2014 from 4.3 percent in 2006. The same trend was repeated in both rural and urban areas.

Table 10.12: Employed Persons in Informal Sector Services Having Received Loan/Credit During the last 12 Months by Source of Loan/Credit and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Source of Loan/Credit	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Relative or friends	16.8	24.4	67.0	23.7	44.9	24.0
Rotating savings and credit groups (UPATU)	9.0	13.6	6.0	21.7	7.3	18.7
Savings and credit cooperative (SACCOS)	6.2	39.0	2.8	50.1	4.3	45.9
Cooperative	1.0	9.1	0.8	18.1	0.9	14.7
Business association, NGO, Donor projects, etc	5.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.9	2.7
Private money lender	4.3	9.8	7.7	5.2	6.2	6.9
Customer, contractor, middle persons, agent, supplier	54.6	0.0	8.0	1.0	28.5	0.6
Government institution	0.8	6.4	1.7	4.4	1.3	5.2
Bank or financial institution	0.0	4.8	1.4	6.2	0.8	5.7
Social security scheme	0.8	-	0.8	-	0.8	-
Other sources	1.2	-	1.0	-	1.1	-
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>4,789</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>3084.5</b>	<b>10,887</b>	<b>4,928</b>

The table 10.13 shows that 2 out of every five males (40.5 percent) and one out of every two employed females in informal sector received loans from savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOS). The proportion of employed males in the informal sector who received loans from savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOS) increased to 40.5 percent in 2014 from 6.1 percent in 2006 while that of females increased to 49 percent in 2014 from 3.1 percent in 2006.

Table 10.13: Employed Persons in Informal Sector Services Having Received Loan/Credit During the last 12 Months by Source of Loan/Credit and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Source of Loan/Credit	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Relative or friends	53.8	30.3	38.6	20.4	44.9	24.0
Rotating savings and credit groups (UPATU)	6.7	17.3	7.8	19.4	7.3	18.7
Savings and credit cooperative (SACCOS)	6.1	40.5	3.1	49	4.3	45.9
Cooperative	0	10.4	1.5	17.2	0.9	14.7
Business association, NGO, Donor projects, etc	2.4	2.4	5.0	2.9	3.9	2.7
Private money lender	10.6	3.5	3.1	8.9	6.2	6.9
Customer, contractor, middle persons, agent, supplier	16.5	1.7	37.0	0	28.5	0.6
Government institution	1.0	11.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	5.2
Bank or financial institution	1.8	13.6	0	1.3	0.8	5.7
Social security scheme	1.1	-	0.6	-	0.8	-
Other sources	0	-	1.9	-	1.1	-
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>4,531</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>6,356</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>10,887</b>	<b>4,928</b>

Note: - not applicable in 2014 survey

## 10.8 Informal Employment

Unlike the 2006 survey, the 2014 survey consider the idea of informal employment in different sectors. In order to be an informal employment, there were several issues considered such as type

of contract, social protection and social security like ZSSF. All employed persons in formal establishment who but do not receive the benefits which employees are supposed to have were characterized as persons in informal employment. Informal employment is a broader concept that also includes employment of an informal nature in formal enterprises, as well as wage and self-employment in informal enterprises and households.

In many countries the percentage share of informal employment is higher and Zanzibar is one among them. The data shows that the share of informal employment within total employment is even higher: as high as 81.6 percent. Table 10.14 and Figure 10.2 show that agriculture was the main sector which contributed almost half (49.2 percent) of informal employment while the formal sector also had informal employment which shows that jobs performed are outside the formal structures that govern taxes, workplace regulations and social protection schemes. Generally, the proportion of informal employees in rural areas is more than double (68.0 percent) compared to urban areas (32.0 percent) while looking by sex wise the proportion of males was a bit higher (53.1 percent) compared to their counterpart females with 46.9 percent.

Table 10.14: Informal Employment by Sector, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Sector	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Formal sector	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.9
Informal employment (Non Agriculture)	10.5	4.1	7.4	32.0	16.2	25.2	17.9	7.6	13.1
Agriculture Employment	64.2	65.1	64.7	18.0	13.9	16.2	48.4	50.1	49.2
Informal Employment - own account	24.3	30.5	27.3	47.9	69.1	57.0	32.4	41.8	36.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>150,212</b>	<b>142,943</b>	<b>293,155</b>	<b>78,509</b>	<b>59,364</b>	<b>137,873</b>	<b>228,722</b>	<b>202,307</b>	<b>431,028</b>

Figure 10.2: Percentage of Informal Employment by Sector; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

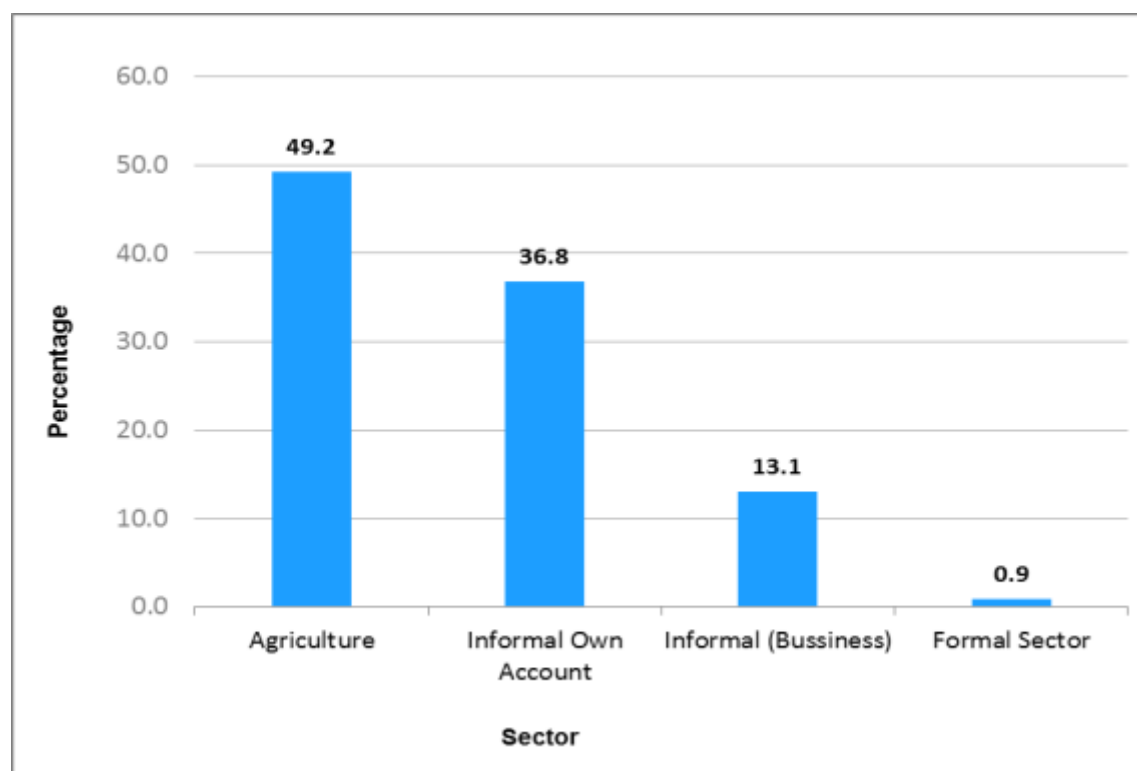


Table 10.15 reveals that, almost two thirds of employed persons (66.3 percent) in informal employment worked in central government while only 0.7 percent worked in Parastatals. Eighty two percent of employed females under informal employment worked in Central Government which was higher than 61.6 percent for males. The proportion of employed persons under informal employment who worked in the Central Government was higher in rural areas (74.8 percent) than in urban areas at 58.9 percent. Both rural and urban areas depicted the same trend for males and females as a total whereby there were more females than males.

Table 10.15: Informal Employment in the Formal Sector by Sector, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Sector	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Government	69.8	92.4	74.8	54.4	73.5	58.9	61.6	82.0	66.3
Local Government	2.0	0.0	1.5	6.0	12.6	7.6	4.1	7.0	4.8
Parastatal	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
Political party	4.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.3	0.5	2.2	1.3	2.0
Partnership registered	4.5	0.0	3.5	13.2	0.0	10.1	9.1	0.0	7.0
NGO	4.8	0.0	3.8	5.8	9.5	6.7	5.4	5.3	5.4
Religious organization	4.0	0.0	3.1	8.8	0.0	6.8	6.6	0.0	5.1
Cooperative Registered	8.5	7.6	8.3	11.7	2.0	9.4	10.2	4.5	8.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>2,171</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>4,052</b>

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

## YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

## 11.0 Introduction

The term “youth” in Zanzibar refers to persons aged 15 to 35 years (Zanzibar Youth Development Policy 2005) and the United Nations defined youth as young people aged from 15 to 24 years.

This chapter provides an empirical and quantitative assessment on the youth population, aged 15 to 24 and 15 to 35 years.

## 11.1 Youth Population Aged 15-24 Years.

The total youth (15-24 years) were 265,200 as shown in Table 11.1. Out of the total, 143,351 youth (54.1percent) resided in rural areas and the remaining 121,849 youth (45.9 percent) resided in urban areas. Youth aged 20 - 24 accounted for the highest proportion at 43.9 percent in 2014 while youth aged 18 - 19 accounted for the lowest percentage of 23.9. Both urban and rural areas portrayed the same trend as a total, although for the youth aged 20 -24 years rural areas had 41.9 percent which was lower than 46.3 percent for urban areas. In general the proportion of youth aged 20 -24 increased to 43.9 percent in ILFS 2014 from 41.0 percent in IFLS 2006 (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1: Total Youth Population (15-24) Years by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	34.4	34.0	29.5	30.0	32.3	32.2
18-19	28.2	24.1	24.7	23.6	26.7	23.9
20-24	37.3	41.9	45.8	46.3	41.0	43.9
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>123,495</b>	<b>143,351</b>	<b>96,328</b>	<b>121,849</b>	<b>219,824</b>	<b>265,200</b>

The results from Table 11.2 reveal that there were 129,196 male youth (48.7 percent) and 136,004 female youth (51.3 percent) in 2014. The male youth increased by 21.0 percent in 2014 from 106,730 youth in 2006 while the female youth increase by 20.3 percent in 2014 from 113,094 youth in 2006. Furthermore, the male youth aged 20-24 increase to 41.6 percent in ILF 2014 from 38.8 percent in ILFS 2006 while for female youth increase to 46.1 percent in 2014 from 43.2 percent in 2006.

Table 11.2: Total Youth Population (15-24) Years by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	33.0	33.3	31.6	31.2	32.3	32.2
18-19	28.2	25.2	25.3	22.7	26.7	23.9
20-24	38.8	41.6	43.2	46.1	41.0	43.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>106,730</b>	<b>129,196</b>	<b>113,094</b>	<b>136,004</b>	<b>219,824</b>	<b>265,200</b>

### 11.2 Youth Population (15–24) by Education Levels Attained

The findings from Table 11.3 reveal that almost two thirds (65 percent) of youth had attained secondary education (O Level). Training after Secondary Education (A level) had the lowest (0.2 percentage) of all education levels. More than two thirds (68.3 percent) of female youth attained secondary Education O level which was high compared to 61.7 percent of male youth.

Urban areas had higher percentage (71 percent) of youth who attained Secondary Education (O level) than rural areas which had 60.1 percent. Youth in urban areas were more likely (1.7 percent) to attain tertiary university education compared to rural youth (0.3 percent). In rural areas six percent (6.4) of female youth and five percent (5.2) of male youth had no Formal Education while in urban areas less than one percent of male youth and one percent (1.4) of female youth had no Formal Education.

Table 11.3: Total Youth Population (15-24) Years by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education level	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	5.2	6.4	5.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	3.3	4.0	3.7
Adult Education	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Primary Education	36.6	24.3	30.4	15.9	13.5	14.6	27.3	19.2	23.1
Training After primary Education	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0
Secondary Education (O Level)	54.2	65.8	60.1	70.9	71.0	71.0	61.7	68.3	65.0
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0
Secondary Education (A level)	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.1
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tertiary non University	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.5	5.4	4.0	1.4	2.8	2.1
Tertiary University	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>71,340</b>	<b>72,011</b>	<b>143,351</b>	<b>57,856</b>	<b>63,993</b>	<b>121,849</b>	<b>129,196</b>	<b>136,004</b>	<b>265,200</b>

### 11.3 Currently Employed Youth (15 -24)

The currently total employed youth aged 15 - 24 were 113,021. Youth 81,304 equivalent to 71.9 percent were from the rural areas and 31,717 youth equivalent to 28.1 percent were from the urban areas (Table 11.4). Youth aged 20 - 24 years contributed the highest proportion of 57.5 percent of the employed youth. Youth aged 15-17 recorded the lowest (20.4 percent). The trend was repeated in rural and urban areas where there were more youth at age group 20-24 and the least in age group 15-17. Geographically proportion of youth in urban areas accounted for 71.7 percent which is higher than 52 percent in rural areas. The proportion of employed youth aged 20 – 24 years increased to 57.5 percent in the ILFS 2014 from 46.2 percent in the ILFS 2006.

Table 11.4: Currently Employed Youth Population (15-24) by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	29.8	24.6	24.2	9.6	28.0	20.4
18-19	27.6	23.4	22.1	18.7	25.8	22.1
20-24	42.7	52.0	53.6	71.7	46.2	57.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>92,501</b>	<b>81,304</b>	<b>44,883</b>	<b>31,717</b>	<b>137,384</b>	<b>113,021</b>

Male employed youth accounted for 65,772 which is equivalent to 58.2 percent of the total employed youth and female youth were 47,249 which is equivalent to 41.8 percent. The proportion

of female youth observed at age group 20 - 24 years accounted for 58.8 percent which was higher than 56.6 percent for male youth. The employed male youth aged 20 – 24 years increased to 56.6 percent in ILFS 2014 from 43.9 percent in ILFS 2006 and at the same time employed female youth increased to 58.8 percent in ILFS 2014 from 48.8 percent in ILFS 2006 (Table 11.5).

Table 11.5: Currently Employed Youth Population (15-24) by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	28.8	20.6	27.1	20.1	28	20.4
18-19	27.3	22.8	24.2	21.1	25.8	22.1
20-24	43.9	56.6	48.8	58.8	46.2	57.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>71,277</b>	<b>65,772</b>	<b>66,106</b>	<b>47,249</b>	<b>137,384</b>	<b>113,021</b>

#### 11.4 Currently Employed Youth (15–24) by Industries

Findings in Table 11.6 show that most of the employed youth (46.9 percent) were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by wholesale retail trade and repair of motor vehicle and motor cycles (14.2 percent) and manufacturing (10.5 percent). In rural areas the situation followed the same general trend where the majority (59.8 percent) were engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by wholesale retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle (11.4 percent) and manufacturing (10.2 percent). In urban areas the trend was not the same where wholesale retail trade and repair of motor vehicle and motor cycle was leading (21.5 percent), followed by accommodation and food services activities (15.0 percent) and then Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.8 percent).

Most of the males and females were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing although males (50.1 percent) were more likely than females (42.2 percent) to be engaged in this activity. Furthermore the survey shows that more females were engaged in manufacturing for both rural and urban areas and at the same time females were found more in accommodation and food service activities with a large disparity between males and females.

Table 11.6: Currently Employed Youth Population (15-24) by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.1	52.7	59.8	15.0	11.6	13.9	50.1	42.2	46.9
Mining and quarrying	1.8	3.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.4	1.8
Manufacturing	2.5	20.3	10.2	5.5	20.3	11.1	3.4	20.3	10.5
Construction	6.8	0.0	3.9	18.5	0.8	11.7	10.3	0.2	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.5	8.6	11.4	25.4	15.1	21.5	17.1	10.3	14.2
Transportation and storage	4.6	0.2	2.7	10.2	1.6	6.9	6.3	0.6	3.9
Accommodation and food service activities	2.5	11.0	6.2	11.1	21.5	15.0	5.1	13.7	8.6
Information and communication	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.5	0.4	0.5	3.1	1.9	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.1
Education	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1	3.1	1.9	0.7	1.5	1.0
Human health and social work activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.3	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.7
Other service activities	1.1	1.9	1.4	4.2	11.5	7.1	2.0	4.4	3.1
Activities of household as Employers	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	9.5	3.7	0.0	2.8	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>46,128</b>	<b>35,176</b>	<b>81,304</b>	<b>19,644</b>	<b>12,073</b>	<b>31,717</b>	<b>65,772</b>	<b>47,249</b>	<b>113,021</b>

### 11.5 Youth (15 -24) Engaged in the Informal Sector

Table 11.7 shows that 50,225 youth aged 15 - 24 were engaged in the informal sector. More than half (58.7 percent) of youth were in services while the rest were engaged in manufacturing (41.3 percent). Majority of youth who were engaged in the informal sector lived in rural areas, and were mainly engaged in services sector whereas the urban areas portrayed the same trend as rural areas where more than half were found in the service sector. The proportion of females in rural areas engaged in the informal sector was 52.9 percent which was higher than that of males (47.1 percent) and it was vice versa for Urban areas where males accounted for 57.4 percent and females accounted for 42.06 percent.

Table 11.7: Youth (15-24) Years Engaged in the Informal Sector by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Main Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	38.5	52.9	46.2	38.2	28.5	34	38.3	44.4	41.3
Services	61.5	47	53.8	61.9	71.5	66	61.7	55.7	58.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,093</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>29,916</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>20,309</b>	<b>25,745</b>	<b>24,479</b>	<b>50,225</b>

*Note:* According to System of National Account 2008, Manufacturing includes Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing ,Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and Construction while services includes the rest of industries except Agriculture, forestry and fishing

### 11.6 Under employed youth (15-24)

Table 11.8 shows that 18,917 of total employed youth which is equivalent to 16.7 percent were underemployed. Among them 11,820 were males and the rest 7,097 were females. Majority of the underemployed are experienced in rural areas where underemployed youth account for 13,299 youth as compared to Urban areas which have only 5,617 youth.

Table 11.8: Under Employed Youth Population (15-24) by Age group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	1,690	523	2,213	219	157	376	1,909	680	2,589
18-19	2,262	1,092	3,354	702	510	1,211	2,964	1,602	4,566
20-24	4,668	3,064	7,732	2,278	1,751	4,029	6,947	4,815	11,762
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>4,679</b>	<b>13,299</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>5,617</b>	<b>11,820</b>	<b>7,097</b>	<b>18,917</b>

Table 11.9 shows that the overall underemployment rate for youth aged 15 - 24 was 16.7 percent. In urban areas, the underemployment rate was higher (17.7 percent) compared to rural areas(16.4 percent). The age group that experienced the highest underemployment rate was 20-24 years for both urban and rural and the same situation was observed for males and females.

Table 11.9: Time-related Underemployment Rate as a Percentage of the Total Employment by Age group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	14.5	6.3	11.1	11.7	13.4	12.4	14.1	7.2	11.2
18-19	19.9	14.3	17.6	19.5	21.7	20.4	19.8	16.1	18.3
20-24	20.2	15.9	18.3	16.1	20.5	17.7	18.6	17.3	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>

### 11.7 Unemployed Youth (15-24)

The results of Table 11.10 show that in ILFS 2014 youth aged 20-24 had the highest unemployment rate which accounted for 61.8 percent. Out of 41,881 unemployed youth, 64 percent were reported to be in urban areas while 36 percent in rural areas. Comparing ILFS 2014 with ILFS 2006, the results show that the percentage of unemployed persons in the age group 20-24 decreased to 61.8 percent in 2014 from 72.6 percent in 2006 while percentages for the other groups increased.

Table 11.10: Currently Unemployed Youth (15-24) Years by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	17.4	14.7	3.5	9.3	7.0	11.2
18-19	29.0	27.7	17.5	26.5	20.4	26.9
20-24	53.6	57.6	79.0	64.3	72.6	61.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>15,087</b>	<b>9,767</b>	<b>26,794</b>	<b>13,026</b>	<b>41,881</b>

Among the underemployed persons in ILFS 2014, the number of females (29,003) was greater than that of males (12,878). Furthermore, at age 20-24 females had high proportion (67.2 percent) than males (49.8 percent) while in other groups the proportion of females was lower than that of males.

Also the results show a decrease of male unemployed youth aged 20 - 24 to 49.8 percent in ILFS 2014 from 68.3 percent in ILFS 2006 while female youth decreased to 67.2 percent in ILFS 2014 from 74.5 percent in ILFS 2006 (Table 11.11).

Table 11.11: Currently Unemployed Youth Population (15-24) Years by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	7.0	16.6	6.9	8.9	7.0	11.2
18-19	24.6	33.6	18.6	23.9	20.4	26.9
20-24	68.3	49.8	74.5	67.2	72.6	61.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,974</b>	<b>12,878</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>29,003</b>	<b>13,026</b>	<b>41,881</b>

### 11.8 Unemployment Rate Youth (15 -24)

The results reveal that total unemployment rate for young people aged 15 - 24 was 27.0 percent (Table 11.12). The unemployment rate for the urban areas was higher (45.8 percent) than in rural areas (15.7 percent). This result also shows there was an increase of youth unemployment rate to 27.0 percent in ILFS 2014 from 8.7 percent in ILFS 2006. Geographically there was a rate increase

in both rural and urban areas whereby the rural areas increased to 15.7 percent in 2014 from 3.4 percent in 2006 and urban areas increased to 45.8 from 17.9 in 2006

Table 11.12: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-24) Years by Age Group

and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	2.0	10.0	3.1	45.0	2.3	17.0
18-19	3.6	18.0	14.7	54.4	7.0	31.1
20-24	4.2	17.0	24.3	43.1	13.0	28.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>

The unemployment rate for female youth was higher compared to that of male youth which accounted for 38.0 percent and 16.4 percent respectively. These results show a significant increase of youth unemployment rate for male youth to 16.4 percent in ILFS 2014 from 5.3 percent in ILFS 2006 while for female youth there was an increase to 38.0 percent in ILFS 2014 from 12.0 percent in ILFS 2006 (Table 11.13).

Table 11.13: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-24) Years by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-17	1.3	13.6	3.4	21.3	2.3	17.0
18-19	4.8	22.4	9.5	41.0	7.0	31.1
20-24	8.0	14.7	17.3	41.2	13.0	28.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>

### 11.9 Youth Age 15 - 24 Not In Education, Neither In Employment, Nor In Training

The youth not in education, neither in employment, nor in training rate (NEET rate) is defined as the number of youth who are not in employment, education or training as a percentage of the youth population. The NEET group includes unemployed youth as well as economically inactive youth, the NEET provides important complementary information to labour force participation rates and unemployment rates. This group is neither improving their future employability through investment in skills nor gaining experience through employment, the group is particularly at risk of both labour market and social exclusion.

The Table 11.14 shows that Urban area had the higher number of youth (25,026) that equivalent to 65.0 percent of total youth who were not in education, employment and Training than 35 percent

of rural (13,489 youth). Urban recorded high proportion of 64 percent of youth aged 20-24 years who were not in education, employment and training compared to 61.7 percent of rural. The results show that the rate increase by age. The results shows that among the totals, seven of every ten female youth (69.7 percent) and three of every ten male youth (30.3 percent) were not in education, employment and Training (Table 11.14). Female aged 20-24 were more likely (68.2 percent) to be not in education, employment and training than male (51.7 percent).

Table 11.14: Distribution Youth Age 15-24 Not in Education, Neither in Employment Nor in Training by Age Group and Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	19.3	8.3	11.1	12.1	7.2	8.8	14.2	7.6	9.6
18-19	33.4	25.1	27.2	34.3	23.7	27.2	34.1	24.2	27.2
20-24	47.2	66.6	61.7	53.6	69.1	64.0	51.7	68.2	63.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>16,774</b>	<b>25,026</b>	<b>11,689</b>	<b>26,827</b>	<b>38,516</b>

The results reveal that the total NEET rate for young people aged 15 - 24 is 14 percent (Table 11.15). The NEET rate for the urban areas is higher (20.5 percent) than rural areas (9.4 percent). The NEET rate for female youth aged 15- 24 is higher compared to that of male youth who accounted for 19.7 percent and 9 percent respectively.

Table 11.15: NEET Rate for Youth Aged 15-24 by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	2.6	3.6	3.1	5.8	6.3	6.0	3.9	4.8	4.3
18-19	6.4	15.1	10.6	19.3	28.1	23.6	12.3	21.0	16.5
20-24	5.8	20.8	13.9	17.1	38.0	28.4	11.3	29.2	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>

The Table 11.16 shows that Mjini Magharibi region had the highest number of youth (25,269 ) who accounted 65.6 percent of total youth who were not in education, employment and Training, followed by 5,335 youth in Kaskazini Unguja region with 13.9 percent while percentages of youth in the remaining regions did not differ with all having single digit rates while Kusini Unguja with 2,949 youth had the lowest rate of 3.1 percent. Generally, youth aged 20 - 24 years who were not in education, employment and training accounted the highest proportion of 63.2 percent of the total compared to other groups.

Table 11.16: Youth Age 15-24 not in Education, Neither in Employment, Nor in Training by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
15-17	16.0	9.6	7.7	14.8	8.3	9.6
18- 19	26.7	40.9	27.6	17.7	31.0	27.2
20-24	57.3	49.5	64.7	67.5	60.7	63.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>25,269</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>38,516</b>

### 11.10 Total Youth Population Aged 15-35 Years.

The total youth (15-35 years) was 462,230 as shown in Table 11.17. Among the total, 216,914 (47 percent) were males and the remaining 245,316 (53 percent) were females. The total number of youth aged 15-35 years in rural areas was 245,462 (53 percent) while the remaining 216,768 youth equivalent to 47 percent resided in the urban areas. The highest proportion (32.2 percent) was observed at age group 15-19 and the proportion decreased as age increased. In both urban and rural areas, males and females portrayed the same trend as a total.

Table 11.17: Total Youth Population (15-35) Years by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	37.4	30.9	33.9	31.8	28.8	30.2	34.8	29.9	32.2
20-24	23.9	24.9	24.5	25.8	26.3	26.0	24.8	25.6	25.2
25-29	17.8	21.4	19.7	20.8	22.1	21.5	19.2	21.7	20.5
30-34	16.3	18.6	17.5	17.3	19.0	18.2	16.8	18.8	17.9
35	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>116,420</b>	<b>129,042</b>	<b>245,462</b>	<b>100,494</b>	<b>116,274</b>	<b>216,768</b>	<b>216,914</b>	<b>245,316</b>	<b>462,230</b>

### 11.11 Total Youth Population (15 – 35) by Education Levels Attained

The findings from Table 11.18 reveal that nearly six out of every ten youth (58.7 percent) attained secondary education (O Level). Training after Secondary Education (A level) had the lowest rate (0.3 percent) of all education levels. Both male and female youth who attained secondary education (O Level) had almost the same proportion of 58.7 and 58.6 percent respectively. Urban areas had a higher proportion (64.1 percent) of youth who attained Secondary Education (O level) than 58.3 percent found in rural areas. Youth in urban areas were more likely (3.2 percent) to attain tertiary

university education compared to those in rural areas (0.8 percent).

Table 11.18: Total Youth Population (15-35) Years by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education level attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	7.3	14.0	10.8	1.6	2.8	2.3	4.7	8.7	6.8
Adult Education	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9
Primary Education	34.2	25.4	29.6	16.9	16.8	16.8	26.2	21.3	23.6
Training After primary Education	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Secondary Education (O Level)	52.7	54.9	53.8	65.6	62.9	64.1	58.7	58.6	58.7
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2
Secondary Education (A level)	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.8
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Tertiary non University	1.6	2.2	1.9	4.5	7.9	6.3	2.9	4.9	4.0
Tertiary University	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total youth</b>	<b>116,420</b>	<b>129,042</b>	<b>245,462</b>	<b>100,494</b>	<b>116,274</b>	<b>216,768</b>	<b>216,914</b>	<b>245,316</b>	<b>462,230</b>

### 11.12 Currently Employed Youth Population

The currently total employed youth aged 15 – 35 years are 265,107. The majority of youth (168,881) equivalent to 63.7 percent were from the rural areas and 96,226 equivalent to 36.3 percent were from the urban areas (Table 11.19). The majority of male youth (146,771) equivalent to 55.4 percent and female youth (118,336) equivalent to 44.6 percent were employed. Youth aged 25 - 29 and 30 - 34 years each contributed a proportion of 25.5 percent which were the highest for the employed youth. The youth aged 35 years were the lowest (6.4 percent). Urban areas reveals a similar trend as a total.

Table 11.19: Currently Employed Youth Population (15-35) by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25.7	20.1	23.1	9.6	9.0	9.3	19.4	16.5	18.1
20-24	25.7	24.3	25.1	24.8	21.9	23.6	25.4	23.5	24.5
25-29	21.7	24.9	23.2	30.3	28.2	29.4	25.1	26.0	25.5
30-34	20.8	25.0	22.8	28.2	33.5	30.4	23.7	27.8	25.5
35	6.0	5.7	5.9	7.1	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.4
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total youth</b>	<b>89,632</b>	<b>79,249</b>	<b>168,881</b>	<b>57,139</b>	<b>39,087</b>	<b>96,226</b>	<b>146,771</b>	<b>118,336</b>	<b>265,107</b>

### 11.13 Currently Employed Youth Population by Industry

Table 11.20 shows that more than one third (37.5 percent) of youth were in Agriculture, forestry

and fishing while the next were in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.5 percent) followed by accommodation and food service activities and manufacturing with 10.2 percent and 10.4 percent respectively. The least industries which had 0.1 percent each were Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities and Real estate activities.

On average the participation between males and females in agriculture are the same while physically majority of youth engaged in agriculture were found in rural areas with no variation observed between males (55.2 percent) and females (52.6 percent). In general, the high sex discrepancy was observed for the youth who were engaged in manufacturing where females had 17.1 percent and males had 4.9 percent.

Table 11.20: Currently Employed Youth Population (15-35) by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.2	52.6	54.0	9.2	7.7	8.6	37.3	37.7	37.5
Mining and quarrying	1.3	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.5	1.1
Manufacturing	4.2	17.5	10.5	6.0	16.3	10.2	4.9	17.1	10.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction	7.8	0.2	4.2	14.3	0.5	8.7	10.4	0.3	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13.4	8.6	11.1	27.7	16.6	23.2	19.0	11.3	15.5
Transportation and storage	5.8	0.3	3.2	11.4	1.3	7.3	8.0	0.6	4.7
Accommodation and food service activities	3.6	11.7	7.4	9.4	23.9	15.3	5.8	15.7	10.2
Information and communication	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Real estate activities	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Administrative and support service activities	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.6	1.5	2.6	8.7	4.8	7.1	5.6	2.6	4.3
Education	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.5	11.0	5.9	2.0	5.4	3.5
Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.6
Other service activities	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.8	9.1	5.4	1.7	4.1	2.8
Activities of households as employers	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.6
<b>Total Percentage</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Employed</b>	<b>89,632</b>	<b>79,249</b>	<b>168,881</b>	<b>57,139</b>	<b>39,087</b>	<b>96,226</b>	<b>146,771</b>	<b>118,336</b>	<b>265,107</b>

In 2014, almost four out of every ten employed youth were in agriculture and fishing (38.5 percent)

which contributed the highest proportion. The majority of persons in all regions (except Mjini Magharibi) for both males and females youth were engaged in agriculture and fishing with almost the same proportions between males and females in all regions.

Another occupation in which youth were employed was ‘craft and related workers’ which engaged 17.4 of the total employed youth while the highest proportion was observed in Mjini Magharibi region with 19.2 percent of employed youth working in this occupation (Table 11.21). The least was Kaskazini Unguja region though there was no large gap between the regions. There were very few of Legislators, Administrators and Managers, Professionals and Technicians and Associate Professionals in Zanzibar and most of them were found in Mjini Magharibi region.

Table 11.21: Employed Youth Aged 15-35, by Occupation Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Kaskazini Unguja			Kusini Unguja			Mjini magharibi			Kaskazini Pemba			Kusini Pemba			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Professionals	0.5	0.2	0.3	0	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.3	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	5.5	12.2	8.2	2.3	3.4	2.9	1.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	6.5	4.9
Clerks	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.6	3.4	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Service workers and Shop sales workers	14.5	7.0	11.3	10.5	9.3	9.9	26.5	24.0	25.5	8.2	6.8	7.6	10.9	6.3	8.7	17.5	13.1	15.5
Skilled agricultural and Fishery workers	55.9	53.9	55	58.6	44.7	51.5	9.4	7.2	8.5	67.8	61.3	64.7	54.5	58.9	56.6	38.6	38.5	38.5
Craft and Related workers	10.8	18.2	14.0	8.6	26	17.5	21.8	15.5	19.2	11.0	20.5	15.5	15.4	21.1	18.1	15.9	19.3	17.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.3	0.6	2.7	6.6	0.2	3.3	9.6	0.9	6.1	2.0	0.2	1.1	3.1	0.5	1.9	6.2	0.6	3.7
Elementary occupation	10.6	15.9	12.8	11.2	16.4	13.9	20.0	33.9	25.6	8.1	6.9	7.6	12.2	8.2	10.3	14.4	19.2	16.6
Defence Forces	0.6	0	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.7	2.1	0.8	1.6	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.8
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total youth</b>	<b>21,845</b>	<b>16,438</b>	<b>38,282</b>	<b>15,367</b>	<b>16,146</b>	<b>31,514</b>	<b>61,319</b>	<b>41,697</b>	<b>103,016</b>	<b>24,693</b>	<b>22,127</b>	<b>46,821</b>	<b>23,547</b>	<b>21,928</b>	<b>45,475</b>	<b>146,771</b>	<b>118,336</b>	<b>265,107</b>

### 11.14 Youth Engaged in the Informal Sector

Table 11.22 reveals that majority of youth (61.7 percent) engaged in informal activities were in the services sector in which males and females accounted nearly the same proportion (61.8percent and 61.6percent respectively). Urban areas had a higher proportion of 68.7 percent than rural areas (55.5 percent). Most females in urban areas were engaged in the service sector (74.8 percent) than males (63.3percent) while in rural areas there were more males (59.8 percent) in this sector than females (51.7 percent).

Table 11.22: Youth Population (15-35) Years Engaged in the Informal Sector by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Manufacturing	40.2	48.3	44.5	36.7	25.2	31.3	38.4	38.2	38.3
Services	59.8	51.7	55.5	63.3	74.8	68.7	61.6	61.8	61.7
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,430</b>	<b>32,292</b>	<b>60,722</b>	<b>29,098</b>	<b>25,410</b>	<b>54,507</b>	<b>57,528</b>	<b>57,702</b>	<b>115,230</b>

### 11.15 Under employed youth (15-35)

Generally 37,448 youth aged 15 - 35 years were found to be underemployed in 2014. Most of them (31.4 percent) of them appeared in ages 20-24. In urban areas, youth aged 20 – 24 and 25 - 29 years were the most underemployed group with 29.5 and 29.9 percent respectively. Furthermore in the rural areas, almost one third of underemployed youth were aged 20-24 years (Table 11.23).

Table 11.23: Distribution of Under Employed Youth Population (15-35) by Age group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	28.2	16.6	23.4	14.5	9.1	11.6	23.9	13.4	19.1
20-24	33.3	31.4	32.5	35.8	23.9	29.5	34.1	28.2	31.4
25-29	21.0	26.5	23.2	26.5	32.8	29.9	22.7	29.2	25.7
30-34	12.8	20.9	16.2	18.7	26.3	22.8	14.7	23.2	18.6
35	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	7.9	6.3	4.6	6.0	5.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>14,021</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>23,771</b>	<b>6,361</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>13,677</b>	<b>20,383</b>	<b>17,066</b>	<b>37,448</b>

Table 11.24 shows that the overall underemployment rate for youth aged 15 - 35 is 14.1 percent while the percentage of males was slightly higher compared to females. The age group that experienced the highest underemployment rate was 20-24 years, which recorded 4.4 percent. In rural areas, the underemployment rate was higher (9.0 percent) compared to 5.2 percent in the

urban areas. Males in rural areas were more likely to be underemployed than females while in urban areas were less likely.

Table 11.24: Time-related Underemployment Rate (15-35) as a Percentage of the Total Employment by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	4.4	2	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.7
20-24	5.2	3.9	4.6	4	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.4
25-29	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.9	6.1	4.2	3.2	4.2	3.6
30-34	2	2.6	2.3	2.1	4.9	3.2	2	3.3	2.6
35	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>

#### 11.16 Currently Unemployed Youth Population

The results in of Table 11.25 reveal that in ILFS 2014 youth aged 20-24 registered with highest proportion of unemployed that accounted for 36.2 percent. Among 71,568 unemployed youth, 68 percent was reported to be in urban areas while the remaining 32 percent were in rural areas.

More female youth (54,452) than male youth (17,116) were unemployed in 2014. Furthermore, male youth aged 20 - 24 accounted for 35.8 percent which is higher than female youth (37.5 percent).

Table 11.25: Currently Unemployed Youth Population (15-35) Years by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	48.9	22.3	27.9	33.3	15.1	19.7	37.8	17.5	22.3
20-24	33.9	39.0	37.9	38.9	34.2	35.4	37.5	35.8	36.2
25-29	15.4	24.5	22.6	19.2	29.5	26.9	18.1	27.8	25.5
30-34	0.7	11.6	9.3	7.8	17.9	15.3	5.8	15.8	13.4
35	1.0	2.6	2.3	0.9	3.3	2.7	0.9	3.1	2.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>18,049</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>12,245</b>	<b>36,403</b>	<b>48,648</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>54,452</b>	<b>71,568</b>

The findings on Table 11.26 reveal that almost two thirds (64 percent) of unemployed youth aged 15 – 35 attained secondary education (O Level) and two out of every ten had primary education. Training after Secondary Education (A level) had the lowest (0.2 percent) of all education attained. Two thirds (66.4 percent) of male unemployed youth attained secondary Education (O level)

which was slightly higher than 63.2 percent for female youth.

Urban areas had higher percentage (65.7 percent) of youth who attained Secondary Education (O level) than 60.3 percent found in rural areas. Youth in urban areas were more likely (2.0 percent) to attain tertiary university education compared to rural areas (1.0 percent). In rural areas 11 percent of female youth and almost six percent of male youth had no Formal Education while in urban areas less than one percent of male youth and three percent of female youth had no Formal Education.

Table 11.26: Currently Unemployed Youth Population (15-35) by Education Level, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	5.7	11.0	9.9	0.8	3.3	2.7	2.2	5.9	5.0
Adult Education	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Primary Education	30.4	22.7	24.3	16.9	19.7	19.0	20.8	20.7	20.7
Training After primary Education	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7
Secondary Education (O Level)	59.2	60.5	60.3	69.2	64.5	65.7	66.4	63.2	64.0
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	2.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.4
Secondary Education (A level)	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.1	1.0	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.2
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non University	0.9	2.0	1.8	4.3	5.3	5.0	3.3	4.2	4.0
Tertiary University	0.0	1.2	1.0	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>18,049</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>12,245</b>	<b>36,403</b>	<b>48,648</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>54,452</b>	<b>71,568</b>

Table 11.27 shows that most of the unemployed youth (41.2 percent) stated that they thought that there was no work available as their main reason for being unemployed. This reason also appeared in both sexes whereas males had a high percentage (55.6 percent) compared to 37.7 percent for females. Another reason was being occupied with home duties which shows that majority them were females in both rural and urban areas. This reason also appeared in both rural and urban areas whereas urban areas had a high percentage (42.4 percent) compared to rural areas (38.8 percent).

Table 11.27: Currently Unemployed Youth Population (15-35) by Reason of Unemployed, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reason	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Thought no work available	57.7	34.3	38.8	54.6	39.3	42.4	55.6	37.7	41.2
Awaiting reply for earlier enquires	7.0	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.3
Awaiting to start arranged job, business or agriculture	9.3	11.2	10.9	24.4	9.2	12.3	19.6	9.9	11.8
Off season in agriculture	2.2	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.6
Occupied with home duties	19.4	45.1	40.2	9.4	42.6	35.9	12.6	43.5	37.3
Temporary illness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Full time student	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other (specify)	4.4	2.9	3.2	3.0	1.8	2.1	3.4	2.2	2.5
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>14,217</b>	<b>17,527</b>	<b>7,171</b>	<b>28,153</b>	<b>35,323</b>	<b>10,481</b>	<b>42,369</b>	<b>52,850</b>

### 11.17 Youth Unemployment Rate

Results of 2014 reveal that the total unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 35 was 21.3 percent (Table 11.28). Youth aged 20-24 had the highest proportion of unemployed youth who accounted for 28.5 percent. The unemployment rate in the urban areas tripled (33.6 percent) that of the rural areas (11.9 percent). The unemployment rate for the youth aged 20 – 24 in the urban areas was significantly higher (43.1 percent) than 17 percent in rural areas.

The general unemployment rate for youth increased to 21.3 percent in 2014 from 19.6 percent in 2006. Moreover, the results show that the percentage of the unemployment rate for youth aged 20-24 in rural area increased to 17 percent in 2014 from 13.7 percent in 2006 while in urban areas the rate was almost the same.

Table 11.28: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35) Years by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	15.5	14.1	39.6	51.6	22.7	25.0
20-24	13.7	17.0	43.8	43.1	26.8	28.5
25-29	9.1	11.7	26.5	31.6	17.2	21.3
30-34	7.0	5.3	19.1	20.3	12.4	12.4
35	7.2	5.0	20.3	15.8	12.6	9.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>

Results from Table 11.29 show that male unemployment rate declined to 10.4 in 2014 from 15.2 percent in 2006 while that of females increased to 31.5 percent in 2014 from 23.5 percent in 2006. The findings further reveal that male unemployment rate for the youth aged 20 – 24 declined to 14.7 percent in 2014 from 21.4 percent in 2006. In contrast female unemployment rate within the same age group increased to 41.2 percent in 2014 from 31.5 percent in 2006.

Table 11.29: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35) Years by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
15-19	21.1	18.5	24.5	32.8	22.7	25.0
20-24	21.4	14.7	31.5	41.2	26.8	28.5
25-29	9.4	7.8	22.7	33	17.2	21.3
30-34	7.7	2.8	16.3	20.7	12.4	12.4
35	7.0	1.6	16.7	18.4	12.6	9.8
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>

The findings in Table 11.30 show that three quarters of the inactive youth (76.9 percent) aged 15 – 35 stated that attending school was the main reason of being inactive which was the highest. The same reason also appeared for both males and females whereas males had a higher percentage (86.8 percent) than females (69.7 percent). Just one percent of the inactive youth stated that being forbidden by the spouse was their main reason of being inactive. The reason for attending school also appeared in both rural and urban areas whereas urban areas had a higher percentage (81.5 percent) compared to rural areas (70.8 percent). Both rural and urban areas depicted the same trend for males and females as a total.

Table 11.30: Currently Inactive Youth Population (15-35) by Reason of Inactive, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reason	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Attending school	83.6	62.0	70.8	89.1	75.7	81.5	86.8	69.7	76.9
Bereaved / attending funeral	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3
Taking care of those who need assistance/Household chores including fetching water and collecting firewood for	2.2	18.3	11.8	2.0	10.7	6.9	2.1	14.1	9.0
Forbidden by spouse	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.0
Sick	6.1	12.5	9.9	3.6	5.4	4.6	4.6	8.5	6.9
Disabled	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9
Do not want to work/resting/Income Recipient	2.9	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.9
Other	4.0	2.4	3.1	3.6	2.6	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.1
<b>Total percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,917</b>	<b>31,744</b>	<b>53,661</b>	<b>31,110</b>	<b>40,784</b>	<b>71,894</b>	<b>53,027</b>	<b>72,528</b>	<b>125,555</b>

### 11.18 Youth Age Not in Education, Neither in Employment, Nor in Training

The result in table 11.31 show that majority of youth who are either not in employment or studying whether in schools or training institutions were at the age of 20 to 29. According to those results 62 percent fit in that age group while at age group of 15-19 the proportion of males was more than double (36.1 percent) compared to females (16.4 percent). Majority of female youth (68.7 percent) who were not in education, neither in employment, nor in training lived in urban areas. There was a big gap between males and females in which females had a higher proportion of 76.9 percent. Geographically more youth were found in urban (68.7 percent) than rural areas.

Table 11.31: Distribution of Youth Aged 15 to 35 Not in Education, Neither in Employment, Nor in Training by Age Group and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	43.3	19.8	24.4	33.5	14.8	19.4	36.1	16.4	21.0
20-24	38.7	39.5	39.3	38.7	33.1	34.5	38.7	35.2	36.0
25-29	16.0	25.7	23.8	18.6	30.0	27.2	17.9	28.6	26.1
30-34	0.8	12.2	10.0	8.3	18.6	16.1	6.3	16.5	14.2
35	1.1	2.8	2.5	0.9	3.4	2.8	1.0	3.2	2.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>16,962</b>	<b>21,154</b>	<b>11,443</b>	<b>34,987</b>	<b>46,430</b>	<b>15,635</b>	<b>51,949</b>	<b>67,584</b>

According to the regions Mjini Magharibi was found to have more youth who were not in education, neither in employment, nor in training (69.9 percent) and majority of them were aged 20-29 years. Kaskazini Unguja region was the second with such youth accounting for 11 percent with majority of them aged 15-24 years, while Kusini Unguja region had the least with only 2.7 percent and nearly two thirds of them aged 15 to 29 years. The same trend was observed in Kaskazini and Kusini Pemba regions were the majority were aged 20 -29 years (Table 11.32).

Table 11.32: Distribution of Youth Age 15-35 neither in Education, nor in Employment and or in Training by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
15-19	30.7	33.0	18.9	19.0	24.9	21.0
20-24	41.3	32.4	34.6	39.4	38.6	36.0
25-29	19.0	18.8	28.0	25.2	22.8	26.1
30-34	7.7	10.7	15.8	13.0	11.2	14.2
35	1.4	5.1	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>7,414</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>47,250</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>4642</b>	<b>67,584</b>
<b>Region Percentage</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The results in Table 11.33 reveal that, the total NEET rate for young people aged 15-35 is 14.6 percent. The NEET rate for the urban youth is higher (21.4 percent) than that of rural (8.6 percent). The NEET rate for female youth aged 15-35 is higher compared to that of male youth who accounted for 21.2 percent and 7.2 percent respectively.

Table 11.33: NET Rate of Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	4.2	8.4	6.2	12.0	15.5	13.8	7.5	11.6	9.5
20-24	5.8	20.8	13.9	17.1	38.0	28.4	11.3	29.2	20.9
25-29	3.2	15.8	10.4	10.2	40.8	27.1	6.7	27.9	18.6
30-34	0.2	8.6	4.9	5.5	29.4	18.9	2.7	18.6	11.6
35	0.9	8.7	4.8	2.5	27.1	14.9	1.6	17.0	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### CHILD LABOUR

#### 12.0 Introduction

Legal definitions of child labour contained in national legislation and in international labour standards are the starting point for statistical definitions. Those legal frameworks provide the essential legal basis for all national and international actions related to child labour. The statistical measurement framework for child labour is structured around two main elements namely the age of the child and productive activities by the child including their nature, conditions and duration of engagement.

#### **International labour standards**

In doing data analysis in this chapter, the review was made on the principal international Conventions on child labour including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) of 1989; the ILO's Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) and the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182). Those mentioned international instruments have been ratified by the United Republic of Tanzania. Also the Resolution concerning statistics of the Eighteenth International Conference of Child Labour Statisticians (ILO, 2008) was reviewed.

#### **National legislation**

The national legal framework regarding children's fundamental rights and particularly, legislation aimed at eliminating child labour were also reviewed during data analysis. This is usually found in the National Constitution, Employment Act, children's Act and educational policies.

#### **Child labour measurement framework**

In Zanzibar, the Employment Act No. 11 of 2005 asserts that a child is a person under the age of 17 years. According to the Zanzibar Children's Act No.6 of 2011, the minimum age for employment or engagement in work of a child shall be 15 years and above. However, for the purpose of this survey (ILFS 2014) and the prevention of children working in hazardous sector, a child is defined as a person under the age of 18 years. The analysis of Child labour will be made within the specified age groups of 5 – 11; 12 – 14; and 15 – 17. Child labour involves work that deprives children of the right to enjoy their childhood and places them in work that is harmful to their physical and or mental development. The Worst forms of Child Labour, as far as the ILO Convention No 182 of 1999 is concerned, encompasses things like slavery, commercial sex, drug trafficking and all types of hazardous work that endanger children's health, safety, social and moral development and contribute to children's human rights abuses. In this 2014 ILFS, the Worst forms

of Child Labour was not covered due to difficulties on statistical measurement technicalities.

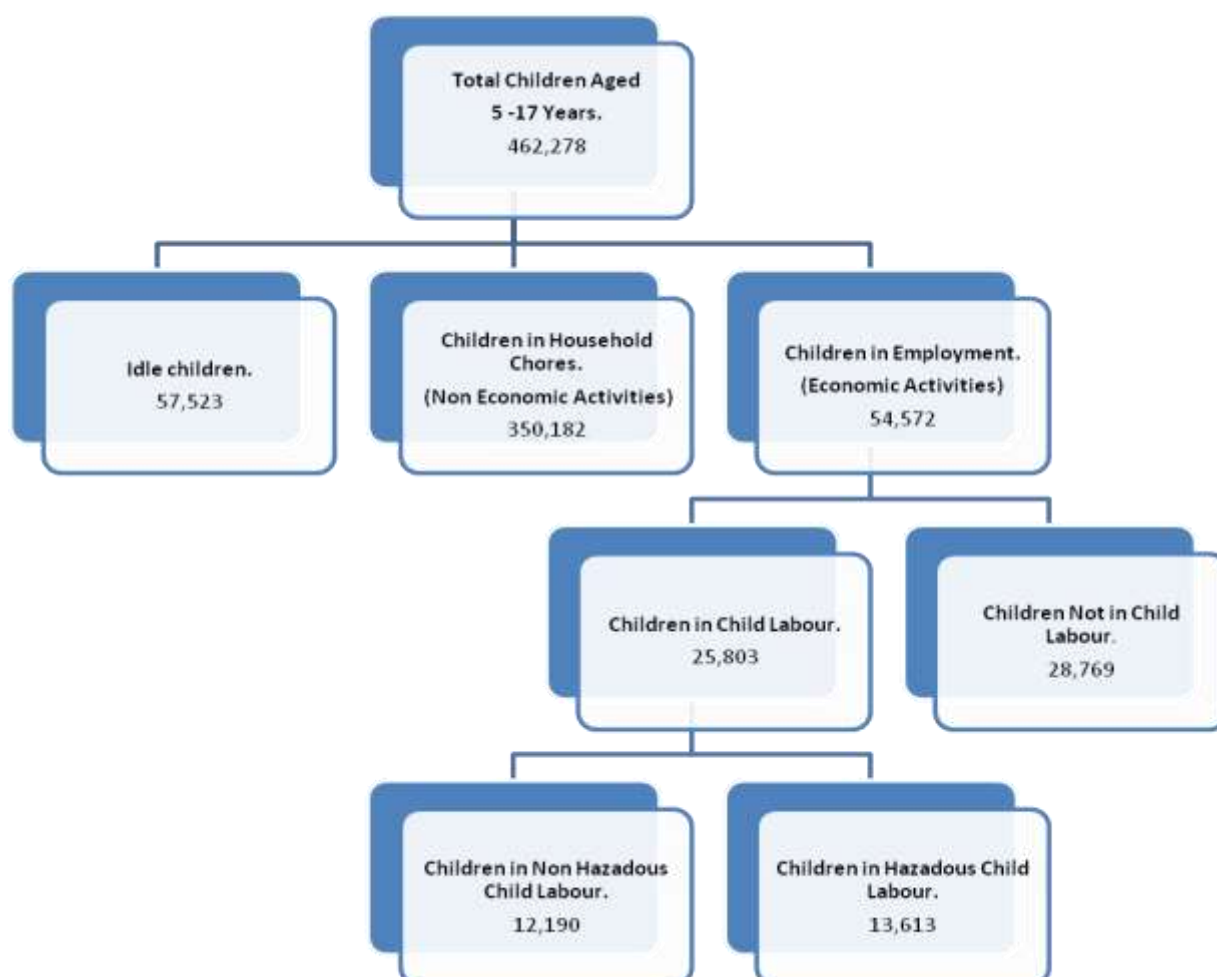
### **Estimation of child labour**

Child laborers can be grouped in mutually exclusive categories according to the type and conditions of their work. This categorization provides a distribution of child labour in which children are counted only once, even if they face multiple risks. In this section the analysis follows also the approach contained in the Global guidelines for child labour statistics set out in the Resolution concerning statistics of the Eighteenth International Conference of Child Labour Statisticians (ILO, 2008). As worst forms of child labour other than hazardous work are not captured by household-based child labour surveys, this component of child labour will not be included in the estimates of child labour.

Accordingly, child labour classification process for statistical measurement includes:

1. Hazardous work:
  - 1.All children aged 5-17 working in designated hazardous industries (namely, mining and quarrying, and construction);
  - 2.Among working children aged 5-17 not working in hazardous industries, those who are working in designated hazardous occupations;
  - 3.Among working children aged 5-17 not working in hazardous industries nor in hazardous occupations, those who are working for long hours (43 hours or more per week);
  - 4.Among working children aged 5-17 not working in hazardous industries, hazardous occupations and not for long hours, those who are working under hazardous conditions.
  
5. Child labour other than hazardous work:
  - 6.All children aged 5-11 that are not in hazardous work;
  - 7.All children aged 12-14 that are not in hazardous work and work for 14 hours or more (not in light work).

Figure 12.1: Summary of Children's Status Aged 5-17 Years



### 12.1 Population of Children Aged 5-17 Years

Table 12.1 shows that the survey estimates of the population of Zanzibar children aged 5-17 years in 2014 was 462,278, of which 59.9 percent lived in rural areas. The age-sex structure among children aged 5-17 years reveals a young population aged 5-11 years comprising of 58.2 percent.

Table 12.1: Distribution of Child Population 5-17 Years by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-11	58.3	59.6	59.0	57.8	56.1	57.0	58.1	58.2	58.2
12-14	23.4	23.5	23.4	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.4
15-17	18.3	16.9	17.6	18.9	20.5	19.7	18.5	18.4	18.5
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>140,512</b>	<b>136,233</b>	<b>276,745</b>	<b>91,221</b>	<b>94,312</b>	<b>185,533</b>	<b>231,732</b>	<b>230,545</b>	<b>462,278</b>

## 12.2 Characteristics of working children

This section will explain the characteristics of working children including currently employed children; industry of employment; occupation of employment; status in employment; weekly average hours of work; educational level attained; non market economic activities and reasons for working.

### 12.2.1 Currently Employed Children

Children in employment are those engaged in any activity falling within the production boundary in the SNA for at least one hour during the reference period. The ILFS 2014 results show that a total of 54,572 children (aged 5-17 years) are currently employed, and 48,329 among them (88.6 percent) reside in rural areas. The findings further show a fall of employed children to 54,572 in ILFS 2014 from 115,963 in ILFS 2006.

The majority of the currently employed children were observed in the age group 15-17 years which accounted for 42.2 percent. The proportion of employed children rose to 42.2 percent in 2014 from 33.1 percent in 2006 (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Age Group and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Child Age Group	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
5-11	28.0	25.7	37.2	12.2	31.0	24.2
12 - 14	37.0	33.0	33.7	39.1	35.9	33.7
15-17	35.0	41.3	29.1	48.7	33.1	42.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>78,595</b>	<b>48,329</b>	<b>37,368</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>115,963</b>	<b>54,572</b>

Table 12.3 shows that more boys (43.1 percent) aged 15-17 were employed than girls (41.0 percent). The pattern shows different situations for children aged 5-11 years where more girls (26.6 percent) were employed than boys (22.4 percent). The proportion of employed boys increased to 43.1 percent in 2014 from 34.6 percent in 2006.

Table 12.3: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Age Group and Sex; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Child Age Group	Boys		Girls		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
5-11	28.8	22.4	33.3	26.6	31.0	24.2
12 - 14	36.6	34.5	35.2	32.4	35.9	33.7
15-17	34.6	43.1	31.6	41.0	33.1	42.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>59,245</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>56,718</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>115,963</b>	<b>54,572</b>

### 12.2.2 Industry of employment

Majority of employed children were found in agriculture, forestry and fishing, that accounted for 56.8 percent, followed by wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles by 12.4 percent. (Table 12.4).

Almost six out of every ten (59.9 percent) in rural areas and three out of every ten (32.8 percent) in urban areas of employed children engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing while there were more children engaged in accommodation and food service activities in urban than rural areas (16.9 percent and 4.0 percent respectively).

Table 12.4: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Industry, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Industry	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.	68.5	48.3	59.9	36.5	27.7	32.8	64.8	46.0	56.8
Mining and quarrying.	6.2	14.7	9.8	7.0	3.4	5.5	6.3	13.4	9.3
Manufacturing.	4.1	18.8	10.4	0.7	12.7	5.7	3.7	18.1	9.8
Construction.	2.3	0.1	1.4	4.9	-	2.9	2.6	0.1	1.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.4	9.0	12.1	18.7	10.1	15.1	14.9	9.1	12.4
Transportation and storage.	2.6	0.2	1.6	6.3	-	3.7	3.0	0.2	1.8
Accommodation and food service activities.	1.0	7.9	4.0	11.7	24.1	16.9	2.2	9.8	5.4
Information and communication.	-	-	-	1.8	2.3	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Real estate activities.	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Administrative and support service activities.	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation.	-	0.2	0.1	1.2	-	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other service activities.	0.6	0.8	0.7	11.3	7.5	9.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
Households as production units	-	-	-	-	12.0	5.0	-	1.4	0.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>27,771</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>48,329</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>54,572</b>

### 12.2.3 Occupation of Employment

Table 12.5 shows that more than half (56.8 percent) of the working children are found in Agriculture and Fishing. This was followed by craft and related workers that had 21.1 percent. The proportion of boys (63.5 percent) who engaged in agriculture and fishing was higher than that of girls (47.6 percent) but the situation is different in craft and related workers where there were more girls (31.6 percent) than boys (13.3 percent).

Table 12.5: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Occupation and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Occupation	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.1	0.0	0.1
Clerks	0.1	0.0	0.0
Service workers and Shop sales workers	4.7	5.6	5.1
Agricultural and Fishery workers	63.5	47.6	56.8
Craft and Related workers	13.3	31.6	21.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.8	0.1	0.5
Elementary occupation	17.4	15.0	16.4
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>54,572</b>

### 12.2.4 Status in Employment

Large proportions (36.6 percent) of the working children reported to be unpaid family workers in agriculture, followed by a self-employed (non-agriculture) without employees (30.9 percent) while only a few (6.4 percent) reported to be non agriculture unpaid family workers. The findings further reveal that only one out of every ten of employed children was a paid employee. The proportion of unpaid family workers in agriculture increased to 36.6 percent in 2014 from 12.6 percent in 2006. The proportion of children who worked in non-agriculture as unpaid family helpers extremely decreased to 6.4 percent in 2014 from 55.5 percent in 2006 (Table 12.6).

Furthermore, by comparing the sex differential there was an increasing number of girls and boys employed as self-employed who were working in non-agricultural activities without employees in both 2006 and 2014 (boys from 11.7 percent to 24.9 percent and girls from 11.6 percent to 38.9 percent respectively).

Table 12.6: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Employment Status and Sex: 2006 and

## 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Employment Status	Boys		Girls		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
A paid employee	2.1	11.7	0.9	6.0	1.5	9.3
A self-employed (non-agricultural) without employees	11.7	24.9	11.6	38.9	11.6	30.9
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	47.5	3.4	63.9	10.4	55.5	6.4
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	15.7	39.1	9.4	33.3	12.6	36.6
Work on own farm or shamba/family	23.2	20.9	14.3	11.3	18.8	16.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>59,245</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>56,718</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>115,963</b>	<b>54,572</b>

The percentage of children who worked as paid employees in urban areas increased to 23.6 percent in 2014 from 2.7 percent in 2006. The same pattern is also observed in rural areas. The proportion of children who worked on their own farm in rural areas decreased to 18.3 percent in 2014 from 24.4 in 2006 while it slightly decreased to 6.0 percent in 2014 from 7.1 percent in 2006. - (Table 12.7).

Table 12.7: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Employment Status and Area; 2006 and 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Employment Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
A paid employee	0.9	7.4	2.7	23.6	1.5	9.3
A self-employed (non-agricultural) without employees	12.9	31.3	9	27.4	11.6	30.9
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	43.6	5.4	80.6	14.1	55.5	6.4
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	18.3	37.6	0.7	28.9	12.6	36.6
Work on own farm or shamba/family	24.4	18.3	7.1	6	18.8	16.9
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>78,595</b>	<b>48,329</b>	<b>37,368</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>115,963</b>	<b>54,572</b>

### 12.2.5 Weekly Average hours of work

The concept of working hours measures the time spent by children on their activities. Table 12.8 shows that, in general, children worked for an average of 17 hours a week in their economic activities. On average, boys worked 19 hours per week while girls worked 14 hours per week. In Urban areas, children worked for more hours (20 hours per week) than in rural areas (16 hours per week). As the children become older, the average working hours increase.

Table 12.8: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Age Group, Average Hours Worked Area

and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-11	14	9	12	13	12	13	14	10	12
12-14	16	14	15	15	14	15	16	14	15
15-17	23	17	20	27	24	26	23	17	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>

### 12.2.6 Children in Household Chores

Table 12.9 shows that, three quarters of the total number of children (75.8 percent) performed household chores. In general, more girls (52 percent) performed household chores than boys (48 percent). Across the age groups, children aged 5-11 recorded the highest proportion (57.8 percent) in performing household chores compared to other age groups. This trend was also observed in both rural and urban areas.

Table 12.9: Distribution of Children 5-17 Years in Household Chores Activities by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-11	61.9	61.4	61.6	53.8	52.1	52.9	58.4	57.3	57.8
12-14	23.9	24.7	24.3	25.8	25.6	25.7	24.7	25.1	24.9
15-17	14.1	14.0	14.0	20.4	22.3	21.4	16.9	17.6	17.3
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>95,169</b>	<b>102,247</b>	<b>197,416</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>79,866</b>	<b>152,766</b>	<b>168,069</b>	<b>182,113</b>	<b>350,182</b>

### 12.2.7 Reasons for Working

Overall, 34.8 percent of working children engaged in employment prematurely stated that good upbringing and imparting of skills was the main reason for working, followed by supplementing income for fellow household members (27.2 percent) while 21.6 percent reported that to assist/help in household enterprise was the main reason for working. Almost three out of every ten boys (29.1 percent) and four out of every ten girls engaged in economic activity stated that good upbringing and imparting of skills was the main reason for working.

In urban areas, the results reveal that one quarter (25.8 percent) of children engaged in economic activity in order to supplement household income, while where they are living while more than one third (36.2 percent) of children in rural area engaged in economic activity so as to get good upbringing and impart skills in rural areas. (Table 12.10).

Table 12.10: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Reason of Working, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Reasons of Working	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
To supplement household income where you are living	31.4	22.0	27.4	31.2	18.3	25.8	31.4	21.6	27.2
To supplement household income away from where you are living	0.9	0.3	0.6	-	6.4	2.7	0.8	1.0	0.8
To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1
To assist/help in household enterprise	21.0	21.7	21.3	22.2	26.3	23.9	21.1	22.2	21.6
Education/training programme is not suitable	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Schools/training institutions are far away from home	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
Good upbringing and imparting of skills	30.3	44.1	36.2	19.5	29.3	23.6	29.1	42.4	34.8
Cannot afford education/training expenses	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	6.2	3.4	0.6	1.1	0.8
Peer pressure	15.4	10.9	13.5	23.7	12.6	19.0	16.3	11.1	14.1
Other	0.1	-	0.1	0.7	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>27,771</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>48,329</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>54,572</b>

### 12.2.8 Education Level Attained

Two thirds (66.5 percent) of employed children, attained primary education, followed by those who have attained secondary education (23.7 percent), while almost one out of every ten (8.7 percent) of employed children had no formal education (Table 12.11). The results also show that seven out of every ten boys and six out of every ten girls attained primary education. Urban and rural areas portrayed the same tendency as a total whereby more employed children attained primary education.

Table 12.11: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Education Level, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education Level	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
No Formal Education	7.9	11.0	9.3	6.1	2.8	4.7	7.7	10.0	8.7
Nursery	1.0	0.9	1.0	-	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.9
Primary Education	71.2	61.4	67.0	61.5	63.3	62.3	70.1	61.6	66.5
Training After primary Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Secondary Education (O Level)	19.8	26.6	22.6	31.5	31.8	31.7	21.1	27.2	23.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>27,771</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>48,329</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>54,572</b>

### 12.2.9 Education Status

The findings in Table 12.12 reveal that 66.8 percent of employed children were attending school while only a few (4.5 percent) completed schooling. On the other hand 20 percent of employed children dropped from school in which there were more boys (23.5 percent) than girls (15.3 percent). The proportion of employed children who dropped from school in rural and urban areas was almost the same representing 19.9 percent and 20.8 percent respectively. Furthermore, the proportion of girls who dropped from school was low compared to boys in both rural and urban areas (Table 12.12).

Table 12.12: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Education Status, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Education Status	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Completed	2.9	4.6	3.6	9.1	14.9	11.5	3.6	5.8	4.5
Attending	65.9	69.1	67.3	60.2	67.2	63.1	65.2	68.9	66.8
Dropped	23.4	15.3	19.9	24.9	15.1	20.8	23.5	15.3	20.0
Never attended school	7.8	11.0	9.2	5.9	2.8	4.6	7.6	10.0	8.6
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>27,771</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>48,329</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>54,572</b>

### 12.3 Incidence of Child Labour

According to the framework used in the ILFS 2014, Child labour concept has combined both hazardous and non-hazardous child labour. Table 12.13 shows that, among total children aged 5 - 17 years (462,278), only six percent were in child labour. There were more boys engaged in child labour (61.4 percent) than girls (38.6 percent). More children aged 5-11 years were in child labour (43.8 percent), followed by those in age group 12-14 years (34.5 percent). Most of the 23,341 children in rural areas (90.5 percent) engaged in child labour than 2,463 children in urban areas (9.5 percent).

Table 12.13: Distribution of children 5-17 Years in child Labour by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-11	41.8	51.0	45.4	25.9	32.9	28.4	40.2	49.4	43.8
12 - 14	35.1	32.1	33.9	37.0	45.7	40.1	35.2	33.3	34.5

15-17	23.1	16.9	20.7	37.1	21.4	31.6	24.5	17.3	21.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>14,258</b>	<b>9,083</b>	<b>23,341</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>9,948</b>	<b>25,803</b>

Table 12.14 shows that child labour rate for boys was higher by 6.8 percent than that of girls which was 4.3 percent. More children aged 12 -14 who were found in child labour accounted for 8.2 percent than in other age groups. In rural areas more children were found in child labour compared to urban areas representing 8.4 percent and 1.3 percent respectively.

Table 12.14: Child Labour Rate by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-11	7.3	5.7	6.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	4.7	3.7	4.2
12-14	15.2	9.1	12.2	2.8	1.8	2.3	10.3	6.1	8.2
15-17	12.8	6.6	9.9	3.4	1.0	2.1	9.1	4.1	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>

### 12.3.1 Non Hazardous Child Labour

Table 12.15 reveals that, in overall, there are 12,190 children found in non-hazardous child labour, which accounted for 22.3 percent of total children in employment. The proportion of boys (58.9 percent) in non-hazardous child labour was almost higher than that of girls (41.1 percent). Also in rural areas, it was observed that a large number of children (11,475) engaged in non-hazardous child labour compared to urban areas (715). Most of the children (62.3 percent) aged 5 -11 years were in non-hazardous child labour.

Table 12.15: Distribution of Children 5-17 Years in Non Hazardous Child Labour by age group, Area and sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-11	58.6	68.5	62.7	46.9	70.7	57.2	58.0	68.6	62.3
12-14	41.4	31.5	37.3	53.1	29.3	42.8	42.0	31.4	37.7
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>11,475</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>7,177</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>12,190</b>

### 12.3.2 Hazardous Child Labour

According to ILO Recommendation No. 190, the following criteria should be taken into account when determining hazardous work conditions of children at the national level: (a) work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse; (b) work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces; (c) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads; (d) work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or

processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health; (e) work under particularly difficult conditions such as work for long hours or during the night or work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer.

Table 12.16 shows that 24.4 percent of the total employed children (54,572) were in hazardous child labour. The proportion of boys engaged in hazardous child labour were higher (63.8 percent) than girls (36.2 percent) were engaged in hazardous child labour. A large proportion of children aged 15 - 17 years were found in hazardous child labour accounted for 41.2 percent of the total. This pattern is similar to rural areas and urban areas. In contrast, there were more girls (54.8 percent) in urban areas aged 12-14 who engaged in hazardous child labour than boys (31.5 percent).

Table 12.16: Distribution of Children 5-17 Years in Hazardous Child Labour by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
5-11	26.7	32.2	28.7	18.7	12.0	16.6	25.6	29.9	27.2
12-14	29.3	32.8	30.6	31.5	54.8	38.9	29.6	35.2	31.6
15-17	44.0	35.0	40.7	49.7	33.2	44.5	44.8	34.8	41.2
<b>Total Percent</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>8,679</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>13,613</b>

#### 12.4 Regional Highlight on Children

Table 12.8 shows that Mjini Magharibi region had the highest proportion of children (39.2 percent) followed by Kaskazini Pemba (20.6 percent) and Kusini Pemba region (18.5 percent). There were more girls than boys in Mjini Magharibi and Kaskazini Pemba region while the situation was different for Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja and Kusini Pemba region that reported more boys than girls. In all five regions, there were large proportions of children aged 5-11 years.

Table 12.17: Distribution of Child Population 5-17 Years by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Sex	5-11	12-14	15-17	Total Percent	Total Number
Kaskazini Unguja	Boys	57.2	23.7	19.1	100	32,308
	Girls	57.2	23.2	19.6	100	30,841
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63,150</b>
Kusini Unguja	Boys	55.8	26.8	17.5	100	19,679
	Girls	58.4	25	16.7	100	17,771
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>37,451</b>
Mjini Magharibi	Boys	58.2	22.7	19.1	100	89,137
	Girls	56.7	23.8	19.6	100	91,993
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>181,130</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	Boys	58.6	22.5	18.9	100	47,225

	Girls	61	23.8	15.1	100	47,835
	Total	59.8	23.2	17	100	95,060
Kusini Pemba	Boys	59.3	23.7	17	100	43,384
	Girls	59	21.7	19.4	100	42,104
	Total	59.1	22.7	18.2	100	85,487

Among total employed children (54,572) a large proportion was in Kusini Pemba region with 32.8 percent followed by Kaskazini Pemba region with 30.7 percent and Kusini Unguja region with 17.2 percent (Figure 12.2). Furthermore, large proportions of children aged 15 to 17 years were employed across all the five regions of Zanzibar (Table 12.18).

Figure 12.2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Region; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

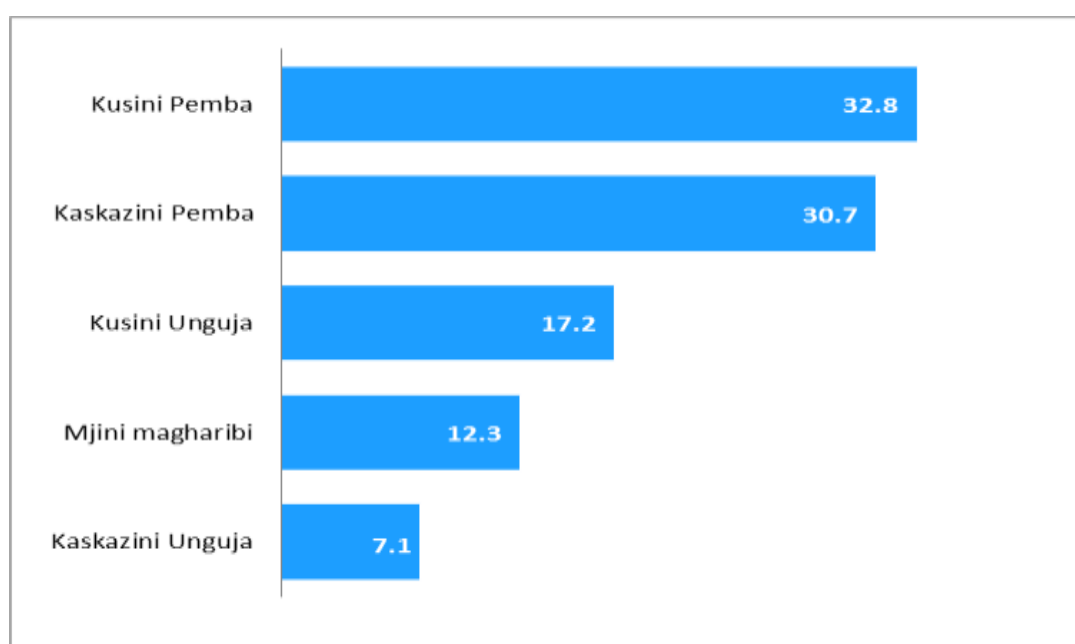


Table 12.18: Distribution of Employed Children 5-17 Years by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Sex	5-11	12 - 14	15-17	Total Percent	Total Number
Kaskazini Unguja	Boys	11.4	23	65.6	100	2,583
	Girls	10.5	27.3	62.2	100	1,271
	Total	11.1	24.4	64.5	100	3,854
Kusini Unguja	Boys	19.5	39.7	40.9	100	5,049
	Girls	26.5	32.8	40.7	100	4,319
	Total	22.7	36.5	40.8	100	9,368
Mjini Magharibi	Boys	14.6	31.5	53.9	100	4,117
	Girls	13.3	46.1	40.6	100	2,607
	Total	14.1	37.2	48.8	100	6,724
Kaskazini Pemba	Boys	26.7	35.4	37.9	100	9,875
	Girls	29.5	31.7	38.8	100	6,867
	Total	27.8	33.9	38.3	100	16,742
Kusini Pemba	Boys	25.8	35.4	38.9	100	9,789

<b>Girls</b>	30.9	29.3	39.8	<b>100</b>	<b>8,095</b>
<b>Total</b>	28.1	32.6	39.3	<b>100</b>	<b>17,884</b>

Table 12.19 shows that Kusini Unguja region had the highest child labour rate of 11.4 percent followed by Kusini Pemba region with 10.3 percent while Mjini Magharibi region had the lowest ratio of 1.5 percent. The results further reveal that there were small differences of child labour rate between boys and girls in Kusini Unguja region with the rates of 11.2 percent and 11.5 percent respectively.

Table 12.19: Child Labour Rate by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Sex	5-11	12 - 14	15-17	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	Boys	1.4	4.8	9	3.7
	Girls	0.8	3.1	2.2	1.6
	Total	1.1	4	5.6	2.6
Kusini Unguja	Boys	8.2	15.1	15.1	11.2
	Girls	11	12	12.8	11.5
	Total	9.5	13.7	14	11.4
Mjini Magharibi	Boys	1.2	3.1	4.1	2.2
	Girls	0.7	1.7	0.9	1
	Total	0.9	2.4	2.5	1.5
Kaskazini Pemba	Boys	8.1	19.7	13	11.6
	Girls	4.7	9.9	4.1	5.9
	Total	6.4	14.6	9	8.7
Kusini Pemba	Boys	9.2	16.6	13.1	11.6
	Girls	7.7	11.6	9.1	8.8
	Total	8.5	14.3	11	10.3

Table 12.20 reveals, with the exception of Kaskazini Unguja region, that the remaining regions had large proportions of children aged 5 -11 years who were engaged in non hazardous child labour whereas Mjini Magharibi region was leading with non hazardous child labour at the rate of 70 percent followed by Kusini Unguja region with 67.3 percent and Kusini Pemba region with 62.6 percent.

Table 12.20: Distribution of Children 5-17 Years in Non Hazardous Child Labour by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Sex	5-11	12 - 14	Total Percent	Total Number
Kaskazini Unguja	Boys	39.8	60.2	100	425
	Girls	35.9	64.1	100	297
	Total	38.2	61.8	100	721
Kusini Unguja	Boys	58.5	41.5	100	1,313
	Girls	77.9	22.1	100	1,095
	Total	67.3	32.7	100	2,408
Mjini Magharibi	Boys	62.4	37.6	100	565
	Girls	80.2	19.8	100	434

	<b>Total</b>	70.1	29.9	<b>100</b>	<b>998</b>
<b>Kaskazini Pemba</b>	<b>Boys</b>	59.7	40.3	<b>100</b>	<b>2,558</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	64.3	35.7	<b>100</b>	<b>1,713</b>
	<b>Total</b>	61.6	38.4	<b>100</b>	<b>4,270</b>
<b>Kusini Pemba</b>	<b>Boys</b>	58	42	<b>100</b>	<b>2,316</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	69.9	30.1	<b>100</b>	<b>1,476</b>
	<b>Total</b>	62.6	37.4	<b>100</b>	<b>3,791</b>

Out of the total numbers, a high proportion of children employed in hazardous child labour was found in Kusini Pemba region, which accounted for 36.5 percent followed by Kaskazini Pemba region (29.6 percent). More children aged 5-11 years in hazardous child labour (38.4 percent) were in Kusini Pemba region, which was the highest for all five regions within the same age group. This situation is not healthy for the development and growth of children. Kaskazini Unguja region had the lowest engagement (7.0 percent) in hazardous child labour for all regions (Figure 12.3 and Table 12.21).

Figure 12.3: Distribution of Children 5-17 Years in Hazardous Child Labour by Region; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

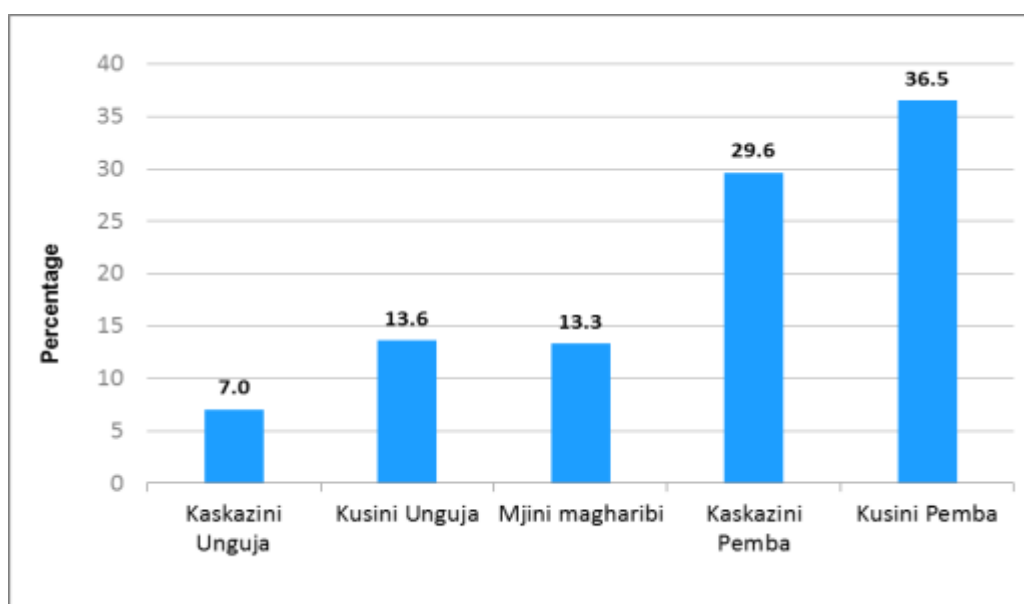


Table 12.21: Distribution of Children 5-17 Years in Hazardous Child Labour by Age Group, Region and Sex; 2014 Zanzibar ILFS

Age Group	Sex	5-11	12 - 14	15-17	Total	Total
<b>Kaskazini Unguja</b>	<b>Boys</b>	13	14.2	72.9	<b>100</b>	<b>763</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	14.3	16.7	69.1	<b>100</b>	<b>189</b>
	<b>Total</b>	13.2	14.7	72.1	<b>100</b>	<b>952</b>
<b>Kusini Unguja</b>	<b>Boys</b>	14.2	28	57.8	<b>100</b>	<b>896</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	29.8	30.3	39.9	<b>100</b>	<b>953</b>
	<b>Total</b>	22.2	29.2	48.6	<b>100</b>	<b>1,849</b>
<b>Mjini Magharibi</b>	<b>Boys</b>	18.3	30.4	51.4	<b>100</b>	<b>1,355</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	0	62.6	37.4	<b>100</b>	<b>450</b>

	<b>Total</b>	13.7	38.4	47.9	<b>100</b>	<b>1,805</b>
<b>Kaskazini Pemba</b>	<b>Boys</b>	24.6	36.1	39.3	<b>100</b>	<b>2,939</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	25.6	47.5	26.9	<b>100</b>	<b>1,096</b>
	<b>Total</b>	24.9	39.2	35.9	<b>100</b>	<b>4,035</b>
<b>Kusini Pemba</b>	<b>Boys</b>	37.5	27	35.4	<b>100</b>	<b>2,727</b>
	<b>Girls</b>	39.5	27.4	33.1	<b>100</b>	<b>2,246</b>
	<b>Total</b>	38.4	27.2	34.4	<b>100</b>	<b>4,973</b>

## ANNEX

## Statistical Tables

Table A3.1: Total Population by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	66,515	66,015	132,530	43,323	43,588	86,910	109,837	109,603	219,440
5-9	61,689	59,047	120,737	38,127	37,693	75,820	99,816	96,740	196,556
10-14	53,138	54,107	107,245	35,816	37,285	73,101	88,954	91,392	180,346
15-19	43,502	39,827	83,329	31,963	33,449	65,412	75,465	73,277	148,741
20-24	27,838	32,184	60,022	25,893	30,544	56,437	53,731	62,728	116,459
25-29	20,710	27,566	48,276	20,899	25,740	46,638	41,609	53,306	94,915
30-34	18,961	24,042	43,002	17,423	22,118	39,540	36,383	46,160	82,543
35-39	20,441	19,999	40,440	17,677	18,909	36,586	38,118	38,909	77,027
40-44	16,247	18,125	34,372	15,316	16,012	31,328	31,563	34,137	65,699
45-49	13,765	15,200	28,964	13,043	10,694	23,737	26,808	25,894	52,702
50-54	14,228	12,142	26,370	10,801	10,778	21,579	25,029	22,920	47,949
55-59	9,284	6,887	16,172	7,202	4,937	12,140	16,487	11,824	28,311
60-64	6,864	5,231	12,095	5,350	3,800	9,150	12,214	9,031	21,245
65-69	4,287	4,317	8,604	2,791	2,181	4,971	7,077	6,498	13,575
70-74	4,066	3,794	7,860	1,758	2,092	3,850	5,824	5,886	11,710
75-79	2,060	1,884	3,943	993	869	1,862	3,053	2,753	5,805
80+	2,872	3,267	6,139	1,411	1,944	3,355	4,283	5,212	9,495
<b>Total</b>	<b>386,467</b>	<b>393,635</b>	<b>780,102</b>	<b>289,784</b>	<b>302,632</b>	<b>592,416</b>	<b>676,251</b>	<b>696,267</b>	<b>1,372,518</b>

Table A4.1: Working Age Population by Age Group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	43,502	39,827	83,329	31,963	33,449	65,412	75,465	73,277	148,741
20-24	27,838	32,184	60,022	25,893	30,544	56,437	53,731	62,728	116,459
25-29	20,710	27,566	48,276	20,899	25,740	46,638	41,609	53,306	94,915
30-34	18,961	24,042	43,002	17,423	22,118	39,540	36,383	46,160	82,543
35-39	20,441	19,999	40,440	17,677	18,909	36,586	38,118	38,909	77,027
40-44	16,247	18,125	34,372	15,316	16,012	31,328	31,563	34,137	65,699
45-49	13,765	15,200	28,964	13,043	10,694	23,737	26,808	25,894	52,702
50-54	14,228	12,142	26,370	10,801	10,778	21,579	25,029	22,920	47,949
55-59	9,284	6,887	16,172	7,202	4,937	12,140	16,487	11,824	28,311
60-64	6,864	5,231	12,095	5,350	3,800	9,150	12,214	9,031	21,245
65+	13,284	13,262	26,547	6,953	7,086	14,039	20,237	20,348	40,586
<b>Total</b>	<b>205,125</b>	<b>214,465</b>	<b>419,590</b>	<b>172,519</b>	<b>184,067</b>	<b>356,585</b>	<b>377,643</b>	<b>398,532</b>	<b>776,176</b>

**Table A4.2: Labour Force by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25,432	19,967	45,399	9,543	9,018	18,561	34,975	28,984	63,960
20-24	24,732	26,260	50,992	18,943	21,008	39,951	43,674	47,268	90,942
25-29	20,243	24,141	44,384	19,647	21,768	41,415	39,890	45,909	85,800
30-34	18,687	21,918	40,605	17,086	19,601	36,687	35,774	41,519	77,292
35-39	20,330	19,089	39,419	17,271	17,035	34,306	37,601	36,124	73,725
40-44	16,185	17,068	33,253	15,251	14,353	29,604	31,437	31,421	62,858
45-49	13,732	14,887	28,620	12,910	9,532	22,441	26,642	24,419	51,061
50-54	13,933	11,245	25,178	10,459	8,789	19,248	24,392	20,034	44,426
55-59	9,094	6,230	15,324	6,751	3,595	10,346	15,845	9,825	25,670
60-64	6,485	3,569	10,054	4,293	1,999	6,292	10,778	5,568	16,346
65+	9,925	7,896	17,822	4,026	2,161	6,187	13,951	10,058	24,009
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,779</b>	<b>172,270</b>	<b>351,049</b>	<b>136,181</b>	<b>128,858</b>	<b>265,039</b>	<b>314,960</b>	<b>301,128</b>	<b>616,089</b>

**Table A4.3: Labour Force by Education Level, Area and Sex**

Education Level	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	28,742	50,526	79,268	4,942	10,070	15,011	33,683	60,596	94,279
Adult Education	2,215	1,181	3,396	1,759	1,323	3,082	3,974	2,504	6,478
Primary Education	63,189	46,275	109,464	33,054	30,486	63,541	96,243	76,762	173,005
Training After primary Education	939	1,030	1,969	1,084	629	1,713	2,022	1,659	3,682
Secondary Education (O Level)	74,450	66,531	140,981	77,766	67,878	145,645	152,217	134,409	286,626
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	1,561	867	2,428	2,006	2,409	4,415	3,567	3,276	6,843
Secondary Education (A level)	961	725	1,686	1,729	919	2,648	2,690	1,644	4,334
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	273	77	349	654	224	878	927	301	1,227
Tertiary non University	4,424	3,821	8,246	7,500	11,386	18,887	11,925	15,208	27,132
Tertiary University	2,026	1,236	3,262	5,687	3,533	9,221	7,713	4,769	12,483
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,779</b>	<b>172,270</b>	<b>351,049</b>	<b>136,181</b>	<b>128,858</b>	<b>265,039</b>	<b>314,960</b>	<b>301,128</b>	<b>616,089</b>

**Table A5.1: Currently Employed Persons by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	23,048	15,948	38,996	5,464	3,522	8,986	28,512	19,469	47,982
20-24	23,079	19,228	42,308	14,180	8,552	22,732	37,259	27,780	65,040
25-29	19,492	19,720	39,212	17,302	11,027	28,329	36,794	30,746	67,540
30-34	18,652	19,816	38,467	16,135	13,091	29,226	34,787	32,907	67,694
35-39	20,256	17,876	38,132	17,120	12,490	29,610	37,375	30,366	67,742
40-44	16,085	15,981	32,066	15,099	11,257	26,357	31,185	27,238	58,423
45-49	13,719	14,326	28,044	12,626	7,349	19,975	26,344	21,675	48,019
50-54	13,906	10,962	24,867	10,152	6,996	17,148	24,058	17,958	42,016
55-59	9,028	6,140	15,168	6,646	3,078	9,724	15,674	9,218	24,892
60-64	6,463	3,520	9,983	4,028	1,575	5,604	10,492	5,095	15,587
65+	9,739	7,871	17,610	3,701	1,846	5,547	13,440	9,717	23,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,467</b>	<b>151,387</b>	<b>324,855</b>	<b>122,453</b>	<b>80,783</b>	<b>203,236</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>528,090</b>

**Table A5.3: Number of employed persons in special category by age group and sex**

Age Group	Formal employment			Informal employment			Agriculture employment			Informal sector - own account			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	856	240	1,096	5,634	3,285	8,919	17,370	9,504	26,874	4,653	6,440	11,093	28,512	19,469	47,982
20-24	4,056	1,844	5,900	8,847	3,733	12,580	14,991	10,186	25,176	9,366	12,017	21,383	37,259	27,780	65,040
25-29	8,126	4,697	12,823	8,109	1,975	10,084	10,055	10,371	20,426	10,504	13,703	24,208	36,794	30,746	67,540
30-34	11,493	6,419	17,912	5,370	2,268	7,639	9,076	11,237	20,313	8,847	12,982	21,829	34,787	32,907	67,694
35-39	11,063	5,209	16,272	4,320	1,281	5,601	10,179	11,851	22,030	11,814	12,026	23,839	37,375	30,366	67,742
40-44	9,340	4,527	13,867	2,976	1,178	4,153	9,336	12,251	21,587	9,533	9,282	18,815	31,185	27,238	58,423
45-49	8,506	3,030	11,537	2,267	595	2,862	8,611	11,596	20,207	6,959	6,454	13,413	26,344	21,675	48,019
50-54	7,808	3,291	11,100	1,502	595	2,098	9,093	8,757	17,850	5,654	5,315	10,968	24,058	17,958	42,016
55-59	5,297	1,248	6,545	723	203	926	6,791	5,344	12,135	2,864	2,423	5,286	15,674	9,218	24,892
60-64	2,237	119	2,356	516	126	642	5,899	3,365	9,264	1,840	1,486	3,325	10,492	5,095	15,587
65+	1,540	166	1,706	609	221	830	9,213	6,887	16,100	2,078	2,443	4,521	13,440	9,717	23,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,322</b>	<b>30,791</b>	<b>101,114</b>	<b>40,873</b>	<b>15,460</b>	<b>56,333</b>	<b>110,614</b>	<b>101,347</b>	<b>211,961</b>	<b>74,111</b>	<b>84,571</b>	<b>158,682</b>	<b>295,920</b>	<b>232,170</b>	<b>528,090</b>

**Table A6.1: Currently Unemployed Persons by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2,384	4,019	6,403	4,079	5,496	9,575	6,463	9,515	15,978
20-24	1,653	7,032	8,684	4,762	12,456	17,219	6,415	19,488	25,903
25-29	751	4,422	5,173	2,345	10,741	13,087	3,096	15,163	18,259
30-34	35	2,102	2,138	951	6,509	7,461	987	8,612	9,599
35-39	74	1,213	1,286	152	4,545	4,697	225	5,758	5,983
40-44	100	1,087	1,187	152	3,096	3,248	252	4,183	4,435
45-49	14	562	576	284	2,182	2,467	298	2,744	3,042
50-54	28	283	310	307	1,793	2,099	334	2,076	2,410
55-59	66	90	156	105	517	622	171	607	778
60-64	22	49	71	265	424	689	286	473	759
65+	186	26	212	325	316	641	511	341	853
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>20,883</b>	<b>26,195</b>	<b>13,728</b>	<b>48,076</b>	<b>61,804</b>	<b>19,040</b>	<b>68,958</b>	<b>87,998</b>

**Table A7.1: Currently Underemployed Persons by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	3,952	1,615	5,567	921	667	1,588	4,873	2,282	7,155
20-24	4,668	3,064	7,732	2,278	1,751	4,029	6,947	4,815	11,762
25-29	2,939	2,586	5,525	1,685	2,401	4,086	4,624	4,987	9,611
30-34	1,801	2,040	3,841	1,192	1,922	3,113	2,993	3,962	6,955
35-39	2,189	1,724	3,913	1,288	2,352	3,639	3,477	4,076	7,553
40-44	1,665	1,761	3,426	1,411	1,959	3,370	3,076	3,720	6,796
45-49	1,224	1,439	2,663	758	1,097	1,855	1,982	2,536	4,518
50-54	1,172	1,209	2,380	749	781	1,530	1,921	1,989	3,910
55-59	530	697	1,227	409	518	927	939	1,215	2,154
60-64	404	95	499	394	23	417	798	118	916
65+	521	421	942	334	105	439	855	526	1,381
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,065</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>37,716</b>	<b>11,419</b>	<b>13,575</b>	<b>24,994</b>	<b>32,484</b>	<b>30,227</b>	<b>62,711</b>

**Table A8.1: Inactive Persons by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	18,070	19,861	37,931	22,420	24,432	46,851	40,489	44,292	84,782
20-24	3,107	5,924	9,030	6,950	9,536	16,486	10,057	15,460	25,516
25-29	467	3,425	3,892	1,251	3,972	5,223	1,718	7,396	9,115
30-34	273	2,124	2,397	336	2,517	2,853	610	4,641	5,251
35-39	111	910	1,022	405	1,874	2,280	517	2,785	3,302
40-44	61	1,057	1,118	64	1,659	1,723	126	2,716	2,842
45-49	32	312	345	134	1,162	1,296	166	1,475	1,641
50-54	295	897	1,193	342	1,989	2,331	637	2,886	3,523
55-59	190	657	847	451	1,342	1,794	642	2,000	2,641
60-64	379	1,662	2,041	1,057	1,801	2,857	1,436	3,463	4,898
65+	3,359	5,366	8,725	2,927	4,924	7,852	6,286	10,290	16,576
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,345</b>	<b>42,195</b>	<b>68,541</b>	<b>36,338</b>	<b>55,209</b>	<b>91,546</b>	<b>62,683</b>	<b>97,404</b>	<b>160,087</b>

**Table A11.1: Total Youth Population (15–24) Years by Age Group and Area**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	25,685	23,078	48,763	17,278	19,334	36,612	42,962	42,413	85,375
18-19	17,817	16,749	34,566	14,685	14,115	28,800	32,502	30,864	63,366
20-24	27,838	32,184	60,022	25,893	30,544	56,437	53,731	62,728	116,459
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,340</b>	<b>72,011</b>	<b>143,351</b>	<b>57,856</b>	<b>63,993</b>	<b>121,849</b>	<b>129,196</b>	<b>136,004</b>	<b>265,200</b>

**Table A11.2: Youth Labour Force (15-24) by Age group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	12,649	9,556	22,205	3,014	2,511	5,525	15,664	12,067	27,730
18-19	12,783	10,411	23,193	6,529	6,507	13,036	19,312	16,917	36,229
20-24	24,732	26,260	50,992	18,943	21,008	39,951	43,674	47,268	90,942
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,164</b>	<b>46,227</b>	<b>96,390</b>	<b>28,486</b>	<b>30,026</b>	<b>58,511</b>	<b>78,650</b>	<b>76,252</b>	<b>154,902</b>

**Table A11.3: Currently Employed Youth (15-24) by Age group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	11,659	8,322	19,981	1,868	1,172	3,040	13,527	9,494	23,021
18-19	11,390	7,626	19,015	3,596	2,350	5,946	14,986	9,975	24,961
20-24	23,079	19,228	42,308	14,180	8,552	22,732	37,259	27,780	65,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,128</b>	<b>35,176</b>	<b>81,304</b>	<b>19,644</b>	<b>12,073</b>	<b>31,717</b>	<b>65,772</b>	<b>47,249</b>	<b>113,021</b>

**Table A11.4: Currently Unemployed Youth (15-24) by Age group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	991	1,234	2,225	1,146	1,339	2,485	2,137	2,572	4,710
18-19	1,393	2,785	4,178	2,933	4,157	7,090	4,326	6,942	11,268
20-24	1,653	7,032	8,684	4,762	12,456	17,219	6,415	19,488	25,903
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,036</b>	<b>11,050</b>	<b>15,087</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>17,952</b>	<b>26,794</b>	<b>12,878</b>	<b>29,003</b>	<b>41,881</b>

**Table A11.5: Youth Aged 15 – 24 Not in Education, Not in Employment and Not in Training by Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-17	664	829	1,493	995	1,215	2,211	1,659	2,045	3,704
18-19	1,149	2,524	3,673	2,833	3,967	6,800	3,982	6,491	10,474
20-24	1,624	6,699	8,323	4,423	11,592	16,015	6,047	18,291	24,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>10,052</b>	<b>13,489</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>16,774</b>	<b>25,026</b>	<b>11,689</b>	<b>26,827</b>	<b>38,516</b>

**Table A11.6: Total Youth Population (15-35) by Age Group Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	43,502	39,827	83,329	31,963	33,449	65,412	75,465	73,277	148,741
20-24	27,838	32,184	60,022	25,893	30,544	56,437	53,731	62,728	116,459
25-29	20,710	27,566	48,276	20,899	25,740	46,638	41,609	53,306	94,915
30-34	18,961	24,042	43,002	17,423	22,118	39,540	36,383	46,160	82,543
35	5,409	5,423	10,831	4,317	4,423	8,741	9,726	9,846	19,572
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,420</b>	<b>129,042</b>	<b>245,462</b>	<b>100,494</b>	<b>116,274</b>	<b>216,768</b>	<b>216,914</b>	<b>245,316</b>	<b>462,230</b>

**Table A11.7: Youth Labour Force (15-35) by Age group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	25,432	19,967	45,399	9,543	9,018	18,561	34,975	28,984	63,960
20-24	24,732	26,260	50,992	18,943	21,008	39,951	43,674	47,268	90,942
25-29	20,243	24,141	44,384	19,647	21,768	41,415	39,890	45,909	85,800
30-34	18,687	21,918	40,605	17,086	19,601	36,687	35,774	41,519	77,292
35	5,409	5,012	10,421	4,165	4,096	8,261	9,573	9,108	18,681
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,503</b>	<b>97,298</b>	<b>191,801</b>	<b>69,384</b>	<b>75,490</b>	<b>144,874</b>	<b>163,887</b>	<b>172,788</b>	<b>336,675</b>

**Table A11.8: Employed Youth Population (15-35) by Age group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	23,048	15,948	38,996	5,464	3,522	8,986	28,512	19,469	47,982
20-24	23,079	19,228	42,308	14,180	8,552	22,732	37,259	27,780	65,040
25-29	19,492	19,720	39,212	17,302	11,027	28,329	36,794	30,746	67,540
30-34	18,652	19,816	38,467	16,135	13,091	29,226	34,787	32,907	67,694
35	5,360	4,538	9,898	4,058	2,896	6,954	9,419	7,434	16,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,632</b>	<b>79,249</b>	<b>168,881</b>	<b>57,139</b>	<b>39,087</b>	<b>96,226</b>	<b>146,771</b>	<b>118,336</b>	<b>265,107</b>

**Table A11.9: Unemployed Youth Population (15-35) by Age group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	2,384	4,019	6,403	4,079	5,496	9,575	6,463	9,515	15,978
20-24	1,653	7,032	8,684	4,762	12,456	17,219	6,415	19,488	25,903
25-29	751	4,422	5,173	2,345	10,741	13,087	3,096	15,163	18,259
30-34	35	2,102	2,138	951	6,509	7,461	987	8,612	9,599
35	48	474	522	106	1,200	1,307	155	1,674	1,829
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>18,049</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>12,245</b>	<b>36,403</b>	<b>48,648</b>	<b>17,116</b>	<b>54,452</b>	<b>71,568</b>

**Table A11.10: Youth Aged 15 – 35 Not in education, Not in employment and Not in Training by Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1,813	3,354	5,167	3,828	5,183	9,011	5,642	8,536	14,178
20-24	1,624	6,699	8,323	4,423	11,592	16,015	6,047	18,291	24,338
25-29	672	4,358	5,030	2,133	10,504	12,636	2,805	14,862	17,666
30-34	35	2,077	2,112	951	6,509	7,461	987	8,586	9,573
35	48	474	522	106	1,200	1,307	155	1,674	1,829
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,192</b>	<b>16,962</b>	<b>21,154</b>	<b>11,443</b>	<b>34,987</b>	<b>46,430</b>	<b>15,635</b>	<b>51,949</b>	<b>67,584</b>

Table A11.11: Total Youth Population (18-35) by Age Group Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-22	35,245	36,954	72,199	31,317	33,777	65,095	66,562	70,732	137,294
23-27	23,531	28,485	52,016	22,799	26,727	49,527	46,330	55,213	101,543
28-32	19,734	27,697	47,431	18,146	24,103	42,248	37,880	51,800	89,680
33-35	12,225	12,827	25,052	10,954	12,332	23,286	23,180	25,158	48,338
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,735</b>	<b>105,963</b>	<b>196,699</b>	<b>83,216</b>	<b>96,939</b>	<b>180,156</b>	<b>173,952</b>	<b>202,903</b>	<b>376,854</b>

Table A11.12: Youth Labour Force (18-35) by Age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-22	28,024	26,223	54,247	17,919	19,247	37,167	45,944	45,470	91,414
23-27	22,279	24,737	47,016	20,059	21,337	41,396	42,338	46,074	88,412
28-32	19,400	24,903	44,303	17,675	21,206	38,881	37,074	46,109	83,183
33-35	12,150	11,879	24,029	10,717	11,189	21,906	22,867	23,068	45,935
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,853</b>	<b>87,742</b>	<b>169,595</b>	<b>66,370</b>	<b>72,979</b>	<b>139,349</b>	<b>148,223</b>	<b>160,721</b>	<b>308,945</b>

Table A11.13: Employed Youth Population (18-35) by Age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-22	25,440	19,113	44,553	12,088	7,616	19,704	37,529	26,729	64,257
23-27	21,228	19,156	40,383	16,439	9,838	26,276	37,666	28,993	66,660
28-32	19,203	21,600	40,803	16,357	12,849	29,206	35,560	34,449	70,009
33-35	12,102	11,059	23,161	10,387	7,612	17,999	22,489	18,671	41,160
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,973</b>	<b>70,927</b>	<b>148,900</b>	<b>55,271</b>	<b>37,915</b>	<b>93,186</b>	<b>133,245</b>	<b>108,842</b>	<b>242,086</b>

Table A11.14: Unemployed Youth Population (18-35) by Age group, Area and Sex

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
18-22	2,584	7,110	9,694	5,831	11,631	17,462	8,415	18,741	27,156
23-27	1,051	5,581	6,633	3,620	11,499	15,120	4,672	17,081	21,752

28-32	197	3,303	3,500	1,317	8,357	9,674	1,514	11,660	13,174
33-35	48	820	868	330	3,577	3,907	378	4,397	4,775
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>16,815</b>	<b>20,695</b>	<b>11,099</b>	<b>35,064</b>	<b>46,163</b>	<b>14,979</b>	<b>51,879</b>	<b>66,858</b>

**Table A12.1: Distribution of Child Population by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-11	81,965	81,204	163,169	52,736	52,951	105,687	134,701	134,155	268,856
12-14	32,862	31,951	64,813	21,207	22,027	43,234	54,069	53,977	108,046
15-17	25,685	23,078	48,763	17,278	19,334	36,612	42,962	42,413	85,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,512</b>	<b>136,233</b>	<b>276,745</b>	<b>91,221</b>	<b>94,312</b>	<b>185,533</b>	<b>231,732</b>	<b>230,545</b>	<b>462,278</b>

**Table A12.2: Distribution of Employed Children by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-11	6,565	5,858	12,423	469	294	763	7,034	6,151	13,186
12-14	9,547	6,378	15,925	1,305	1,136	2,440	10,852	7,514	18,365
15-17	11,659	8,322	19,981	1,868	1,172	3,040	13,527	9,494	23,021
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,771</b>	<b>20,557</b>	<b>48,329</b>	<b>3,641</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>31,413</b>	<b>23,159</b>	<b>54,572</b>

**Table A12.3: Distribution of Children in Child Labour by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-11	5,965	4,633	10,598	414	285	699	6,379	4,918	11,297
12-14	4,995	2,917	7,911	591	395	987	5,586	3,312	8,898
15-17	3,298	1,533	4,831	592	185	777	3,890	1,718	5,608
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,258</b>	<b>9,083</b>	<b>23,341</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>15,855</b>	<b>9,948</b>	<b>25,803</b>

**Table A12.4: Distribution of Children in Non-Hazardous Child Labour by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-11	3,969	3,222	7,191	191	218	409	4,160	3,440	7,600
12-14	2,801	1,483	4,284	216	90	306	3,017	1,573	4,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,770</b>	<b>4,705</b>	<b>11,475</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>7,177</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>12,190</b>

**Table A12.5: Distribution of Children in Hazardous Child Labour by Age Group, Area and Sex**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-11	1,996	1,411	3,407	223	67	290	2,219	1,478	3,697

*2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey*

12-14	2,194	1,434	3,628	375	305	680	2,569	1,739	4,308
15-17	3,298	1,533	4,831	592	185	777	3,890	1,718	5,608
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>11,866</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>8,679</b>	<b>4,935</b>	<b>13,613</b>



**SECTION B: LIST USUAL MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD (AND VISITORS)**

**IDENTIFICATION**

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**DISABILITY**

<b>2.</b> <b>NAME</b> Please state the names of all usual residents (and visitors of the household who have stayed here for 3 or more months), starting with Head of Household.  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;">                     (CONFIRM THAT HOUSEHOLD HEAD HERE IS SAME AS HOUSEHOLD HEAD LISTED ON COVER PAGE.)                 </div>	<b>3.</b> What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of household? Head..... 1 Spouse..... 2 Child..... 3 Step child... 4 Parents..... 5 Other relative..... 6 Domestic employee..... 7 Unrelated.... 8	<b>4.</b> Sex Is (NAME) a male or a female? Male.... 1 Female... 2	<b>5A.</b> In which month and year was (NAME) born? IF DON'T KNOW WRITE "99" FOR MONTH & "9999" FOR YEAR USE MAJOR HISTORICAL EVENT CODES IN MANUAL	<b>5B.</b> How old is (NAME)? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS WRITE 00 IF AGE < 1 YR AND WRITE "97" IF AGE ? 97 IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, USE YEAR OF BIRTH TO CALCULATE AGE	<b>6.</b> PENSION: DID: ASK THIS QUESTION TO A PERSON AGED 45 YEARS AND ABOVE Is (NAME) currently receiving pension? YES... 1 NO... 2	<b>7A.</b> ALBINISM: Is (Name) an albino? YES... 1 NO... 2	<b>7B.</b> SEEING: Does (Name) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty ..... 1 Some Difficulty..... 2 A lot of Difficulty ..... 3 Unable to..... 4	<b>7C.</b> HEARING: Does (Name) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	<b>7D.</b> WALKING: Does (NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	I N D I V I D U A L I D

											01
											02
											03
											04
											05
											06
											07
											08
											09
											10
											11
											12

Children LFS2: 5 ? 17	
Adult LFS2 ? 18	
Total LFS2 =	

PERSONS 5 YRS OR ABOVE ONLY

IDENTIFICATIO

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I N D I V I D U A L	DISABILITY			8. INT: IS (NAME) 5 YRS OR ABOVE?  YES...1 NO...2 (*NEXT PERSON)	9. What is the current marital status of (NAME)? (READ THE OPTION)  Single .....1 Married.....2 Cohabit ....3 Widowed ....4 Divorced/ Seperated...5	10. CITIZENSHIP: (NAME) is a citizen of which country?  Tanzania..... 1 Kenya..... 2 Uganda..... 3 Rwanda..... 4 Burundi..... 5 Congo DRC..... 6 Zambia..... 7 Malawi..... 8 Mozambique..... 9 Other SADC..... 10 Other African... 11 Non-African Countries..... 12	11. How many months have you lived in this "Town/District?"  INT: IF SINCE BIRTH WRITE "000" AND GO TO Q. 14 WRITE COMPLETE YEARS  NUMBER OF MONTHS	12. Where were you living before?  INT: IF WITHIN TANZANIA RECORD AREA, REGION AND DISTRICT CODE, OTHERWISE RECORD COUNTRY CODE ONLY.  TANZANIA (ARER) Village..... 1 City/Town..... 2  OUTSIDE TANZANIA: Kenya..... 3 Uganda..... 4 Rwanda..... 5 Burundi..... 6 Other Country..... 7  AREA/COUNTRY CODE  REGION DISTRICT			13. What is the reason for coming here?  Job transfer.. 1 Arranged job.. 2 Looking for better agri land..... 3 Business opportunity... 4 Looking for paid work..... 5 Join spouse/ family..... 6 Attending school/ training..... 7 War/chaos..... 8 Other (Specify)..... 9	I N D I V I D U A L
	7E. REMEMBERING: Does (NAME) have difficulty in remembering or concentrating?	7F. SELF-CARE: Does (NAME) have difficulty with self- care, such as washing all over or dressing?	7G. COMMUNICATION: Using the common language, does (NAME) have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood?					AREA/COUNTRY CODE  REGION DISTRICT				
	No Difficulty ..... 1 Some Difficulty..... 2 A lot of Difficulty..... 3 Unable to..... 4											
01								A	B	C		01
02												02
03												03
04												04
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09												09
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11												11
12												12

IDENTIFICATION

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EDUCATION

TRAINING

I N D I V I D U A L	14.	15.	16.	17A.	17B.	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	18.	I N D I V I D U A L
	Can (NAME) read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Both English and Kiswahili, any other language or can not?	Is/has (NAME) completed, attending, dropped or never attended school? (ADULT EDUCATION SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS NEVER ATTENDED)	What was the main reason for (NAME) school dropout/never attended?	In which level of education is/has (NAME) attended/Dropped/Completed?	Please Specify subject of training attended e.g. ACCOUNTANCY, MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, NURSING, SECONDARY TEACHING			
	Kiswahili Only ..... 1 English Only..... 2 English and Kiswahili..... 3 Any other language..... 4 Don't know... 5	Completed... 1(▶17A) Attending.. 2(▶17A) Dropped.... 3 Never attended... 4	Financial Constraints... 1 School too far away..... 2 Ill/Sick..... 3 Pregnancy related..... 4 Satisfied..... 5 Refusal..... 6 Expulsion..... 7 To work/looking for work..... 8 Caring for the sick/children.. 9 Marriage..... 10 Other Too young..... 11 <b>IF NEVER ATTENDED(Q15)?Q.18</b>	Pre School.. 00 Std 1.. 01 Std 2.. 02 Std 3.. 03 Std 4.. 04 Std 5.. 05 Std 6.. 06 Std 7.. 07 Std 8.. 08 Training After P/E.... 09 Adult Ed..... 10 Form 1.. 11 Form 2.. 12 Form 3.. 13 Form 4.. 14 Training after 0 level... 15 Form 5.. 16 Form 6.. 17 Training after A level... 18 Tertiary Uni(Atleast for one year)... 19 Tertiary Uni..... 20 <b>IF 00-10?18</b>			None..... 1 On the job..... 2 Informal apprenticeship..... 3 Formal apprenticeship..... 4 Vocational Trade Test G3/CBET 1/NABE STAGE 1..... 5 Vocational Trade Test G3/CBET 1/NABE STAGE 2..... 6 Vocational Trade Test G3/CBET 1/NABE STAGE 3..... 7 College/certificate..... 8 Other (Specify).... 9	
01								01
02								02
03								03
04								04
05								05
06								06
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11								11
12								12

IDENTIFICATION

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TRAINING

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC QUESTION S: (ASK HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)

I N D I V I D U A L  I D	19. Please Specify Subject of training attended e.g. CARPENTRY, ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION, WELDING	SUBJECT OF TRAINING CODE S	20. In which year [NAME] completed training?	21. How many months does the training take?	22A Does this household or anyone in this household engage in any of the following activities?  MULTIPLE ANSWER IS ALLOWED			22B. INT: IF ANYONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD WORKING ON OWN OR FAMILY BUSINESS (EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE)  Please describe at most five main business activities(excluding Agriculture)	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY  ISIC CODE S	I N D I V I D U A L  I D
	CODE	YEAR	NUMBER OF MONTHS	Wage Employment	Working on own or family business (excludin g agri- culture)	Working on own or family farm, fishing or animal keeping	CODE			
					i	ii	iii			
01								i)	01	
02								ii)	02	
03								iii)	03	
04								iv)	04	
05								v)	05	
06									06	
07									07	
08									08	
09									09	
10									10	
11									11	
12									12	

IDENTIFICATION

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INDIVIDUAL ID	23. Does the household have any other sources of income of any type?  (MULTIPLE ANSWER IS ALLOWED) WRITE CODE "1" FOR EACH ANSWER IN A SPECIFIC AREA  Remittances within the country.. A Remittances from abroad..... B Pension..... C Rent..... D Interest..... E Dividend..... F None..... G Other (Specify)..... H								24. Among the source of income you mentioned which is the main source of income for household?  Wage employment..... 1 Working on own or family business (excl. Agric)..... 2 Working on own farm, fishing or animal keeping..... 3 Remittances..... 4 Pension..... 5 Rent..... 6 Interest..... 7 Dividend..... 8 Other (Specify)..... 9								25. What is the household monthly cash income from all sources? (FOR SELF EMPLOYED WRITE NET INCOME) (IN TSH)  Under 60,000..... 01 60,000 to 119,999..... 02 120,000 to 199,999..... 03 200,000 to 299,999..... 04 300,000 to 499,999..... 05 500,000 to 999,999..... 06 1,000,000 to 1,499,999.. 07 1,500,000 to 1,999,999.. 08 2,000,000 to 2,999,999.. 09 3,000,000 or above..... 10								INDIVIDUAL ID
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H																
	01																				01				
	02																					02			
	03																					03			
	04																					04			
	05																					05			
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HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES, SERVICES AND ASSETS - CON'T

IDENTIFICATION

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INDIVIDUAL	5A. What is the main source of water in your household for drinking and other uses ?		5B. How far is the household from the main source of water ?		6. Are there social facilities which can be reached by walking within 30 minutes (equivalent to 2 km) from the household ?					7. What type of toilet does your household have?		INDIVIDUAL
	Drinking Water	Other uses	i	ii	A	B	C	D	E	No toilet/bush..... 1 Flush toilet..... 2 Pit latrine (traditional)..... 3 Improved pit latrine..... 4 Other (specify)..... 5		
										IF THE ANSWER IS CODE 1-6 (►6)		
i	ii	i	ii	A	B	C	D	E				
01											01	
02											02	
03											03	
04											04	
05											05	
06											06	
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08											08	
09											09	
10											10	
11											11	
12											12	

**SECTION A. USUAL ACTIVITY (LAST 12 MONTHS)**

IDENTIFICATION

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INT: EXPLAIN TO RESPONDENT THAT, WE ARE STARTING WITH THE USUAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (EXCLUDING THE SURVEY MONTH)

I N D I V I D U A L  I D	INT: IS THE RESPONDENT 5 YEARS OR OLDER?	INT: IS THIS PERSON RESPONDING FOR HIM/HER SELF?	INT: RECORD THE ROSTER ID NUMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER REPORTING FOR THIS PERSON.  ID	1. During the last 12 months, did you do any work/activities for pay, profit, barter or home use?  INT: IF THE ANSWER IS NO, READ THE COMPLETE LIST OF ACTIVITIES.	2. Products / services produced/rendered from the place of work....  (READ THE OPTIONS)  Only for sale/ barter/ paid employment/Paid employment..... 1  Mainly for sale, but partly for own consumption ..... 2  Mainly for own consumption but partly for sale or barter..... 3  Only for own consumption..... 4	3. Did you work all weeks every month during the last 12 months? (Include all types of work, paid leave and temporary absences)  YES...1 (▶6A) NO...2	I N D I V I D U A L  I D	Wage Jobs: Permanent ..... 01 Temporary/Casual ..... 02 Part tim..... 03 Agriculture: Coffee ..... 04 Cotton ..... 05 Sisal ..... 06 Tobacco ..... 07 Tea ..... 08 Other Cash Crop ..... 09 Food Crops Maize ..... 10 Sorghum ..... 11 Cassava ..... 12 Fruits, Vegetables..... 13 Beans and Peas ..... 14 Other Food Crop ..... 15 Keeping birds/other pests away from crops... 16 Activities related to the storage of crops.. 17 Herding..... 18 Milk, making butter, etc..... 19 Sheering / Slaughtering..... 20 Activities related to poultry production... 21 Other agricultural activities including hunting, forestry, fishing ..... 22 Manufacturing/Processing: Making Charcoal ..... 23 Milling (Including hand Milling)..... 24 Other food processing..... 25 Making baskets/hats/clay pots/ other handcraft..... 26 Spinning/Weaving/Tailoring ..... 27 Other manufacturing/ repair/ maintenance (not for home use)..... 28 Other manufacturing/ repair/ maintenance (for home use)..... 29 Construction/major repair or maintenance: Farm building or fences..... 30 Own dwelling..... 31 Access roads..... 32 Other construction activities/mining..... 33 Trading/Sales: Retail shop..... 34 Engaged in tea shops/street vending etc..... 35 Assisting in sales of agriculture products and other retail trade..... 36 Transport: Carrying loads to market for sale..... 37 Carrying grain to/from mil/shamba..... 38 Other transport activities..... 39 Services: Giving tuition to students for payment..... 40 Repair services: tool, shoes, etc. .... 41 (not for own household)..... 42 Collection of firewood, fetching water..... 42 Any other business or income ..... 43
		YES...1 NO...2 (▶NEXT PERSON)	YES...1 (▶1) NO...2		YES...1 NO...2 (▶4A (■))			
D1							D1	
D2							D2	
D3							D3	
D4							D4	
D5							D5	
D6							D6	
D7							D7	
D8							D8	
D9							D9	
D10							D10	
D11							D11	
D12							D12	



**SECTION A. USUAL ACTIVITY (LAST 12 MONTHS)**

IDENTIFICATION

INDIVIDUAL	5A.	5B.	6A.	6B	OFFICIAL	INDIVIDUAL
	What was the main reason for not doing economic activity and not being available for work during that period?	INT: DID THE PERSON NOT WORK AT ALL IN ALL TWELVE MONTHS (Q4A BOXES A, B, OR D FOR ALL MONTHS)	While working what was the economic activity in which you spent most of your time? <b>Paid Employee</b> Central Government..... 01 Local Government..... 02 Parastatal Organization..... 03 Political Party..... 04 Cooperative..... 05 NGO..... 06 International Organization..... 07 Religious Organization..... 08 Private Sector..... 09 <b>Private apprentices</b> Public Sector..... 10 Private Sector..... 11 <b>Self Employed (other than agriculture):</b> Self employed in a business with employees..... 12 (▶7) Self employed in a business without employees..... 13 (▶7) Working on your own/family farm..... 14 (▶7) Unpaid work in family business (Agric)... 15 (▶7) Uppaid work in family business (Non Agriculture)..... 16 (▶7) Other Private (Specify)..... 96 (▶7)	What type of work/activity were you doing at your first employment?	TASCO CODE	
	Attending School ..... 01 <u>Engaged Household Duties:</u> Lack of capital ..... 02 Unable to hire paid helper... 03 To take care of those who need assistance/Household chores including fetching water and collection firewood for home use..... 04 Retired..... 05 <u>Unable to work:</u> Too Old ..... 06 Too young ..... 07 Sick ..... 08 Disabled ..... 09 Do not want to work/resting/income recipient..... 10 Other (Specify)..... 96	YES...1 (▶7) NO...2				
01						01
02						02
03						03
04						04
05						05
06						06
07						07
08						08
09						09
10						10
11						11
12						12

IDENTIFICATION

INDIVIDUAL ID	6C. What type of product/service which is mainly produced/rendered by your company/business/activities?	OFFICIAL	6D. In which year did you start working in economic activities for wage job or self-employment to support your life for the first time?  INT: WRITE YEAR "9998" FOR DON'T KNOW		6E What type of work did you do in your first time?  INT: WRITE THE OCCUPATION FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS	INDIVIDUAL ID
	ISIC	WAGE JOB	SELF EMPLOYMENT	DESCRIPTION	TASCO	
		CODE	i	ii		
01						01
02						02
03						03
04						04
05						05
06						06
07						07
08						08
09						09
10						10
11						11
12						12

**SECTION B. CURRENT ACTIVITY (LAST FULL WEEK) MONDAY - SUNDAY**

IDENTIFICATION

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**INT: REMIND THE RESPONDENT THE LIST OF WORK ACTIVITIES ON PAGE 1. CHECK THROUGH COMPLETE LIST ON PAGE 1 AGAIN WITH RESPONDENT**

I N D I V I D U A L  I D	7.	8A.	8B.	8C.	9.	10.	I N D I V I D U A L  I D
	Did you do any work of any type for pay, profit, barter or home use during the last week even for one hour?	Although you did not do any work during the last week, did you have a job or own farm or enterprise at which you did not work last week and to which you will definitely return to work? INT: EXAMPLES OF TEMPORARY ABSENCE  • WAGE JOBS – LEAVE, STOOD DOWN UP TO THREE MONTHS AND WILL DEFINITELY RETURN, 6 MONTH FOR ILLNESS AND FOR THE WHOLE STUDYING PERIOD • BUSINESS/AGRIC. – TEMPORARY ABSENCES UP TO ONE MONTH WHILE BUSINESS/ AGRIC. CONTINUES DURING ABSENCE. • UNPAID WORKERS AND CASUAL WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED UNDER TEMPORARY ABSENT  YES...1 (▶8C) NO...2 (▶9)	What was the main reason for being absent from work last week?  Vacation, holidays ..... 01 Illness, injury, temporary disability ..... 02 Maternity, paternity leave.. 03 Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons ..... 04 Bad Weather ..... 05 Strike or labour dispute ... 06 Off Season (self-employed).. 07 Off Season (wage employment) 08 Education or training ..... 09 Family/community responsibilities ..... 10 Other (Specify) ..... 96  <b>FOR ANY ANSWER ▶ 18A</b>	Is this your main work/activity?  YES...1 (▶18A) NO...2 [RECORD <b>MAIN ACTIVITY IN Q18A AND CURRENT ACTIVITY AS SECONDARY ACTIVITY IN Q36A,]</b>	Were you available for work last week?  YES...1 (▶11) NO...2	Why were you not available for work last week? (main reason)  Attending School ..... 01 <b>Engaged Household Duties:</b> Lack of capital ..... 02 CHECK Q9 Bereaved/attending funeral.. 03 Unable to hire paid helper... 04CHECK Q9 To take care of those who need assistance/Household chores including fetching water and collection firewood for home use..... 05 Stopped by spouse..... 06 Retired..... 07 Retrechment/laid off ..... 08CHECK Q9 <b>Unable to work:</b> Too Old ..... 09 Too young ..... 10 Sick ..... 11 Disabled ..... 12 Do not want to work/ resting/income recipient.... 13 Other (Specify)..... 96  <b>END OF INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON</b>	
01							01
02							02
03							03
04							04
05							05
06							06
07							07
08							08
09							09
10							10
11							11
12							12

IDENTIFICATION

**SECTION C. UNEMPLOYMENT**

I N D I V I D U A L  I D	11. For what type of work were you available during the last week? <b>INT: READ THE OPTIONS</b>	12. Have you taken any steps during the past four weeks to look for work?	13. What did you do during the past four weeks to look for work?  <b>(MULTIPLE ANSWER IS ALLOWED)</b> <b>WRITE CODE "1" FOR THE GIVEN ANSWER IN A SPECIFIC AREA</b>  Applied to prospective employers. A Checked at farms, factories or work sites..... B Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, unions, etc..... C Took action to start business (usual small scale)..... D Took action to start agriculture. Registration at Tanzania Employment Service Agency (TaESA). F Registration at other employment agencies..... G Other..... H  ▶15A	14. Why didn't you look for work during the past four weeks? (WRITE MOST IMPORTANT ONLY)  Thought no work available..... 1 Awaiting reply for earlier enquires..... 2 Waiting to start arranged job, business or agriculture..... 3 Off season in agriculture..... 4 Occupied with home duties..... 5 Temporary illness (Check Q8A)..... 6 Full time student (Check Q9)..... 7 Other (Specify)..... 9	15A. Have you ever worked or having any economic activity?  YES..1 NO...2 (▶16)	15B. What type of work did you do in your last job?  <b>INT: WRITE THE OCCUPATION FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS</b>	<b>OFFICIAL</b>  <b>TASCO CODES</b>	I N D I V I D U A L  I D												
	Full Time .. 1 Part Time .. 2	YES..1 NO...2 (▶14)					DESCRIPTION													
			A B C D E F G H																	
01																			01	
02																				02
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**SECTION C. UNEMPLOYMENT CONT'D**

IDENTIFICATION

I N D I V I D U A L  I D	15C. Why did you stop working in your last job?	16. What sort of work do you think you could do now?	17A. For how long have you been available for work?	17B. What was the main reason for failing to secure work during this period?	17C. How do you support yourself during this period of unemployment? (MULTIPLE ANSWER IS ALLOWED) WRITE CODE "1" FOR THE GIVEN ANSWER IN A SPECIFIC AREA	I N D I V I D U A L  I D
					A B C D E F G H	
	Retrenchment/ laid off/End of contract..... 1 Retired..... 2 Low pay..... 3 Business closed. Technology change..... 4 Too many hours and low pay ..... 5 Restricted by Spouse..... 6 Other 7	Paid Employment - Wage Job..... 1  Self employment - Business (all types)..... 2  Self employment - Agriculture including Livestock and Fishing..... 3	Less than 3 months..... 1  More than 3 months but less than 6 months..... 2  6 months but less than 1 year..... 3  1 year or above..... 4	Stiff competition ..... 01 lack of experience or qualifications..... 02 lack of jobs matching my skills..... 03 Not having enough education for available jobs..... 04 Favoritism/corruption.... 05 Lack of information about available jobs..... 06 No jobs were available... 07 Failed to secure start up capital or working tools. 08 Failed to secure work place..... 09 Other (Specify)..... 96	Receives a pension form work..... A Support from parents/spouse, guardians..... B Support from family, friends,- Within the country..... C Support from family, friends - Outside the country..... D Income from own property..... E Annuitant..... F Savings..... G Other (Specify)..... H  END OF INTERVIEW FOR THIS PERSON FOR LFS 2	
01						01
02						02
03						03
04						04
05						05
06						06
07						07
08						08
09						09
10						10
11						11
12						12

**SECTION D. MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

IDENTIFICATION

INT: EXPLAIN TO RESPONDENT THAT, THE FOLLOWING SET OF QUESTIONS REFER TO THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ON WHICH YOU SPEND MOST OF YOUR TIME IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE ACTIVITY.

INDIVIDUAL ID	18A. What type of work/activity?  INT: DESCRIBE ACTIVITY FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS	OFFICIAL  TASCO  CODE	18B. Do you have skills that enable you to perform your tasks?  INT:READ THE OPTIONS  Yes you can perform independently..... 1  Yes, you can perform with assistance and you are on training..... 2  Yes, you can perform with assistance but you are not on training..... 3  No, you are on training..... 4  No, you are not on training..... 5	18C. What is the type of your work contract?  Permanent contract... 1 <u>Temporary Contract:</u> Specific task contract..... 2 Fixed time contract.. 3 Casual..... 4 Not Applicable..... 5 (►19A)	18D. What is the form of your work contract?  Written.. 1  Oral..... 2	19A. How would you rate your chance to hold this job next month?  Absolute Certainty... 1  High..... 2  Low..... 3  No Chance... 4	19B. Have you ever been injured at your workplace or suffered from a work-related illness of your current job for the past 12 months?  Yes, injured at work place..... 1  Yes, work-related illness..... 2  Yes, both injured and illness..... 3  No..... 4	INDIVIDUAL ID					
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07		08	09	10	11	12
01													01
02													02
03													03
04													04
05													05
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12													12

**SECTION D. MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - CON'T**

IDENTIFICATION

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I N D I V I D U A L I D	20. Are you working as:  <b>(READ THE OPTIONS)</b>	21A. Are you a member of any trade union?	21B. Are you benefiting from maternity/patern ity leave?	21C. Does your employer/you deduct income tax from your salary?	21D. Does your employer/you pay contributions to social security?	22A. What type of product/service which is mainly produced/rendered by your company/business/activities?	OFFICIAL				I N D I V I D U A L I D	
				INT: EXCLUDE BUSINESS TAX			ISIC					
				YES...1 NO...2 DON'T KNOW...3	YES...1 NO...2 DON'T KNOW...3		CODE					
01	A paid employee..... 01											01
02	A self Employed (non-agric): with employees..... 02 (▶21C)											02
03	without employees..... 03 (▶21C)											03
04	Unpaid family helper (non-agriculture)..... 04 (▶22A)											04
05	Unpaid family helper (agric): fishing..... 05 (▶22A)	YES...1	YES...1	YES...1	YES...1							05
06	crop growing..... 06 (▶22A)	NO...2	NO...2	NO...2	NO...2							06
07	livestock/animals..... 07 (▶22A)											07
08	On your own farm or shamba: fishing..... 08 (▶21D)											08
09	crop growing..... 09 (▶21D)											09
10	livestock/animals..... 10 (▶21D)											10
11												11
12												12

**SECTION D. MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - CON'T**

**IDENTIFICATION**

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INDIVIDUAL ID	22B.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	INDIVIDUAL ID
	Products / services produced/rendered from the place of work....  <b>(READ THE OPTIONS)</b> Only for sale/ barter/ paid employment..... 1 Mainly for sale, but partly for own consumption.... 2 Mainly for own consumption but partly for sale or barter..... 3 Only for own consumption.... 4	Who is the owner of this enterprise: Central Government..... 01 (▶35A) Local Government..... 02 (▶35A) Parastatal Organization..... 03 (▶35A) Political Party..... 04 (▶35A) Partnership - Registered..... 05 (▶35A) Non-Governmental Organization..... 06 (▶35A) Religious Organization..... 07 (▶35A) Cooperative - Registered..... 08 (▶35A) International/Regional Organization..... 09 (▶35A) Private own account/family agriculture). 10 (▶35A) Private Sector employed(agriculture).... 11 (▶35A) Household - Fetching water/collecting firewood..... 12 Household - Other economic activities..... 13 Cooperative - Unregistered..... 14 Private own account (Non-agriculture)... 15 Private sector employed (Non-agriculture)..... 16 partnership Un-registered..... 17 Other Private (Specify)..... 96	Is this business/establishment: <b>(INT: READ THE OPTIONS)</b> Registered Only.....1 Business Licensed only. 2 Registered and business licensed..... 3 (▶35A) Neither registered nor licensed..... 4 Don't Know.... 5	How many paid employees (including yourself) are working in your business/this enterprise on continuous basis?  Less than 5 (employees) 1 5 and above (employees) 2 (▶35A) Don't know..... 3	In order to be able to monitor the activities of the Enterprise, do you/does your employer keep any written records or accounts?  Don't Know..... 1 (▶35A) No..... 2 (▶28A) Yes, Order Book/record..... 3 Yes, Sales book/record..... 4 Yes, Accountancy book..... 5 Yes, Final accounts for Business year..... 6	Do the accounts show all of the following Balance sheets of assets and liabilities, Investment/ withdraw of capital by the Business Owner(s), withdrawals of income by the Business Owner(s), earnings Retained within the Business as saving?  YES...1 (▶35A) NO...2 DON'T KNOW..3	
01							01
02							02
03							03
04							04
05							05
06							06
07							07
08							08
09							09
10							10
11							11
12							12

**SECTION E. INFORMAL SECTOR - MAIN ACTIVITY**

IDENTIFICATION

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INDIVIDUAL ID	28A.	28B.	29.													30.	31.	INDIVIDUAL ID
	Are you the primary owner of this business?	When was the business/activity started?  WRITE MONTH & YEAR (98 9998 FOR DON'T KNOW)	Why do you conduct this kind of business/activity? (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS ACCEPTABLE)  WRITE CODE "1" FOR A GIVEN ANSWER IN A SPECIFIC AREA													Where do you conduct your present business/activity?	Did this business/activity operate all year around?	
	YES...1 NO...2 (▶35A)	MONTH   YEAR	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		YES...1 (▶33) NO...2	
01																		01
02																		02
03																		03
04																		04
05																		05
06																		06
07																		07
08																		08
09																		09
10																		10
11																		11
12																		12



**SECTION F. OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

IDENTIFICATION

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THE FOLLOWING SET OF QUESTIONS REFER TO THE SECONDARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE ACTIVITY

INDIVIDUAL	35A.	35B.	36A.	OFFICIAL	36B.	36C.	36D.	37A.	37B.	INDIVIDUAL
	Did you do any other work of any type for pay, profit, barter or home use during the last week even for one hour?  YES..1 (▶36A) NO...2	Although you did not do any work during the last week, did you have a job or enterprise at which you did not work last week and to which you will definitely return to work?  YES..1 NO...2 (▶Q53A)	What type of work/activity?  <b>INT: DESCRIBE ACTIVITY FULLY IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS</b>	TASCO CODES	Do you have skills that enable you to perform your tasks?  <b>INT: READ THE OPTIONS</b>  Yes, can perform independently..... 1  Yes, can perform with assistance and I am on training..... 2  Yes, can perform with assistance but I am not on training..... 3  No, I am on training.... 4  No, I am not on training..... 5	What is the type of your work contract?  Permanent contract.....1  <u>Temporary Contract:</u> Specific task contract.....2 Fixed time contract.....3 Casual.....4 5 (▶37A)	What is the form of your work contract?  Written. 1 Oral... 2	What is the rate your chance to hold this job next month?  Absolute Certainty.. 1 High..... 2 Low..... 3 No Chance.. 4	How would you rate your chance to hold this job next month?  Yes, injured at workplace..... 1  Yes, work-related illness..... 2  Yes, both injured and illness..... 3  No..... 4	
01										01
02										02
03										03
04										04
05										05
06										06
07										07
08										08
09										09
10										10
11										11
12										12

**SECTION F. OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CONT'**

IDENTIFICATION

I N D I V I D U A L  I D	38. Are you working as	39A. Are you a member of any trade union?	39B. Are you benefiting from maternity/paternity leave?	39C. Does your employer/you deduct income tax from your salary?	39D. Does your employer/ you pay contributions to social security?	40A. What type of product/service which is mainly produced/rendered by your company/business/activities?	OFFICIAL				I N D I V I D U A L  I D	
				INT: EXCLUDE BUSINESS TAX			ISIC					
							CODE					
01	A paid employee..... 01											01
02	A self Employed (non-agric): with employees..... 02 (▶39C)											02
03	without employees..... 03 (▶39C)											03
04	Unpaid family helper (non-agriculture)..... 04 (▶40A)											04
05	Unpaid family helper (agric): fishing..... 05 (▶40A)											05
06	crop growing..... 06 (▶40A)											06
07	livestock/animals..... 07 (▶40A)											07
08	On your own farm or shamba: fishing..... 08 (▶39D)	YES..1	YES..1	YES...1	YES...1							08
09	crop growing..... 09 (▶39D)	NO...2	NO...2	NO....2	NO....2							09
10	livestock/animals..... 10 (▶39D)			DON'T	DON'T							10
11				KNOW..3	KNOW..3							11
12												12

**IDENTIFICATION**

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<b>I N D I V I D U A L  I D</b>	<b>40B.</b> The products/service produced/rendered from the workplace were; <b>(READ THE OPTIONS)</b>	<b>41.</b> Is this enterprise:-	<b>42.</b> Is this business/establishment: <b>(INT: READ THE OPTIONS)</b>	<b>43.</b> How many paid employees (including yourself) are working in your business/this enterprise on continuous basis?	<b>44.</b> In order to be able to monitor the activities of the Enterprise, do you/does your employer keep any written records or accounts?	<b>45.</b> Do the accounts show all of the following Balance sheets of assets and liabilities, Investment/ withdraw of capital by the Business Owner(s), withdrawals of income by the Business Owner(s), earnings Retained within the Business as saving?	<b>I N D I V I D U A L  I D</b>
	Only for sale/ barter/ paid employment..... 1 Mainly for sale, but partly for own consumption.... 2 Mainly for own consumption but partly for sale or barter..... 3 Only for own consumption.... 4	Central Government..... 01 (▶53A) Local Government..... 02 (▶53A) Parastatal Organization..... 03 (▶53A) Political Party..... 04 (▶53A) Partnership - Registered..... 05 (▶53A) Non-Governmental Organization..... 06 (▶53A) Religious Organization..... 07 (▶53A) Cooperative - Registered..... 08 (▶53A) International/Regional Organization..... 09 (▶53A) Private own account/family (agriculture). 10 (▶53A) Private Sector employed (agriculture).... 11 (▶53A) Household - Fetching water/collecting firewood..... 12 Household - Other economic activities... 13 Cooperative - Unregistered..... 14 Private own account (Non-agriculture)... 15 Private sector employed (Non-agriculture)..... 16 partnership Un-registered..... 17 Other Private (Specify)..... 96	Registered Only..... 1 Business Licensed only.. 2 Registered and business licensed..... 3 (▶53A) Neither registered nor licensed..... 4 Don't Know..... 5	Less than 5 (employees). 1 5 and above (employees). 2 (▶53A) Don't know..... 3	Don't Know... 1 (▶53A) No..... 2 (▶46A) Yes, Order Book/record.. 3 Yes, Sales book/record.. 4 Yes, Accountancy book..... 5 Yes, Final accounts for Business year..... 6	YES...1 (▶53A) NO....2 DON'T KNOW..3	

01							01
02							02
03							03
04							04
05							05
06							06
07							07
08							08
09							09
10							10
11							11
12							12

**SECTION G. INFORMAL SECTOR - OTHER ACTIVITY**

**IDENTIFICATION**

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INDIVIDUAL	45A. Are you the primary owner of this business?	46B. When was the business/activity started?  WRITE MONTH & YEAR (98 9998 FOR DON'T KNOW)	47 Why do you conduct this kind of business/activity? <b>(MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS ACCEPTABLE)</b>  WRITE CODE "1" FOR A GIVEN ANSWER IN A SPECIFIC AREA	48. Where do you conduct your present business/activity?	49. Did this business/activity operate all year around?	INDIVIDUAL												
	YES..1 NO...2 (►53A)	MONTH   YEAR	Can't find other work..... A Released from other employment or reduction of working time..... B Retirement from other employment..... C Family needs additional income..... D Business/activity provides good income opportunities..... E Business/activity does not require much capital..... F Can keep production cost low..... G Wants to be independent from his/her own master..... H Can choose his/her own hours and place of work..... I Can combine business/activities with household or family responsibilities..... J Bureaucracy in formalizing business/activity..... K Traditional line of business/activities of respondent or family/tribe..... L M	Within own or business/activity partner's home - with special business/activity space..... 01 Within own or business/activity partner's home - without special business/activity space..... 02 Structure attached to/outside own or business partner's house..... 03 Permanent building other than house..... 04 Fixed stall/kiosk - market..... 05 Vehicle, cart, temporary stall - market.. 06 Fixed stall/kiosk - street..... 07 Vehicle, cart, temporary - street..... 08 Other temporary structure..... 09 Construction site..... 10 Customer's/employer's house..... 11 No fixed location/mobile..... 12 Farm/fishing area/ grazing area..... 13	YES..1 (►51) NO...2													
			A	B	C		D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M		
	01																	01
	02																	02
	03																	03
	04																	04
	05																	05
	06																	06
	07																	07
	08																	08
	09																	09
	10																	10
11																11		
12																12		



**SECTION H. HOURS WORKED**

IDENTIFICATION

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INDIVIDUAL	53A. How many hours did you work each day during the last week, in your Main and any other economic activity?  <b>INT: * PROBE HOURS WORKED IN EACH DAY FOR LAST WEEK (MONDAY TO SUNDAY)</b> * "00" HOURS IS ACCEPTABLE FOR PERSONS WITH A JOB/BUSINESS BUT NOT AT WORK.														INDIVIDUAL				
	MAIN ACTIVITY							OTHER ACTIVITY											
	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN	<b>TOTAL</b>	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT		SUN	<b>TOTAL</b>		
01																			01
02																			02
03																			03
04																			04
05																			05
06																			06
07																			07
08																			08
09																			09
10																			10
11																			11
12																			12

**SECTION H: HOURS WORKED CON'T**

**IDENTIFICATION**

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54A. INT: IS Q53B GRAND TOTAL	54B. What was the main reason you worked more than 40 hours during the last week?	54C. What was the main reason you worked less than 40 hours during the last week?	55. Were you available for more hours of work during the last week?	56. In which type of job were you available for more hours of work?	57. Are your benefits/earnings from this work appropriate in terms of hours worked under normal circumstances?	I N D I V I D U A L  I D
Less than 40 hours..... 1 (▶54C)	Schedule set by employer..... 1	Illness or aged..... 01 (▶57)		Current job..... 1		
40 hours..... 2 (▶57)	Overwork due to the strong economy..... 2	Disability..... 02 (▶57)		Paid employment - Wage Job..... 2		
More than 40 hours..... 3	Overwork in order to survive/to gain more money..... 3	In school or training..... 03 (▶57)		Self Employment - Small scale business (any type)..... 3		
	Business/ agriculture season..... 4	Leave, holiday incl. family obligations (funerals, sick/ child etc.)..... 04 (▶57)		Self employment - Agriculture including livestock and fishing.... 4		
	Other (Specify)..... 5	Did not want to work more hours... 05 (▶57)	YES..1		YES..1	
	▶57	Housework duties..... 06 (▶57)	NO...2 (▶57)		NO...2	
		Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or for a business.... 07				
		No suitable agriculture land or slack period in agriculture..... 08				
		Lack of raw materials equipment and finance..... 09				
		Machinery/electrical breakdown/ other technical problems..... 10				
		Stood down by employer..... 11				
		Off season..... 12				
		Other (Specify)..... 96				
						01
						02
						03
						04
						05
						06
						07
						08
						09
						10
						11
						12

**SECTION H: HOURS WORKED CON'T**  
**USUAL WORKING HOURS**

IDE

INDIVIDUAL	58. How many hours per week do you usually work in;			59A. INT: IS Q58 GRAD TOTAL;	59B. Why do you usually work more than 40 hours per week? (INT: WRITE THE CODE OF MAIN REASON ONLY)	59C. Why do you usually work less than 40 hours per week? (INT: WRITE THE CODE OF MAIN REASON ONLY)	60. Are you usually available to work for more hours?	INDIVIDUAL
	MAIN ACTIVITY	OTHER ACTIVITIES	TOTAL				YES..1 NO...2	
	A	B	C					
01								01
02								02
03								03
04								04
05								05
06								06
07								07
08								08
09								09
10								10
11								11
12								12

**SECTION I: INCOME**

IDENTIFICATION

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**INT: YOU MUST REFER BACK TO Q.20 AND Q.38 FOR THESE QUESTIONS**

INDIVIDUAL ID	61A. INT: WAS THIS PERSON A PAID EMPLOYEE IN MAIN OR SECONDARY ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST WEEK?	61B. WHAT WAS YOUR GROSS CASH INCOME FROM YOUR PAID EMPLOYMENT DURING THE LAST MONTH?		62A. INT: WAS THIS PERSON SELF EMPLOYED (NOT AGRICULTURE) DURING THE LAST WEEK?	62B. What gross income/earning did you get from your business or businesses during the last week/month?		62C. What were the total expenses associated with the earned income?		62D. INT: THE REMAINING INCOME FORM THE BUSINESS/ACTIVITIES AFTER DEDUCTING ALL EXPENSES DURING THE LAST WEEK/MONTH IS THUS;  i.e. Q.62b – Q.62c		62E. How many months did this business/enterprise operate during the last 12 months?	63A. INT: IS THIS PERSON SELF EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE?	63B. What gross income/earning did you get from your agricultural work during the last week/month?		63C. What were the total expenses associated with the earned income?		63D. What was you net income form your agricultural work during the last week/month?  I.E.Q. 63B- Q. 63C		INDIVIDUAL ID	
	YES..1 NO...2 (►62A)	TSH		YES..1 NO...2 (►63A)	PERIOD: WEEK...1 MONTH...2		PERIOD: WEEK...1 MONTH...2		PERIOD: WEEK...1 MONTH...2		MONTHS	YES..1 NO...2(END)	PERIOD: WEEK...1 MONTH...2		PERIOD: WEEK...1 MONTH...2		PERIOD: WEEK...1 MONTH...2			
		CASH	IN-KIND		TSH	PERIOD	TSH	PERIOD	TSH	PERIOD				TSH.	PERIOD	TSH.	PERIOD	TSH		PERIOD
	i	ii		i	ii	i	ii	i	ii				i	ii	i	ii	i	ii		
01																				01
02																				02
03																				03
04																				04
05																				05
06																				06
07																				07
08																				08
09																				09
10																				10
11																				11
12																				12

**CHILDREN AGED 5 TO 17 YEARS**

IDENTIFICATION

**SECTION I: NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS DURING THE LAST WEEK (ASK ALL CHILDREN)**

INDIVIDUAL ID	INT: IS [NAME] 5 TO 17 YEARS OLD?  YES...1 NO...2 (▶END)	1. During the last week did you do any of the tasks indicated below for this household?  YES...1 NO...2  IF "NO" TO ALL TASKS, GO TO Q.3A							2. How many hours have you been working per day?  INT: WRITE TIME IN MINUTES							3A. INT: DID THIS CHILD WORK FOR HOUSEHOLD DUTIES OR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES? (IF HE/SHE ANSWERED YES LFS2 Q.1 OR Q.7 OR Q.8(a) OR WCS Q.1)  YES...1 NO...2 (END)	INDIVIDUAL ID	
		Shopping for household	Repairing and household equipment	Cooking	Cleaning utensils/ house	Washing clothes	Caring for children/ old/sick	Other household tasks	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT	SUN			TOTAL
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b	c	d	e	f	g			
1																	1	
2																	2	
3																	3	
4																	4	
5																	5	
6																	6	
7																	7	
8																	8	
9																	9	
10																	10	
11																	11	
12																	12	

**SECTION II: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND HOURS OF WORK**

**CHILDREN WHO DID ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES LAST WEEK (WHO HAVE ANSWERED LFS2 Q. 20 CODE 1 OR Q.38 CODE 1 FROM LFS 2)**

**CHILDREN WHO ANSWERED Qn6A LFS2**

**SECTION IV: HEALTH AND SAFETY ASPECTS OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 YEARS (APPLICABLE TO ALL CHILDREN WHO WORKED IN ECONOMIC AND NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS/ LAST WEEK/ WHO HAVE ANSWERED CODE 1 IN LFS 2 Q.1 OR Q. 7 or Q. 8 (a) OR WCS Q.1)**

3B. Are you currently attending school or training institution?  Yes, Full-time.1  Yes, Part-time.2  No.....3 (►Q5)	4. If attending school or training institution on a full-time or part-time, but also working, does your work affect your regular school/training attendance or studies?  YES..1 NO...2	5. During which time and how many hours do you usually work? (FILL APPROPRIATE ANSWER)  <b>(INT: ASK THIS QUESTION TO ALL CHILDREN WHO HAVE INDICATED TO BE ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY/ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST WEEK i.e. Q.18a OR Q. 36a FROM LFS 2)</b>  NUMBER OF HOURS DAY 06:00am - 03:59pm EVENING 04:00pm - 07:59pm NIGHT 08:00pm - 05:59am			6. Were you attending school while engaged in economic activities during the last 12 months?  YES..1 NO...2	7. Have you ever been hurt at work/work place or suffered from illnesses/injuries due to work at any time?  YES..1 NO...2 (►13)	8. How often were you hurt or suffered from illness/injuries?  Often/frequently... 1 Occasionally.. 2 Seldom/Rarely..... 3	9A Referring to the most serious injury/illness, how serious was the injury/illness consequences on your work performance?  Permanently Disabled..... 1 Prevented from Work Permanently.. 2 Stopped Work Temporarily..... 3 Changed Jobs..... 4 Continued to Work..... 5	9B. Referring to the most serious injury/illness, how serious was the injury/illness consequences on school attendance?  Stopped Schooling Temporarily..... 1 Prevented from Schooling Permanently..... 2 Not affected..... 3 Not applicable.... 4	I N D I V I D U A L  I D
		a	b	c						
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6
										7
										8
										9
										10
										11
										12

IDENTIFICATION

**SECTION IV: HEALTH AND SAFETY ASPECTS - CONTINUE**

I N D I V I D U A L  I D	10. What was the main activity of the establishment/ industry in which you were injured/hurt or from which you suffered serious illness?	OFFICIAL  FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY ISIC  CODE	11. What was the occupation or job you were performing when the accident happened or from which you suffered serious illness?	OFFICIAL  FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY TASCO  CODE	12. Who paid for medical treatment?  (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER IS ACCEPTABLE)  WRITE CODE "1" FOR A GIVEN ANSWER IN A SPECIFIC AREA  No Treatment..... A Employer..... B Parents/ Guardians..... C Myself..... D Free..... E Other ..... F	13. How often do you carry heavy loads in your daily activities?  Always/ Often....1 Sometimes.....2 Seldom / Rarely..3 Never.....4	14. Are you required to operate any tools, equipments, machines, etc. at your workplace or on your job/ occupation?  YES..1 NO...2	I N D I V I D U A L  I D										
					A	B	C		D	E	F							
1																		1
2																		2
3																		3
4																		4
5																		5
6																		6
7																		7
8																		8
9																		9
10																		10
11																		11
12																		12





**CONFIDENTIAL**

**IDENTIFICATION**

Quest. No..... Of .....

**TIME USE**

PERSONAL NO.						FOR OFFICIAL	Period/ Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
PERSONAL DIARY						Code of day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PERSONAL	DATE	MONTH	YEAR	DAY			List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.....2			Inside....1 Outside...2		
<b>1</b> What were you doing yesterday between ..... and ..... <i>INT: FILL IN ACTIVITY IN FIRST LINE FOR TIME PERIOD</i>							06:00 am							
<b>2</b> What else were you doing during that period? <i>INT: FILL IN ACTIVITIES ON THE NEXT FOUR LINES FOR THE TIME PERIOD</i>							i							
<b>3</b> If more than one activity mentioned: Did you do the activities at the same time, or one after the other? <i>INT: WRITE CODE 1 IF THE ANSWER IS 'YES' AND CODE 2 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NO'</i>							ii							
<b>4</b> Did you get any payment? (e.g. Monthly salary; Food and allowance) <i>INT: FILL IN COLUMN 5 USING CODE A -PAYMENT</i>							iii							
<b>5a</b> Where were you when you did the activities? <i>INT: FILL IN COLUMN 6 USING CODE B – LOCATION AND COLUMN 7 USING "1" FOR INSIDE OR "2" FOR OUTSIDE</i>							iv							
<b>5b</b> Which means of transport, did you use to reach the place of this activities? <i>INT: FILL IN COLUMN 8 USING CODE C –MEANS OF TRANSPORT</i>							v							
<i>INT: REPEAT QUESTIONS 1 TO 5 FOR EACH CATEGORY OF TIME IN AN HOUR PERIOD FROM 6:00 AM YESTERDAY TO 6:00AM TODAY</i>							07:00 am							
							i							
							ii							
							iii							
							iv							
							v							
							08:00 am							
							i							
							ii							
							iii							
							iv							
							v							



IDENTIFICATION

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PERSONAL NO.						FOR OFFICIAL USE	Period/ Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
PERSONAL DIARY						Code of day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PERSONAL DIARY	DATE	MONTH	YEAR	DAY	Code of day		List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.....2			Inside....1 Outside..2		
<b>11</b> Which activity during the day did you enjoy the most? Activity <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>						02:00PM	i <input type="text"/> ii <input type="text"/> iii <input type="text"/> iv <input type="text"/> v <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>12</b> Which activity during the day did you enjoy the least? Activity <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>							i <input type="text"/> ii <input type="text"/> iii <input type="text"/> iv <input type="text"/> v <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
<b>13</b> Generally, how did you feel about yesterday's activities you have just described? I was too busy/ I had too many things to do..... 1 I had a comfortable amount of things to do in the day..... 2 I was not busy enough/ I did not have enough to do..... 3 I was sick..... 4						03:00 PM	i <input type="text"/> ii <input type="text"/> iii <input type="text"/> iv <input type="text"/> v <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
						04:00 pm	i <input type="text"/> ii <input type="text"/> iii <input type="text"/> iv <input type="text"/> v <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		
						05:00 pm	i <input type="text"/> ii <input type="text"/> iii <input type="text"/> iv <input type="text"/> v <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		

IDENTIFICATION

PERSONAL NO.					FOR OFFICIAL Code of day	Period/ Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport
PERSONAL DIARY	DATE	MONTH	YEAR	DAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period	ICATUS	Yes.....1 No..... 2			Inside....1 Outside..2		
<b>CODES FOR PAYMENT, LOCATION AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT</b>													
<b>(CODE "A") PAYMENT</b>													
1	No Payment					i							
2	Monthly salary only					ii							
3	Salary and transport allowance.					iii							
4	Food and allowance (Cash payment)					iv							
5	Cash payment for Services / Sales.					v							
6	Food, accomodation and other needs.												
7	Allowance and all needs (Cash payment)												
8	Other, specify _____												
9	Not applicable												
<b>(CODE "B") LOCATION</b>													
01	Own household					i							
02	Someone's household					ii							
03	Field farm or other agricultural workplace within private H/Hold.					iii							
04	Field farm or other agricultural workplace outside private H/Hold					iv							
05	Other workplace within private household					v							
06	Other workplace outside private household												
07	Educational establishment												
08	Public area i.e. not in a private household workplace or hospital												
09	The place for fetching water												
10	The area for collecting firewood.												
11	Traveling or waiting to travel												
12	Other, specify _____												
<b>(CODE "C") MEANS OF TRANSPORT</b>													
1	Traveling on foot					i							
2	Traveling by private transport (e.g. car, van, bicycle, motorcycle e.t.c)					ii							
3	Hiring Transport (e.g. taxi, Pick-up, motocyle, e.t.c)					iii							
4	Traveling by train					iv							
5	Traveling by bus					v							
6	Traveling by bicycle												
7	Water transport (Boat, Ship e.t.c)												
8	Traveling by animal (e.g. Horse, Cow e.t.c)												
9	Traveling by other means (specify)												
10	Not applicable												

IDENTIFICATION

PERSONAL NO.						FOR OFFICIAL	Period/ Time	Description of activity	FOR OFFICIAL USE	Same time?	Code 'A' Payment	Code "B" Location	Place	Code "C" Means of Transport	
PERSONAL DIARY							Code of day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DATE	MONTH	YEAR	DAY				List of Activities from 1 to 5 Activities per time period								
									ICATUS	Yes.....1 No.....2			Inside.....1 Outside..2		
							11:00 pm								
							i								
							ii								
							iii								
							iv								
							v								
							12 - 04am								
							i								
							ii								
							iii								
							iv								
							v								
							04:00 am								
							i								
							ii								
							iii								
iv															
v															
05:00 am															
i															
ii															
iii															
iv															
v															

