



CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS

2012

Volume I

STATISTICAL REPORT

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LIST OF ACCRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organization
CRE	Central Register of Establishments
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DADO	District Agricultural Officer
FBO	Faith Based Organization
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classification
NGO	Non Government Organization
OCSG	Office of Chief Government Statistician
RADO	Regional Agricultural Officer
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
STATCAP	Statistical Capacity Building Project
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
WB	World Bank
ZRB	Zanzibar Revenue Board

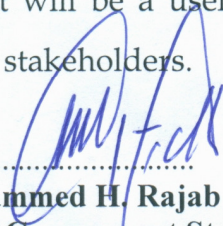
FOREWORD

Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) under the provisions in the Office of Chief Government Statistics Act No.9 of 2007 is mandated to maintain and update a Central Register of Establishments for the country. OCGS has undertaken two updates of the Register of Establishments. The first one was conducted in the year 2004/05 followed by the 2007/08 update. Recently, OCGS conducted the 2012 Census of Establishments which was a comprehensive census following the one held in 2004/05.

Central Register of Establishments enables to have a record of all active business enterprises. Essentially, it contains structural information about each business, including name, economic activity, location and persons engaged by sex and other size indicators. This structural information is central to the collection of business statistics, because it enables one to identify and describe more precisely each business participation in the country. Thus, CRE provides a starting point for many economic and related establishment based surveys in an economy. It provides the means of selecting a sample that accurately represents a population of business establishments to be surveyed and studied.

The 2012 CRE used similar design of data collection and format of the 2004/05 CRE, the analysis allows a reasonable comparison of trends and dynamics of all establishments obtain in Zanzibar. This report also includes analytical information on gender, employment and registration status which are essential for baselines and planning at different levels.

It is expected that, the tables, text and figures presented in this report are related to the most indicators consistent with the objective of the census. We hope that, the report will be a useful source of information to policy makers, academicians and other stakeholders.


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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The completion of this report is an indication of the effort and commitment of the various individuals and institutions to which the Office of Chief Government Statistician will remain indebted. I would like to take this opportunity to thank various government and private institutions as well as CRE technical committee members who contributed in the designing of questionnaires and preparation of this task. The technical team comprises members from OCGS namely Mr. Mbwana Othman Mbwana, Mr. Ali Idrisa Shamte, Mr. Abdulla Othman, Mr. Said Hamad Shaame, Mr. Khamis Abdulrahman Msham, Ms. Fahima Mohamed Issa, Ms. Habiba Soud Salim, Mr. Fadhil Ali Hassan and Mr. Ramadhan Hassan Mrisho who worked tirelessly to make the survey implementation successful. Special thanks should go to the field team: enumerators and supervisors for their great effort in collecting the required information; owners of establishments for their great co-operation in complying to interviews; and to local leaders (Sheha) for their administrative support. Without them this census would not be possible.

Reporting of the results has been made possible by Ms. Habiba S. Salim, Mr. Ali Idrisa Shamte, Mr. Abdullah Othman and Mr. Mbwana O. Mbwana for whom a word of thank is bestowed.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the generous financial support provided by development partners in Tanzania. CRE was undertaken with funding from the World Bank (WB) through the United Republic of Tanzania's STATCAP project; OCGS is grateful for this support.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report of the 2012 Central Register of Establishment contains a wide range of information on business activities operating in fixed premises. It covers all operating businesses countrywide, the distribution of establishments industrial activity, the level of employment, the type of legal ownership, the type of premises used, the year in which the business started and market stallholders.

The Census of eEstablishments covers all administrative regions: Mjini Magharibi, Kusini Unguja, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba which provides the means of selecting samples that accurately represent a population of business establishments to be surveyed and studied. The economic activities undertaken by the business establishments were classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 and the report is structured according to four major industry sectors.

The results of this census revealed that, in Zanzibar, there were 23,355 establishments doing business in fixed premises and involved 125,331 workers engaged at different institutions. In terms of numbers of establishments half of all establishments (52.2 percent) were concentrated at Mjini Magharibi with a total of 55,518 workers (44.3 percent). The region with smallest number of establishment was Kusini Unguja with 10 percent of all establishment and a total of 12,863 persons engaged in different industries.

The distribution of the establishments according to sectors show that 53 percent of workers engaged in Services activities compared to 12 percent which are engaged in agricultural sectors, the total number establishments in agricultural industries count to 942 which is equivalent to 4 percent of all establishments counted in the census. The services industry plays a great role to provide an employment for young and individual persons in the islands even though they contribute 24.3 percent of all establishments.

The results further shows that more than 82 percent of the establishments employ one to four persons , and most of those were owned by families. The smallest proportion of workers (5 percent) were found in the establishments with employment size five to nine persons . The results shows that males alone owned 84.1 percent of all family owned establishments that are operated in Zanzibar while females alone owned only 12.6 percent. The rest 3.3 percent of establishments were jointly owned by males and females.

The results show that most of establishments (61.9 percent) are of recent origin with five years or less. This reflects that most of establishments operating in Zanzibar are non-sustainable. This non-sustainability is contributed by, among other factors, low capital, low level of awareness on how to manage businesses as well as several tax authorities that hinder the growth of those establishments.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The business register in Zanzibar was known back in 1980's whence different institutions owned their own registers. In the year 1984 the Department of Statistics (an ancestor of Office of the Chief Government Statistician) developed a register of all formal establishments; this covered all establishments employing ten or more persons.

In the year 1994 the office registered all establishments operating in locations with fixed premises in all districts; this exercise was known as Central Register of Establishments (CRE). The following CRE was conducted in the year 1996, which aimed to improve and update the previous register. However, additional questions on turnover generated poor response to this updating. A further updating of the register was done in the year 2001.

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) conducted Business Census in the year 2004. That census covered all establishments and served as a basis for register of all existing establishments by that time. This register was further updated in 2008.

Based on the current situation and taking into consideration the rapid economic growth within the country, in particular in private sector, it is obvious that the existing register is obsolete. The census was undertaken in order to meet demand of various users for information from the register including the OCGS itself. also Among the key uses of the register is the development of sampling frames for establishment based surveys., This therefore was the basis for updating the register in order to have current information about all country wide operating establishments.

The OCGS put a plan of conducting a Census of Establishments in the year 2012 through Statistical Capacity Building Project (STATCAP) which is a national project implemented jointly by NBS, OCGS and other institutions.

1.2 Objectives

The overall objective of CRE is to provide a sampling frame for establishment based surveys as well as to generate information needed for the construction of a directory of businesses that can be used as a guide to investors, researchers, the business community and the general public. Specific objectives of CRE are to:

1. To obtain the composition of businesses by economic activity
2. To assess the employment levels in businesses
3. To determine the Ownership Status of Businesses
4. To determine the spatial distribution of businesses in the country
5. To assess sustainability of established businesses
6. To obtain baseline data that will support the estimation of National Income Accounting estimates.

1.3 Terms and Definitions Used

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

The terms which were used widely in this report are:

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

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

mainly conduct activities within special industry group; it serves as a statistics unit in establishment-based surveys.

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

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

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

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

1.4 Methodology

The census deployed similar methodology which is applied in other establishment based censuses or surveys. Initially, a stakeholder's committee was established. It comprised of members from different institutions which are considered as key users of register of establishments. The committee was supported by a technical team to manage the technical and the day to day aspects of the project. A sub-technical committee was also formed at Pemba to facilitate the census operations of that part of the country.

1.4.1 Survey Design

The survey undertaking comprised of eight teams of six members each; each team consisted of one supervisor and five enumerators; five teams were in Unguja Island and three were in Pemba. The major role of these teams was to register all establishments that were operating in Zanzibar during the reference period.

1.4.2 Scope and Coverage

The scope of the Census of Establishments covers both public and private establishments that are located in both urban and rural areas of the country. It also included those establishments which sell or produce in open markets, within a fixed location.

The census covers all sections of industries, namely:

- Agriculture and Fishing;
- Mining and Quarrying;
- Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water supply;
- Wholesale and Retail trade, Hotels, Restaurants and Bars;
- Transport, Storage and Communication;
- Financial intermediaries, Real-estate, Renting and Business activities; Education, Health, Social works, and other Community services; and
- Other Social, Recreational and Personal Services

There were no limitation of number of persons engaged and amount of income. However, it excluded all military and security services as well as mobile businesses in all industries.

1.4.3 Questionnaire Design

The instruments that were used to collect data from the field are those designed from the 2004/05 Business Census questionnaires. This aimed at ensuring comparability with previous registers of establishments. However, to avoid

difficulties in the enumeration process the three questionnaires used in the business register were modified by combining them to form one questionnaire; necessary updates and modifications were made, and few detailed questions were completely removed. Additional questions were added to questionnaires used in hotels, to reflect their specific features – e.g. type, number of rooms, and number of beds.

Questionnaires

The major benefit from the use of questionnaire to achieve more uniform information and reduce the bias expected to cause enumerators when he/she interpret or phrase questions according to their individual understanding or experiences. Moreover, this tool directs the enumerators to proceed smoothly with the interview process.

There were three (3) questionnaires used in the 2012 Census of Establishments, those are:

Questionnaire One (Form 1): it was the main instrument for collecting the establishment information. This questionnaire was designed to fit all information which is collected from one establishment which includes Identification, full address, main activity, the date establishment start to operates, type of establishment, owner, legal registration, type of building and number of employees.

Questionnaire Two (Form 2): it was used to collect information from Hotels, Guest houses and lodges. This questionnaire is the same as questionnaire one except that some questions were added to meet the stakeholders needs.

Questionnaire Three (Form 3): it was designed to list stallholders in recognized markets; one questionnaire was used to register all stallholders from each market.

1.4.4 Data collection

The Zanzibar CRE enumeration started on November 2012 and took forty five (45) days to complete. Data collection started simultaneously at Mjini District for Unguja and Micheweni District for Pemba.

The enumeration exercise was undertaken using team work approach with a face to face interview; owners of establishments were the respondents. Teams were allocated to Shehia.

Two special teams, one for Unguja and another for Pemba were also allocated to hotels. These teams were responsible solely for data collection in hotels, lodges and guest houses.

1.4.5 Data processing

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

- ❖ Manual editing and coding
- ❖ Data entry
- ❖ Data cleaning and validation, and
- ❖ Production of summary tables (tabulation)

Data collected from the field were checked out manually first by editors for each question to ensure that it is appropriately filled. Consistency of the responses was also verified at this stage. Additionally, manual editors assigned codes for each question whose response requires external codes (codes which are not written in the questionnaire) for example, ISIC Rev.4 codes for main activities. Other checks include business identification, age of establishment, premises, ownership, registration status and number of persons employed/ engaged.

Data capturing process, cleaning and validation were facilitated by using well known data processing software, CSPro 5.0 and then the clean data were exported to

statistical analysis software, SPSS 18, for the final stage of processing which was tabulation. During data cleaning validation checks were carried out to ensure that there were no errors. Microsoft Excel was used for producing charts which were sometimes used in analysis instead of tables.

1.4.6 Data Analysis

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

1.4.7 Structure and Roles of Survey Team

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

- i. Technical team
- ii. Coordinator
- iii. Desk officer
- iv. Quality control team
- v. Supervisors
- vi. Enumerators and
- vii. Encoders.

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

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

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

Desk Officer: Is responsible for coordinating day to day activities of the survey, including supervision of drivers, managing transport for field work, coordination and communication with private, government and local authorities such as regional commissioner office, district commissioner office, local leaders (shehas) and other authorities. He/she is also responsible for managing the availability of survey materials.

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

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

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

Enumerator: Is responsible to do interview in each establishment, if the establishment was closed when visited or could not provide the required information, the enumerator noted and report to supervisor, and then the establishment was re-visited.

Encoder: Is responsible for either of the following two assignments:

- Checking thoroughly the form for any mistakes and making correction and coding appropriately (manual editing)
- Entering the checked form in the computer for further processing (data entry)

1.4.8 Quality Control

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

CHAPTER TWO

GENERAL FINDINGS

2.1 Introduction

The Central Register of Establishments (CRE) is currently maintained by the Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), the Registrar General's Office (RGO), on the other hand maintains the Central Coordinating Register (CCR) – the population of operating establishments. CCR comprise the registers of enterprises and corporations; non-government organization; intellectual property rights (i.e. trademarks, service marks, industrial design, geographical indications, and patents); document registration (i.e. lease, agreements, mortgage and declaration – i.e. will, gifts...); inheritances; and above all the population related registers (i.e. birth, death, marriage and divorce registers).

The nature and size of the establishments are not unbiased towards small (with employment size less than ten) and medium (with employment size ten and below fifty) enterprises; and a minimum number of large enterprises (mostly the public owned). CRE has collected all possible establishments, irrespective of size, mode of operation (legally, organized... or not), but with fixed locations. This collection intends providing internal and external users of the establishment based statistics unit (of enumeration). As such, the directory of CRE may greatly differ with the RGO's register of enterprises and corporations.

General findings of CRE depict the activity type of establishments, (regional administrative) location, year establishment started (or age), registration, and whether the establishment is the head office or a subsidiary of a large enterprise. Other aspects covered are employment, forms and types of ownership (locally, foreign or jointly owned), and sex - to family owned establishments only.

Analysis was done by main components and various socio-economic characteristics covered in the survey. The main components selected for analysis in this report are the distribution of establishments by:

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

2.2 Classification of Establishments into Sectors

Establishments, as primary statistics units for enumeration were separately enumerated. For the purpose of this report, distribution of establishments is given by sector, where the sector comprises several industries. Four major sectors were formed; these are:

Agriculture: encompass all agricultural, forestry and fishing activities;

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

Distribution services: are those related to wholesale & retail trade, hotels & restaurants, and transport services; and

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

2.2 Summary of Findings

The Comprehensive Central Register of Establishments (CRE) listed a total of 23,355 establishments; these establishments engaged a total of 125,331 persons; with an average of 5.4 persons per establishment.

While distribution of establishments is not unbiased to distribution of services (mainly trade), employment is highly biased to other (social) services (mainly health and education). Most establishments were also found to be of small scale (engaging less than five persons), but most employment are found in large establishments (engaging ten or more persons). In other words, the service sector (i.e. distribution

and service industries) takes the lion's share of the Zanzibar economy - in terms of number of establishments and employment - at the expense of primary (agriculture) and secondary (manufacturing and related) activities.

Three-fifths of all establishments are engaged in distribution (trade and hotel industries) services; four-fifths of all establishments have employment size less than five persons; and more than one half of total employment is engaged in other (administrative, social and personal) services; about three-fifths of the total employment is to establishments engaging ten or more persons.

Figure 3.1 (a), (b) and (c) below illustrates compositions of economic sectors in terms of number of establishments, number of persons employed/ engaged and related characteristics.

Figure 3.1 (a): Distribution of establishments by sector and size

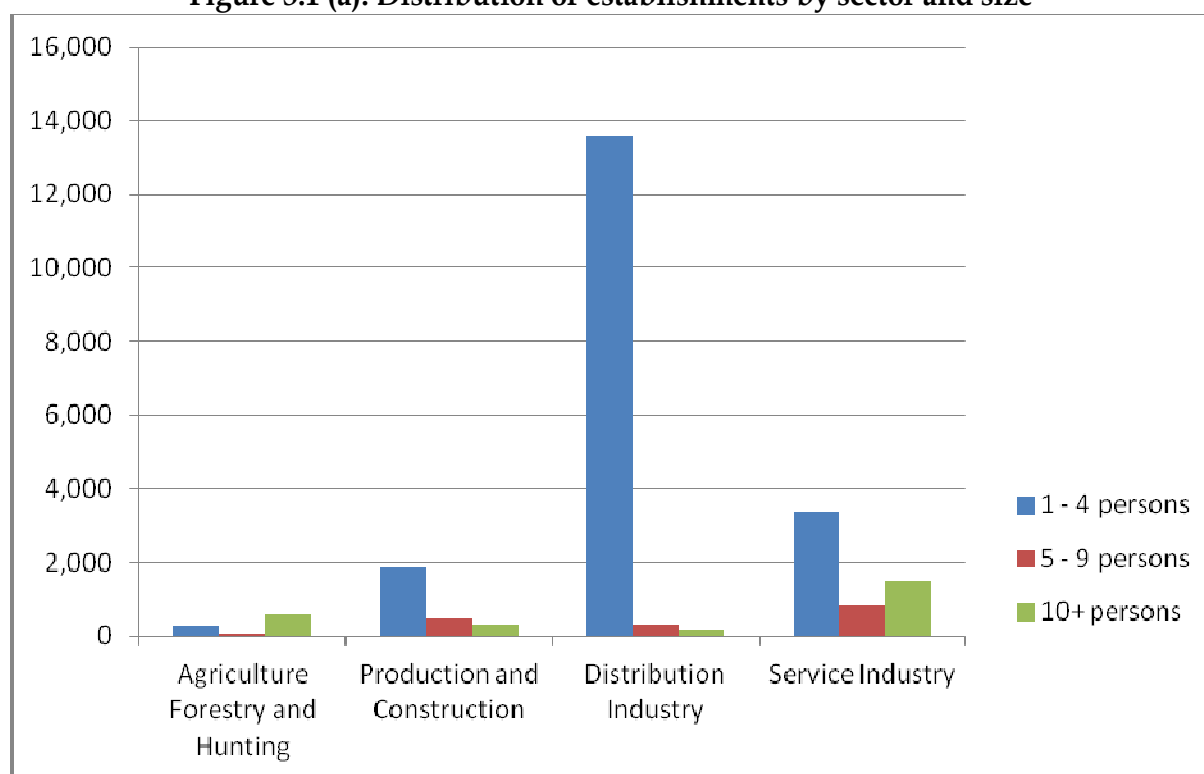


Figure 3.1 (b): Distribution of employment by sector and size of establishment

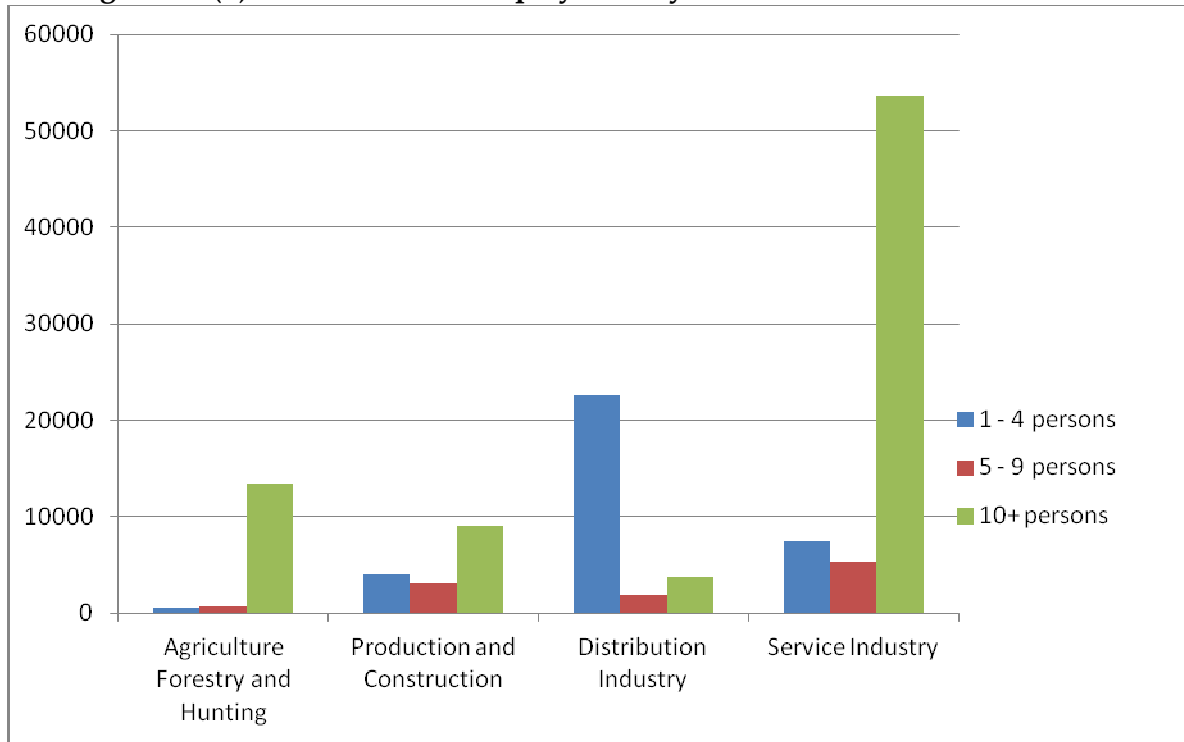
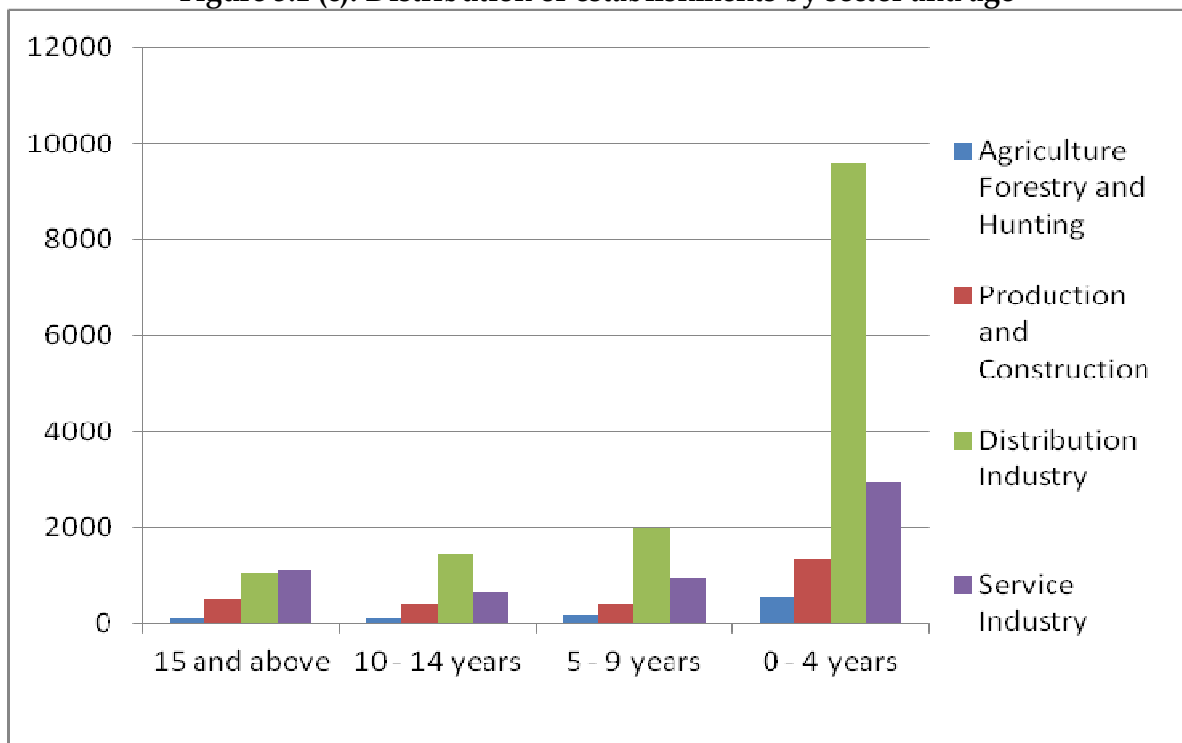


Figure 3.1 (c): Distribution of establishments by sector and age



2.3 Growth of Number of Establishments and Employment

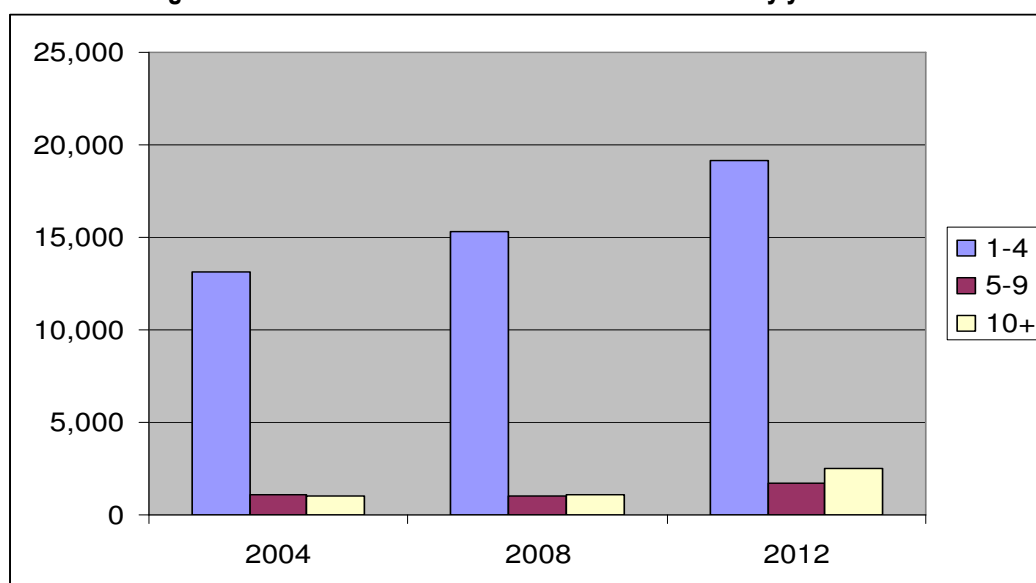
The number of establishments in 2012 has shown a remarkable growth compared to the ones recorded from the two previous censuses. Data shows that the number of establishments has grown by 14.7 percent from year 2004 to 2008 and by 34.1 percent from the year 2008 to 2012. However, these growth rates are not proportional between regions in which some of them (Mjini Magharibi, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba) showed a less growth in the first term (from 2004 to 2008) while others (Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Unguja) show a less growth in the second term (from 2008 to 2012). The growth rates are highly increasing in Kusini Pemba followed by Kaskazini Pemba and then Mjini Magharibi whereas they are declining in the remaining two regions of Unguja. Table 3.1 shows the number of establishments for each of the three years i.e 2004, 2008 and 2012.

Table 3.1: Distribution of number of establishments by year and geographic location

Region	2004	2008	2012
Kaskazini Unguja	1,753	2,307	2,362
Kusini Unguja	1,256	1,563	1,859
Mjini Magharibi	8,570	9,510	12,198
Kaskazini Pemba	1,581	1,874	2,796
Kusini Pemba	2,032	2,164	4,140
Total	15,192	17,418	23,355

The growth of number of establishments in the two terms was proportional between different sizes of establishments except for establishments of size 5-9, unlike the case between the regions. Establishments of size 1-4 has grown by growth rates of 16.4 and 25.0 percents from 2004 to 2008 and from 2008 to 2012 respectively while for those of size 10 or more, the growth rates was 13.8 percent and 128.5 percent from year 2004 to 2008 and 2008 to 2012 respectively. The growth in number of establishments of size 5-9 has declined slightly from year 2004 to 2008 and grew up by 68.0 percent from year 2008 to 2012. Figure 3.2 shows the distribution at different years.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of number of establishments by year and size



The overall growth of employment in establishments has been grown with respect to the growth of number of establishments in the past eight years. Employment has shown higher growth rates than number of establishments over the periods. According to data from Table 3.2, the average employment size per establishment has grown from 4.4 to 5.0 further up to 5.4 employees per establishment in years 2004, 2008 and 2012 respectively. The growth rates of number of employees was found to be 28.5 percent for the period 2004 to 2008 and 44.4 percent during the period 2008 to 2012. While all remaining four regions have shown relative growth of employees as per number of establishments in these two periods, Kusini Pemba has shown a remarkable growth rate in which the number of employees has been triplicate between 2008 and 2012. This remarkable growth resulted from the growth of number of establishments in this region whereby it has been doubled between the same periods.

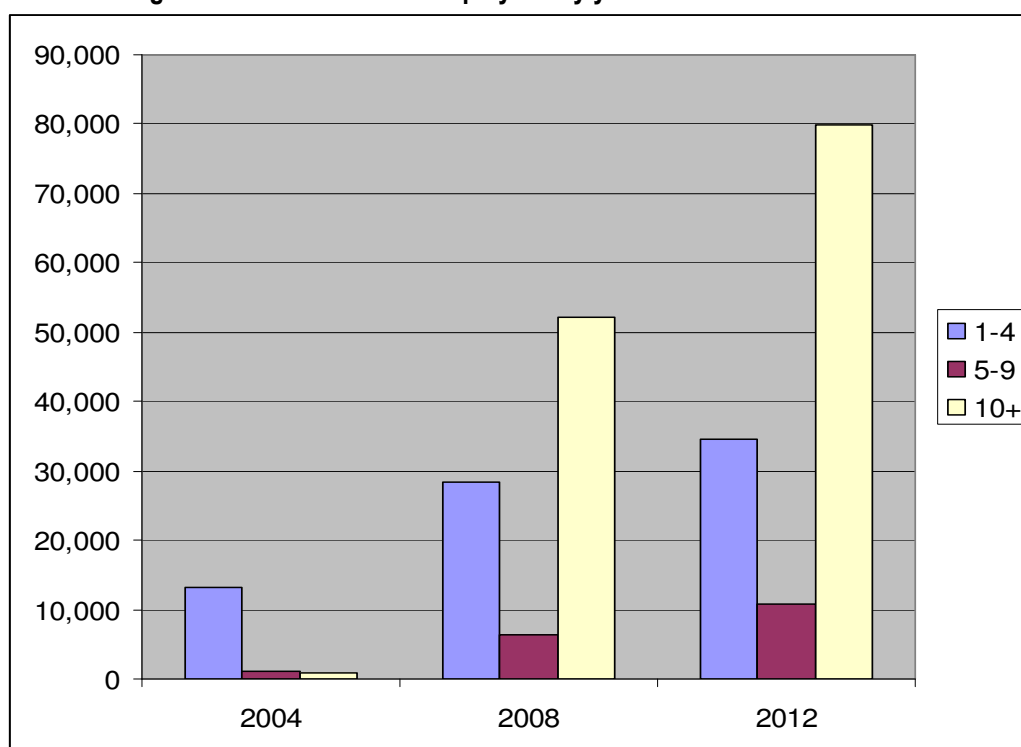
Table 3.2: Distribution of employees by year and geographic location

Region	2004	2008	2012
Kaskazini Unguja	7,950	14,301	15,959
Kusini Unguja	5,873	7,914	12,863
Mjini Magharibi	39,986	48,088	55,518
Kaskazini Pemba	5,377	6,614	12,785
Kusini Pemba	8,340	9,856	28,206
Total	67,526	86,773	125,331

The growth of employment explained in the previous paragraph has been reflected in each category of size of establishment, Figure 3.3. Establishments of size 10 or more have shown a higher growth of employment from 2004 to 2008 rather than that observed between 2008 and 2012 while those of size 1-4 and 5-9 have shown

relatively constant growth over the two periods. The number establishments of size 10 or more has grown by more than 40 times between the year 2004 and 2008. Though establishments of size 5-9 had about the same number of employees as establishments of size 10 or more in the year 2004, the higher growth in number of employees for size 10 or more establishments make it to have more than six times the number of employees as compared to those of size 5-9 in the years 2012.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of employees by year and size of establishment



2.3 Distribution of Establishments

CRE registered a total of 23,355 establishments. Other important characteristics collected in the survey are location, activity, employment, age, ownership and registration. For ease of analysis, this chapter has classified industries into four main sectors – the primary sector (agriculture), secondary sector (mining, manufacturing and construction), and tertiary sector which has been further distributed into distributive services and other (administrative and social services). Attempt has made to analyze establishments by these sectors as well as other characteristics covered in the survey.

2.3.1 Location of Establishments

Half (52.2 percent) of all establishments are located at Mjini Magharibi administrative area and three-fifths of all establishments (60.3 percent) are engaged in distribution services. About two-thirds of all establishments located at Mjini Magharibi (which also represents one-third of all establishments) are engaged in distribution services. Only eight percent of all establishments are located at Kusini administrative area and establishments engaging in agricultural activities shares only four percent of all establishments.

The distribution of establishments by location is shown in table 1 below.

Table 2.1: Distribution of establishments by sector and administrative area

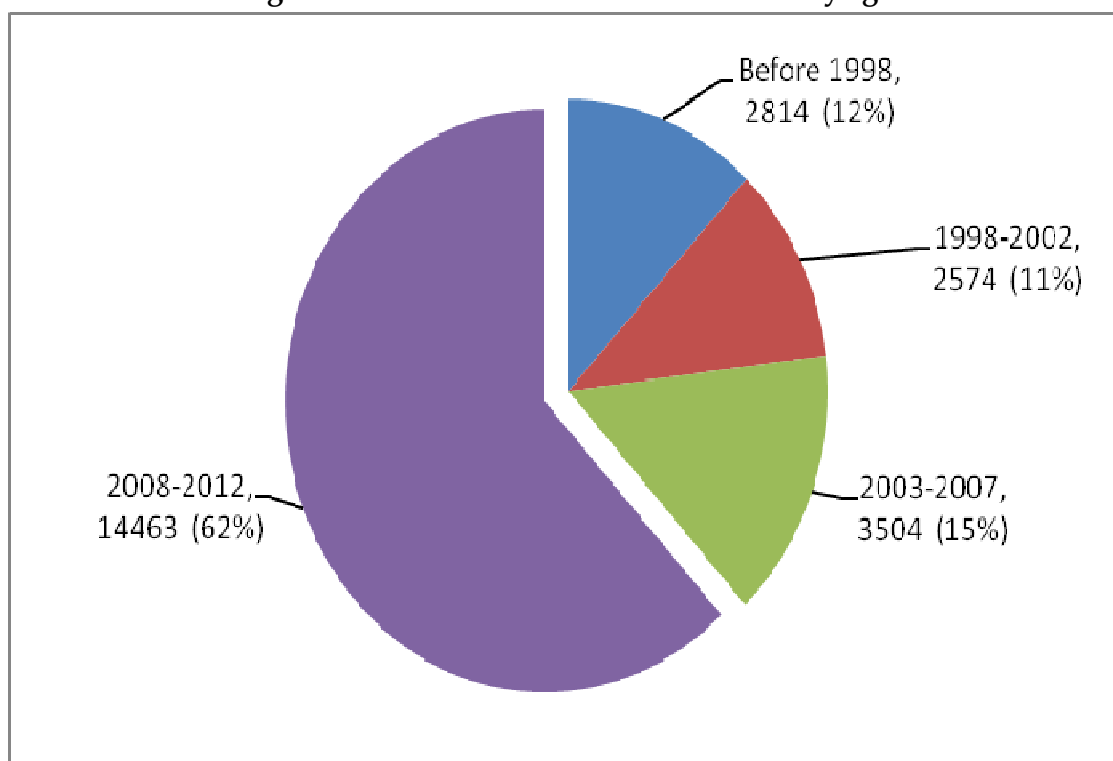
Sector	Administrative Area					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Agriculture and Forestry	170	159	136	81	395	941
Production and Construction	238	136	1,375	400	490	2,639
Distribution Industry	1,381	941	7,829	1,852	2,083	14,086
Service Industry	573	623	2,858	463	1,172	5,689
Total	2,362	1,859	12,198	2,796	4,140	23,355

2.3.2 Age of Establishments

The year establishment started provides an approximate age of the establishments. It reflects the stability of new established businesses. Findings suggests that three-fifths (61.9 percent) of the enumerated establishment are of a recent origin, not exceeding five years since the date of enumeration. Although increasing population in the contemporary high unemployment rates may have contributed to the phenomenon, it serves to predict the type of establishments that are initiated. These are usually low capital, less organized (informal) in nature and small sized (i.e. with employment less than five people) establishments. The drop-outs in establishments are not ruled out even in the far past years since the establishment started, but should be considered negligible. The growth in number of establishments between the years 1998 – 2002 and 2003 – 2008 stands at 6.2 percent per annum (as opposed to

more than 28.0 percent in the recent past). Figure 3.2 below shows the booming of establishment in the last 15 years.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of establishments by age



2.3.3 Ownership of Establishments

Types of businesses and different forms of ownership, including sex disaggregates to family owned establishments was also considered in the survey.

Results suggests that only 4,417 (18.9 percent) of all establishments can be termed as formally non-household based establishments. Two-thirds of these establishments (66.8 percent) are owned by individual natives (Tanzanians) and about four percent are foreign owned.

The family (household) based businesses comprise four-fifths (81.1 percent) of all observed establishments. Seven in every ten of these businesses (which also comprise more than half of all establishments) are engaged in distribution (mainly trade services) industry. Only one in every eight of these household businesses is wholly operated by a female.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Non family Establishments by Sector and Type of Ownership

Type of Ownership	Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	Production and Construction	Distribution Industry	Service Industry	Total
Government	44	61	25	954	1,084
Individual Tanzanian	601	420	606	1,325	2,952
Foreigners	2	12	29	129	172
Joint venture	29	14	44	105	192
International	0	0	0	17	17
Total	676	507	704	2,530	4,417

Table 2.4 below shows different forms of ownership which include Enterprises and Corporations, Government service institutions, Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), Civil Services Organizations (CSOs), and family run businesses. Observed earlier, family run establishments shares four-fifths (81.1 percent) of all establishments. The number of establishments in other categories is relatively low.

Table 2.4: Distribution of establishments by form of ownership and sector

Sector	Enterprises and Corporations	Government Institutions	SACCOs	NGOs	Family	Total
Agriculture	11	41	557	67	265	941
Production and Construction	77	40	313	77	2,131	2,638
Distribution	204	12	268	220	13,383	14,087
Services	538	905	435	652	3,159	5,689
Total	830	998	1,573	1,016	18,938	23,355
Percent	3.6	4.3	6.7	4.4	81.1	100.0

2.3.4 Registration of Establishments

Data users, mainly from district councils paid much interest on legal operations of establishments. Legality, in this case, means if the establishment is registered (and thus recognized) by at least one of the authorizing institutions. The authorizing institutions were defined as the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Zanzibar Revenue Board (ZRB), the Municipality/Town Councils (of Zanzibar, Wete, and Chake Chake), and the local district councils (in respective rural districts). This criterion excludes enterprises of the Central Government.

Findings suggest that three in every ten establishments (29.2 percent) were not registered by any authorizing institution, and therefore not legally recognized of their presence. **Double** taxation by different authorizing institutions (information not analyzed) was cited as the basic reason behind non-registration.

2.4 Analysis of Activities by Size of Establishments

Size of establishments refers to number of persons engaged by the establishment. For easy of analysis three categories have been used: (i) size 1 – 4, which are small establishments mainly of informal nature (ii) size 5 – 9, which are medium industries but mostly using low technology, and (iii) size 10 or more, which may be considered as large establishments.

2.4.1 Establishments and Employment Size

The distribution of establishments by size of employment is shown in Table 2.5 below. Nine out of ten, and up to four out of every five establishments are of employment sizes less than ten and less than five, respectively; size being the number of employees (or persons engaged). As earlier noted, the 81.1 percent of all establishments employing between one and four persons are mostly in distribution (mainly trade) services. These are mostly the unorganized, low capital and mainly operating informally – the family based establishments.

The distribution of these activities by administrative region suggests the same trend where the concentration (48.9 percent) of small size establishments (with employment size less than ten) out of all establishments is observed at Mjini Magharibi region. Surprisingly, however, most of the large establishments (with employment size ten or more) are found at Kusini Pemba.

Table 2.5: Distribution of establishments by size of employment and sector

Sector	Size of employment			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Agriculture Forestry and Hunting	275	93	573	941
Production and Construction	1,843	485	310	2,638
Distribution Industry	13,607	313	167	14,087
Service Industry	3,377	827	1,485	5,689
Total	19,102	1,718	2,535	23,355

2.4.2 Age of Establishments and Employment Size

Table 2.6 shows positive trend of increasing number of establishments with employment sizes over time. Three in every five establishments are of the recent past (five years) with highest frequencies in all employment categories; more than a half (54.3 percent) of all establishments are those of size 1 – 4 established in the last five years. This possibly reflects the effort of households (who own little capital) to establish the small scale industries. Substantial increase in number of large establishments in the recent past may be explained by the expansion in public and private services.

Table 2.6(a): Distribution of establishments by age and Size of establishment

Year	Size of establishment			Total
	1 – 4	5 – 9	10+	
15 and above	1,702	456	656	2,814
10 – 14	2,066	244	264	2,574
5 – 9	2,641	328	535	3,504
0 – 4	12,693	690	1,080	14,463
Total	19,102	1,718	2,535	23,355

The distribution of establishments by size of employment confirms the dominance of both family businesses (which comprise four in every five of all establishments) and male ownership (Table 2.6(b)). Eighty four percent of all family-headed establishments are solely owned by men. Earlier noted, only one in every eight establishments is solely owned by females; but interesting to note that they are involved in all sizes of establishments.

Table 2.6(b): Distribution of family-owned establishments by sex of owner

Sex of Owner	Size of employment			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Male	14838	803	294	15935
Female	2248	91	40	2379
Both	533	61	30	624
Total	17,619	955	364	18,938

2.5 Distribution of Employment

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

2.5.1 Employment by Administrative Area

The size of employment among sectors suggests a skewed distribution, where agricultural sector shares only 11.6 percent and (administrative, social and other public) services sector shares more than a half (53.0 percent) of total employment. For the survey was limited to holdings and employment in agriculture, establishments and employment covered in this survey may be considered to cater only for services of agriculture (e.g. agricultural research services, district agricultural offices, District and Regional agricultural extension officers (DADO and RADO) and has excluded farmers.

Distribution of employment among regional administrative areas (table 2:7) suggests that Mjini Magharibi and Kusini Pemba shares 44.3 and 22.5 percent of total employment, respectively. The two regions also share about two-thirds of medium establishments (i.e. with employment size ten or more). Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Unguja have least shares of employment, each with one in every ten employees.

Table 2.7(a): Distribution of Employment by Administrative Area

Sector	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Agriculture	2,243	1,797	1,997	1,830	6,707	14,574
Production and Construction	1,322	905	8,462	2,284	3,082	16,055
Distribution	2,404	1809	16,097	3,598	4,386	28,294
Services	9,990	8,352	28,962	5,073	14,031	66,408
Total	15,959	12,863	55,518	12,785	28,206	125,331
Percent	12.7	10.3	44.3	10.2	22.5	100

Further analysis (Table 2.7(b)) suggests that employment is mainly realized in (administrative and public) services sector for establishments engaging ten or more people as well as in distribution services for establishments of employment size 1 – 4. The former shares two-thirds of employment of the group, while the two categories contribute about two-fifths of total employment

Table 2.7(b): Distribution of employment by size of establishment and sector

Sector	1 – 4	5 - 9	10 and more	Total
Agriculture	529	636	13,409	14,574
Production and Construction	3,990	3,005	9,060	16,055
Distribution	22,636	1,880	3,778	28,294
Services	7,486	5,308	53,614	66,408
Total	34,641	10,829	79,861	125,331
Percent	27.6	8.6	63.7	100

2.5.2 Employment by Type of Institution

Establishments have been classified by nature of their operating institutions. These types of institutions are the enterprises and corporations, general government, SACCOS, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the household-based (family) establishments.

Employment and engagement closely follows the pattern in number of establishments within sectors, except that it is proportionately too low to NGOs and the family-based institutions. A third of total employment is shared by family-based establishments; while SACCOS, general government, and enterprises and corporations each shares about one-fifth of total employment. The family-headed establishments, mostly in the form of retail stores shares 84.8 percent of employment in the distribution sector (and about one-fifth of total employment). Employment in other sectors is governed by other (administrative and public) services sector; the general government, for example has almost all her employees in this sector.

Table 2:9 Employments by type of institution and sector

Sector	Cooperation/ Company	Non productive government institution school/ hospital	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (CDOs/ SDOs/ FBO's, Association and Organization)	Family	Total
Agriculture	617	1,903	9,872	1,534	642	14,574
Production and Construction	2,625	2,072	3,342	677	7,339	16,055
Distribution	2,091	168	1,499	542	23,994	28,294
Services	13,408	22,994	12,038	6,670	11,298	66,408
Total	18,741	27,137	26,751	9,423	43,273	125,331
Percent	15.0	21.7	21.3	7.5	34.5	100.0

CHAPTER THREE

ACTIVITIES OF ESTABLISHMENTS

3.1 Introduction

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

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

In the following sections, each one of these sectors will be dealt separately in little depth.

3.2 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector comprises all activities pertaining to crops and animal husbandry related activities, forestry, fishing and aquaculture. Table 3.1 below shows the distribution of establishments within this sector by division and region. Total number of establishments in this industry amount to 942 which is equivalent to 4 percent of all establishments counted in this census. Among these establishments, crop and animal production shares the largest proportion in the sector which is about 86 percent while forestry and lodging establishments have the least share of 2.4 percent. Kusini Pemba is the leading place with the highest number of establishments of this kind with a total of 395 establishments (41.9 percent), an amount which is more than twice of any other region. Unlikely, Kaskazini Pemba has the least number with a total of only 81 establishments which is about 8.6 percent. The remaining three regions of Unguja have a comparative number of establishments of this kind ranging from 137 to 170 establishments.

Table 3.2: Distribution of establishments by ISIC division and region

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	150	142	128	56	336	812
Forestry and logging	6	7	3	6	1	23
Fishing and aquaculture	14	10	5	19	58	106
Total	170	159	136	81	395	941

Size of employment within these establishments varies considerably with those who employ 10 or more constitute more than 60.9 percent of all establishments in this industry. Further, the distribution shows that forestry and logging industry large size of employment with more than 82.6 percent of establishments employs 10 or more persons. Also 29 percent of establishments in this industry employ 1 to 4 persons, a proportion which is thrice to those establishments that employs 5 to 9 persons, Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Distribution of establishments by ISIC division and size of employment

ISIC Division	Size of employment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	266	75	471	812
Forestry and logging	2	2	19	23
Fishing and aquaculture	7	16	83	106
Total	275	93	573	941

As per type of establishments within this industry, Table 3.3 below shows that majority of establishments are cooperative establishments including SACCOs which constitute 56.3 percent of all establishments within the industry. This reflects the observation from Table 3.2 that most of establishments in this industry employ 10 or more persons. Following cooperative establishments are family owned ones with about half of that of cooperatives which amount to 260 establishments, equivalent to 27.6 percent. The remaining, corporations, companies, NGOs and non-profit public institutions have smaller number of establishments with a total contribution of 67 establishment equivalent to 7.1 percent of all establishments in this industry. The distribution of establishments by their type within each ISIC division seems to

inherit the overall distribution of the industry with minor discrepancies that is within each division, cooperatives have the highest proportion of establishments though crop and animal production division drives the other two due to its high contribution in the industry.

Table 3.3: Distribution of establishments by ISIC division and type

ISIC Division	Type of establishment					Total
	Corporation/ company	Non-profit public institution (school/ hospital)	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association/ FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6	34	457	55	260	812
Forestry and logging	2	4	9	7	1	23
Fishing and aquaculture	3	3	91	5	4	106
Total	11	41	557	67	265	941

3.3 Production and Construction Sector

Production and construction industry comprises all establishments involved in mining and quarrying, manufacturing, fluid fuel production and supply, water supply and management, and construction.

The distribution of production and construction establishments by region is shown on Table 3.4. As it is seen from the figures that majority of establishments within this industry are manufacturing with a total of 2,465 establishments which is nearly 93.4 percent of all establishments in the industry. The remaining 6.6 percent of establishments is distributed almost evenly among mining and quarrying with 84 establishments, water supply and management with 45 establishments, construction and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply with 27 and 17 establishments respectively. Out of all 2,638 establishments in this industry, more than half are located in Mjini Magharibi region while only 136 establishments equivalent to 5.2 percent are situated in Kusini Unguja region. Distribution of establishments between two regions of Pemba shows a slight variation whereby Kaskazini Pemba has 400 establishments and Kusini Pemba 490 establishments.

Table 3.4: Distribution of establishments by ISIC section and region

ISIC Section	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Mining and quarrying	4	16	2	36	26	84
Manufacturing	230	110	1,339	344	442	2,465
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1	0	13	1	2	17
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	2	7	4	15	17	45
Construction	1	3	16	4	3	27
Total	238	136	1,374	400	490	2,638

Establishments within production and construction industry seem to have low employment size as shown in Table 3.5. More than two thirds of all establishments employ four or less persons. The size of employment has an inverse proportion with the number of establishments, that is as the size of employment is increased the number of establishments with a particular employment size decreases with those establishments employ 10 or more persons having the lowest count of 310 which is equivalent to 11.7 percent of all establishments in this industry.

Table 3.5: Distribution of establishments by ISIC section and size

ISIC Section	Size of establishment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Mining and quarrying	25	22	37	84
Manufacturing	1,780	445	240	2,465
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8	6	3	17
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	23	6	16	45
Construction	7	6	14	27
Total	1,843	485	310	2,638

As per type of establishments in production and construction industry, most of them are family owned which count to 2,122 out of 2,638 establishments. Again this is reflected from Table 3.5 in which majority of establishments employs between 1 and 4 persons. Following family owned establishments in number are cooperative/ SACCOs establishments which count to 313 establishments. The remaining 7.4 percent of establishments in this sector are shared among corporations/ companies,

NGOs and non-profit public institutions which have the least count of only 40 establishments. Table 3.6 displays this distribution in more detailed.

Table 3.6: Distribution of establishments by ISIC section and type

ISIC Section	Type of institution					Total
	Corporation/ company	Non-profit public institution (school/ hospital)	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association/ FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	
Mining and quarrying	2	6	29	7	40	84
Manufacturing	36	2	281	64	2,082	2,465
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11	0	0	1	5	17
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	12	26	2	5	0	45
Construction	16	6	1	0	4	27
Total	77	40	313	77	2,131	2,638

3.4 Distribution Sector

Distribution industry is composed of establishments which mainly engaged in trading, both wholesale and retail. It is the giant among the four industries enumerated in this exercise with a total of 14,087 establishments (60.2 percent of all establishments).

Regional distribution of establishments within distribution industry shows that more than half of them are located in Mjini Magharibi region as expected. Most activities which fall under this industry are common in urban areas than in rural. The two regions of Pemba, Kaskazini Pemba and Kusini Pemba have comparatively equal counts of distribution establishments with 1,852 and 2,083 establishments respectively. Kusini Unguja has the least number of establishments of this kind with a count of only 941 establishments (3.5 percent of all distribution establishments).

Further, distribution of establishments by ISIC division (Table 3.7) reveals that most of them are engaged in retail trade (94.2 percent) and only 5.7 percent are of wholesale trade.

Table 3.7: Distribution of establishments by ISIC division and region

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17	18	397	32	61	525
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20	25	162	48	25	280
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,344	898	7,271	1,772	1,997	13,282
Total	1,381	941	7,830	1,852	2,083	14,087

As it is well known about the nature of the economy, most of establishments within distribution industry are individually operating activities. This is the case for the findings from this census whereby more than 96.6 percent of establishments employ four or less persons and in fact most of them employ only one person. The number of establishments employing 5 to 9 persons is much smaller, comprising of only 2.2 percent establishments. Further, number of establishments which employ 10 persons or more is about half of the number of establishments employing 5 to 9 persons, as shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Distribution of establishments by ISIC division and size

ISIC Division	Size of establishment			Total
	1-4	5-9	10+	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	363	94	68	525
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	238	22	20	280
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13,006	197	79	13,282
Total	13,607	313	167	14,087

Description of size of establishment provided in previous section is reflected in Table 3.9 below. It is clearly seen majority of establishments are family owned ones which count to 13,383 establishments, equivalent to 95 percent of all establishments in the industry. Corporations/ companies, cooperative/ SACCOs and NGOs have comparative numbers of establishments which ranges between 220 and 268 establishments. On the other hand, non-profit government institutions have the least count of 12 establishments as seen from Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Distribution of establishments by ISIC division and type

ISIC Division	Type of institution					
	Corporation/ company	Non profit public institution	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association/ FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	Total
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	20	7	31	12	455	525
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	68	1	11	7	193	280
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	116	4	226	201	12,735	13,282
Total	204	12	268	220	13,383	14,087

3.5 Services Sector

Service industry is composed of establishments engaged in service provision such as transportation, administration, finance, real estate, professional activities, education, health, arts, entertainment and other related activities. In this census, services industry emerges to be the second one, in terms of number of establishments with a contribution of about 24.3 percent of the total number of establishments, following distribution industries.

The distribution of establishments in this industry on regional basis is shown on Table 3.10. According to figures from the table, Mjini Magharibi region leads in number of establishments with a total count of 2,852 equivalent to 50.2 percent which is more than twice of those in Kusini Pemba, the second one in terms of number of establishments, whose number of establishments counts to 1,172. The remaining three regions, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba share the remaining proportion, 27.2 percent of all establishments with each of the region having less than 1,000 establishments. Among all five regions, Kaskazini Pemba has the least number of establishments with a total of only 462 establishments. Out of all establishments in this industry, 26.5 percent are engaged in accommodation and food services activities, which is the leading section in the industry. The following section in terms of number of establishments in this industry is education which has a total number of 1,335 establishments, equivalent to 23.5 percent of all establishments. On the other hand, real estate activities has the least

count with only three establishments out of which two are located in Mjini Magharibi and one in Kusini Pemba.

Table 3.10: Distribution of establishments by ISIC section and region

ISIC Section	Region					
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Transpiration and storage	1	2	80	5	7	95
Accommodation and food services activities	259	282	825	38	103	1,507
Information and communication	6	4	56	14	36	116
Financial and insurance activities	29	52	109	14	169	373
Real estate activities	0	0	2	0	1	3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3	7	107	11	10	138
Administrative and support service activities	25	20	353	68	72	538
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	19	7	51	27	70	174
Education	86	140	362	195	552	1,335
Human Health and social work activities	39	33	144	45	54	315
Arts, entertainment and recreation	43	39	147	5	11	245
Other service activities	63	37	616	40	87	843
Total	573	623	2,852	462	1,172	5,682

The industry has similar characteristics as the other three industries in terms of employment size. About three-fifths of establishments in the industry employ one to four persons. However, financial and insurance activities and public administration defence and compulsory social security activities show a contrary trend in the sense that majority of establishments in these two sections, (71.8 percent and 61.5 percent respectively) employ 10 or more persons. Establishments with employment size of 5 to 9 persons have a least count among the three groups with a total of 825 establishment's equivalent to 14.5 percent. On the other hand, establishments with employment size of 10 or more count to 1,482 (26.1 percent of establishments in the section), Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Distribution of establishments by ISIC section and size

ISIC Section	Size of establishment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Transpiration and storage	52	21	22	95
Accommodation and food services activities	1,101	198	208	1,507
Information and communication	92	10	14	116
Financial and insurance activities	81	24	268	373
Real estate activities	2	1	0	3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	65	20	53	138
Administrative and support service activities	361	49	128	538
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	32	35	107	174
Education	536	276	523	1,335
Human Health and social work activities	96	127	92	315
Arts, entertainment and recreation	199	13	33	245
Other service activities	756	51	36	843
Total	3,373	825	1,484	5,682

The distribution of establishments by their type is shown in Table 3.12 below. Family owned establishments lead in count with a total of 3,159 out of all 5,682 establishments. The remaining, corporations/ companies, non-profit public institutions, cooperatives and NGOs share the remaining 44.5 percent with comparatively small number establishments ranging from 435 establishments in cooperatives to 905 establishments in non-profit public institutions. Accommodation and food services activities leads in terms of family owned establishments which shares 39.7 percent of all family owned establishments. Majority of education activities are shared among two groups, non-profit public institutions and family owned with total counts of 446 and 477 respectively.

Table 3.11: Distribution of establishments by ISIC section and type of institution

ISIC Section	Type of institution					Total
	Corporation/ company	Non-profit public institution (school/ hospital)	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association/ FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	
Transpiration and storage	56	3	4	2	30	95
Accommodation and food services activities	198	2	35	22	1,250	1,507
Information and communication	71	4	3	3	35	116
Financial and insurance activities	51	7	264	13	38	373
Real estate activities	1	0	1	0	1	3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7	57	2	9	63	138
Administrative and support service activities	87	116	13	25	297	538
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	19	133	4	11	7	174
Education	20	415	36	387	477	1,335
Human Health and social work activities	8	153	12	79	63	315
Arts, entertainment and recreation	11	9	33	30	162	245
Other service activities	6	6	28	67	736	843
Total	535	905	435	648	3,159	5,682

CHAPTER FOUR

EMPLOYMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter dwells into employment and engagement offered by establishments as far as results from this census shows. Employment and engagement is used synonymously in this chapter though they mean slightly different things in their reality. The grouping of establishments will be similar to that one described in chapter three for the purpose of making comparison between those groups of establishments.

4.2 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Sector

Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector has the least number of persons employed/ engaged with a total count of 14,574 persons which is about 11.7 percent of total persons employed/ engaged in all counted establishments. Among this number of persons crop and animal production and related activities division leads by having large proportion of persons employed/ engaged in these activities. It has 11,632 persons out of all in the section which makes 79.8 percent of all persons employed in this section. The remaining proportion is shared among the two divisions with 1,124 and 1,818 persons for forestry and lodging, and fishing and aquaculture respectively. Further, the distribution of persons employed in this section shows that Kusini Pemba region has nearly half of all persons employed in this section with a total number 6,707 followed by Kaskazini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi with a count of 2,243 and 1,997 respectively. The remaining two regions, Kusini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba have the least number of persons employed in this section which is relatively equal, Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by division and regions

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	1,891	1,449	1,718	912	5,662	11,632
Forestry and logging	104	153	144	702	21	1,124
Fishing and aquaculture	248	195	135	216	1,024	1,818
Total	2,243	1,797	1,997	1,830	6,707	14,574

Looking further at a distribution of the employment in the establishments, Table 4.2 below reveals that majority of the establishments in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing section are large establishments. This means that they employ 10 or more people as the figures indicate in the table that 13,409 persons (92 percent) are employed/ engaged in establishments with employment size of 10 or more. Middle (5 – 9 persons) and small (1 – 4 persons) size establishments have a comparative number of persons employed with totals of 636 and 529 persons employed/ engaged respectively.

Table 4.2: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by employment size of establishment

ISIC Division	Size of establishment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	507	507	10,618	11,632
Forestry and logging	7	13	1,104	1,124
Fishing and aquaculture	15	116	1,687	1,818
Total	529	636	13,409	14,574

The employment within establishments in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector has been further categorized by type of institution. Five categories of institutions have been identified, Table 4.3. Out of the five categories, cooperatives/ SACCOs lead with a highest proportion of persons employed/ engaged in this sector. It contributes two-thirds (67.7 percent) of all employments in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. However, this high proportion of employment has been reflected in the previous table. It is well known that most cooperatives and SACCOs are considered as large agricultural establishments in terms of their size as they employ/ engage 10 persons or more. The remaining 32.3 percent of employments is shared among NGOs which a contribution of 1,903 persons employed, non profit public institutions with a total of 1,534 persons, corporations/ companies with a count of 617 persons employed and 648 persons are family members engaged in economic production.

Table 4.3: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by type of institution

ISIC Division	Type of institution					Total
	Corporation/ company	Non profit public institution	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association /FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	64	1,752	8,105	1,104	607	11,632
Forestry and logging	542	66	130	371	15	1,124
Fishing and aquaculture	11	85	1,637	59	26	1,818
Total	617	1,903	9,872	1,534	648	14,574

4.3 Production and Construction sector

Production and construction sector is made up of productive activities involving manufacturing, mining and quarrying construction, energy and water supply and related activities. The section constitutes 12.8 percent of the employment/ engagement in all establishments. Within the section there are five sub sections namely mining and quarrying with a contribution of only 5.7 percent of persons employed/ engaged in the section, manufacturing with highest proportion in the section amounting 11,156 persons (69.5 percent), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply with a total of 574 persons (3.6 percent), water supply, sewage waste management and remediation activities with 2,130 persons and finally construction with a total of 1,092 persons employed/ engaged.

The distribution of persons employed/ engaged in this section across regions is shown in Table 4.4 below. Mjini Magharibi appear to be the giant in terms of employing large number of persons in this kind of industries where the total number there amount to 8,462 (52.7 percent) in which most of them are in manufacturing industry. Kusini Pemba takes the second lead by having 3,082 persons (19.2 percent), again most of them are in manufacturing industry, closely followed by Kaskazini Pemba where the number counts to 2,284 persons (14.3 percent). Kaskazini Unguja and Kusini Unguja have comparatively low number of persons employed/ engaged in such kind of industries with 1,322 and 905 persons respectively.

Table 4.4: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by region

ISIC Section	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Mining and quarrying	79	237	17	268	312	913
Manufacturing	1,142	550	5,622	1,456	2,386	11,156
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6	.	530	6	32	574
Water supply, sewage waste management and remediation activities	14	74	1,593	179	270	2,130
Construction	81	14	540	375	82	1,092
Total	1,322	905	8,462	2,284	3,082	16,055

Distribution of persons employed/ engaged in production and construction industry by size of employment is displayed in Table 4.5 below. As per figures from the table majority, more than half, of the persons are employed in large industries in which the employment size is 10 or more persons. The remaining 43.6 percent of persons is distributed almost fairly among those establishments of size 1-4 and those of 5-9 with establishments of size 1-4 persons having slightly higher proportion amounting to 25 percent. Manufacturing industry employs/ engages the highest proportion in all sizes of employment. It has 50.4 percent of persons employed in establishments of size 10 or more.

Table 4.5: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by size of employment of establishment

ISIC Section	Size of employment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Mining and quarrying	58	151	704	913
Manufacturing	3,843	2,747	4,566	11,156
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17	36	521	574
Water supply, sewage waste management and remediation activities	53	34	2,043	2,130
Construction	19	37	1,226	1,282
Total	3,990	3,005	9,060	16,055

Table 4.6 below shows the distribution of establishments by ISIC section and type of institution. High proportion of establishments with small employment size observed in the previous table is reflected here. Nearly half of the establishments in this section (45.7 percent) are family owned in which case most of them are operated by only one person or two. This high proportion is inherited from the same industry (manufacturing) which happens to have a higher proportion of persons employed in small and medium size establishments. Cooperatives and SACCOs take the second lead by employing/ engaging a total of 3,342 persons (20.8 percent) of all persons in

this section. Non profit public institutions have 2,072 persons employed with most of them in water supply, sewage waste management and remediation activities. NGOs employ/ engage the least number of persons with only 677 persons (4.2 percent) out of all persons employed in this section.

Table 4.6: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by type of institution

ISIC Section	Type of institution					
	Corporation/ company	Non profit public institution	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association/ FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	Total
Mining and quarrying	16	67	444	34	352	913
Manufacturing	704	118	2,845	522	6,967	11,156
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	560	.	.	2	12	574
Water supply, sewage waste management and remediation activities	749	1,239	23	119	0	2,130
Construction	596	648	30	0	8	1,282
Total	2,625	2,072	3,342	677	7,339	16,055

4.4 Distribution sector

Distribution industry comprises establishments involved in trading, both wholesale and retail trade of equipment, machinery and consumables. Under this section there are three divisions namely wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, wholesale trade of equipment, machinery and consumables other than motor vehicles and motor cycles and retail trade of equipment, machinery and consumables other than motor vehicles and motor cycles. The section contributes 22.6 percent of employment. More than four fifth (86.7 percent) of the employment/ engagement is in retail trade of goods other than motor vehicles and motor cycles. The remaining proportion, 13.3 percent, is shared between the other two divisions; with trading and repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles contributing about twice the employments to that of wholesale trade of goods other than motor vehicles and motor cycles, Table 4.7.

Distribution of establishments within the distribution section across five regions shows that majority of employees are located in urban areas in which case Mjini Magharibi region has a count of 16,097 persons (56.9 percent) employed/ engaged in those establishments. The two regions of Pemba take the second lead by having higher numbers of persons employed in distribution industries in which the total number stood at 4,386 and 3,598 persons for Kusini Pemba and Kaskazini Pemba respectively. Kusini Unguja has the least number of persons employed/ engaged in such kind of establishments with a total count of only 1,809 persons (6.4 percent).

Table 4.7: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by region

ISIC Division	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	37	46	2,063	122	250	2,518
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	38	48	828	163	169	1,246
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,329	1,715	13,206	3,313	3,967	24,530
Total	2,404	1,809	16,097	3,598	4,386	28,294

The distribution of persons employed/engaged in such establishments according to size is indicated in the Table 4.8 below. It is revealed that persons are more employed in establishment of size 1-4; 80 percent of the employment with the total of 22,636 persons while the remaining 20 percent are in establishment of size 5 or more persons.

Table 4.8: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by size of employment

ISIC Division	Size of employment				Total
	1-4	5-9	10+		
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	721	568	1,229		2,518
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	466	140	640		1,246
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21,449	1,172	1,909		24,530
Total	22,636	1,880	3,778		28,294

The distribution of persons employed or engaged in the establishment specifically according to the five institutions are shown in the table 4.9 below, the table indicate that, Majority of persons engaged in such establishment is Family 84.8 percent with a total number of 23,994 persons, followed by Corporation Company 7.4 percent with a total of 2,091 persons and cooperative/SACCOs 5.3 percent which constitutes 1,499 persons while the remaining establishment NGO (Association/FBO/CBO) and Non profit public institution constitute only few persons, in which NGO(Association/FBO/CBO) constitute 1.9 percent and Non profit public institution constitute 0.6 percent with 542 persons and 168 persons respectively.

Table 4.9: Distribution of persons employed/ engaged by type of institution

ISIC Division	Type of institution					
	Corporation/ company	Non profit public institution	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association/ FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	Total
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	185	159	397	105	1,672	2,518
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	594	1	118	35	498	1,246
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,312	8	984	402	21,824	24,530
Total	2,091	168	1,499	542	23,994	28,294

4.5 Services sector

Services industries are establishments employed or engaged in several activities which involved in flourishing human's social standard. The largest employment or engagement includes, Education which contributes a total count of 18,213 persons (27.4 percent), followed by Accommodation and food service activities count 14,410 persons employed (21.7 percent), and Financial and insurances contribute of 10,178 persons (15.3 percent). The remaining institutions contribute 35.6 percent of employment.

The distribution of persons employed or engaged in this section across regions is shown in Table 5.0. The regions that appear to hold highest employment are Mjini Magharibi which has employed/engaged 28,962 persons (43.6 percent) and Kusini Pemba which constitutes of 14,031 persons (21.1 percent). The remaining percentages of employed/engaged persons are Kaskazini Unguja (15 percent), Kusini Unguja (12.6 percent) and Kaskazini Pemba (7.6 percent).

Table 5.0: Distribution of persons engaged/employed by Region

ISIC Section	Region					Total
	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	
Transportation and storage	2	2	543	42	88	677
Accommodation and food service activities	5,492	3,690	4,578	177	473	14,410
Information and communication	16	7	318	42	91	474
Financial and insurance activities	1,458	1,773	1,527	400	5,020	10,178
Real estate activities	.	.	10	.	1	11
Professional, scientific and technical activities	20	72	3209	219	210	3,730
Administrative and support service activities	86	57	1478	672	719	3,012
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	332	156	3315	602	1,721	6,126
Education	1,754	1,976	8490	2,171	3,822	18,213
Human health and social work activities	452	256	2,111	473	923	4,215
Arts, entertainment and recreation	225	275	620	19	165	1,304
Other service activities	153	74	1,595	245	738	2,805
Total	9,990	8,352	28,962	5,073	14,031	66,408

The distribution of persons employed/engaged in such establishments according to size of employment as indicated in the table 5.1 below. The table reveals that, the highest number of persons engaged/employed was to establishments of employment size 10 and more; a count of 53,614 persons (80.7 percent) were reported in this category. The category of employment size 1-4 registered 7,486 persons (11.3 percent) where as employment category of size 5-9 shows that number of persons employed/engaged is 5,313 (8 percent).

Table 5.1: Distribution of persons employed/engaged by Size of employment

ISIC Section	Size of employment			
	1-4	5-9	10+	Total
Transportation and storage	131	131	1,287	1,549
Accommodation and food service activities	2,478	1,279	10,653	14,410
Information and communication	236	62	557	855
Financial and insurance activities	187	151	9,840	10,178
Real estate activities	4	7	.	11
Professional, scientific and technical activities	129	120	3,481	3,730
Administrative and support service activities	720	306	1,986	3,012
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	79	251	5,796	6,126
Education	1,448	1,776	14,989	18,213
Human health and social work activities	295	815	3,105	4,215
Arts, entertainment and recreation	363	85	856	1,304
Other service activities	1,416	325	1,064	2,805
Total	7,486	5,308	53,614	66,408

The distribution of persons employed/engaged in the establishments by type of institution of this section are shown in the table 5.2 below; it is revealed that among institutions in the establishments engaged, the largest is Non-profit institution (schools and health facilities) which comprises about 34.6 percent with total number of 22,994 persons; followed by Cooperation/company contributed about 20.2 percent with total number of 13,408 persons. Cooperative/SACCOs employed about 18.1 percent and Family employed about 17 percent which count 12,038 persons and 11,298 persons respectively while NGO (Association FBO/CBO e.t.c) employed/engaged fewer people by 10 percent with the total number of 6670 persons.

Table 5.2: Distribution of persons employed/engaged by type of institution

ISIC Section	Type of institution					
	Corporation/ company	Non profit public institution (school/ hospital)	Cooperative /SACCOs	NGO (Association/ FBO/ CBO e.t.c)	Family	Total
Transportation and storage	0	73	224	17	104	1,549
Accommodation and food service activities	9,644	7	303	158	4,298	14,410
Information and communication	655	79	8	20	93	855
Financial and insurance activities	483	66	9,373	171	85	10,178
Real estate activities	7	0	3	0	1	11
Professional, scientific and technical activities	136	,3374	7	51	162	3,730
Administrative and support service activities	601	1,365	140	115	791	3,012
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	322	4,725	652	314	113	6,126
Education	277	10,915	622	3,302	3,097	18,213
Human health and social work activities	50	2,006	147	1,465	547	4,215
Arts, entertainment and recreation	85	268	429	134	388	1,304
Other service activities	17	116	130	923	1,619	2,805
Total	13,408	22,994	12,038	6,670	11,298	66,408