

Zanzibar, Tanzania - Intergrated Labour Force Survey 2020/2021

The Office of Chief Government Statistician, Labour Commision

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

TZA-2020-ILFS-v01-M

TITLE

Intergrated Labour Force Survey 2020/2021

SUBTITLE

Zanzibar Analytical Report

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Zanzibar, Tanzania	TZA

STUDY TYPE

Labor Force Survey [hh/lfs]

SERIES INFORMATION

Historically, the 2020/21 ILFS is the fourth of such surveys conducted by OCGS. The first, less comprehensive ILFS was conducted in 1990/91. The first comprehensive labour force survey was conducted in 2006, followed by the second in 2014.

ABSTRACT

Population Profile

The total population of Zanzibar in 2020/21 was estimated at 1.7 million. Children aged under 15 years accounted for 41.7 percent of the population; which marked a decrease in proportion of 1.7 percent compared with the population in 2014. Rural areas comprised more population (in both surveys) compared with urban. Sex distribution suggests more females (51.2 percent) compared with males (48.8 percent). The working age population (15-64 years) increased by 1.2 percent (54.6 percent) in 2020/21 compared with the previous survey (53.4 percent). It increased slightly more in urban areas (one percent) compared with rural (0.6percent). The dependants (aged 65 years and above) contributed to 3.0 percent of the total population in 2014 and 4.0 percent in 2020/21. Majority of the aged lived in rural areas compared with urban; and in either case there were more male aged population than females, for both years. The age dependency ratio (i.e more burden to productive population) was recoded to be 86.6 and 83.4 for the years 2014 and 2020/21 respectively which shows that the dependants were slightly lower in 2020/21 compared to 2014. The ratio was higher in rural areas compared with urban which shows that there was less burden for productive persons in rural than urban. The average household size in Zanzibar was six persons in 2020/21 which was slightly higher than 5.4 persons observed in 2014; In 2020/21, rural areas were observed to have slightly more (5.5 persons) members per household compared to urban areas (5.4 persons). The 2020/21 results indicated that there were more male headed households than female headed even though the proportion of female headed households increased from 21.5 percent in 2014 to 23.1 in 2020/21. About 65.2 percent of the population aged 15 years and above is literate in English and Swahili. The proportion of illiterate (i.e. can't read or write in any language) decreased to 10.5 percent in 2020/21 from 14.9 percent in 2014 with more illiterate people in rural areas (17 percent) compared with urban (3.8 percent). The movement of persons showed that only 18.9 of migrants moved from one place to another due to economic reasons or job transfer, looking for better jobs or other economic opportunities, while the rest migrated due to social reasons. The movements were high in urban areas (21 percent) compared with rural (14 percent).

Working Age Population

Working Age Population comprised 988,151 persons in 2020/21 (or 58.2 percent of total population). The total working age population grew by 27.3 percent from previous (776, 176 persons out of 1.4 million) 2014 ILFS. The results show that, there were more females of the WAP (51.5 percent) compared to males (48.5 percent) and the proportions of WAP residing in rural areas were higher compared with urban areas in both survey years. Nearly half (46.8 percent) of WAP was found in Mjini Magharibi followed by Kaskazini Pemba with 16.0 percent, Kusini Pemba 14. 8 percent, Kaskazini Unguja 14.0 percent and lastly Kusini Unguja with 8.4 percent.

Economically Active

Economically active persons (Labour Force) include employed and unemployed persons. Among the 988,151 working age populations, a total of 750,722 persons (equivalent to 76.0 percent) were currently economically active population in 2020/21, which was slightly higher than 616,089 persons currently economically active in 2014 ILFS. There are disparities by areas of residency where by 47.9 percent were living in urban areas and 52.1 percent were living in rural areas. The proportion of the currently economically active population increased in both rural and urban areas to both survey years. There are small variations between sexes; whereby 52.1 percent of the currently active population were males and 47.9

percent were females.

Labour Force Participation Rates

Overall labour force participation rate (LFPR) in 2020/21 slightly decreased to 76.0 percent compared with 79.4 percent observed in 2014. Males accounted for a higher rate (81.6 percent) compared with females (70.7 percent). Across geographical areas, Rural areas had a higher rate (77.1 percent) and Urban areas had 74.8 percent. Among administrative areas Kusini Unguja had the highest LFPR (80.8 percent) followed by Kaskazini Unguja with 79.0 percent, Kusini Pemba with 75.9 percent, Mjini Magharibi with 75.5 percent and the last was Kaskazini Pemba (72.3 percent).

Employed Persons

In 2020/21 ILFS, there were 603,748 employed persons (61.1 percent were of the working age population) compared to 528,090 persons who were employed in 2014 ILFS. The majority (55.8 percent) of them were living in rural areas compared with 44.2 percent in urban. More males were employed (58.1 percent) than females (41.9 percent). This trend is similar to that of 2014 ILFS.

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 61.0 percent. The absorption rate for rural areas was higher (66.5 percent) compared to urban areas (55.4 percent) and the females were less likely to be engaged in economic activities compared to males (49.5 and 73.2 percent, respectively). Across regions Kusini Unguja had the highest ratio (70.7 percent) while Mjini Magharibi region had the lowest ratio of 55.4 percent in 2020/21.

Underemployed Persons

Underemployed persons were found to be 112,089 in 2020/21 whereas most of them were in urban areas (54.4 percent) than rural areas (45.6 percent). Females (47.4 percent) were more likely to be underemployed than males (52.6 percent).

Unemployed Persons

The 2020/21 ILFS reveals that 146,974 persons (19.6 percent of the labour force) were unemployed. Urban areas revealed higher unemployment rate of 25.9 percent compared to rural (13.7 percent). The unemployment rate was higher among females (29.6 percent) compared with their male counterparts (10.3 percent). Mjini Magharibi had the highest unemployment rate (26.6 percent) followed by Kaskazini Unguja (14.7 percent). Kaskazini Pemba marked the least unemployment rate (12.3 percent).

Informal Sector

The results from the 2020/21 ILFS shows that, there were 251,926 employed persons in the informal sector; an equivalent of 41.7 percent of total employment. The employed persons in the informal sector in the year 2020/21 increased by 25.5 percent compared with 2014. Employed persons engaged in the informal sector were more common in urban areas (55.0 percent) than in rural. The results also reveal that more males (50.4 percent) are employed in the informal sector than females. More than half of the informal sector operators were observed at Mjini Magharibi (54.3 percent) while Kaskazini Pemba had the lowest proportion of persons engaged in the informal sector (9.9 percent).

Income from Employment

The average monthly income of paid employees in 2020/21 was TZS 387,710 which was slightly higher compared with TZS 291,901 in 2014. Males had a higher average monthly income of TZS 405,030 compared to females income of TZS 350,844. The urban paid employees earned an average of TZS 397,919 while the rural employees earned TZS 366,287. The highest average monthly income for non-agriculture self-employees was revealed to be TZS 565,481; whence males accounted an average income of TZS 864,134 and TZS 261,678 for females. Self employed persons in urban areas earned on average TZS 619,022 compared with rural areas of TZS 499,046. The leading administrative area with higher average income was Mjini Magharibi with TZS 634,130 and the least was Kusini Unguja with TZS 361,229. Employed persons in agriculture realized the lowest average income of TZS 232,004 compared to the paid (TZS 388,000) and self employed (TZS 565,000). The average monthly income for males was more than (TZS 297,489) that of females (TZS 122,095). In this sector, rural persons earn less (TZS 225,930) compared to urban (TZS 278,762).

Youth 15-35

The youth population aged 15-35 constitute 75.7 percent out of a total labour force. Locality disparities indicate that there were less youth in rural areas (73.9 percent) compared to urban areas (77.6 percent) in 2020/2021. Only 48.2 percent of youth (aged 15-35 years) were currently employed in 2020/21; and more than half (53.6 percent) were underemployed. The proportion of underemployed youth is higher in the urban areas (28.3 percent) compared with rural (25.3 percent). The total number of the unemployed youths in 2020/2021 was 109,868 persons, of whom 39.3 percent were in rural areas and 60.7 percent were in urban. The unemployment rate among youths was 27.4 percent. It is higher in urban areas (34.0 percent) compared with rural (21.1 percent); it is higher among females (40.6 percent) compared with males (15.4 percent). The

proportion of youth age 15-35 years Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) increased by 11.4 percentage points, from 31.3 percent in 2014 to 42.7 percent in 2020/21 in rural area, meanwhile it declined by same amount in urban localities. Among female youth's 71.3 percent were reported in NEET.

The Child and Labour

Population profile of children shows that, the proportion of children aged 5-17 years is 34.1 percent of the total population in 2020/21 ILFS; of whom 57.1 percent resided in rural areas and 42.9 percent in urban; the proportion of boys was slightly lower (48.8 percent) than that of girls (51.2 percent). The ILFS 2020/21 results show that a total of 45,264 children aged 5-17 years are currently employed equivalent to 7.8 percent; majority among them (62.2 percent) were boys. These findings suggest a decline of employed children compared with 54,572 children observed in 2014 ILFS. The Child Labour rate (CL) was 3.6 percent with lightly more girls (2.6 percent) than boys (2.0 percent). However rural children were more affected (CL 4.6 percent) than urban children (CL rate 2.6 percent). Generally, boys were more affected than girls in both rural and urban areas. Kusini Unguja had more employed children with the rate of 12.1, followed by Kusini Pemba six (6) percent. Mjini Magharibi (CL 2.4 percent) is the least affected.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Household and Individual

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

v2.1: Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution.

VERSION DATE

2022-12

Scope

NOTES

-HOUSEHOLD: Household amenities, services and assets

-INDIVIDUAL: Current activity, unemployment, main economic activity, informal sector-main activity, other economic activity, informal sector - other activity, hours worked, income, usual activity (last 12 months), non-economic activity of children 5-17 years during the last week.

-TIME USE

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Zanzibar

Rural and urban areas

Regions

Districts

UNIVERSE

The survey covers all Private households, usual members residing in the households, All household members aged 5+, Children aged 5-17 years.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
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The Office of Chief Government Statistician	Ministry Of Finance And Planning
Labour Commision	President's Office- Labour, Economic Affairs and Investment

PRODUCERS

Name	Affiliation	Role
World Bank	European Union	Technical Support
International Labour Organization	European Union	Technical Support

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
European Union	EU	Financial Supporter
World Bank	WB	Financial Supporter
International Labour Organization	ILO	Financial Supporter

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The 2020/21 ILFS adopted a stratified sample selected in two stages from the 2012 census frame. Stratification was achieved by separating each region (or administrative area) into urban and rural strata. Samples were selected independently in each of the seven (7) sampling strata (five regions, rural and urban).Implicit stratification was achieved at each of the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum according to administrative unit in different the lower administrative unit levels by sorting the sampling frame within the explicit stratum according to administrative unit in different levels before sample selection and by using a probability proportional to size selection at the first stage of sampling.

In the first stage, 175 EAs were selected with probability proportional to the EA size and with independent selection in each sampling stratum. With a fixed number of 24 households to be selected per cluster, the total number of households selected were 4200. With the urge of representative results for key indicators for each of the 5 regions and the fact that the total sample size was tight, a power allocation was used to allocate the sample size.

RESPONSE RATE

The response rate was 99.9%

WEIGHTING

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different regions and to their urban rural areas and the possible differences in response rates, sampling weights were utilized in the LFS to compensate for a number of factors that may result in the differences between the sample and the target population. The development of sample weights first begins with the design weight which is used to compensate for the unequal probability of selection and is calculated as the inverse of the probability of selection. Since the 2020/21 ILFS sample were selected in two stages, the product of inverse probabilities from the two stages forms the basic design weight. The basic weights were then adjusted to account for non-response and further calibrated such that the survey estimates of population obtained using those weights conform to the mid-year projected population totals of 2021. These final weights are then used for tabulation purposes.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2020-06-01	2021-07-30	5 years

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

SUPERVISION

The role of the supervisor was to coordinate field data collection activities, including management of the field teams, maps and lists of households, communicate with local authorities concerning the survey plan. Additionally, the field supervisor spot checked work, review completed questionnaires sent by interviewers, maintained field control documents and sent completed questionnaires and progress reports to the central office.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

After the training, enumerators were deployed to their respective enumeration areas for data collection process. Field data collection for the 2020/21 ILFS took place over a period of 12 months from June 2020 to July 2021, organized in quarterly basis with equal households to each quarter. The interviewers were given four enumeration areas, with two households each month for a face-to-face interview. This interview technique was adopted for the survey using the CAPI system. The data for a household was collected from a knowledgeable adult in the household, interviewing by proxy was allowed in absence of the household head. When interviewers did not meet household head or any emancipated adult who could provide information about the household in their first attempts, multiple follow ups were made by visiting the household or telephone for call back arrangements. The labour force information about the household members 15 years and older was answered by each eligible individual in the household.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Office Of Chief Government Statistician	OCGS	Ministry Of Finance And Planning

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

The household questionnaire was primarily used to capture socio-demographic information on each household member. Few questions on labour force participation were introduced to all household members aged 15 years and older to filter eligibility criteria for individual interview. The questionnaire was used as tool for data collection for the 2020/21 Zanzibar ILFS: the questionnaire administered for both Household and the Individual participants. Questionnaire was based on standard Labour Force Survey questionnaires, adapted to reflect the population and labour issues relevant to Zanzibar in line with recommendations from ILO, SADC and EAC. Stakeholders' involvement was highly prioritized during the design of the questionnaires.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list usual members in selected households. Information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including age, sex, education, and relationship to the head of household. The main purpose of the Household questionnaire was to identify eligible persons 15 years and older for the individual interview. The questionnaire also captured information on household characteristics, such as the source of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, flooring materials, cooking fuel, and source of lighting, among others.

The Individual Questionnaire (ILFS 2) had three modules: labour characteristics, working children (WCS aged 5-17) and time use. It used to collect information on employment, income and hours of work of main and secondary activities, unemployment, underemployment, duration of unemployment and time use. It also collected information on working children, health and safety aspects, school attendance and perception of child on work. Based on cost efficiency, the tourism module was added as a sub sample survey. the same as that of the LFS. Management agreed to introduce and merge the module to save cost and time.

Data Processing

DATA EDITING

The 2020/21 Zanzibar ILFS data was captured using the CSPro software programmed by OCGS ICT staffs with inbuilt checks on consistency and logical arrangement of the questions. The single data entry was adopted whereby provided responses were directly entered in the system. The data transmission involved data uploaded to the cloud server after every session of data entry. The field and regional supervisors closely observed collected data and sent back comments to interviewers for data editing and validation should they find any inconsistency of information. The process helped clear any differences and variations resulted to clean datasets. Regular download of data from the cloud server was done by ICT personnel at the headquarter. Internet connectivity was provided to interviewers with data bundles to enable transmission of data to the cloud servers. Sever was used for data transmission; The server located at National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania was used as a primary data archiving alongside with external hard disks. Power banks were provided to recharge the tablets more particularly during face-to-face interview. Data security was achieved through several methods including data encryption,

secure file transfer and passwords. Analysis was done using SPSS software. Tables and graphs were made through Microsoft Excel and SPSS package as per tabulation plan and their output was transferred to Microsoft word for print-ready copies

Access policy

CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Head of Data Management	Office of the Chief Government Statistician	abdullah.makame@ocgs.go.tz	www.ocgs.go.tz

CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality of respondent guaranteed under Statistical Act No. 9 of 2007 (a) All identification such as name and address has been removed; (b) The information is disclosed in a manner that is not likely to enable the identification of the particular person or undertaking or business to which it relates. (c) Not attempt to identify any particular person or undertaking or business.

ACCESS CONDITIONS

- Public use files, accessible to all

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

"The Office of Chief Government Statistician, 2020/21 Intergral Labour Force Survey (ILFS 2020/21),version 1.0 of the public use dataset (December 2020), provided by the National Data Archive. www.ocgs.go.tz"

ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Chief Government Statistician	OCGS	zanstat@ocgs.go.tz	www.ocgs.go.tz

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-TZA-2020-ILFS-v01-M-OCGS

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
The Office of Chief Government Statistician	OCGS	Ministry Of Finance And Planning	Documentation of the study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2023-09-19

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
<p>HOUSING The dataset contains information on household characteristics, such as the source of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, flooring materials, cooking fuel, and source of lighting, among others.</p>	4198	26
<p>INDIVIDUALS The dataset contains information on age, sex, education, relationship to the head of household, disability, labour characteristics, working children (WCS aged 5-17) and time use, employment, income and hours of work of main and secondary activities, unemployment, underemployment, duration of unemployment.</p>	22898	402