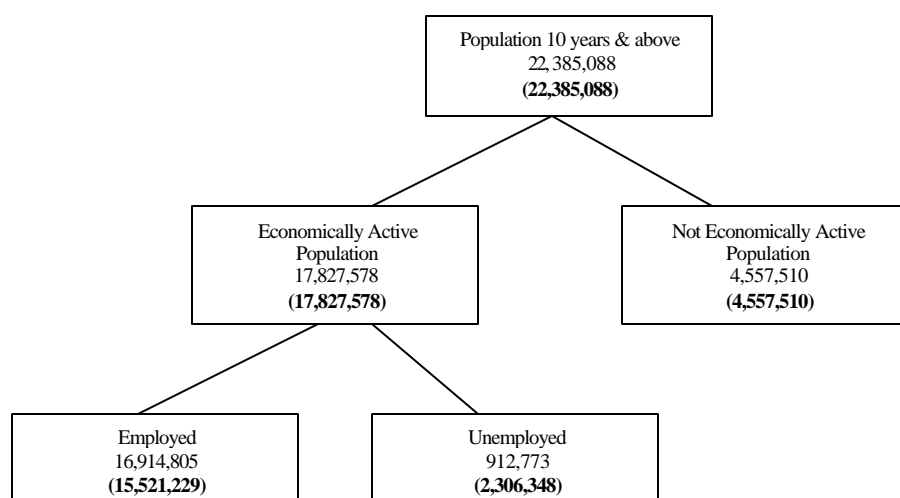


Chapter Three

THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

3.1 Current Employment - General

Figure 3.1. Distribution of Surveyed Population according to both Standard and National Definitions with National Definition figures in parenthesis, 2000/01



For a person to be classified as currently employed, a wide definition of economic activity was used for the survey in accordance with international recommendations. The respondents had to work for at least one hour on any of the wide range of economic activities or be temporarily absent from such activity. The economic activity took priority over non-economic activity. The reference period for a person to be currently employed was calendar week before the survey interview i.e. (Monday to Sunday).

Unlike 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey collected information from all persons aged five years and above. However, the analysis is limited to persons ten years and above. Persons below ten years are discussed in a separate chapter on Child Labour.

It should be noted that the definition of economic activity for the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey excluded fetching water and collection of firewood for home use, while for the 2000/01 survey, these activities are included. Consequently there will be a considerable increase of the employed persons and a separate special group “housework” has been given.

For this survey, an attempt has been made to come up with two different definitions of employment. The first definition is the one given in paragraph one (Standard definition). The second definition is the one which excludes all persons who were temporarily absent from work during the reference period with the following reasons “cannot find more work, no suitable land for cultivation or because of off-season”. In addition, persons who were working but their work was not reliable with regard to its availability and adequacy in terms of hours were considered

unemployed (National definition). In this chapter both definitions of employment (Standard Definition and National Definition) will be discussed so as to facilitate comparison with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey.

As it can be seen in the figure 3.1 above, the new definition of employment has increased the number of unemployed persons.

The figure above shows 95 percent of the currently economic active population is employed.

The employed persons account for 75 percent of the total population ten years and above. It should also be noted that there is an increase of five percent of the employed persons as compared to the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey.

3.2 Employment to Population Ratio

Employment to the population ratio is the proportion of the target population that is employed. It depicts the share of employed persons to the total survey population in the corresponding groups.

Table 3.1: Employment Population Numbers and Ratios by Age Group and Area (Standard Definition) 2000/01

AGE	TOTAL			URBAN			RURAL		
	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMP. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMP. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMP. RATIO
10-14	2,204,685	4,841,710	46	198,786	985,880	20	2,005,899	3,855,830	52
15-19	2,452,736	3,680,150	67	336,958	901,449	37	2,115,778	2,778,702	76
20-24	2,091,441	2,485,891	84	391,101	643,317	61	1,700,341	1,842,575	92
25-29	1,912,076	2,150,115	89	365,463	519,543	70	1,546,612	1,630,572	95
30-34	1,639,445	1,770,437	93	351,407	422,750	89	1,288,338	1,347,687	96
35-39	1,637,617	1,733,821	94	356,671	402,407	89	1,280,946	1,331,414	96
40-44	1,204,159	1,271,053	95	245,769	270,755	91	958,390	1,000,298	96
45-49	1,128,215	1,199,840	94	242,025	270,421	89	886,190	929,420	95
50-54	820,378	882,542	93	157,159	184,418	85	663,219	698,124	95
55-59	569,127	618,662	92	114,942	130,993	88	454,184	487,669	93
60-64	472,968	542,697	87	72,163	89,377	81	400,805	453,320	88
65-69	366,555	465,426	79	48,120	85,962	56	318,435	379,459	84
70+	415,404	742,744	56	38,065	117,804	32	377,340	624,939	60
Total	16,914,805	22,385,088	76	2,918,329	5,025,081	58	13,996,475	17,360,007	81

As can be seen in table 3.1 above, the over all employment ratio for persons ten years and above is 76 percent. The proportional increase of 6.2 percent over all employment ratios is due to shift of the not economically active persons to the Labour Force in the ten years period. Rural employment ratios are consistently higher than urban ratios for all ages. Dar es Salaam has the lowest employment ratio of 48 while other urban has 63. Dar Es Salaam has the lowest employment ratio due to higher unemployment rates and more women being not economically active. The overall employment ratio for females is 74 percent. In rural areas, ratios are almost the same for both sexes. The rural employment ratio for males is 77 percent and for females is 75 percent. When using the national definition, the overall employment ratio is 69 percent, male ratio is 71 and female ratio is 67 (table 3.2). When comparing the figures based on the two definitions, there is a slight decrease of rural employment ratios for both sexes. The rural employment ratio for males is 77 and for females is 75. Urban areas have a different pattern as compared to rural areas. The employment ratio for males is 53 and for females is 41.

Table 3.2 below shows the employment population ratios by using National Definition

Table: 3.2 Employment Population Numbers and Ratios by Age, sex and Area – (National Definition) 2000/01

SEX/AGE		URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
		EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMPL. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMPL. RATIO	EMPLOYED	POPULATION	EMPL. RATIO
Male	10-17	146,571	719,803	20.4	1,546,497	2,829,775	54.7	1,693,068	3,549,579	47.7
	18-34	485,189	857,501	56.6	2,357,495	2,707,028	87.1	2,842,684	3,564,529	79.7
	35-64	561,359	681,736	82.3	2,166,605	2,387,864	90.7	2,727,963	3,069,601	88.9
	65+	50,221	102,065	49.2	412,393	538,169	76.6	462,613	640,234	72.3
	Total	1,243,339	2,361,105	52.7	6,482,990	8,462,837	76.6	7,726,330	10,823,942	71.4
Female	10-17	152,936	769,013	19.9	1,372,034	2,658,939	51.6	1,524,971	3,427,952	44.5
	18-34	487,304	1,126,621	43.3	2,854,045	3,259,622	87.6	3,341,349	4,386,243	76.2
	35-64	427,659	666,636	64.2	2,226,726	2,512,379	88.6	2,654,385	3,179,015	83.5
	65+	20,456	101,707	20.1	253,740	466,229	54.4	274,195	567,936	48.3
	Total	1,088,355	2,663,977	40.9	6,706,545	8,897,169	75.4	7,794,900	11,561,146	67.4
Total	10-17	299,507	1,488,816	20.1	2,918,531	5,488,715	53.2	3,218,039	6,977,531	46.1
	18-34	972,493	1,984,123	49.0	5,211,540	5,966,650	87.3	6,184,033	7,950,772	77.8
	35-64	989,018	1,348,372	73.3	4,393,330	4,900,243	89.7	5,382,349	6,248,615	86.1
	65+	70,676	203,771	34.7	666,133	1,004,398	66.3	736,809	1,208,169	61.0
	Total	2,331,694	5,025,082	46.4	13,189,535	17,360,006	76.0	15,521,229	22,385,088	69.3

3.3 Employment by Occupation

As in the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the 2000/01 Integrated Labour Force Survey used National Standard Classification of Occupation (TASCO) to classify the activities performed by a person most of the time.

Table 3.3 below distributes the employed population by occupation for urban and rural areas. Agricultural occupations account for 79 percent of the total employed population (10 years and above). In both urban and rural areas there were more females in agricultural activities than males. When the results of the 1990/91 and 2000/01 surveys are compared, there was a drop in the proportion of persons in agricultural occupations.

Table: 3.3 Distribution of the Currently Employed population by: Sex, Occupation and Area (Standard Definition) 2000/01

SEX AND OCCUPTION	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male						
Admin/Managers	191,814	1.1	114,545	0.7	77,269	0.5
Professionals	37,636	0.2	29,696	0.2	7,940	0.0
Assoc. Prof.	233,808	1.4	102,248	0.6	131,561	0.8
Clerks	27,996	0.2	19,626	0.1	8,369	0.0
Service/Shops	353,873	2.1	243,897	1.4	109,976	0.7
Agric. Own Farm.	6,301,610	37.3	482,132	2.9	5,819,477	34.4
Crafts etc. Workers	327,201	1.9	220,980	1.3	106,221	0.6
Operators-PL/Mach.	111,467	0.7	77,998	0.5	33,469	0.2
Elementary Occup.	765,885	4.5	174,638	1.0	591,247	3.5
Total	8,351,291	49.4	1,465,762	8.7	6,885,529	40.7
Female						
Admin/Managers	185,276	1.1	117,666	0.7	67,611	0.4
Professionals	13,467	0.1	9,500	0.1	3,967	0.0
Assoc. Prof.	112,274	0.7	63,805	0.4	48,469	0.3
Clerks	31,561	0.2	28,715	0.2	2,846	0.0
Service/Shops	378,912	2.2	280,608	1.7	98,304	0.6
Agric. Own Farm.	7,062,223	41.9	596,396	3.5	6,465,827	38.2
Crafts etc. Workers	76,396	0.5	50,277	0.3	26,119	0.2
Operators-PL/Mach.	11,582	0.1	7,068	0.0	4,514	0.0
Elementary Occup.	691,823	4.1	298,532	1.8	393,290	2.3
Total	8,563,513	50.6	1,452,567	8.6	7,110,946	42.0
Male & Female						
Admin/Managers	377,091	2.2	232,211	1.4	144,880	0.9
Professionals	51,103	0.3	39,196	0.2	11,907	0.1
Assoc. Prof.	346,082	2.0	166,052	1.0	180,030	1.1
Clerks	59,557	0.4	48,343	0.3	11,214	0.1
Service/Shops	732,785	4.3	524,505	3.1	208,280	1.2
Agric. Own Farm.	13,363,833	79.0	1,078,528	6.4	12,285,304	72.6
Crafts etc. Workers	403,597	2.4	271,257	1.6	132,339	0.8
Operators-PL/Mach.	123,049	0.7	85,066	0.5	37,983	0.2
Elementary Occup.	1,457,708	8.6	473,170	2.8	984,537	5.8
Total	16,914,805	100.0	2,918,329	17.3	13,996,476	82.7

The following occupations have more males than females; professionals, associate professionals, crafts and machine operators. On the other hand, females are more in the following occupations: agricultural occupations, clerks and service/shop workers.

3.4 Employment by Industry

Tanzania Standard Classification of Industries code was assigned to each employed person. These classification codes are compatible with those of the International Classifications of Industry Rev. 2. It should be noted that the industrial code refers to the main activity done at the person's place of work and not to what the person does.

The distribution of employed population by industry is given in table 3.4 below. As might be expected, the main industry of employment was the agriculture, fishing and forestry industry, which accounts for 82.1 percent of the employed population. This is followed by trade and personal service industries, which accounted for 7.4 percent and 7 percent of the employed

population respectively. However, in Dar es Salaam City the main industry of employment was trade, which accounted for 44 percent of the employed population. While agriculture and trade industries employ more females than males, the remaining industries employ more males than females.

Table: 3.4 Distribution of the Currently Employed Population by Sex and Industry (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex	Main Industry									Number
	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Electricity & Gas	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Personal service	Total
Male	6,698,817	15,452	161,699	13,464	147,494	565,495	103,929	22,162	622,779	8,351,291
Female	7,191,237	13,771	83,750	1,233	4,196	697,473	7,643	4,339	559,872	8,563,513
Total	13,890,054	29,223	245,449	14,698	151,690	1,262,968	111,571	26,500	1,182,652	16,914,805
(Percentage)										
	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Electricity & Gas	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Personal service	Total
Male	80.2	.02	1.9	0.2	1.8	6.8	1.2	0.5	7.4	100.0
Female	84.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.1	0.1	6.5	100.0
Total	82.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	7.4	0.7	0.2	7.0	100.0

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Main Occupation and Main Industry (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Occupation	Main Industry									Percentage
	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	Mining & Quarry	Manufacture	Electricity & Gas	Construction	Trade	Transport	Finance	Personal service	Total
Legislators, Administrators & Managers	.8	.5	2.9	.0	1.3	85.0	1.7	.4	7.3	100.0
Professionals	4.7	1.7	4.0	3.0	1.4	7.2	7.3	11.7	58.9	100.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	3.0	.2	2.7	.3	.9	10.8	1.8	1.3	79.1	100.0
Clerks	2.1	.0	10.8	1.8	3.1	20.6	11.1	11.0	39.6	100.0
Service & Shop Workers	1.0	.2	1.2	.3	.1	69.1	2.1	.6	25.5	100.0
Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	99.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Craft & Related Workers	.9	4.4	33.8	1.8	30.1	7.6	2.4	.2	18.7	100.0
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	3.3	.5	32.1	.2	1.3	6.6	42.0	.3	13.2	100.0
Elementary Occupations	35.0	.4	2.1	.1	1.2	23.1	.8	.1	37.2	100.0
Total	82.1	.2	1.5	.1	.9	7.5	.7	.2	7.0	100.0

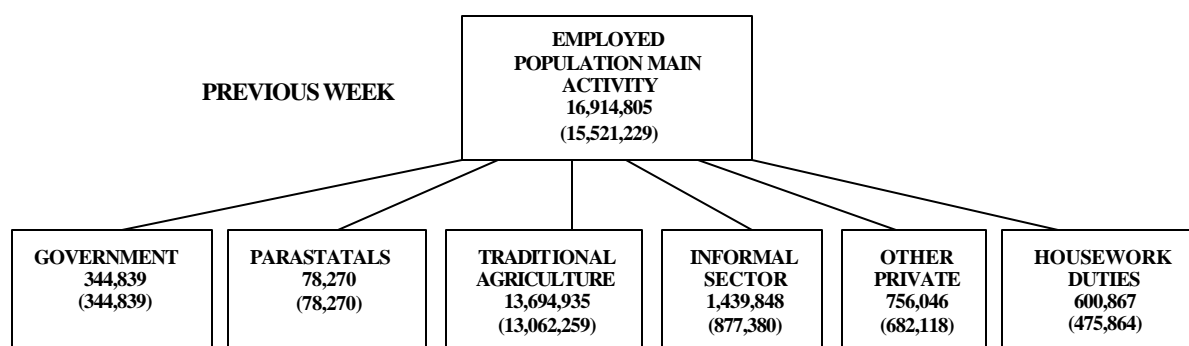
As it was in the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the table 3.5 above shows that most of the employed persons in administrative, managerial group, 85 percent are in the trade industry. This group is dominated by small business managers in the informal sector. Professional and associate professionals are mainly in the community and personal services, largely because of the government administration. Clerks are mainly in personal services about 40 percent followed by trade 21 percent and manufacturing 11 percent. Service and shop workers are mostly concentrated in trade 69 percent and personal service industries 25.5 percent. Crafts and related workers are mostly found in manufacturing and construction industries and are mostly males. Plant and machine operators are mostly in transport and manufacturing. Elementary occupations that include laborers, cleaners are mostly in personal services, agriculture and trade.

3.5 Employment by Main Sector

Employment in the private sector was divided into four sub-sectors namely; traditional agriculture, informal sector, housework duties and other private. As it was explained earlier, economic activities excluded pure household's chores but fetching water and collecting firewood activities were included. For comparison purposes with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, housework duties should be excluded as these activities were excluded in 1990/91.

Figure 3.2 below shows the classification of sector of employment in public and private sectors given in both definitions: (National definition in brackets)

Figure 3.2: Employment by Sector 2000/01



Government: Includes persons working for central, regional or local Governments in the whole country.

Parastatal Enterprises: Include a wide range of state owned enterprises, both for profit or non-profit making.

Traditional Agriculture: Includes all persons who worked on owned or family farm in agriculture, livestock, fishing, forestry or other related activities.

Informal sector: The informal sector is considered, as a sub sector of household, enterprises or unincorporated enterprises owned by household.

These are enterprises, which do not have separate legal status outside the household members who own them. They do not have a complete set of accounts, which permit a clear distinction of production activities of the Enterprise from the other activities of their owners and the identification of flows of income and capital between enterprises and owners.

The enterprises may or may not have employed paid labour and the activities may be carried out inside or outside the owners' home. All or at least some of the goods or services of the business have to be produced for sale.

The informal sector comprises of informal own account enterprises as well as of informal employers. The distinction between own account enterprises and enterprises of informal employers is based on whether or not the enterprises employ employees on a continuous basis (as entrusted

with the employment of employees on an occasional basis and the employment of unpaid family workers)

Enterprises rendering professional or business services are included in the definition if they meet the requirement of informal own account enterprises or enterprises of informal employers

Other Private: Includes persons working for other enterprises not included above. This group is often called Private Formal Sector.

Housework Duties: Include all persons who were working in the household chores defined as economic activities e.g. collection of firewood and fetching water.

The distribution of employment in all surveyed areas indicates that agriculture is the main sector accounting for 81 percent (or 84 percent by using National definition) of the total employed persons. Private informal sector is the second leading sector accounting for 9 percent (or 6 percent by using National definition).

By comparing the two surveys (i.e. 1990/91 and 2000/01), the share of employed persons in the public sector has declined. The number of employed persons in government sector declined from 3 percent in the 1990/91 survey to 2 percent in 2000/01 survey. Likewise those employed in parastatal sector declined from 2 percent in 1990/91 to 0.5 percent in 2000/01. Employment in agricultural sector also declined from 84 percent in 1990/91 to 81 percent 2000/01. However, there was a marginal increase in private formal sector from 3 percent to 4 percent in 1990/91 and 2000/01 respectively. Employments share in the private informal sector slightly increased by 0.9 percent over the ten years period.

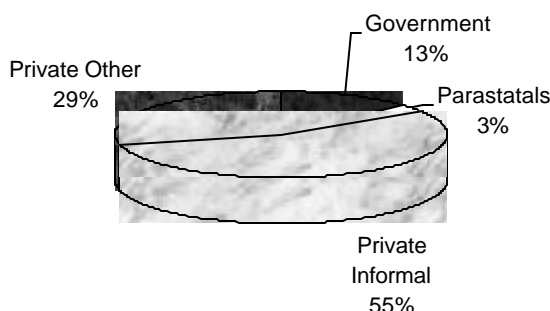
Table: 3.6 Distributions of Current Employed Persons by Area and Main Sector of Employment- (Standard Definition) 2000/01.

Geographic Area	Total	Sector Of Main Employment						Number
		Govt.	Parastatal	Agriculture	Informal	Other Private	Housework	
Rural	13,996,476	169,846 (1)	10,074 (0)	12,617,651 (90)	475,959 (3.4)	284,721 (2)	438,224 (3.1)	
Urban	2,918,329	174,993 (6)	68,196 (2.4)	1,077,285 (37)	963,888 (33)	471,325 (16)	162,643 (5.6)	
Total	16,914,805	344,839 (2)	78,270 (0.4)	13,694,935 (81)	1,439,849 (9)	756,046 (4)	600,867 (3.6)	
							Percentage	
Rural	83	49	13	82	33	38	73	
Urban	17	51	87	8	67	62	27	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table 3.6 above shows that agriculture employs about 81 percent of the current employed persons. Even if the employed persons are distributed by geographical areas, agriculture still employs most of the persons, 90 percent of the rural areas and 37 percent of the urban areas. Informal sector employs 33 percent of the employed urban population.

Out of those employed in agriculture, 82 percent are in rural areas. Urban area has 87 percent of those employed in parastatal sector.

CHART:3.1 Employed Persons by Main Sector of Employment Excluding Agriculture and House work-(Standard Definition)



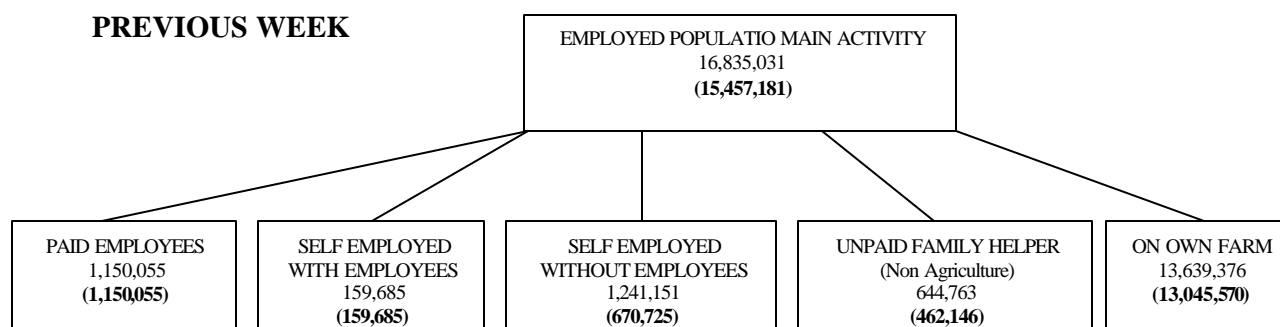
3.6 Employment Status

Indicators of status in employment distinguish between three very important and useful categories of the total employed. These are; paid employees, self-employed workers and contributing family workers i.e.-unpaid family workers. Like in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, a modified status in employment, coding was used by categorizing traditional agriculture as a separate group from other self-employed. For more details, self-employed non-agriculture was further divided into two sub groups. These are; self-employed with employees and self-employed without employees. Unpaid family helper in non-agriculture was categorized separately.

The figure below shows the categorization of status in employment given in both standard and national definitions (National definition figures are given in brackets)

The figure below indicates that there was a large number of persons who were self-employed without employees, unpaid family helpers and those who were working on their own farms shifted to the group of unemployed.

Figure 3.3: Employment by Status 2000/01



Paid employees are persons who during the reference week performed some work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind or were temporarily absent from such work. Included are permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

Self-Employed persons (Non Traditional Agriculture) are persons who during the reference week performed some work for profit or family gain, (not on their farm or shamba) or were temporarily absent from such work. These include small and larger businessmen in their own enterprises.

Unpaid Family helpers (Non traditional Agriculture) are persons working completely without payment in cash or kind in family enterprises. Workers on their own farm are not included here.

Traditional Agriculture workers are persons working on their own either in agriculture, livestock or fishing as either self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers.

Table 3.7 below shows that 60 percent of paid employees are found in urban areas, about 42 percent of paid employees in urban areas are in Dar es Salaam, the rest in other towns. For the self-employed, about 13 percent are employers and the rest are without employees. The employers in Dar es Salaam City constitute 26 percent. Unpaid family helpers are mostly found in rural areas.

There was a sharp increase in unpaid family helpers in 2000/01 compared with the 1990/91 results. This was due to inclusion of fetching water and collection of firewood for home consumption among the economic activities, although when these activities are excluded, the increase is only 4 percent.

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Persons by Area, Main Status of Employment and Sex (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area/Employment Status		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		Number	%
		Number	%	Number	%		
D' Salaam	Paid employee	196,053	27	95,494	13	291,547	39
	Self employed-with employee	33,832	5	7,157	1	40,989	6
	Self employed-without employee	144,200	20	162,589	22	306,788	42
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	19,122	3	14,009	2	33,130	4
	On own farm or shamba	31,752	4	34,513	5	66,266	9
	Total	424,959	58	313,762	42	738,721	100
Other Urban	Paid employee	260,890	12	142,739	7	403,629	19
	Self employed-with employee	43,065	2	30,776	1	73,841	3
	Self employed-without employee	247,048	11	299,255	14	546,303	25
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	43,718	2	101,098	5	144,816	7
	On own farm or shamba	446,083	20	564,937	26	1,011,019	46
	Total	1,040,803	48	1,138,805	52	2,179,608	100
Urban Total	Paid employee	456,944	16	238,233	8	695,176	24
	Self employed-with employee	76,897	3	37,934	1	114,830	4
	Self employed-without employee	391,247	13	461,844	16	853,091	29
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	62,840	2	115,107	4	177,946	6
	On own farm or shamba	477,835	16	599,450	21	1,077,285	37
	Total	1,465,762	50	1,452,567	50	2,918,329	100
Rural	Paid employee	362,528	3	101,792	1	464,320	3
	Self employed-with employee	35,590	0	9,892	0	45,482	0
	Self employed-without employee	244,852	2	154,168	1	399,020	3
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	186,604	1	282,835	2	469,439	3
	On own farm or shamba	6,055,955	43	6,562,260	47	12,618,215	90
	Total	6,885,529	49	7,110,946	51	13,996,476	100
Total	Paid employee	819,472	5	340,024	2	1,159,496	7
	Self employed-with employee	112,487	1	47,826	0	160,313	1
	Self employed-without employee	636,099	4	616,012	4	1,252,111	7
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	249,444	1	397,941	2	647,385	4
	On own farm or shamba	6,533,790	39	7,161,710	42	13,695,500	81
	Total	8,351,291	49	8,563,513	51	16,914,805	100

Table 3.8 below classifies the currently employed persons by main employment status and main sector. This cross-classification is useful as it gives indicators of the sectors in which particular status groups fall. The table reveals that as it was in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the largest number of paid employees besides the public sector (Government and Parastatals) is in private other, the formal sector.

Table 3.8: Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Status of Employment and Main Sector of Employment (Standard Definition) 2001/02

Employment Status	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/ Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private- Traditional Agriculture	Private- Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
	Number						
Paid employee	344,835	78,270	0	74,009	585,056	77,322	1,159,496
Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	125,464	34,849	0	160,313
Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	1,178,056	73,289	766	1,252,111
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	61,755	62,851	522,779	647,385
On own farm or shamba	0	0	13,694,936	564	0	0	13,695,500
Total	344,835	78,270	13,694,936	1,439,847	756,046	600,867	16,914,805
	Percent						
Paid employee	30	7	0	6	50	7	100
Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	78	22	0	100
Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	94	6	0	100
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	10	10	81	100
On own farm or shamba	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Total	2	0	81	9	4	4	100

The largest proportion of self-employed is in the informal sector, particularly those without employees (94 percent). The trend has shown the same when the national definition is used for this analysis.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Status of Employment and Main Sector of Employment (National Definition) 2000/01

Employment Status	Sector of Main Employment						Total
	Central/Local Government	Parastatal Organization	Private- Traditional Agriculture	Private- Informal Sector	NGO/Party or Religion Organization & Private-Other	Housework duties	
Paid employee	30	7	0	6	50	7	100
Self employed-with employee	0	0	0	78	22	0	100
Self employed-without employee	0	0	0	95	5	0	100
Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	0	0	0	8	6	86	100
On own farm or shamba	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Total	2	1	84	6	4	3	100

3.7 Employment Status by Industry

Table 3.10 below gives more detailed industrial classification of currently employed persons by their main status. It shows that traditional agriculture is dominated by crop growing, keeping of cattle, beef and small animals ranks the second. In manufacturing industry, furniture making and manufacture of non-metallic minerals is leading in the number of employed persons. Paid employees are spread over all industries but with large numbers in education services, social and community services and public administration. Self-employed without employees are concentrated in the retail industry. Self-employed without employees also have significant numbers in manufacturing industries and repair services. Unpaid family helpers are mostly concentrated in domestic services. These activities are mainly small informal sector operators. The situation has shown to be the same by using both standard and national definitions.

Table 3.10: Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry and Status of Employment (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Industry	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed- with employee	Self employed- without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Cattle, Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	43,962	0	498	598	733,960	779,018
Crop Growing	74,304	0	4,860	463	12,888,131	12,967,758
Agricultural & Forest Services	19,659	0	3,852	1,100	0	24,610
Fishing	38,707	0	5,568	983	72,863	118,121
Mining & Quarrying	6,034	64	22,247	878	0	29,223
Grain mill Products & Food Canning	46,932	1,602	20,368	4,661	0	73,564
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, Spinning, Weaving & Finishing	14,807	4,020	57,725	1,815	0	78,366
Furniture making & Manuf. of Non- Metallic Mineral Products	33,048	9,496	47,551	3,423	0	93,518
Electricity & Water	14,491	0	207	0	0	14,698
Construction	55,413	24,792	66,943	4,543	0	151,690
Retail Trade -Agric Products, Meat, Charcoal & Chicken	26,495	23,788	302,279	19,015	0	371,576
Retail Trade -Processed food (Mandzi, Scones etc)	6,039	7,146	187,235	24,027	0	224,447
Retail Trade -Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	8,541	5,259	75,422	6,657	0	95,879
Stationery, Photograph & General Retail	53,021	31,469	226,966	28,753	0	340,210
Restaurants & Hotel	58,100	29,939	122,969	19,849	0	230,856
Transport & Communication	91,988	5,655	13,053	875	547	112,118
Finance, Insurance & Business Services	23,730	1,095	704	971	0	26,500
Public Administration	88,496	0	0	0	0	88,496
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	5,641	0	0	574	0	6,215
Social & Community Services	113,726	3,253	20,416	1,983	0	139,378
Education Services	185,507	2,048	6,617	983	0	195,155
Repair of MV, Footwear & Other Repair Services	29,138	8,370	39,380	1,991	0	78,878
Domestic Services	77,322	0	766	522,779	0	600,867
Other Personal Services	44,397	2,316	26,485	464	0	73,662
Total	1,159,496	160,313	1,252,111	647,385	13,695,500	16,914,805

Table 3.11: Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry and Status of Employment (National Definition) 2000/01

Industry	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Cattle, Beef & Dairy & Small Animals	43,962	0	389	598	726,589	771,538
Crop Growing	74,304	0	4,272	0	12,265,935	12,344,510
Agricultural & Forest Services	19,659	0	2,821	521	0	23,000
Fishing	38,707	0	4,840	0	70,252	113,799
Mining & Quarrying	6,034	64	16,270	878	0	23,245
Grain mill Products & Food Canning	46,932	1,602	11,886	3,646	0	64,066
Manufacture of Wearing Apparel, Spinning, Weaving & Finishing	14,807	4,020	28,594	0	0	47,421
Furniture making & Manuf. of Non-Metallic Mineral Products	33,048	9,496	22,273	1,852	0	66,670
Electricity & Water	14,491	0	0	0	0	14,491
Construction	55,413	24,792	34,182	2,017	0	116,404
Retail Trade -Agric Products, Meat, Charcoal & Chicken	26,495	23,788	155,327	14,076	0	219,686
Retail Trade -Processed food (Mandazi, Scones etc)	6,039	7,146	84,809	8,052	0	106,046
Retail Trade -Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	8,541	5,259	41,394	4,425	0	59,619
Stationery, Photograph & General Retail	53,021	31,469	136,776	13,563	0	234,830
Restaurants & Hotel	58,100	29,939	72,840	11,699	0	172,578
Transport & Communication	91,988	5,655	8,529	875	547	107,594
Finance, Insurance & Business Services	23,730	1,095	195	485	0	25,506
Public Administration	88,496	0	0	0	0	88,496
Non-Profit making Public Institutions	5,641	0	0	574	0	6,215
Social & Community Services	113,726	3,253	11,813	1,161	0	129,953
Education Services	185,507	2,048	4,302	0	0	191,856
Repair of MV, Footwear & Other Repair Services	29,138	8,370	22,375	581	0	60,464
Domestic Services	77,322	0	520	398,021	0	475,864
Other Personal Services	44,397	2,316	10,264	399	0	57,377
Total	1,159,496	160,313	674,671	463,426	13,063,323	15,521,229

3.8 Employment by Hours Worked

The indicator for hours of work has a key role in time related employment, where distinction between fully employment and under-employment is visibly possible. The forty hours duration was chosen as the limit as it is common and normal working hours in Tanzania. Questions on hours worked were asked to all persons engaged in main and secondary activities. However, in this chapter, the discussion will be devoted to hours worked in the main activity.

3.8.1 Distribution of Hours Worked

As shown on the table 3.12 below, persons who worked zero hours in paid employment were temporarily absent from their main activities. These persons could be on leave or sick. The number is very high in agriculture possibly these persons were absent during off-season at the same time other agricultural activities were continuing in their absences by other members of the households. However, it could also be possible that, the concept of temporary absence from main activities were not well understood among interviewers. Paid employees were mostly working 40 hours and above, mostly concentrated in more than 70 hours. The pattern for self-employed in non-agriculture was also tending to work more than 40 hours. Agriculture shows quite a dispensed pattern through ranges but highly concentrated in the 40 to 49 hours range. Unpaid helpers were

mostly working less than 30 hours, concentrated in 10 – 19 hours range. This pattern is the same for both definitions of employment.

Table 3.12: Currently Employed Persons by Status in their Main Employment (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Hours	Current Status of Employment					Number
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	Total
0	45,385	10,354	151,928	44,706	2,279,980	2,532,353
1-9	3,674	267	28,970	69,472	389,977	492,360
10-19	11,289	1,339	40,762	233,336	1,113,879	1,400,604
20-29	27,331	7,014	72,380	152,760	1,590,803	1,850,287
30-39	33,408	8,426	116,983	50,320	2,107,102	2,316,238
40-49	293,432	24,902	184,296	35,367	3,476,775	4,014,772
50-59	255,462	27,713	174,353	21,631	1,265,522	1,744,680
60-69	181,272	30,024	166,364	10,020	744,881	1,132,560
70+	308,244	50,274	316,075	29,775	726,582	1,430,950
Total	1,159,496	160,313	1,252,111	647,385	13,695,500	16,914,805
Percentage						
0	4	6	12	7	17	15
1-9	0	0	2	11	3	3
10-19	1	1	3	36	8	8
20-29	2	4	6	24	12	11
30-39	3	5	9	8	15	14
40-49	25	16	15	5	25	24
50-59	22	17	14	3	9	10
60-69	16	19	13	2	5	7
70+	27	31	25	5	5	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.13: Current Hours Worked by Employed Persons In Main Employment and Status (National Definition) 2000/01

Hours	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
0	45,385	10,354	57,150	28,868	1,647,803	1,789,560
1-9	3,674	267	11,428	55,916	389,977	461,261
10-19	11,289	1,339	21,884	171,197	1,113,879	1,319,589
20-29	27,331	7,014	24,902	110,708	1,590,803	1,760,757
30-39	33,408	8,426	61,763	23,481	2,107,102	2,234,180
40-49	293,432	24,902	94,011	27,641	3,476,775	3,916,761
50-59	255,462	27,713	105,019	15,773	1,265,522	1,669,488
60-69	181,272	30,024	98,976	7,076	744,881	1,062,229
70+	308,244	50,274	199,539	22,765	726,582	1,307,405
Total	1,159,496	160,313	674,671	463,426	13,063,323	15,521,229

Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Current Hours Worked in Main Employment and Status (National Definition) 2000/01

Hours	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed- with employee	Self employed- without employee	Unpaid family helper (non -agric)	On own farm or shamba	
0	4	6	8	6	13	12
1-9	0	0	2	12	3	3
10-19	1	1	3	37	9	9
20-29	2	4	4	24	12	11
30-39	3	5	9	5	16	14
40-49	25	16	14	6	27	25
50-59	22	17	16	3	10	11
60-69	16	19	15	2	6	7
70+	27	31	30	5	6	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.8.2 Average Hours Worked

The questionnaire asked for both current and usual hours worked for all persons engaged in economic activities. In this part only currently employed persons in main activities will be discussed.

Table 3.15 below gives both the average current hours worked and the usual hours worked for various characteristics of the currently employed. For the current average hours, persons who were temporarily absent from their main activity have been excluded from the averages.

As it can be noted in the table, females have low average working hours in almost all characteristics of both currently employed and usual employed persons particularly in agriculture. Females normally have considerable other commitments besides their economic activities. Most of household chores are considered as non-economic activities. As it was in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, current hours worked are relatively low than usual hours worked. Usual hours were interpreted to mean during agricultural 'on' season and when there were few interruptions from different occasions or sickness.

In both average hours by sector and status, the self-employed show the highest hours of work for current and usual. As usual, by occupation, service and shop workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers have the highest hours of work in both usual and current hours. Unlike 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, transport industry has the highest average followed by construction. Trade ranks the third in this order. The pattern has shown to be the same in both standard and national definition.

Table 3.15: Average Current and Usual Hours Worked by Currently Employed Persons and Main Characteristics (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Main characteristic		Currently Employed			Usually Employed		
		Sex		Total	Sex		Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Sector	Central/Local Government	54	46	51	55	50	53
	Parastatal Organization	53	49	53	51	48	51
	Private-Traditional Agriculture	36	31	33	48	44	46
	Private-Informal Sector	53	44	48	63	52	58
	NGO/Party or Religion						
	Organization & Private-Other	57	52	56	61	55	60
	Housework duties	21	28	26	26	32	30
	Total	39	32	36	50	45	47
Status	Paid employee	57	55	56	59	57	59
	Self employed-with employee	57	56	56	65	63	64
	Self employed-without employee	52	43	48	62	52	57
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	23	23	23	29	29	29
	On own farm or shamba	36	31	33	48	44	46
	Total	39	32	36	50	45	47
Occupation	Legislators, Administrators & Managers	56	49	53	63	56	59
	Professionals	51	47	50	51	50	51
	Technicians & Associate Professionals	53	44	50	56	50	54
	Clerks	49	50	50	47	52	50
	Service & Shop Workers	58	48	53	62	55	59
	Agriculture & Fisheries Workers	36	31	33	48	44	46
	Craft & Related Workers	49	43	48	61	50	59
	Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	60	37	58	64	47	62
	Elementary Occupations	42	32	37	47	38	43
	Total	39	32	36	50	45	47
	Industry	Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	36	31	33	48	44
Mining & Quarry		45	48	46	58	51	55
Manufacture		54	42	50	59	49	56
Electricity & Gas		57	42	56	53	41	52
Construction		48	42	48	62	41	62
Trade		57	46	51	63	54	58
Transport		60	53	59	64	52	64
Finance		61	49	59	58	48	56
Personal service		43	34	39	47	38	43
Total		39	32	36	50	45	47

3.9 Demographic and Educational Characteristics of the Employed Population

For better understanding on demographic and educational characteristics, the status in employment is mainly used as classification for column headings in this section.

Chart 3.2 Employed Population by Age and Urban/Rural (Standard Definition)

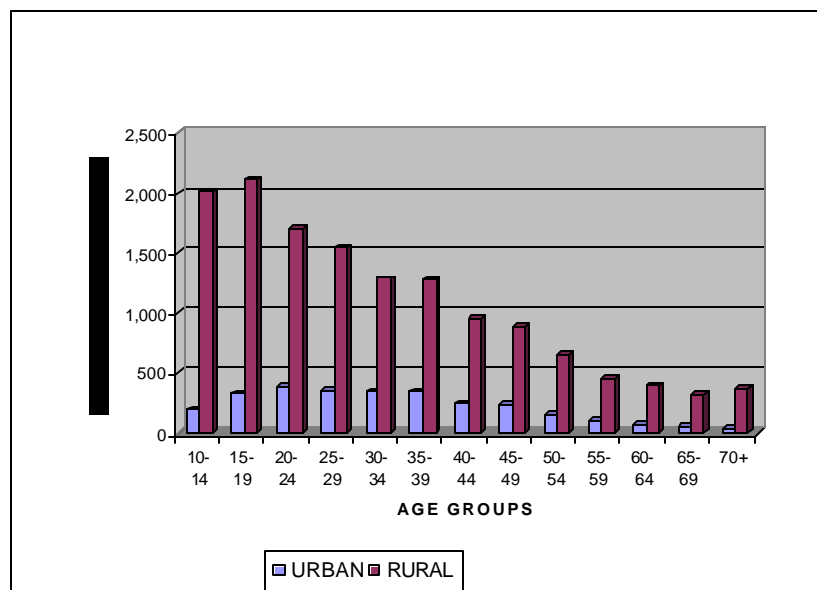


Chart 3.2 above shows the distribution of employed persons in urban and rural areas. As expected in rural areas there are large numbers of employed persons immediately after primary school leaving age 15 – 19 years, whereas for urban employment, the peak is in the 20 – 24 years age group. As it will be noted, urban population tends to have much younger energetic persons than rural areas. The contributing factor for the large numbers in the 10-14 years age group is the inclusion of domestic activities i.e. fetching water and collection of firewood for home use as economic activities. It is estimated that 43 percent of employed persons in the age group 10-14 years are engaged in housework activities.

Table 3.16: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Area, Age Group and Main Status of Employment (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Area /Age Group		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
D' Salaam	10-14	1	0	1	28	5	2
	15-19	11	0	6	39	8	9
	20-24	14	5	14	16	6	13
	25-34	44	55	39	4	47	41
	35-59	28	31	36	14	20	30
	60+	3	5	4	0	14	4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Urban	10-14	1	0	2	41	11	8
	15-19	11	3	7	25	15	12
	20-24	15	8	16	11	13	14
	25-34	46	61	39	9	35	37
	35-59	24	23	33	14	18	23
	60+	4	5	3	0	9	6
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban Total	10-14	1	0	1	39	11	7
	15-19	11	2	7	28	14	12
	20-24	14	7	15	12	12	13
	25-34	45	60	39	8	36	38
	35-59	26	26	34	14	18	25
	60+	3	5	3	0	9	5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural	10-14	5	1	4	67	13	14
	15-19	13	1	11	19	15	15
	20-24	12	11	14	4	12	12
	25-34	48	50	34	4	30	30
	35-59	19	33	32	4	20	20
	60+	3	4	5	1	8	8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	10-14	3	1	2	59	13	13
	15-19	12	2	8	22	15	15
	20-24	13	8	15	6	12	12
	25-34	46	57	38	5	31	32
	35-59	23	28	34	7	20	21
	60+	3	4	4	1	8	7
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.1 Education

Education level of the currently employed population is given in the table 3.17 below. As usual, paid employees group contains most of the educated employed persons in the country. The table shows that, paid employees and self-employed with employees have higher proportions of persons with higher education levels than other groups.

Unlike in 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the distribution of the highly educated persons is almost equal in paid employment and self-employed with employees. The distribution of data by sex shows that, only for paid employees does the proportion for females exceed that of males at higher levels. The proportion of persons with secondary and above in the traditional agricultural status

group is lowest 3 percent. However, the proportion has increased by 1 percent from less than 1 percent over the period from 1990/01 to 2000/01.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Sex, Education Level and Main Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex and Education level	Current Status of Employment					Total
	Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male None	9	5	8	10	24	21
Primary not complete	12	10	17	71	32	29
Primary complete	51	56	66	14	42	44
Secondary+	29	28	8	6	3	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female None	9	5	15	16	36	32
Primary not complete	5	11	15	60	22	23
Primary complete	53	62	63	19	40	41
Secondary+	33	22	7	5	2	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total None	9	5	11	13	30	27
Primary not complete	10	10	16	64	27	26
Primary complete	52	58	65	17	41	43
Secondary+	30	26	8	5	2	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.2 Literacy

From the table 3.18 below, literacy level of the employed is 70 percent. The literacy in Swahili only is 68 percent. When comparison is made with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, the literacy level in Swahili has remained the same over the period. However, literacy level for paid employed has declined from 95 percent in 1990/91 to 88 percent in 2000/01.

Literacy in females was proportionally lower than that of males in all sectors. The lowest proportion of 65 percent is found in agriculture where female literacy is 60 percent.

Table 3.18: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Sex, Literacy and Main Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex\Literacy		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	Swahili	54	60	78	74	66	66
	English	3	3	1	1	1	1
	English and Swahili	34	31	12	6	5	9
	Other language	0	1	0	2	0	0
	None	9	5	9	17	28	24
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	Swahili	51	74	78	69	57	59
	English	2	0	0	1	0	0
	English and Swahili	38	18	7	5	2	4
	Other language	0	0	0	1	0	0
	None	9	8	14	25	40	36
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Swahili	53	64	78	71	61	62
	English	2	2	1	1	0	1
	English and Swahili	35	27	10	5	3	6
	Other language	0	1	0	1	0	0
	None	9	6	11	22	35	30
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.3 Training

Table 3.19 shows that training is generally low in all employment status except paid employees. In comparison with 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, there was an improvement in the level of training for paid employees from 49 percent in 1990/91 to 51 percent in 2000/01.

Females are generally less trained than males in all employment status. There is much more training for the self-employed males than the self-employed with employees (employers). The lowest proportion of 2 percent was noted in persons working as unpaid family helpers (contributing family workers).

Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by: Sex, Training and Main Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex and Training		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	None	47	53	72	97	91	85
	On the job	13	10	5	0	2	3
	Other	40	37	22	2	7	11
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	None	54	73	88	98	97	95
	On the job	6	1	1	0	1	1
	Other	40	25	11	2	2	4
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	None	49	59	80	98	95	90
	On the job	11	7	3	0	1	2
	Other	40	33	17	2	4	8
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.9.4 Migration

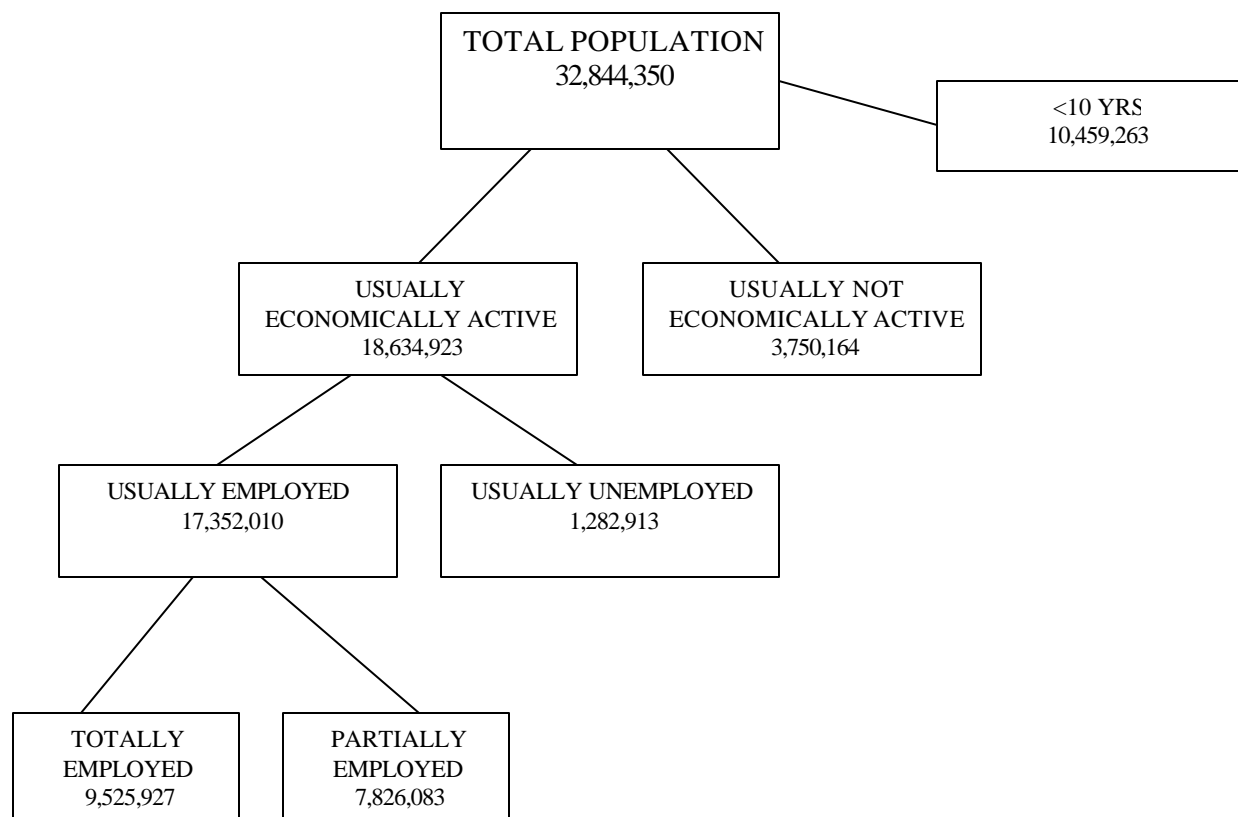
Migration pattern of different status groups is shown in table 3.21 below. The table shows that migration is very common in all status of employment with less migration proportions for unpaid family helper and agriculture. For the paid employees, more than half migrated to where they were interviewed. Females' migration proportion was very high in the paid employees. The major reason for high migration proportion among females was to join spouses or families. For males the main reasons of migration particularly for paid employees was probably looking for paid work. The national definition has shown the same pattern of migration.

Table 3.20: Percentage Distribution of Current Employed Persons by Sex and Period of Residence (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Sex and Residence		Current Status of Employment					Total
		Paid employee	Self employed-with employee	Self employed-without employee	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	On own farm or shamba	
Male	Since birth	51	52	63	90	85	80
	Less than 5 years	13	4	6	4	2	4
	5+ Years	36	45	32	6	12	16
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Female	Since birth	41	61	59	82	84	80
	Less than 5 years	23	5	6	6	3	4
	5+ Years	37	34	35	12	13	15
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	Since birth	48	54	61	85	85	80
	Less than 5 years	16	4	6	5	3	4
	5+ Years	36	42	33	10	13	16
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.10 The Usually Employed –General

Figure 3.4: Distribution of the Usually Employed Population 2000/01



Usually employed persons refer to persons who were usually economically active and spent half or more of the economically active months working. Information on each person's activity over the 12 calendar months prior to the date of survey interview was obtained from the survey.

Table 3.21 gives a comparison of the numbers usually employed to the numbers currently employed by status.

Table 3.21 Distribution of the Employed Population by Employment Status and Usually Employed/Currently Employed – (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Employment Status	Usually Employed	Currently Employed
Paid Employee	1,108,509	1,159,496
Self employed-with employees	156,195	160,313
Self employed-without employees	1,164,024	1,252,111
Unpaid family helper (non-agric.)	595,988	647,385
On own farm of shamba	12,843,266	13,695,500
Not applicable	1,484,028	0
Total	17,352,010	16,914,805

As indicated in the table above, there is a considerable movement by status groups. Unlike in the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey, usually employed persons are slightly less by about 6 percent than currently employed persons. The movement is noted in all status of employment. The major contributing factor could be that some of the currently employed persons are temporary workers. It also supports the idea of a national definition that some of working persons have no strong attachment to the jobs they do, when jobs are available. (For more details see chapter 6).

Paid employment on usual basis is slightly less by 3.5 percent than paid employment on a current basis. It is presumably that, workers who were captured currently employed are usually unemployed or inactive.

Self-employed with or without employees on current basis is considerably more than usual employment. As it can be noted, self-employed sector is dominated by informal sector activities where it is easier to enter and exit within a short period.

Unpaid helper has different movement from other status of employment. As it was discussed earlier, the major contributing reason is that, for this survey, collection of firewood and fetching water for home consumption were taken as economic activities. These groups mostly constitute students who normally work part time after school hours, vacation, etc. They are all imaginary usually employed. The same reason also applies for those who are working in family business particularly during vacation.

For those in agriculture there is a considerable movement of about 6.6 percent. Detailed analysis shows that students were captured employed on current basis with the reference week spread over twelve months (e.g. in school vacations) but are usually economically inactive.

3.11 Persons Usually Employed for Complete 12 Months

The table 3.22 below shows persons usually employed by their status group and the number and the percentage employed through out the twelve months recall period for usual activity. For this analysis, main economic activities were considered. However, persons may have done other activities during the reference period.

Table 3.22: Usually and Totally Employed Persons by Sex and Employment Status (Standard Definition) 2000/01

Employment Status		Usually Employed	Totally Employed	% of Totally Employed
Male	Paid employee	791,076	680,381	86
	Self employed-with employee	109,277	85,006	78
	Self employed-without employee	601,347	475,868	79
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	230,408	150,268	65
	On own farm or shamba	6,158,228	3,394,011	55
	Not Applicable	703,578	135,760	19
	Total	8,593,913	4,921,293	57
Female	Paid employee	317,433	287,499	91
	Self employed-with employee	46,919	40,003	85
	Self employed-without employee	562,676	391,408	70
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	365,580	228,866	63
	On own farm or shamba	6,685,038	3,462,291	52
	Not Applicable	780,451	194,567	25
	Total	8,758,097	4,604,634	53
Total	Paid employee	1,108,509	967,880	87
	Self employed-with employee	156,195	125,009	80
	Self employed-without employee	1,164,024	867,276	75
	Unpaid family helper (non-agric)	595,988	379,134	64
	On own farm or shamba	12,843,266	6,856,301	53
	Not Applicable	1,484,028	330,327	22
	Total	17,352,010	9,525,927	55

As indicated above, employees and employers were mostly employed for the complete twelve months. Of the overall employed in agriculture (working on own farm), 53 percent were totally employed, and for the usually employed as unpaid family helpers (contributing family workers), 64 percent were totally employed.

Table 3.23: Persons Usually Employed but Not Totally Employed by Usual Status, Sex and Activity When Not Employed 2000/01

Sex\Reason		Usual Status in Employment					Total	
		Working own/family farm	Employer (Non-Agr)	Self employed (Non-Agr)	Employee	Unpaid fam. worker		Other & Not stated
Male	Student	487,101	1,168	3,119	6,472	206,053	2,133	706,046
	House work	332,478	3,080	16,768	6,218	22,647	1,527	382,717
	Too old	38,837	0	0	0	168	1,018	40,022
	Sick	478,896	2,754	34,031	27,330	20,893	1,581	565,485
	Disabled	8,120	0	0	0	1,350	0	9,470
	Other	300,205	4,056	8,700	7,170	18,973	2,172	341,276
	Available for work & working	1,361,114	8,240	59,420	78,431	111,797	8,603	1,627,604
	Total	3,006,750	19,298	122,037	125,621	381,881	17,033	3,672,620
Female	Student	398,619	0	2,498	1,939	218,155	2,833	624,043
	House work	533,965	426	36,253	3,571	40,792	659	615,667
	Too old	40,039	0	1,018	0	4,713	0	45,770
	Sick	666,766	2,257	28,744	6,901	39,811	99	744,577
	Disabled	12,486	0	367	0	2,513	267	15,633
	Other	339,995	1,175	33,661	3,716	24,529	109	403,186
	Available for work & working	1,467,406	1,138	66,662	29,801	134,337	5,241	1,704,586
	Total	3,459,277	4,997	169,203	45,928	464,850	9,208	4,153,463
Total	Student	885,720	1,168	5,617	8,412	424,207	4,966	1,330,089
	House work	866,443	3,506	53,021	9,789	63,439	2,186	998,384
	Too old	78,876	0	1,018	0	4,881	1,018	85,792
	Sick	1,145,662	5,011	62,775	34,231	60,704	1,680	1,310,062
	Disabled	20,606	0	367	0	3,863	267	25,103
	Other	640,200	5,231	42,361	10,886	43,502	2,281	744,462
	Available for work & working	2,828,520	9,378	126,082	108,232	246,134	13,844	3,332,190
	Total	6,466,027	24,294	291,241	171,550	846,730	26,242	7,826,082

Table 3.23 above gives the numbers of persons usually employed but not totally employed by non-economic activity by status. The table indicates that the major non-economic activity for agriculture is attending school. As it was noted earlier students normally work during the vacation and also during some other days of the months. When all the working months are added together they add up to more than 6 months. However students work for few hours after coming from school. Persons who reported not employed because of sickness were mainly in agricultural sector. The numbers of those who reported to be engaged in housework and other while working in agricultural sector were equally high 866,443 and 640,210 respectively. It has been noted that the other groups, which include traditional occupations, have significant larger number.

As it was discussed earlier the wide definition of work was used to include those who were fetching water and collecting firewood. Household duties have shown to have a smaller number of persons as compared to 1990/91 Labour Force Survey where these duties ranked the first.

3.12 Persons Employed at All in 12 Months Period

The term employed at all originated from question 3 in the questionnaire. When respondents were asked their activities for each of the previous 12 months it was recorded for each month as either:-

- A. Worked full month (Employed)
- B. Worked part of the month and available for work (½ employed ½ unemployed)
- C. Worked part of the month and not available for work (½ employed ½ inactive)
- D. No work at all and available for work (unemployed)
- E. No work at all and not available for work (not active)

A person is regarded as employed at all if the person was either employed fully or partially in any month in categories A, B & C.

The derivation of the usual categories is quite complex, only the computer can do it (for more technical details see methodological report).

The table 3.24 below gives the status of employed persons at all during the twelve months period.

Table 3.24: Total Persons by Area, Sex and Usual Employment Status 2000/01

Area Sex		Usual Status in Employment							Total
		No work at all	Working own/family farm	Employer (Non-Agr)	Self employed (Non-Agr)	Employee	Unpaid fam. worker	Other & Not stated	
Urban	Male	724,412	524,088	69,059	392,544	489,663	125,359	35,980	2,361,105
	Female	965,777	684,307	33,116	491,801	258,705	208,307	21,964	2,663,977
	Total	1,690,189	1,208,396	102,175	884,345	748,367	333,666	57,944	5,025,082
Rural	Male	651,623	6,535,009	23,801	197,251	332,890	682,989	39,274	8,462,837
	Female	806,178	7,030,089	8,407	125,273	88,292	823,176	15,755	8,897,169
	Total	1,457,801	13,565,098	32,208	322,524	421,181	1,506,165	55,029	17,360,006
Total	Male	1,376,036	7,059,097	92,860	589,795	822,552	808,348	75,254	10,823,942
	Female	1,771,955	7,714,396	41,523	617,074	346,997	1,031,483	37,719	11,561,146
	Total	3,147,990	14,773,493	134,383	1,206,869	1,169,549	1,839,830	112,973	22,385,088

Table 3.24 above shows that in all status groups, there are considerable increases over the usually employed as would be expected. However, the major increase is noted in the unpaid helper category. As it was noted from the previous observations, unpaid helper consists of younger persons who are schooling. They normally work part time or full time when they are on vacation. The sum of all days worked part time or full time in all months added together were less than six whole months of the year.