



Women & Men in Tanzania

FACTS AND FIGURES 2017

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ABBREVIATION

EASTC	- Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
ILFS	- Intergrated Labour Force Survey
ITP	- International Training Programme
MDAs	- Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NBS	- National Bureau of Statistics
NSGRP	- National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PHC	- Population and Housing Census
SNA	- System of National Accounts
TACAIDS	- Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TDHS	- Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
THMIS	- Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey

PREFACE

Tanzania Women and Men Facts and Figures 2017 booklet provides important demographic and socio-economic statistics of the United Republic of Tanzania for the year 2017.

This booklet, contains information from various statistical publications from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), sector ministries, government departments and agencies.

In recognizing the contribution from various sources of inputs used in compilation of this booklet, International Training Program (ITP) 307 participants from Tanzania would like to thank Swedish International Development Agency (Sida), Statistics Sweden, all organisations in the Government, parastatals and non government organisations for their cooperation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to extend our appreciation to several individuals within our organizations and other institutions that contributed generously to the development of this booklet.

First, our gratitude goes to the Swedish International Development Agency for their financial support to Gender Statistics training that imparted the knowledge and skills to come up with the plan to develop the Gender Statistics Booklet.

We also thank Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Swedish Embassy, UN agencies and other Development Partners (DPs) for their constructive comments and inputs. We appreciate the contribution of individual representatives from various institutions and organizations.

Special acknowledgement goes to the heads of organizations and departments where the Tanzania International Training Program (ITP)

participants came from. These institutions which also permitted us to be fully engaged in the ITP-Gender Statistics Training are National Bureau of Statistics, Eastern Africa Statistical Training Center, Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) and Haki Elimu. Sincere thanks go to Statistics Sweden for devoting their time to train us.

Collaboration and cooperation among lecturers and appropriate men to ring have led to the production of this booklet.

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(EASTC), Judith Luande (TACAIDS) and Joyce Mkina (Haki Elimu)

Tanzania – ITP – Gender Statistics Participants

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Situational Analysis of Gender

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania recognizes that Gender Equality and Women Empowerment are important for poverty reduction and sustainable development. This commitment is reflected in national strategies, plans and policies such as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGR) and Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000. The Government has also ratified regional and international commitments on gender equality and women empowerment and established the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children as a national gender machinery.

Greater emphasis is being placed upon infusing the policy and planning process with up-to-date sex-disaggregated data as well as more qualitative information. Currently statistical and other information on gender is gathered by different institutions, such as the National Bureau of Statistics, (through a variety of surveys, censuses and studies) and other gender profiles previously compiled by donors and civil society groups.

Gender statistics produced by different sources are scattered in different places making it difficult to access the information. Several other existing documentary resources have also proved very useful

for policy-making and programming, but none of them is truly comprehensive and incorporate newly emerging issues on the situation of women and gender equality. There is a need of having a gender statistics booklet which will contain information compiled from different sectors. The Tanzania Mainland change project suggested the need of compiling and analyzing gender equality information on population, health, education, labour and employment, power and influence from census, surveys and registry to facilitate and provide information that can be used by the government and other institutions in policy development, planning and decision making.

1.2 Objective of Booklet

This booklet covers gender statistics for Tanzania and is meant to inform various stakeholders about gender issues existing in different sectors. It highlights inequality existing between women and men in sectors of Population and Demography, Health, Education, Labour and Employment, and Power and Influence.

CHAPTER TWO

Population and Demography

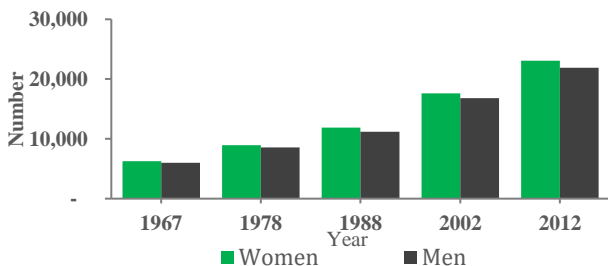
2.0 The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC)

The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) shows that, Tanzania had a population of 44.9 million of which 43.6 is for Tanzania Mainland and 1.3million is for Tanzania Zanzibar. There is a slight difference between the total number of women and men in Tanzania. Women have a higher life expectancy than men. It was 63 years for women and 61 years for men in 2012 and 57 and 54 years respectively in 2002. The Population by age for five consecutive censuses are presented in section 2.2.

2.1 Total Population

Population in CensusYearsof1967,1978,1988, 2002 and 2012

Numbers in thousands (000)

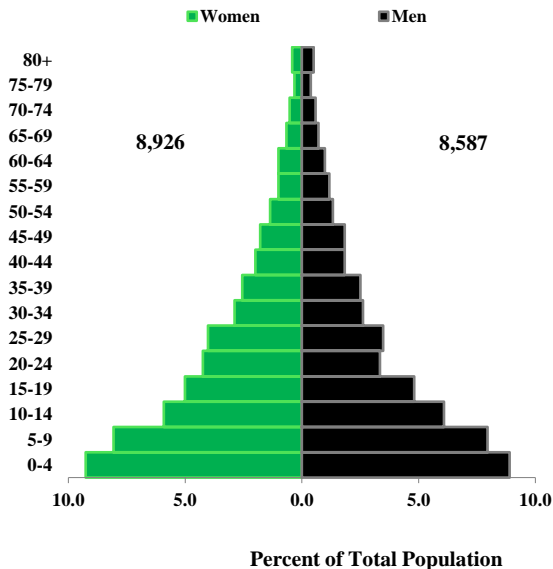


Source: PHC, 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

2.2: Population Distribution by Age

Population by Age, 1978

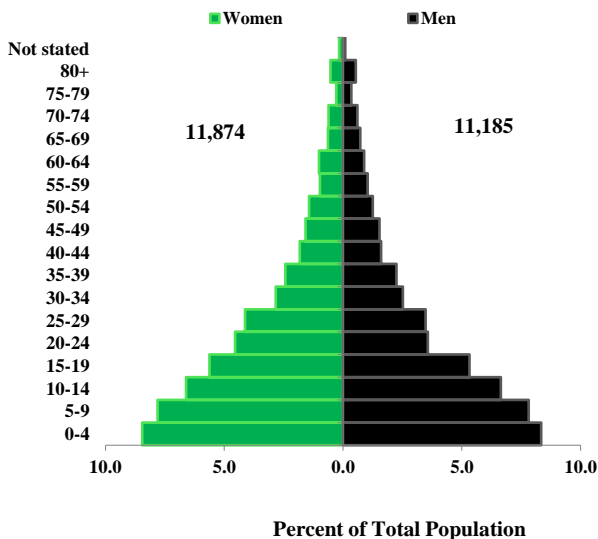
Numbers in thousands (000) and percentage of total population



Source: Population and Housing Census, 1978

Population by Age, 1988

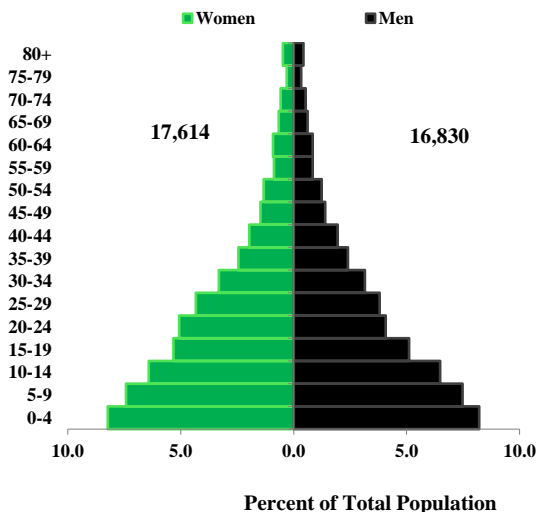
Numbers in thousands (000) and percentage of total population



Source: Population and Housing Census, 1988

Population by Age, 2002

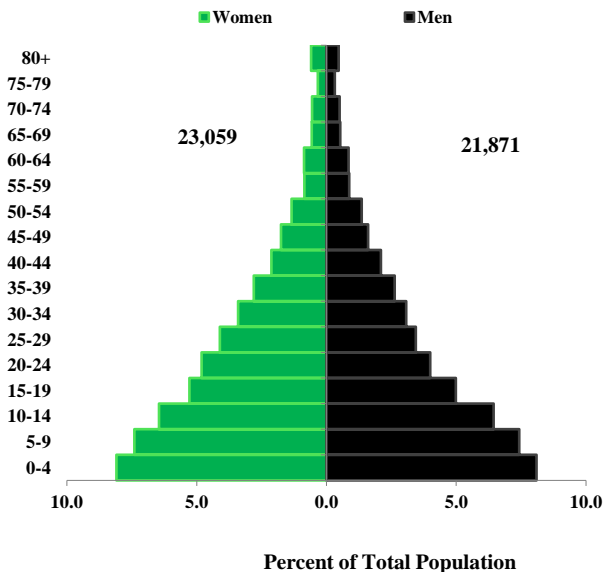
Numbers in thousands (000) and percentage of all total population



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2002

Population by Age, 2012

Numbers in thousands (000) and percentage of all total population



Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

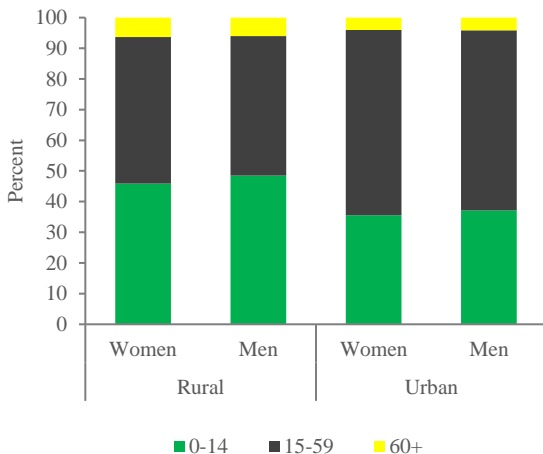
2.3 Population Distribution by Residence

The distribution of population by aged differs between rural and urban areas. In rural areas the proportion of children of age 0 to 14 is

larger than in urban areas. However, in both rural and urban areas there is little difference between total number of girls and boys.

Population by Age and Residence, 2012

Age distribution (percentage)



Source: 2012 PHC, Age and sex distribution

2.4 Population Distribution by Region in Tanzania mainland

Number in thousands (000)

Region	1988		2002		2012	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Dodoma	643	592	873	819	1,069	1,015
Arusha	669	679	653	635	873	821
Kilimanjaro	578	527	712	665	847	793
Tanga	661	619	843	793	1,053	992
Morogoro	627	593	880	873	1,125	1,093
Pwani	328	308	447	438	561	538
Dar es Salaam	654	707	1,232	1,255	2,239	2,126
Lindi	338	309	409	379	450	415
Mtwara	465	425	593	532	671	600
Ruvuma	401	379	570	543	708	669
Iringa	640	553	785	706	489	452
Mbeya	769	707	1077	986	1,410	1,298
Singida	411	381	558	528	693	678
Tabora	532	504	869	842	1,162	1,130
Rukwa	356	343	580	556	517	487
Kigoma	453	404	869	805	1,099	1,029
Shinyanga	912	852	1433	1364	784	751
Kagera	674	639	1032	996	1,252	1,206
Mwanza	950	927	1477	1452	1,412	1,360
Mara	502	444	714	650	904	840
Manyara	-	-	505	533	708	717
Njombe	-	-	-	-	373	329
Katavi	-	-	-	-	285	280
Simiyu	-	-	-	-	824	760
Geita					878	861
Total	11,563	10,892	17,112	16,350	22,386	21,239

Source: P H C 1988, 2002 and 2012

2.5 Migration

The 2012 PHC results indicate that there were more women than men in internal migration which shows change in migration patterns by sex. The feminization of migration in Tanzania has perhaps been caused by marriages and movement of young unmarried women with low level of education who are recruited as maids and caretakers, as well as educated women who go to urban areas to study and look for jobs.

Internal Migration by Age, 2012

Number in thousands (000) and sex distribution (percentage)

Age Group	Number ('000')		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
0-14	808	759	51.6	48.4
15-29	1,428	1,122	56.0	44.0
30-44	919	966	48.8	51.2
45-59	401	465	46.3	53.7
60+	225	262	46.2	53.8
Total	3,781	3,574	51.4	48.6

Source: 2012 PHC, Migration and Urbanization Monograph Report

2.6 Marital Status

Marital Status of Population of Age 15 Years or Above

Numbers in thousands (000) and sex distribution (percentage)

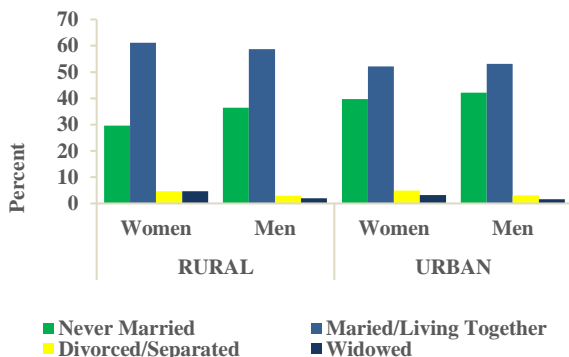
Marital Status	Number ('000')		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Never Married	4,270	4,473	48.8	51.2
Married/Living Together	7,517	6,610	53.2	46.8
Divorced/Separated	608	350	63.5	36.5
Widowed	543	222	71.0	29.0
Total	12,938	11,655	52.6	47.4

Source: 2012 PHC-Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Report,

Population of Age 15 Years or Above by Marital Status and Residence, 2011/2012

Percentage

distribution



Source: 2012 PHC-Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Report

2.7 Age at First Marriage

The median age at first marriage for women of ages 20 to 24 is 19.2 years versus 18.5 years for women of ages 45 to 49. On the other hand, the medium age at first marriage for men of ages 25 to 29 years is 23.8 versus 24.9 years for men of ages 45 to 49.

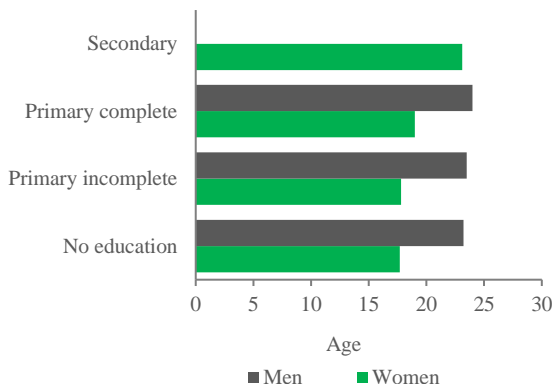
Median Age at First Marriage by Age, 2010.

Age Group	Median Age at First Marriage	
	Women	Men
15 - 19	a	a
20 - 24	19.2	a
25 - 29	18.9	23.8
30 - 34	19.1	23.9
35 - 39	18.6	24.6
40 - 44	18.6	24.3
45 - 49	18.5	24.9
20 - 49	18.9	a
25 - 49	18.8	24.3

Note: a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of age group

Source: Tanzania Demographic Health Survey, 2010

Age at First Marriage by Education Level, 2010



Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men were married for the first time

Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2010

2.8 Household Head

In Tanzania most households are male headed. However, female headed households have increased from 18 percent in 1991/92 Household Budget Survey (HBS) to 25 percent 2011/12. This is perhaps because of an increase in the number of women who are divorced / separated and widowed.

Household Head, 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Percentage distribution

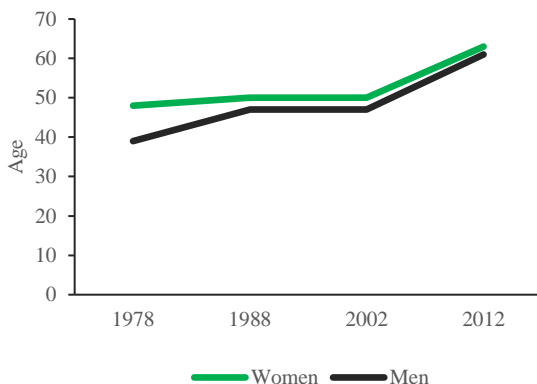


Source: Household Budget Survey Report, 2011/2012

2.9 Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy of women has increased from 48 years in 1978 to 63 years in 2012 while men's life expectancy has risen from 39 years to 61 years in the same period. This implies that women live longer than men.

Life Expectancy at Birth, 1978, 1988, 2002, 2012



Source: Population and Housing Census, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

CHAPTER THREE

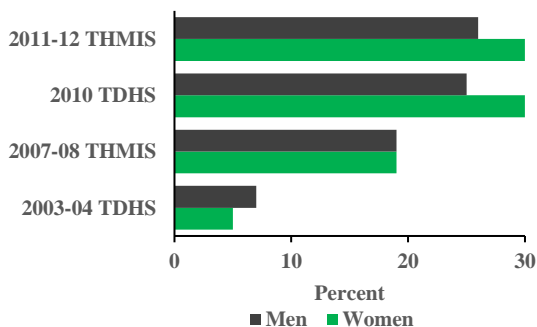
Health

3.1 HIV Testing

HIV testing is more common among women than men since 55 percent of women have ever been tested for HIV and received their results compared to 40 percent of men. Women are more likely than men to have had an HIV test and received the results in the 12 months before the 2010 TDHS (30 percent and 25 percent respectively).

Population Tested for HIV and Given Results within the Latest 12 Months before the Survey

Percentage

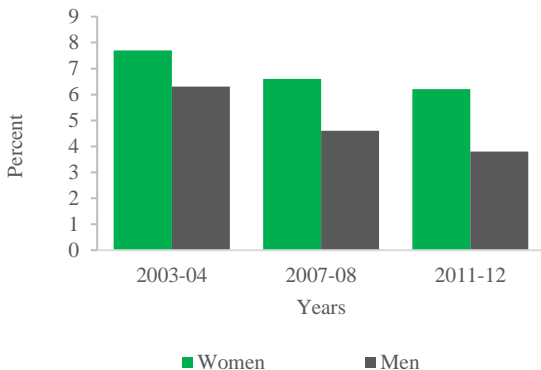


Source: *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2010 & Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2011-12*

3.2 HIV Prevalence

In the population of age 15 to 49, HIV prevalence is higher for women than for men.

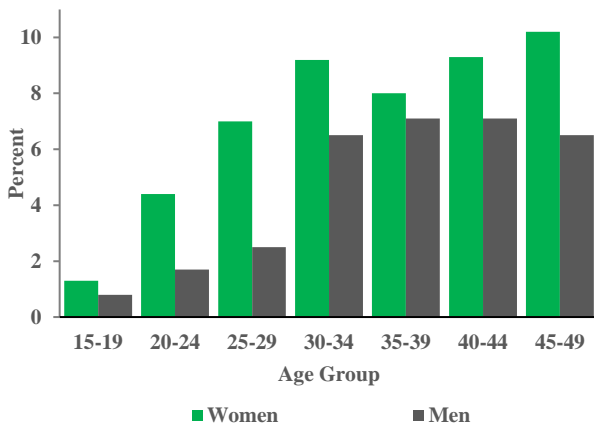
Percentage



Source: Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey(2011-12, 2007-08) and Tanzania HIV Indicator Survey 2003-04

HIV Prevalence by Age Group for Population of Age 15 – 49

Percentage



Source: Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2011-12

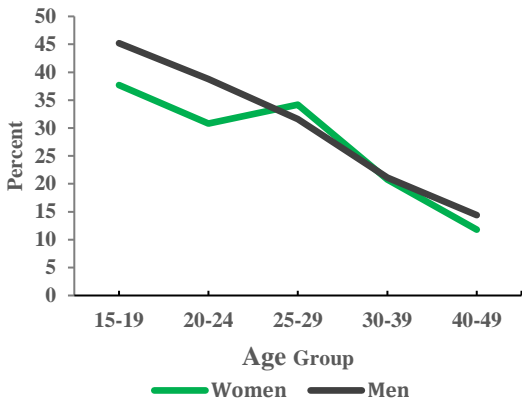
3.3 Condom Use

The percentage of persons using condom as a preventive mechanism of HIV varies between women and men. Among respondents who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, women and men of age 30 to 39 were equally likely to report using a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

The statistics show that men use condom more than women.

Condom Use, 2011-12,

Percentage

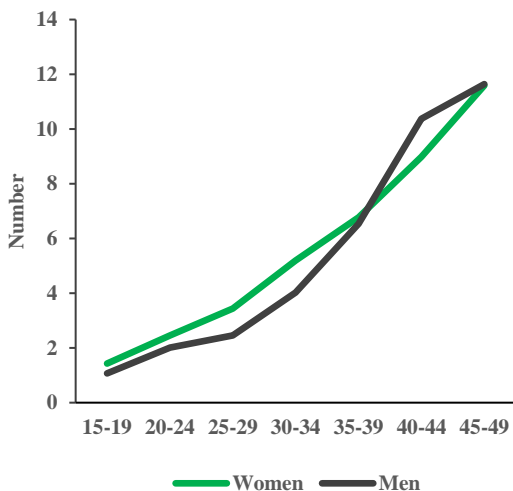


Source: Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2011-12

3.4 Adult Mortality

Mortality rates are markedly higher for women than men in the younger age groups between ages 15 to 34. This is the age where women are most at risk of pregnancy-related deaths.

Mortality rate per 1,000 of population



Source: 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (2015-16 TDHS-MIS)

CHAPTER FOUR

Education

4.1 Education System of Tanzania

Tanzania Education and Training Policy of 1995 sets the structure of education as 2-7-4-2-3+years. This implies 2 years of pre-primary education followed by 7 years of primary education, 4 years of O-level secondary education, and 2 years for advanced secondary level and 3 years or more of university education. The current 2014 policy sets a structure of 1-10-2-3+years. However, this chapter presents sex-disaggregated information pertaining to the education sector according to the 1995 policy.

4.2 Education attainments

Education is an important aspect in assessing the quality of the labour force available in the country. In the 15 years and above age group the percentage of persons with Secondary education or above was larger for men (25.0) than women (18.6). Moreover, the percentage of women (22.3) who had never attended was larger than that of men. Results depict that, the majority of women aged 15 years and above had Primary level of education while majority of men had Secondary education. On the other hand, women accounted the highest proportion of people who had never attended to school compared to men. Moreover, men had higher proportion of persons with University education as compared to women.

Level of Education in Population of Age 15 Years or above, 2014

Numbers in thousands (000) and percentage distribution

Level of Education	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never attended	2,984	22.3	1,397	11.3
Primary	7,904	59.0	7,870	63.7
Secondary	1,891	14.1	2,144	17.3
Vocational training	294	2.2	471	3.8
Tertiary non university	207	1.5	248	2.0
University	110	0.8	230	1.9
Total	13,391	100.0	12,359	100.0

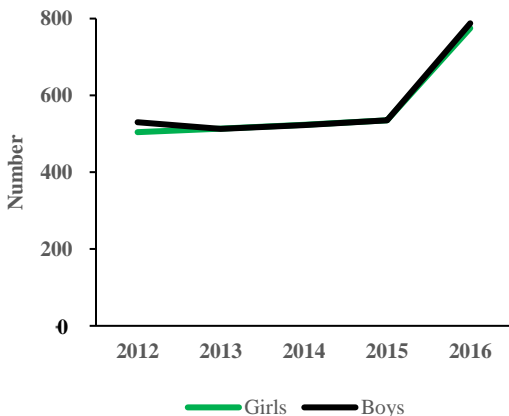
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

4.3 Pre- primary Education

Pre-Primary education trend of enrolment overtime increased, however some gender disparities in enrolment during the 2-year cycle are noticeable.

Total Enrolment in Government and Non-Government in Pre-primary schools, 2012 -2016

Number in thousands (000)

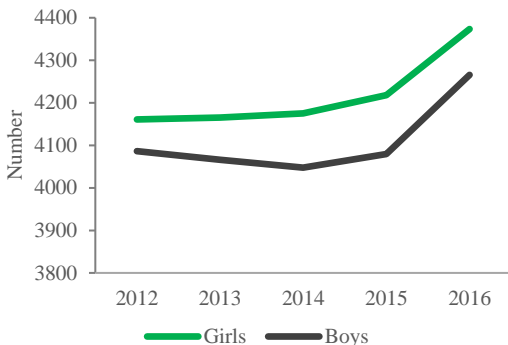


Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST), 2012-2016

4.4 Primary Education

Standard I-VII Enrolment in Government and Non Government Primary Schools, 2012-2016

Number in thousands (000)



Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST), 2012-2016

4.5 Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE)

Generally, the percentage of boys who pass the primary school leaving examination is larger than that of girls.

The Percentage of Primary School Pupils Who Passed the Primary School Leaving Examination, 2008 – 2015,

Percentage



Source: *Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST)*, 2012-2016

4.6 Secondary Education

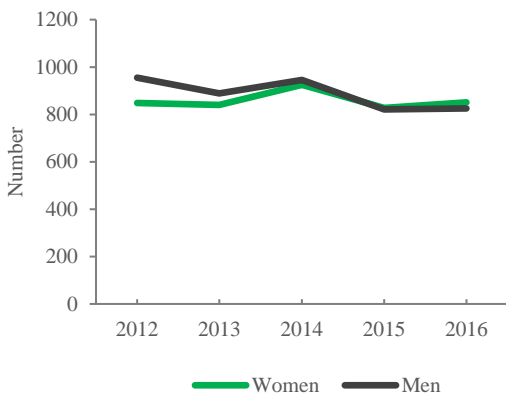
The formal secondary education consists of two sequential cycles. The first is a four -year programme of ordinary secondary education (O-level) and the second is a two year programme of Advanced level secondary education (A-level)

O- Level Secondary Enrolment (Form1-4)

Total O-level Enrolment in Government and Non

Government Schools

Number in thousands (000)



Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, 2012-2016

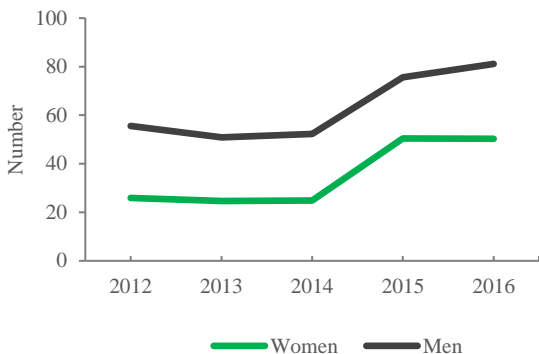
A-level Secondary Enrolment (Form 5-6)

There is a big difference in enrolment between women and men in advanced secondary education with men's enrolment been higher than women's enrolment. However, in non- government schools the

difference in enrolment between women and men is smaller than in government schools.

Total A-level enrollment in Government and Non Government Schools

Number in thousands (000)

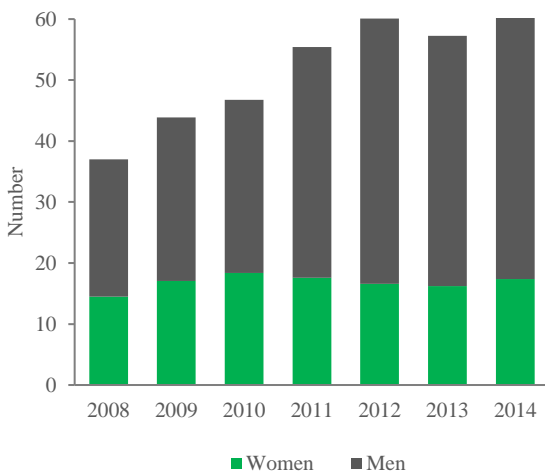


Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, 2012-2016

Advanced Secondary Enrolment in Government

Secondary Schools (Forms 5 & 6) from 2008 to 2014

Number in thousands (000)

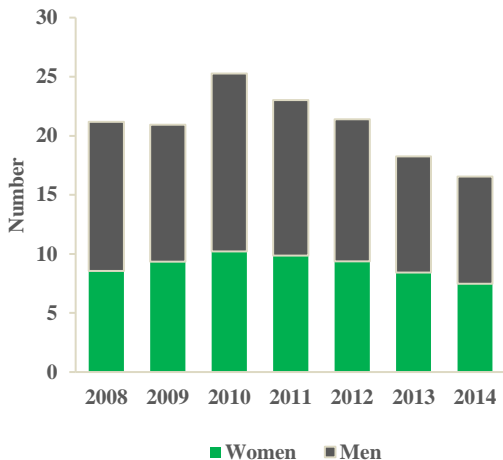


Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, 2008-2012 & 2012-2016

Advanced Secondary Enrolment in Non Government

Secondary Schools (Forms 5 & 6) from 2008 to 2014

Number in thousands (000)



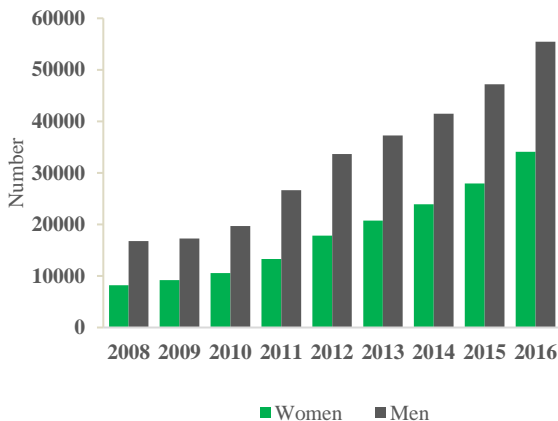
Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, 2008-2012 & 2012-2016

4.7 Teaching Staff

The number of teaching staff varies between women and men and between government and nongovernment schools. There is gender disparity in this career as it is dominated by men in both government and non government schools.

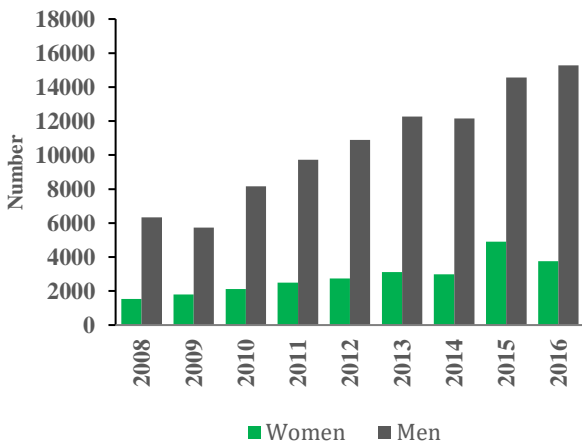
Teaching Staff in Government and Non-Government Secondary Schools, 2008-2013

Teaching Staff in Government Secondary Schools



Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania 2008-2016

Teaching Staffs in Non -Government Secondary Schools



Source: *Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania 2008-2016*

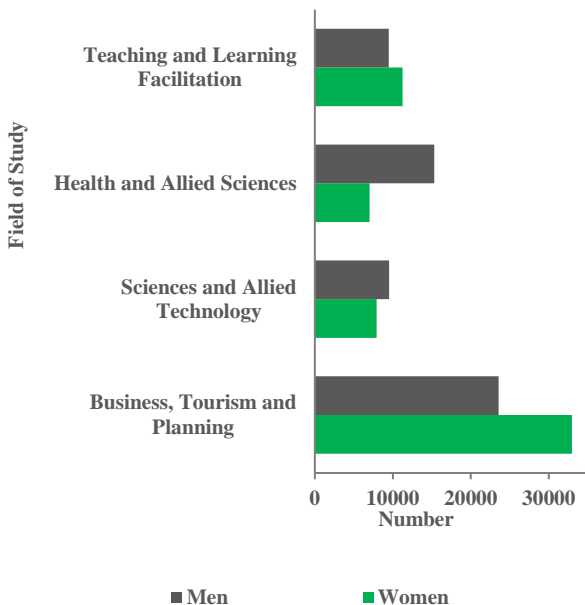
4.8 Technical Education

Technical education provides alternative educational and training opportunities after completion of ordinary and advanced secondary levels.

Field of study in technical education includes Teaching and learning facilitation; Health and allied Sciences; Sciences and Allied Technology; and Business, Tourism and Planning. These results in the award of Basic Technician Certificates, Technician Certificate, Ordinary Diploma, Bachelor degree and Masters level.

Enrolment of Students in Technical Education by Field of Study, 2015/16

Numbers



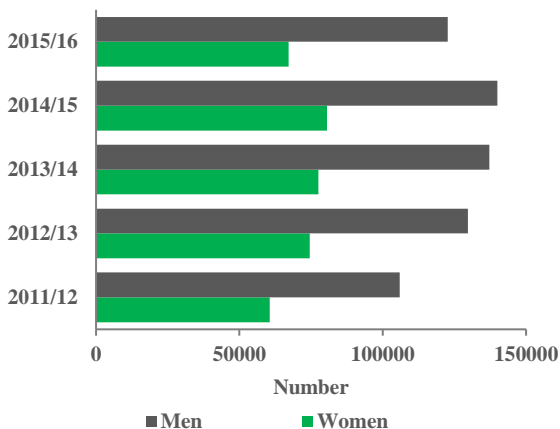
Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania, 2012-2016

4.9 Higher Education

Enrolment in universities and university colleges is higher for men than for women.

Enrolment in Universities and Colleges, 2011/12 - 2015/2016

Number



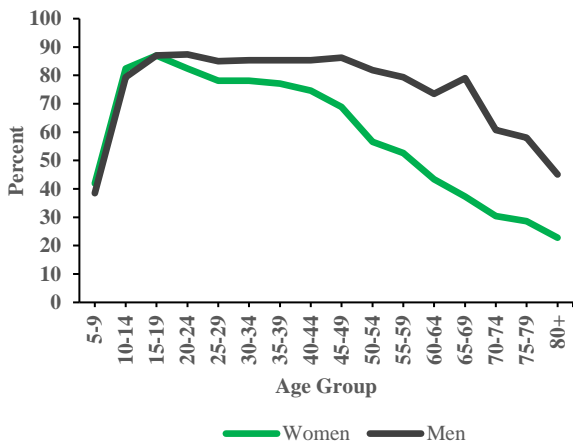
Source: Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania 2012-2016

4.10 General Literacy Level

The level of literacy for men and women decrease with age starting from age 15, with men been more literate than women in all age groups except age group 5-14 years.

Literacy Rate by Age Group, 2012 Census

Percentage



Source: 2012 PHC, Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile Report

CHAPTER FIVE

Labour and Employment

5.1 Working Age Population

The working age population of Tanzania Mainland is that of 15 years or above comprising 26 million persons in 2012 is about 57 percent of total population of around 45 million (ILFS, 2014).

5.2 Labour Force Participation Rate by Education

The labour force participation rate is defined as the number of persons in the labour force, given as a percentage of the working age population. Findings show that, men had higher labour force participation rates than women across all educational categories

Labour Force Participation Rate for Population of Age 15 Years or Above by Level of Education, 2014.

Proportion (%) of education group

Level of Education	Women	Men
Never attended	79.8	87.6
Primary	89.7	94.7
Secondary	69.4	72.9
Vocational training	82.4	85.2
Tertiary non university	83.7	86.0
University	67.1	83.2
Total	84.2	89.4

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

5.3 Employment by Industry

The largest gender gap of 5.9 percentage points is found in agriculture, forestry and fishing followed by accommodation and food services activities with 5.1.

Employed Persons of Age 15 Years or Above by Industries, 2014

Percentage distribution (%) and number in thousands (000)

Industry	Women	Men
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69.9	64
Mining and quarrying	0.4	1.7
Manufacturing	2.6	3.6
Construction	0.1	4.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12.8	12.4
Transportation and storage	0.2	5.0
Accommodation and food service activities	6.5	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	0.3	1.0
Education	2.1	2.1
Human Health and social work activities	1.0	0.7
Other	4.1	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0
Total Number	9,887	10,144

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

5.4 Employment by Sector

The sector with the highest gender disparity in employment is the parastatal sector followed by other private sector and government. The parastatal sector employs almost five times more men than women. There are fewer women than men in sectors which are more likely to be formal. In contrast, there are more women engaged in household activities than men.

Employed Persons by Sector 2014

Number in thousands (000) and sex distribution

Sectors	Women	Men	Percent	
			Women	Men
Government	261	366	42	58
Parastatal	13	59	18	82
Agriculture	6,882	6,403	52	48
Informal Sector	2,218	2,126	51	49
Other Private	443	1,131	28	72
Household activities	70	59	54	46
Total	9,887	10,144	49	51

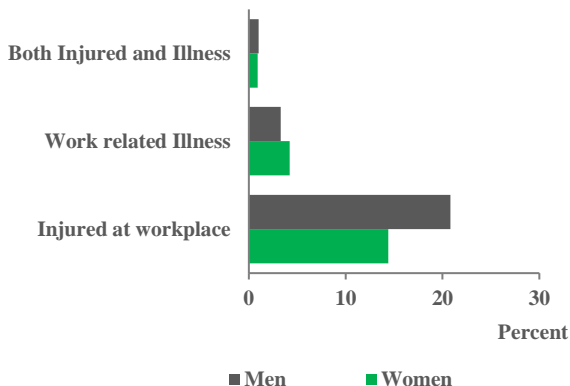
Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

5.5 Occupational Safety

Employed men have a slightly higher proportion of persons getting injured or illness than women. It is also revealed that, men have a higher proportion of persons reported injured at workplace than women while work related illnesses are more common to women than men.

Employed Persons of Age 15YearsorAboveWhoGot Injured or Suffer from Work Related Illnesses, 2014

Percentage



Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

5.6 Income from Employment

Statistics show that, men have a higher average monthly income than women. Differences in earnings are primarily a result of differences in the economic activities of men and women.

Mean and Median Monthly Incomes(TZS) of Persons of Age 15 Years or Above by Type of Employment, 2014

Thousand (000) TZS

Type of Employment	Women		Men	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Paid - employee	266	150	329	200
Self-employed	144	80	280	151
Agricultural	93	43	151	70
Total	166	86	279	150

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

5.7 Monthly Average Cash Earnings by Sector.

Statistics reveal gender disparities in monthly average cash earnings in both public and private sectors. Monthly average cash earnings for both men and women increased in 2014 although men employees still earn more monthly average cash earnings than women employees.

Monthly Average Cash Earnings(TZS)per Employee by Sector, 2013 and 2014

Thousand (000) TZS

Sector	2013		2014	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Private	313	351	326	359
Public	631	769	755	854
Overall Average	359	410	386	427

Source: Employment and Earnings Survey, 2014

5.8 Unemployment

Statistics show that young persons of ages 15 to 24 years are more vulnerable to unemployment than older persons with women having a higher unemployment rate than men. Statistics further indicate that women have a higher unemployment rate than men in each age group.

Unemployment Rate of Person 15+ Years by Age, 2014

Number in thousands (000) and percentage

Age Group	Women		Men	
	Number	Unemployment Rate (percent)	Number	Unemployment Rate (percent)
15 – 24	496	16.1	337	11.3
25 – 35	424	12.9	207	6.6
36 – 64	402	9.2	301	7
65 +	67	12.5	59	9.3
15 - 35	920	14.5	543	8.9
Total	1,389	12.3	903	8.2

Source: Integrated Labor Force Survey, 2014

5.9 Education Differentials in Unemployment

Unemployment rate for women is higher than that of men with except for tertiary non university education. Specifically, gender inequality is more pronounced in persons with university education, where unemployment rate of women is more than twice that of men.

Unemployment Rates for Persons of Age 15Years by

Level of Education, 2014.

Level of Education	Women	Men
Never attended	10.9	7.7
Primary	12.1	7.9
Secondary	17.2	10.9
Vocational training	10.2	6.5
Tertiary non university	4.5	5.1
University	11.9	5.4
Total	12.3	8.2

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

5.10 Characteristics of Working Children

Statistics indicate that, the majority of children of ages 5-17 years are working as unpaid family helpers in agriculture, with boys having a larger percentage than girls.

Children of Age 5-17 Years Working in Economic Activities by Status in Employment, Tanzania Mainland, 2014

Percentage distribution and number in thousands (000)

Status in Employment	Girls	Boys
Paid Employees	3.7	3.2
Self Employed in non-agriculture with employees	0.0	0.1
Self Employed in non-agriculture without employees	1.0	0.8
Unpaid family helper in non-agriculture	5.7	3.1
Unpaid family helper in agriculture	87.1	90.0
Work on own farm in Agriculture	2.4	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0
Total Number	2,405	2,662

Source: National Child Labour Survey, 2014

CHAPTER SIX

Time Use

6.1 Mean Time Spent on Activities

Generally, both women and men spend a large proportion of their time on personal care and maintenance. Besides this, women spend a relatively large proportion of their time on providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within households than men. On the other hand, men spend more of their daily time on work for household providing services for income than women.

Mean Time Spent in Minutes per Day for Persons of Age 5 Years or Above by Major Activity, 2014

Percentage distribution and number

Activity	Women	Men
Work for corporations, quasi-corporations, non- profit institutions and government	1.7	4.0
Work for household in primary production activities	5.1	5.9
Work for household in non-primary production activities	0.1	0.1
Work for household in construction activities	0.0	0.3
Work for household providing services for income	6.6	13.4
Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household	13.6	3.6

Activity	Women	Men
Providing unpaid care giving services to household members	2.8	0.6
Providing community services and help to other households	0.1	0.2
Learning	5.0	5.9
Socializing and community participation	2.5	3.5
Attending, visiting cultural, entertainment and sports event	0.1	0.2
Hobbies, games and other pastime activities	1.9	2.8
Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses	0.1	0.2
Mass media	2.0	2.7
Personal care and maintenance	58.4	56.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Total minutes	1,440	1,440

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

6.2 Participation Rates

Participation rate in time use refers to a proportion of sample population which was involved in performing specific categories of activities. Women participate more in providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within households (87 percent) than men (47 percent).

On the other hand, men participate more on work for household provide services for income (33 percent) than women (21 percent).

Participation Rate (%) by Major Activity, 2014

Activity	Participation Rate	
	Women	Men
Work for corporations, quasi-corporations, non- profit institutions and government	5	10
Work for household in primary production activities	38	30
Work for household in non-primary production activities	1	1
Work for household in construction activities	0	1
Work for household providing services for income	21	33
Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household	87	47
Providing unpaid care giving services to household members	35	10
Providing community services and help to other households	1	1
Learning	16	19
Socializing and community participation	21	26
Attending, visiting cultural, entertainment and sports event	1	1
Hobbies, games and other pastime activities	13	20
Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses	1	2
Mass media	27	32
Personal care and maintenance	100	100

Note: Multiple responses are allowed

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

Participation Rates by Level of Education

Level of education of individuals has shown a noticeable influence for participation indifferent activities. Human activities are categorised on the basis of the System of National Accounts(SNA) which defines the rules that countries must follow rules in calculating gross domestic product (GDP). On this basis, human activities are divided into three categories: (i) activities which are included in the production boundary of SNA;(ii) those which are recognized as work, but fall outside the SNA production boundary (extended SNA, or unpaid care work) and (iii) non-productive or non-work activities.

The SNA activities are used to determine whether a person is categorised as employed or not. The extended SNA category include sun paid house work, care of the young and sick members of the households as well as unpaid services to the community such as assistance in times of sickness, death, or labour inputs into community projects such as construction of schools, water systems or health facilities. The non-work category includes activities that pertain to learning, socialising, games, sports, mass media use and personal care and maintenance such as eating, bathing or sleeping.

Statistics show that across all education levels women spend more time on Extended SNA activities than men. On the other hand, across all education levels, men spend more time on SNA Production Activities than women.

Participation Rates(%) by Level of Education and Activity, 2014

Level of Education	Activity	Women	Men
Never attended	SNA Production Activities	58.3	60.1
	Extended SNA	85.0	47.4
	Non-productive Activities	100.0	100.0
Primary	SNA Production Activities	59.9	69.2
	Extended SNA	88.4	51
	Non-productive Activities	100.0	100.0
Secondary	SNA Production Activities	54.1	64.7
	Extended SNA	91.4	57.3
	Non-productive Activities	100.0	100.0
Vocational training	SNA Production Activities	66.2	72.9
	Extended SNA	94.0	52.7
	Non-productive Activities	100.0	100.0
Tertiary non university	SNA Production Activities	57.4	68.2
	Extended SNA	89.6	61.2
	Non-productive Activities	100.0	100.0
University	SNA Production Activities	50.0	67.0
	Extended SNA	87.0	57.8
	Non-productive Activities	100.0	100.0
Total	SNA Production Activities	58.7	67.8
	Extended SNA	88.6	52.5
	Non- productive Activities	100.0	100.0

Note: Multiple responses are allowed

Source: Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2014

Statistics reveal that women have a larger participation rate, in Extended SNA production activities (88.6 percent) than men (52.5 percent). Participation of men in extended SNA activities increases with education and peaks at tertiary non university with 61.2 percent. On the other hand, men have higher participation rate in SNA Production activities (67.8 percent) than women (58.7 percent). Statistics further reveal that the largest gender gap in participation rates for SNA production activities is found in persons with university education (17.0 percentage points).

Involvement in extended SNA activities is more common among persons with tertiary non university followed by persons with secondary education. Women participation in these activities is more pronounced for those with vocational training (94.0 percent) compared to men (52.7 percent).

CHAPTER SEVEN

Power and Influence

7.1 Situation of Women and Men in Leadership and Decision

Making

Women constitute more than half of the population in Tanzania. However, their participation and representation in key leadership positions, governance and decision-making organs within the government remains lower than that of men. The Statistics of men and women holding leadership positions at different levels in Tanzania over the past ten years show men dominance in leadership positions.

Representation (number) in Key Decision-Making Positions in Tanzania Mainland, 2004–2005

Position	2004 – 2005			
	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Minister	4	23	15	85
Deputy Ministers	5	12	29	71
Members of Parliament	62	226	22	78
Nominated	12	218	5	95
Appointed	2	8	20	80
Special Seats	48	-	100	-
Permanent Secretary	7	18	28	72
Deputy Permanent Secretary	1	7	13	88
Director	29	83	26	74

Position	2004 - 2005			
	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Assistant Director	49	145	25	75
Commissioner	-	-	-	-
Assistant Commissioner	-	-	-	-
Regional Commissioner	2	19	10	90
Regional Administrative Secretary	4	17	19	81
District Commissioner	20	87	19	81
District Executive Director	14	86	14	86
District Administrator	23	86	21	79
Ambassador	2	34	6	94
Judge	13	25	34	66
Heads of Dept – Local Council	-	-	-	-

Source: President's office, Public Service Management, 2014-15

Representation numbers in Key Decision-Making Positions in Tanzania mainland, 2013-2014

Position	2013 - 2014			
	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Minister	10	22	31	69
Deputy Ministers	6	19	24	76
Members of Parliament	126	224	36	64
Nominated	21	218	9	91
Appointed	4	6	40	60
Special Seats	102	0	100	0

Position	2013 - 2014			
	Number		Percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Permanent Secretary	4	18	18	82
Deputy Permanent Secretary	11	16	41	59
Director	51	114	31	69
Assistant Director	132	225	37	63
Commissioner	5	14	26	74
Assistant Commissioner	2	3	40	60
Regional Commissioner	7	18	28	72
Regional Administrative Secretary	10	15	40	60
District Commissioner	53	91	37	63
District Executive Director	33	101	25	75
District Administrator	32	49	40	60
Ambassador	12	36	25	75
Judge	24	43	36	64
Heads of Dept – Local Council	114	526	18	82

Source: President's office, Public Service Management, 2014-15

