

# Tanzania Mainland - Intergrated Labour Force Survey 2014

**National Bureau of Statistics**

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## Overview

### Identification

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ID NUMBER  
TZA-NBS-ILFS-2014-v01.0

### Version

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VERSION DESCRIPTION  
Version 01.0 (Public file for web dissemination)

PRODUCTION DATE  
2015-12-01

### Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

The objective of the 2014 ILFS surveys is to collect labour market information and other socio-economic data required for policy formulation and decision making in planning processes. Moreover, the 2014 ILFS findings, will enhance monitoring and evaluation of the national development frameworks such as the Tanzania Vision 2025 and Millennium Development Goals in respect of economic growth and reduction of income poverty. The 2014 ILFS used the sampling frame derived from 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The sample selection methodology was based on a stratified three-stage sample design. The first stage involved systematic sampling whereby 480 EAs were selected, out of this 360 EAs were selected from urban areas and 120 EAs were selected from rural areas. The second stage involved systematic sampling procedure for selecting households from each selected EA. A total of 24 households were selected from each sampled EA. The third stage involved selection of respondents for Time Use Module. The fieldwork was conducted on quarterly basis in order to capture seasonal variations of economic activities. The overall sample size was 11,520 households with, 2,880 households in each quarter. Since the quarterly sub-samples are not representative, the LFS indicators are computed after appending cases from all the four quarters. After merging cases from four quarters, the realised response was 11,472 households giving a response rate of 99.6 percent covering 47,199 individuals.

KIND OF DATA  
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS  
Households and Individuals

### Scope

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#### NOTES

Households: Household characteristics, usual residents, Migration, Disability, Education and Training, Households amenities, Usual economic activities, Current economic activities, Unemployment, Main economic activity, Informal sector, Secondary activities, Hours of work, Income from employment, Child labour and Time use.

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Employment [3.1]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
Unemployment [3.5]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National level, and three domains of rural, urban and Dar es salaam

### UNIVERSE

The survey covered all de jure residents of selected households

## Producers and Sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics	National Bureau of Statistics

### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Ministry of Labour and Employment		

### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Tanzania Statistical Master Plan	TSMP	
International Labour Organisation	ILO	
United Nation Children Fund	UNICEF	
Government of Tanzania	TZA	

## Metadata Production

### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS	NBS	Ministry of Finance	Data Producer

### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2015-12-01

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01.0(December 2015)

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

TZA-NBS-ILFS-2014-v01

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The 2014 ILFS used the sampling frame derived from 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC). The sample selection methodology is based on a stratified three-stage sample design. The first stage involved systematic sampling whereby 480 EAs were selected, out of this 360 EAs were selected from urban areas and 120 EAs were selected from Rural areas. The second stage involved systematic sampling procedure for selecting households from each selected EA. A total of 24 households were selected from each sampled EA. The third stage involved selection of respondents for Time Use Module. In this stage, an interviewer was required to develop a household register for persons of age 5 years or above in accordance to their sex and age. One household member was selected from the register using KISH grid approach from every 5th household in the list of households. Thereafter the time use questionnaire was administered to the selected member of the household in each selected household.

The sample size requirements were derived basing on the level of precision set for the main variables from the previous 2006 ILFS. The sample was designed to provide labour market information with 95 percent confidence interval in three main domains namely; Dar es Salaam, Other Urban and Rural areas. In each selected EA, 24 households were interviewed during the survey period of which, six households were interviewed in each quarter making a total of 11,520 households in Tanzania Mainland. Among these households, 4,800 were in Dar es Salaam, 3,840 in Other Urban areas and 2,880 in Rural areas. For those household which could not be interviewed due to absence of respondents or household not Found, replacements were made. However, for households which could not be interviewed because of refusal no replacement were made.

The fieldwork was conducted on quarterly basis with a three months interval to capture seasonal variations of economic activities. The target sample size was 11,520 households with, 2,880 households spread to each quarter. Since the quarterly sub samples are not representative, the ILFS indicators were computed after appending the cases from the four quarters. After merging cases from the four quarters the realised response was 11,472 households giving a response rate of 99.6 percent covering 47,199 individuals.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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No household or domains which could not be covered in data collection and thus necessitating deviations from the sampling design. The data collection exercise was carried out as per the requirements of sampling design.

### Weighting

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The weight variable is called ADWEIGHT, It is computed as an inverse of the probability of selection of the household at the sampling domains of Dar es salaam, Other urban and Rural.

The household weights were adjusted for non-response at the domain level and then normalized so that, total population of these households at the respective three domains were equal to total population in private households in Tanzania mainland in 2014 as projected by 2012 Population and Housing Census.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The questionnaire for the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) consists of four modules of Labour Force, Informal Sector, Working Children and Time Use. The questionnaire was developed in both English and Kiswahili languages based on standard labour force questions included in 2006 ILFS with some additions and improvements. The questionnaire were developed in English and Kiswahili versions. However the questionnaire in Kiswahili was used for data collection during the field work.

### General Labour Force Module

The Labour Force module consists of two forms namely; Labour Force Survey Form1 (LFS1) and Labour Force Survey Form2 (LFS2).

LFS1 is designed to capture information of household characteristics such as household members profile, disability, migration, level of education, training, household economic activities, household amenities, access to public services and ownership of assets by households. LFS2 is an individual questionnaire which covers information of persons aged 5 years or above who were members of the selected households. It captures information on usual economic activities, current economic activities, unemployment, main economic activities, secondary economic activities, informal sector for both main and secondary activities, hours of work and income from employment.

### Informal Sector Module

The Informal Sector Module is aimed at capturing information on the characteristics of informal Sector activities which includes year of starting business, places where such business are conducted, access to loans and characteristics of employment.

### Working Children Module

The Working Children Module aims at collecting information on work status of children aged 5 to 17 years. It captures information for both economic and non economic activities performed by a child, school attendance, hours worked and health and safety aspects.

### Time Use Survey (TUS) Module

The major purpose of TUS is to develop nationally representative estimates of how people spend their time in different activities. Many users of Time Use statistics are interested in the amount of time persons spend doing unpaid and nonmarket work, which could include unpaid childcare and adult care, housework, and volunteering.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2014-02-03	2014-03-31	1
2014-04-01	2014-06-30	2
2014-07-01	2014-09-30	3
2014-10-01	2014-12-31	4

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

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The questionnaire which consists of four modules of Labour Force, Informal Sector, Working Children and Time Use was developed in both English and Kiswahili languages. The Kiswahili version was pre tested in March 2013 and reviewed before the Pilot Survey and the observations identified in the pre testing phase were also incorporated in the English version. The Instruction Manual to enumerators was also developed in conjunction with the survey questionnaires in both English and Kiswahili languages.

The Pilot Survey was carried out in July and August, 2013. The accomplishment of the Pilot Survey was done into several execution levels, which involved; recruitment of the enumerators, training of enumerators, listing of households in the selected enumeration areas, data collection, manual editing and coding of questionnaires, review of survey instruments based on observations from the pilot survey, data entry, data processing and report writing.

### Questionnaires

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## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS	NBS	Ministry of Finance
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT	MOLE	

## Supervision

The enumerators were organised in teams in each of the regions of Tanzania mainland. The number of enumerators in the regions depended on the number of Enumeration Area selected in that partiicular region.

One supervisor was attached to each regional team of the enumerators, except for Dar es salaam which had about 6 supervisors. The role of the supervisors was to check for consistence and correctness of the the filled questionnaires before they were collected at the Regional Statistical Manager's Office. Moreover the field supervisors would introduce the enumerators to Village or Ward Executive Officers for any assistance that would be required by the enumerators in data collection. On top of the field supervision, Supervsion was also carried out in each region by Labour Force Technical Committee from the NBS Head quarters. This second phase supervision provided an intensive validation of replies in the questionnaires. In case major errors or inconsistances were noted, enumerators were sent back to the field for corrections. The Regional Statistical Managers provided administrative supervision and supportt for data collection.

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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The initial manual data editing was carried out at regional head quarters where filled questionnaires from the respective regions were collected. In this stage some interviewers were returned to the field to carry out the corrections for the issues identified during the editing.

Secondly, an intensive editing phase was conducted at the Data Processing Center. This phase included filling in the spaces in questionnaires which were left for official purposes. This information included filling in standard codes for Tanzania Standard for Classification of Occupations (TASCO), Industry (ISIC-Rev 4), Codes for Subject of Training, and ICATUS codes. In addition this stage involved checking the logical flow of responses in the filled questionnaires.

Data entry was done using a previously - designed data capturing system running on CSPro. After keying in the data, normally a handful of errors may be found in the data file resulting from combination of human and computer errors. For this reason, a series of edit routines were written in the CSPro batch edit facility to capture and ultimately clean the remaining inconsistencies. The cleaned dataset is available in SPSS.

### Other Processing

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Development of edit specifications rules and systems developments and programming works in CSPro software were completed before data capture started. The systems were continuously updated and strengthened throughout data processing period. Although the survey had 4 modules - LFS, IS, CWS and TUS - the system were designed in CSPro in such a way that the first 3 modules were captured together at once. The fourth module (TUS) was captured separately. That is to say that there were two separate data dictionaries.

Data entry was done using a previously - designed data capturing system running on CSPro. The data entry was done by manually entering response codes into desktop computers that were prepared for the data entry. The personal computers were mounted in stand-alone mode, not networked.

A team of approximately 20 data editors and data entrants were involved. These were temporarily employed to do this task. They were all trained and given editing specifications on what items to edit and capture in the personal computers. Some data editors doubled as data entrants. Data edit and coding in the Questionnaires and data capture were conducted in parallel. Once editing had taken place and reasonable amount of questionnaires had been edited, the edited questionnaires were distributed among the data entrants for the data capture. At this stage some worked as data entrants and the rest continued with data coding and editing.

A Cluster was a set of 6 household questionnaires from one Enumeration area. For each Quarter, the 480 Enumeration Areas were sequentially labelled and coded C001 to C480. This code was captured as a separate variable in order to systematically distinguish questionnaires from different Enumeration areas. Data was capture at household level. At the end of data capture the system counted the total number of Clusters entered. It was supposed to be 480. Then the 480 Clusters were concatenated to get one LFS and TUS data file in CSPro. Datasets were then run in a pre-written batch-edit application so that errors if any are flagged. These errors were then systematically corrected in CSPro. The cleaned CSPro data files were then exported into SPSS software for further analysis

## Data Appraisal

No content available