



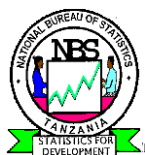
The United Republic of Tanzania

Economic Activity Monograph

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

and

Office of Chief Government Statistician
Ministry of State, President's Office, State
House and Good Governance



June, 2015

The map displays the administrative regions of Tanzania, which are: Kagera, Mara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Singida, Dodoma, Morogoro, Pwani, Iringa, Mbeja, Katavi, Rukwa, Njombe, Ruvuma, Lindi, Mtwara, and Zanzibar. Zanzibar is further divided into Kaskazini Pemba, Kusini Pemba, Kaskazini Unguja, Mjini Magharibi, and Kusini Unguja. Neighboring countries are Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zambia, and Malawi. Major water bodies include Lake Victoria, Lake Kagera, Lake Tanganyika, Lake Rukwa, Lake Malawi, and the Indian Ocean. The map includes a legend for international and regional boundaries, a north arrow, and an inset map of East Africa.

Foreword

The 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania was carried out on the 26th August, 2012. This was the fifth census after independency in 1961 and the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Other censuses were carried out in 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002. The 2012 PHC, like previous ones, will contribute to the improvement of quality of life of Tanzanians through the provision of current and reliable data for policy formulation, development planning and service delivery as well as for monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks.

The 2012 PHC is unique as the collected information will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) commonly known as MKUKUTA and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) commonly known as MKUZA. The census will also provide information for the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, which is the monitoring tool for NSGRP and ZSGRP, mapped out core indicators for poverty monitoring against the sequence of surveys, with the 2012 PHC being one of them. Several of these core indicators for poverty monitoring are measured directly from the 2012 PHC. The census provides a denominator for the determination of other indicators such as enrolment and literacy rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, unemployment rate and others.

The success of the census depended upon the cooperation and contributions from the Government, Development Partners, various institutions and the public at large. A special word of thanks should go to the Government leaders at all levels particularly, His Excellency President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Minister of Finance, Minister of State, President's Office, Finance, Economy and Development Planning, Zanzibar, Members of Parliament; Members of House of Representatives, Councilors; Regional and District Census Committees chaired by Regional and District Commissioners, Field Assistants, Enumerators, Supervisors, local leaders and heads of households.

Our special gratitude should go to the following; DFID, Government of Japan, JICA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID, World Bank and other Development Partners for providing assistance in terms of equipment, long and short term consultancies, training and funding. We would like to thank religious and political party leaders, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), mass media and the general public for their contribution towards successful implementation of the Census.

Last but not least, we would wish to acknowledge the vital contributions to the project by Hajjat Amina Mrisho Said, the 2012 Commissioner for Population and Housing Census and Mr. Mwalim Haji Ameir, the Census Commissar for Zanzibar. Special thanks should also go to the management and staff of the National Bureau of Statistics and Office of Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar. Their commitment and dedication made significant contributions to the overall efficiency of the census operations. We would also like to convey our appreciation to all other Government Officials who worked tirelessly to ensure successful implementation of the 2012 Population and Housing Census.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "M. Pinda".

Hon. Mizengo Peter Pinda (MP),
Prime Minister, United Republic of Tanzania



A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Seif Ali Iddi".

Hon. Ambassador Seif Ali Iddi (MP and MHR),
Second Vice President, Zanzibar

Executive Summary

Unlike the previous censuses in Tanzania, the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) has the Economic Activity as one of its important monographs which are published along with general census results. The monograph serves as a means of providing deep analysis of specific sub themes of the population characteristics which are likely to receive less attention in the general census results. This Economic Activity Monograph is based on the economically active population. The results included in this monograph will be of great value to planners and policy makers in the field of labour market in Tanzania.

The 2012 PHC results show that in Tanzania 77.2 percent of the population of age 15 years or above was usually economically active consisting of 73.9 percent who were employed and 3.3 percent who were unemployed. On the other hand 22.8 percent were economically inactive.

In Tanzania Mainland, 74.6 percent of the population of age 15 years and above was employed, 3.2 percent were unemployed, and 22.3 percent were usually economically inactive.

Tanzania Zanzibar had 52.3 percent of its population of age 15 years and above employed, 7.6 percent were unemployed and 40.2 percent were economically inactive. The economically inactive persons included home maintenance workers, fulltime students and those who were unable to work due to various reasons including sickness, old age or disability.

The 2012 PHC revealed that 74.5 percent of the population aged 15 years or above was economically active with 70.3 percent of persons employed and 4.2 unemployed. It was also indicated that, 62.2 percent of the working population aged 15 years or above were employed in commercial agriculture and food crops. The results also show that, majority of urban employed persons were engaged in self-employment in non-agricultural activities. Out of 4,918,187 employed persons, 1,930,864 (39.3 percent) were employed in non-agricultural activities.

Analysis of unemployment trends shows that the overall unemployment rate for Tanzania was 5.6 percent at national level. The urban unemployment rate was 9.4 percent which was higher than the national overall unemployment rate. Unemployment is a serious problem for persons aged 20 to 29

years old with unemployment rate of 8.8 percent. Furthermore, it was found out that unemployment rate was higher among males than females with the rate of 6.3 percent and 4.8 percent respectively.

The 2012 PHC results show that United Republic of Tanzania had youth labour force of 4,600,831 (55.4 percent) out of a total population of 8,311,744 youths aged 15 to 24 years. The labour force participation rate of youths aged 15 to 19 years was 43.3 percent, much lower than that of youths aged 20 to 24 years at 69.5 percent. However, the labour force participation rate of youths aged 15 to 24 years was higher in Tanzania Mainland at 56.0 percent as compared to Tanzania Zanzibar where it was 34.0 percent. The labour force participation rate was higher for males than females both in Tanzania Mainland (males at 58.6 percent and females at 53.8 percent) and Tanzania Zanzibar (males at 46.9 percent and females at 23.0 percent). This also means that Tanzania Zanzibar had the lowest labour force participation rate for female youths. The youth unemployment rate of 7.5 percent was higher than the overall national unemployment rate of 5.6 percent.

The 2012 PHC revealed that, 88.6 percent of the children aged 5-14 years were economically inactive and 11.1 percent were employed. In rural areas, 13.6 percent of the children of age 5 to 14 were usually employed compared to 3.6 percent of similar children in urban areas. It was also found out that 11.7 percent of male children were usually employed compared to 10.5 percent of female children. In Tanzania Mainland, 11.4 percent of the children were usually employed while in Tanzania Zanzibar only 1.5 percent of the children were usually employed. Most of the working children were engaged in commercial agricultural and food crops or domestic activities.

In general, the 2012 PHC revealed that at the national level, the percentage of employed persons was higher in the usually economically active population (73.9 percent) than in the currently economically active population (70.3 percent). The majority of the currently employed population was own account workers in agriculture (65.0 percent) followed by own account workers in non – agriculture (18.5). Own account workers in agriculture was the largest group of currently employed persons in rural areas (80.3 percent). While in urban areas, the largest group was own account workers in non - agriculture (39.3 percent). Generally, despite experiencing an increase in workforce in terms of numbers, there has been a decrease in the rate on employed persons at the national level, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The whole country experienced an increase in

unemployed and inactive population in both sexes, for usually and currently economically active population.

Organisation of the Report:

This Monograph is organized into eight chapters whereby; Chapter one gives a brief background of the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Chapter two is about economically active population both usual and current including place of residence. Chapter three presents economic activity trends, a comparison of 2002 PHC and 2012 PHC. In Chapter four, a critical analysis has been made on the employment status of economically active persons, Unemployment status is presented in Chapter five while Chapter Six provides an analysis of the economic activity for youth. Chapter Seven presents working children aged 5-14 in United Republic of Tanzania. Policy implication, Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations are presented in Chapter eight.

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List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

DCC	-	District Census Coordinator
DfID	-	Department for International Development
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo
EA	-	Enumeration Area
EAC	-	East African Community
GER	-	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
JICA	-	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
ILFS	-	Integrated Labour Force Survey.
ILO		International Labour Organization
MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MHR	-	Member of House of Representatives
MLEYD	-	Ministry of Labour and Youth Development
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	-	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
NSGRP	-	National Strategy Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OMR	-	Optical Mark Reader
PES	-	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	-	Population and Housing Census
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SWMT	-	Sensa ya Watu na Makazi Tanzania
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
UN	-	United Nations
USA	-	United States of America
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania

Chapter One

Population Censuses Background

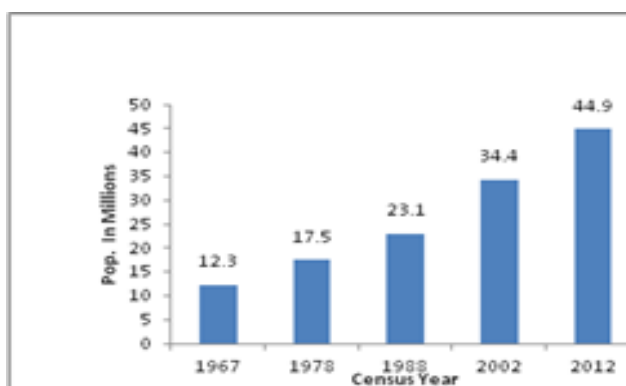
1.1 A Brief History of Censuses Undertakings in Tanzania

The history of population censuses in Tanzania started way back in 1910. The first modern census was conducted in 1958. However, after the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, a total of five other censuses have been successfully conducted, namely in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. All the post-independence censuses have been conducted in accordance with the global United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population Counts.

The 2012 PHC was the fifth census in the series conducted in the country after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. The official census night was the night between 25th and 26th August, 2012. The enumeration continued for two weeks, from 26th August to 8th September 2012. The last week was mainly dedicated to the enumeration of populations that were difficult to reach and sorting of completed questionnaires in preparation for their dispatch to the Data Processing Center.

Like the previous censuses, the 2012 PHC enumerated all people by the place they spent a census night, a method referred to as “de facto”. Trained enumerators and their supervisors traversed (canvassed) institutions, households and individuals in the entire country located in a total of 108,000 demarcated Enumeration Areas (EA), using maps and with the support of local administrative people (98 percent of the population were in private households). All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationalities or citizenship and diplomats were enumerated for the first time in the history of census undertaking in Tanzania.

Data collected by the censuses show that Tanzania’s population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 44.9 million in 2012. The average annual growth rate however has decreased from 3.3 percent annually between 1967 and 1978 to 2.7 percent in the 2002–2012 periods.



1.1.1 Objectives of the 2012 PHC

The 2012 PHC provides the Government with information on the size, distribution, composition and other social economic characteristics of the population as well as information on housing conditions. This information is important in providing updated benchmark data for formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of population programs and policies, including Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and Tanzania Zanzibar Vision 2020.

1.2 An Overview of Economic Activity related Census Questions and Changes since 2002

The economic activity section in the census questionnaires of the 2012 PHC had a total of five basic questions and it was the second time that the economic activity questions were included in the census questionnaire. The 2012 PHC questions on usual and current economic activities were similar to those of the 2002 Census to allow trends analysis for a decade.

Two questions solicited information on the usual and the current activities or activities performed in the last 12 months and seven days before the census night respectively. Those questions also identified persons who worked for payment; worked without payment, worked for own benefit; not worked but actively seeking for work; available for work but not actively seeking for work; performed household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disabled.

Apart from those two questions, there was a question focusing on the employment status in order to find out whether the respondent was an employer; employee; own account worker non-agriculture; own account worker-agriculture; contributing family worker; or an apprentice.

The question on main occupation aimed at soliciting information on the type of work undertaken.

The question on main industry focused on the main activity carried out during the week preceding the Census. The activities were agriculture; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity; gas and water; construction; raw food sales (un-cooked food); trade and commerce; transport and communications; financial insurance services; public administration and education; and others, which include those who were engaged into activities which were not stated in the questionnaire.

1.3 Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the 2012 PHC are in line with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommendations. They include the following:

Agriculture worker: A person aged 15 years and above working either in agriculture, hunting, forestry, livestock or fishing as either a self-employed person or unpaid family helper, where production for own consumption rather than for the market.

Apprentice: A person aged 15 years and above working, with or without payment, as part of training.

Economically active population: Are all persons above a specified age of either sex who worked or did not work but were available for work during a specified reference period. They furnished the supply of labour for the production of goods and services whether for the market, for barter or for household own consumption. When measured in relation to twelve months prior to the census reference month it is referred to as *usually economically active population*, but when measured in relation to seven days prior to the census night it is termed as *currently economically active population or labour force*.

$$\text{i.e } \textit{Labour Force} = \textit{Employed persons} + \textit{unemployed persons}$$

Employed person: A person aged 15 years and above who is actually engaged in the production of goods and services for pay, profit or family gain during a specified reference period. When measured in relation to a long reference period of the last twelve months it is known as *usually employed*, but when measured in relation to a short reference period of the last seven days it is termed as *currently employed*.

Economically inactive population: Are all persons not working and neither seeking nor available for work during a specified time reference period. In this group there are full-time students, persons of old age, persons engaged in purely family or household chores and persons in long sickness or disabled.

Employee is a person aged 15 years and above who performs work for a wage or salary in cash or in kind. Categories of employee included; the permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

Employer is a person aged 15 years and above who performs work with employees for profit or family gain, (not on their farm or shamba). It includes small and large business persons in their own enterprises.

Family worker is a person aged 15 years and above working without payment in cash or kind in family enterprises.

Full time student is a person aged 15 years and above who was not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to schooling.

Home maintenance worker (household chores/hygiene/caring) is a person aged 15 years and above whom, during the reference period, performed household activities such as cooking, cleaning, caring for elderly, children and sick people without pay.

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of the labour force to the working age population, expressed in percentage.

Non-agriculture worker is a person aged 15 years and above who performs work for profit or family gain, (not on their farm or shamba) without employees. These include small and large business persons in their own enterprises as well as unpaid family workers.

Not looking but available for work: These are persons aged 15 and above who, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity but were available for work and did not take any efforts to seek employment. These are sometimes termed as discouraged job seekers.

Not working but looking for work: These are persons aged 15 years and above, during the reference period, did not perform any economic activity but were available for work and actively seeking employment.

Unable to Work:(sick/too old/too young, disability); These are persons aged 15 years and above who were not performing any economic activity during the reference period due to sickness, old age, young age, disability and the like.

Unemployed person is defined as a person aged 15 years and above who during the reference period was without work, available for work and seeking or not seeking for work. Without work means not in paid or self-employment, available for work means they were available for paid or self-employment during the reference period. In addition, seeking for work means the person had taken specific action in specified period to seek for paid or self-employment and not seeking work means had not taken any action of seeking for work.

Working age population are persons aged 15 years and above or *Working Age Population = Labour Force + Inactive*

Working population are persons aged 15 years and above who, during a reference period, were performing economic activities for pay, exchange or family gain.

Youth The definition of the Youth varies considerably according to national conditions. While the international definition considers youth as persons aged between 15 and 24 years, in Tanzania, the youth refers to persons of age 15 to 35 years.

1.4 Data Quality

The 2012 PHC collected information on economically active (labour force) and inactive population which was consistent with results from a number of recent sample surveys. Furthermore, comparison with the 2002 Census results brings out realistic trends.

1.5 An Overview of Employment Policies

1.5.1 Tanzania Employment Policy of 2008 and Tanzania Zanzibar Employment Policy of 2005

The National Employment Policy of Tanzania for 2008 and Zanzibar Employment Policy of 2005 aimed at having a society which is engaged in sustainable employment, able to generate decent income and, enhance human capital by improving knowledge and skills. The overall objective of those policies are to stimulate national productivity, reduce unemployment and underemployment rates. The policies also aimed at ensuring greater involvement and active participation of the private sector, civil society organizations, communities, and development partners in human capital development, in employment promotion, employment service provision and job creation initiatives.

Availability of information on the employment levels and new jobs created in terms of sex, age, sector, regions, and any other identified data will be fed into the Central Employment Data Base on regular basis. The information will lead to development of networks with other Regional and Global counterparts, free exchange of Labour Market Information and thereby facilitate the placement of Tanzanians in jobs across the African Region and beyond.

Among the employment policy statements is to create an enabling environment with necessary inputs for youth employment such as infrastructure development, access to skills training, counseling

services, and training in business management. Access to financial services for business startup and improvement for young women and men is another area of attention. Youth constitute majority of the active labour force which are not fully utilized, and the nature and extent of youth unemployment problem varies across sex and geographical division.

The section on economic activity in the PHC 2012 provided data to enable the Government and the Private sector to establish the labour force participation focusing on employment status, active and inactive population, the main occupation and the main industry. The data will enable the Government and the private sector to maintain and produce up-to-date information, analyze trends and opportunities available for employment. Data on the working children aged between 5-14 years will enable the Government to develop a strong mechanism to eliminated child labour in Tanzania and inform decision making at all levels or review the existing 2005 and 2008 Employment Policies in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. It is evident that 2012 PHC has shed light in the Government in terms of promoting youth employment in Tanzania.

Chapter Two

Economic Activity Status

2.1 An Overview

This chapter presents the analysis of economically active population by age and sex. It focuses on persons aged 15 years or above. This age group is allowed to be engaged in economic activity as stated in Employment and Labour Act, 2006. Both usual and current activities are analyzed with the aim of measuring the key labour market indicators.

2.2 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age and Sex

2.2.1 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania

Table 2.1 shows that there were 24,593,095 persons aged 15 years and above with 73.9 percent of those being usually employed, 3.3 percent was unemployed and 22.8 percent was usually economically inactive. The inactive group included full time students, the sick or disabled persons and all persons engaged in home maintenance activities.

Results further revealed that the percentage of employed persons was highest in the age group 40 - 44 years (89.7 percent) and was lowest for age group 15 - 19 with 42.3 percent of persons employed. It appears that the proportion of employed persons increased as the age increased but decreased from age 65 years and above. The decrease in percentage of employed persons for 65 years and above is probably because this is beyond retiring age in Tanzania.

Furthermore, the results revealed that, the highest percentage of unemployed persons was that of age group 25 - 29 with 6.8 percent followed by 20 - 24 with 4.7 percent. This is a challenge because persons of this age are youths and the number of the unemployed is large. Therefore, this is a call for the Government and the private sector to look for effective solutions.

Results further shows that more than half of persons aged 15 – 19 years (55.5 percent) and 34.7 percent of persons aged 65 years and above were economically inactive.

Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group and Activity Status; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population aged 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	24,593,095	73.9	3.3	22.8
15 - 19	4,495,437	42.3	2.2	55.5
20 - 24	3,816,307	67.4	4.7	27.9
25 - 29	3,299,899	81.3	6.8	11.9
30 - 34	2,839,560	86.3	3.6	10.1
35 - 39	2,386,286	88.5	2.8	8.7
40 - 44	1,857,490	89.7	2.4	7.9
45 - 49	1,477,068	89.4	2.0	8.6
50 - 54	1,187,991	89.4	1.9	8.7
55 - 59	760,299	88.7	1.7	9.7
60 - 64	758,558	83.4	1.6	14.9
65+	1,714,202	64.3	1.0	34.7

Table 2.2 presents distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by sex and economic status in Tanzania. Out of the total persons aged 15 years and above, 37.4 percent were employed males and 36.5 percent were employed females. To the 3.3 percent of unemployed, males contributed 1.9 percentage points and females contributed 1.4 percentage points.

Results indicate that, from age group 30 - 34 onwards, the percentages of employed males were higher than those of employed females. The percentages of employed males ranged from 35.3 to 47.6 percent. The two age groups with the highest percentages of unemployed males were 20 - 24 and 25-29 with 2.6 and 4.0 percent respectively. The same scenario is observed for females with 2.1 and 2.8 percent being the shares of the unemployed.

On the other hand results show that the inactive females accounted for a larger share of the population (14.7 percent) than inactive males (8.1 percent). The age group with the highest percentage of persons who were usually economically inactive was age group 15 – 19 (55.5 percent) followed by age group

65 years or above (34.7 percent). It was further noted that, in all age groups the percentages of economically inactive females were higher than those of inactive.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	24,593,095	37.4	36.5	1.9	1.4	8.1	14.7
15 - 19	4,495,437	21.0	21.3	1.3	0.9	26.4	29.1
20 - 24	3,816,307	31.4	36.1	2.6	2.1	11.0	16.9
25 - 29	3,299,899	39.8	41.5	4.0	2.8	1.4	10.5
30 - 34	2,839,560	43.9	42.4	1.9	1.7	1.2	8.9
35 - 39	2,386,286	45.6	42.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	7.7
40 - 44	1,857,490	47.0	42.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	6.8
45 - 49	1,477,068	45.2	44.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	7.5
50 - 54	1,187,991	47.4	42.0	1.0	0.8	1.5	7.2
55 - 59	760,299	47.6	41.0	1.0	0.7	1.9	7.8
60 - 64	758,558	44.6	38.8	1.0	0.7	3.6	11.3
65+	1,714,202	35.3	29.0	0.5	0.4	11.3	23.4

2.2.2 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania Mainland

Table 2.3 shows that Tanzania Mainland had a population of 23,858,928 persons aged 15 years and above of whom 74.6 percent were employed, 3.2 percent were unemployed and 22.3 percent were usually economically inactive. Results further show that, the age group which had the lowest percentage of employed persons was that of 15 - 19 years with 43.3 percent.

On the other hand the results shows that, persons aged 15 - 19 was reported to have the highest proportion of usually economically inactive persons (54.7 percent) followed by that of age 65 years and above (34.4 percent). The 40 – 44 age group was reported to have the lowest percentage of usually economically inactive persons (7.4 percent).

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group and Activity Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 Population and Housing Census.

Age Group	Population aged 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	23,858,928	74.6	3.2	22.3
15 - 19	4,354,617	43.3	2.1	54.7
20 - 24	3,696,033	68.4	4.3	27.3
25 - 29	3,203,411	82.0	6.5	11.4
30 - 34	2,759,788	86.8	3.5	9.7
35 - 39	2,316,067	89.0	2.7	8.3
40 - 44	1,799,984	90.2	2.4	7.4
45 - 49	1,425,505	89.9	2.0	8.1
50 - 54	1,150,220	89.8	1.9	8.4
55 - 59	738,235	89.0	1.6	9.4
60 - 64	737,263	83.9	1.6	14.5
65+	1,677,806	64.6	1.0	34.4

Table 2.4 shows distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by age group, sex and activity status in Tanzania Mainland.

Out of the total number of persons aged 15 years and above (23,858,928), 37.6 percent were employed males and 37.0 percent were employed females. To the 3.2 percent of unemployed, males contributed 1.8 percent points and females contributed 1.4 percent points.

The age groups with high percentages of employed persons were 30 - 34 to 60 – 64. For those age groups the percentages of employed males ranged from 44.0 to 47.5 and those of employed females from 39.2 to 44.6. The age groups with the highest percentages of unemployed persons for both males and females were 20 - 24 and 25 - 29 years.

On the other hand results indicate that 22.3 percent of all persons aged 15 years or above were usually economically inactive with males contributing 8.1 percentage points and females contributing 14.2 percentage points. The age group with the highest percentage of males and females who were usually

economically inactive was 15 - 19 with 26.1 percent for males and 28.6 percent for females. Generally percentages of inactive females were higher than the percentages of inactive males.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	23,858,928	37.6	37.0	1.8	1.4	8.1	14.2
15 - 19	4,354,617	21.4	21.9	1.2	0.9	26.1	28.6
20 - 24	3,696,032	31.7	36.8	2.4	1.9	10.9	16.3
25 - 29	3,203,411	39.9	42.1	3.8	2.7	1.4	10.0
30 - 34	2,759,788	44.0	42.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	8.5
35 - 39	2,316,067	45.7	43.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	7.2
40 - 44	1,799,984	47.0	43.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	6.3
45 - 49	1,425,505	45.3	44.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	7.0
50 - 54	1,150,220	47.4	42.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	6.8
55 - 59	738,234	47.5	41.5	1.0	0.7	1.9	7.5
60 - 64	737,256	44.6	39.2	1.0	0.7	3.6	10.9
65+	1,677,813	35.3	29.3	0.5	0.5	11.2	23.2

2.2.3 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 2.5 presents by age group, the percentage distribution of persons by activity status for Tanzania Zanzibar. Results indicate that, Tanzania Zanzibar had a population of 734,167 persons aged 15 years or above of whom 52.3 percent were employed, 7.6 percent were unemployed and 40.2 percent were usually economically inactive. Results further show that, the age group with the lowest percentage of employed persons was 15 – 19 (13.3 percent) followed By 20 – 24 (36.2 percent). All the remaining age groups had more than 50 percent of the persons employed.

The results further show that 40.2 percent of those aged 15 years or above were usually economically inactive. The age group 15 - 19 had the highest percentage of economically inactive population with

80.3 percent followed by far with the age groups 20 - 24 (48.4 percent) and 65 or above with 48.4 percent.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group and Activity Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	734,167	52.3	7.6	40.2
15-19	140,820	13.3	6.4	80.3
20-24	120,275	36.2	15.4	48.4
25-29	96,488	55.7	15.5	28.7
30-34	79,772	68.0	6.6	25.4
35-39	70,218	72.6	4.0	23.5
40 - 44	57,506	75.4	3.1	21.5
45 - 49	51,563	76.3	2.2	21.5
50 - 54	37,771	78.6	2.0	19.4
55 - 59	22,065	77.4	2.2	20.4
60 - 64	21,295	68.1	2.1	29.7
65+	36,395	50.4	1.2	48.4

Table 2.6 shows distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by age group, sex and activity status in Tanzania Zanzibar. Out of the total persons aged 15 years or above 59.9 percent were usually economically active with 31.8 percent being employed males and 20.5 percent being employed females. Moreover, 4.7 percent of all persons aged 15 years or above were unemployed males and 2.9 percent were unemployed females.

The age groups with high percentages of employed males were 30 - 34 to 60 - 64 whose percentages ranged from 40.8 to 51.4 percent. The same age groups had high percentages of employed females ranging from 22.9 to 33.0 percent. On the other hand, the age group with highest percentage of unemployed males was 20 - 24 (9.8 percent) followed by 25 – 29(8.9 percent) while in the case of females they were 20 – 24 (5.6 percent) and 25 – 29 (6.6 percent).

On the other hand, 40.2 percent of persons aged 15 years and above were usually economically inactive with males contributing 10.4 percentage points and females contributing 29.9 percentage points.

The age group with the highest percentage of usually economically inactive persons was 15 - 19 with 34.6 percent for males and 45.7 for females. Generally the percentages of economically inactive females were higher than the percentages of economically inactive males.

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	734,167	31.8	20.5	4.7	2.9	10.4	29.8
15 - 19	140,820	8.4	4.9	4.5	1.9	34.6	45.7
20 - 24	120,275	22.0	14.2	9.8	5.6	12.8	35.6
25 - 29	96,488	33.8	21.9	8.9	6.6	1.6	27.2
30 - 34	79,772	40.8	27.3	3.7	2.9	1.1	24.3
35 - 39	70,218	42.7	29.9	2.2	1.8	0.9	22.6
40 - 44	57,506	44.6	30.9	1.8	1.3	0.9	20.5
45 - 49	51,563	43.4	33.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	20.5
50 - 54	37,771	48.3	30.2	1.3	0.7	1.6	17.8
55 - 59	22,065	51.4	26.0	1.5	0.7	2.7	17.6
60 - 64	21,295	45.2	22.9	1.6	0.5	5.9	23.8
65+	36,395	34.1	16.3	0.9	0.3	15.2	33.2

2.3 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Place of Residence

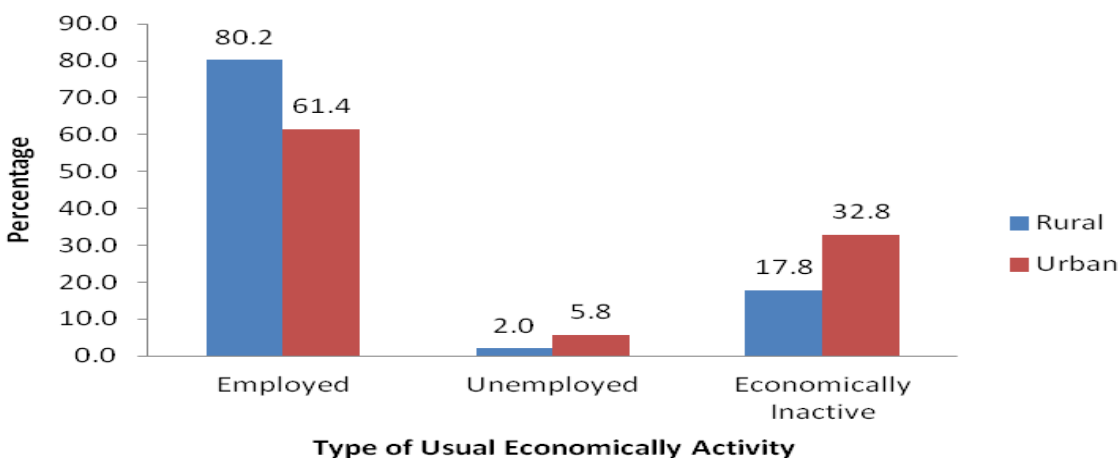
This section presents information on the activity status of the population aged 15 or above for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The information relates to persons aged 15 years or above who were employed, unemployed or outside the labour force.

2.3.1 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Place of Residence in Tanzania.

Figure 2.1 presents percentage distribution of the population 15 years or above by activity status for rural and urban areas in Tanzania. Results show that in the rural areas 80.2 percent of persons aged 15 years or above were employed but in urban areas the percentage of employed was 61.4. Results further indicate that percentage of the unemployed persons was higher in urban areas (5.8 percent) than in rural areas (2.0 percent).

On the other hand percentage of economically inactive population in urban areas (32.8 percent) was almost twice that of rural areas (17.8 percent).

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Activity Status, Rural and Urban Areas: Tanzania, 2012 PHC



2.3.2 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Place of Residence in Tanzania Mainland

Table 2.7 presents percentage distribution of the population 15 years or above by activity status for rural and urban areas also for every region in Tanzania Mainland. It shows that in the rural areas, 80.7 percent of persons aged 15 years or above were employed, 2.0 percent were unemployed and 17.3 percent were economically inactive.

On the other hand in the urban areas out of all persons aged 15 years or more, 62.1 percent were employed, 5.6 were unemployed and 32.3 percent were economically inactive.

The region with the largest number of persons aged 15 years and above was Dar es Salaam (2,920,691) and the region with the smallest number of such persons was Katavi (279,558).

The regions which had higher percentages of employed person above 80.0 percent were Kagera (81.9 percent), Mtwara (82.2 percent), Ruvuma (81.6 percent), Rukwa (82.2 percent), Kigoma (81.1 percent), Njombe (81.4 percent), Katavi (81.5 percent) and Lindi (83.7 percent). At 58.1 percent, Dar es Salaam was the only region in which the employed persons were less than 60 percent.

Furthermore, the unemployed were less than two percent of all persons aged 15 years or more in only six regions. At 34.4 percent, Dar es Salaam had the highest percentage of economically inactive persons.

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Region, Rural and Urban and Activity Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Region	Population Aged 15 Years and Above (percent)	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Total	23,858,928	74.6	3.2	22.3
Rural	16,026,504	80.7	2.0	17.3
Urban	7,832,424	62.1	5.6	32.3
Dodoma	1,110,822	79.6	2.1	18.3
Arusha	962,795	67.3	3.8	28.8
Kilimanjaro	989,805	72.2	2.7	25.1
Tanga	1,139,029	76.2	2.5	21.3
Morogoro	1,267,534	79.6	2.7	17.7
Pwani	640,738	71.4	3.7	24.9
Dar Es Salaam	2,920,691	58.1	7.3	34.6
Lindi	515,460	83.7	1.8	14.4
Mtwara	767,499	82.2	2.6	15.2
Ruvuma	763,449	81.6	2.2	16.2
Iringa	530,685	77.8	1.9	20.3
Mbeya	1,514,532	75.5	2.9	21.6
Singida	709,699	78.2	2.3	19.5
Tabora	1,155,507	77.2	2.4	20.4
Rukwa	489,415	82.2	1.4	16.3
Kigoma	1,017,015	81.1	2.2	16.8
Shinyanga	787,501	74.4	2.9	22.7
Kagera	1,261,142	81.9	1.6	16.5
Mwanza	1,438,016	70.3	3.3	26.4
Mara	854,867	74.1	3.3	22.6
Manyara	739,929	70.8	3.3	26.0
Njombe	398,282	81.4	1.3	17.3
Katavi	279,558	81.5	1.8	16.7
Simiyu	760,960	77.9	2.4	19.7
Geita	843,998	79.3	2.5	18.1

2.3.3 Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population by Residence in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 2.8 presents percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years or above by activity status for rural and urban areas in Tanzania Zanzibar. It also shows in the rural areas 58.6 percent of persons aged 15 years or above were employed compared to 45.5 percent in urban areas. In all regions of Tanzania Zanzibar (except Mjini Magharibi) the percentage of employed persons was more than 50 percent. Kusini Unguja had the highest percentage of employed population among all regions with 68.5 percent and Mjini Magharibi had the lowest percentage of employed population with 46.3 percent. Percentage of unemployed and those who were economically inactive were higher in Mjini Magharibi region compared to other regions with 10.4 and 43.4 percent respectively.

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Usually Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 Years and above) by Rural and Urban areas, Region and Activity Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Region	Population aged 15 Years and Above (number)			
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Total	734,167	52.3	7.6	40.2
Rural	378,523	58.6	4.9	36.5
Urban	355,644	45.5	10.4	44.1
Kaskazini Unguja	104,692	57.4	6.2	36.4
Kusini Unguja	67,947	68.5	4.2	27.3
Mjini Magharibi	351,661	46.3	10.4	43.4
Kaskazini Pemba	109,322	53.4	4.8	41.9
Kusini Pemba	100,546	55.6	4.7	39.7

2.4 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population

2.4.1. Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania

Table 2.9 presents percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years or above by current activity status in Tanzania. Results show that, the total number of persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania were 24,593,095. Among them 70.3 percent were employed, 4.2 percent were unemployed and 25.5 percent were currently economically inactive.

It further shows that, the 15 – 19 age group had the lowest percentage of employed persons at 40.5 percent. Results also show that the 25 – 29 age group had the highest percentage of unemployed persons at 7.5 percent. It is followed by 20 – 24 age group at 5.7 percent. On the other hand, the age groups 15 – 19 and 20 - 24 which comprise the youngest persons and age group 65+ which comprise the oldest persons had the highest percentages of the economically inactive persons at 56.7, 30.5 and 37.4 percent respectively.

Table 2.9: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group and Activity Status; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population aged 15 Years or Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	24,593,095	70.3	4.2	25.5
15 - 19	4,495,437	40.5	2.8	56.7
20 - 24	3,816,307	63.8	5.7	30.5
25 - 29	3,299,899	77.2	7.5	15.3
30 - 34	2,839,560	82.1	4.6	13.2
35 - 39	2,386,285	84.4	3.9	11.8
40 - 44	1,857,490	85.6	3.5	10.9
45 - 49	1,477,067	85.3	3.1	11.6
50 - 54	1,187,991	85.0	2.9	12.1
55 - 59	760,299	84.4	2.7	12.9
60 - 64	758,558	79.2	2.6	18.2
65+	1,714,202	61.0	1.5	37.4

Table 2.10 presents percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years or above by sex and activity status in Tanzania. Results show that, out of 24,593,095 persons of age 15 years or above, 36.1 percent were employed males and 34.2 percent were employed females while 2.4 percent were unemployed males and 1.7 percent were unemployed females. Moreover 8.9 percent were economically inactive males and 16.6 percent were economically inactive females.

Furthermore, it was revealed that the age groups with high percentages of employed males were 30 - 34 to 60 - 64 with percentages ranging 42.4 to 45.9 percent. Also the same age groups had high percentages of employed females which ranged from 36.3 to 41.6 percent.

The age group with the highest percentage of unemployed males was 25 – 29 at 4.4 percent followed by 20 – 24 at 3.3 percent. On the other hand, the age group with the highest percentage of unemployed females was 25 – 29 at 3.1 percent followed by 20 – 24 at 2.4 percent. Generally percentages of inactive females were higher than those of inactive males.

Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Age Group, Activity Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population Aged 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	24,593,095	36.1	34.2	2.4	1.7	8.9	16.6
15 - 19	4,495,437	20.4	20.1	1.7	1.2	26.6	30.1
20 - 24	3,816,307	30.2	33.6	3.3	2.4	11.4	19.0
25 - 29	3,299,899	38.4	38.8	4.4	3.1	2.4	12.9
30 - 34	2,839,560	42.4	39.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	11.2
35 - 39	2,386,285	44.0	40.3	2.2	1.7	1.9	9.9
40 - 44	1,857,490	45.3	40.3	2.1	1.4	2.0	8.9
45 - 49	1,477,067	43.7	41.6	1.8	1.3	1.9	9.7
50 - 54	1,187,991	45.7	39.3	1.8	1.2	2.5	9.6
55 - 59	760,299	45.9	38.5	1.7	1.0	2.9	10.0
60 - 64	758,558	42.8	36.3	1.7	1.0	4.7	13.4
65+	1,714,202	33.8	27.3	0.9	0.6	12.5	24.9

2.4.2 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania Mainland

Table 2.11 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 or above by current activity status in Tanzania Mainland. Results show that, out of the total population aged 15 years or above (23,858,928 persons), 70.9 percent were employed 4.1 percent were unemployed and 25.0 percent were currently economically inactive.

The results further revealed that, the age group with the highest percentage of employed persons was 40 – 44 years (86.0 percent) followed by the 45 – 49 years age with 85.7 percent. The 15 – 19 years age group had the least proportion of the employed person at 41.4 percent. The 25 – 29 years age group had the largest percentage of unemployed persons (7.2 percent), followed by the 20 – 24 years age group with 5.4 percent. Persons aged 65 years and above had the least percentage of unemployed persons at 1.5 percent.

On the other hand, the 15 – 19 years age group had the largest percentage of currently economically inactive persons at 55.9 percent followed by those aged 65 years or above with 37.1 and those aged 20 - 24 years with 29.9 percent.

Table 2.11: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Age Group and Activity Status; Tanzania Mainland, Population and Housing 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Economically Active		
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Total	23,858,928	70.9	4.1	25.0
15 - 19	4,354,617	41.4	2.7	55.9
20 - 24	3,696,032	64.7	5.4	29.9
25 - 29	3,203,411	77.9	7.2	14.9
30 - 34	2,759,788	82.6	4.5	12.9
35 - 39	2,316,068	84.8	3.9	11.4
40 - 44	1,799,984	86.0	3.5	10.5
45 - 49	1,425,505	85.7	3.1	11.2
50 - 54	1,150,221	85.3	3.0	11.8
55 - 59	738,235	84.7	2.7	12.6
60 - 64	737,263	79.5	2.7	17.8
65+	1,677,807	61.3	1.5	37.1

Table 2.12 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years or above by sex and activity status in Tanzania Mainland. Results show that, out of 23,858,928 persons of age 15 years or above 36.2 percent were employed males and 34.7 percent were employed females while 2.4 percent were unemployed males and 1.7 percent was unemployed females. Moreover, 8.8 percent were economically inactive males and 16.2 percent were economically inactive females.

Furthermore, it was revealed that the age groups with the high percentages of employed males were 30 - 34 to 60 – 64 with percentages ranging from 42.5 to 45.8 percent. The age group with highest percentage of unemployed males was 20 - 24 with 3.1 percent. Generally percentages of inactive females were higher than those of inactive males.

Table 2.12: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Age Group, Sex and Activity Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	23,858,928	36.2	34.7	2.4	1.7	8.8	16.2
15 - 19	4,354,617	20.8	3.8	1.6	1.1	26.3	29.6
20 - 24	3,696,032	30.5	5.3	3.1	2.3	11.4	18.5
25 - 29	3,203,411	38.5	5.3	4.3	3.0	2.4	12.5
30 - 34	2,759,788	42.5	4.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	10.8
35 - 39	2,316,068	44.1	3.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	9.5
40 - 44	1,799,984	45.4	3.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	8.5
45 - 49	1,425,505	43.7	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.0	9.2
50 - 54	1,150,221	45.6	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.5	9.2
55 - 59	738,235	45.8	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.9	9.7
60 - 64	737,263	42.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	4.7	13.1
65+	1,677,807	33.8	1.9	0.9	0.6	12.4	24.8

2.4.3 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 2.13 shows that, Tanzania Zanzibar had a population of 734,167 persons aged 15 years or above of whom 51.1 percent were employed 7.9 percent were unemployed and 41.0 percent were currently economically inactive.

The result further revealed that, the age group with the highest percentage of employed persons was 50 – 54 years at 77.0 percent followed by 55 - 59 years age group at 75.5 percent and 45 - 49 years age group with 74.8 percent. The 15 - 19 age group had the lowest percentage of employed persons at 12.9 percent. Furthermore, the 20 – 24 and 25 - 29 years age groups had the highest percentage of unemployed persons (15.7 percent) each, followed 30 – 34 age group by with 6.9 percent. The 65 years or above age group had the lowest percentage of unemployed persons at 1.5 percent.

On the other hand, the 15 – 19 years age group had the largest percentage of currently economically inactive persons at 80.5 percent followed 65 years or above age group with 49.8 percent and 20 – 24 age group with 49.0 percent.

Table 2.13: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Age Group and Activity Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	734,167	51.1	7.9	41.0
15 - 19	140,820	12.9	6.6	80.5
20 - 24	120,275	35.3	15.7	49.0
25 - 29	96,488	54.7	15.7	29.6
30 - 34	79,772	66.6	6.9	26.5
35 - 39	70,218	71.0	4.3	24.7
40 - 44	57,506	74.2	3.6	22.2
45 - 49	51,563	74.8	2.7	22.4
50 - 54	37,771	77.0	2.5	20.6
55 - 59	22,065	75.5	2.7	21.8
60 - 64	21,294	66.7	2.5	30.8
65+	36,395	48.7	1.5	49.8

Table 2.14 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years or above by sex and activity status in Tanzania Zanzibar. Results show that, out of 734,167 persons of age 15 years or above, 31.5 percent were employed males and 19.7 percent were employed females while 4.9 percent were unemployed males and 3.0 percent were unemployed females. Moreover, 10.5 percent were economically inactive males and 30.5 percent were economically inactive females.

Furthermore, it was revealed that the age groups with highest percentages of employed males were 30 - 34 to 60 - 64 years with percentages ranging from 40.4 to 50.5 percent. Also the same age group had high percentages of employed females which ranged from 22.1 to 31.8 percent. The age groups with the highest percentage of unemployed males was 20 - 24 (10.1 percent) followed by 25 - 29 (9.1 percent). Generally percentages of inactive females were higher than those of inactive males.

Table 2.14: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Age Group, Activity Status and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Economically Active					
		Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	734,167	31.5	19.7	4.9	3.0	10.5	30.5
15 - 19	140,820	8.3	4.7	4.7	1.9	34.5	45.9
20 - 24	120,275	21.8	13.5	10.1	5.7	12.7	36.3
25 - 29	96,488	33.6	21.1	9.1	6.7	1.7	27.9
30 - 34	79,772	40.4	26.2	3.9	3.1	1.3	25.2
35 - 39	70,218	42.5	28.6	2.3	2.0	1.0	23.7
40 - 44	57,506	44.2	30.0	2.1	1.5	1.0	21.2
45 - 49	51,563	43.0	31.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	21.4
50 - 54	37,771	48.0	29.0	1.5	0.9	1.8	18.8
55 - 59	22,065	50.5	25.0	1.9	0.7	3.1	18.7
60 - 64	21,294	44.6	22.1	1.8	0.7	6.3	24.5
65+	36,395	33.4	15.3	1.2	0.4	15.7	34.0

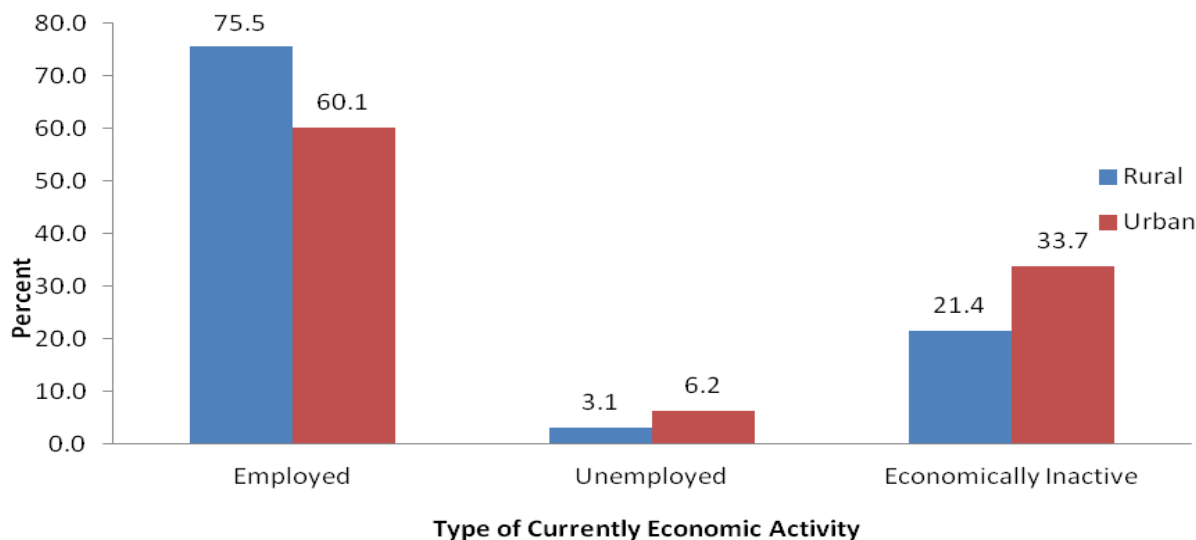
2.5 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Place of Residence

This section presents the information on the activity status of the population aged 15 or above for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The information relates to persons aged 15 years or above who were employed, unemployed or outside the labour force.

2.5.1 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Place of Residence in Tanzania

Figure 2.2 presents percentage distribution of the population 15 years or above by activity status for rural and urban areas in Tanzania. Results show that in the rural areas 75.5 percent of the persons aged 15 years or above were employed but in urban areas the percentage of employed was 60.1 percent. On the other hand while 3.1 percent of those in the rural areas were unemployed it is 6.2 percent of those in urban areas who were unemployed. Results also show that the percentage of economically inactive persons was higher in urban areas (33.7 percent) than those in the rural areas (21.4 percent).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Activity Status and Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 PHC.



2.5.2 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Place of Residence in Tanzania Mainland

Table 2.15 presents the percentage distribution of the population 15 years or above by activity status for rural and urban areas also for every region in Tanzania Mainland. The results show that among the total population aged 15 years and above who were in the rural areas (16,026,504 persons), 75.9 percent were employed, 3.1 percent were unemployed and 21.0 percent were inactive.

It was also found that, of the 7,832,424 persons aged 15 years or above in the urban areas, 60.8 percent were employed, 6.0 percent were unemployed and 33.2 percent were economically inactive.

Furthermore results show that, the region with the largest number of persons aged 15 years or above was Dar es Salaam with 2,920,691 persons and the region with smallest number of persons aged 15 years and above was Katavi with 279,558 persons. The region with the largest percentage of employed persons was Kagera (80.5 percent) followed by Njombe (80.3 percent) and Ruvuma (79.5 percent). On the other hand Dar es Salaam region had the smallest percentage of employed persons at 58.2 percent.

Dar es Salaam Region had the highest percentage of unemployed (7.5 percent) followed by Shinyanga Region (5.1 percent). The percentage of unemployed persons in the rest of the regions was less than 5.0 percent. Dar es Salaam Region had the highest percentage of currently economically inactive persons (34.3 percent) followed by Mwanza (30.4 percent) and Arusha (29.8 percent).

Table2.15: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Region and Activity Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Region	Population Aged 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Total	23,858,928	70.9	4.1	25.0
Rural	16,026,504	75.9	3.1	21.0
Urban	7,832,424	60.8	6.0	33.2
Dodoma	1,110,822	72.4	3.6	24.0
Arusha	962,795	66.2	4.0	29.8
Kilimanjaro	989,805	71.5	3.0	25.5
Tanga	1,139,029	75.3	2.7	22.0
Morogoro	1,267,534	75.0	3.9	21.1
Pwani	640,738	69.9	4.1	26.0
Dar Es Salaam	2,920,691	58.2	7.5	34.3
Lindi	515,460	78.9	3.1	18.0
Mtwara	767,499	79.2	3.5	17.3
Ruvuma	763,449	79.5	2.9	17.6
Iringa	530,685	75.4	2.4	22.2
Mbeya	1,514,532	71.0	4.1	24.9
Singida	709,699	71.7	3.7	24.6
Tabora	1,155,507	66.8	4.6	28.7
Rukwa	489,415	77.3	2.4	20.3
Kigoma	1017015	79.1	2.9	18.1
Shinyanga	787,501	66.5	5.1	28.4
Kagera	1,261,142	80.5	2.3	17.3
Mwanza	1,438,016	65.3	4.3	30.4
Mara	854,867	71.5	4.2	24.3
Manyara	739,929	67.0	4.3	28.8
Njombe	398,282	80.3	1.4	18.3
Katavi	279,558	71.3	3.1	25.6
Simiyu	760,960	71.0	3.9	25.1
Geita	843,998	72.7	4.1	23.2

2.5.3 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Place of Residence in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 2.16 presents the percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years or above by activity status for rural and urban areas also for every region in Tanzania Zanzibar. It shows that, there were 378,523 persons aged 15 years or above in the rural areas-of whom 57.1 percent were employed, 5.3 percent were unemployed and 37.6 percent were economically inactive. Results further show that, out of the total population aged 15 years or above in the urban areas, 44.8 percent were employed, 10.6 percent were unemployed and 44.6 percent were economically inactive.

Kusini Unguja was the region with the highest percentage of employed population at 67.1 percent and Mjini Magharibi was the region with the lowest percentage of employed population at 45.5 percent. The highest percentage of unemployed person was Mjini Magharibi with 10.6 percent.

Table 2.16: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population (15 years and above) by Activity Status and Rural and Urban areas, Region and Activity Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Region	Total (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Total	734,167	51.1	7.9	41.0
Rural	378,523	57.1	5.3	37.6
Urban	355,644	44.8	10.6	44.6
Kaskazini Unguja	104,691	56.4	6.6	37.0
Kusini Unguja	67,947	67.1	4.5	28.4
Mjini Magharibi	351,661	45.5	10.6	43.9
Kaskazini Pemba	109,322	51.7	5.0	43.4
Kusini Pemba	100,546	53.9	5.2	40.9

2.6 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is a key labour market indicator. It measures the proportion of the working age population that engages *actively* in the labour market, either by working (employed) or by looking for work (unemployed). The LFPR, sometimes referred to as the Economic Activity Rate, provides an indication of the relative size of supply of labour available for production of goods and services.

2.6.1 Labour Force Participation Rate in Tanzania

The 2012 PHC results show that the overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania was 74.5 percent for the population aged 15 years or above. The results further show that the LFPR was higher for males with 81.3 percent than females (68.4 percent). The LFPR was highest for males aged 35 - 39 (96.1 percent) and lowest for females aged 15 -19 (41.4 percent). They also reveal that in all age groups LFPR was higher for males than females (Table 2.17).

On the other hand, persons in the age group 15-19 years had lower participation rate probably because most of them were full time students, while there was a drop in participation rate for those aged 65 years and above were either because they had reached retirement age or were too old to work.

Table 2.17: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	74.5	81.3	68.4
15-19	43.3	45.4	41.4
20-24	69.5	74.6	65.4
25-29	84.7	94.7	76.4
30-34	86.8	95.7	78.8
35-39	88.2	96.1	81.0
40 - 44	89.1	96.0	82.4
45 - 49	88.4	95.9	81.6
50 - 54	87.9	95.0	80.9
55 - 59	87.1	94.3	79.8
60 - 64	81.8	90.4	73.5
65+	62.6	73.6	52.8

2.6.2 Labour Force Participation Rate in Tanzania Mainland

Table 2.18 presents Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania Mainland by age groups and sex. The results show that the overall LFPR for Tanzania Mainland was 75.0 percent. The LFPR was higher for males (81.4 percent) than for females (69.2 percent). The highest LFPR was that of males aged 35 – 39 years and 40 - 44 years at 96.0 percent and the lowest was that of females aged 15-19 years at 42.4 percent. In general, LFPR for females in all age groups was lower than that for males. This indicates that females were less involved in economic activities than males

Table 2.18: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	75.0	81.4	69.2
15-19	44.1	45.9	42.4
20-24	70.1	74.7	66.4
25-29	85.1	94.6	77.2
30-34	87.1	95.7	79.5
35-39	88.6	96.0	81.7
40 - 44	89.5	96.0	83.2
45 - 49	88.8	95.9	82.4
50 - 54	88.2	94.9	81.5
55 - 59	87.4	94.3	80.4
60 - 64	82.2	90.4	74.2
65+	62.9	73.7	53.2

2.6.3 Labour Force Participation Rate in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 2.19 presents the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania Zanzibar by age group and sex. The overall LFPR for Tanzania Zanzibar was 59.0 percent. Results indicate that the LFPR was higher for males at 77.7 percent than females at 42.6 percent. Persons in age group 15-19 years had the lowest LFPR followed by those aged 65 years or above for both males and females. In all age groups, males had higher LFPR than females.

Table 2.19: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	59.0	77.7	42.6
15-19	19.5	27.3	12.5
20-24	51.0	71.5	34.6
25-29	70.4	96.3	49.8
30-34	73.5	97.3	53.6
35-39	75.3	97.9	56.3
40 - 44	77.8	97.8	59.8
45 - 49	77.6	97.7	60.7
50 - 54	79.4	96.5	61.4
55 - 59	78.2	94.3	57.9
60 - 64	69.2	88.1	48.2
65+	50.2	68.7	31.6

Chapter Three

Economic Activity Trends

3.1 An Overview

There has been a noticeable growth in the population aged 15 years and above since 1978. However, the most noticeable change was between the 2002 and 2012 PHC. The number of persons aged 15 years and above was 18,502,776 in 2002 PHC compared to 24,593,095 of 2012 PHC, an increase of 6,090,319 persons or 32.9 percent from the 2002 PHC. In 2002 out of 18,502,776 persons aged 15 years and above, 13,650,420 persons were employed compared to 17,297,608 persons who were employed in 2012 out of 24,593,095 persons of age 15 years or above.

A similar pattern was observed in Tanzania Mainland where the population aged 15 years and above increased from 17,970,160 in 2002 PHC to 23,858,928 in 2012 PHC, an increase of 32.8 percent. Tanzania Zanzibar experienced a similar increase since the population increased from 532,616 persons in 2002 PHC to 734,166 in 2012 PHC or an increase of 37.8 percent.

3.2 Trends of Usually Economically Active Population by Age and Sex in Tanzania 1978-2012

Table 3.1 presents the usually economically active participation rates by age group for the 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012. It may be noted that the average participation rates decreased from 89.1 in 1978 to 83.6 percent in 2012 for both sexes. The rates decreased from 90.1 to 89.5 percent for males while female participation rates decreased from 88.2 to 78.2 percent.

Results further show that age group 15-19 years had the lowest participation rates in all censuses, and for both sexes. Moreover, the rate increases along the age spectrum up to the age group 55-59 years. The lowest participation rate for the 15-19 age group is probably due to persons in this age cohort being still in school, at primary, secondary school or college level.

Results further show that the usually economically active participation rates for females were generally lower than those of males in 2012. Overall in 2002 PHC, 80.6 per cent of females aged 15-64 years were active compared to 88.7 percent for the males. The 2012 PHC results show a similar pattern with 78.2 per cent participation rate for females compared to 89.5 percent for males.

Table 3.1: Percentage of Usually Economically Active Population by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Age Group	Total				Males				Females			
	1978	1988	2002	2012	1978	1988	2002	2012	1978	1988	2002	2012
15-19	44	61	51	45	33	59	57	46	54	62	51	43
20-24	85	80	79	72	85	92	83	76	87	85	76	69
25-29	93	92	86	88	96	97	91	97	91	88	81	81
30-34	96	94	88	90	98	98	92	98	94	90	84	83
35-39	97	94	90	91	99	98	94	98	95	91	86	85
40-44	97	94	90	92	99	98	94	98	96	92	87	87
45-49	97	95	91	91	99	98	94	98	95	92	87	86
50-54	96	95	93	91	98	97	94	97	94	89	91	86
55-59	95	92	91	90	98	96	96	96	91	87	87	84
60-64	91	86	84	85	96	73	92	93	85	80	76	78
Average	89.1	88.3	84.3	83.6	90.1	90.6	88.7	89.5	88.2	85.6	80.6	78.2

Figure 3.1: Total Participation Rates (percentage) of Usually Economically Active Population by Age Group; Tanzania, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

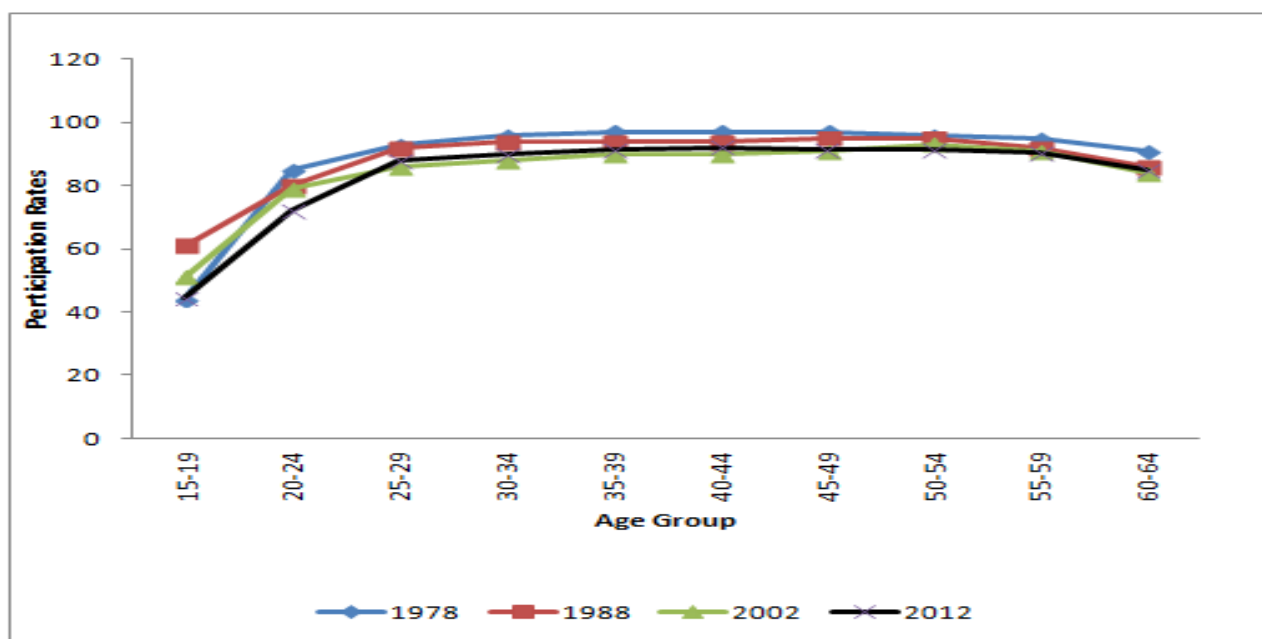


Figure 3.2 shows the participation rates of males by age group. It may be noted that, participation rates of younger males was lower in the 2012 Census than in the previous censuses. However, there was a noticeable change for age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years.

Figure 3.2: Participation Rates (percentage) of Usually Economically Active Male Population by Age Group; Tanzania, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

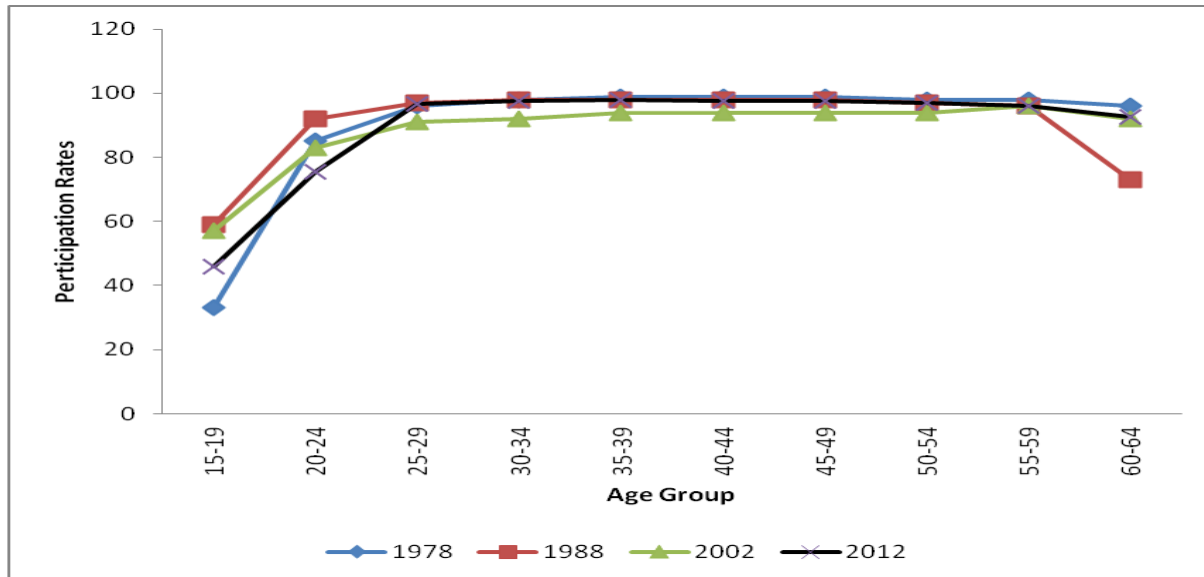


Figure 3.3 shows the trends in the participation rates of usually economically active females by age groups in Tanzania for the 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 censuses. Results show that the participation rates of females in the 2012 PHC were lower than in the previous three censuses but all converged for the ages 30-54. Likewise, the participation rates for younger females (age 15-19) were also low, probably because the majority of this age group were still at school.

Figure 3.3: Participation Rates (percentage) of Usually Economically Active Female population by Age Group; Tanzania, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

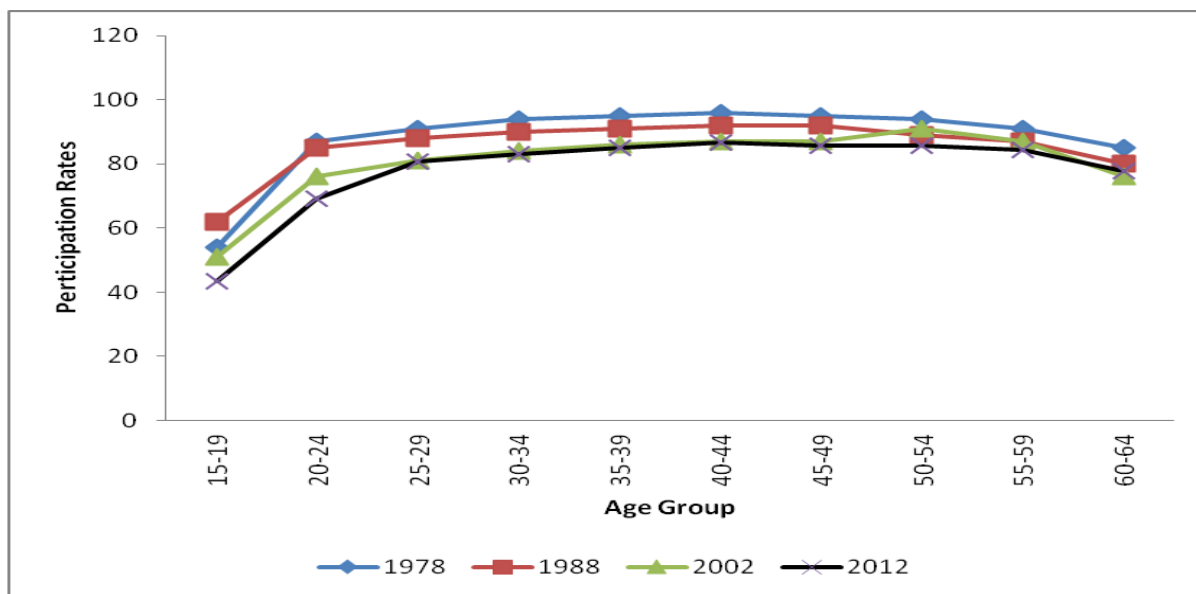


Figure 3.4 presents the participation rates of usually economically active population by rural areas, urban areas and sex. Results show that the proportion of economically active male in rural areas declined from 87.0 percent in 2002 to 85.2 percent in 2012, and the proportion of females declined from 83.6 percent in 2002 to 79.5 percent in 2012. In regard to males a similar pattern was observed in urban areas where their participation rate decreased from 82.9 percent in 2002 to 78.1 percent in 2012. However, in the case of females, participation rate in urban areas increased from 53.7 percent in 2002 to 57.5 percent in 2012.

Figure 3.4: Participation Rates (percentage) of Usually Economically Active Population 15 years or above by Rural and Urban Areas and Sex; Tanzania, 2002 and 2012 Censuses.



3.3 Economically Active and Inactive Population, Changes from 2002 Census to 2012 Census

The following section present changes that took place between 2002 and 2012 censuses. One way of appraising changes in social and economic conditions of the country is to compare the broad results in economic activity of a population as obtained from the two censuses. However, a comparison between the two censuses has some limitations because the two refers to different time periods and the methodologies used may be different.

Nonetheless general trend can be established for the economically active and inactive populations aged 15 years and above.

3.3.1 Changes in the Usually Economically Active Population Aged 15 Years or Above between 2002 and 2012 Censuses

The results presented in Table 3.2 show some consistency in the overall trends of the population aged 15 years or above in Tanzania which increased by 32.9 percent (6,090,308 persons) over ten years. This is a big change that could have an impact on the labour force. The results reveal that, the proportion of employed males decreased by 4.2 percentage points from 83.1 percent in 2002 to 78.9 percent in 2012. However, the proportion of unemployed males increased by 1.1 percentage points and that of inactive males increased by 3.1 percentage points. On the other hand, the proportion of employed females decreased by 5.1 percent from 2002 to 2012 while that of unemployed females increased by 1.3 percentage points and that of inactive females increased by 3.8 percentage points.

The trends in Tanzania Mainland are almost similar to those of Tanzania with a significant increase in total persons aged 15 years or above by 32.8 percent (5,888,762 persons) from the 2002 to 2012. The rate of employed males decreased by 4.0 percent while that of unemployed males increased by 1.0 percent and that of inactive males increased by 3.0 percentage points over ten years from the 2002 to 2012. In the case of females, the rate of employed females decreased by 4.8 percentage points, while that of unemployed females increased by 1.2 percentage point and the inactive females increased by 3.6 percentage point.

The 15 years or above population in Tanzania Zanzibar showed similar changes to those Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland. This group of persons increased by 37.8 percent (201,546 persons) over a decade from the 2002 to 2012. The rate of employed males decreased by 7.8 percent and those of the unemployed and inactive males increased by 5.0 and 2.7 percentage point respectively. Over the same period, there was a decrease in the rate of employed female by 11.9 percentage points, increases in the proportions of unemployed and inactive females by 2.7 and 9.1 percentage points respectively.

With these trends and changes, it is obvious that the labour force is growing while the absorption capacity of the country remains low. Experience of ten years shows that, the rate of creating jobs is quite low compared with the population growth. There has been a general increase in unemployment among both sexes, as well as an increase in the inactive populations. This trend is significant to the extent that it can easily be used when developing short and long term plans, instead of the current

practice where national development plans depend on demand. The recognition of census data needs to be echoed louder.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Usual Activity in 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Area/Sex	2002				2012			
	Economically Active Rates				Economically Active Rates			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
				Rate				Rate
Tanzania								
Total	18,502,787	78.5	2.1	19.4	24,593,095	73.9	3.3	22.8
Male	8,759,191	83.1	2.8	14.1	11,654,563	78.9	3.9	17.2
Female	9,743,595	74.5	1.4	24.1	12,938,532	69.4	2.7	27.9
Tanzania Mainland								
Total	17,970,166	79.0	2.0	18.9	23,858,928	74.6	3.2	22.3
Male	8,508,205	83.3	2.7	14.0	11,310,956	79.3	3.7	17.0
Female	9,461,961	75.2	1.4	23.4	12,547,972	70.4	2.6	27.0
Tanzania Zanzibar								
Total	532,621	62.2	3.8	33.9	734,167	52.3	7.6	40.2
Male	250,987	75.6	5.0	19.4	343,607	67.8	10.0	22.1
Female	281,634	50.4	2.8	46.9	390,560	38.5	5.5	56.0

3.3.2 Changes in the Currently Economically Active Population Aged 15 Years and Above between 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Table 3.3 presents changes in the current activity status of the population aged 15 years or above between 2002 and 2012 censuses. Results show that, there was a big change between the currently employed persons in 2002 and 2012. There was a decrease in the proportions of employed males by 3.8 percentage points from 2002 to 2012 PHC, an increase in the proportions of the unemployed males by 1.1 percentage points and an increase in the rate of the inactive males by 2.7 percentage points. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the rate of employed females by 3.0 percentage points from the 2002 to 2012, an increase in the rate of unemployed females by 1.7 percentage points and an increase in the rate of inactive females by 1.4 percentage points.

Over the same decade, results indicate that, in Tanzania Mainland there was a decrease in the rate of employed persons by 3.2 percentage points, an increase in the rate of unemployed persons by 1.4 percentage points and an increase of 1.8 percentage points in rate of the inactive population.

Table 3.4 also shows changes in the activity status of the population aged 15 years and above over a decade in Tanzania Zanzibar. It shows that, the rate of employed persons decreased by 11.5 percentage points while the rate of unemployed persons increased by 4.1 percentage points and inactive persons increased by 7.5 percentage points within a decade from 2002 to 2012.

Generally, despite of experiencing an increase in workforce in terms of numbers, there was a decrease in the proportion of employed persons in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The whole country experienced an increase in the rate of unemployed persons and also an increase in the rate of inactive population of both sexes.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Current Activity in 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Area/Sex	Total	2002 Economically Active Rates			Total	2012 Economically Active Rates		
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive Rate		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive Rate
Tanzania								
Total	18,502,776	73.8	2.7	23.5	24,593,095	70.3	4.2	25.5
Male	8,759,178	80	4	16	11,654,563	76.2	5.1	18.7
Female	9,743,599	68.1	1.6	30.2	12,938,531	65.1	3.3	31.6
Tanzania Mainland								
Total	17,970,160	74.1	2.7	23.2	23,858,928	70.9	4.1	25.0
Male	8,508,195	80.1	3.9	15.9	11,310,956	76.4	5.0	18.6
Female	9,461,965	68.7	1.6	29.7	12,547,972	66.0	3.2	30.8
Tanzania Zanzibar								
Total	532,616	62.6	3.8	33.5	734,167	51.1	7.9	41.0
Male	250,984	76.7	5.3	18	343,607	67.2	10.5	22.3
Female	281,635	50.1	2.6	47.3	390,560	37.0	5.7	57.4

Chapter Four

Employment Status

4.1 An Overview

This chapter discusses the employment status of the employed persons aged 15 years or above during the seven days prior to the 2012 census. The employed persons comprised of all persons aged 15 years and above who were engaged in the production of goods and services.

4.2 Employment Status in Tanzania

4.2.1 Employed Population by Employment Status

The 2012 PHC results indicate that 17,297,608 persons were employed and mostly, they were self-employed in agriculture. Out of 17,297,608 persons who were employed, 65.0 percent (11,241,535) were self-employed in agriculture. Own account workers in non-agriculture accounted for 18.5 percent (3,192,813) of the employed while apprentices were 0.2 percent.

The 2012 Census further revealed that 12,379,421 employed persons (71.6 percent) aged 15 years and above lived in rural areas. The majority of these or 9,935,280 persons (80.3 percent) were self-employed in agriculture sector followed by those who were self-employed in with non-agricultural activities (10.2 percent). Furthermore, the apprentices were 0.1 percent of the employed in rural areas.

Table 4.1 shows that the majority of urban employed persons were engaged in self-employment in non-agricultural activities. Out of 4,918,187 employed persons, 39.3 percent were employed in those activities. Persons in apprentices were 0.4 percent.

The proportion of employed males aged 15 years and above was 51.3 percent of the total employed persons. The proportion of males self-employed in agriculture was 60.5 percent, and those self-employed in non-agriculture was 20.5 percent. On the other hand, out of the total employed females (8,421,215), 69.7 percent were self-employed in agriculture and those self-employed in non-agriculture were 16.3 percent.

Table 4.1: Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Employment Status; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	17,297,608	12,379,421	4,918,187	8,876,393	8,421,215
Employer	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4
Employee	12.1	4.9	30.2	15.1	8.9
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	18.5	10.2	39.3	20.5	16.3
Own Account Worker – Agriculture	65.0	80.3	26.6	60.5	69.7
Contributing Family Worker	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.9	4.4
Apprentices	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other Not Specified	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.2 Employed Population by Main Industry

The 2012 Census revealed that the majority of employed persons were engaged in commercial agriculture and food crops. Out of the total employed 17,297,608 persons (62.2 percent) were engaged in commercial agriculture and food crops followed by trade and commerce with 6.3 percent of the total persons employed. The industries of electricity, gas and water and communication and transport had the least share each with 0.4 percent of total persons employed.

Moreover, agriculture and food crops accounted for the highest proportion of employed persons in the rural areas with 76.2 percent of the total employment. It was followed by trade and commerce industry with 4.8 percent of total employment. The same levels were observed in the urban areas. Agriculture and food crops industry also accounted for the largest proportion of employed persons at 26.9 percent of total employment. It was followed by the industries of trade and commerce (10.2 percent) and raw food (uncooked food) sales (9.1 percent). Moreover, there were small differences in the proportions of males and females employment in various industries but with females having a larger share (66.2 percent) in agriculture than males (58.4 percent).

Table 4.2: Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Industry; Tanzania, 2012 PHC.

Main industry	Area			Sex	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	17,297,608	12,379,421	4,918,187	8,876,393	8,421,215
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops	62.2	76.2	26.9	58.4	66.2
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	3.4	3.8	2.5	4.4	2.3
Mining and Quarrying	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.3
Manufacturing	3.3	1.2	8.7	4.0	2.6
Electricity Gas and Water	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.9
All Types of Construction	2.5	1.1	5.9	3.8	1.0
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	3.5	1.2	9.1	3.5	3.5
Trade and Commerce	6.3	4.8	10.2	6.8	5.9
Storage and Haulage	1.4	0.5	3.6	2.3	0.4
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	1.9	0.7	4.8	1.2	2.6
Communication and Transport	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3
Financial Institution and Insurance	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.8
Public Administration and Security Services	1.2	0.4	3.2	1.8	0.6
Education Services at all Levels	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.6	1.5
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.7
Domestic Services	5.0	4.7	5.8	3.7	6.3
Other Activities	2.1	0.9	5.2	2.5	1.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.3 Employed Population by Occupation

Table 4.3 presents percentage distribution of employed persons according to their occupations using Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). The results show that 62.2 percent of all employed persons were in farmers. The other occupations with high proportions of employed persons were elementary occupations (6.2 percent) and service workers and shop and stall sales workers (5.9 percent).

In the rural areas, farmers had the largest proportion (76.6 percent) of employed persons. They were followed by elementary occupations (5.2 percent). Occupations with the least share of the employed persons were plant machine operators small business managers each with 0.3 percent of employed persons.

Table 4.3: Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their percentage distribution by Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Main Occupation	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	17,297,608	12,379,421	4,918,187	8,876,393	8,421,215
Legislators Administrators and Managers	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.8	1.2
Professional	1.7	0.8	3.9	1.9	1.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.4	3.2	7.4	4.7	4.0
Clerks	1.0	0.5	2.3	1.0	1.1
Small Business Managers	1.0	0.3	2.8	1.1	0.9
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	5.9	2.0	15.8	5.5	6.4
Street Vendors and Related Workers	3.2	0.9	8.8	3.2	3.2
Crafts and Related Workers	4.8	2.2	11.3	6.9	2.6
Farmers	62.2	76.6	25.9	57.8	66.7
Livestock Keepers	2.2	2.7	0.9	2.5	1.8
Fishermen	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.3
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.2	0.3	3.5	2.1	0.2
Elementary Occupations	6.2	5.2	8.7	6.1	6.3
Other Not Specified	3.5	2.9	4.9	3.4	3.7
Occupation not Known	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Employment Status in Tanzania Mainland

4.3.1 Employed Population by Employment Status

Table 4.4 presents the percentage distribution of employed persons in Tanzania Mainland by their employment status. The total employed persons in Tanzania Mainland were 16,922,277, comprised of employers, employees, own account workers, contributing family workers and apprentices.

Most of employed persons were engaged as own account workers in agriculture, this group accounted for 65.7 percent of the total employed persons in Tanzania Mainland. It was also found that in rural areas, the largest proportion of employed persons consisted of own account workers in agriculture whose share was 80.7 percent as compared to 22.2 percent in urban areas. The results further show that more females (70.1 percent) than males (61.4 percent) were engaged in agricultural activities as own account workers.

Table 4.4: Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Employment Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	16,922,277	12,163,459	4,758,818	8,645,495	8,276,783
Employer	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4
Employee	11.8	4.7	29.8	14.7	8.6
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	18.0	9.9	38.9	20.0	16.0
Own Account Worker – Agriculture	65.7	80.7	27.2	61.4	70.1
Contributing Family Worker	3.7	4.2	2.5	3.0	4.4
Apprentices	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Other Not Specified	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3.2 Employed Population by Main Industry

The 2012 Census revealed that, in Tanzania Mainland, 62.7 percent of employed persons were engaged in commercial agriculture and food crops. However, there was a substantial difference between the shares of commercial agriculture and food crops in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, its share was 76.5 percent while in urban areas it only 27.5 percent. The results also indicate that there was a small difference in the proportions of males and females engaged in agriculture.

Trade and commerce industry had the second largest proportion (6.4 percent) of working people in Tanzania Mainland. Moreover, trade and commerce industry engaged about 4.9 percent of employed persons in the rural areas and 10.2 percent in urban areas. (Table 4.5)

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their percentage Distribution by Main Industry; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Main Industry	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	16,922,277	12,163,459	4,758,818	8,645,495	8,276,783
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	62.7	76.5	27.5	59.1	66.6
Mining and Quarrying	3.3	3.6	2.5	4.3	2.3
Manufacturing	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.0	2.3
Electricity Gas and Water Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	3.2	1.1	8.6	3.9	2.5
All Types of Construction	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	0.9	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.9
Trade and Commerce	2.4	1.1	5.9	3.7	1.0
Storage and Haulage	3.4	1.2	9.0	3.3	3.4
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	6.4	4.9	10.2	6.8	5.9
Communication and Transport	1.3	0.5	3.5	2.3	0.4
Financial Institution and Insurance	1.8	0.7	4.7	1.1	2.6
Public Administration and Security Services	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.2
Education Services at all Levels	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.7
Health and Social Welfare Services	1.1	0.4	3.0	1.6	0.6
Domestic Services	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.6	1.5
Other Activities	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3.3 Employed Population by Occupation

The pattern of distribution of employed persons by occupations in Tanzania Mainland is similar to that of Tanzania as a whole. The results in Table 4.6 show that, the largest proportions of employed persons (62.9 percent) consisted of farmers. Elementary occupations had the second largest proportion of employed persons at 6.1 percent.

The Table further reveals that, farmers formed the largest proportion (77.1 percent) of employed persons in rural areas followed by elementary occupations (5.0 percent).

Table 4.6: Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Main Occupation	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	16,922,277	12,163,459	4,758,818	8,645,495	8,276,783
Legislators Administrators and Managers	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.1
Professional	1.6	0.8	3.8	1.9	1.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.3	3.1	7.3	4.7	3.9
Clerks	1.0	0.5	2.3	1.0	1.1
Small Business Managers	1.0	0.3	2.8	1.1	0.9
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	5.7	1.9	15.3	5.1	6.3
Street Vendors and Related Workers	3.1	0.9	8.8	3.1	3.1
Crafts and Related Workers	4.7	2.2	11.2	6.8	2.5
Farmers	62.9	77.1	26.5	58.7	67.3
Livestock Keepers	2.2	2.7	0.9	2.6	1.8
Fishermen	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.3
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.2	0.2	3.5	2.1	0.2
Elementary Occupations	6.1	5.0	8.7	6.0	6.2
Other Not Specified	3.5	3.0	5.0	3.4	3.7
Occupation not Known	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4 Employment Status in Tanzania Zanzibar

4.4.1 Employed Population by Employment Status

Table 4.7 presents the findings on employment status in Tanzania Zanzibar.. It shows that, out of the total 375,330 persons employed, 37.5 percent were employed as own account workers in non-agriculture. The second largest group of employed persons was consisted of own account workers in agriculture (34.5 percent).

It was also found that in rural areas own account workers in agriculture accounted for 55.1 percent of employed persons. On the other hand, own account workers in non-agriculture had a share of 50.6 percent in urban areas compared to 27.9 percent in the rural areas.

Table 4.7: Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their percentage Distribution by Employment Status ; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Employment Status	Area			Sex	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	375,330	215,962	159,368	230,898	144,432
Employer	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3
Employee	25.7	14.7	40.7	27.0	23.7
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	37.5	27.9	50.6	42.9	29.0
Own Account Worker – Agriculture	34.5	55.1	6.6	28.6	43.9
Contributing Family Worker	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.6	2.8
Apprentices	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other Not Specified	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4.2 Employed Population by Main Industry

Table 4.8 presents the percentage distribution of employed persons by industry for Tanzania Zanzibar. It shows that, commercial agriculture and food crops was the leading industry and engaged about 37.2 percent of all employed persons.

Forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock industry had the second largest share (8.0 percent) of employed persons. On the other hand, electricity, gas and water industry had the smallest share (0.6 percent) of employed persons.

Distribution of employed persons by industry for rural and urban areas show that, commercial agriculture and food crops accounted for 58.0 percent of all employed persons in rural areas but only 8.9 percent in urban areas.

Table 4.8: Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Industry; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Main industry	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	375,330	215,962	159,368	230,898	144,432
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops	37.2	58.0	8.9	31.4	46.5
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	8.0	11.2	3.7	11.6	2.3
Mining and Quarrying	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2
Manufacturing	7.4	3.8	12.3	7.2	7.8
Electricity Gas and Water	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.4
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.2
All Types of Construction	4.4	2.7	6.6	6.4	1.2
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	7.6	4.0	12.5	8.4	6.3
Trade and Commerce	5.2	2.6	8.9	6.0	4.1
Storage and Haulage	3.0	1.6	4.9	4.5	0.7
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	5.2	2.7	8.5	4.1	7.0
Communication and Transport	1.1	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.1
Financial Institution and Insurance	1.2	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.2
Public Administration and Security Services	5.0	2.9	8.0	6.7	2.4
Education Services at all Levels	4.5	3.2	6.3	3.0	6.9
Health and Social Welfare Services	1.2	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.7
Domestic Services	2.4	1.8	3.3	0.7	5.1
Other Activities	3.2	1.7	5.3	3.3	3.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.4.3 Employed Population by Occupation

Table 4.9 shows the distribution of employed persons by occupation for Tanzania Zanzibar. It reveals that, farmers was the leading occupation and accounted for 30.1 percent of all employed persons. The occupation with the second largest proportion of employed persons was service workers, shop and stall sales workers. It was followed by elementary occupation with 11.4 percent of the total employed persons . The table also shows that, few persons were in high level skilled occupations. The following were the shares of these occupations; administrators and managers (1.9 percent); professionals (3.4 percent); and technicians and associate professionals (6.1 percent).

In rural areas, the occupation with the largest percentage of employed persons was that of farmers (47.2 percent) followed by elementary occupation (13.7 percent). On the other hand, in the urban areas most employed persons were service workers, shop and stall sales workers (28.9 percent) followed by craft and related workers (15.4 percent).

The findings further show that, farmers were more among employed females (37.6 percent) than among employed males (25.4 percent). On the other hand, the occupations with larger shares among working males than among working females were service workers, shop and stall workers; crafts and related workers; and fishermen.

Table 4.9: Currently Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Main Occupation	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (number)	375,330	215,962	159,368	230,898	144,432
Legislators Administrators and Managers	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.2	1.4
Professional	3.4	1.9	5.4	3.1	3.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6.1	3.9	9.1	5.3	7.3
Clerks	2.3	0.9	4.3	1.9	3.0
Small Business Managers	1.6	0.5	3.0	1.8	1.3
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	17.0	8.2	28.9	17.6	15.9
Street Vendors and Related Workers	4.0	1.7	7.1	3.8	4.4
Crafts and Related Workers	10.2	6.4	15.4	12.2	7.2
Farmers	30.1	47.2	6.8	25.4	37.6
Livestock Keepers	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.4
Fishermen	6.7	9.9	2.3	10.0	1.3
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.1	1.2	3.3	3.3	0.2
Elementary Occupations	11.4	13.9	8.2	10.1	13.7
Other Not Specified	2.1	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.3
Occupation not Known	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chapter Five

Unemployment

5.1 An Overview

Unemployment is a sensitive concern in the United Republic of Tanzania and has been observed in all relevant age groups of both males and females. In the 2002 Census unemployment was about 3.7 percent and by the 2012 Census unemployment rate had increased to 5.6 percent. However the 2012 PHC emphasizes the urban unemployment rate of 9.4. The most affected age group is the 25 to 29 year age group with unemployment rate of 8.8 percent. Yet, it is important to note that unemployment declines with age, up to 3.2 percent for those aged between 60-64 years.

In this analysis, the unemployed are defined as persons aged 15 years or above who reported during the 2012 Population and Housing Census that they were not at work but they were available for work in the reference period of one week prior to the Census Night.

5.2 Unemployment in Tanzania

Figure 5.1 shows that, 5.6 percent of the total labour force of the United Republic of Tanzania was unemployed. The results also show that the rate of unemployment in urban areas was about twice that in the rural areas.

Out of a labour force of 12,895,892 persons found in the rural areas, 4.0 percent were reported to be unemployed whereas in urban areas out of a labour force of 5,429,799 persons, 9.4 percent were unemployed. This shows that the proportion of persons engaged in economic activities was higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas.

The rate of unemployment was higher for males than females. The total male labour force reported was 9,476,039 persons of whom 6.3 percent were unemployed and the female labour force was 8,849,651 persons of whom, 4.8 percent were unemployed.

Figure 5.1: Unemployment Rates (percentage) of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas: Tanzania 2012 PHC

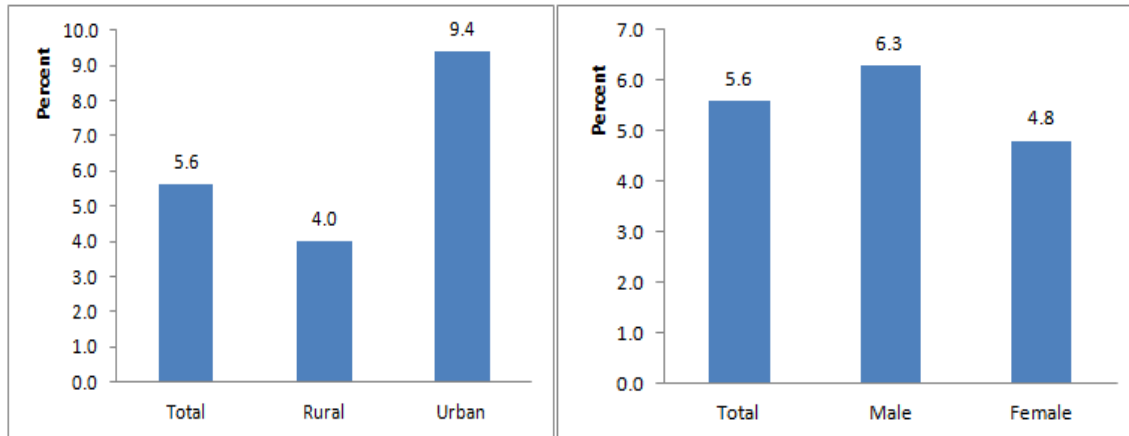
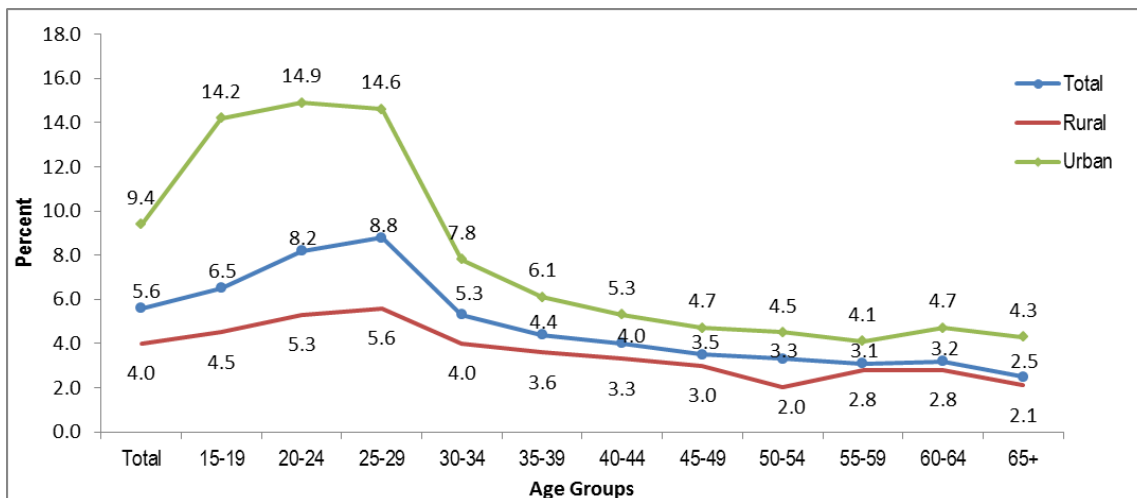


Figure 5.2 provides information on the distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 years or above by age group and rural/urban areas. It shows that the age group 25 to 29 years had the highest unemployment rate of 8.8 percent, followed by persons aged 20 - 24 years with a rate of 8.2 percent. From age 30 years and above, there was a noticeable decline in the unemployed persons. Persons aged 65 year or above had the lowest unemployment rate of 2.5 percent.

Figure 5.2: Unemployment Rates (Percentage) of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 PHC



5.3 Unemployment in Tanzania Mainland

Out of the total labour force in Tanzania Mainland (17,892,375), 5.4 percent were unemployed. Therefore the overall unemployment rate for Tanzania Mainland was 5.4 percent. In the rural areas, out of the labour force of 12,659,770, the unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, whereas in urban areas, the labour force was 5, 232,605 persons and the unemployment rate was 9.1 percent. The findings further reveal that out of 9,209,228 persons in the male labour force, 6.1 percent was unemployed whereas out of 8,683,147 persons in the female labour force, 4.7 percent was unemployed (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3: Unemployment Rates (Percentage) of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

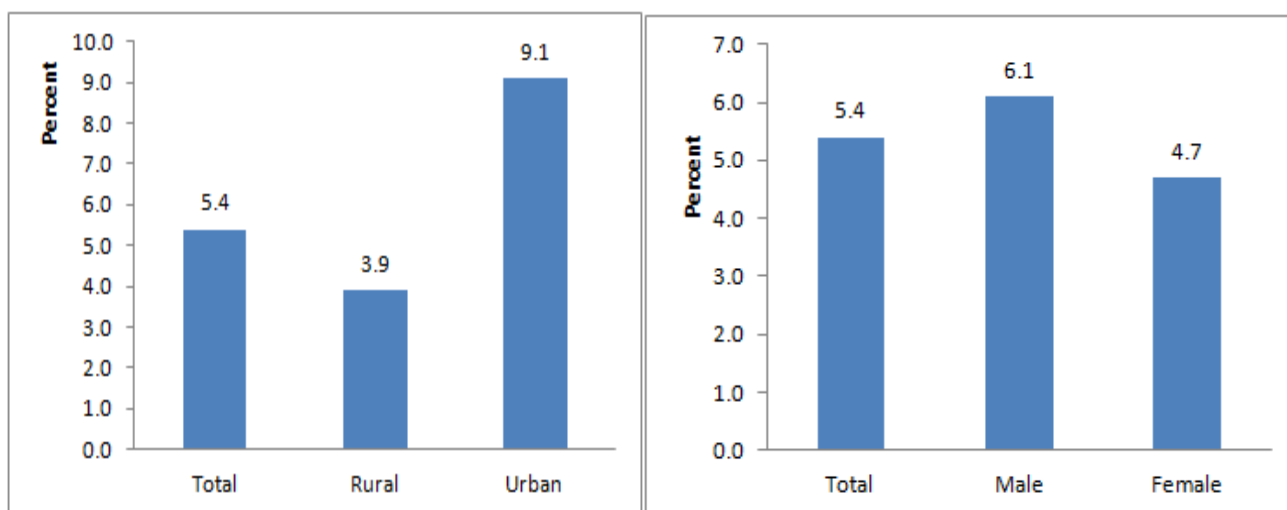
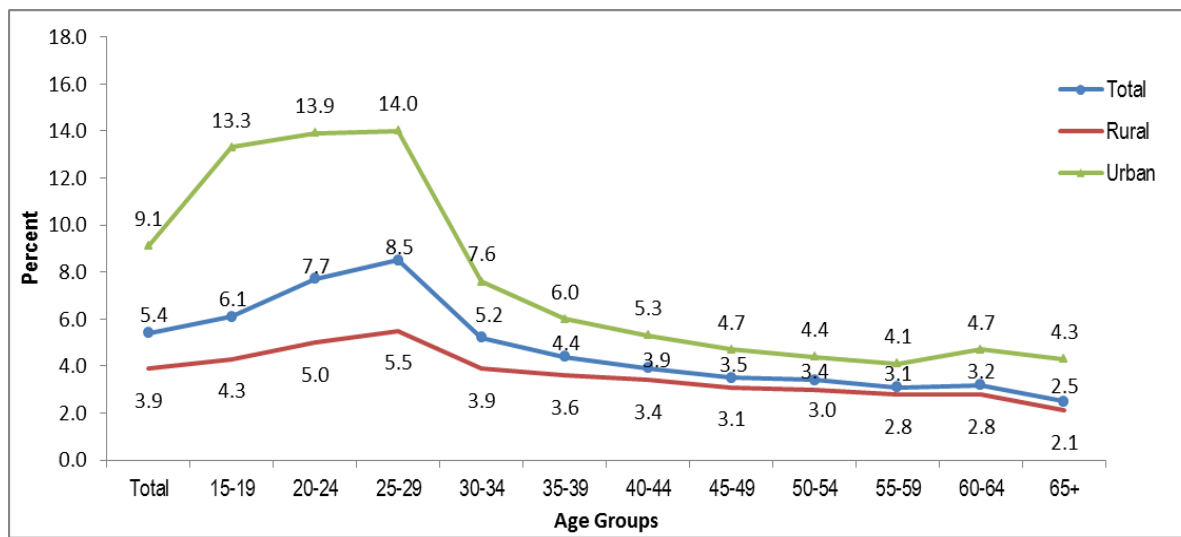


Figure 5.4 provides information on the distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 years or above by age group and rural/urban areas. The figure shows that the age group 25 – 29 years had the highest unemployment rate of 8.5 percent, followed by persons aged 20-24 years with unemployment rate of 7.7 percent. Persons aged 65 years and above had the lowest unemployment rate of 2.5 percent.

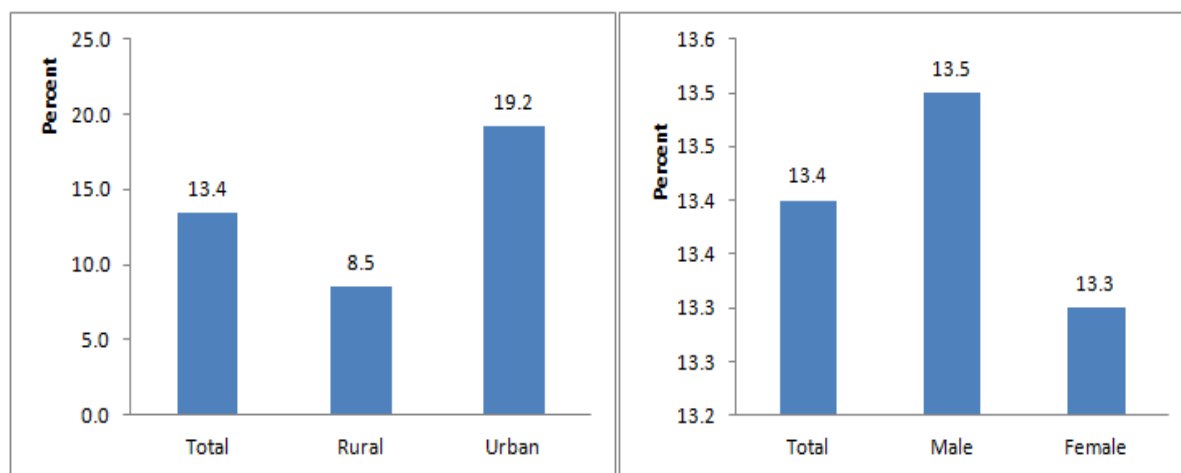
Figure 5.4: Unemployment Rates (percentage) of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC



5.4 Unemployment in Tanzania Zanzibar

Tanzania Zanzibar had a higher unemployment rate than Tanzania Mainland. Out of the total labour force of 433,315 persons, 57,985 were unemployed. The unemployment rate of Tanzania Zanzibar was therefore 13.4 percent. The results also show that the urban areas had a higher unemployment rate than the rural areas. The unemployment was 8.5 percent in the rural areas and 19.2 percent in the urban areas. The unemployed rate in the urban areas was nearly twice that of the rural area (Figure 5.5).

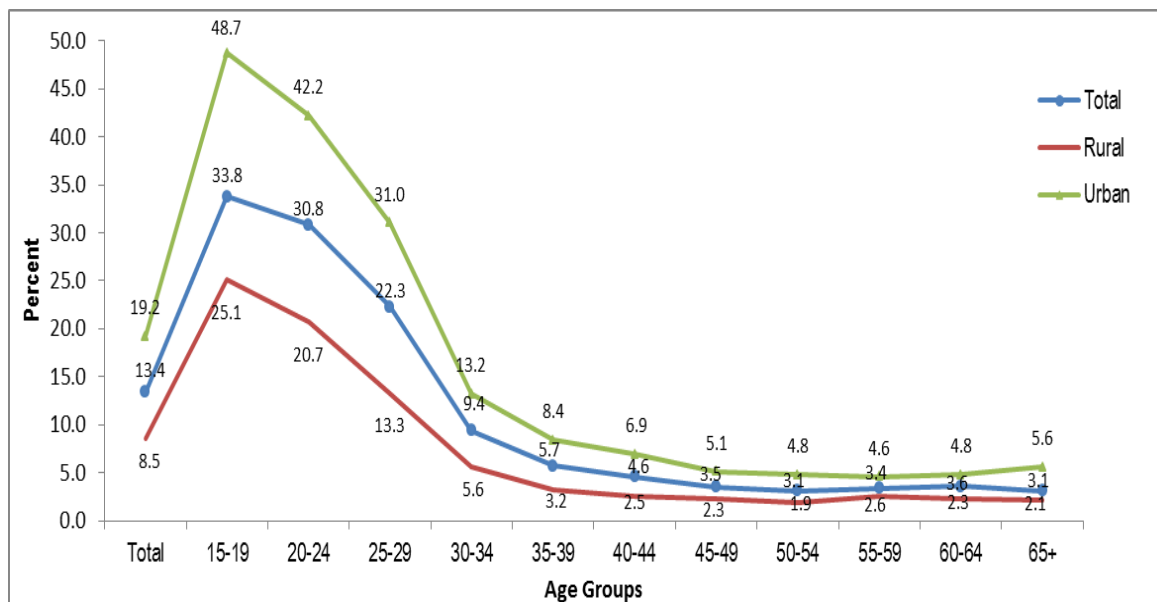
Figure 5.5: Unemployment Rates (percentage) of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC



The unemployment rate of males (13.5 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (13.3 percent). Figure 5.6 provides information on the distribution of unemployed persons aged 15 years or above in

Tanzania Zanzibar by age group and rural/urban areas. The figure shows that rate was highest for age group 15-19 years at 33.8 percent, followed by persons aged 20-24 years with 30.8 percent. The age group with lowest unemployment rate of 3.1 percent was 65 years or above. The unemployment rate decreases as age increases.

Figure 5.6: Unemployment Rates (percentage) of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Age Group, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC



5.4 Unemployment Rates by Region

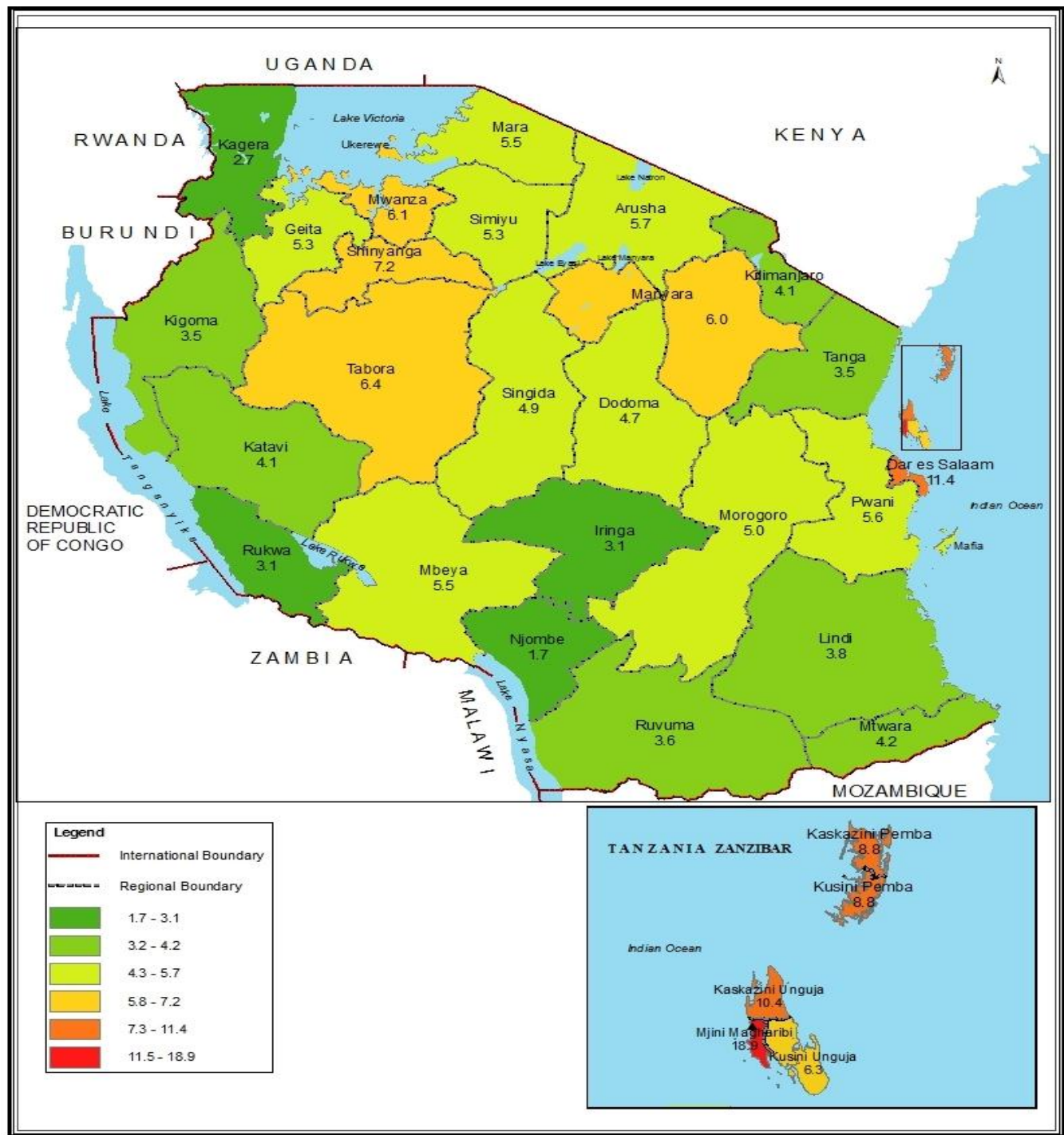
Map 5.1 shows unemployment rate by region. Out of 30 regions of Tanzania, 18 regions had unemployment rate below national average of 5.6 percent. These regions include; Njombe, Kagera, Iringa, Rukwa, Tanga, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Lindi, Kilimanjaro, Katavi, Mtwara, Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro, Simiyu, Geita, Mbeya and Mara. The remaining 11 regions of Arusha, Mwanza, Tabora, Shinyanga, Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Kaskazini Pemba, Kusini Pemba Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi had unemployment rate above national average. On the other hand, Pwani Region had a rate that was equal to the national average (5.6 percent).

The unemployment rate for Tanzania Mainland was 5.4 percent. Out of the 25 regions of Tanzania Mainland, 16 regions had unemployment rates that were below the Tanzania Mainland overall rate of 5.4 percent. These regions are; Njombe, Kagera, Iringa, Rukwa, Tanga, Kigoma, Ruvuma, Lindi, Kilimanjaro, Katavi, Mtwara, Dodoma, Singida, Morogoro, Simiyu and Geita. The regions with unemployment rate above the overall Mainland's rate were; Mbeya, Mara, Pwani, Arusha, Mwanza, Tabora, Shinyanga, Manyara and Dar es Salaam.

The 2012 PHC revealed that the unemployment rate for Tanzania Zanzibar was 13.4 percent. Out of five regions of Tanzania Zanzibar, four had unemployment rates that were below the overall rate of Tanzania Zanzibar of 13.4. These regions were; Kusini Unguja, Kaskazini Unguja, Kusini Pemba and

Kaskazini Pemba. Mjini Magharibi region had unemployment rate that was the overall rate of above the Tanzania Zanzibar.

Map 5.1: Unemployment Rates (percentage) of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region



Chapter Six

Youth Employment

6.1 An Overview

Youth is defined as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to independence of adulthood. According to United Nations definition, a youth is defined as a person of age 15 to 24 years. However, Tanzania has her specific definition that is used by planners, policy makers and stakeholders and considers youths as persons of age 15 to 35 years. Special attention has been paid to youth because it is a group which is entering into the labour market in big numbers.

6.2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths (15 - 24 years) - International Definition

6.2.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths in Tanzania

The 2012 PHC collected information on economic activities of youths who were economically active during a specified period. The results show that Tanzania had a youth labour force of 4,600,831 persons (55.4 percent) out of 8,311,744 persons forming the total working population aged 15 to 24 years. They also reveal that male youths had a higher rate of labour force participation of 58.2 percent than females who had a rate of 52.8 percent. This suggests that proportionally more young males were looking for work to make a living and support their families than to young females (Table 6.1).

However, the low labour force participation rate of 43.3 percent for young people of age 15 to 19 years reveals their engagement in education as full time students. A different scenario applies to youths aged between 20 and 24 years. This group had a higher labour force participation rate of 69.5 percent, an indication that, most of the young people aged 20 and 24 years were actively looking for work to make a living and support their families instead of being at school and colleges. In view of this, more effort is needed to make sure that all young people aged between 15 and 24 years have access to further training in order to get skills and knowledge that will enable them to compete in the national and global labour markets.

Table 6.1: Labour Force Participation Rates (percentage) of Youths (15 -24 years) by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total Population(Number)	8,311,744	3,901,294	4,410,451
Total Labour Force (Number)	4,600,831	2,270,579	4,265,801
Labour Force Participation Rates			
Total	55.4	58.2	52.8
15-19	43.3	45.4	41.4
20-24	69.5	74.6	65.4

6.2.2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths in Tanzania Mainland

Table 6.2 presents labour force participation rates of youths aged between 15 and 24 years in Tanzania Mainland. The results show that Tanzania Mainland had a total youth labour force of 4,511,994 persons which is 56.0 percent of the total working population of 8,050,649 persons. The results also show that male youths had a higher labour force participation rate of 58.6 percent than female youths (53.8 percent). This implies that proportionally young males were participating in economic activities more than young females who were probably engaged in home maintenance activities.

In both sexes, the labour force participation rate is lower in the 15-19 year age group (44.1 percent) than in the 20-24 year age group (70.1 percent). This may be due to more of those aged 15-19 years being still at school than those aged 20-24 years.

Table 6.2: Labour Force Participation Rates (percentage) of Youths (15 -24 years) by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total Population (Number)	8,050,649	3,780,789	4,269,860
Total Labour Force (Number)	4,511,994	2,214,027	2,297,966
Labour Force Participation Rates			
Total	56.0	58.6	53.8
15-19	44.1	45.9	42.4
20-24	70.1	74.7	66.4

6.2.3 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 6.3 presents labour force participation rates of youths aged 15 to 24 years in Tanzania Zanzibar. The results show that Tanzania Zanzibar had a labour force of 88,837 youths or 34.0 percent of total youths (261,095 persons). The results also show males had higher labour force participation rate (46.9 percent) than to females (23.0 percent). Therefore young males were more active economically than young females who were perhaps engaged in home maintenance activities which are non-economic activities.

In both sexes the labour force participation rate was lower in the 15-19 year age group (19.5 percent) than in the 20-24 years age group (51.0 percent). This show that most young people of age 15-19 years were still at school and hence not expected to be employed or looking for work. However, situation was different for the youths aged 20 to 24 years. The proportion of this group in the work force was 51.0 percent.

Table 6.3: Labour Force Participation Rates (percentage) of Youths (15 -24 years) by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total Population (Number)	261,095	120,504	140,591
Total Labour Force (Number)	88,837	56,551	32,287
Labour Force Participation Rates			
Total	34.0	46.9	23.0
15-19	19.5	27.3	12.5
20-24	51.0	71.5	34.6

6.3 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths (15 - 35 years) - Tanzania Definition

6.3.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths in Tanzania

Table 6.4 shows that Tanzania had a total of 10,480,064 youths aged 15 to 35 years in the labour force. This was 69.1 percent of the total population of 15,157,385 persons aged 15 to 35 years.

The results revealed that youths aged 30 to 35 years had highest participation rate of 87.0 percent followed by those aged 25 to 29 years with a rate of 84.7 percent. The lowest rate of 43.3 percent was that of youths aged 15 to 19 years. It may be noted that most of the young people aged 25 to 35 years had already completed their education or training and they were looking for work in order to support their families. On the other hand, those aged 15 to 19 years had the lowest rate of participation because most of them were still attending school or college. Furthermore, it was found that among all youths, male participation rate was higher (74.8 percent) than female participation rate (64.2 percent).

Table 6.4: Labour Force Participation Rates (percentage) of Youths (15 -35 Years) by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total Population (Number)	15,157,385	7,071,136	8,086,249
Total Labour Force (Number)	10,480,064	5,290,791	5,189,273
Labour Force Participation Rates			
Total	69.1	74.8	64.2
15-19	43.3	45.4	41.4
20-24	69.5	74.6	65.4
25-29	84.7	94.7	76.4
30-35	87.0	95.8	79.1

6.3.2. Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths in Tanzania Mainland

Table 6.5 presents labour force participation rate of youths aged 15 to 35 years in Tanzania Mainland. The table shows that Tanzania Mainland had a total labour force of 10,246,604 youths (69.7 percent) in the total population of 14,695,843 person aged 15 to 35 years. The table further reveals that participation rate was higher for males (75.0 percent) than female youths (65.1 percent). This suggests that young males were participating in economic activities more than young females. Therefore, more initiatives are needed to empower young females so that can access and participate more in the available economic opportunities.

However, among the youths, the lowest labour force participation rate of 44.1 percent was observed in the 15-19 year age group. And this is as it should be because member of this age group are expected to be at school rather than searching for work or working.

It was also observed that participation rate increased with age starting with the rate of 70.1 percent for 20-24 years age group to 87.4 percent for 30-35 years age group. According to the education system of Tanzania most people in the latter age group will have already completed their education and training and entered into the labour market.

Table 6.5: Labour Force Participation Rates (percentage) of Youths (15 -35 years) by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total Population (Number)	14,695,843	6,860,324	7,835,519
Total Labour Force (Number)	10,246,604	5,146,780	5,099,824
Labour Force Participation Rates			
Total	69.7	75.0	65.1
15-19	44.1	45.9	42.4
20-24	70.1	74.7	66.4
25-29	85.1	94.6	77.2
30-35	87.4	95.8	79.9

6.3.3 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths in Tanzania Zanzibar

In Tanzania Zanzibar, 233,460 youths or 50.6 percent of all 461,542 persons aged 15 to 35 years were in the labour force. The labour force participation rate of males (68.3 percent) was higher than that of females (35.7 percent) (Table 6.6).

The table further shows that those in the age groups of 25-29 and 30-35 had higher participation rates of 70.4 percent and 73.8 percent respectively. In the Tanzanian economy most people in those age groups work rather than continue with further studies. On the other hand, youths in the 15-19 years age group have lower participation rate of 19.5 percent because most of them were still in school.

Table 6.6: Labour Force Participation Rates (percentage) of Youths (15 -35 years) by Age Group and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total Population (Number)	461,542	210,812	250,730
Total Labour Force (Number)	233,460	144,011	89,449
Labour Force Participation Rates			
Total	50.6	68.3	35.7
15-19	19.5	27.3	12.5
20-24	51.0	71.5	34.6
25-29	70.4	96.3	49.8
30-35	73.8	97.4	53.9

6.4 Current Economic Activity of Youths (15 - 35 Years)

6.4.1 Current Economic Activity of Youths in Tanzania

According to 2012 PHC, the number of total youths aged 15-35 years was 15,157,386 of whom 64.2 percent were employed, 4.9 percent were unemployed and 30.9 percent was economically inactive. In the rural areas, 56.3 percent of the youths were employed while in the urban areas the percentage of employed youths was 52.4 percent (Figure 6.1). Moreover the urban areas had more inactive youths (40.3 percent) than rural areas (20.3 percent).

Figure 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-35 years) by Current Activity Status, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

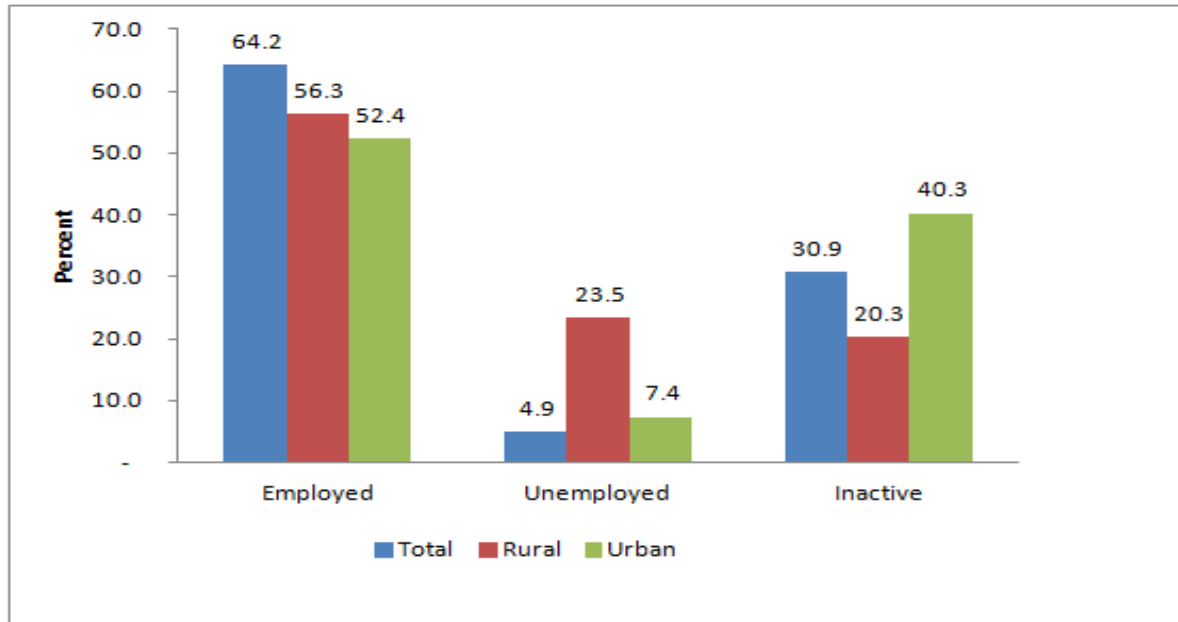
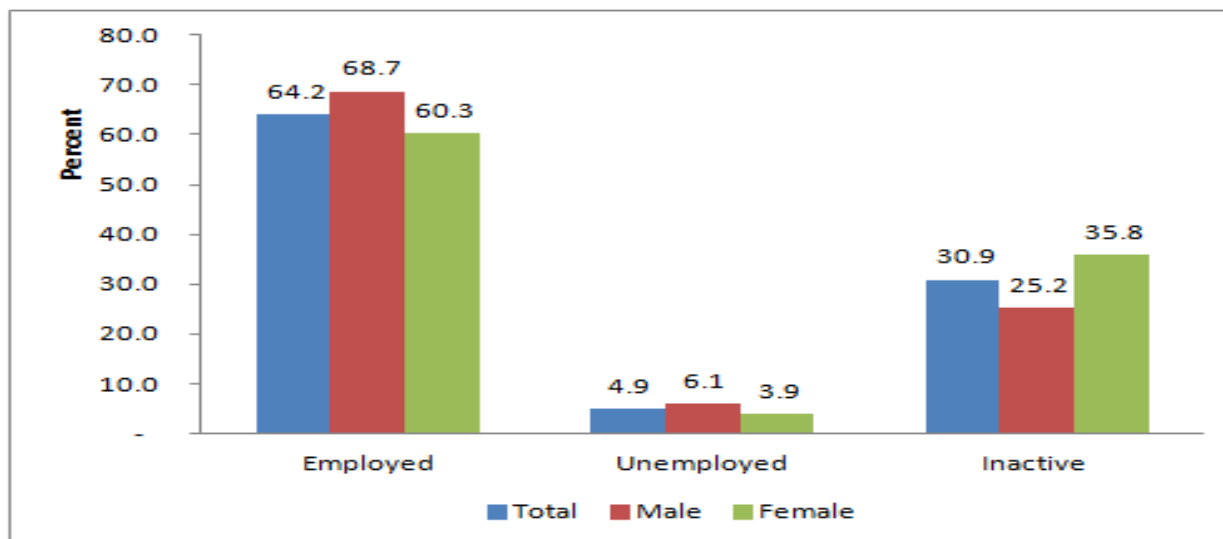


Figure 6.2 shows that more males (68.7 percent) were employed in different economic activities than females (60.3 percent). Moreover, results also show that 35.8 percent of females were economically inactive compared to 25.2 percent of males. Most inactive youths were full time students or doing household chores. A few of them were disabled or sick.

Figure 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-35 years) by Current Activity Status and Sex: Tanzania, 2012 PHC



6.4.2 Current Economic Activity of Youths in Tanzania Mainland

Figure 6.3 gives the distribution of total youth aged 15-35 in Tanzania Mainland by activity status and area. Out of the total 14,695,843 youths, 65.0 percent were employed. The unemployed youth accounted for 4.8 percent of the total youths while 30.3 percent were economically inactive. The rural areas of Tanzania Mainland had more employed youths (56.8 percent) than to the urban areas (53.2 percent).

Figure 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-35 years) by Current Activity Status, Rural and Urban Areas: Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

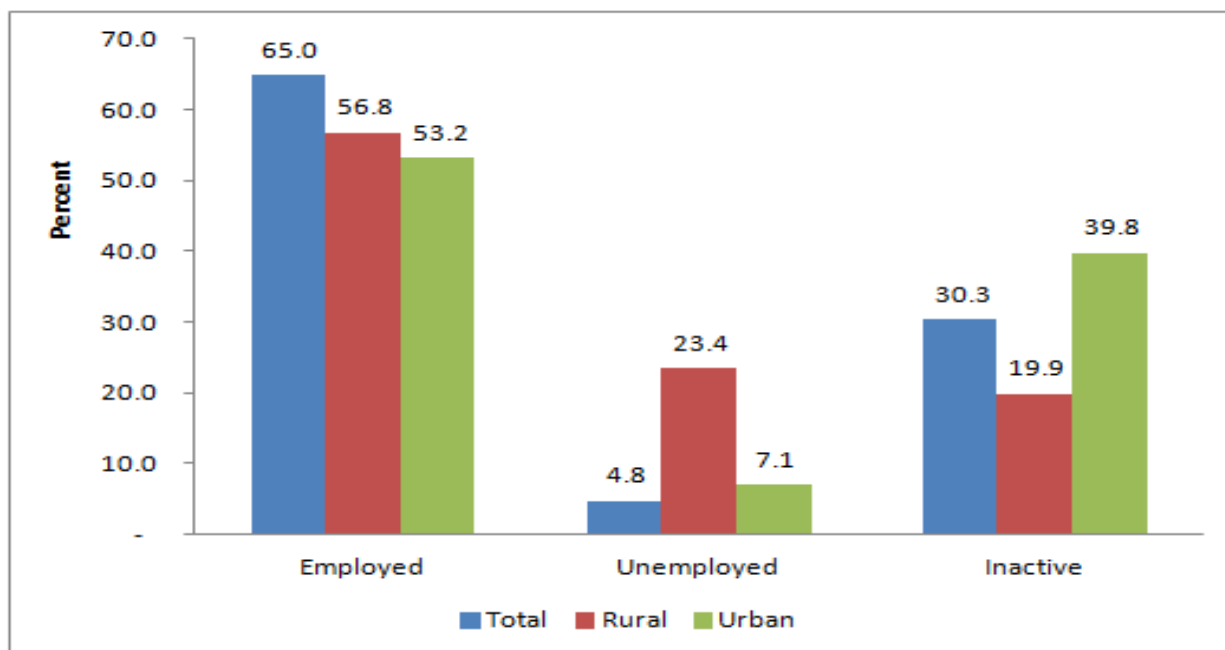
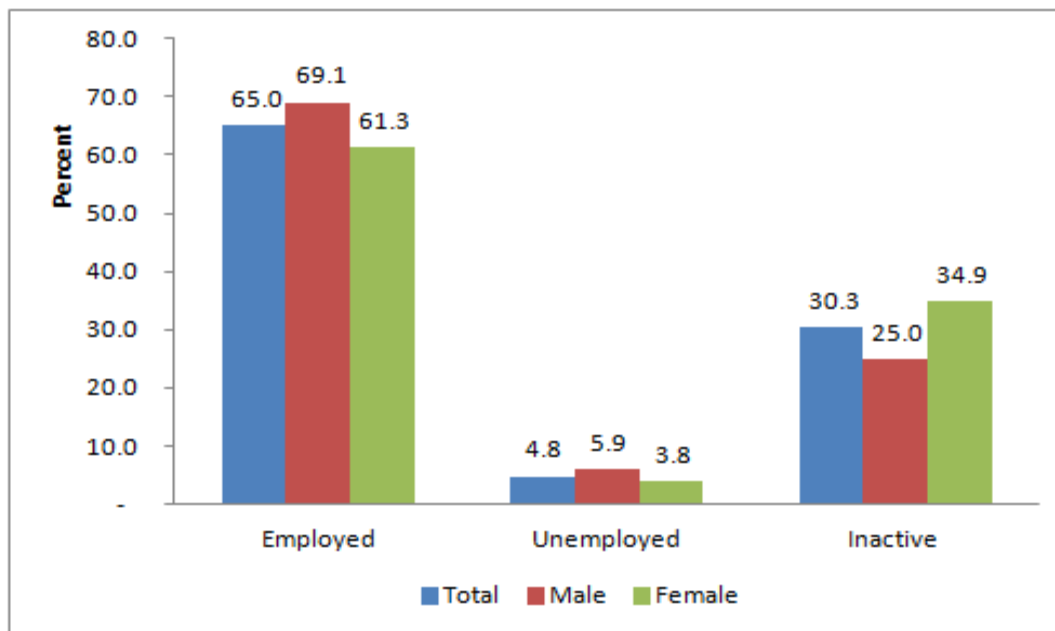


Figure 6.4 shows that 69.1 percent of males were employed in different economic activities compared 61.3 percent of the females. Moreover, results show that 34.9 percent of females were economically inactive compared to 25.0 percent of males.

Figure 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population (15-35 years) by Current Activity Status and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC



6.4.3 Current Economic Activity of Youth in Tanzania Zanzibar

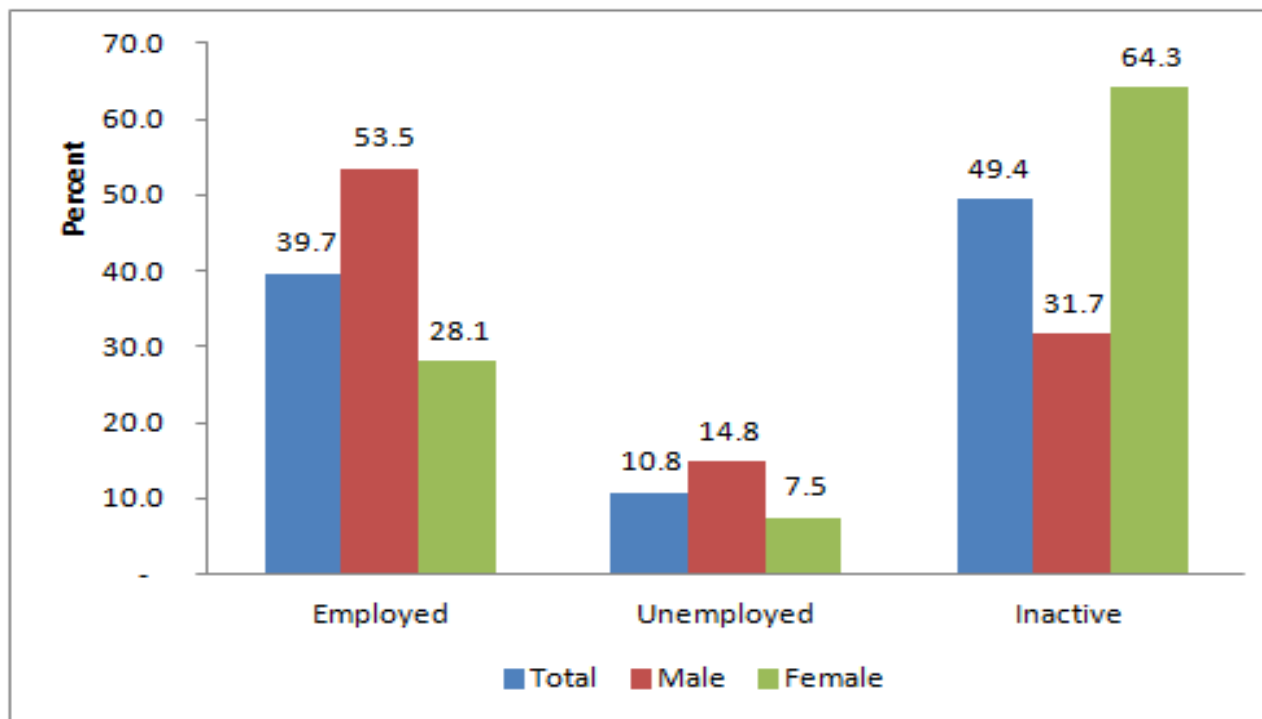
Figure 6.5 shows that in Tanzania Zanzibar, out of 461,542 youths in Tanzania Zanzibar, 39.7 percent of the youth were employed, 10.8 percent did not perform any economic activity during the seven days prior to the census night and 49.4 percent was economically inactive. Furthermore, the results show that 35.7 percent of the youths who lived in the rural areas were employed, 26.9 percent were unemployed and 37.4 percent were economically inactive. In urban areas 34.2 percent of the youth were employed, 14.2 percent were unemployed and 51.6 percent were economically inactive. The percentage of inactive population was larger in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

Figure 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Youth population (15-35 years) by Current Activity Status, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC



Figure 6.6 shows that 53.5 percent of male youths were employed, 14.8 percent were unemployed and 31.7 percent were economically inactive while 28.1 percent of female youth were employed, 7.5 percent were unemployed and 64.3 percent were economically inactive. The results therefore show that the percentage of inactive population was higher for females than males and that of employed youths was higher for males than females.

Figure 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Youth population (15-35 years) by Current Activity Status and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC



6.5 Employed Youths Aged 15-35 Years by Main Industry

6.5.1 Employed Youths by Main Industry in Tanzania

Table 6.7 presents the percentage distribution of currently employed youths by different economic activities of the International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC). The table shows that commercial agriculture and food crops were the leading industry by employing more than half of the total employed youths (59.6 percent). Trade and commerce was the second leading industry with share of 6.6 percent of the employed youth. ‘Electricity gas and water and; health and social welfare services had the least shares of only 0.4 percent each.

In the rural and urban areas, commercial agriculture and food crops was also the leading industry by employing 74.6 and 23.5 percent of the working youths respectively. The results emphasize the importance of agriculture as the main stay of the economy and the largest employer of even the youths.

Table 6.7: Employed Youth (15-35 years) by and their Percentage Distribution by Main industry: Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Industry	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Number	9,730,256	6,866,699	2,863,557
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops	59.6	74.6	23.5
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	3.7	4.2	2.4
Mining and Quarrying	2.7	2.4	3.4
Manufacturing	3.7	1.3	9.4
Electricity Gas and Water	0.4	0.2	0.9
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.9	0.4	2.3
Construction	2.7	1.2	6.2
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	3.8	1.3	9.6
Trade and Commerce	6.6	5.0	10.7
Storage and Haulage	1.5	0.6	3.6
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	2.2	0.8	5.3
Communication and Transport	0.5	0.1	1.3
Financial Institutions and Insurance	0.8	0.3	1.9
Public Administration and Security Services	1.0	0.3	2.6
Education Services at all Levels	1.5	0.9	2.9
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.4	0.2	1.0
Domestic Services	5.8	5.2	7.2
Other Activities	2.4	1.1	5.6

6.5.2 Employed Youths by Main Industry in Tanzania Mainland

As in Tanzania, commercial agriculture and food crops were also the leading industry in Tanzania Mainland in regard to the employment of youths. It employed 60.1 percent of working youths. It also employed most of the working youths in rural areas (75.0 percent) and urban areas (24.1 percent). The second leading industry in the rural areas was domestic services (5.2 percent), while in the urban areas it was trade and commerce (10.7 percent).

Table 6.8: Number of Employed Youth (15-35 years) by Area and their Percentage Distribution by Main Industry; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Industry	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Number	9,546,838	6,762,070	2,784,768
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops	60.1	75.0	24.1
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	3.5	4.1	2.3
Mining and Quarrying	2.7	2.4	3.5
Manufacturing	3.6	1.2	9.3
Electricity Gas and Water	0.4	0.2	0.9
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.9	0.4	2.3
All Types of Construction	2.6	1.2	6.1
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	3.7	1.3	9.5
Trade and Commerce	6.7	5.0	10.7
Storage and Haulage	1.4	0.5	3.6
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	2.1	0.8	5.2
Communication and Transport	0.4	0.1	1.3
Financial Institution and Insurance	0.8	0.3	2.0
Public Administration and Security Services	0.9	0.3	2.5
Education Services at all Levels	1.5	0.9	2.8
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.4	0.2	1.0
Domestic Services	5.8	5.2	7.3
Other Activities not listed	2.4	1.1	5.6

6.5.3 Employed Youths by Main Industry in Tanzania Zanzibar

The 2012 PHC revealed that Tanzania Zanzibar had 183,417 employed youths aged 15-35 years. The largest percentage (31.8 percent) was employed in commercial agriculture and food crops industry, followed by those who were employed in forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock at 9.1 percent. Electricity, gas and water industry employed the smallest percentage of youths, only 0.6 percent (Table 6.9). Although agriculture employed the largest percentage of youths, its share was much smaller than in Tanzania Mainland.

The results further show that, of the 104,629 youths employed in rural areas, most (51.6 percent) were employed in commercial agriculture and food crops followed by in forestry, fishing, hunting and livestock (13.2 percent). In the urban areas, most of them were engaged in manufacturing (13.7 percent) followed by raw food sales (12.1 percent) and services for food hotels and lodges industry (10.2 percent).

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth (15-35 years) by Main Industry and Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Main Industry	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	183,417	104,629	78,789
Agriculture, Commercial and Food Crops	31.8	51.6	5.5
Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Livestock and Other Related	9.1	13.2	3.6
Mining and Quarrying	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	8.7	4.9	13.7
Electricity Gas and Water	0.6	0.3	1.1
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	1.3	0.8	2.0
All Types of Construction	5.1	3.4	7.3
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	7.8	4.6	12.1
Trade and Commerce	5.5	2.7	9.3
Storage and Haulage	3.3	2.0	5.0
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	6.4	3.5	10.2
Communication and Transport	1.1	0.3	2.0
Financial Institution and Insurance	1.1	0.5	1.9
Public Administration and Security Services	4.6	2.8	6.9
Education Services at all Levels	4.6	3.1	6.5
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.7	0.4	1.2
Domestic Services	3.2	2.3	4.3
Other Activities not listed	3.5	1.8	5.8

6.6 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15-24 Years

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), an unemployed person is a person who during the reference period was simultaneously without work, currently available to work and seeking a job. In this census, the broad definition was used in which an unemployed person was a persons that had no work during seven days prior to the census night, was available for work, either seeking or not seeking for work. The unemployment rate measures the imbalance in the labour market. It shows the percentage of the labour force that had no work. In this case the analysis discusses the youth imbalance in the labour market.

6.6.1 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15 - 24 Years in Tanzania

A total of 344,316 persons (7.5 percent), out of the 4,600,831 person in the total youth labour force were reported to be unemployed (Table 6.10). It was found that the urban youths (14.7 percent) were more affected than the rural youths (4.9 percent). It was also found the 15-19 years age group had a lower unemployment rate than the 20-24 year age group in both the rural and urban areas.

Moreover, the results show that males had a higher unemployment rate (8.8 percent) than females (6.2 percent).

Table 6.10: Unemployment Rate (Percentage) of Youths (15-24 years) by Age, Sex, Rural and Urban; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Number	344,316	167,788	176,788	199,667	144,650
Total Percent	7.5	4.9	14.7	8.8	6.2
15-19	6.5	4.5	14.2	7.5	5.4
20-24	8.2	5.3	14.9	9.8	6.8

6.6.2 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15-24 Years in Tanzania Mainland

Table 6.11 shows that in Tanzania Mainland, the total unemployment rate of youths aged 15-24 year was 7.0 percent. The urban areas had a higher unemployment rate (13.7 percent) than the rural areas (4.7 percent). It also shows that unemployment rate for males (8.2 percent) was higher than that of females (5.9 percent).

Table 6.11: Unemployment Rate (percentage) of Youths (15-24 years) by Age, Sex, Rural and Urban Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Number	316,102	156,778	159,324	180,979	135,122
Total Percent	7.0	4.7	13.7	8.2	5.9
15-19	6.1	4.3	13.2	7.0	5.2
20-24	7.7	5.0	13.9	9.1	6.4

6.6.3 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15-24 Years in Tanzania Zanzibar

The situation in Tanzania Zanzibar was different from that of Tanzania Mainland. In Tanzania Zanzibar the unemployment rate of the 15 - 24 years youths was 31.8 percent compared to 7.0 percent in Tanzania Mainland. The unemployment rate was higher in urban areas (43.9 percent) than in rural areas (22.2 percent). Also unemployment rate was higher for males (33.0 percent) than females (29.5 percent) (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Unemployment Rate of Youth (15-24 years) by Age, Sex, Rural and Urban; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Age Group	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Number	28,214	11,010	17,204	18,687	9,528
Total Percent	31.8	22.2	43.9	33.0	29.5
15-19	33.8	25.1	48.7	36.1	29.2
20-24	30.8	20.7	42.2	31.6	29.6

6.6.4 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15-35 Years in Tanzania

The total labour force of youths aged 15-35 years was 10,480,065 persons in Tanzania of whom 7.2 percent were unemployed. The Figure 6.7 shows that the unemployment rate was higher in the urban areas (12.3 percent) than in rural areas (4.8 percent). The percentage of males who were unemployed (8.2 percent) was higher than that of females (6.1 percent).

Figure 6.7: Unemployment Rate (percentage) of Youths (15-35 years) by Age, Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

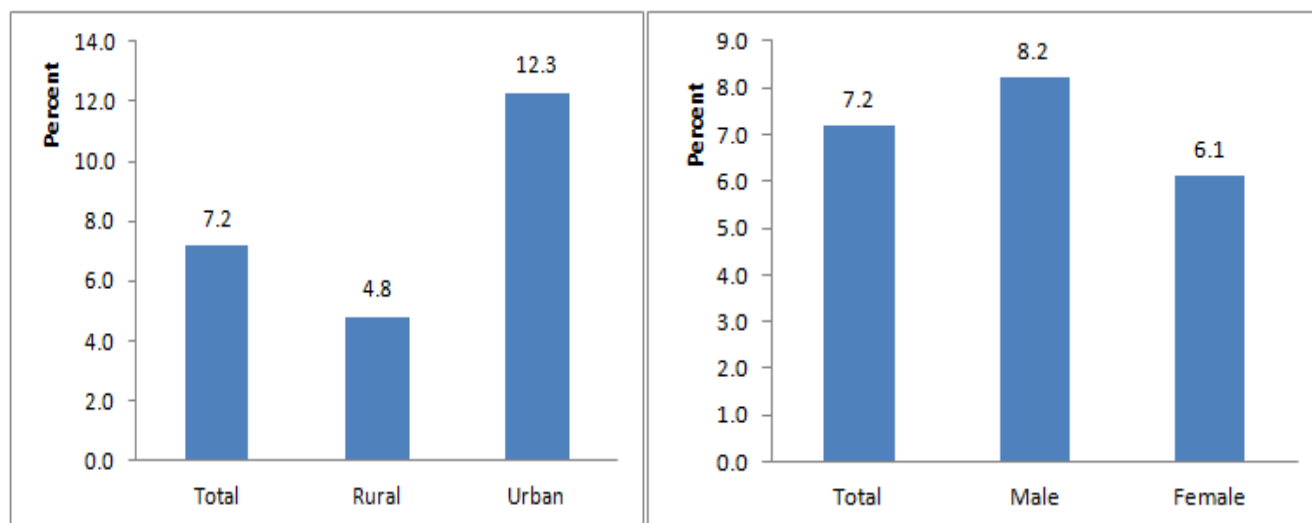
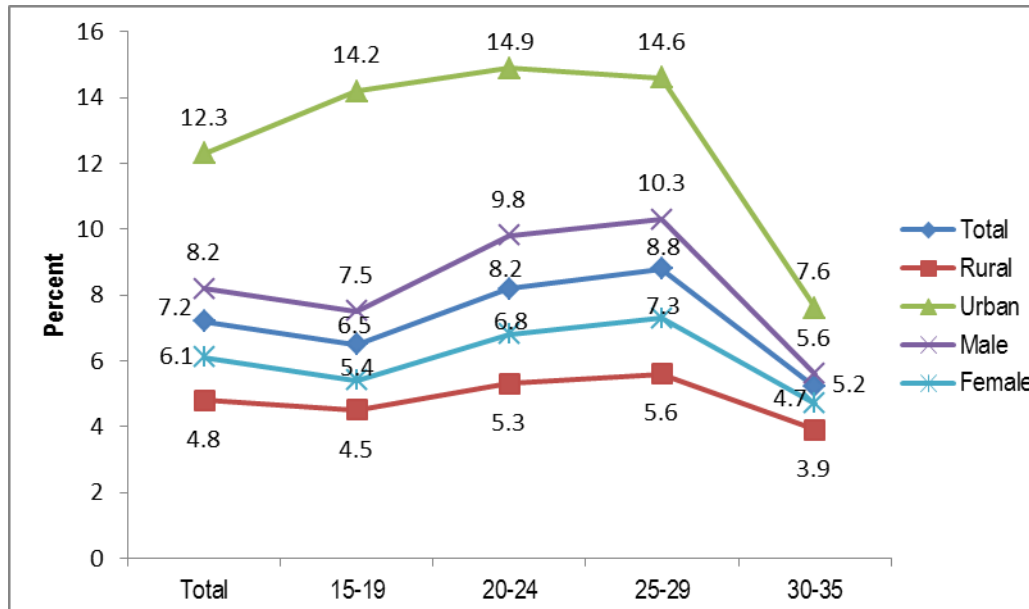


Figure 6.8 shows that the overall unemployment rate increased from 6.5 percent at age group 15-19 years and reached the maximum of 8.8 percent at age group 25-29 years before dropping to 5.2 percent at age group 30-35 years.

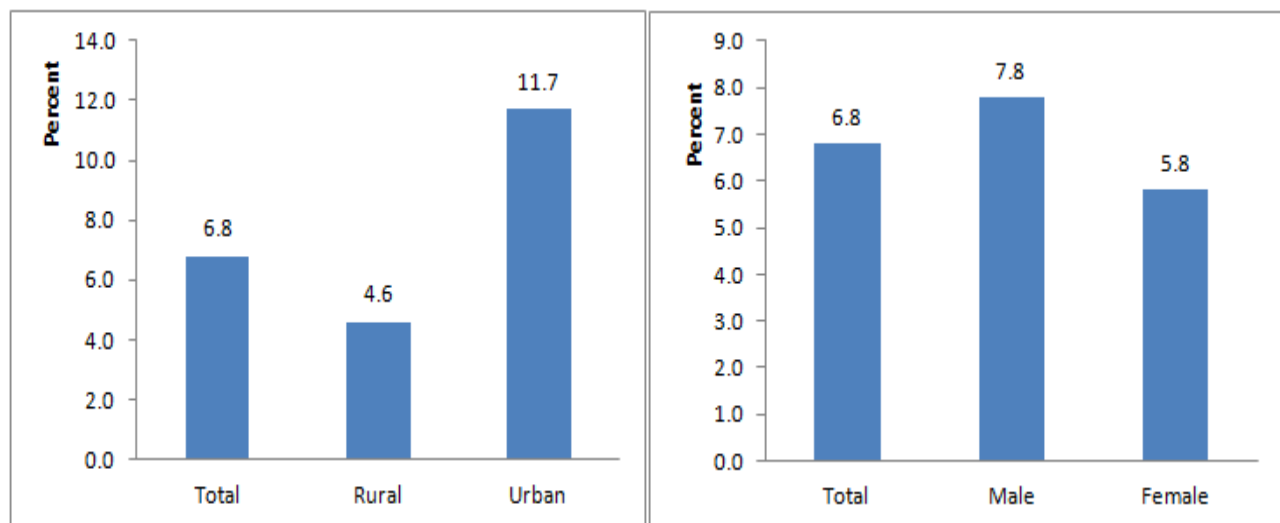
Figure 6.8: Unemployment Rate (percentage) of Youth (15-35 years) by Sex, Age Group, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania, 2012 PHC



6.6.5 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15 - 35 Years in Tanzania Mainland

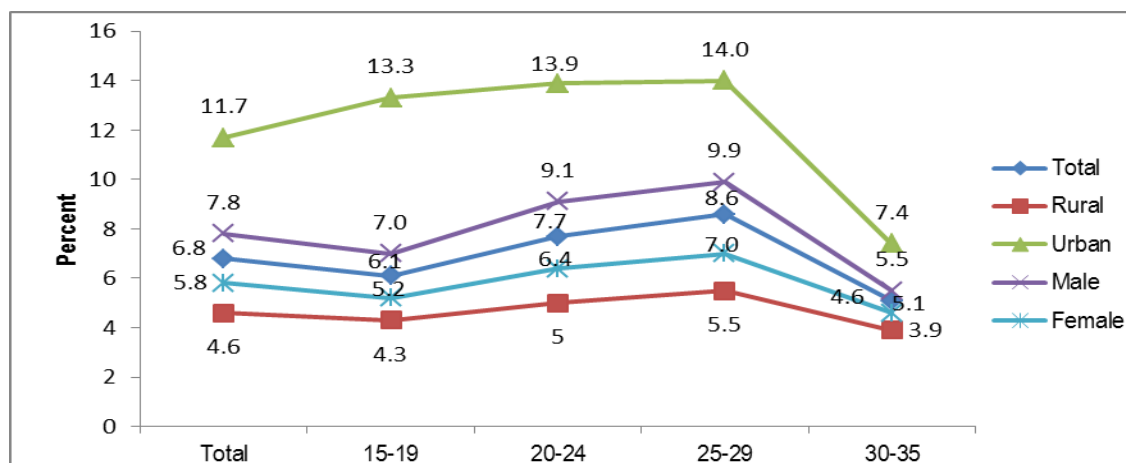
Tanzania Mainland had a labour force of 10,246,604 persons for the 15-35 years age group. Among them 699,766 youths (6.8 percent) were unemployed. Results show that the unemployment rate was higher in the urban areas (11.7 percent) than in the rural areas (4.6 percent). Also unemployment rate was higher for males (7.8 percent) than female (5.8 percent).

Figure 6.9: Unemployment Rate (percentage) of Youths (15-35 years) by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC



In Tanzania Mainland, the age group with the highest unemployment rate was the 25-29 years age group. This applies to both rural and urban areas as well as both males and female. Figure 6.10 shows that overall unemployment rate increases and reached a maximum at age 25- 29 years, then decreased for 30-35 year age group.

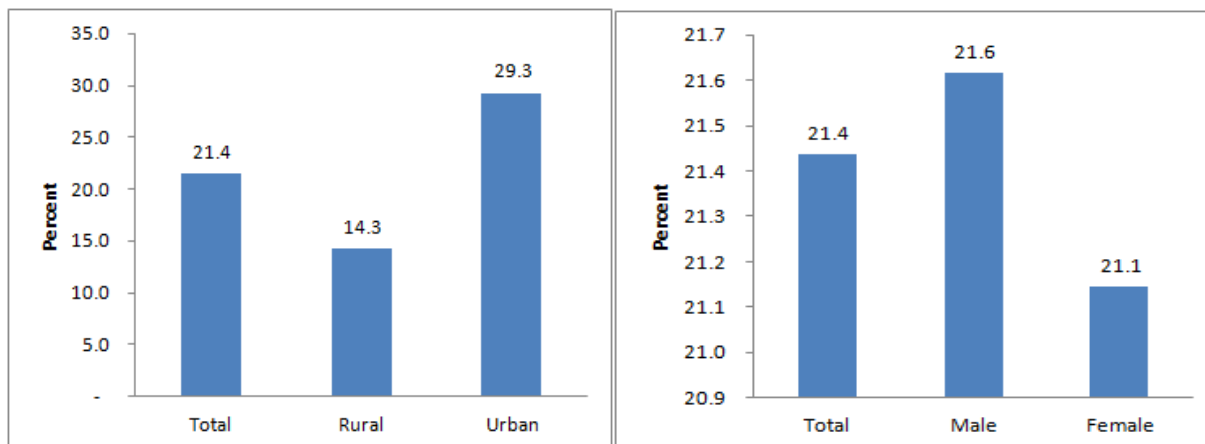
Figure 6.10: Unemployment Rate (percentage) of Youths (15-35 years) by Sex, Age Group, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC



6.6.6 Unemployment for Youths Aged 15-35 Years in Tanzania Zanzibar

The total number of unemployed youths aged 15-35 years in Tanzania Zanzibar was 50,044 making a total of unemployment rate of 21.4 percent. It further revealed that, unemployment rate in rural area was 14.3 percent as compared to unemployment rate of 29.3 percent in urban areas. The analysis also found that youths living in urban areas were more likely to be unemployed than those in rural areas.

Figure 6.11: Unemployment Rate (percentage) of Youth (15-35 years) by Sex, Rural and Urban Areas; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC



6.7 Unemployed Youths Aged 15-35 Years by Educational Status

6.7.1 Unemployed Youths by Their Educational Status in Tanzania

Table 6.13 presents the percentage distribution of the unemployed youths aged 15 to 35 years by their educational attainment status. The results reveal that 45.1 percent of the unemployed youths had attained education level of standards 5 to 8, whether attending or completed. This shows that most people who completed standard seven were not able to go for further in education. About 12.8 percent of the youths had university or equivalent level of education while those who never attended formal education were 11.6 percent.

The proportion of unemployed youth who never attended school was higher in the rural areas (20.0 percent) than in the urban areas (4.4 percent) In regard to sexes, there were slight differences between males and females for all levels of education (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13: Number of Unemployed Youth (15-35 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by School Attainment Status; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

School Attainment Status,	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Number	749,808	346,875	402,936	434,714	315,097
Never attended	11.6	20.0	4.4	10.9	12.6
Primary – Standard 1 to 4	5.5	7.4	3.9	6.2	4.6
Primary – Standard 5 to 8	45.1	48.4	42.2	44.4	46.0
Training After Primary Education	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Pre-Form One Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary - Form One to Four	21.2	14.1	27.4	21.2	21.3
Secondary - Form Five to Six	2.2	1.2	3.0	2.6	1.7
Training After Secondary Education	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.1
University and Other Related	12.8	7.9	17.0	13.4	12.0

6.7.2 Unemployed Youths by their Educational Status in Tanzania Mainland

Table 6.14 shows that the number of unemployed youths aged 15-35 years in Tanzania Mainland was 699,766 of whom 329,459 lived in rural areas. Most of the unemployed youths were attending or had completed primary standards five to eight (47.1 percent of the total unemployed youths). They were followed by those with secondary Form One to Four (18.9 percent), university and other related (12.9 percent), never attended (12.1 percent) and primary Standard One to Four (5.4 percent).

It was also found out that proportion of unemployed youths with no education was higher in the rural areas (20.5 percent) than those in the urban areas (4.6 percent). In regard to sexes, there were slight differences for all levels of education.

Table 6.14: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Youth (15-35 years) by School Attendance Status, Rural and Urban Areas and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

School Attendance Status	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Number	699,766	329,459	370,307	403,584	296,183
Never attended	12.1	20.5	4.6	11.3	13.2
Primary - 1 to 4	5.4	7.2	3.8	6.0	4.6
Primary - 5 to 8	47.1	49.9	44.6	46.4	48.1
Training After Primary Education	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7
Pre-Form One Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary - Form One to Four	18.9	12.2	24.8	18.7	19.1
Secondary - Form Five to Six	2.0	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.4
Training After Secondary Education	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1
University and Other Related	12.9	8.0	17.3	13.7	11.8

6.7.3 Unemployed Youths by their Educational Status in Tanzania Zanzibar

Tanzania Zanzibar had 50,044 unemployed youths aged 15 to 35 years most of whom (54.4 percent) were attending or had completed secondary education (Form One to Four). They were followed by those with primary Standard 5 to 8 (16.3 percent), university and other related (11.5 percent), primary Standard One to Four (7.0 percent) and secondary Form Five and Six (4.7 percent) (Table 6.15).

**Table 6.15: Number of Unemployed Youth (15 - 35 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by School Attendance Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012
PHC**

School Attainment Status	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Number	50,044	17,415	32,629	31,131	18,913
Never attended	5.1	10.3	2.3	5.3	4.7
Primary – Standard 1 to 4	7.0	10.3	5.2	8.7	4.2
Primary - Standard 5 to 8	16.3	19.1	14.9	18.6	12.6
Training After Primary Education	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pre-Form One Education	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Secondary - Form One to Four	54.4	49.2	57.2	52.6	57.3
Secondary - Form Five to Six	4.7	3.4	5.3	4.2	5.4
Training After Secondary Education	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
University and Other Related	11.5	6.9	13.9	9.7	14.5

Chapter Seven

Activity Status of Children of Ages 5-14 Years

7.1 An Overview

This chapter presents a report on the activity status of working children aged 5–14 years with a view of outlining the child labour situation in Tanzania. It has to be noted that the census questionnaire did not capture the main indicators of child labour such as the type of activities in which children were working, the numbers of hours worked and salaries or wages paid.

The working children are therefore, defined in this analysis as persons aged 5-14 years who reported to have performed some work either as paid workers or self-employed during the seven days prior to the Census Night. On the other hand, child labour is defined as “work undertaken by children aged 5-17 years, which prevents them from attending school, and is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for their age¹. Therefore, not all children who reported to have worked were necessarily engaged in child labour.

7.2 Usual Activities of Children (5-14 years)

7.2.1 Usual Activities of Children (5-14 years) in Tanzania

Table 7.1 shows that there were 12,279,991 children of age 5-14 years, of whom 11.1 percent were employed, 0.3 percent were unemployed, and 88.6 percent did not perform any economic activity during the period of 12 months prior to the Census.

Results also revealed that 9,260,097 children of age 5-14 years (75.4 per cent) were in rural areas and 32.6 percent who were in urban areas. For those who were in rural areas, 13.6 percent were employed while in urban areas only 3.6 percent of the children were employed. Results further indicate that 11.7 percent of male children were employed compared with 10.5 percent of the females children.

¹ ILO 1998: Combating Child Labour, ILO, Geneva.

Table 7.1: Number of Children (5-14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Usual Activity; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Usual Activity	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	12,279,991	9,260,097	3,019,894	6,140,988	6,139,003
Employed	11.1	13.6	3.6	11.7	10.5
Unemployed	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Inactive	88.6	86.1	96.2	87.9	89.3

7.2.2 Usual Activities of Children (5 -14 Years) in Tanzania Mainland

Table 7.2 reveals that during the Census Tanzania Mainland had a total of 11,931,550 children aged 5 - 14 years. Out of this number, 11.4 percent were employed, 0.3 percent were unemployed and 88.3 percent were economically inactive during the period of 12 month prior to the Census.

The results further show that 9,064,854 children aged 5-14 years lived in the rural areas. And of those, 13.8 percent were employed, 0.3 percent were unemployed and 85.9 percent were economically inactive. On the other hand, of the 2,866,696 children who were in the urban areas, 3.7 percent were employed, 0.3 percent was unemployed and 96.0 percent were economically inactive.

The total male children of age 5-14 years were 5,966,765 of whom, 12.0 percent were employed, 0.3 percent were unemployed and 87.6 percent were economically inactive. Tanzania Mainland had 5,964,785 female children of age 5-14 years of whom, 10.7 percent were employed, 0.3 were unemployed and 89.0 percent were economically inactive.

Results further reveal that urban areas had a higher percentage (96.0 percent) of economically inactive children than the rural areas (85.9 percent). And the percentage of the economically inactive females (89.0 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (87.6 percent).

Table 7.2: Number of Children (5-14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Usual Activity; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Usual Activity	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	11,931,550	9,064,854	2,866,696	5,966,765	5,964,785
Employed	11.4	13.8	3.7	12.0	10.7
Unemployed	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Inactive	88.3	85.9	96.0	87.6	89.0

7.2.3 Usual Activities of Children (5 -14 Years) in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 7.3 presents the percentage distribution by usual activity for children aged 5-14 years in rural and urban areas of Tanzania Zanzibar and both males and females. It shows that on the census night, Tanzania Zanzibar had 348,441 children of age 5-14 years. Their distribution by activity was as follows; 1.5 percent were employed, 0.6 percent were unemployed and 97.9 percent were economically inactive.

The table further shows that the proportion of economically inactive children was higher in urban areas (99.2 percent) than in the rural areas (96.8 percent). The percentage of the inactive children was slightly higher for females (97.9 percent) than males (97.1 percent).

Table 7.3: Number of Children (5-14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Usual Activity; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Usual Activity	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	348,441	195,243	153,198	174,223	174,218
Employed	1.5	2.3	0.6	2.0	1.0
Unemployed	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.3
Inactive	97.9	96.8	99.2	97.1	98.7

7.3 Current Activities of Children (5-14 Years)

7.3.1 Current Activities of Children (5-14 years) in Tanzania

Table 7.4 shows that there were 12,279,991 children aged 5 - 14 years whose percentage distribution by current activity was as follows: 8.3 percent were employed, 0.4 were unemployed and 91.3 percent were economically inactive. A total of 9,260,097 children were in the rural areas and distributed as follows: 10.0 percent were employed, 0.4 percent were unemployed and 89.5 were economically inactive.

In the urban areas there were 3,019,894 children aged 5-14 years of whom 3.0 percent were employed, 0.3 percent were unemployed and 96.7 percent were economically inactive. The proportion of economically inactive children was slightly higher (96.7 percent) in the urban areas than in rural areas (89.5 percent).

On the other hand, the proportion of employed children was higher for males (8.9 percent) than for females (7.8 percent). The proportion of economically inactive children was slightly higher for females (91.9 percent) than males (90.7 percent).

Table 7.4: Number of Children (5-14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Current Activity; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Current Activity	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	12,279,991	9,260,097	3,019,894	6,140,988	6,139,003
Employed	8.3	10.0	3.0	8.9	7.8
Unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Inactive	91.3	89.5	96.7	90.7	91.9

7.3.2 Current Activities of Children (5-14 years) in Tanzania Mainland

Table 7.5 presents the percentage distribution by current activity for children aged 5 -14 years, both males and females also rural and urban areas of Tanzania Mainland.

It shows that, Tanzania Mainland had a total of 11,931,550 children aged 5 -14 years who were distributed as follows: 8.5 percent were employed, 0.4 percent were unemployed and 91.1 percent were economically inactive.

The table further shows that, the proportion of employed children was higher in the rural areas (10.2 percent) than in the urban areas (3.1 percent). Furthermore, the proportional of employed children was higher for males (9.1 percent) than females (8.0 percent). Also the proportion of current economically inactive children was higher for females (91.7 percent) than males (90.5 percent).

Table 7.5: Number of Children (5-14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Current Activity; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Current Activity	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	11,931,550	9,064,854	2,866,696	5,966,765	5,964,785
Employed	8.5	10.2	3.1	9.1	8.0
Unemployed	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Inactive	91.1	89.4	96.6	90.5	91.7

7.3.3 Current Activities of Children (5-14 years) in Tanzania Zanzibar

The 2012 PHC results show that in Tanzania Zanzibar there were a total of 348,441 children aged 5 - 14 years. These were distributed by current activities as follows: 1.1 percent were employed, 0.5 percent were unemployed and 98.4 percent were economically inactive.

Table 7.6: Number of Children (5-14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Current Activity; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Current Activity	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total	348,441	195,243	153,198	174,223	174,218
Employed	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.7
Unemployed	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3
Inactive	98.4	97.6	99.3	97.7	99.0

7.4 Main Industries of Working Children (5 – 14 years)

7.4.1 Main Industries of Working Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania

The 2012 PHC results show that a large proportion of the working children (61.2 percent) were engaged in commercial agriculture and food crops followed by those who were engaged in the domestic services (14.4 percent). Others were engaged in the forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock and other related activities (6.3 percent), mining and quarrying (2.5 percent) and all types of construction; and trade and commerce (1.5 percent each). No children were engaged in the activities that need skills and knowledge like financial institutions and insurance, public administration and security services, education services at all levels, health and social welfare services.

There were differences between rural and urban areas in the type of economic activities undertaken by children. The proportion of working children in commercial agriculture and food crops was higher in rural areas (63.8 percent) than in urban areas (33.7 percent). But, the proportion of working children in domestic services was higher in urban areas (25.0 percent) than in the rural areas (13.4 percent).

Table 7.7 distributes the working male and female children in Tanzania by main industry and shows that the percentage of male children in commercial agriculture and food crops (61.6 percent) was slightly higher than percentage of female children in the same industry (60.7 percent),

Table 7.7 Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their percentage Distribution by Main Industry; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Main Industry	Area			Sex	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	1,019,751	929,716	90,035	543,517	476,233
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops	61.2	63.8	33.7	61.6	60.7
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	6.3	6.5	3.7	7.3	5.1
Mining and Quarrying	2.5	2.3	4.1	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.8	0.8
Electricity Gas and Water	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.7
All Types of Construction	1.5	1.3	3.5	1.5	1.4
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	1.2	0.9	4.1	1.2	1.2
Trade and Commerce	4.4	4.3	5.9	4.4	4.5
Storage and Haulage	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.6
Communication and Transport	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financial Institution and Insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration and Security Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education Services at all Levels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Services	14.4	13.4	25.0	13.2	15.7
Other Activities not listed	5.5	5.0	10.8	5.3	5.8

7.4.2 Main Industries of Working Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania Mainland

Table 7.8 shows that Tanzania Mainland had a total number of 1,015,872 working children of age 5 - 14 who were engaged in various industries. Commercial agriculture and food crops industry employed more children than any other industry. It had a share of 61.3 percent and was followed by domestic services (14.4 percent) and forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock and other related industry and other related (6.2 percent). Some industries did not engage any children because they need special knowledge and skills. Those industries include financial institutions and insurance, education services at all levels, health and social welfare services.

In the rural areas, commercial agriculture and food crops employed a higher proportion of children (63.9 percent) than it did in the urban areas (33.8 percent). On the other hand, a higher proportion of females were engaged in domestic services, trade and commerce and raw food sales (uncooked food) compared to males

The distribution of male and female working children shows that males had a slightly higher participation rate in commercial agriculture and food crops (61.7 percent) as compared to females (60.7 percent). However, female had a higher share in domestic services (15.7 percent) than males (13.3 percent).

Table 7.8: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Industry; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Main Industry	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	1,015,872	926,516	89,356	540,865	475,007
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops	61.3	63.9	33.8	61.7	60.7
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	6.2	6.4	3.6	7.2	5.1
Mining and Quarrying	2.5	2.3	4.0	2.5	2.5
Manufacturing	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.8	0.8
Electricity Gas and Water	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.7
All Types of Construction	1.4	1.2	3.5	1.5	1.4
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	1.1	0.9	4.1	1.1	1.2
Trade and Commerce	4.4	4.3	5.8	4.4	4.5
Storage and Haulage	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.6
Communication and Transport	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Financial Institutions and Insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration and Security Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education Services at all Levels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Services	14.4	13.4	25.1	13.3	15.7
Other Activities not listed	5.5	5.0	10.8	5.3	5.8

7.4.3 Main Industries of Working Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 7.9 shows that Tanzania Zanzibar had a total of 3,879 working children who were employed in various industries. As in Tanzania Mainland, the industry which employed majority of children was commercial agriculture and food crops (37.6 percent). It was followed by forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock and other related (26.1 percent), domestic services (10.6 percent), raw food sales (uncooked food) at 5.6 percent and mining and quarrying with 5.4 percent.

Similar pattern was experienced in the rural areas where the majority of children were employed in commercial agriculture and food crops (43.6 percent), followed by forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock, and other related (29.5 percent) and domestic services (9.3 percent).

The results further show that, the proportion working in commercial agriculture and food crops was higher for females (44.0 percent) than males (34.7 percent). On the other hand the proportion of males working in forestry, fishing, hunting, livestock and other related (34.0 percent) was higher than that of females (9.1 percent).

Table 7.9: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Industry; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Main Industry	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	3,879	3,199	679	2,652	1,226
Commercial Agriculture and Food Crops	37.6	43.6	9.3	34.7	44.0
Forestry Fishing Hunting Livestock and Other Related	26.1	29.4	10.5	34.0	9.1
Mining and Quarrying	5.4	3.0	16.8	4.3	7.8
Manufacturing	2.8	1.7	8.1	2.3	4.0
Electricity Gas and Water	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0
Services for Clean Water Sewage and Environment	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.5
All Types of Construction	2.6	1.8	6.2	2.9	1.8
Raw Food Sales (Uncooked Food)	5.6	5.1	8.1	6.7	3.2
Trade and Commerce	3.9	1.8	13.8	4.8	1.9
Storage and Haulage	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.2	1.5
Services for food Hotels and Lodges	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.1
Communication and Transport	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Financial Institution and Insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Administration and Security Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Education Services at all Levels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health and Social Welfare Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Domestic Services	10.5	9.3	16.3	5.7	21.0
Other Activities not listed	2.7	1.9	6.0	2.5	3.1

7.5 Employment Status of Working Children (5-14 years)

7.5.1 Employment Status of Working Children (5-14 years) in Tanzania

Table 7.10 shows that the majority of working children (67.1 percent) worked as contributing family workers, followed by own account workers in agriculture (24.4 percent).

The proportion of working children who worked as contributing family workers was 68.4 percent in rural areas and 53.4 percent in urban areas. On the other hand the least proportion was that of children who worked as employers in both rural and urban areas. Both female and male children had the same share as employers.

Table 7.10: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Employment Status; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	1,019,751	929,716	90,035	543,517	476,233
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Employee	3.3	1.8	18.0	2.8	3.7
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	3.4	2.8	9.4	3.7	3.1
Own Account Worker – Agriculture	24.4	25.3	15.5	24.8	24.0
Contributing Family Worker	67.1	68.4	53.4	66.9	67.4
Apprentices	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4
Other Not Specified	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.3

Table 7.11 shows percentage distribution of working children by employment status and age group. At national level, the proportion of working children increased with age. Thus, the contribution to working children by the 5 – 9 years age group was 2.2 percent while that of 10 – 14 years age group was 97.8 percent. Results further reveal that majority of working children aged 10 - 14 years worked as contributing family workers (65.1 percent) followed by own account workers in agriculture (24.4 percent)

Table 7.11: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Employment Status also their Percentage Distribution by Age Group; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Employment Status	Total	5-9 Years	10-14 Years
Total	1,019,751	2.2	97.8
Employer	846	0.0	0.1
Employee	33,264	0.1	3.2
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	34,721	0.0	3.4
Own Account Worker - Agriculture	249,035	0.0	24.4
Contributing Family Worker	684,421	2.0	65.1
Apprentices	4,117	0.0	0.4
Other Not Specified	13,347	0.0	1.3

7.5.2 Employment Status of Working Children (5-14 years) in Tanzania Mainland

Tanzania Mainland had a pattern of working children similar to that of Tanzania with the majority of them employed as family workers (67.2 percent). This was followed by own account workers in agriculture with 24.5 percent, and the least was those who worked as employers (0.1 percent)

In the rural areas, 68.5 percent of employed children worked as contributing family workers and 25.3 percent worked as own account workers in agriculture. The least group was that of those who worked as employers which accounted for 0.1 percent of the working children. In the urban areas, 53.4 percent of employed children worked as contributing family workers, followed by those who were employees (18.0 percent) and the least were those who worked as employers with 0.2 percent.

Table 7. 12: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Employment Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	1,015,872	926,516	89,356	540,865	475,007
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Employee	3.3	1.8	18.0	2.8	3.7
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	3.3	2.8	9.3	3.6	3.1
Own Account Worker - Agriculture	24.5	25.3	15.6	24.9	24.0
Contributing Family Worker	67.2	68.5	53.4	66.9	67.4
Apprentices	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4
Other Not Specified	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.3

7.5.3 Employment Status of Working Children (5-14 years) in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 7.13 shows that in Tanzania Zanzibar most children worked as contributing family workers (56.2 percent). Similarly in the rural (57.9 percent) and urban areas (48.5 percent) the majority of the children worked as contributing family workers. They were followed by own account workers in non-agriculture both in rural areas (19.4 percent) and in urban areas (26.4 percent).

Table 7.13: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Employment Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Employment Status	Area			Sex	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Number	3,879	3,199	679	2,652	1,226
Employer	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Employee	5.8	2.8	20.2	3.4	11.1
Own Account Worker - Non Agriculture	20.6	19.4	26.4	24.6	12.2
Own Account Worker - Agriculture	16.3	18.9	4.0	15.5	18.1
Contributing Family Worker	56.2	57.9	48.5	55.3	58.2
Apprentices	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other Not Specified	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5

7.6 Occupation of Employed Children (5 – 14 years)

7.6.1 Occupation of Employed Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania

The 2012 PHC results show that the dominant occupation for working children was farmers which accounted for 61.0 percent. The other occupations which involved large proportions of working children were elementary occupations (8.1 percent), livestock keepers (5.4 percent) and service workers shop and stall sales workers (3.4 percent).

The occupations were different in urban and rural areas but the majorities were farmers in both areas being 63.7 percent in rural areas 33.2 percent in urban areas. Also, in the urban areas a larger proportion of the working children worked in elementary occupations (12.6 percent) than in rural area (7.7 percent). There was little difference between males (61.3 percent) and (60.6 percent) working as farmers (Table 7.14).

Table 7. 14: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Main Occupation	Area			Sex	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Population (Number)	1,019,751	929,716	90,035	543,517	476,233
Legislators Administrators and Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Business Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	3.4	2.5	12.7	2.7	4.2
Street Vendors and Related Workers	1.5	1.1	4.8	1.3	1.6
Crafts and Related Workers	1.2	0.9	4.4	1.3	1.1
Farmers	61.0	63.7	33.2	61.3	60.6
Livestock Keepers	5.4	5.7	2.3	6.5	4.2
Fishermen	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
Elementary Occupations	8.1	7.7	12.6	7.8	8.4
Other Not Specified	17.5	16.7	26.4	17.0	18.1
Occupation not Known	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.6

7.6.2 Occupation of Employed Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania Mainland

Table 7.15 presents percentage distribution of working children aged 5 - 14 by main occupation in Tanzania Mainland. It shows that Tanzania Mainland had 1,015,872 working children of whom the majority were employed as farmers (61.1 percent), followed by those who worked in elementary occupations (8.1 percent) and those who worked as livestock keepers (5.4 percent).

In rural areas, the proportion of children who worked as famers was 63.8 percent which was higher than that in the urban areas (33.4 percent). The share of service workers, shop and stall sales workers; elementary occupations; street vendors and related workers and crafts and related workers were higher in the urban areas than in rural areas.

It was further observed that males were more likely to be involved in farming and livestock keeping than females. On the other hand, females had larger shares for service workers shop, stall sales workers and elementary occupations than males.

Table 7. 15: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2012 PHC

Main Occupation	Total	Residence		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Male	Female
Total Population (Number)	1,015,872	926,516	89,356	540,865	475,007
Legislators Administrators and Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Business Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	3.4	2.5	12.6	2.7	4.2
Street Vendors and Related Workers	1.4	1.1	4.8	1.3	1.6
Crafts and Related Workers	1.2	0.9	4.4	1.3	1.0
Farmers	61.1	63.8	33.4	61.5	60.6
Livestock Keepers	5.4	5.7	2.3	6.5	4.2
Fishermen	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0
Elementary Occupations	8.1	7.6	12.5	7.8	8.4
Other Not Specified	17.6	16.7	26.5	17.0	18.1
Occupation not Known	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.4	1.6

7.6.3 Occupation of Employed Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 7.16 shows that the majority (30.0 percent) of all working children in Tanzania Zanzibar were farmers followed by fishermen (20.5 percent) and elementary occupations (19.1 percent).

In the rural areas, worked as farmers (34.8 percent) followed by fishermen (23.1 percent) while in urban areas most of the working children worked as service workers shop, stall sales workers (23.3 percent), followed by elementary occupations (19.3 percent). Furthermore, results show that more females were employed as farmers (33.3 percent) compared to males (28.4 percent).

Table 7.16: Number of Working Children (5 -14 years) by Area and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by Main Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012 PHC

Main Occupation	Total	Area		Sex	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females
Total Population (Number)	3,879	3,199	679	2,652	1,226
Legislators Administrators and Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Small Business Managers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service Workers Shop and Stall Sales Workers	7.3	3.9	23.3	5.0	12.2
Street Vendors and Related Workers	3.4	1.8	10.9	3.7	2.7
Crafts and Related Workers	6.2	4.5	14.1	5.0	8.9
Farmers	30.0	34.8	7.1	28.4	33.3
Livestock Keepers	5.6	6.4	2.2	7.4	1.9
Fishermen	20.5	23.1	8.1	27.0	6.4
Plant Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.3
Elementary Occupations	19.1	19.0	19.3	17.1	23.4
Other Not Specified	6.7	5.2	13.7	5.9	8.4
Occupation not Known	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.5

7.6 Educational Status of Working Children (5 – 14 years)

7.7.1 Educational Status of Working Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania

Table 7.17 shows that there were 1,019,750 working children in Tanzania of whom 50.8 percent were attending school, 9.2 percent had completed primary school, and 8.8 percent had attended school partially and 31.2 percent had never attended school. The proportion of male children who never attended school (32.3 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (30.0 per cent)

Regarding those who had completed school the proportion of the paid was higher for females (32.0 percent) than males (17.8 percent). And for those who never attended school the proportion of those paid was about the same for males (30.6 percent) and female (19.5 percent).

Table 7. 17: Number of Working Children (5 - 14 years) by Payment Status and Sex also their percentage Distribution by School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2012 PHC

Payment Status	Sex	Total	Now Attending School	Partially Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Tanzania	Total	1,019,750	50.8	8.8	9.2	31.2
	Males	543,517	49	10.1	8.5	32.3
	Females	476,233	52.8	7.3	9.9	30.0
Paid	Total	30,090	34.6	15.3	25.5	24.6
	Males	13,798	35.1	16.5	17.8	30.6
	Females	16,292	34.2	14.3	32	19.5
Unpaid	Total	284,787	72.4	4.7	3.4	19.4
	Males	149,430	70.6	5.6	3.1	20.8
	Females	135,357	74.5	3.8	3.7	18
Own account	Total	704,873	42.7	10.2	10.8	36.3
	Males	380,289	41	11.7	10.3	36.9
	Females	324,584	44.7	8.5	11.4	35.5

7.7.2 Educational Status of Working Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania Mainland

On the Educational status of working children there were minor differences between Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland.

7.7.3 Educational Status of Working Children (5 – 14 years) in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 7.18 shows that the proportion of the never attended school was slightly higher in Tanzania Zanzibar than those in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland. Among the paid working children the proportion of those who attended school partially was higher for females (30.8 percent than males (20.0 percent).

**Table 7.18: Number of Working Children (5 - 14 years) by Payment Status and Sex also their Percentage Distribution by School Attendance Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2012
PHC**

Payment Status	Sex	Total	Now Attending School	Partly Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	3,879	40.7	22.4	4.7	32.2
	Males	2,652	37.4	25.6	3.3	33.8
	Females	1,226	48.0	15.3	7.8	28.9
Paid	Total	200	43.0	26.5	19.0	11.0
	Males	80	50.0	20.0	17.5	12.5
	Females	120	39.2	30.8	20.0	10.0
Unpaid	Total	284,787	72.4	4.7	3.4	19.4
	Males	149,430	70.6	5.6	3.1	20.8
	Females	135,357	74.5	3.8	3.7	18.0
	Total	704,873	42.7	10.2	10.8	36.3
	Males	380,289	41.0	11.7	10.3	36.9
Own account	Females	324,584	44.7	8.5	11.4	35.5

Chapter Eight

Policy Implication, Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

8.1 Overview

The uniqueness of the 2012 PHC is based on the fact that the information collected will be used in monitoring and evaluating the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Year Development Plan 2011/12–2015/16, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) - MKUKUTA and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP)- MKUZA.

The census will also provide information for the evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015. The Poverty Monitoring Master Plan, which is the monitoring tool for NSGRP and ZSGRP, mapped out core indicators for poverty monitoring against the sequence of surveys, with the 2012 PHC being one of them. Several of these core indicators for poverty monitoring are measured directly from the 2012 PHC. The census provides a denominator for the determination of other indicators such as enrolment and literacy rates, infant and maternal mortality rates, unemployment rate and others.

8.1.1 National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II or MKUKUTA II)

The Second National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (NSGRP II or MKUKUTA II in its Kiswahili acronym) is a continuation of the government and national commitments to accelerating economic growth and fighting poverty. Being a successor to the first National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty implemented from 2005/06 to 2009/10 (URT, 2010), the 2012 census results are bound to contribute numerous changes that shall take place where by the Government through Ministry of Finance describes MKUKUTA II as a framework to rally national efforts during 2010/11 –2014/15 in accelerating poverty-reducing growth by pursuing pro-poor interventions and addressing implementation setbacks. It is a mechanism to achieve the aspiration of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of transforming Tanzania into a middle income nation. The NSGRP is expected to reduce unemployment from 10% in 2008 to about 5% by 2015. Strategies defined by the program to reduce unemployment are; investment strategies that promote salaried employment and self-employment, skills development

programs and improving labour standards through entrepreneurial programs and vocational trainings. The NSGRP also recognizes the significance of informal sector (non-traditional) in decent youth employment promotion, The intervention packages for MKUKUTA II in reducing unemployment are;

- Investment promotion
- Awareness raising for Microfinance institutions
- School curriculum and skills development
- Create employment through community projects
- Public investment, domestic trade services and private sector development
- Institutional and Human capacity development
- Skills development and productivity enhancement
- Social protection measures and domestic trade services

The 2012 PHC revealed that although there has been an increase in non-traditional sectors like mining and tourism, agriculture remains the major employer especially in the rural areas. Therefore, this result is bound to intensify and justify the need for the Government to continue putting more effort in strengthening the agriculture sector.

8.1.2 Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP II) 2010-2015 MKUZA II

MKUZA II is aimed at discussion of the MKUZA I, and setting strategies towards achieving the MKUZA I goals. As in MKUZA I, MKUZA II also covers the main clusters of MKUZA I namely Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty, Social Services and Wellbeing, and Good Governance and National Unity.

The issue of employment is regarded as a major challenge in implanting the MKUZA II program; as such the program addresses the issue of unemployment relative to setting the employment policy action plan. Also the program aims at improving the private sector activities to accommodate the group of unemployed persons in Zanzibar of about 7.6% (NPHC, 2012).

In enhancing the implementation of Zanzibar employment policy, several intervention packages have been designed which are:

- Develop action plan for employment policy.

- Undertake demand driven skills development programs for promoting self-employment and productivity (serving both men, women, youth, PWD and other vulnerable groups equitably).
- Transform micro enterprises in the formal and informal economy into more productive enterprises.
- Conduct labour force survey on regular basis
- Mobilize SMEs cooperatives and other social economic units to increase production and self-employment among men and women in the community
- Establish Technical Vocational Education and training networks
- Provide training and support services to MSME groups of young women and men for enhanced quality economic diversification. Promote direct/indirect employment for young women and men in the tourism sector including linkages with agriculture sector
- Develop legal framework for implementation of employment policy and establishment of coordinating structure and multi-sectoral employment creation committees at regional and district levels including functional LMI system
- Finalize development of the apprenticeship training policy including national qualification framework
- Support piloting of apprenticeship training programme in the tourism and manufacturing sectors
- Develop programme to promote formal employment in labour intensive sectors
- Strengthen capacity of MOLEEC departments that implement Zanzibar employment Policy.

The 2012 PHC results are a testimony that as a country all these policy issues should be put into action in order to cope with the growing population.

8.1.3 Tanzania's Development Vision 2025

The TDV 2025 focuses on the issue of employment creation and poverty reduction by realizing the developmental mind-set and empowering culture, by prioritising education and continuous learning through: Development oriented culture of hard work and creativity, culture of saving and investment, developmental community spirit, broad human development strategy, a learning society, incentive system to reward such attributes as excellence, creativity and innovation and education as a strategic change agent

8.1.4 Progress toward National and International Goals (MDGs)

i. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The millennium development goals have given an insight into economic activities in terms of employment under MDG-Goal 1 in the sections of growth rate of GDP for employed persons, employment-to-population ratio and proportion of employed people living below 1USD (PPP) per day. Under the growth rate of GDP for employed persons, there is a generally increasing trend with lower growth since 2006. Based on employment-to-population ratio, there is a steady slightly continuous decline in the ratio over time.

Using the proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day, the millennium development goals expected that the proportion of working people falling below the poverty line would be dropping. The slow drop was suggested to be consistent with the slow reduction in poverty. However, the 2012 PHC result demonstrate a wide range of economic activities which engage the majority of people, and especially youth.

ii. National Employment Policy, 2008.

The National Employment Policy of 2008 is a Government invented tool for realizing the MDG and Vision 2025. The National Employment Policy 2008 is a revision of the 1997 National Employment Policy. The Policies have more realistic and achievable objectives including, stimulating national productivity and attaining gainful and freely chosen industrious employment, reducing unemployment and underemployment rates and enhancing labour productivity. These policies contributed in achieving the main objectives of sustainable and decent job creation, reducing unemployment rate to a single digit figure which has been attained and reducing poverty.

The economic activities situation is still facing some challenges of declining proportion of employed people and rising proportion of unemployed and inactive people. Using the usual activities definition, it is observed that the Tanzania's proportion of total employed persons declined from 78.5% in 2002 to 73.9% in 2012. Based on the current activities, the proportion of employed persons in Tanzania has declined from 73.8 percent in 2002 to 70.3 percent in 2012.

The expectations of MKUKUTA II of reducing unemployment from 10 percent in 2010/11 to 5 percent in 2014/15 and that of MKUZA II of accommodating the unemployed persons have been achieved, although the unemployment rate has increased from 3.7 percent in 2002 to 5.6 percent in 2012 for Tanzania (URT), for mainland Tanzania it has increased from 3.6 percent in 2002 to 5.4 percent in 2012, the rates which are slightly lower than the national levels. For Tanzania Zanzibar, unemployment rate has increased much more above the national level from 5.7 percent in 2002 to 13.4 percent in 2012.

Relatively to the policies, it is observed that there is a decrease in the employed population and increase in the unemployed and inactive population. The policies have had some significance in reducing inactivity and unemployment in rural areas but have some setbacks in reducing unemployment and inactivity in urban areas. It is from the 201PHC result where the Government needs to re-think on how it will tape its recourses effectively in order to absorb its ever growing population

8.1.5 Impact of the Employment Policies on the Employment Situation

Despite the well planned policies and programs, the 2012 census result indicates that most of the policy and program objectives are not well attained. This might be a result of insufficient financial support of the projects which are aimed at reducing unemployment such as: education and skills development, investments (both private and public), and transformation of micro enterprises in the formal and informal economy into more productive enterprises. With Tanzania's limited budget, there have been slow operation of these programs and implementation of the policies.

Also an increasing population with slow economic growth, has resulted into low job creation especially in urban areas, or has caused a shifted of people from the rural to the urban areas with anticipation that there are more opportunities in the urban. This is like shifting problems from the rural to the urban areas.

Consequently, the result of 2012 PHC call for the following to be done in order to achieve the policies, strategies and development visions objectives:

- Since agricultural sector has been the largest employer in the country especially in rural areas and sub-urban areas, there should be special consideration on it using sufficient budget so that more people will stay in rural areas and engage themselves in agriculture.

- In urban areas there is a need to stimulate the informal private sector by formalizing it as it employs most of the youth population. By doing so, this sector will be secured and trusted by the financial institutions.
- There is a need to modify the education system into a self-reliance nature that will provide every school leaver at any education level with some skills which will enable them into self-employment opportunities. This should focus much on primary education and secondary education since Tanzania Mainland labour force is dominated by the primary education level while Zanzibar labour force is dominated by secondary education level.
- Since there is a significance number of working children in the country (about 14% of all the children aged 5-14 years), there is a need to make stronger child policies that will reduce child labour and a strong emphasis on parents and guardians on enrolling children into schools. The focus should be much in rural areas which are having more children in labour than in urban areas.
- Youth's after skills training centers such as VETA and counseling programs for unemployed should be increased especially in the district levels. This will provide them with skills and techniques that will enable them with self-employment capacity and motivate them to work. This will also reduce dependence on white color jobs which are day after day becoming congested and saturated.

Improvement of infrastructures in rural areas is essential for stimulating rural economic activity growth (agricultural products will get to the market in time before depreciation of their values). This will reduce the desperation of peasants and farmers who eventually migrate to urban areas due to difficulties faced in agriculture

8.2 Summary

Like the 2002 Population and Housing Census, the 2012 Census collected information on economic activity in regard to the usual and current employment status. At the national level, the rate of employed persons was higher in the usually economically active population (73.9 percent) than in the currently economically active population (70.3 percent).

On the other hand, the proportions of unemployed and the economically inactive persons were higher in the currently economically active population than in the usually economically active population. The pattern was the same for males and females.

As in the 2002 PHC, the occupational and industrial classifications reveal low engagement rates of the working population in areas of high productivity and technology. The majority of the population was engaged in subsistence farming and elementary occupations. Subsistence agriculture employed the largest percentage of the population both in the rural and urban areas. This was followed by trade, commerce, and domestic services. These characteristics are not favorable for the economy to benefit from globalization. Therefore, more efforts are needed to ensure that new entrants to the labour force are well prepared with technological and extra-curricular skills that can bring change towards areas of high productivity, technology and promote self-employment.

At the national level, the unemployment rate was observed to be relatively low for both usual and current status but indicated high rates in urban areas especially in the cities and municipalities like Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Mjini Magharibi. It has further established that, the highest unemployed rate was that of the 25-29 years age group at 8.8 percent. There is a need for the government-private partnership to adopt an appropriate intervention in addressing youth unemployment.

The 2012 Census found out that the United Republic of Tanzania had a youth labour force of 4,600,831 (55.4 percent) out of 8,311,744 persons aged 15 to 24 years (international definition). It further revealed that males had a higher labour force participation rate (58.2 percent) than females (52.8 percent).

The 2012 Census further revealed that out of 12,279,971 children of age 5-14 years, 1,399,919 (11.4 percent) were economically active on the usual economic activity basis of whom 1,363,079 (11.1 percent) were employed. On the other hand,

1,069,359 (8.7 percent) of children were economically active on current economic activity basis of whom 1,019,239 (8.3 percent) were employed mostly in the commercial agricultural and food crops, equivalent to 61.2 percent of the working children. Thus, there were more working children under usual economic activity status than under current economic activity activities.

Generally, despite experiencing an increase in workforce in terms of numbers, there has been a decrease in the rate on employed persons at the national level, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The whole country experienced an increase in unemployed and inactive population both sexes, for usual and current economically active population.

8.3 Conclusion

The 2012 PHC collected information on economically active (labour force) and inactive population which was consistent with results from several recent sample surveys. Furthermore, comparison with the 2002 PHC results brings out actual trends which are useful for development planning.

8.4 Recommendations

8.4.1 Based on the Analysis

As observed from the 2012 Population and Housing Census results, the following are recommended:

- i. To strengthen the agriculture (subsistence and commercial), as it is the largest employer;
- ii. To improve the infrastructure in the rural areas because this is where the majority of population earn their living;
- iii. To formalize the informal sector which involves varieties of small businesses that are mostly found in the urban areas;
- iv. The Government in collaboration with private sector should focus more on developing and strengthening vocational training that will provide skills and knowledge to more youths who are entering into the labour market in large numbers annually;
- v. The Government should reintroduce education for self-reliance in its schools, and gradually change the education curriculum in order to produce employable persons as well as those who can employ themselves;
- vi. That males were more active economically than females, calls for more empowerment programmes and strategies that enable males and females to access equally the economic opportunities available; in economic activities like their male counterpart; and
- vii. The Government should insist and encourage planners and policy makers to use census data in planning and projections more than is currently the case; and Tanzania
- viii. Importantly, the 2005 and 2008 Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar labour and employment policies should be reviewed in order to match with the global economic changes.

8.4.2 Based on Data Issues

There is a need for all surveys, which are conducted in the country to use the same definitions and concepts on economic activity. This will make comparison of the Population and Housing Census results and data from other sources like ILFS more comparable.

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Annexes: Questionnaires

Annex 1: Short Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS				STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL		PHCF 2		
SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE										
A: IDENTIFICATION										
Region		District		Ward/Shehia		Village/Street		EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HOUSEHOLD NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
B: ALL PERSONS										
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY					
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELF-CARE
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? MALE = 1 FEMALE = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	06	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										

B: ALL PERSONS

No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES		MARITAL STATUS	CITIZENSHIP	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	BIRTH CERTIFICATE
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.		What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7	[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA.	Where do you spend most of your time during a day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12	MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED					
	Yes No	Cleft Palate Spinal bifida Spinal cord injuries Mental health Psoriasis	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
2	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
3	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
4	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
5	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
6	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					
7	1 2	1 2 3 4 5					

C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE

No.	LITERACY	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION
	<p>Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language?</p> <p>Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5</p>	<p>Are you/Is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school?</p> <p>Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS 'NEVER ATTENDED' SKIP TO SECTION D</p>	<p>What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending?</p> <p>WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.</p> <p>CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK</p>
(01)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

D: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS

**PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS.
DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY**

(20) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months?

Yes = 1

☐

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION E

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS YES, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF IS 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF WOMAN AGED BETWEEN 12 AND 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES, SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during childbirth Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION E	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire <input type="text"/>						

E: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURE		LIVESTOCK		FISH FARMING																																										
<p>Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 30</p>	<p>Which of the following crops did the household grow?</p>	<p>Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 32</p>	<p>How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"</p>	<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																										
(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)																																										
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheeps</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cattle						Goats						Sheeps						Poultry						<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
	Yes	No																																												
Maize	1	2																																												
Paddy	1	2																																												
Cassava	1	2																																												
Banana	1	2																																												
Other Crops	1	2																																												
Cattle																																														
Goats																																														
Sheeps																																														
Poultry																																														

F: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA

33) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania?

Yes = 1

☐

No = 2

IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

M

F

34) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania?

35) In which country are they living?

CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK

1st HH Member

6th HH Member

2nd HH Member

7th HH Member

3rd HH Member

8th HH Member

4th HH Member

9th HH Member

5th HH Member

10th HH Member

IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE

☐

36) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2

1st HH Member

☐

6th HH Member

☐

2nd HH Member

☐

7th HH Member

☐

3rd HH Member

☐

8th HH Member

☐

4th HH Member

☐

9th HH Member

☐



5th HH Member

☐

10th HH Member

☐

Annex 2: Long Questionnaire

		THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA 2012 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS						PHCF 3			
LONG QUESTIONNAIRE										FORM NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OF <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
A: IDENTIFICATION											
Region <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		District <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Ward/Shehia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		Village/Street <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		EA <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		HOUSEHOLD NO. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
B: ALL PERSONS											
No.	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	AGE	DISABILITY						
					ALBINISM	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	SELFCARE	
	Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Sunday 26th August, 2012 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? Head = 1 Spouse = 2 Son/Daughter = 3 Parent = 4 Grand Child = 5 Other Relative = 6 Not Related = 7	Is [NAME] a male or a female? Male = 1 Female = 2	How old is [NAME]? WRITE AND SHADE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	Is [NAME] an albino? Yes = 1 No = 2	Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to See = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Hear = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Walk = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Remember = 4 Not Applicable = 5	Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? No Difficulty = 1 Some Difficulty = 2 A lot of Difficulty = 3 Unable to Care = 4 Not Applicable = 5	
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
2		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
If an extra Questionnaire has been used put an "X" in the box										<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

B: ALL PERSONS																				
No.	DISABILITY OTHER DISABILITIES					MARITAL STATUS					CITIZENSHIP									
	11A) Does, [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT.					What is current marital status of [NAME]? READ ALL RESPONSES TO RESPONDENT Never Married = 1 Married = 2 Living together = 3 Divorced = 4 Separated = 5 Widowed = 6 Not Stated = 7					[NAME] is a citizen of which country? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 1 IN THE BOX ON THE LEFT WRITE CODE OF THE COUNTRY IN THE TWO BOXES ON THE RIGHT. FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP, WRITE CODE "98" CODES ARE ON A SEPARATE SHEET									
(01)	IF ANSWER IS NO, GO TO QUESTION 12					MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED					(12)					(13)				
	<div>Yes</div> <div>No</div>					<div>Cleft Palate</div> <div>Spinal bifida</div> <div>Spinal cord injuries</div> <div>Mental health</div> <div>Psoriasis</div>														
1	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
2	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
3	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
4	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
5	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
6	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
7	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				
8	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>					<div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> <div>4</div> <div>5</div>					<div></div>					<div></div> <div></div> <div></div>				

B: ALL PERSONS							C: EDUCATION: ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS AND ABOVE		
No.	PLACE OF RESIDENCE	WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF	PLACE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 2011	BIRTH CERTIFICATE	SURVIVAL OF PARENTS	LITERACY	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	LEVEL OF EDUCATION
	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Where do you spend most of your time during the day? WRITE AND SHADE REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "444" IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK CODES FOR THE 5th BOX Rural =1 Regional /District Headquarters =2 Other Urban= 3	In which region/country was [NAME] born? WRITE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF BORN IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF BORN OUTSIDE TANZANIA. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Where was [NAME] living in 2011? WRITE AND SHADE CODE FOR THE REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN THE COUNTRY, OR THE COUNTRY CODE FOLLOWED BY "44" IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA. FOR CHILDREN AGED '00' IN QUESTION 05 WRITE CODE '9798'	Does (NAME) has birth certificate/notification? Yes birth certificate= 1 Yes birth notification= 2 No = 3 Don't Know = 4	Is [NAME]'s Father alive? Is [NAME]'s Mother alive? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 3	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language? Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5	Are you/is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school? Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 IF THE ANSWER IS 'NEVER ATTENDED' SKIP TO SECTION D	What level of education has [NAME] completed or currently attending? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Father <input type="text"/> Mother <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

D: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY: ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE					E: FEMALES AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE					
No.	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY		EMPLOYMENT STATUS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	CHILDREN EVER BORN			FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS	
	In the last 12 months, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	In the week preceding census' night, did [NAME] mainly.... Worked for payment, worked without payment, worked for own benefit, not worked but actively seeking for work, available for work but not actively seeking for work, household chores (e.g. cooking), full time student or unable to work/sick/too old/disable WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF CODE GREATER THAN '3' SKIP TO SECTION E CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	Was [NAME] an employer, employee, own account worker non-agriculture, own account worker agriculture, contributing family worker, or an apprentice in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What type of work did [NAME] do in the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	What is the main activity at [NAME'S] place of work for the week preceding the census' night? WRITE AND SHADE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living with you/her in this household? IF SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH ANY OF HER CHILDREN WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE AND SHADE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months (i.e. 26 August 2011 - 25 August 2012)? IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE AND SHADE "0". DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS AND ABOVE	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE AND SHADE "0"
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
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4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F	<input type="text"/> M <input type="text"/> F

F: GENERAL AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD

PLEASE RECORD INFORMATION ON DEATHS THAT OCCURRED IN THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS. DO NOT FORGET CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

(33) Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? YES=1 NO=2

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IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION G

RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS

Death Serial Number	Was the deceased a male or a female? Male =1 Female =2	How old was the deceased at the time of death? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the cause of death? Road Accident = 1 Other Injuries = 2 Suicide = 3 Domestic Violence = 4 Sickness/Disease = 5 Maternal Death = 6 Other = 7	IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 12 TO 49 YEARS		
				Did the death occur during pregnancy? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during childbirth? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS YES SKIP TO SECTION G	Did the death occur during the 6 weeks period following the end of pregnancy, irrespective of the way the pregnancy ended? Yes = 1 No = 2
(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If number of death is more than 8, use an extra questionnaire

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS									
What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by the household? IF THE ANSWER IS CODE 2 OR ABOVE, SKIP TO QUESTION 43		What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built?		What are the main roofing materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main flooring materials used for the main building of this household?		What are the main wall materials used for the main building of this household?	
(41)		(42)		(43)		(44)		(45)	
Owned by household	=1	Title deed	= 1	Iron sheets	=1	Cement	=1	Stones	=1
Lived in without paying any rent	=2	Residential Licence	= 2	Tiles	=2	Ceramic tiles	=2	Cement bricks	=2
Rented privately	=3	Offer	= 3	Concrete	=3	Parquet or Polished wood	=3	Sundried bricks	=3
Rented by employer	=4	Customary ownership	= 4	Asbestos	=4	Terazzo	=4	Baked bricks	=4
Rented by government at a subsidized rent	=5	Contract	= 5	Grass/Leaves	=5	Vinyl or Asphalt strips	=5	Timber	=5
Owned by Employer - Free of charge	=6	Registration (Zanzibar)	= 6	Mud and Leaves	=6	Wood Planks	=6	Timber ana Sheets	=6
Owned by Employer - With rent	=7	No legal right	= 7	Plastics/Box	=7	Palm/Bamboo	=7	Poles and Mud	=7
				Tent	=8	Earth/Sand	=8	Grass	=8
						Dung	=9	Tent	=9
						1-Modern floor			
						0-Non modern floor			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 40px;"></div>	

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS															
How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household?				What is the main source of drinking water for this household?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking?				What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting?			
(46)				(47)				(48)				(49)			
RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING				Piped water into dwelling	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECO)	=01						
				Piped water in the yard/plot	=02	Solar	=02	Solar	=02						
				Public tap/standpipe	=03	Generator/private sources	=03	Generator (private source)	=03						
				Tubewell/borehole	=04	Cooking Gas	=04	Gas (Industrial)	=04						
				Protected dug well	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05	Gas (Biogas)	=05						
				Unprotected dug well	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06	Electricity (Wind)	=06						
				Protected spring	=07	Paraffin	=07	Acetylene lamp	=07						
				Unprotected spring	=08	Coal	=08	Kerosene (lantern/chimney)	=08						
				Rainwater collection	=09	Charcoal	=09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	=09						
				Bottled water	=10	Firewood	=10	Candles	=10						
				Cart with small tank/drum	=11	Wood/ residuals	=11	Firewood	=11						
				Tanker truck	=12	Animal residuals	=12	Torch/Rechargeable lamps	=12						
				Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream,charco, canal, irrigation channels)	=13	Not Applicable	=13								
				Improved cooking fuel		Have electricity									
				Non improved cooking fuel		Have no electricity									
<div><div></div><div></div></div>				<div><div></div><div></div></div>				<div><div></div><div></div></div>							
Improved source															
Non improved source															

G: HOUSING CONDITIONS

What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household?	How is the household refuse disposed of?	Does your household have/own the following assets? FOR "YES" ANSWER, THESE ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. SHADE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM
(50)	(51)	(52)
		YES NO
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system =01	Regularly collected =1	Radio 1 2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank =02	Irregularly collected =2	Telephone (Land Line) 1 2
Flush/pour flush to covered pit =03	Burnt =3	Mobile Phone 1 2
Flush/pour flush to somewhere else =04	Roadside dumping =4	Bicycle 1 2
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine =05	Burying/pit =5	Motor vehicle 1 2
Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid =06	Other dumping =6	Motorcycle/Vespa 1 2
Pit latrine with washable slab without lid =07		Tricycle (Guta) 1 2
Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab =08		Tri motorcycle (Bajaj) 1 2
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit =09		Television 1 2
Composting/ ecosan latrine =10		Electric Iron 1 2
Bucket =11		Charcoal Iron 1 2
No facility/bush/field/ beach =12		Cooker (Electric or Gas) 1 2
		Refrigerator/Freezer 1 2
		Computer /Laptop 1 2
		Internet Facility 1 2
		Plough 1 2
		Power tiller 1 2
		Hand hoe 1 2
		Wheelbarrow 1 2
		Oxen 1 2
		Donkey/Camel 1 2
		House 1 2
		Land/Farm 1 2
		1 At least two items out of the listed assets
		0 Less than two items from the listed assets

H: AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

AGRICULTURE		LIVESTOCK		FISH FARMING																																										
<p>Has/is any member of this household operated/operating any land for agricultural purposes during 2011/12 agricultural year?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 55</p>	<p>Which of the following crops did the household grow?</p>	<p>Was any member of this household engaged in raising cattle, goats, sheep or poultry up to the census night?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p> <p>IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO QUESTION 57</p>	<p>How many cattle, goats or sheep were available during the Census night? IF NO, WRITE AND SHADE CODE "00000"</p>	<p>Is there any member of this household who is currently engaged in fish farming?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>																																										
(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)																																										
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Maize</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paddy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cassava</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Banana</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Crops</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	Maize	1	2	Paddy	1	2	Cassava	1	2	Banana	1	2	Other Crops	1	2		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cattle</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goats</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sheep</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poultry</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Cattle	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Goats	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
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I: CITIZENS IN DIASPORA										K: TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD																																										
58) Is there any person who was a member of this household currently living outside Tanzania? Yes = 1 No = 2 IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION J <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>										<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Males</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> </table>										Males	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Females	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9											10																																
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9											10																																
59) Write the number of males and females living outside Tanzania? <table style="display: inline-table; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">M</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">F</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>										M	1	2	F	1	2																																					
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60) In which country are they living? CODES ARE IN SEPARATE HANDBOOK																																																				
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IF THE NUMBER OF DIASPORA IS MORE THAN 10, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/>										<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">NAME OF SUPERVISOR</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Day</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> </table>										DATE HOUSEHOLD ENUMERATED	Day	Month		1	1	NAME OF SUPERVISOR				DATE OF EDITING QUESTIONNAIRE	Day	Month		1	1																	
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61) Have you or anyone in this household received remittance in the form of cash or in kind from them during the last 12 months? Yes =1, No =2																																																				
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J: SOCIAL SECURITY FUNDS																																																				
62) Is there a person in this household who is a member of the following social security funds? Yes = 1 No = 2 <input style="width: 30px;" type="checkbox"/> IF THE ANSWER IS NO, GO TO SECTION H. MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED																																																				
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">=1</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Fund</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Social Security Fund (NSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">=8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Fund</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>																					=1	Fund	National Social Security Fund (NSSF)	=2		Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF)	=3		Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF)	=4		Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF)	=5		Government Employee Provident Fund (GEPF)	=6		Local Authority Pension Fund (LAPF)	=7		National Health Insurance Fund/Community Health Fund (NHIF/CHF)	=8		Other Fund								
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