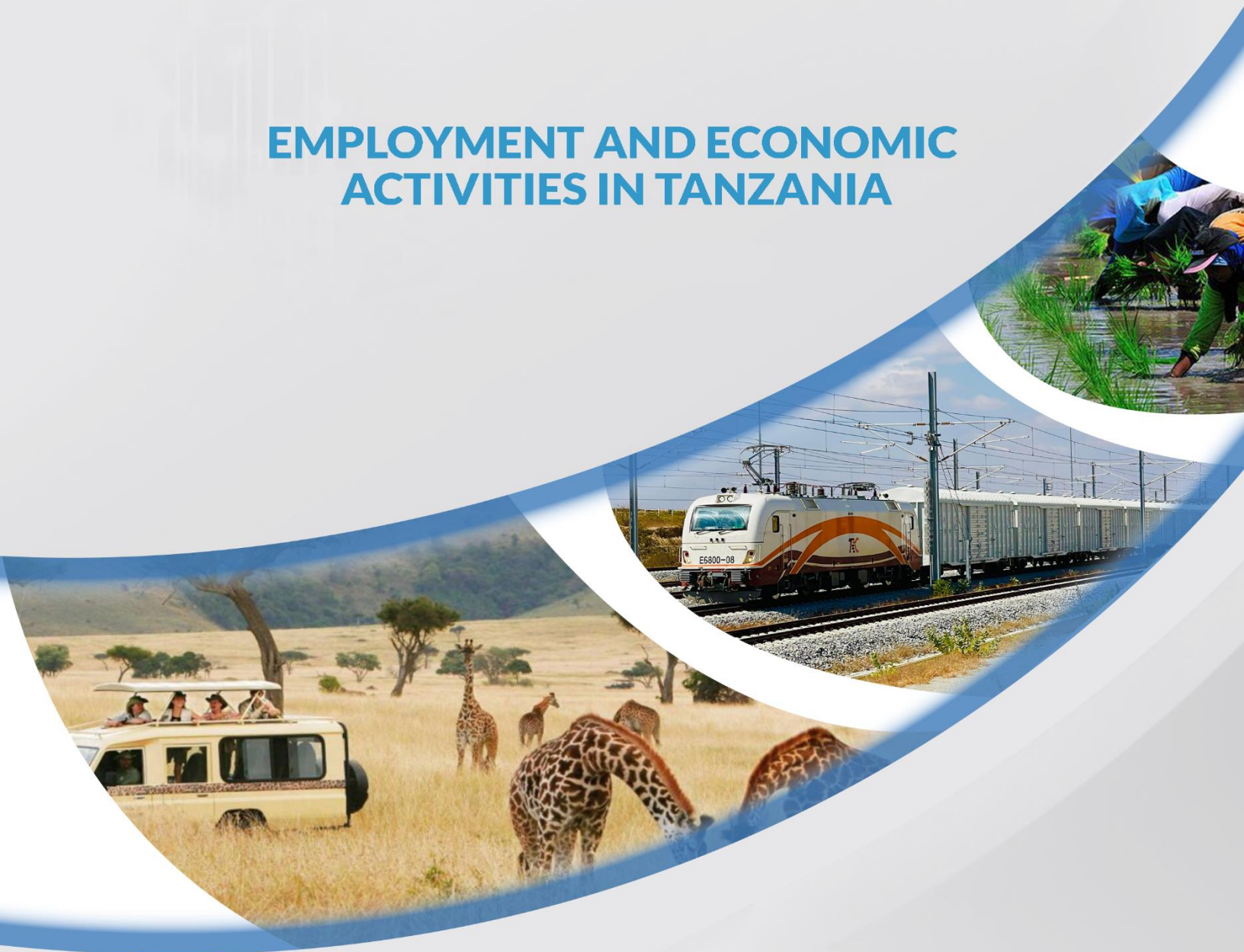




EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA



November, 2025



The United Republic of Tanzania

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN TANZANIA

National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

Tanzania

and

Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Presidents' Office – Finance and Planning

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UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



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Maps and land area used in this publication are derived from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) cartographic work; therefore, they are for statistical use only.

Preface

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) for the United Republic of Tanzania was conducted with a reference date of midnight between August 22 and 23, 2022. This marked both the sixth census since the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964, and the first digital census in Tanzania's history. The previous censuses took place in 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002, and 2012. The Sixth Phase Government of Tanzania, led by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, along with the Eighth Phase Government of Zanzibar, under Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, fulfilled their obligation to conduct the 2022 PHC in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Census. Their commitment and support throughout the census implementation deserve our gratitude.

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician in Zanzibar (OCGS), successfully conducted the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) in accordance with the Statistics Act Cap 351 and international standards set by the United Nations. This marked Tanzania's first fully digital census, utilizing advanced ICT tools for mapping, enumeration, data transmission, and processing.

The results of the 2022 PHC informs integrated planning, resource allocation, and monitoring of key development frameworks, including the Tanzania and Zanzibar Development Visions 2050, the Third National Five-Year Development Plans, regional strategies such as the EAC and SADC Visions 2050, and global agendas like the African Development Agenda 2063 and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030). Census data will also support calculation of vital indicators such as literacy, maternal and infant mortality, and unemployment rates.

The "Employment and Economic Activity" in Tanzania" monograph is the fourteenth in a series of significant publications related to the 2022 PHC. Major reports produced so far include the Administrative Units Population Distribution Reports, Age and Sex Reports, the Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-economic Profile, Ripoti ya Idadi ya Watu katika Majimbo ya Uchaguzi (Constituency Population Distribution Reports) in two volumes for the United Republic of Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar and other Thematic Reports. The main purpose of this monograph is to provide and analyse information on employment and economic activity in

Tanzania based on the 2022 Population and Housing Census. Specifically, it provides information on the economic activity status, economic activity trends, employment and unemployment status and, youth employment and activity status of children aged 5-14 years.

We extend sincere appreciation to all government leaders, including Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of the House of Representatives, Councillors/Sheha, and the Regional and District Census Committees. Special thanks go to Census Coordinators, Supervisors, Enumerators, local leaders, and all respondents for their active participation.

We are deeply grateful to our development partners United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank (WB), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN-Women, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the United States Census Bureau (USCB), the Republic of South Korea, the People's Republic of China, and others for their generous support in equipment, training, expertise and funding. Special recognition is given to Honourable Anne Semamba Makinda and Honourable Ambassador Mohamed Haji Hamza for their exemplary leadership as Census Commissars.

Finally, We would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the experts who contributed their time and effort to this report, including Dr. Rutasha Dadi, the consultant in producing this report; Mr. David Mwaipopo, Lead Author; Dr. Ruth Davison Minja, Director of Population Census and Demographic Statistics; Fahima Mohamed Issa, Director of the Social Statistics Department, OCGS; Seif Ahmad Kuchengo, Manager of Population Census and Vital Statistics; Abdul-majid Jecha Ramadhan, Zanzibar Census Coordinator; Steven Lwendo, IT Expert for data processing; and the dedicated National Census Technical Team along with all the statisticians, demographers, IT specialists, and GIS officers. Their commitment played a crucial role in the success of producing this Thematic report.



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Executive Summary

The Employment and Economic Activity Monograph provides an in-depth analysis of employment, unemployment status, youth employment activity and economic activity status of working children. It also examines the economic activity patterns, economic activity trends, as well as summary of the findings and conclusion. The report also provides policy implication and recommendations emanating from key findings on areas covered by the 2022 PHC. In many cases, information has been disaggregated by place of residence and where possible comparisons have been made with previous Census(es) to observe the trend over time. The report's key findings are summarised below.

Chapter One presents an overview of the 2022 Population and Housing Census. It presents a brief history of census undertakings in the country, the objectives of the 2022 PHC, the Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign and the purpose of the Employment and Economic Activity Status Monograph. This chapter also presents an overview of global, regional and national employment policies, employment and economic activity questions used in the 2022 Census. It covers data collection and quality assurance on employment and economic activity and finally the organisation of the monograph.

Chapter Two presents information regarding the working-age population of persons aged 15 years and above during the 2022 PHC. Further, the working age population is categorised into three groups, employed, unemployed and outside labour force (inactive population). The 2022 PHC revealed that there were 34,475,324 persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania. Among them, 71.6 percent were employed, 6.1 percent were unemployed and 22.3 percent were outside labour force. Out of 34,475,324 persons aged 15 years and above, 2.4 percent were unemployed males and 3.7 percent were unemployed females. It is also revealed that about 6.4 million of the population aged 15 years and above do not want employment as they are neither employed nor actively available for work due to reasons such as full-time studies, retirement, caregiving, health issues, disabilities, or general disinterest in working. On the other hand, the 20–24 age group had the highest percentage of unemployed persons (9.1%) followed by the 25–29 age group (8.4%). About seventy four percent (73.7%) of persons aged 15 and above in rural areas were employed while it is 68.3 percent in urban areas.

Chapter Three presents the employment profile and current economic activity trends among persons aged 15 years and above based on the three censuses conducted in 2002, 2012, and 2022. The results indicate a slight decline in the average participation rate of the economically active population, from 79.6 percent in 2002 to 79.0 percent in 2022. The results further show that the average participation rate for currently active males decreased from 87.7 percent in 2002 to 82.3 percent in 2022, while that of females increased from 72.2 percent to 76.0 percent. However, the age group 15-19 years has the lowest participation rates across all censuses in both sexes. The participation rate of the economically active population increased with the age up to the age group 55-59 years.

Moreover, the results show that the agricultural sector accounts for the highest proportion (56.5%) of employed persons, followed by the private sector (23.5%) and household activities (12.6%). Results also indicate that the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (61.9%) of total employment in Tanzania. Additionally, the overall employment population ratio was 71.6 percent which is higher among males (75.6%) compared with females (68.2%). In Tanzania, Zanzibar, the employment population ratio is 65.3 percent, which is higher among males (74.1%) compared with females (57.6%).

Chapter Four presents information on the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania. The 2022 PHC results show that about eight percent (7.8%) of the total labour force of the United Republic of Tanzania are unemployed. The unemployment rate was higher among females (9.4%) than among males (6.2%). The results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census indicate a high level of unemployment particularly in urban areas. The findings also indicate gender disparity among males and females in terms of employment and economic activities participation. The unemployment status is observed to be higher among population aged 20 – 24 years and continues to decrease with age. The policies aimed at reducing gender and geographical gaps in labour force participation need to be reinforced. Above all, the government should address the challenges associated with unemployment among youth in urban areas where the number is alarming.

Chapter Five presents information on employment and current economic activities for youth aged 15-35 years. The results show that about seven youths out of ten (68.8%) are in employment. The unemployment rate of youth in Tanzania using International Relaxed Definition is 9.5 percent. The rate is higher for females (11.5%) than males (7.3%). The overall

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania youths is 76.0 percent. About 24.4 percent of the total youth population in Tanzania is Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training (NEET).

Chapter Six presents the activity status of working children aged between 5-14 years in Tanzania. The results show that about 94.0 percent were economically inactive, 4.0 percent were employed and 2.0 were unemployed, whereas in Tanzania Zanzibar only 0.6 percent of working children were employed. In addition, most children are employed as agricultural and fishery workers (about 72%) in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar a large percentage are employed as elementary occupation workers (51.5%).

Census results in brief – key employment and economic activity indicators, 2022 PHC

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Economic Activity Status (Population Aged 15 Years and Above)						
Total	34,475,324	100.0	33,389,842	100.0	1,085,482	100.0
Employed	24,695,842	71.6	23,986,730	71.8	709,112	65.3
Unemployed	2,092,217	6.1	1,920,496	5.8	171,721	15.8
Outside Labour Force (Inactive Population)	7,687,265	22.3	7,482,616	22.4	204,649	18.9
Employment by Sector						
Total	24,695,842	100.0	23,986,730	100.0	709,112	100.0
Public	1,851,960	7.5	1,712,948	7.1	139,012	19.6
Private	5,791,477	23.5	5,513,416	23.0	278,061	39.2
Agriculture	13,952,005	56.5	13,824,062	57.6	127,943	18.0
Household	3,100,400	12.6	2,936,304	12.2	164,096	23.1
Employment by Main Occupation						
Total	24,695,842	100.0	23,986,730	100.0	709,112	100.0
Legislator, administrators and managers	148,327	0.6	132,549	0.6	15,778	2.2
Professionals	536,904	2.2	501,510	2.1	35,394	5.0
Technicians and associate professionals	1,100,680	4.5	1,047,596	4.4	53,084	7.5
Clerks	130,537	0.5	120,027	0.5	10,510	1.5
Service workers and shop sales workers	1,600,205	6.5	1,514,152	6.3	86,053	12.1
Agricultural and fishery workers	10,674,832	43.2	10,503,192	43.8	171,640	24.2
Craft and related workers	4,869,491	19.7	4,734,461	19.7	135,030	19.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	286,587	1.2	278,74	1.2	7847	1.1
Elementary occupations	5,348,279	21.7	5,154,503	21.5	193,776	27.3
Employment by Main Industry						
Total	24,695,842	100.0	23,986,730	100.0	709112	100.0
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,277,273	61.9	15,021,192	62.6	256,081	36.1
Mining and quarrying	575,404	2.3	560,648	2.3	14,756	2.1
Manufacturing	661,449	2.7	624,328	2.6	37,121	5.2
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	48,609	0.2	46,423	0.2	2,186	0.3
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	35,361	0.1	33,638	0.1	1,723	0.2
Construction	497,393	2.0	472,853	2.0	24,540	3.5
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,738,284	7.0	1,681,197	7.0	57,087	8.1
Transportation and storage	448,337	1.8	433,324	1.8	15,013	2.1
Accommodation and food services activities	1041962	4.2	994,760	4.1	47,202	6.7
Information and communication	62,000	0.3	57,066	0.2	4,934	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	100,917	0.4	96,686	0.4	4,231	0.6
Real estate activities	70,621	0.3	68,351	0.3	2,270	0.3

Indicator	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland		Tanzania Zanzibar	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional scientific and technical activities	264,403	1.1	250,492	1.0	13,911	2.0
Administrative and support services activities	1,001,010	4.1	935,716	3.9	65,294	9.2
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	167,563	0.7	147,982	0.6	19,581	2.8
Education	321,873	1.3	298,121	1.2	23,752	3.3
Human health and social work activities	181,117	0.7	171,828	0.7	9,289	1.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	97,170	0.4	89,218	0.4	7,952	1.1
Other services activities	2,105,096	8.5	2,002,907	8.4	102,189	14.4
Unemployment Rate (Population Aged 15 Years and Above)						
Total	26,788,059	7.8	25,907,226	7.4	880,833	19.5
Rural	16,357,829	4.1	15,892,307	3.8	465,522	14.5
Urban	10,430,230	13.6	10,014,919	13.1	415,311	25.0
Male	13,103,186	6.2	12,670,222	5.9	432,964	13.1
Female	13,684,873	9.4	13,237,004	8.8	447,869	25.7
Unemployment Rate (Youth Aged 15 – 35 Years)						
Unemployment Rate	15,746,858	9.5	15,210,268	9.0	536,590	23.4
Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (Youth Aged 15 – 35 Years) - NEET						
NEET Rate	20,721,246	24.4	20,043,628	21.8	677,618	29.2
Employed Youth Aged 15 – 35 Years by Occupation						
Total	14,256,562	100.0	13,845,449	100.0	411,113	100.0
Legislators, administrators and managers	66,299	0.5	59,792	0.4	6,507	1.6
Professionals	303,418	2.1	285,092	2.1	18,326	4.5
Technicians and associate professionals	682,420	4.8	650,033	4.7	32,387	7.9
Clerks	92,204	0.6	85,481	0.6	6,723	1.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	1,042,214	7.3	987,721	7.1	54,493	13.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	5,771,093	40.5	5,692,147	41.1	78,946	19.2
Craft and related workers	2,864,606	20.1	2,775,139	20.0	89,467	21.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	193,653	1.4	188,606	1.4	5,047	1.2
Elementary occupations	3,240,655	22.7	3,121,438	22.5	119,217	29.0
Economic Activity Status (Children Aged 5 – 14 Years)						
Total	16,781,280	100.0	16,288,796	100.0	492,484	100.0
Employed	675,246	4.0	672,465	4.1	2,781	0.6
Unemployed	354,582	2.1	346,123	2.1	8,459	1.7
Outside Labour Force (Inactive Population)	15,751,452	93.9	15,270,208	93.7	481,244	97.7

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
ASS	African Statistical System
AU	African Union
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CSPPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DCC	District Census Coordinator
EA	Enumeration Area
EAC	East African Community
EEAM	Employment and Economic Activity Monograph
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
ESCAP	Economic and Social Council Commission for Asia and Pacific
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FYDP	Five-Year Development Plan
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICLS	International Conference for Labour Statisticians
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey.
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEET	Not in Employment, Education or Training

OCGS	Office of the Chief Government Statistician
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PHC	Population and Housing Censuses
PWD	Persons With Disability
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SGD	Sustainable Development Goals
SHaSA	Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TBC	Tanzania Building Census
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCB	United States Census Bureau
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZADEP	Zanzibar Development Plan

Concepts and Definitions

The concepts and definitions used in the 2022 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 an unpaid family helper, where production is 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.

Aged dependency ratio: Is the number of persons aged 65 and above divided by the population aged 15 – 64 years.

Child dependency ratio: Is the number of children aged 0 -14 years divided by the population aged 15 – 64 years.

Child labour: Child labour refers to work that children are too young to perform or that by its nature or circumstances can be hazardous. Child labour causes harm to a child's health, safety or moral development. child labour can amount to slavery or practices similar to slavery, including the sale and trafficking of children.

Child work: These are activities that help children develop such as contributing to light housework or taking on a job during school holidays, taking care of younger siblings to mention a few.

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 a supply of labour for the production of goods and services 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*.

i.e. *Labour Force = Employed persons + unemployed persons*

Employed person: The employed persons comprise of all persons aged 15 years and above, who during a specified reference period are either at work, performing some legal work for wage or salary, in cash or kind, or in self-employment and performing some work for profit or family gain, in cash or kind, including those with jobs but not at work (temporarily not at work), earning a minimum income equivalent to minimum wage in the wage employment. 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*.

Economic activity status: Is a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market during this period. This refers broadly to the economically active population which includes both employed and unemployed populations. It also includes the inactive population which covers all persons who were without work during the reference period and were not available for work.

Economically inactive population (Outside labour force): 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.

Employed population: The employed population comprise all persons of working age who in the reference/last 7 days were in paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work) or self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work) for at least one (1) hour.

Employment-to-Population Ratio: This is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the working-age population and it is considered a yardstick for measuring the overall demand

for labour in an economy, as it provides information on the capacity of an economy to generate employment.

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.

International Conference for Labour Statisticians (ICLS): Is a global forum organised by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) that brings together experts, statisticians, and policymakers from around the world to discuss and establish international standards and guidelines for labour statistics. The ICLS plays a crucial role in shaping the methodologies and definitions used in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of labour market data globally.

Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities: An activity that is unregulated and often without formal recorded business transactions that normally occur outside the framework of formal business regulations and system.

Labour force: Comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour to produce economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts and balances during a specified time-reference period. It therefore consists of all persons of working age who were either employed or unemployed.

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 engage in 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.

Own-use producers: Producers of goods/services for their own final use: All persons of working age who, during a short reference period, are engaged in some activity to produce goods/services for their own final use.

Potential labour force: Comprises all persons who are not employed but are a 'potential supply of labour', those seeking, but not available to work (Unavailable job seekers) and those not seeking, but available and wanting to work (Available potential jobseekers).

Productivity/Labour Productivity: Refers to the efficiency of output use, such as capital, labour and land to maximise output, and is usually given as the ratio of input to output. In the case of labour productivity, the focus is on the efficiency of labour use in the production of output.

Reference period in collecting data on current work activities: Is related to a short reference period of a week. This week is taken as comprising the seven calendar days preceding the census date.

Subsistence foodstuff producers: Are defined as all persons of working age who, in a short reference period, performed any activity to produce, and/or process for storage, goods from agriculture, fishing, hunting, and gathering, as foodstuffs that contribute to the livelihood of the household or family.

Unable to Work (sick/too old/too young and 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 persons: Comprise of persons who in the last seven days prior to the census enumeration were not engaged in any economic activity but were available for work regardless of whether they took any effort to look for work (According to the relaxed international definition of unemployment).

Unemployment: Is defined as a situation of total lack of work for an individual. It can be viewed as an enforced idleness of potential wage earners or self-employed persons that are able and willing to work, but cannot find work. In Tanzania where a significant amount of people can earn a living only by working for others; being unable to find a job is a serious problem. A lack of work makes a person feel deprived and rejected by society. The unemployment rate is thus the percentage of the unemployed relative to the total labour force.

Unemployed population: The unemployed comprise all persons of working age who were not employed, carried out job search activities during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up a job if the opportunity to do so arose.

Unemployment rate: This signals to some extent the underutilisation of the labour supply. It reflects the inability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. It is thus seen as an indicator of an economy's efficiency and effectiveness in absorbing its labour force and of the performance of the labour market.

Work: Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use.

Working age population: Are persons aged 15 years and above or *Working Age Population*
 $= \text{Labour Force} + \text{Inactive}$

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 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 refer to persons aged 15 to 35 years.

CHAPTER ONE

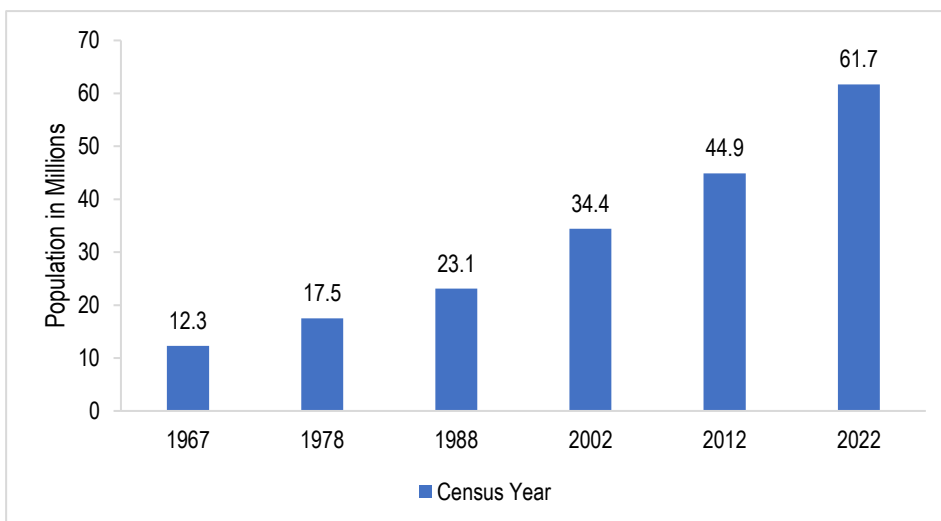
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was conducted in accordance with the Statistics Act CAP 351. The Act, inter alia, mandates the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), in collaboration with the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) Zanzibar, to conduct population and housing censuses within the United Republic of Tanzania every ten years. This was the sixth Census after the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964 and was conducted in accordance with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for population counts. The other five censuses carried out included those of 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012.

The census was undertaken on a *de-facto* basis with reference being the night of 22nd/23rd August 2022. Like the previous censuses, the 2022 PHC enumerated people by the place of residence on the census night. All persons found within the country were enumerated, regardless of their nationality or citizenship. The enumeration was planned for seven days; however, it was completed in nine days. Unlike previous censuses, the 2022 PHC is the first digital census in Tanzania to utilise mobile technology in Census data and information collection.

Figure 1.1: Tanzania's Population for the period 1967-2022



Data collected by the censuses show that Tanzania's population increased from 12.3 million in 1967 to 61.7 million people in 2022 as shown in Figure 1.1. The average annual population growth rate of Tanzania increased from

2.7 percent in 2002-2012 to 3.2 percent in 2012-2022 intercensal periods.

1.2 Objectives of the 2022 Population and Housing Census

The main objective of the 2022 PHC was to provide information to the Government and other stakeholders on population size, distribution, composition and other socio-economic characteristics as well as housing conditions. It will improve accessibility to reliable current data for policy formulation, development planning, evidence-based decision making and service delivery improvement as well as population and socio-economic programmes monitoring and evaluation.

The specific objectives of the 2022 PHC were to:

- a) Increase availability and accessibility of accurate, timely and reliable data on demographic, socio-economic characteristics and environment.
- b) Enhance knowledge of stakeholders on socio-economic, demographic characteristics and environment of the Tanzanian population as well as patterns and trends of population growth;
- c) Promote better use of lower administrative levels disaggregated socio-economic and demographic data;
- d) Strengthen the capacity of NBS and OCGS in carrying out population and housing censuses, and other statistical data; and
- e) Establish a comprehensive buildings and National Physical Addresses database that enables evidence-based decisions, serving as a key tool for enhancing access to social services, expanding the tax base and informing development programmes in general.

1.3 Census Publicity and Advocacy Campaign

The 2022 PHC used intensive and extensive publicity and advocacy programmes to educate, sensitise and mobilise the public to participate in the Census process. There were two Census Commissars, one for Tanzania Mainland and the other for Tanzania Zanzibar. The main function of the Commissars was to publicise the implementation of the Population and Housing Census and Advocacy activities. Other functions were to collaborate with committees at all administrative levels to motivate community participation and ensure timely and sufficient availability of human and financial resources as well as equipment.

To standardise publicity and advocacy campaigns throughout the country, NBS and OCGS developed publicity guidelines that were used during the Census publicity and advocacy operations. The guidelines explained in brief, the meaning and purpose of the Census as well as broad topics covered. Given the importance of Census publicity, resources were availed to regional authorities for the purpose of educating, sensitising and mobilising the public to participate in the census in their respective areas.



Image 1.1: Hon. Anne Semamba Makinda, Census Commissar for Tanzania Mainland speaking to citizens living on the border of Tanzania and Rwanda at Rusumo during the 2022 census publicity campaign on 14th June, 2022.

1.4 The Purpose of Employment and Economic Activity Monograph

The Employment and Economic Activity Monograph (EEAM) from the 2022 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (PHC) offers valuable insights into the country's economic activities.. It provides a comprehensive snapshot of the country's employment and economic activities by age group, sex, place of residence, education, occupation, sector and industry. It also presents employment status, unemployment and child work. This monograph serves as an essential resource for policymakers, employers and researchers as Tanzania strives to enhance its granular information essential for designing targeted interventions, social programs, and employment policies across diverse populations at national, regional and local levels.

Further, the analysis of employment and economic activities provides a robust, census-based estimate of Tanzania's working-age population who are active or seeking work. It establishes a foundational dataset for labour market indicators, supports strategic policy and planning, serves as a sampling frame for future surveys, helps track development goals, and informs efforts to address inequality and inclusive economic growth.

Furthermore, the economic activity section in the 2022 PHC provides 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, analyse trends and identify opportunities available for employment. In addition, data concerning working children aged 5-14 years will enable the Government to develop a strong mechanism to eliminate child labour in Tanzania.

1.5 Objectives of the Employment and Economic Activity Monograph

The main objective of the EEAM was to obtain comprehensive analysis on the status of the labour market in Tanzania. To accomplish this, the analysis is guided by the following specific objectives:

- i. To examine the working age population in three main categories of the current activity status for persons aged 15 years and above by age groups, sex, place of residence and participation rates.
- ii. To determine employment profiles by employment status, sector, industry, occupation, and the trend of economic activity between the 2002 PHC and 2022 PHC.
- iii. To analyse unemployment rates of the population by age group, sex and place of residence.
- iv. To assess economic activity status of youth including their labour force participation rate, current economic activity, informal non-agricultural work, unemployment rate, and the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.
- v. To examine the economic activity status of children aged 15-14 based on their current activity, main industries, employment status, occupation, and education status.

1.6 An Overview of Global, Regional and National Employment Policies

Employment policies cut across global, regional and national levels focusing on ensuring equitable, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of all workers. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), employment policies should be viewed as a set of strategic interventions designed to create more and better jobs, with a particular emphasis on ensuring inclusion and access for marginalized groups.

1.6.1 Global Employment Policy Framework

The International Labour Organization (ILO) promotes a comprehensive and inclusive approach to global employment policies through its Decent Work Agenda, which serves as the foundation of its policy framework. The emphasis is on four key pillars which are employment creation, rights at work, social protection, and social dialogue. This involves aligning economic, social, and labour market policies to foster productive and freely chosen employment, while addressing both demand and supply-side challenges in the labour market.

1.6.1.1 Sustainable Development Goals

Tanzania has continued to make progress in implementing the international commitments on sustainable development including the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals. The guiding principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals include goal number eight (8) which includes the pledge to achieve Decent Work and Economic Growth. The goal suggests a need to foster high, sustainable, and shared economic growth coupled with productive and decent employment for all women and men including the youth. Importantly, the SDGs focus on the following but not limited to promoting development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro, small and medium sized enterprises, including access to financial services.

Existing Policy Frameworks to achieve decent Work and Economic Growth include; the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 which aligns with Goal 8 through its fifth pillar focusing on a strong diversified, resilient and competitive economy. The Vision is implemented through Long-Term Perspective Plans (2011/12-2025/26) under the current FYDP III (2021/22-2025/26) which among other priorities includes Human Resource Development. There are strategies and programs that focus on developing the knowledge and skills of human resources in the country, from pre-primary to tertiary education levels including enabling young people to

become self-employed. Again, the vision aims to improve the provision of vocational education and technical training to increase productivity and the competitiveness of citizens in utilising the resources available in the country to promote development.

1.6.2 Regional Employment Policy Framework

The Regional Employment Policy Framework for Africa aims to address the continent's persistent employment challenges particularly high youth unemployment, informality, underemployment, and gender disparities by promoting inclusive and decent job creation aligned with Agenda 2063, the ILO Decent Work Agenda, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The framework mainly focuses on five strategic pillars:

1. **Skills Development and Employability:** Reforming education and training systems to match labour market demands, with emphasis on vocational training, digital skills, and youth empowerment.
2. **Job Creation through Structural Transformation:** Supporting growth in sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, digital economy, and green jobs to drive large-scale employment.
3. **Formalisation of Informal Employment:** Expanding social protection, simplifying business regulations, and supporting micro-enterprises to transition into the formal economy.
4. **Regional Labour Market Integration:** Promoting free movement of labour, mutual recognition of qualifications, and regional coordination to enhance employment opportunities.
5. **Labour Governance and Institutions:** Strengthening labour laws, promoting social dialogue, and improving data systems and enforcement capacity.

The framework emphasises strong institutional coordination, public-private partnerships, and alignment with continental policies like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and global targets such as SDG 8. It aims to curb issues of gender equality, youth employment as well as post-conflict job creation to foster inclusive, sustainable, and productive employment across Africa's regions. This contributes to poverty reduction, economic transformation, and social stability.

1.6.2.1 The African Union Agenda 2063

African Agenda 2063 is a framework for guiding Africa's development. It is an extensive and visionary framework intended for the socio-economic transformation of Africa over the next fifty years. It provides a clear and common vision for the continent to lift up Africa out of its historical problems of poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment into an integrated and prosperous continent that plays a role in the world. The agenda highlights key thematic pillars including the development of strong infrastructure at the foundation, which allows for the movement of goods, services, and people, thereby fostering regional integration and boosting intra-African trade. Another key element is human capital development through investments in education, health, and skills development, thus ensuring the availability of a workforce to carry innovations and enhance economic growth. Additionally, innovation in technology and entrepreneurship is another major pillar that drives economic advancement and promotes African competitiveness on the global stage.

Generally, Africa has experienced considerable growth in the development and utilisation of technologies. This is the fulfilment of aspiration number six out of seven aspirations whereby most African countries including Tanzania strive to ensure inclusive education and employment.

1.6.2.2 East African Community Vision 2050

The EAC Vision 2050 incorporates employment and economic activities as key drivers for achieving sustained socio-economic transformation across the region. It emphasises the creation of productive and decent employment, particularly for the youth and women, as means to reduce poverty and improve living standards. The Vision, however, promotes economic diversification, prioritising sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and ICT to generate jobs and stimulate inclusive growth. It also advocates for skills development, entrepreneurship, and the integration of the informal sector to boost productivity and broaden economic participation.

More specifically, the Vision emphasises on the attainment of various regional key themes such as;

- i. Youth Employment with a central focus on harnessing the demographic dividend through job creation for the fast-growing youth population.
- ii. Gender Equality through promoting equal employment opportunities for women and marginalised groups and;

- iii. Skills Development by emphasising Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), innovation, and entrepreneurship to prepare the workforce for evolving labour market demands.
- iv. Agricultural Modernisation by increasing productivity through the transformation from subsistence to commercial agriculture.
- v. Services Sector Growth by developing tourism, ICT, financial services, and transportation.

1.6.2.3 Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Vision 2050 incorporates employment and economic activities as essential components for achieving an inclusive, industrialised, and sustainable regional economy. It emphasises the creation of decent and productive employment, particularly for youth and women, through industrialisation, market integration, and private sector development. The Vision promotes economic transformation by shifting from reliance on primary commodities to value-added industries such as manufacturing, agro-processing, and services. Through its Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020–2030), SADC supports policies that align industrial growth with job creation, skills development, and social protection, aiming to reduce unemployment, enhance productivity, and ensure equitable economic participation across member states.

The SADC Vision 2050 through RISDP 2020–2030 aspires to be a peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being and freedom through;

- i. Industrial development and market integration,
- ii. Infrastructure development in support of regional integration,
- iii. Social and human capital development,
- iv. Implementation of the descent work agenda,
- v. Promoting job creation especially for youth,
- vi. Establishing fair labour standards and rights,
- vii. Strengthening social security systems,
- viii. Enhancing tripartite social dialogue (Government, Employers & Workers) and
- ix. Improving labour migration governance

1.6.3 National Employment Policies

At the national level, the existing policies are the Tanzania Employment Policy of 2008 and Tanzania Zanzibar Employment Policy of 2009. Employment Policies aim to stimulate adequate employment growth and address the challenges of unemployment and underemployment in Tanzania by promoting decent and productive employment for all, particularly for marginalised groups and youth. The National Employment Policy of Tanzania (2008) and Zanzibar Employment Policy of 2009 also aimed to create a society that is engaged in sustainable employment, able to generate decent income, and enhance human capital by improving knowledge and skills. The overall objective of these policies is to stimulate national productivity, reduce unemployment and underemployment rates. The policies also aimed to ensure greater involvement and active participation of the private sector, civil society organisations, communities, and development partners in human capital development, employment promotion, employment service provision and job creation initiatives.

The availability of information on employment levels and new jobs created in terms of sex, age, sector, regions, and any other identified data is helpful in creating an enabling environment with necessary inputs for youth employment such as infrastructure development, access to skills training, counselling services, and training in business management. Youth constitute the majority of the active labour force which are not fully utilised. The nature and extent of the youth unemployment problem vary across sex and geographical location. The information will lead to the development of networks with other Regional and Global counterparts, facilitating free exchange of labour market information and thereby facilitating the placement of Tanzanians in jobs across the African Region and beyond. Access to financial services for business startup and improvement for young women and men is another area of attention.

1.7 Employment and Economic Activity questions Used in the 2022 Census

In the 2022 Population and Housing Census, twenty questions were asked about current employment and economic activities. The first five questions focused on the work during seven days prior census day, temporary absence, seeking work and being available to work. Another area sought information on occupation, owner of the enterprise, main economic activity, mining and quarrying activity and employment status.

Questions on agricultural activities, types of crops, legal right over ownership, types of livestock, types of fisheries and aquaculture, and types of forest trees provided useful information in that area. The other six questions aimed to determine the status of the employed

population by asking all persons aged five years and above whether they were currently engaged in informal economic activities, their main economic activity, business location, current capital and main source of capital. Data obtained from these questions enabled the analysis of the country's employment and economic activity status by categorising it into six main chapters.

1.8 Data Collection and Quality Assurance on Employment and Economic Activity

1.8.1 Methodology

Unlike previous censuses, Tanzania adopted mobile technology to collect data during the 2022 PHC. This conforms with the recommendation made by the UN for the 2020 round of censuses. This was the first census in the history of Tanzania to use mobile technology for the collection and transmission of data for both cartographic mapping and enumeration. The implementation was carried out in phases, whereby during the first phase, mobile GIS technology was used to facilitate the demarcation of enumeration areas and the transmission of census cartographic information to servers located at NBS/OCGS Headquarters. The second phase was subsequently followed by the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) technology for data collection and transmission of information from the field to servers during enumeration. Mobile devices (tablets) were installed with a CSEntry application, a data capture developed using CSPro software that runs on the Android Operating System.

More importantly, all major digital operations such as the development of applications and programming of devices were done by Tanzanian experts. The third phase of Census implementation includes data processing, analysis and dissemination utilising more advanced technologies such as mobile phones for broadcasting census results and more iterative dashboards for data sharing. The quality of the data collected is influenced by the processes that manage errors such as human, instrumental, among others at every stage of the Census implementation. This initiative ultimately led to improving the 2022 PHC data quality.

This initiative aligns well to the Strategic Themes of Strategy for the Harmonisation of Statistics in Africa (2017-2026) or (SHaSA2) that focus on the production and coordination of Quality Statistics for Africa, among other key themes. This aligns with the Vision of the African Statistical System (ASS) that envisions establishing and strengthening an efficient ASS that generates reliable, harmonised and timely statistical information covering dimensions of political, economic, social, environmental and cultural development and integration of Africa.

1.8.2 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance was integrated at all stages of the census planning and implementation processes. This included, among others, having clear questionnaires and guidelines, field supervision, giving feedback regularly and addressing any emerging issue on time. In addition, there was a regular monitoring team which oversaw technical, logistic and administrative aspects of enumeration in every region. Furthermore, observers from the international community and development partners monitored before, during and even after census and provided technical advice. Consequently, remedial steps were taken where necessary particularly when there was a considerable deviation between what was planned and what was happening on the ground.

1.8.3 Limitations of the Quality Data Collection

During data collection, several limitations were observed in the field. Some limitations that may affect the quality of data include differences in the definition of child work and child labour, varying methods of data collection, and the attitudes and knowledge of respondents and enumerators. Inadequate infrastructure is also another area that may affect data collection/quality, as some remote areas cannot be reached easily. Moreover, the adoption of mobile Technology (i.e., Tablets) for data collection, as recommended by the United Nations (UN) for the 2020 round of censuses, posed a challenge because it was a new technology that many people did not widely understand.

Despite the limitations above, the quality of the data collection was upheld or maintained. The intensive training of the supervisors and enumerators, which was conducted before the census began, contributed to a better performance. Additionally, the government of Tanzania's publicity efforts to the public concerning the importance of the census and its implications improved the data quality. Transportation for the supervisors and enumerators was adequately provided to reach all areas of the country, ensuring that every household was reached for enumeration, so that no one was left out.

1.9 Organisation of the Employment and Economic Activity Monograph

This monograph is comprised of seven chapters. Chapter one serves as an introduction, providing a comprehensive overview and insights into the techniques employed to collect and analyse data, setting the pace for subsequent chapters. It provides an overview of the

background on employment and economic activity including plans and policies in favour of employment and economic activity as well as the SDG and Africa Agenda 2063; addressing questions, data collection and quality assurance. Chapter two presents information of the working age population; chapter three examines the employment profile and economic activity trends while chapter four is about unemployment. Chapter five presents the economic activities of youths while chapter six present information on the activity status of children aged 5-14 years. Chapter seven presents the summary, conclusion, policy implications and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

WORKING AGE POPULATION

Key Points

- In 2022 PHC, there were 34,475,324 persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania. Among them, 71.6 percent were employed, 6.1 percent were unemployed and 22.3 percent were outside labour force.
- Out of 34,475,324 persons aged 15 years and above, 2.4 percent were unemployed males and 3.7 percent were unemployed females.
- About seventy four percent (73.7%) of persons aged 15 and above in rural areas were employed while it is 68.3 percent in urban areas.
- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for the population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania was Mainland Tanzania (77.6%) and Tanzania Zanzibar (81.1%).

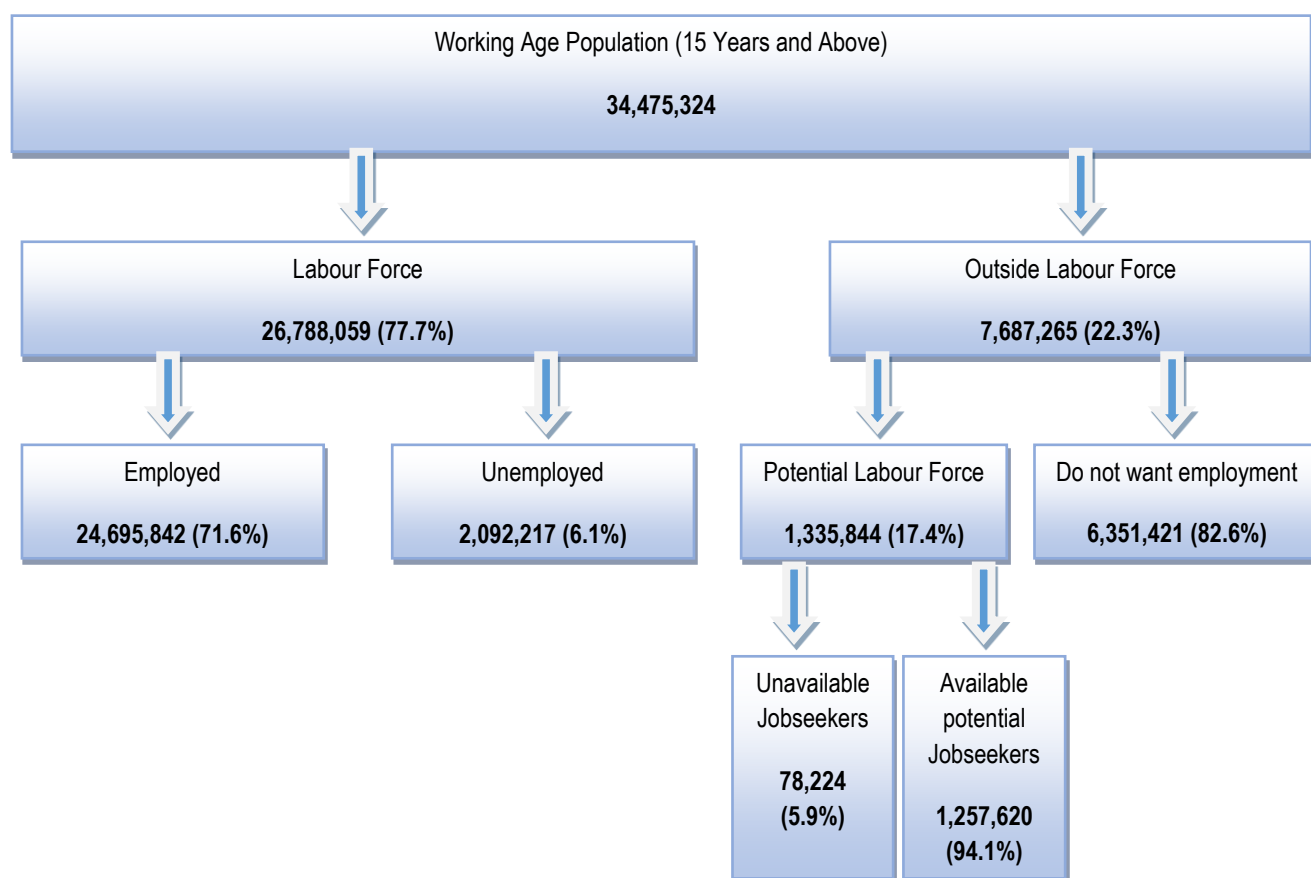
2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the working-age population by age, sex and place of residence focusing on persons aged 15 years and above. This is the minimum working age as stated in the Employment and Labour Relation Act (CAP. 366 R.E. 2019). Furthermore, from the working age population, three main categories of current activity status were analysed with the aim of measuring key labour market indicators.

2.2 Classification and Distribution of Working-Age Population

Figure 3.1 shows the main classification of the working-age population. During the 2022 TPHC, the working-age population amounted to 34,475,324 persons of which 26,788,059 were in the Labour Force and 7,687,265 were outside the Labour Force. The category “do not want employment” in Figure 2.1 refers to working-age individuals who are not part of the labour force, as they are neither employed nor actively seeking work. They have indicated a lack of interest in or availability for employment due to reasons such as full-time studies, retirement, caregiving, health issues, disabilities, or general disinterest in working.

Figure 2.1: Classification of the Working-Age Population



2.3 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population

This section presents information on the currently economically active and inactive populations aged 15 years and above for Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. This information will provide a factual basis for policymakers to design employment programs, social welfare schemes and educational initiatives.

2.3.1. Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania

Table 2.1 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by current activity status in Tanzania. The results indicate that there were 34,475,324 persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania. Among them, 71.6 percent were employed, 6.1 percent were unemployed and 22.3 percent were outside labour force.

It further shows that the 45–49 age group had the highest percentage of employed persons (80.1%) while age group 15–19 had the lowest percentage (56.7%). The results also show that age group 20–24 had the highest percentage of unemployed persons (9.1%) followed by the

age group 25–29 (8.4%). On the other hand, the 15–19 age group (38.5%) which comprises the youngest persons and those above 65 years (37.0%) which comprises the oldest persons, had the highest percentages of persons outside the labour force.

The lowest percentage of employed persons in the 15-19 age group could be attributed to the fact that most of them are in schooling either at secondary or college levels. The same applies to the highest unemployed age group 20-24 years whereby the majority are at college level hence even for those who have completed colleges might still be searching for employment. Additionally, most of the oldest persons (65 and above) are retirees, which reduces their involvement in economic activities.

Table 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population aged 15 Years or Above (number)	Economic Activity Status		
		Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	34,475,324	71.6	6.1	22.3
15 - 19	6,184,205	56.7	4.7	38.5
20 - 24	5,368,070	69.3	9.1	21.6
25 - 29	4,579,082	75.3	8.4	16.3
30 - 34	3,832,595	78.0	7.1	14.8
35 - 39	3,118,406	79.1	6.3	14.5
40 - 44	2,641,209	79.9	5.7	14.4
45 - 49	2,239,244	80.1	5.1	14.8
50 - 54	1,817,607	79.1	4.3	16.6
55 - 59	1,234,357	77.8	3.7	18.6
60 - 64	1,137,373	73.2	2.8	24.0
65+	2,323,176	61.6	1.4	37.0

The results in Table 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by sex and economic activity status in Tanzania. The results reveal that, out of 34,475,324 persons aged 15 years and above, 35.7 percent were employed males and 36.0 percent were employed females, while 2.4 percent were unemployed males and 3.7 percent were unemployed females. Moreover, 9.2 percent were economically inactive males and 13.1 percent were economically inactive females. The results indicate that 36.0 percent of females are employed and 3.7 percent are unemployed compared with males who are employed (35.7%) and unemployed (2.4%). These findings show that females are more employed and also unemployed compared with males in Tanzania. Moreover, females were more

economically inactive (13.1%) compared with males (9.2%). Either these results may be due to women's engagement into small-sized economic activities for their earnings.

Furthermore, it was observed that males age group 40–44 are more economically active (employed 40.5%) compared with females (employed 39.7%) for the age groups 35–39 and 40–44 years which have the same percentage. Nevertheless, males (28.5%) and females (28.3%) in the 15–19 age group were less likely to be employed. Females in the 20–24 age group were more likely to be unemployed (5.7%) than males (3.4%) of the same age group. The age groups with high percentages of employed females were those aged 35–39 to 45–49, with percentages ranging from 39.5 to 39.7 percent. The age group with the highest percentage of unemployed males was 20–24, at 3.4 percent, followed by 25–29 at 2.9 percent. The same pattern was observed for unemployed females. Generally, the percentages of inactive females were higher than those of inactive males.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population Aged 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	34,475,324	35.7	36.0	2.4	3.7	9.2	13.1
15 - 19	6,184,205	28.5	28.3	2.1	2.6	18.6	19.9
20 - 24	5,368,070	33.1	36.2	3.4	5.7	8.9	12.7
25 - 29	4,579,082	37.4	37.9	2.9	5.5	6.0	10.3
30 - 34	3,832,595	39.5	38.6	2.5	4.6	5.5	9.4
35 - 39	3,118,406	39.4	39.7	2.3	4.1	5.4	9.1
40 - 44	2,641,209	40.1	39.7	2.2	3.5	5.5	8.9
45 - 49	2,239,244	40.5	39.5	2.1	3.0	5.8	9.0
50 - 54	1,817,607	40.2	38.9	2.0	2.4	6.3	10.2
55 - 59	1,234,357	40.0	37.7	1.8	1.9	7.1	11.5
60 - 64	1,137,373	37.5	35.8	1.5	1.3	9.1	14.9
65+	2,323,176	29.5	32.1	0.8	0.6	13.7	23.4

2.3.2 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania Mainland

Table 2.3 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by current economic activity status in Tanzania Mainland. The results show that, 71.8 percent were employed, 5.8 percent were unemployed, and 22.4 percent were currently economically inactive.

The results further revealed that the age group with the highest percentage of employed persons was 45–49 years (80.2%), followed by age group 40–44 years (80.0%) whereas the 15–19 age group (57.0%) had the lowest proportion of employed persons. On the other hand, the 20–24 age group had the highest percentage of unemployed persons (8.6%), followed by

the 25–29 age group with 8.0 percent. Persons aged 65 years and above had the lowest percentage of unemployed persons, at 1.3 percent. However, the 15–19 years age group had the highest percentage of currently economically inactive persons, at 38.5 percent, followed by those aged 65 years and above, with 37.1 percent.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Economically Active		Inactive
		Employed	Unemployed	
Total	33,389,842	71.8	5.8	22.4
15 - 19	5,988,560	57.0	4.4	38.5
20 - 24	5,189,857	69.6	8.6	21.8
25 - 29	4,427,105	75.5	8.0	16.4
30 - 34	3,706,003	78.2	6.8	15.0
35 - 39	3,016,564	79.3	6.0	14.7
40 - 44	2,559,209	80.0	5.5	14.5
45 - 49	2,172,753	80.2	4.9	14.9
50 - 54	1,761,335	79.2	4.1	16.7
55 - 59	1,192,266	77.9	3.5	18.7
60 - 64	1,106,964	73.4	2.6	24.0
65+	2,269,226	61.6	1.3	37.1

Table 2.4 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by sex and economic activity status in Tanzania Mainland. The results show for persons aged 15 years and above, females are more likely to be employed (36.1%) compared to males (35.7%) whereas females were also more likely to be unemployed (3.5%) than males (2.3%). Moreover, 9.3 percent of males were economically inactive while females were 13.1 percent.

Furthermore, it was observed that males in the 45–49 age group are more economically active (employed 40.5%) compared with females (employed 39.9%) for the age groups 35–39 and 40–44 years, which have the same percentage. Nevertheless, males (28.6%) and females (28.4%) in the 15–19 age group were less likely to be employed. However, females in the 20–24 age group were more likely to be unemployed (5.4%) than males of the same age group (3.2%). On the other hand, females aged 65 years and above have a higher proportion of being economically inactive (23.4%), than males (18.7%) in the 15–19 age group.

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Inactive	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	33,389,842	35.7	36.1	2.3	3.5	9.3	13.1
15 - 19	5,988,560	28.6	28.4	2.0	2.5	18.7	19.9
20 - 24	5,189,857	33.2	36.5	3.2	5.4	9.0	12.8
25 - 29	4,427,105	37.4	38.1	2.8	5.2	6.1	10.3
30 - 34	3,706,003	39.5	38.8	2.4	4.4	5.5	9.4
35 - 39	3,016,564	39.4	39.9	2.2	3.8	5.5	9.2
40 - 44	2,559,209	40.1	39.9	2.2	3.3	5.6	8.9
45 - 49	2,172,753	40.5	39.6	2.1	2.8	5.9	9.0
50 - 54	1,761,335	40.2	39.0	1.9	2.2	6.4	10.3
55 - 59	1,192,266	40.1	37.8	1.7	1.7	7.2	11.5
60 - 64	1,106,964	37.4	36.0	1.4	1.2	9.1	14.8
65+	2,269,226	29.5	32.1	0.7	0.5	13.7	23.4

2.3.3 Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 2.5 shows that Tanzania Zanzibar had a population of 1,085,482 persons aged 15 years and above, of whom 65.3 percent were employed, 15.8 percent were unemployed, and 18.9 percent were currently economically inactive.

The results further revealed that the age group with the highest percentage of employed persons was 45–49 years, at 76.6 percent, followed by the 40–44 years age group at 75.9 percent, and the 50–54 years age group with 75.8 percent. The 15–19 years age group had the lowest percentage of employed persons, at 48.2 percent.

Furthermore, the 20–24 and 25–29 years age groups had the highest percentages of unemployed persons, with 23.9 percent and 20.1 percent respectively. The 65 years and above age group had the lowest percentage of unemployed persons, at 4.6 percent.

On the other hand, the 15–19 years age group had the highest percentage of currently economically inactive persons, at 38.3 percent, followed by the 65 years and above age group, with 34.5 percent.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
Total	1,085,482	65.3	15.8	18.9
15 - 19	195,645	48.2	13.5	38.3
20 - 24	178,213	58.3	23.9	17.8
25 - 29	151,977	67.8	20.1	12.1
30 - 34	126,592	72.1	17.3	10.6
35 - 39	101,842	74.4	15.5	10.0
40 - 44	82,000	75.9	13.6	10.5
45 - 49	66,491	76.6	12.4	11.0
50 - 54	56,272	75.8	11.0	13.2
55 - 59	42,091	74.6	9.5	16.0
60 - 64	30,409	67.8	8.1	24.1
65+	53,950	61.0	4.6	34.5

Table 2.6 presents the percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by sex and economic activity status in Tanzania Zanzibar. The results show that, out of 1,085,482 persons aged 15 years and above, 34.7 percent were employed males and 30.7 percent were employed females, while 5.2 percent were unemployed males and 10.6 percent were unemployed females. Moreover, 6.9 percent were economically inactive males and 12.0 percent were economically inactive females.

Furthermore, it was observed that overall, the percentage of economically inactive females was higher than those of inactive males. In terms of the age groups the highest percentages of employed males were those aged 30–34 to 55–59 years, with percentages ranging from 39.5 to 40.6 percent. The age groups with the highest percentages of employed females were those aged 35–39 to 55–59 years, with percentages ranging from 34.9 to 36.0 percent. The age group with the highest percentage of unemployed males was 20–24 years (8.5%), while the lowest was those aged 65 years and above (2.6%).

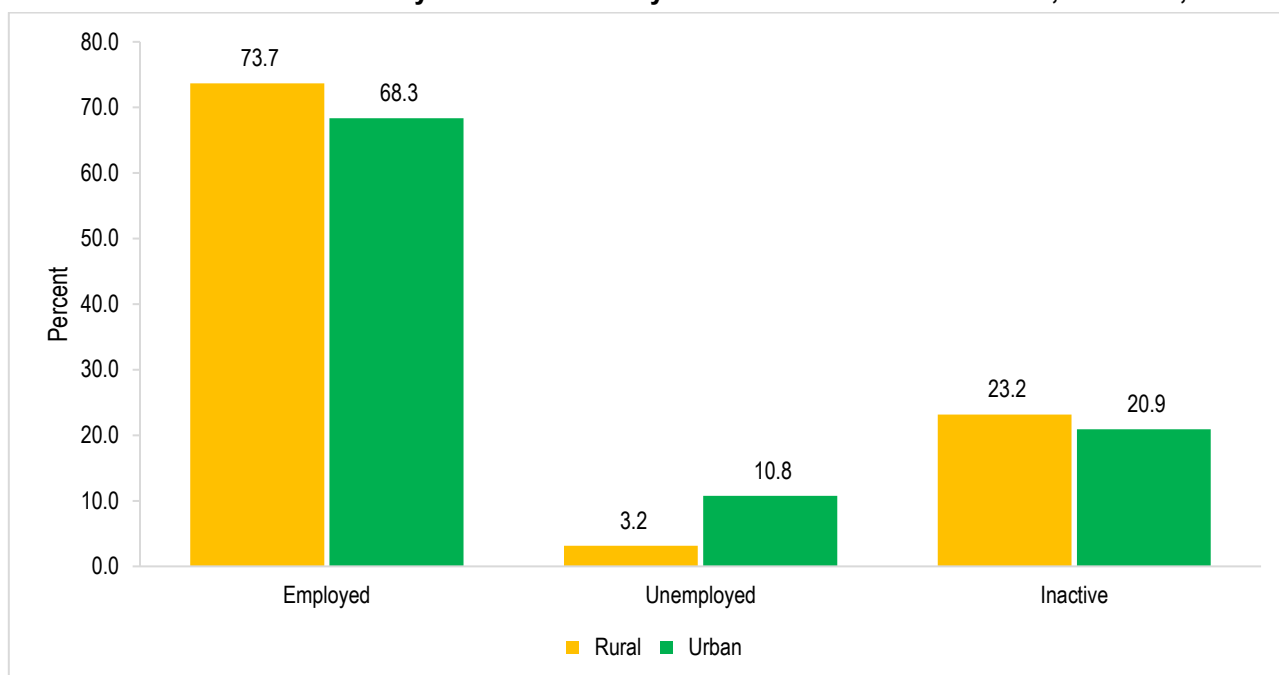
Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Population 15 Years and Above (number)	Economically Active				Economically Inactive	
		Employed		Unemployed		Males	Females
		Males	Females	Males	Females		
Total	1,085,482	34.7	30.7	5.2	10.6	6.9	12.0
15 - 19	195,645	24.4	23.9	5.8	7.7	17.8	20.5
20 - 24	178,213	30.3	28.0	8.5	15.4	6.9	11.0
25 - 29	151,977	36.9	30.9	5.8	14.3	3.6	8.4
30 - 34	126,592	39.5	32.6	4.4	12.9	2.8	7.8
35 - 39	101,842	39.6	34.9	3.9	11.6	2.5	7.5
40 - 44	82,000	40.6	35.3	3.6	10.0	2.6	8.0
45 - 49	66,491	40.6	36.0	3.6	8.8	2.6	8.4
50 - 54	56,272	40.2	35.6	3.6	7.3	3.2	10.1
55 - 59	42,091	39.7	34.9	3.7	5.8	4.1	11.9
60 - 64	30,409	39.1	28.7	3.9	4.2	7.3	16.8
65+	53,950	31.0	30.0	2.6	1.9	11.8	22.7

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

Figure 2.2 presents the percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by economic activity status and place of residence in Tanzania. The results show that in rural areas, 73.7 percent of persons aged 15 and above were employed, while in urban areas the percentage was 68.3 percent. This could be associated with agricultural dominance where many rural residents are engaged in subsistence farming or informal agricultural work, which is often classified as employment. On the other hand, 3.2 percent of those in rural areas were unemployed, compared to 10.8 percent in urban areas. The results also show that the percentage of economically inactive persons was relatively higher in rural areas (23.2%) than in urban areas (20.9%) because in rural areas, more women may be engaged in unpaid domestic or caregiving duties, classified as economically inactive.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



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

Table 2.7 presents percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by economic activity status, place of residence, and region in Tanzania Mainland. The results show that, among 20,765,719 persons aged 15 years and above living in rural areas, 73.6 percent were employed, 2.9 percent were unemployed, and 23.5 percent were economically inactive. It was also found that, out of 12,624,123 persons aged 15 years and above in urban areas, 68.9 percent were employed, 10.4 percent were unemployed, and 20.7 percent were economically inactive. Further, the region with highest percentage of employed persons was Lindi Region (75.4%) followed by Mtwara Region (74.9%) and Tanga (74.8%). On the other hand, Dar es Salaam Region had the lowest percentage of employed persons at 60.2 percent.

On the other hand, Dar es Salaam Region had the highest percentage of unemployed persons (14.6%), followed by Pwani Region (6.0%), while Tabora Region had the lowest percentage of unemployed persons (3.1%). Dar es Salaam Region also recorded the highest percentage of currently economically inactive persons (25.3%), followed by Shinyanga and Tabora, with 23.7 percent each.

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Region	Population Aged 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania Mainland	33,389,842	71.8	5.8	22.4
Rural	20,765,719	73.6	2.9	23.5
Urban	12,624,123	68.9	10.4	20.7
Dodoma	1,752,814	74.3	5.0	20.7
Arusha	1,357,602	72.7	5.7	21.5
Kilimanjaro	1,183,637	73.7	4.9	21.4
Tanga	1,492,654	74.8	4.3	20.9
Morogoro	1,878,981	73.4	5.8	20.8
Pwani	1,221,650	71.5	6.0	22.6
Dar es Salaam	3,629,802	60.2	14.6	25.3
Lindi	752,005	75.4	3.5	21.1
Mtwara	1,047,289	74.9	3.8	21.3
Ruvuma	1,087,814	74.3	3.9	21.8
Iringa	709,617	73.7	5.5	20.8
Mbeya	1,367,262	71.7	5.9	22.4
Singida	1,048,606	73.3	3.7	23.0
Tabora	1,682,972	73.3	3.1	23.7
Rukwa	767,252	72.2	4.4	23.4
Kigoma	1,151,439	72.4	4.6	23.0
Shinyanga	1,173,044	71.6	4.6	23.7
Kagera	1,601,205	73.2	4.2	22.6
Mwanza	1,979,253	72.3	5.6	22.1
Mara	1,209,964	72.6	4.9	22.5
Manyara	1,004,101	73.5	3.2	23.3
Njombe	537,780	73.4	5.4	21.2
Katavi	562,111	73.8	4.2	22.0
Simiyu	996,485	73.9	3.5	22.6
Geita	1,468,756	73.6	4.9	21.4
Songwe	725,747	73.0	4.7	22.3

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

Table 2.8 presents percentage distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by economic activity status, place of residence, and region in Tanzania Zanzibar. It shows that there were 525,339 persons aged 15 years and above in rural areas, with 75.7 percent employed, 12.9 percent unemployed, and 11.4 percent economically inactive. In urban areas, out of 560,143 persons in the same age group, 55.6 percent were employed, 18.6 percent were unemployed and 25.9 percent were economically inactive.

The region of Kaskazini Unguja had the highest percentage of employed individuals at 77.4 percent, while Mjini Magharibi recorded the lowest at 56.6 percent. Mjini Magharibi also had the highest unemployed rate, with 17.2 percent of its population unemployed.

Table 2.8: Percentage Distribution of Currently Economically Active and Inactive Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

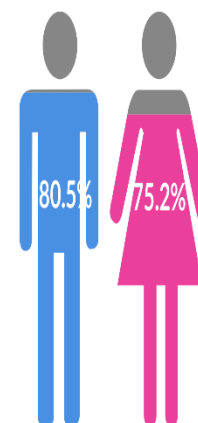
Place of Residence/Region	Population Aged 15 Years and Above (number)	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,085,482	65.3	15.8	18.9
Rural	525,339	75.7	12.9	11.4
Urban	560,143	55.6	18.6	25.9
Kaskazini Unguja	146,000	77.4	16.3	6.3
Kusini Unguja	113,469	73.3	14.3	12.4
Mjini Magharibi	545,327	56.6	17.2	26.2
Kaskazini Pemba	140,219	75.8	12.9	11.3
Kusini Pemba	140,467	69.6	14.3	16.1

2.4 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) measures the proportion of the working-age population that actively engages in the labour market, either employed or unemployed. The LFPR indicates the size of the labour supply available for the production of goods and services relative to the working-age population in the country.

2.4.1 Labour Force Participation Rate in Tanzania

The 2022 PHC results reveal notable gender disparities in labour force participation in Tanzania. Overall, males had a higher (80.5%) LFPR than females (75.2%), reflecting persistent gender barriers to full economic engagement for women. Age-specific patterns show that peak participation occurs slightly earlier for males in the age group 35–39 years than for females age group 40–44 years, while older females 65 years and above exhibit the lowest participation, highlighting the combined effects of gender roles, caregiving responsibilities, and social expectations on women’s continued labour market involvement.



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

Table 2.9: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	77.7	80.5	75.2
15-19	61.5	62.1	60.8
20-24	78.4	80.3	76.7
25-29	83.7	87.0	80.9
30-34	85.2	88.5	82.2
35-39	85.5	88.6	82.7
40 - 44	85.6	88.5	83.0
45 - 49	85.2	88.0	82.5
50 - 54	83.4	87.0	80.1
55 - 59	81.4	85.5	77.5
60 - 64	76.0	81.1	71.3
65+	63.0	68.9	58.3

2.4.2 Labour Force Participation Rate in Tanzania Mainland

Table 2.10 presents the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania Mainland by sex and age group. The results show that the overall LFPR for Tanzania Mainland was 77.6 percent. The LFPR was higher for males (80.3%) than for females (75.2%). The highest

percent (88.4%) among males was in the 35–39 age group while the lowest (62.1%) was in the 15–19 age group. Among females, the highest (82.9%) was in the 40–44 age group and the lowest (58.3%) was among those aged 65 years and above. In general, the LFPR for females across all age groups was lower than that of males. This indicates that females were less involved in economic activities compared to males. Across all age groups, females consistently participated less than males, highlighting structural barriers, caregiving responsibilities, and cultural norms that limit women’s sustained involvement in the labour market.

Table 2.10: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	77.6	80.3	75.2
15-19	61.5	62.1	60.8
20-24	78.2	80.1	76.6
25-29	83.6	86.8	80.7
30-34	85.0	88.3	82.1
35-39	85.3	88.4	82.6
40 - 44	85.5	88.3	82.9
45 - 49	85.1	87.8	82.4
50 - 54	83.3	86.8	80.1
55 - 59	81.3	85.3	77.5
60 - 64	76.0	81.0	71.5
65+	62.9	68.8	58.3

2.4.3 Labour Force Participation Rate in Tanzania Zanzibar

Table 2.11 presents the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for Tanzania Zanzibar by sex and age group. The overall LFPR for Tanzania Zanzibar was 81.1 percent. The results indicate that the LFPR was higher for males (85.3%) than for females (77.5%). The highest LFPR among males was in the 35–39 age group (94.6%), while the lowest was in the 15–19 age group (62.9%). Among females, the highest LFPR was in the 50-54 age group (86.1%), and the lowest was among those aged 15-19 (58.5%).

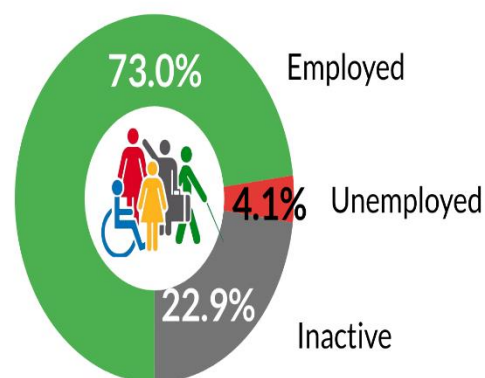
As it was observed in Tanzania Mainland, a similar pattern is found in Tanzania Zanzibar whereby across all age groups, females consistently participated less than males, highlighting structural barriers, caregiving responsibilities, and cultural norms that limit women’s sustained involvement in the labour market.

Table 2.11: Labour Force Participation Rate for the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Age Group	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	81.1	85.3	77.5
15-19	61.7	62.9	60.7
20-24	82.2	85.0	79.8
25-29	87.9	92.2	84.3
30-34	89.4	94.0	85.3
35-39	90.0	94.6	86.1
40 - 44	89.5	94.5	85.0
45 - 49	89.0	94.4	84.2
50 - 54	86.8	93.2	81.0
55 - 59	84.0	91.4	77.4
60 - 64	75.9	85.5	66.2
65+	65.5	74.0	58.5

2.5 Participation of Disabled Persons in Economic Activities

This section highlights the participation of Persons with Disability (PWD) in economic activities, with indicators explicitly presented for PWDs. According to the 2022 PHC results, out of 4,207,406 PWD in Tanzania, 73.0 percent are employed, 4.1 percent are unemployed and 22.9 percent are inactive. In Tanzania Mainland, the proportion of employed PWDs is 73.2 percent unemployed 3.8 percent and inactive 23.0 percent (Table 2.12).



The result further shows that, Tanzania Zanzibar has 67.4 percent employed PWD and the highest proportion of unemployed persons with 11.9 percent than Tanzania Mainland (3.8%). Furthermore, Tanzania Zanzibar has a lower percentage (20.8%) of inactive persons than Tanzania Mainland which is 23.0 percent. With regard to sex, results show that more males with disability were engaged in any kind of economic activities seven days prior to the census compared with females (75.9 and 70.9 respectively).

Table 2.12: Participation in Economic Activities for Persons with Disability by Sex, Place of Residence and Economic Activity Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence / Economic Activity Status	Persons With Disability					
	Number			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	4,207,406	1,899,969	2,307,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	3,071,381	1,441,722	1,629,659	73.0	75.9	70.6
Unemployed	172,335	65,121	107,214	4.1	3.4	4.6
Inactive	963,690	393,126	570,564	22.9	20.0	24.7
Tanzania Mainland	4,075,705	1,845,834	2,229,871	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	2,982,677	1,401,625	1,581,052	73.2	75.9	70.9
Unemployed	156,692	60,516	96,176	3.8	3.3	4.3
Inactive	936,336	383,693	552,643	23.0	20.8	24.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	131,701	54,135	77,566	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	88,704	40,097	48,607	67.4	74.1	62.7
Unemployed	15,643	4,605	11,038	11.9	8.5	14.2
Inactive	27,354	9,433	17,921	20.8	17.4	23.1

The 2022 PHC revealed that the proportion of employed Persons With Disability is higher in rural areas with 74.2 percent, than in urban areas which is 70.7 percent. A similar pattern is observed for the inactive Persons With Disability, whereby the proportion is 23.8 percent in rural and 21.3 percent in urban areas. With regard to unemployed persons, the percentage ranges from 2.0 in rural areas to 7.9 in urban areas. The results further show that females with disability are more inactive compared with males with disability in both rural and urban areas. This result may be explained by the fact that most PWDs are engaged in agricultural work, preferably farming and fishing activities, which are predominant in the rural areas. Moreover, this sector does not have a lot of barriers and obstacles that limit PWDs to be actively engaged (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13: Participation in Economic Activities for Persons with Disability by Sex, Place of Residence and Economic Activity Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence / Economic Activity Status	Persons With Disability					
	Number			Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	4,207,406	1,899,969	2,307,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	3,071,381	1,441,722	1,629,659	73.0	75.9	70.6
Unemployed	172,335	65,121	107,214	4.1	3.4	4.6
Inactive	963,690	393,126	570,564	22.9	20.7	24.7
Rural	2,732,084	1,251,031	1,481,053	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	2,027,600	955,345	1,072,255	74.2	76.4	72.4
Unemployed	55,215	23,798	31,417	2.0	1.9	2.1
Inactive	649,269	271,888	377,381	23.8	21.7	25.5
Urban	1,475,322	648,938	826,384	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	1,043,781	486,377	557,404	70.7	74.9	67.5
Unemployed	117,120	41,323	75,797	7.9	6.4	9.2
Inactive	314,421	121,238	193,183	21.3	18.7	23.4

CHAPTER THREE

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TRENDS

Key Points

- The agricultural sector remains the dominant source of employment in Tanzania, accounting for 56.5 percent of the total workforce.
- The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry account for the highest proportion (61.9%) of the total employment in Tanzania.
- In Tanzania, most employed persons (43.2%) work in agricultural and fishery.
- The overall employment population ratio is 71.6 percent with a higher rate among males (75.6%) compared with females (68.2%).
- The average participation rate of the current economically active population showed a slight decline, dropping from 79.6 percent in 2002 to 79.0 percent in 2022 PHC.
- The average participation rate for currently economically active males decreases from 87.7 percent in 2002 to 82.3 percent in 2022, whereas the rate for females increased from 72.2 percent to 76.0 percent.
- The age group 15-19 years and 60 years and above has the lowest participation rate among the current economically active across all censuses.

3.1 Introduction

Employment is a multi-dimensional issue that needs to be addressed from the perspective of national macroeconomic, sectoral, and micro policies and programmes, as well as other perspectives. The results on the employed population provide valuable insights into the composition of the employed workforce in Tanzania, which can inform labour market policies and initiatives aimed at promoting employment opportunities for all age groups and sexes. This chapter presents information on the employment profile of persons aged 15 years and above who are employed. The employed population comprised all persons of working age who during the seven days prior to the 2022 census were either employed, self-employed, or contributing family workers.

Moreover, this chapter presents the pattern of economic activities among the population aged 15 years and above, based on their current participation in economic activity for three

censuses: 2002, 2012, and 2022. The classification of economic activity status generally includes the economically active population, which comprises both the employed and the unemployed, as well as the economically inactive population.

3.2 Employed Population by Sector

The employment indicator by sector categorises employment into four broad groups of economic activities: public, private, agriculture, and household activities. Information across sectors is vital for designing sectoral programs that promote employment. This section shows the distribution of employed persons aged 15 years and above by sex and sector of employment.

Table 3.1 reveals the distribution of the employed population by sector, highlighting -that agriculture is the main source of employment in Tanzania for men and women. The agricultural sector employs approximately 56.5 percent of the total workforce, followed by the private sector (23.5%) and household activities (12.6%). The public sector accounts for the smallest proportion of the total employment, with 7.5 percent. Additionally, in Zanzibar, there is a noticeably different employment pattern, with the private sector representing a larger portion at 39.2 percent, followed by household activities (23.1%), and the agricultural sector accounting for 18.0 percent of total employment.

On the other hand, employment by sex offers important insights into the distribution of employment opportunities among males and females. The results show that in Tanzania, a large proportion of females (59.5%) are employed in the agricultural sector, followed by household activities, which account for 13.3 percent. In Tanzania, Zanzibar, the private sector employs a higher proportion of males (43.4%) compared with females (34.4%). The agricultural sector contributes a larger significant portion (26%) to the GDP and remains the leading employer across all sectors (FOA, 2018). This is probably due to the emphasis placed by the government on agriculture as a means of promoting economic development, which is seen as an effective way to reduce poverty among poor communities, as most poor people live in rural areas, and also as a strategy for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 1 (FYDP, 2021/2022-2025/2026).

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Sector	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Public	7.5	8.4	6.6	7.1	8.1	6.2	19.6	19.4	19.8
Private	23.5	26.7	20.3	23.0	26.1	19.9	39.2	43.4	34.4
Agriculture	56.5	53.6	59.3	57.6	54.8	60.5	18.0	18.2	17.9
Household Activities	12.6	11.3	13.8	12.2	11.0	13.4	23.1	19.0	27.9
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,695,842	12,292,806	12,403,036	23,986,730	11,916,451	12,070,279	709,112	376,355	332,757

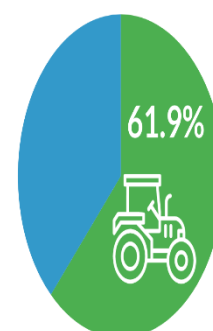
3.3 Employed Population by Main Industry

Employment by industry is a crucial indicator of the labour market, as it shows the distribution of employment among industries in the economy. This information is particularly important as it provides basic information on employment levels for a specific industry. The classification of employment by industry in this report is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev 4.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of the employed population by place of residence, sex, and main economic industry. The results reveal that agriculture, forestry, and fishing account for the highest proportion (61.9%) of total employment in the Republic of Tanzania. The “other service activities” industry ranks second with 8.5 percent, while the “wholesale, retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” industry, ranks third with 7.0 percent. A

similar distribution is observed in Tanzania Mainland (62.6%) and Tanzania Zanzibar (36.1%) where the majority of individuals are also employed in the agricultural industry. A key aspect of achieving SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) is to ensure food security and agriculture plays a crucial role; thus, increasing agriculture employment can lead to higher food production, contributing to food security and reducing hunger and malnutrition (FAO, 2018). Thus, more effort is needed to invest in agricultural infrastructure, technology, and training in order to create decent work and productive work within the sector. This can contribute to broad economic development by increasing incomes, creating value chains, and promoting rural economic growth.

The results further show that the highest percentage of females (63.4%) is employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries, followed by other service activities (9.6%) and wholesale and retail trade, along with motor vehicle and motorcycle repairs (7.5%). For males,



the largest shares are in manufacturing (3.8%) and administrative and support services (4.1%). However, in Tanzania, Zanzibar, the highest proportion of males (38.2%) works in agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries compared to females (33.7%). Most females are employed in accommodation and food service activities (9.3%), administrative and support services (9.6%), and other services industries (11.7%). This information helps policymakers address the gender gap in employment across various industries.

Table 3.2: Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Industry; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Main Industry	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	61.9	60.3	63.4	62.6	61.0	64.2	36.1	38.2	33.7
Mining and quarrying	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4
Manufacturing	2.7	3.8	1.6	2.6	3.7	1.5	5.2	5.9	4.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1
Water supply, sewage waste management, and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	2.0	3.8	0.2	2.0	3.7	0.2	3.5	6.3	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.0	6.6	7.4	8.1	8.3	7.8
Transportation and storage	1.8	3.3	0.4	1.8	3.3	0.3	2.1	3.7	0.4
Accommodation and food services activities	4.2	2.1	6.3	4.1	2.0	6.2	6.7	4.3	9.3
Information and communication	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	2.0	1.7	2.3
Administrative and support services activities	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	9.2	8.8	9.6
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.8	3.5	1.9
Education	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.3	1.8	5.1
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.7
Other service activities	8.5	7.4	9.6	8.4	7.3	9.4	14.4	11.7	17.5
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,695,842	12,292,806	12,403,036	24,695,842	12,292,806	12,403,036	24,695,842	12,292,806	12,403,036

Results in Table 3.3 show that in rural areas, the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry has the highest proportion of total employment in both the Republic of Tanzania (77.9%), Tanzania Mainland (78.6%), and Tanzania Zanzibar (49.7%). All the remaining employment in the economic industries is concentrated in urban areas, with the highest proportion of jobs. These are “Other service activities” and “Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” with the employment percentages in the Republic of Tanzania (14.2%, 12.8%), Tanzania Mainland (14.1%, 12.9%) and Tanzania Zanzibar (17.6%, 11.2%), respectively. Furthermore, in urban areas, the highest proportion of employment is found in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (12.8%), other service industries (14.2%), accommodation and food services (7.2%), and administrative and support services (7.2%). A similar pattern is more or less observed in the Tanzania Mainland.

In Tanzania Zanzibar, in the urban area, the largest share of the employed population is in other activities (17.6%), followed by administrative and support services activities (11.7%), while 11.2 percent are in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, and 8.3 percent are in accommodation and food services activities. The high employment rate in the accommodation and food services in Zanzibar is due to the region’s heavy reliance on tourism, which increases demand for hotels, restaurants, and other hospitality services. Therefore, there is a need to increase the industry’s contribution to employment in line with Goal 8 of the SDGs, which promotes job creation, thereby having a multiplier effect on the economy.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Main Industry; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Main Industry	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	61.9	77.9	34.0	62.6	78.6	34.5	36.1	49.7	18.7
Mining and quarrying	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	1.5
Manufacturing	2.7	1.5	4.8	2.6	1.4	4.7	5.2	4.4	6.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
Water supply, sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction	2.0	1.3	3.3	2.0	1.3	3.2	3.5	2.8	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.0	3.7	12.8	7.0	3.7	12.9	8.1	5.6	11.2
Transportation and storage	1.8	0.7	3.8	1.8	0.7	3.8	2.1	1.5	3.0
Accommodation and food services activities	4.2	2.5	7.2	4.1	2.4	7.2	6.7	5.4	8.3
Information and communication	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.1

Main Industry	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9
Real estate activities	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.6
Administrative and support services activities	4.1	2.3	7.2	3.9	2.1	7.0	9.2	7.2	11.7
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	2.8	1.8	4.0
Education	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.7	2.2	3.3	2.4	4.5
Human health and social work activities	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
Other service activities	8.5	5.3	14.2	8.4	5.1	14.1	14.4	11.9	17.6
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,695,842	15,685,530	9,010,312	23,986,730	15,287,713	8,699,017	709,112	397,817	311,295

3.4 Employed Population by Occupation

This section presents the distribution of the employed population aged 15 and above by sex and occupation. This information offers key insights into the economic, social, and individual dimensions of the labour market. It also facilitates informed decisions related to labour policies, education, and skills training programs, and supports effective human resources planning. The employment indicator by occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO). TASCO is a system used in Tanzania to classify and codify the civilian working population. It provides a systematic structure for organising and analysing occupational data, based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

Results in Table 3.4 reveal that the majority of the employed persons (43.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers. Other occupations with relatively higher proportions of total employment are elementary occupations (21.7%) and craft-related jobs (19.7%). Additionally, the occupational category of legislators and administrators has the smallest proportion of total employment, at 0.6 percent. A similar pattern was observed for the distribution of employment among occupations in the Tanzania Mainland. However, in Tanzania, Zanzibar, the majority of employed persons (27.2%) are in elementary occupations, followed by those in agriculture and fishery workers (24.2%). Each of the remaining occupational categories accounts for less than three percent of the employed population.

Regarding sex, the results show that in Tanzania, the majority of females (44.2%) are employed in agriculture and fishery compared with males at 41.6 percent. However, among technicians and associate professionals, there are few females (2.6%) compared with males (6.4%). Moreover, service workers and shop sales workers have a higher proportion of females (7.6%) compared with males (5.2%). In Tanzania Zanzibar, most females (28.0%) are in elementary occupations, followed by those in craft and related occupations (21.6%). However, in agriculture and fishery workers, there is a higher proportion of males (26.4%) compared with females (21.7%).

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislator's administrators and managers	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.2	2.5	2.0
Professionals	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	5.0	3.8	6.3
Technicians and associate professionals	4.5	6.4	2.6	4.4	6.3	2.5	7.5	8.9	5.8
Clerks	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.7
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.5	5.3	7.6	6.3	5.1	7.5	12.1	11.7	12.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	43.2	41.6	44.8	43.8	42.1	45.5	24.2	26.4	21.7
Craft and related workers	19.7	20.3	19.2	19.7	20.4	19.1	19.0	16.8	21.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.2	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.2
Elementary occupations	21.7	20.9	22.4	21.5	20.7	22.3	27.3	26.7	28.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,695,842	12,292,806	12,403,036	23,986,730	11,916,451	12,070,279	709,112	37,6355	33,2757

Table 3.5 shows that in rural areas, most individuals are employed as agriculture and fishery workers compared to urban areas throughout the country. Furthermore, the results show that in urban areas, a significant proportion of employed individuals work in elementary occupations, followed by craft and related workers, service workers, and shop sales workers throughout the country.

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Legislators, administrators, and managers	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	2.2	1.4	3.3
Professionals	2.2	1.0	4.3	2.1	0.9	4.2	5.0	3.3	7.1
Technicians and associate professionals	4.5	2.4	8.0	4.4	2.4	7.9	7.5	5.7	9.7
Clerks	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.1	2.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	6.5	3.6	11.6	6.3	3.5	11.3	12.1	8.0	17.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	43.2	56.2	20.6	43.8	56.7	21.0	24.2	36.2	8.9
Craft and related workers	19.7	18.6	21.7	19.7	18.6	21.7	19.0	18.2	20.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.6	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.4
Elementary occupations	21.7	17.1	29.6	21.5	16.9	29.6	27.3	25.3	29.9
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,695,842	15,685,530	9,010,312	23,986,730	15,287,713	8,699,017	709,112	397,817	311,295

3.5 Employed Population by Employment Status

The classification of job status in employment measures the level of risk and authority with regard to a job held by an employee. The indicator of status in employment distinguishes between five categories of total employment, namely, paid employees, self-employment own farm, own account worker and workers not classified by status.

The results show that in Tanzania, most of the employed population (44.0%) are in own farm status with more females (45.3%) than males (42.8%) (Table 3.6). Self-employment made up the second highest (15.8%) while the lowest proportion (5.0%) of the total employed population was classified as own account worker. A similar pattern is more or less observed in the Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar most of the employed population (38.0%) are paid employees.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Employment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
Paid employees	19.8	23.4	16.2	19.3	22.9	15.7	38.0	40.6	35.0
Self-employment	15.8	14.7	17.0	15.7	14.6	16.8	19.8	17.4	22.5
Own farm (Agriculture)	44.0	42.8	45.3	44.6	43.3	45.9	25.8	27.2	24.2
Own Account Worker	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.0	6.0
Workers not classified by status	15.3	14.4	16.2	15.5	14.6	16.3	11.0	9.8	12.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,695,842	12,292,806	12,403,036	23,986,730	11,916,451	12,070,279	709,112	376,355	332,757

The results in Table 3.7 show that in Tanzania, 59.0 percent of the employed population in rural areas are classified as own farm followed by workers not classified by status (15.0%) while in urban areas most of the employed population (35.5%) classified as paid employees. A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

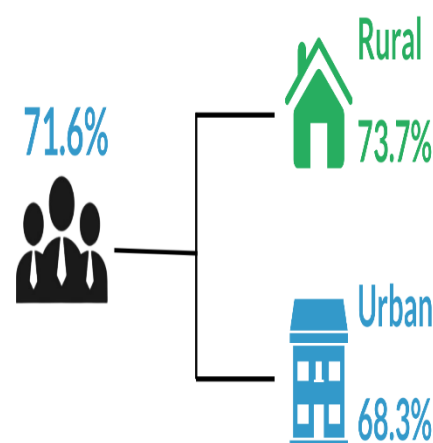
Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Employment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Both Sexes	Rural	Urban
Paid employees	19.8	10.8	35.5	19.3	10.3	35.0	38.0	28.7	49.8
Self-employment	15.8	10.2	25.6	15.7	10.0	25.7	19.8	16.1	24.6
Own farm (Agriculture)	44.0	59.0	18.0	44.6	59.5	18.4	25.8	39.1	8.8
Own Account Worker	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.5
Workers not classified by status	15.3	15.0	15.8	15.5	15.1	16.0	11.0	10.7	11.3
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,695,842	15,685,530	9,010,312	23,986,730	15,287,713	8,699,017	709,112	397,817	311,295

3.6 Employment to Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of the working-age population in an economy that is employed. A person aged 5 years and above is considered employed if, during the seven days prior to the 2022 census, they were either employed, self-employed, or contributing to family workers. The ratio of employment to working-age population is an important indicator of the ability of an economy to provide employment to a growing population.

Table 3.8 shows the employment-to-population ratio by place of residence and sex, and the results indicate that the overall employment-to-population ratio in Tanzania is 71.6 percent. Additionally, the rural and urban distribution reveals that rural areas have a higher employment-to-population ratio of 73.7 percent compared with 68.3 percent in urban areas. The results further indicate that the employment population ratio for males is 75.5 percent, which is higher than that of females (68.2%). The same pattern is more or less observed in the Tanzania Mainland.



In Tanzania Zanzibar, the results indicate that the overall employment population ratio is 65.3 percent, which is higher (74.1%) among males compared with females (57.6%). Furthermore, the results reveal that the employment population ratio is higher (75.7%) in rural areas compared with urban areas (45.9%).

Table 3.8: Employed Population Ratio of Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, and Place of Residence: Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Total	Employed	Percentage	Total	Employed	Percentage	Total	Employed	Percentage
Tanzania									
Total	34,475,324	24,695,842	71.6	16,285,772	12,292,806	75.5	18,189,552	12,403,036	68.2
Rural	21,291,058	15,685,530	73.7	10,140,173	7,746,276	76.4	11,150,885	7,939,254	71.2
Urban	13,184,266	9,010,312	68.3	6,145,599	4,546,530	74.0	7,038,667	4,463,782	63.4
Tanzania Mainland									
Total	33,389,842	23,986,730	71.8	15,778,198	11,916,451	75.5	17,611,644	12,070,279	68.5
Rural	20,765,719	15,287,713	73.6	9,892,223	7,543,379	76.3	10,873,496	7,744,334	71.2
Urban	12,624,123	8,699,017	68.9	5,885,975	4,373,072	74.3	6,738,148	4,325,945	64.2
Tanzania Zanzibar									
Total	1,085,482	709,112	65.3	507,574	376,355	74.1	577,908	332,757	57.6
Rural	525,339	397,817	75.7	247,950	202,897	81.8	277,389	194,920	70.3
Urban	560,143	311,295	55.6	259,624	173,458	66.8	300,519	137,837	45.9

3.7 Activities of Households as Employers for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above

This section presents one of the main industries that accounts for households as an employer. The results in Figure 3.1 and Map 3.1 illustrate the distribution of activities of households as

employers by region. The findings indicate that Dar es Salaam has the highest proportion (13.7%) of household activities as employers, followed by Tabora (6.7%) and Dodoma (6.2%). However, the Njombe region has the lowest proportion (0.8%) of household activities as employers, followed by the Lindi region with 1.1%. In Tanzania, Zanzibar, Mjini Magaribi has the highest proportion (2.0%) than other regions.

Furthermore, the results indicated notable differences in household employment activities across regions, which can be further understood in relation to regional population sizes. Dar es Salaam, with the highest proportion of households engaged as employers (13.7%), is also the most densely populated urban center in Tanzania. This suggests that urbanization and higher population density may contribute to greater entrepreneurial activity and household-level employment.

Map 3.1: Total distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Employed in Activities of Households as Employers for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

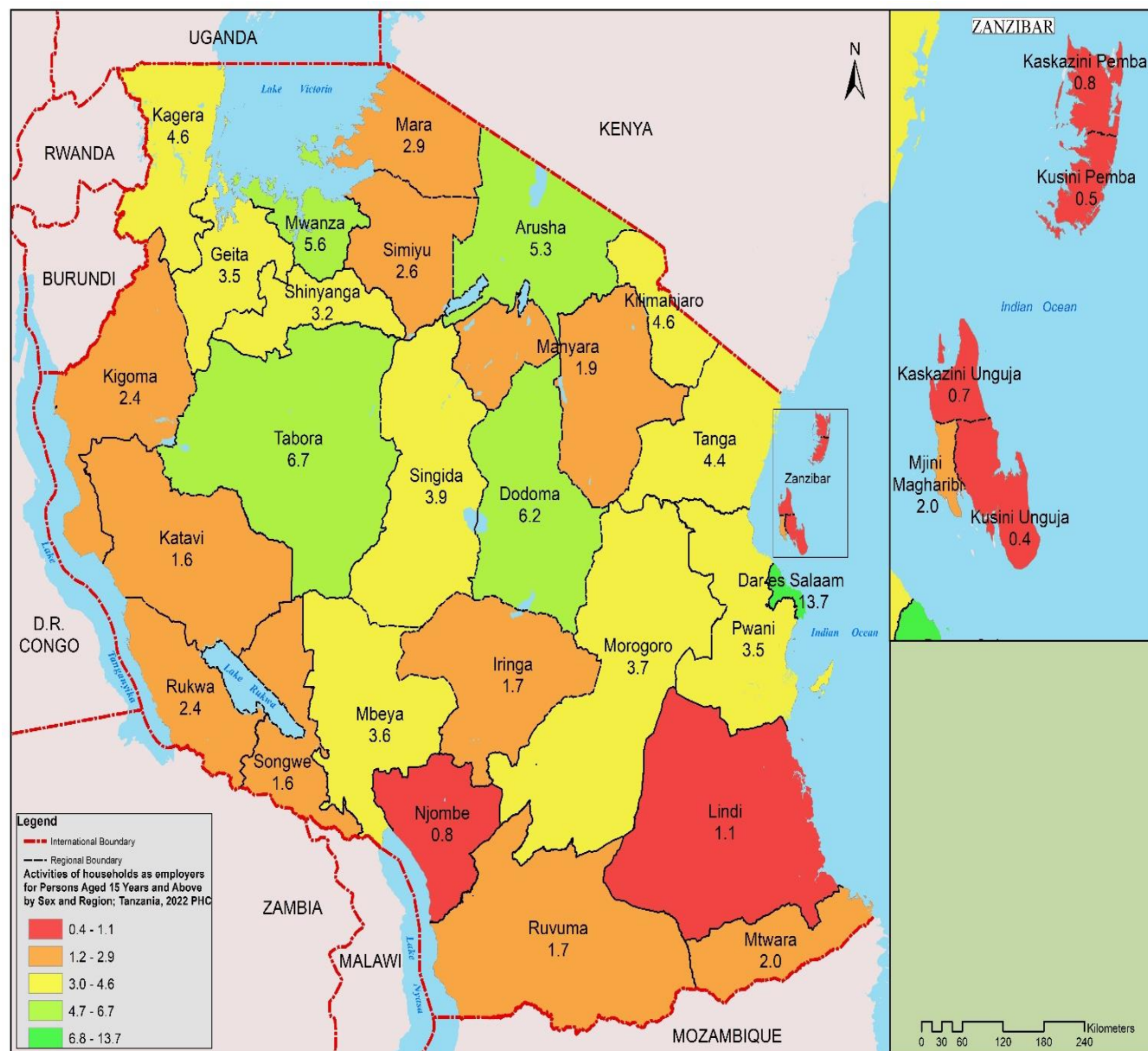
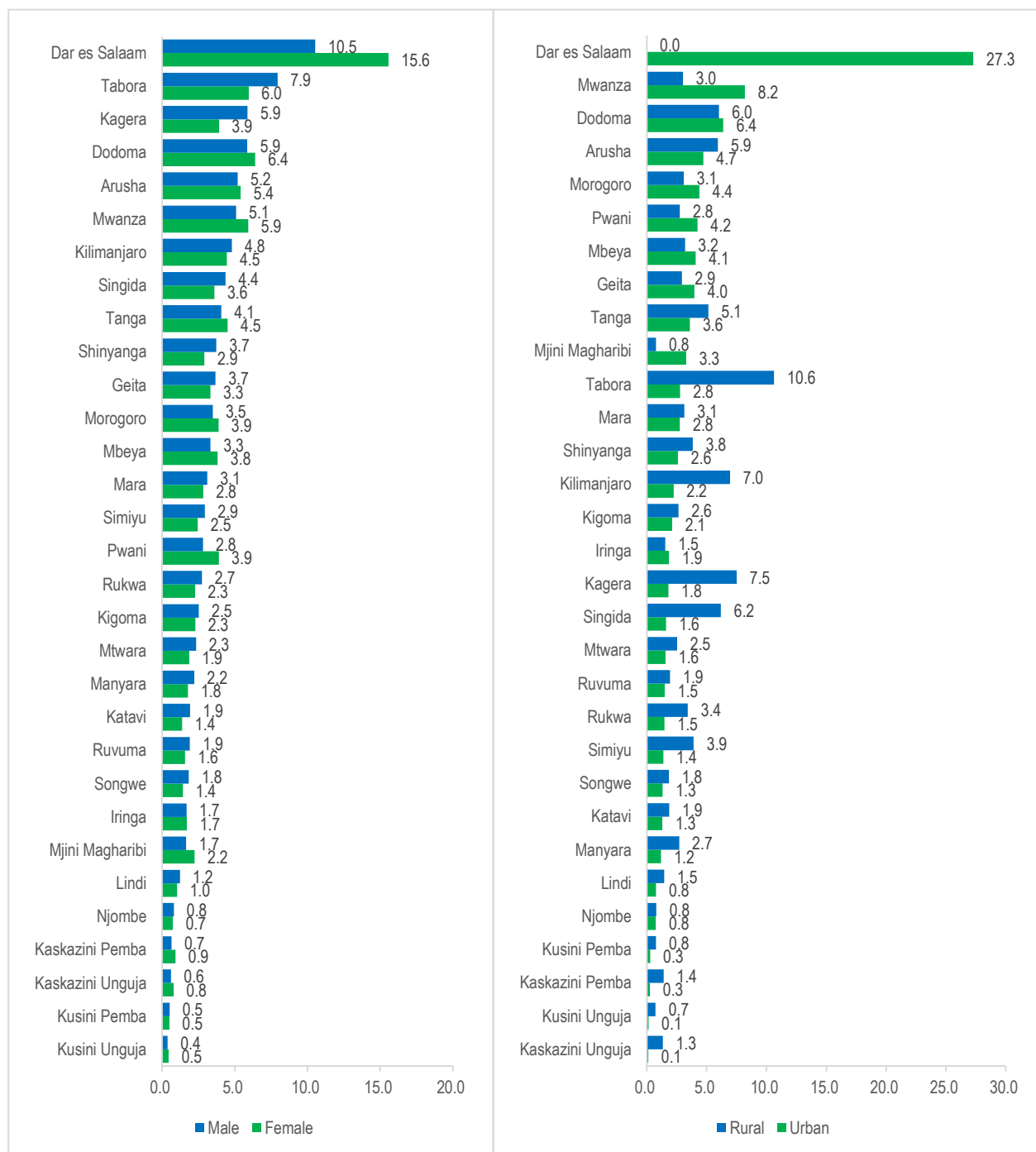


Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 Years and Above Employed in Activities of Households as Employers for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex, Place of Residence and Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



3.8 Trends of the Current Economically Active Population by Age and Sex in Tanzania 2002- 2022 PHC

Table 3.9 presents the trend of current economically active participation rates by age group for 2002, 2012, and 2022 PHCs. The results show that there is a slight decrease in the average participation rate from 2002 (79.6%) to 79.0% in 2022 in both sexes. Moreover, the results indicate that the average participation rate for males decreased from 87.7 percent in 2002 to 82.3 percent in 2022. In contrast, the average participation rate of females increased from 72.2 percent in 2002 to 76.0 percent in 2022.

Table 3.9: Percentage of Current Economically Active Population by Sex and Age Group; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses

Age Group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2002	2012	2022	2002	2012	2022	2002	2012	2022
15 - 19	52	43	61	54	45	62	50	41	61
20 - 24	78	70	78	87	75	80	71	65	77
25 - 29	84	85	84	94	95	87	75	76	81
30 - 34	87	87	85	96	96	88	79	79	82
35 - 39	88	88	85	96	96	89	81	81	83
40 - 44	89	89	86	96	96	88	82	82	83
45 - 49	89	88	85	96	96	88	83	82	82
50 - 54	87	88	83	94	95	87	80	81	80
55 - 59	85	87	81	93	94	86	78	80	78
60 - 64	79	82	76	89	90	81	70	74	71
65+	58	63	63	71	74	69	46	53	58
Average	79.6	79.0	79.0	87.7	86.5	82.3	72.2	72.2	76.0

Figure 3.2 shows that the 15-19 age group had the lowest current economically active participation rates across all censuses and for both sexes. This age group has a lower current economic participation rate mainly because they are in a crucial stage of education and skills development. This is consistent with the global trend where teens often have limited work involvement. Furthermore, the results show that the current economically active participation rate increases along with age up to the 55-59 age group. This indicates that people in this age range have higher workforce participation rates compared to both younger and older groups. This suggests that individuals in this age range have higher rates of participation in the workforce compared with the younger or older age groups reflects the interplay of education, working experience, age-related health issues, and retirement across life stages.

Figure 3.2: Total Participation Rates of Current Economically Active Population by Age Group; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses

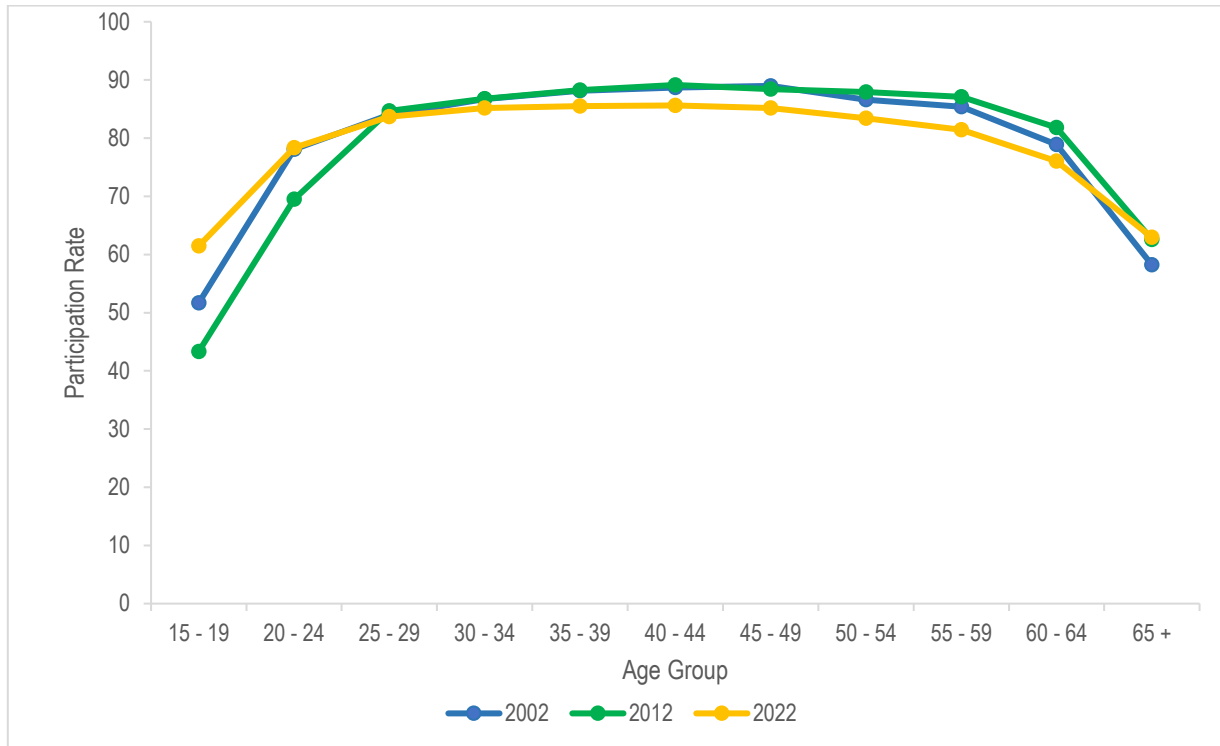


Figure 3.3 illustrates the trend of participation rates among currently economically active males by age group. The results show that the participation rates of younger males aged 25-29 years were lower in the 2022 Census compared with previous censuses. However, there was a noticeable change in the participation rates for the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups. The participation rates of the 20-29 to 60-64 age groups were similar in the 2002 and 2012 PHC censuses.

Figure 3.3: Participation Rates of Current Economically Active Male Population by Age Group; Tanzania, 2002, 2012 and 2022 Censuses

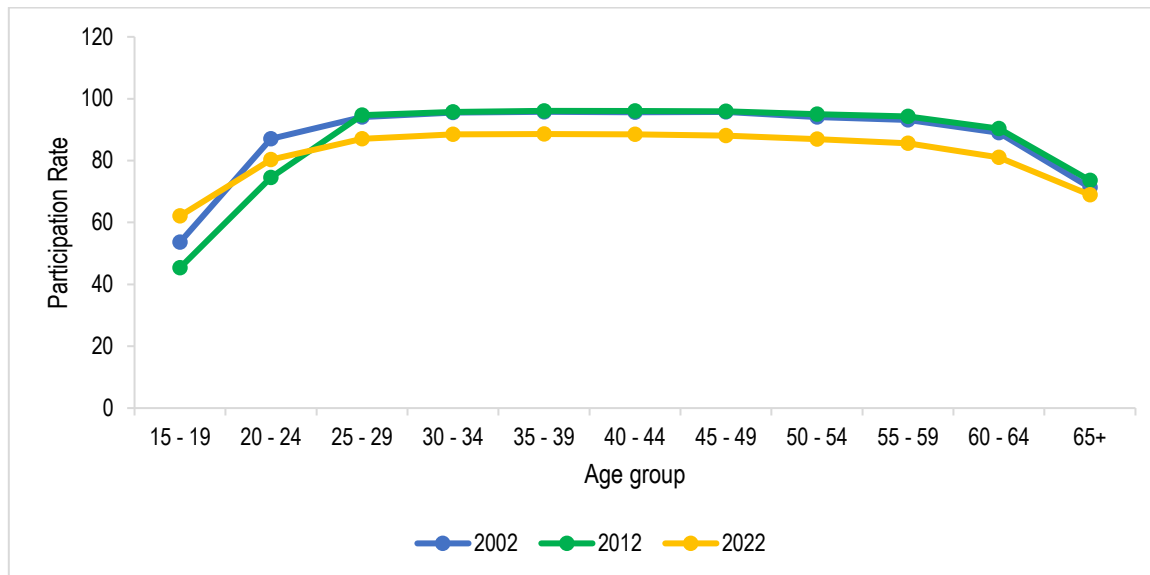


Figure 3.4 illustrates the trends in the participation rates of usually economically active females by age groups in Tanzania for the 2002, 2012 and 2022 censuses. Results show that the participation rates of females in 2022 were higher in the age from the 15-19 age group and the 30-34 age group than in the previous two censuses.

Figure 3.4: Participation Rates of Current Economically Active Female population by Age Group; Tanzania, 2002,2012 and 2022 Censuses

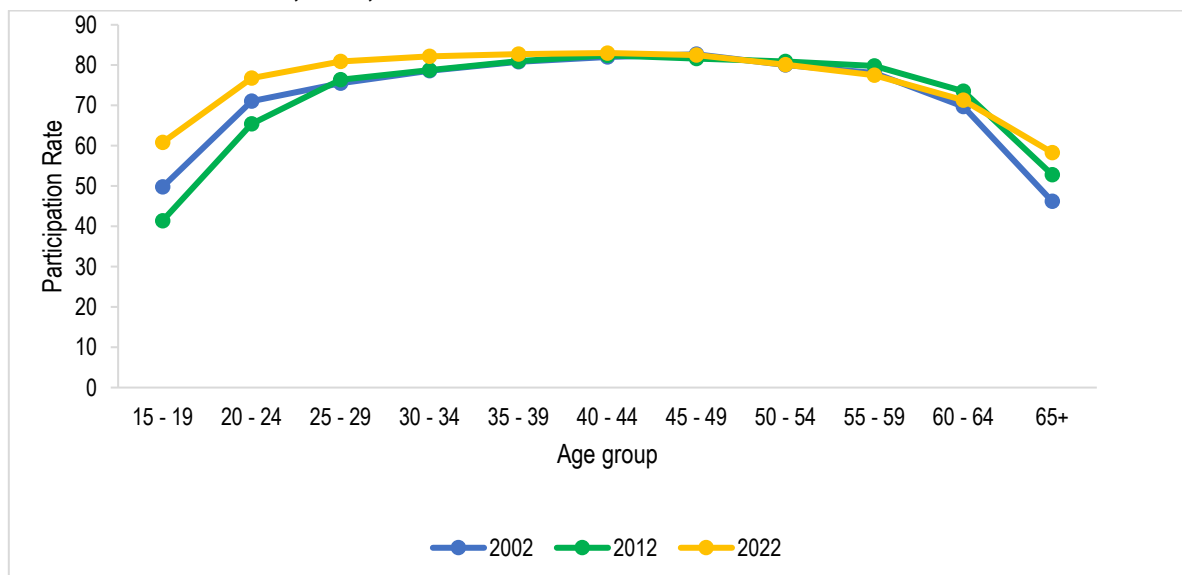
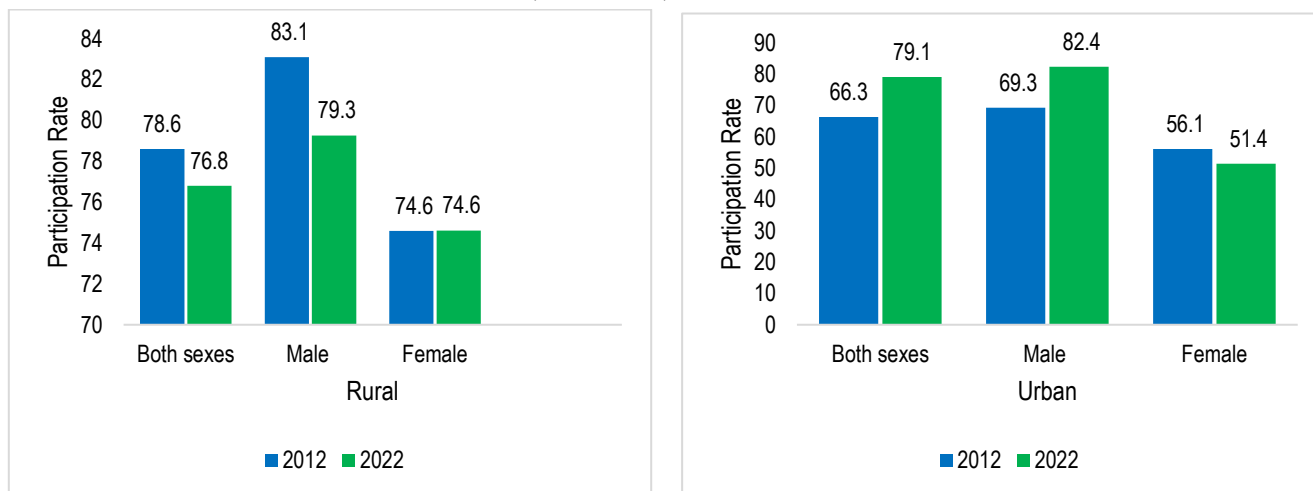


Figure 3.5 illustrates the participation rates of the current economically active population across rural and urban settings, segmented by sex. The results reveal a decline in the proportion of economically active males in rural areas from 83.1 percent in 2012 to 79.3 percent in 2022. In contrast, the female participation rate in rural areas stayed relatively stable over the same

period. In urban areas, a similar trend was observed for males, where the participation rate of the economically active population increased from 69.3 percent in 2012 to 82.4 percent in 2022. Additionally, the female participation rate of among the current economically active in urban areas declined from 56.1 percent in 2012 to 51.4 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.5: Participation Rates of the Current Economically Active Population aged 15 and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 Censuses



3.9 Changes in the Current Economically Active and Inactive Population Aged 15 Years and Above between the 2012 and 2022 Censuses

The following section presents changes that occurred across two census periods, 2012 and 2022. The overall trend is presented based on the economically active and inactive populations aged 15 years and above. Table 3.10 shows that in Tanzania, the proportion of currently employed persons increases by 1.3 percent, unemployment increases by 1.9 percent and the inactive population decreases by 3.0 percent from 2012 to 2022. The proportion of employed and unemployed females increased by 3.2 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively, while the proportion of inactive females decreased by 6.8 percent. This data suggests a dynamic labour market between 2012 and 2022, marked by significant shifts in female labour force participation. While the number of employed women increased, the even larger increase in unemployed females suggests that job demand may not have kept pace with the entry of women into the workforce. The decrease in the inactive population implies that more people are either actively seeking work or are available for employment.

In Tanzania Mainland, the results show an increase of about one percent (0.9%) in the employment rate, while the unemployment rate increases by 1.7 percent, and the proportion of

inactive individuals increases by 2.6 percent from 2012 to 2022. The employment rate for males increased by 1.0 percent, while that for females increased by 2.6 percent over the same period. The proportion of inactive males increased by 1.1 percent, while the proportion of inactive females decreased by 6.0 percent from 2012 to 2022.

Moreover, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the results indicate that employment and unemployment rates increased by 14.2 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively, from 2012 to 2022. However, the proportion of inactive individuals decreased by 22.1 percent. In terms of sex, the employment rates of males and females increased by 6.9 percent and 20.6 percent, respectively, from 2012 to 2022. The proportion of female unemployment increased by 14.2 percent, which is relatively higher compared to that of males (0.7%).

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of the Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Economic Activity Status, Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2012 and 2022 PHC

Place of Residence/Sex	2012				2022			
	Economically Active Rates				Economically Active Rates			
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania								
Total	24,158,643	70.3	4.2	25.5	34,475,324	71.6	6.1	22.3
Male	11,453,520	76.2	5.1	18.7	16,285,772	75.5	5.0	19.5
Female	12,705,123	65.0	3.3	31.6	18,189,552	68.2	7.0	24.8
Tanzania Mainland								
Total	23,424,476	70.9	4.1	25.0	33,389,842	71.8	5.8	22.4
Male	11,109,913	76.5	5.0	18.6	15,778,198	75.5	4.8	19.7
Female	12,314,563	65.9	3.2	30.8	17,611,644	68.5	6.6	24.8
Tanzania Zanzibar								
Total	734,167	51.1	7.9	41.0	1,085,482	65.3	15.8	18.9
Male	343,607	67.2	10.5	22.3	507,574	74.1	11.2	14.7
Female	390,560	37.0	5.7	57.4	577,908	57.6	19.9	22.5

CHAPTER FOUR

UNEMPLOYMENT

Key Points

- About eight percent (7.8%) of the total labour force of the United Republic of Tanzania are unemployed. The rate of unemployment was higher among females (9.4%) than males (6.2%).
- The unemployment is higher in Tanzania Zanzibar (19.5%) than in Tanzania Mainland (7.4%).
- The unemployment rate in Tanzania is higher in urban areas (13.6%) than in rural areas (4.1%).
- The unemployment rate is highest (11.6%) among youth aged 20–24 years and is recorded least (2.2%) for persons aged 65 years and above.
- Unemployment rate for population aged 20–24 years is higher in urban (19.9%) than in rural areas (5.8%).
- Generally, the unemployment rate is higher among females than males for Mainland Tanzania and Tanzania Zanzibar.
- Regarding regional differential, unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above ranges from 2.9 percent in Lindi Region to 19.2 percent in Mjini Magharibi Region.

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on the unemployment situation in Tanzania. The unemployment rate serves as an indicator of labour underutilization. It is defined as the proportion of individuals aged 15 years and above who, according to the 2022 Population and Housing Census, reported not being in employment but were available to work during the reference period of one week prior to Census Night. Unless otherwise stated, the analysis of unemployment statistics in this chapter is based on the ILO's Relaxed Definition of Employment, as adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS).

4.2 Unemployment in Tanzania

Figure 4.1 indicates that 7.8 percent of persons aged 15 years and above within the Tanzanian labour force were unemployed. The results further reveal that the unemployment rate in urban areas was about three times higher (13.6%) than in rural areas (4.1%). The disproportionately higher unemployment rate in urban areas compared with rural areas suggests unequal access to employment opportunities. This reflects urban labour market saturation and limited job creation due to skills mismatches or slower job creation relative to population growth-especially among youth and new labour market entrants. The FYDP III (2021/22 – 2025/26) recognises this challenge and prioritises inclusive job creation through industrialisation, the digital economy, and urban infrastructure development.

Moreover, the unemployment rate was higher among females (9.4%) compared with males (6.2%). The unemployment gap between females and males implies persistent gender inequality in accessing work. This calls for the targeted interventions, as outlined in Tanzania's National Employment Policy and Vision 2025 to increase female participation in the labour force through improved access to education, skills training, and gender-responsive employment policies.



Figure 4.1: Unemployment Rates of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex: Tanzania, 2022 PHC

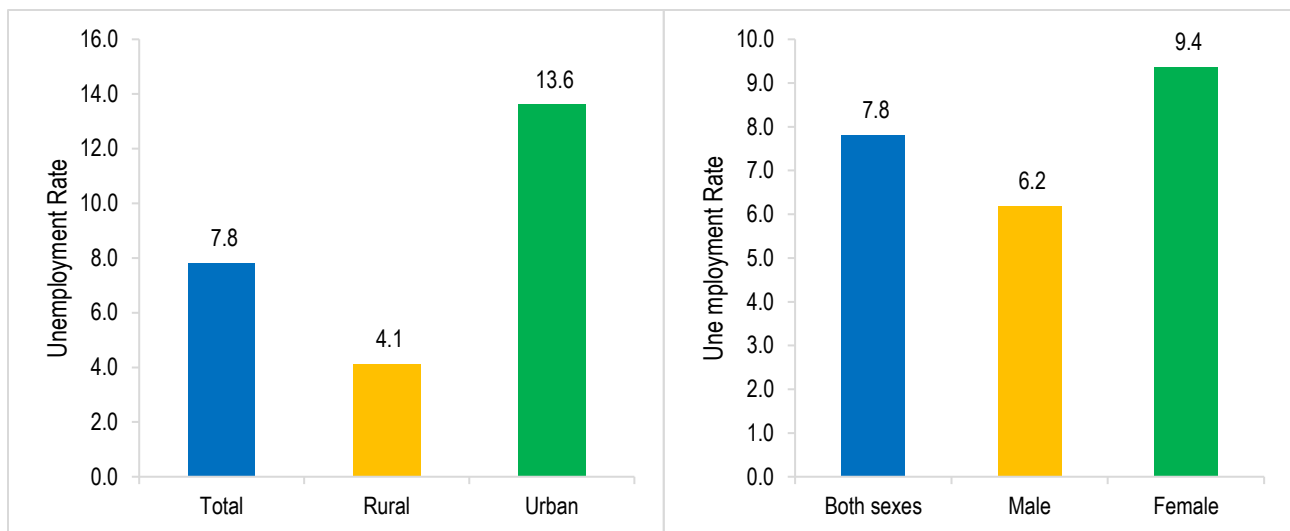
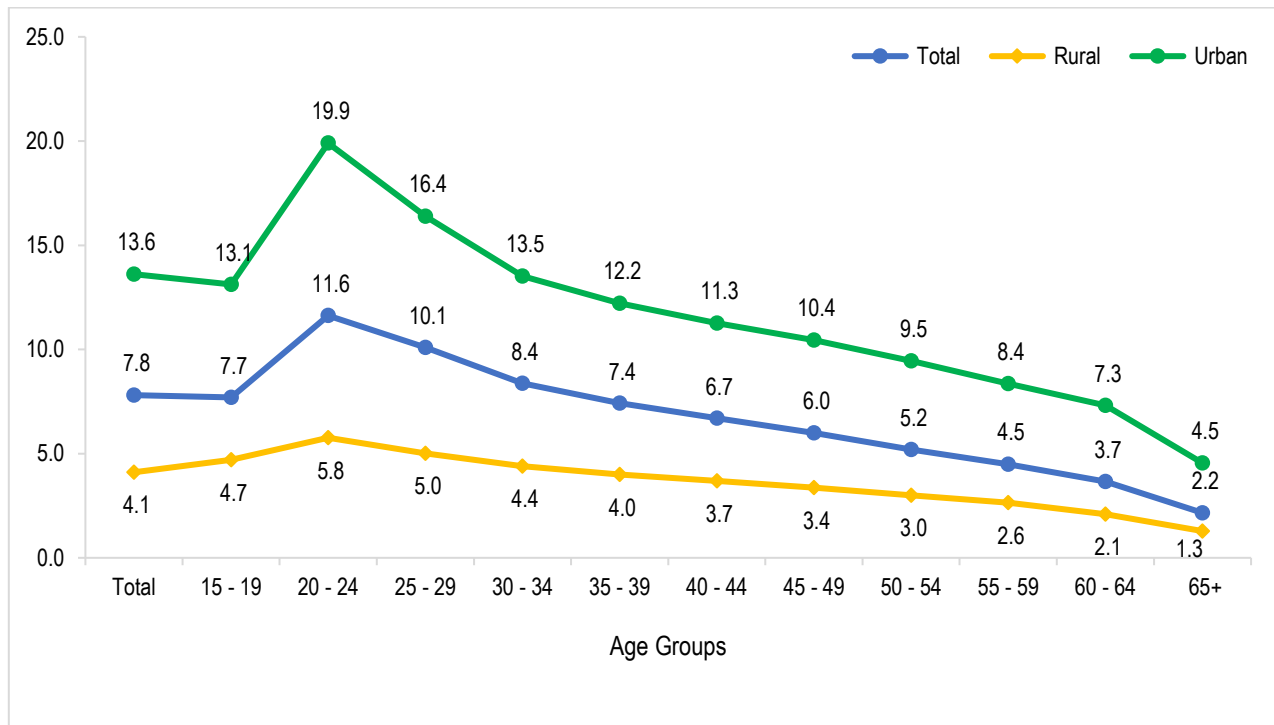


Figure 4.2 provides information on the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above, categorised by place of residence and age group. It shows that 20–24 age group had the highest unemployment rate (11.6%) followed by those aged 25–29 years (10.1%). The results further indicates that for the 20–24 age group and above, there was a noticeable decline in unemployment rate with persons aged 65 years and above recording the lowest rate (2.2%). This trend reflects the vulnerability of young people entering the labour market, often facing barriers such as limited work experience, skills mismatch, and slow job creation. The sharp decline in unemployment rates with increasing age suggests that older persons are more likely to be engaged in either formal or informal employment or have exited the labour market.

These findings align with the priorities outlined in the Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22–2025/26, which identifies employment as a national development priority. The plan emphasises investment in skills development, vocational training, and youth entrepreneurship as strategies to reduce youth unemployment. Additionally, the National Youth Development Policy calls for empowering young people through access to quality education, business support services, and inclusive economic participation.

Figure 4.2: Unemployment Rates of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



4.3 Unemployment in Tanzania Mainland

Figure 4.3 reveals that 7.4 percent of persons aged 15 years and above in Mainland Tanzania's labour force were unemployed. The results also indicate that the unemployment rate in urban areas was about three times higher (13.1%) than in rural areas (3.8%). This urban-rural gap indicates a concentration of job-seeking individuals in cities, where labour market competition is higher, and employment opportunities may not be growing at the same pace as the urban population.

Further, the unemployment rate was higher among females (8.8%) compared with males (5.9%). This indicates a gender disparity, which is an indication of persistent structural and social barriers such as low access to education, caregiving responsibilities, and gender-based discrimination that limit women's access to employment.

However, the Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22–2025/26 and the National Employment Policy have taken initiatives to address these challenges by prioritising inclusive economic growth, urban job creation through industrialisation as well as supporting women's economic empowerment towards a balanced regional development.

Figure 4.3: Unemployment Rates of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

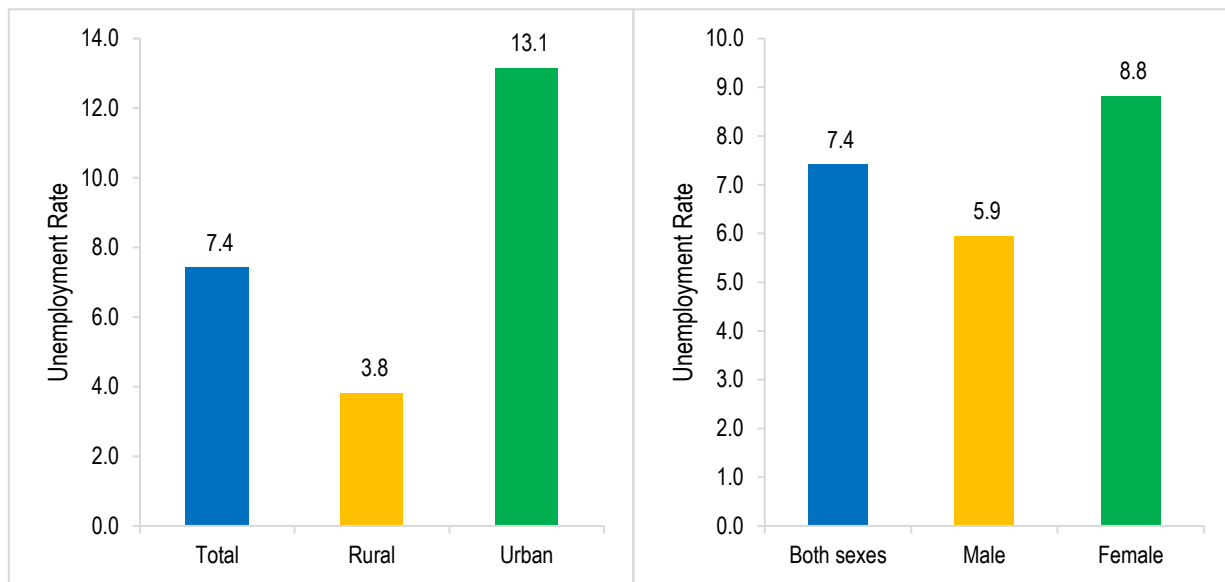
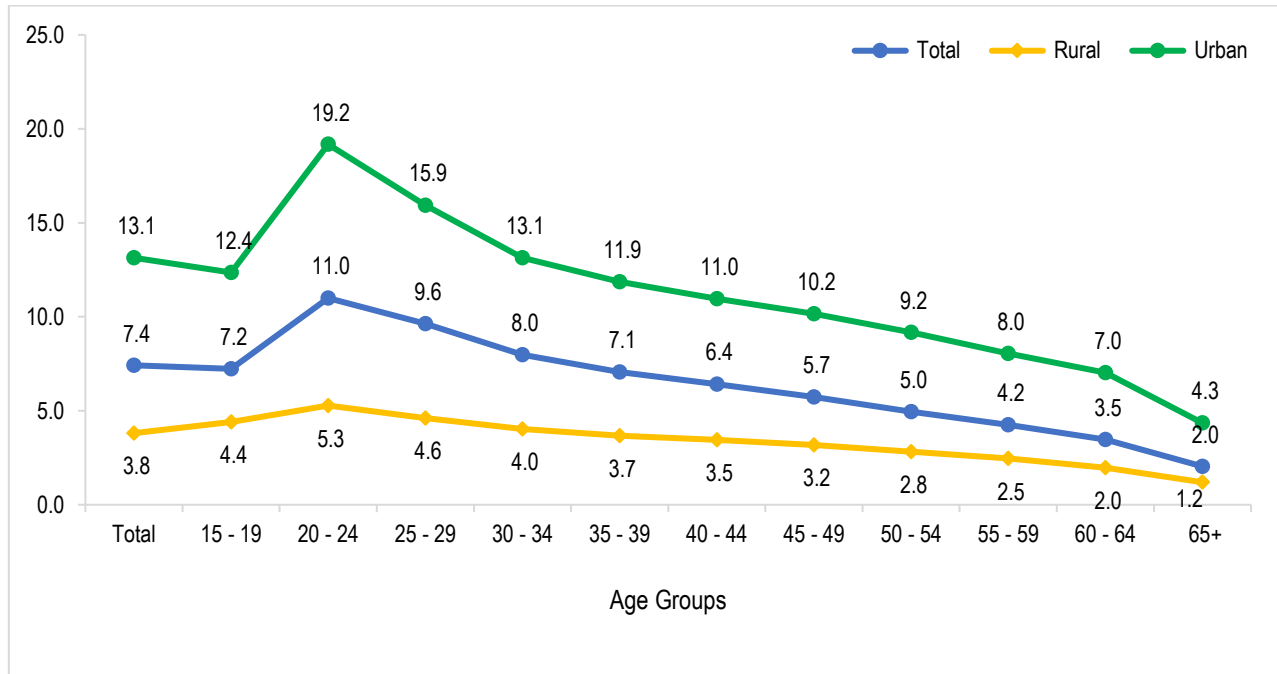


Figure 4.4 presents information on the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above, categorized by place of residence and age group. It reveals that the 20–24 age group had highest unemployment rate (11.0%) followed by those aged 25–29 years (9.6%). The results also indicate that, from the 20–24 age group onward, unemployment rate steadily declines, reaching 2.0 percent for persons aged 65 years and above. The notable unemployment rates observed for persons with 20–24 and 25–29 age groups indicate a transition age from education to employment coupled with limited job opportunities, inadequate skills and a mismatch between education and market needs.

Moreover, the steady decline in unemployment from age 30 years onwards, reaching just 2.0 percent for those aged 65 years and above suggests that older individuals are either more securely employed particularly in informal or self-employment or have exited the labour force due to retirement or disengagement.

Figure 4.4: Unemployment Rate of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC



4.4 Unemployment in Tanzania Zanzibar

Figure 4.5 shows that the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania Zanzibar was 19.5 percent. The results further indicates that the unemployment rate in urban areas is higher (25.0%) than in rural areas (14.5%). Moreover, the unemployment rate among females (25.7%) was nearly twice that of males (13.1%).

Figure 4.5: Unemployment Rates of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

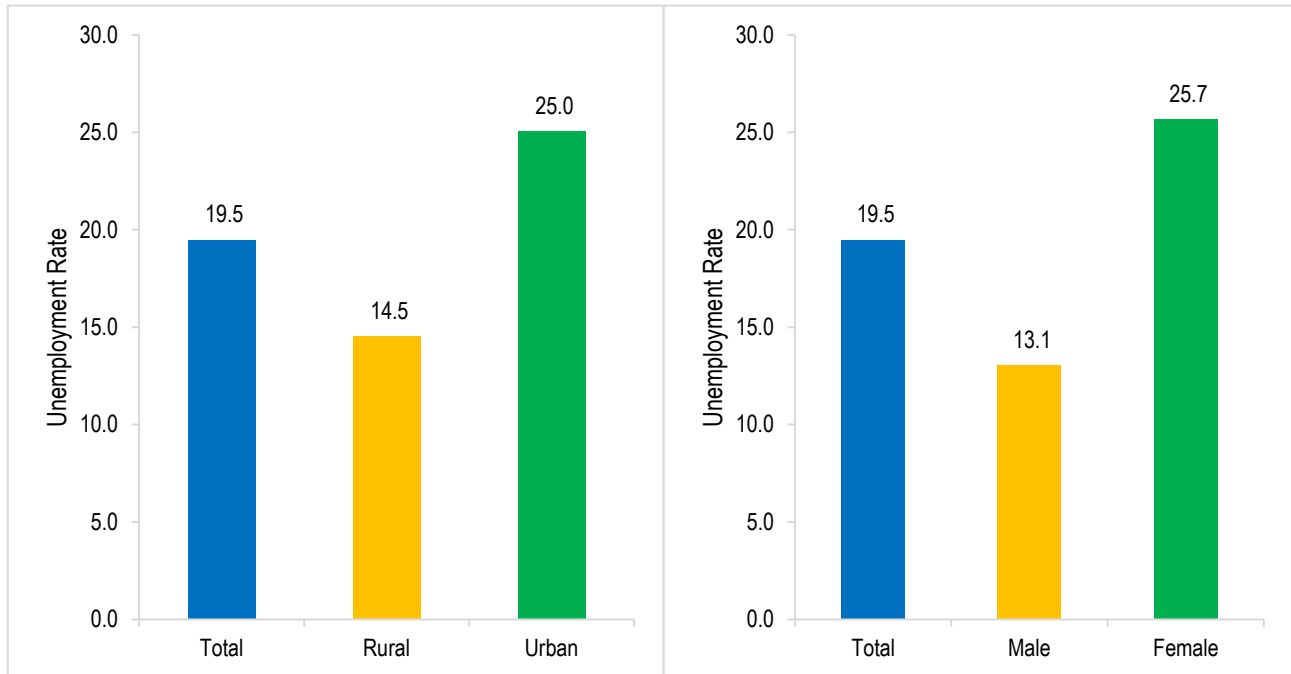
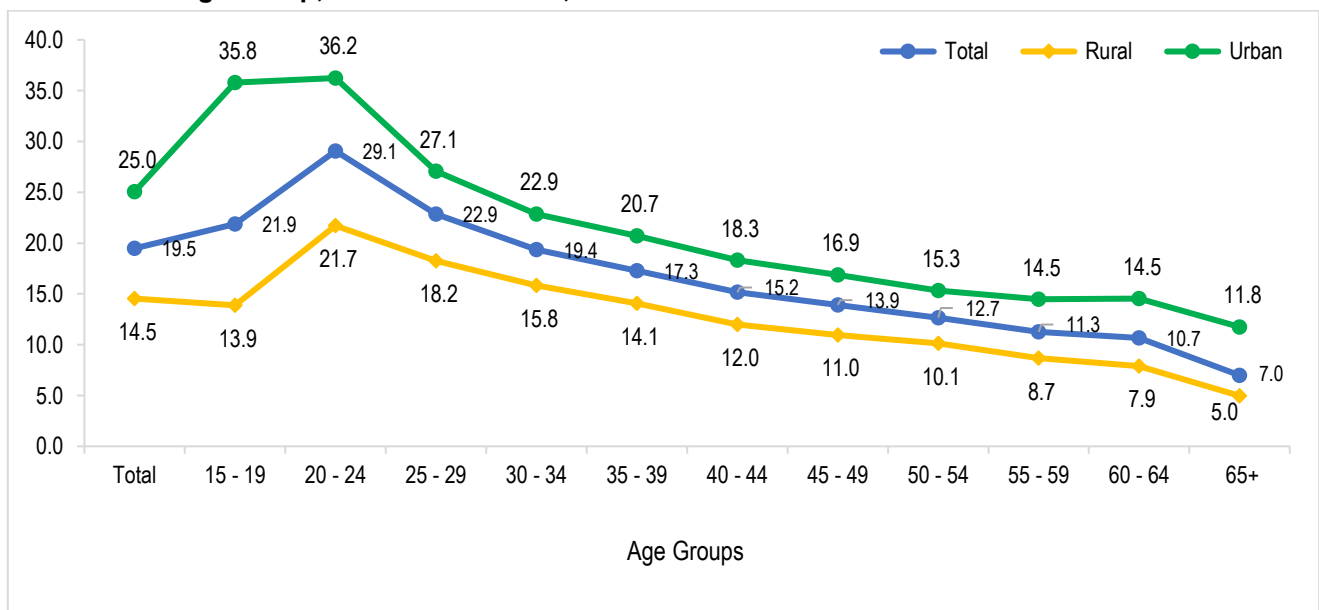


Figure 4.6 presents information on the unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above by place of residence and age group. It reveals that the 20–24 age group had the highest unemployment rate (29.1%) followed by those aged 25–29 years (22.9%). The results further show that, from the 20–24 age group onwards, the unemployment rate decreases as age increases.

Figure 4.6: Unemployment Rates of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Place of Residence and Age Group; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

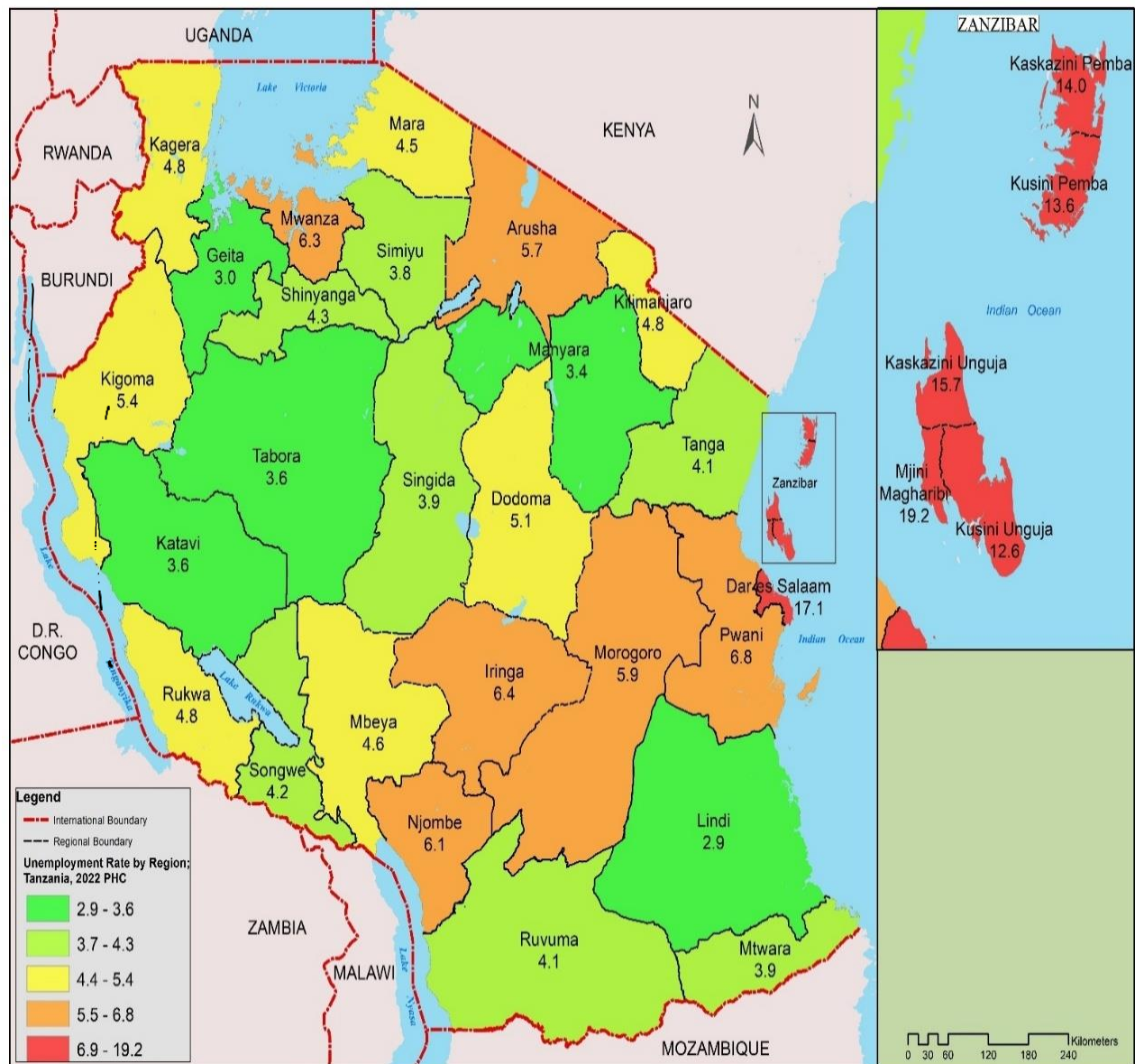


4.5 Unemployment Rates by Region

Map 4.1 shows that out of 31 regions in Tanzania, only six regions have recorded an unemployment rate higher than the national average of 7.8 percent. These regions include Mjini Magharibi (19.2%), Dar es Salaam (17.1%), Kaskazini Unguja (15.7%), Kaskazini Pemba (14.0%), Kusini Pemba (13.6%), and Kusini Unguja (12.6%). Conversely, the Lindi Region reported the lowest unemployment rate of 2.9 percent, followed by Geita (3.0%) and Manyara (3.4%).

This unemployment landscape reflects underlying structural, geographic, and economic patterns whereby urban regions, despite their economic activity, still face high unemployment rates due to factors such as migration and labour market mismatches, while rural areas exhibit a lower unemployment status due to informality and subsistence livelihoods. These findings, however, call for region-specific policies that address both the quantity and quality of employment opportunities as supported by the Five-Year Development Plan III (FYDP, 2021/22 – 2025/26) that aims to create eight million private-sector jobs by 2026 with a strong focus on enhancing female labour force participation and skills development.

Map 4.1: Unemployment Rates of Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



CHAPTER FIVE

YOUTH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

Key Points

- The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for youths aged 15-35 years is 76.0 percent. In Tanzania Mainland, the rate is 75.9 while in Tanzania Zanzibar, it is 79.2 percent.
- The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry account for the highest proportion (58.0%) of total employment in Tanzania for youths aged 15-35 years.
- The overall unemployment rate of youths aged 15-35 years in Tanzania is 9.5 percent; with females experiencing a higher rate (11.5%) compared with males (7.3%).
- Unemployment rate for youths with university and other related education is 14.2 percent, with 17.0 percent for females compared with 11.8 percent for males.
- About 3.6 million youths aged 15-35 years and above are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (1.9 million) than males (1.7 million).
- About 24.4 percent of the total youth population in Tanzania is Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training (NEET).

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on current economic activities specifically for youth aged 15 to 35 years. It focuses on their participation in economic activities, the types of occupations they hold, sectors of employment and the industries they are involved. Additionally, it includes information on youth engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities. The analysis focuses solely on youths living in private households

Understanding the employment status and economic engagement of youth is important for planning youth-focused labour policies and programs. These statistics provide insights into the size and characteristics of the youth labour force, their main occupations, and sectors of employment.

5.2 Current Economic Activity of Youths Aged 15 - 35 Years

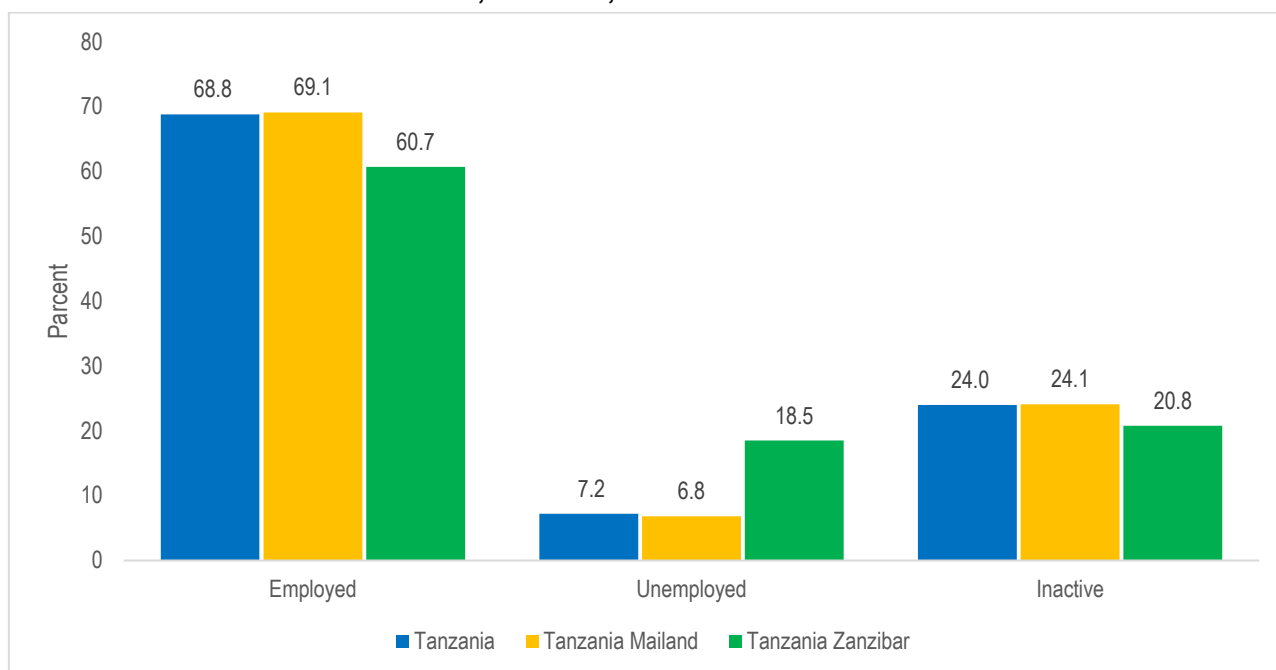
Table 5.1 shows that, out of 20.7 million youths aged 15–35 years, 68.8 percent of youths are employed, 7.2 percent are unemployed, and 24.0 percent are economically inactive. A similar distribution of youths by their economic status is observed in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar (Figure 5.1).

Rural areas account for the majority (71.3%) of employed youths compared with those in urban areas (65.2%). On the other hand, urban areas have a higher (12.3%) percentage of unemployed youths than in rural areas (3.7%). This reveals a consistent national pattern, with rural areas leading in employment and urban areas facing relatively higher unemployment.

Table 5.1: Percentage of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Economic Activity Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Economic Activity Status			Total
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	
Tanzania	Total	68.8	7.2	24.0	20,721,246
	Rural	71.3	3.7	25.0	12,341,596
	Urban	65.2	12.3	22.5	8,379,650
Tanzania Mainland	Total	69.1	6.8	24.1	20,043,628
	Rural	71.3	3.4	25.3	12,018,394
	Urban	65.8	11.9	22.3	8,025,234
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	60.7	18.5	20.8	677,618
	Rural	72.0	15.1	13.0	323,202
	Urban	50.4	21.7	28.0	354,416

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Economic Activity Status and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

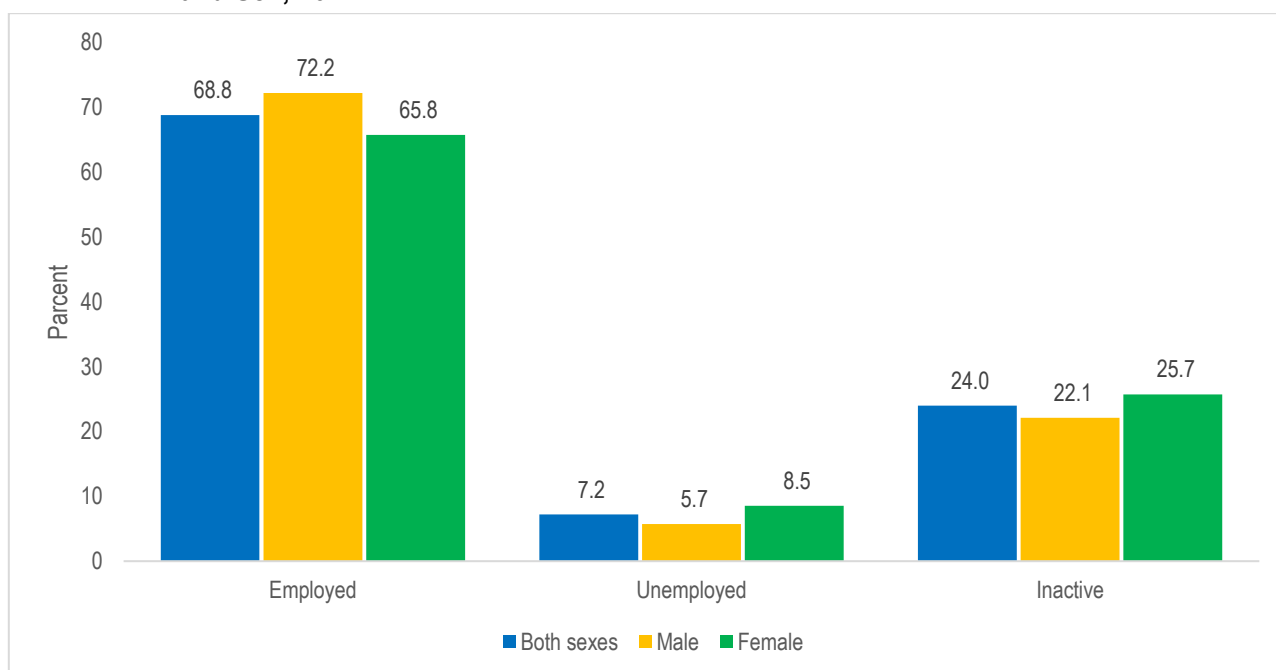


The results in Table 5.2 and Figure 5.2 indicate that, among the youth population aged 15–35 years, males have a higher proportion (72.2%) of employed individuals compared with females (65.8%). However, unemployment is higher among females (8.5%) than among males (5.7%). Furthermore, a higher proportion of females (25.7%) are also economically inactive compared with males (22.1%). This pattern is consistent in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, where females continue to show a high rate of unemployment and inactive compared with males. Overall, it suggests that young women face multiple disadvantages in the labour market, including lower employment rate, higher unemployment rate, and higher inactivity rate, requiring targeted interventions to promote gender equality in economic participation. Women’s participation in economic activities under the SDG 5 framework is primarily measured through employment rates, unemployment rates, wage equality, managerial roles, youth engagement (NEET), and informal sector participation. These indicators reveal gender gaps in labour force participation and economic empowerment.

Table 5.2: Percentage of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Economic Activity Status and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence		Total	Economic Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania	Total	20,721,246	68.8	7.2	24.0
	Male	9,777,969	72.2	5.7	22.1
	Female	10,943,277	65.8	8.5	25.7
Tanzania Mainland	Total	20,043,628	69.1	6.8	24.1
	Male	9,461,161	72.3	5.5	22.2
	Female	10,582,467	66.2	8.0	25.8
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	677,618	60.7	18.5	20.8
	Male	316,808	68.8	13.3	17.9
	Female	360,810	53.6	23.1	23.3

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Economic Activity Status and Sex; 2022 PHC

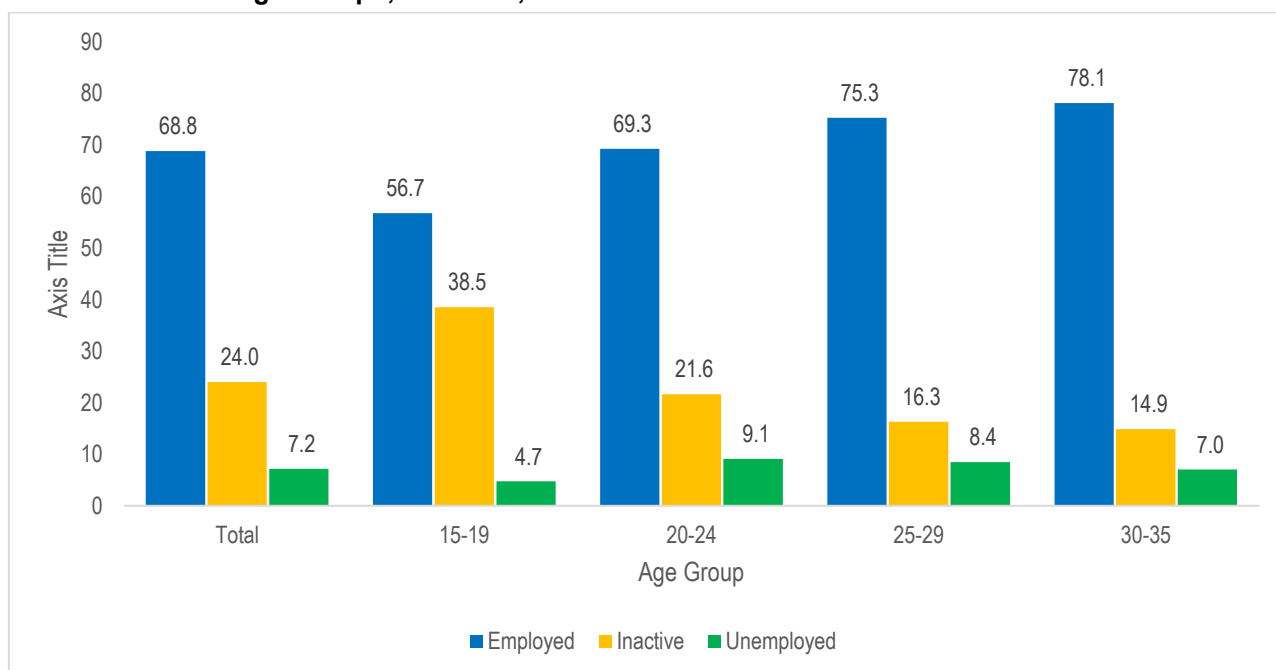


The data presented in Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3 suggest that in Tanzania, employment rises consistently with age from 56.7 percent for individuals aged 15–19 years to 78.1 percent for those aged 30–35 years. On the contrary, inactivity declines progressively with age from 38.5 percent for youth aged 15-19 years to 14.9 percent for those aged 30–35 years, indicating an increase in engagement in economic activities as youth mature. A similar pattern is observed in both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Economic Activity Status, Age Groups and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Age Group	Total	Economic Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Tanzania	Total	20,721,246	68.8	7.2	24.0
	15-19	6,184,205	56.7	4.7	38.5
	20-24	5,368,070	69.3	9.1	21.6
	25-29	4,579,082	75.3	8.4	16.3
	30-35	4,589,889	78.1	7.0	14.9
Tanzania Mainland	Total	20,043,628	69.1	6.8	24.1
	15-19	5,988,560	57.0	4.4	38.5
	20-24	5,189,857	69.6	8.6	21.8
	25-29	4,427,105	75.5	8.0	16.4
	30-35	4,438,106	78.3	6.7	15.0
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	677,618	60.7	18.5	20.8
	15-19	195,645	48.2	13.5	38.3
	20-24	178,213	58.3	23.9	17.8
	25-29	151,977	67.8	20.1	12.1
	30-35	151,783	72.3	17.1	10.6

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Economic Activity Status and Age Groups; Tanzania; 2022 PHC



5.3 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths

According to the United Nations definition, a youth is a person aged 15 to 24 years. However, Tanzania has its own specific definition that is used by planners, policymakers, and stakeholders, and considers youths as persons aged 15 to 35 years. Special attention has been paid to youth because it is a group that is entering the labour market in large numbers.

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) provides an estimate of the size of the labour supply currently available for the production of goods and services in a country. It is defined as the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. It provides important insight into various policy decisions to enhance the performance of the labour market.

5.3.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths Aged 15 - 24 years

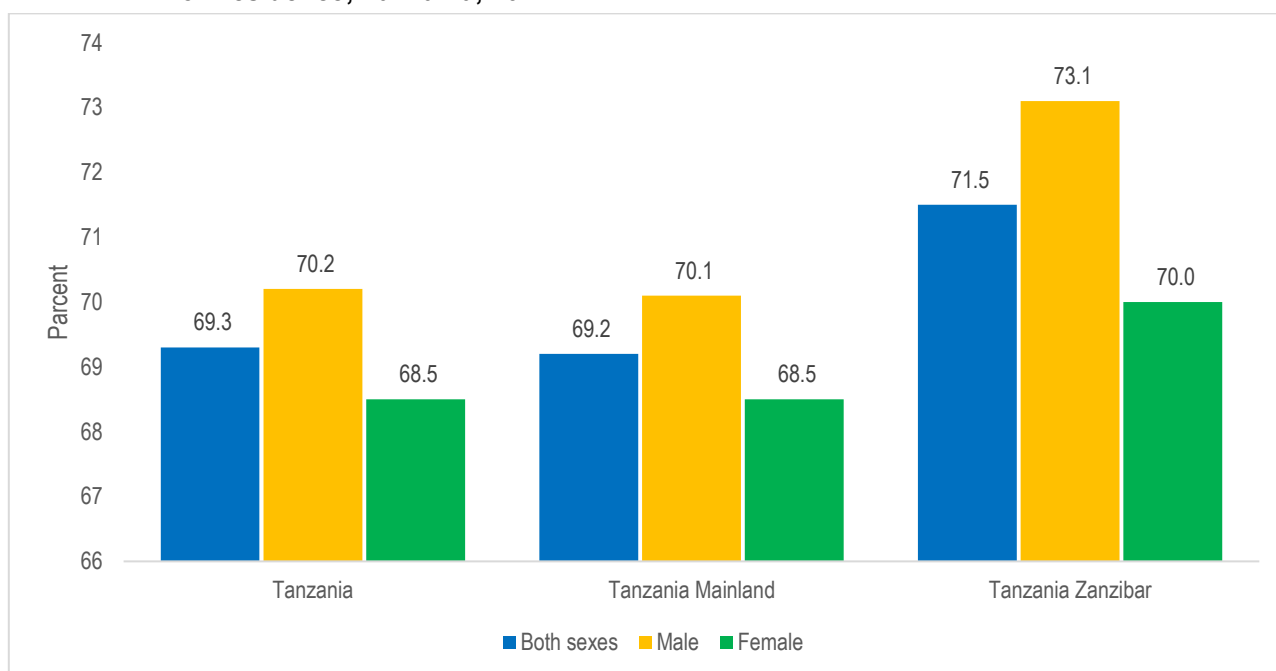
The results in Figure 5.4 indicate that, in Tanzania, out of 11.6 million youths aged 15–24 years, 69.3 percent are economically active. This means that they are employed or available to engage in productive activities in the labour market. The participation rate is slightly higher (70.2%) for males than for females (68.5%), representing a smaller gap in labour market engagement. The pattern is consistent across Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Notably, Tanzania Zanzibar records a higher (71.5%) overall youth participation rate compared with 69.2 percent in Tanzania Mainland.

A clear pattern emerges across all regions showing increased economic activity with age (Table 5.4). Among youths aged 15–19 years, approximately 61.5 percent are economically active, while participation rises sharply to 78.4 percent among youths aged 20–24 years. This pattern reflects the transition from school to work, with older youths more likely to enter the labour market. The pattern is consistent across Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, where the highest participation rate (85.0%) is observed among males aged 20–24 years in Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 5.4: Labour Force Participation Rates of Youth Population Aged 15-24 years by Sex, Age Group and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Age Group	Sex		
		Both sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	Total Population	11,552,275	5,476,335	6,075,940
	Total Labour Force	8,007,351	3,844,649	4,162,702
	Total	69.3	70.2	68.5
	15-19	61.5	62.1	60.8
	20-24	78.4	80.3	76.7
Tanzania Mainland	Total Population	11,178,417	5,300,993	5,877,424
	Total Labour Force	7,740,135	3,716,400	4,023,735
	Total	69.2	70.1	68.5
	15-19	61.5	62.1	60.8
	20-24	78.2	80.1	76.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total Population	373,858	175,342	198,516
	Total Labour Force	267,216	128,249	138,967
	Total	71.5	73.1	70.0
	15-19	61.7	62.9	60.7
	20-24	82.2	85.0	79.8

Figure 5.4: Labour Force Participation Rates of Youth Population Aged 15-24 years by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.3.2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths Population Aged 15 - 35 Years

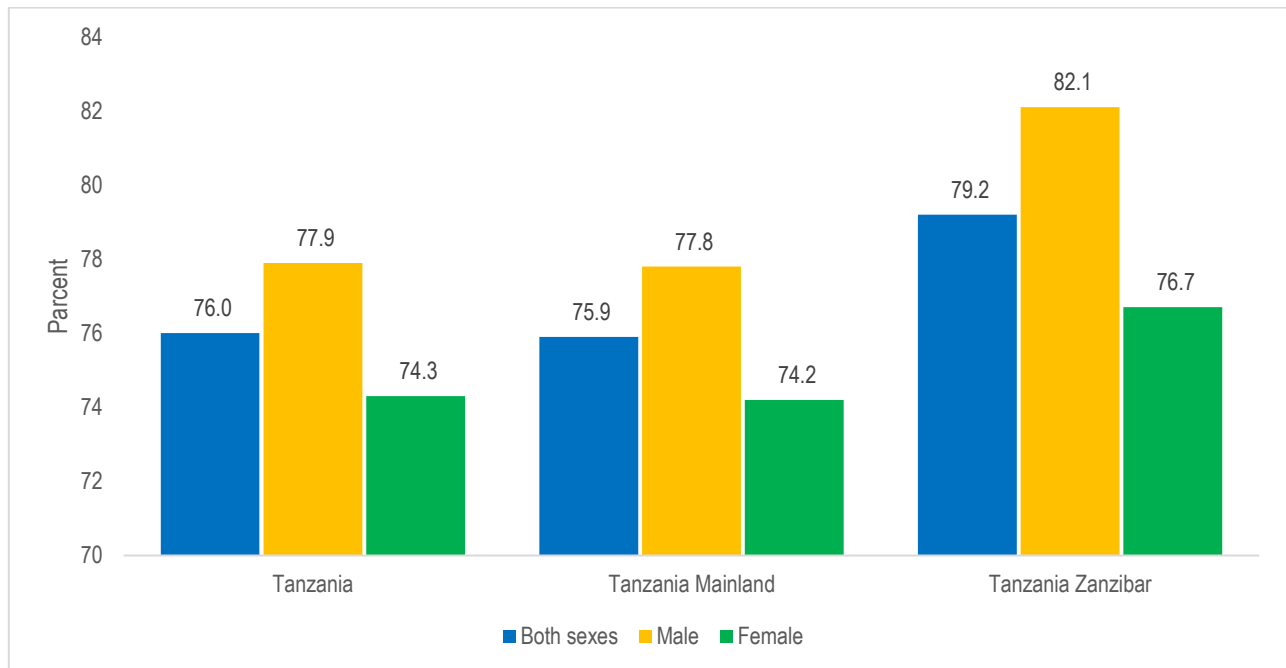
Table 5.5 and Figure 5.5 show that Tanzania has a total youth population aged 15–35 years of 20.7 million, of which 15.7 million (76.0%) participate in the labour force. The participation rate was higher (77.9%) among males compared with 74.3 percent among females, indicating that young males were slightly more engaged in economic activities than females. This pattern remains consistent across Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Across age groups, only 61.5 percent of youth aged 15–19 years are economically active, reflecting their ongoing engagement in education and training. The percentage rises sharply to 78.4 percent for those aged 20–24 years and continues to grow to 83.7 percent for ages 25–29 years and 85.1 percent for ages 30–35 years. A similar age-related pattern is observed in both males and females.

Table 5.5: Labour Force Participation Rates of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Sex, Age Group and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Age Group	Sex		
		Total	Male	Female
Tanzania	Total Population	20,721,246	9,777,969	10,943,277
	Total Labour Force	15,746,858	7,617,634	8,129,224
	Total	76.0	77.9	74.3
	15-19	61.5	62.1	60.8
	20-24	78.4	80.3	76.7
	25-29	83.7	87.0	80.9
Tanzania Mainland	30-35	85.1	88.4	82.1
	Total Population	20,043,628	9,461,161	10,582,467
	Total Labour Force	15,210,268	7,357,675	7,852,593
	Total	75.9	77.8	74.2
	15-19	61.5	62.1	60.8
	20-24	78.2	80.1	76.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	25-29	83.6	86.8	80.7
	30-35	85.0	88.2	82.0
	Total Population	677,618	316,808	360,810
	Total Labour Force	536,590	259,959	276,631
	Total	79.2	82.1	76.7
	15-19	61.7	62.9	60.7
	20-24	82.2	85.0	79.8
	25-29	87.9	92.2	84.3
	30-35	89.4	94.0	85.4

Figure 5.5: Labour Force Participation Rates of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Sex and Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



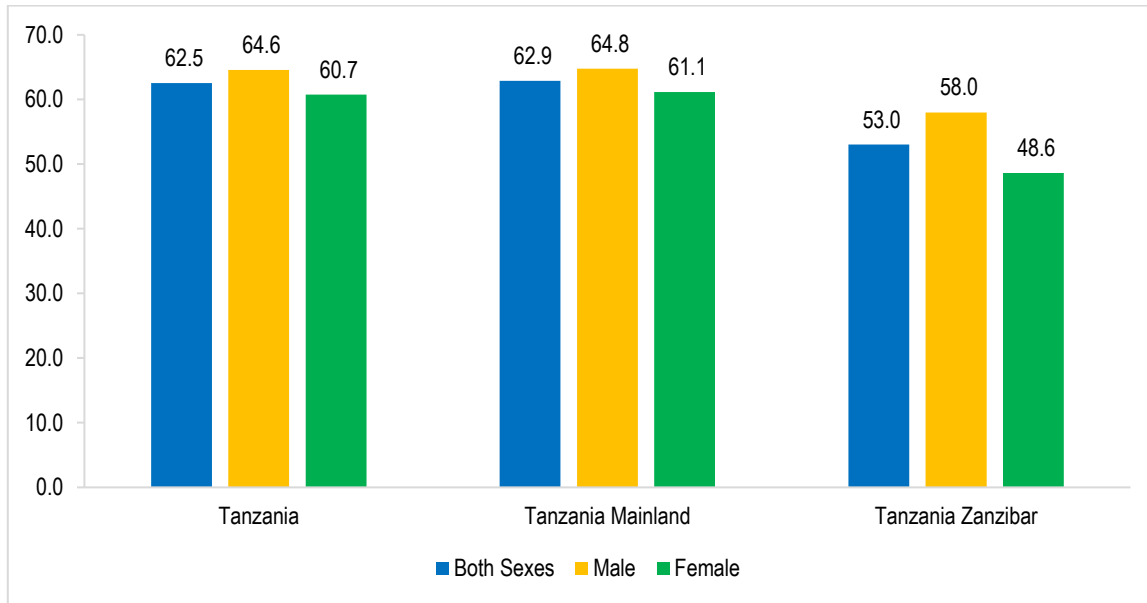
5.4 Employment to Population Ratio of Youths

The Youth Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) measures the percentage of the youth population that is employed. The ratio highlights the ability of an economy to create jobs. A higher EPR suggests the economy is more effective at creating employment opportunities for youth, while a lower EPR may signal challenges in the labour market or that many youths are not seeking work due to educational reasons.

5.4.1 Employment to Population Ratio of Youths Aged 15 - 24 Years

Figure 5.6 indicates that the youth employment-to-population ratio for youth aged 15-24 in Tanzania is 62.5 percent, with 62.9 percent in Tanzania Mainland and 53.0 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. In general, females have a lower EPR than males, a trend observed in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

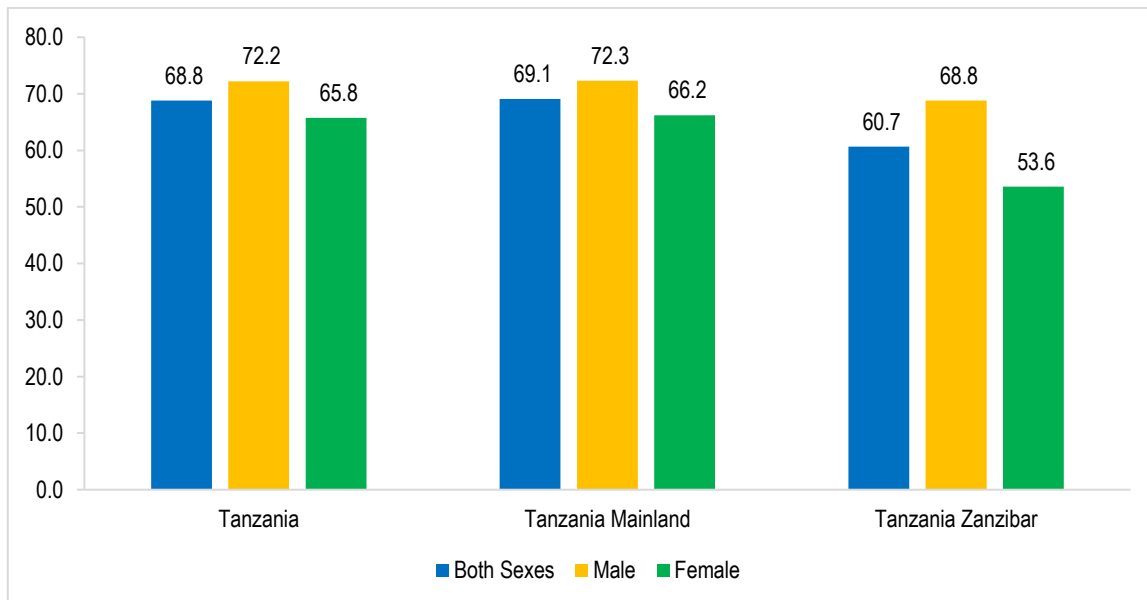
Figure 5.6: Employment to Population Ratio of Youth Aged 15-24 by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.4.2 Employment to Population Ratio of Youths Aged 15 - 35 Years

Figure 5.7 shows that the youth employment-to-population ratio for individuals aged 15-35 in Tanzania is 68.8 percent, with 69.1 percent for youth in Tanzania Mainland and 60.7 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar. Generally, females have a lower EPR compared to males, a trend observed in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Figure 5.7: Employment to Population Ratio of Youth Aged 15-35 by Place of Residence and Sex; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.5 Employed Youths Aged 15-35 Years by Main Industry

Results presented in Table 5.6 indicate that, in Tanzania, 58.0 percent of employed youths aged 15–35 years' work in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, making it the primary source of employment. Employment in all other sectors remains below 10.0 percent. The results further show that, more males are employed in construction (4.1%), transportation, storage (3.8%), and manufacturing (4.1%), whereas females are more employed in accommodation and food services (6.9%), education (1.4%), and activities of households as employers (5.3%).

The result also reveals that, youth employment in agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector is more prominent in Tanzania Mainland (58.8%) compared with Tanzania Zanzibar (30.6%). In Tanzania Zanzibar, notable proportions are employed in administrative and support services (10.3%), accommodation and food services (7.4%), and other service activities (9.7%), with females leading in these industries.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Employed Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Tanzania 2022 PHC

Industry of Employment	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture forestry and fishing	58.0	57.2	58.8	58.8	57.8	59.7	30.6	35.6	24.9
Mining and quarrying	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.9
Manufacturing	3.0	4.1	2.0	3.0	4.0	1.9	6.1	6.6	5.6
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Construction	2.1	4.1	0.2	2.1	4.0	0.2	3.9	7.0	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.2
Transportation and storage	2.1	3.8	0.4	2.1	3.8	0.4	2.3	4.1	0.4
Accommodation and food services activities	4.6	2.3	6.9	4.5	2.2	6.8	7.4	4.8	10.4
Information and communication	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	2.3
Administrative and support services activities	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	10.3	9.2	11.6
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.3	2.6	1.9
Education	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.7	1.4	4.2
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	2.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.8	2.5
Other	9.7	8.1	11.4	9.5	8.0	11.1	16.5	12.5	21.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,256,562	7,059,725	7,196,837	13,845,449	6,841,852	7,003,597	411,113	217,873	193,240

In Tanzania, the employment of youth aged 15-35 years is significantly concentrated in rural areas, mainly in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, which account for 75.1 percent compared with 30.4 percent in urban areas. On the contrary, urban areas show a more diverse distribution of employment across sectors. Notably, high proportion of urban youth are employed in wholesale and retail trade (13.2%), administrative and support services (7.6%) and accommodation and food services (7.5%).

On the other hand, in urban areas, more male youth are employed in transportation and storage (7.3%) and construction (6.3%), while more females are employed in accommodation and food services (11.3%), and activities of households as employers (8.3%). To the contrary, a greater proportion of both female and male youth in rural areas remain highly employed in agriculture with 76.1 percent of females and 74.1 percent of males (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Distribution of Employed Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Industry of Employment; Tanzania 2022
PHC

Industry of Employment	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture forestry and fishing	58.0	57.2	58.8	75.1	74.1	76.1	30.4	29.9	30.9
Mining and quarrying	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1
Manufacturing	3.0	4.1	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.2	5.3	7.3	3.3
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Construction	2.1	4.1	0.2	1.4	2.8	0.2	3.3	6.3	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.6	7.4	7.8	4.2	3.9	4.5	13.2	13.2	13.3
Transportation and storage	2.1	3.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.1	4.0	7.3	0.8
Accommodation and food services activities	4.6	2.3	6.9	2.8	1.4	4.1	7.5	3.7	11.3
Information and communication	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Real estate activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.0	1.6
Administrative and support services activities	4.5	4.4	4.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	7.6	7.2	8.1
Public administration and defense compulsory social security	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.8
Education	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.6	2.4
Human health and social work activities	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.6
Arts entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Other	9.7	8.1	11.4	5.9	5.4	6.4	15.9	12.4	19.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,256,562	7,059,725	7,196,837	8,796,466	4,357,766	4,438,700	5,460,096	2,701,959	2,758,137

5.6 Employed Youths Aged 15-35 Years by Occupation

The results in Table 5.8 reveal that majority (40.5%) of employed youths aged 15-35 years in Tanzania are agricultural and fishery workers, followed by those in elementary occupations (22.7%) and craft and related workers (20.1%). A similar pattern is observed in Tanzania Mainland, where agricultural and fishery workers account for 41.1 percent, elementary occupations account for 22.5 percent, and craft and related workers 20.0 percent.

However, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the majority of employed youths (29.0%) are engaged in elementary occupations, followed by craft and related workers (21.8%) and agricultural and fishery workers (19.2%). This shows a distinct shift in occupational structure between Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, with Tanzania Zanzibar having relatively more people engaged in service-related and lower-skilled roles compared to Tanzania Mainland which is agriculture-dominated.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
Professionals	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	4.5	3.1	5.9
Technicians and associate professionals	4.8	6.6	3.0	4.7	6.5	2.9	7.9	9.0	6.6
Clerks	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	7.3	5.9	8.7	7.1	5.7	8.6	13.3	12.3	14.3
Agricultural and fishery workers	40.5	39.4	41.5	41.1	39.9	42.3	19.2	23.8	14.0
Craft and related workers	20.1	20.6	19.6	20.0	20.7	19.4	21.8	18.1	25.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.4	2.4	0.4	1.4	2.4	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.3
Elementary occupations	22.7	21.9	23.5	22.5	21.7	23.3	29.0	28.6	29.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,256,562	7,059,725	7,196,837	13,845,449	6,841,852	7,003,597	411,113	217,873	193,240

Table 5.9 indicates that in Tanzania, youth aged 15-35 years in rural areas are largely employed as agricultural and fishery workers, accounting for 54.4 percent of total rural employment, with similar shares among males (53.2%) and females (55.7%). On the contrary, in urban areas the highest proportion is in elementary occupations (31.1%), followed by craft and related workers (22.3%), as well as service workers and shop sales workers (12.4%). Notably, in urban areas, youth females are more employed in elementary occupations (32.8%),

and service workers and shop sales workers (14.6%), whereas youth males in urban areas are more likely to work in technical roles such as technicians and associate professionals (11.1%) and plant and machine operators (3.9%).

Table 5.9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
Professionals	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	3.9	3.8	4.0
Technicians and associate professionals	4.8	6.6	3.0	2.8	3.7	1.8	8.1	11.1	5.1
Clerks	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.3
Service workers and shop sales workers	7.3	5.9	8.7	4.1	3.3	5.0	12.4	10.1	14.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	40.5	39.4	41.5	54.4	53.2	55.7	18.0	17.2	18.7
Craft and related workers	20.1	20.6	19.6	18.7	19.3	18.1	22.3	22.6	22.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.3	3.9	0.7
Elementary occupations	22.7	21.9	23.5	17.5	17.4	17.7	31.1	29.3	32.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,256,562	7,059,725	7,196,837	8,796,466	4,357,766	4,438,700	5,460,096	2,701,959	2,758,137

5.7 Employed Youths Aged 15-35 Years by Sector

Table 5.10 shows that, in Tanzania, the largest share (36.0%) of employed youths aged 15-35 years is engaged in the agricultural sector, followed by household activities (24.1%), private sector employment (26.2%), and public sector employment (13.7%). The pattern is similar in Tanzania Mainland, where 36.7 percent are employed in agriculture, 24.1 percent in household activities, 25.7 percent in the private sector, and 13.5 percent in the public sector.

On the other hand, youth employment distribution in Tanzania Zanzibar is very diverse. The majority are employed in the private sector (43.6%), followed by household activities (23.5%), the public sector (19.3%), and agriculture 13.6 percent. This implies that there are more employment opportunities in the private and public sectors than in agriculture as found in Tanzania Mainland.

On the other hand, male youths are more likely to be employed in the private sector while female youths are more likely to be employed in household activities across both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Sex and Sector; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Sector	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Public	13.7	15.2	12.3	13.5	15.1	12.1	19.3	18.6	20.1
Private	26.2	29.6	22.8	25.7	29.0	22.4	43.6	47.6	39.1
Agriculture	36.0	34.1	37.9	36.7	34.7	38.6	13.6	15.5	11.5
Household activities	24.1	21.1	27.0	24.1	21.2	27.0	23.5	18.3	29.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,256,562	7,059,725	7,196,837	13,845,449	6,841,852	7,003,597	411,113	217,873	193,240

The results in Table 5.11 highlight that, in rural areas, more than half (51.7%) of female youths are primarily employed in the agricultural sector and 27.3 percent in household activities, while male youths are mostly in agriculture (47.0%) and household activities (27.3%). On the other hand, in urban areas, the majority of female youths are employed in the private sector (41.3%) and household activities (26.2%), while male youths are primarily employed in the private sector (50.8%) and the public sector (19.0%).

Table 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Sector; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Sector	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Public	13.7	15.2	12.3	11.2	12.8	9.6	17.8	19.0	16.6
Private	26.2	29.6	22.8	13.9	16.4	11.3	46.0	50.8	41.3
Agriculture	36.0	34.1	37.9	49.4	47.0	51.7	14.4	13.3	15.5
Household activities	24.1	21.1	27.0	25.5	23.7	27.3	21.8	16.9	26.6
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,256,562	7,059,725	7,196,837	8,796,466	4,357,766	4,438,700	5,460,096	2,701,959	2,758,137

5.8 Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities

The 2022 PHC defines informal non-agricultural economic activities as those that are unregulated and typically lack formal business transactions. These activities normally occur outside the framework of formal business regulations and systems. They require minimal capital and typically involve individuals such as street vendors, and small-scale production activities without legal licenses or adhering to formal reporting and taxation requirements. Activities often operate within local communities to cater for immediate needs and therefore contribute to the informal sector's overall economic performance.

Table 5.12 shows that, approximately 3.6 million youths aged 15–35 years in Tanzania were engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities with more females (1.9 million) than males (1.7 million). Moreover, results reveal that the majority of persons engaged in informal sector are youth aged 20-24 years accounting for 26.2 percent of total employment, followed by those aged 30-35 with 25.9 percent. The lowest participation in the informal sector is observed for those aged 15-19 years with 22.5 percent. A similar distribution is observed in Tanzania Mainland while in Tanzania Zanzibar the pattern is slightly different, since the majority of youth engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities are those aged 30-35 years. Importantly, the low level of involvement among those aged between 15-19 could be attributed by the fact that most of these youths are still in school and college.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 15-35 years Engaged in Informal Non-Agricultural Economic Activities by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Sex	Total Number	Age Group			
			15 – 19	20 – 24	25-29	30-35
Tanzania	Both Sexes	3,578,579	22.5	26.2	25.4	25.9
	Male	1,688,374	21.7	25.8	26.1	26.4
	Female	1,890,205	23.2	26.5	24.7	25.6
Tanzania Mainland	Both Sexes	3,449,286	22.5	26.2	25.4	25.9
	Male	1,623,047	21.7	25.8	26.1	26.3
	Female	1,826,239	23.2	26.5	24.8	25.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	Both Sexes	129,293	23.0	25.9	24.8	26.2
	Male	65,327	22.0	25.6	25.7	26.7
	Female	63,966	24.1	26.3	23.9	25.8

5.9 Unemployment Rate for Youths

Unemployment is an indicator of labour underutilisation and is measured as a percentage of the labour force that is currently unemployed. According to the relaxed international definition of unemployment, unemployed persons comprise those who in the last seven days prior to the census enumeration were not engaged in any economic activity but were available for work regardless of whether they took any effort to look for work.

5.9.1 Unemployment Rate for Youths Aged 15-24 Years

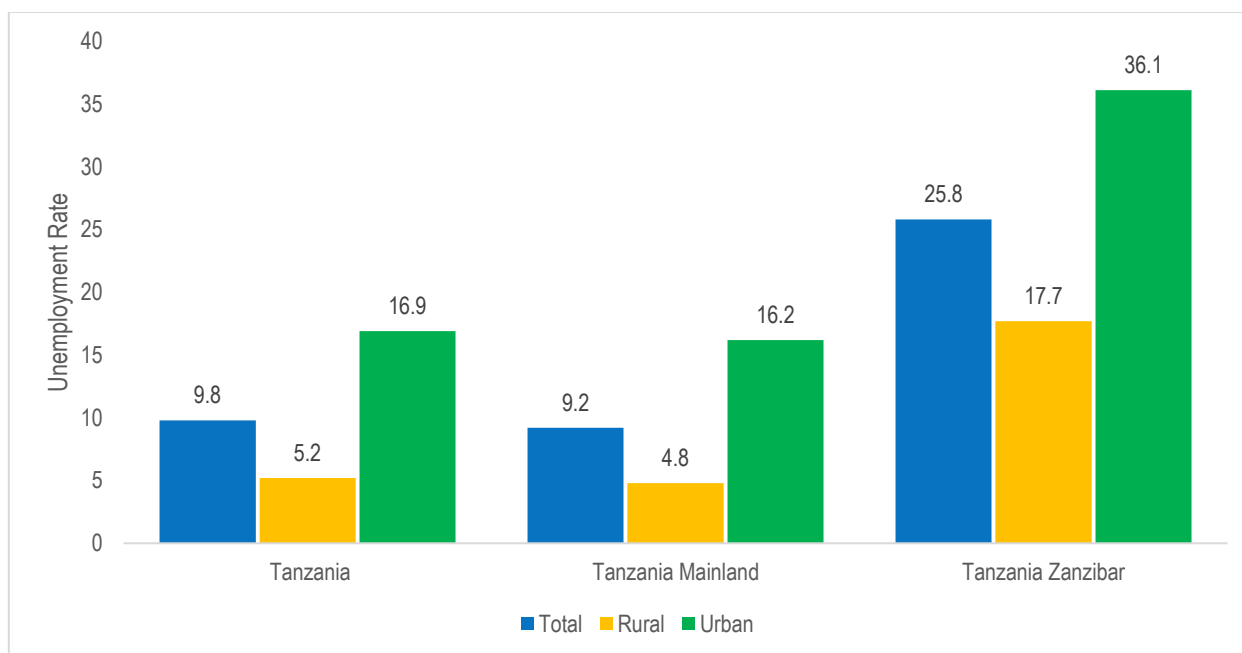
The unemployment rate for youth aged 15-24 years in Tanzania is 9.8 percent, with females experiencing a higher unemployment rate (11.3%) than males (8.0%). It was also found that, urban youths were more affected by unemployment (16.9%) compared with rural youths (5.2%). It is noticeable that females in urban areas experience a significantly higher (19.5%) unemployment rate than their male counterparts (13.9%) (Figure 5.8).

Across age groups, unemployment rate among youth aged 15–19 years is 7.7 percent, and 11.6% for those aged 20–24 years. This situation reflects the challenges young people face while transitioning from school to the labour market, especially in urban areas where unemployment rate reaches 13.1 percent for those aged 15–19 years and 19.9 percent for the 20–24 age group. This pattern is similar for both Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 5.13).

Table 5.13: Unemployment rates for Youth Population Aged 15-24 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	Total	9.8	8.0	11.3	5.2	4.6	5.8	16.9	13.9	19.5
	15-19	7.7	6.8	8.6	4.7	4.4	5.0	13.1	11.8	14.2
	20-24	11.6	9.2	13.7	5.8	4.9	6.5	19.9	15.6	23.5
Tanzania Mainland	Total	9.2	7.6	10.7	4.8	4.4	5.3	16.2	13.3	18.6
	15-19	7.2	6.4	8.0	4.4	4.2	4.7	12.4	11.1	13.4
	20-24	11.0	8.8	12.9	5.3	4.6	5.9	19.2	15.0	22.6
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	25.8	20.7	30.5	17.7	14.0	21.2	36.1	29.4	42.0
	15-19	21.9	19.3	24.3	13.9	12.4	15.4	35.8	32.5	38.6
	20-24	29.1	21.9	35.5	21.7	15.9	26.9	36.2	27.6	44.0

Figure 5.8: Unemployment rates for Youth Population Aged 15-24 years by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.9.2 Unemployment Rate for Youths Aged 15-35 Years

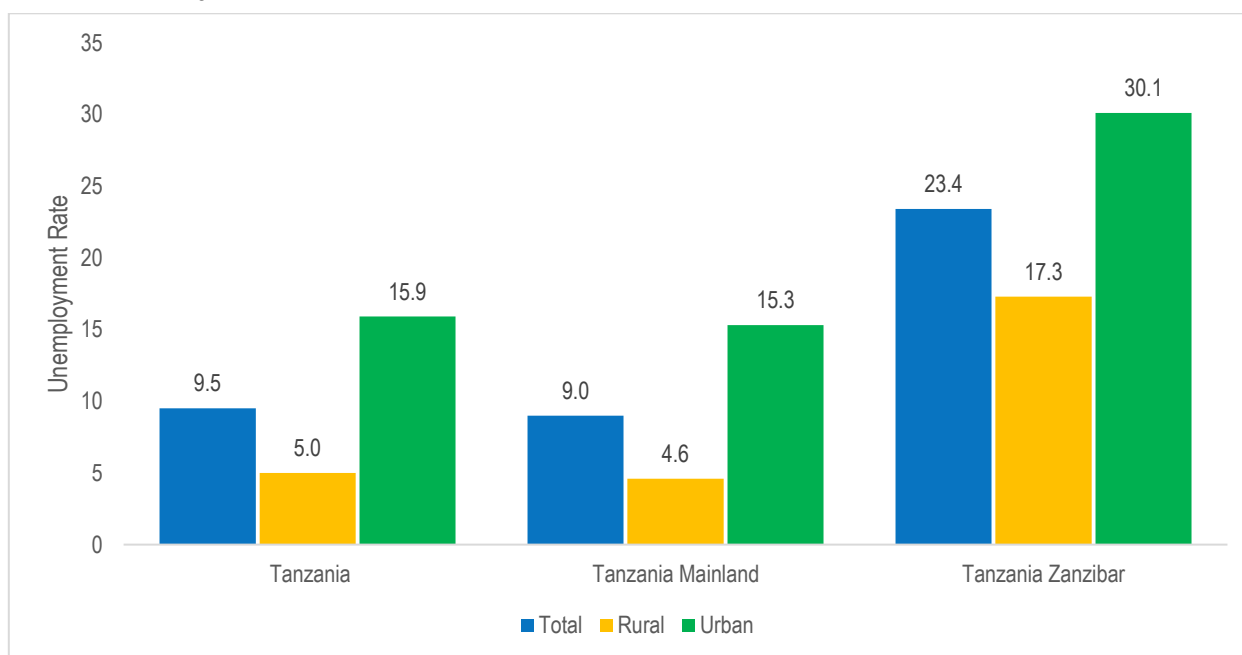
The overall unemployment rate among youth aged 15–35 years in Tanzania is 9.5 percent, which is higher than the target of 8.0 percent as outlined in the Third Tanzania Five-Year Development Plan (TFYDP), 2025/26. The rate is high (23.4%) in Tanzania Zanzibar compared with Tanzania Mainland (9.0%). The current youth unemployment rate in Zanzibar is more than two times the target of 9.0 percent indicated in the Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP - 2021–2026), hence more efforts are needed to realise set target. The unemployment rate is higher among females than among males across the country.

The results further reveal that, youth unemployment is significantly higher (15.9%) in urban areas compared with rural areas (5.0%), and the gender gap is more pronounced in urban settings where young females are more affected (19.4%) than young males (5.7%). Analysis by age reveals that, a higher unemployment rate is observed among youth aged 20–24 years across all regions indicating on how youth find it difficult to enter the labour market especially in urban areas (Table 5.14 and Figure 5.9).

Table 5.14: Unemployment rates for Youth Population Aged 15 – 35 Years (Employed and Unemployed) by Place of Residence, Sex and Selected Age Groups; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Age Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tanzania	Total	9.5	7.3	11.5	5.0	4.3	5.7	15.9	11.9	19.4
	15-19	7.7	6.8	8.6	4.7	4.4	5.0	13.1	11.8	14.2
	20-24	11.6	9.2	13.7	5.8	4.9	6.5	19.9	15.6	23.5
	25-29	10.1	7.3	12.7	5.0	4.0	5.9	16.4	11.4	21.0
	30-35	8.2	5.9	10.5	4.3	3.6	5.1	13.4	8.9	17.8
Tanzania Mainland	Total	9.0	7.0	10.8	4.6	4.0	5.1	15.3	11.5	18.7
	15-19	7.2	6.4	8.0	4.4	4.2	4.7	12.4	11.1	13.4
	20-24	11.0	8.8	12.9	5.3	4.6	5.9	19.2	15.0	22.6
	25-29	9.6	7.1	12.0	4.6	3.8	5.3	15.9	11.2	20.3
	30-35	7.9	5.8	9.9	4.0	3.4	4.5	13.0	8.8	17.1
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	23.4	16.2	30.1	17.3	12.1	22.3	30.1	20.7	38.8
	15-19	21.9	19.3	24.3	13.9	12.4	15.4	35.8	32.5	38.6
	20-24	29.1	21.9	35.5	21.7	15.9	26.9	36.2	27.6	44.0
	25-29	22.9	13.7	31.6	18.2	10.9	25.0	27.1	16.1	37.7
	30-35	19.1	10.0	27.9	15.6	8.9	22.0	22.7	11.1	34.1

Figure 5.9: Unemployment rates for Youth Population Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



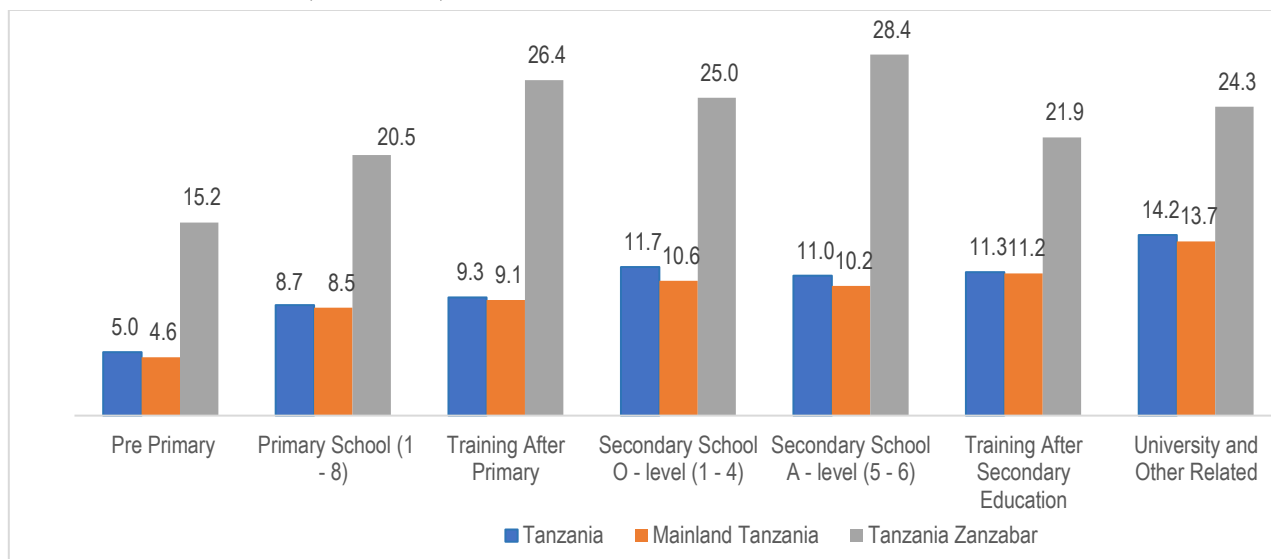
The unemployment rates for youths aged 15-35 years in Tanzania tend to increase with higher levels of education, with females consistently facing higher unemployment rate than males. The unemployment rate for youths with university and other higher education is 14.2 percent, with 17.0 percent for females and 11.8 percent for males. Similarly, youths with O-Level

education face an unemployment rate of 11.7 percent, with females at 14.6 percent and males 8.5 percent. Moreover, youths in urban areas are more affected than those in rural areas across all education levels. Notably, for youths with university education level, the unemployment rate is relatively high at 14.2 percent compared with other levels. This suggests that, youths with university level of education have greater difficulty entering the job market (Table 5.15 and Figure 5.10).

Table 5.15: Unemployment rates for Youths Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Level of Education; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Place of Residence	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Pre Primary	Total	5.0	4.5	5.7	4.6	4.1	5.3	15.2	13.3	18.3
	Rural	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.6	8.9	8.1	10.2
	Urban	10.2	9.1	11.6	9.5	8.4	10.8	35.0	31.1	39.9
Primary School (1 - 8)	Total	8.7	6.7	10.6	8.5	6.5	10.4	20.5	14.4	28.4
	Rural	4.9	4.3	5.5	4.8	4.2	5.3	15.9	12.1	21.6
	Urban	16.2	11.8	19.9	16.0	11.6	19.6	27.5	18.6	37.3
Training After Primary	Total	9.3	7.1	12.4	9.1	6.9	12.2	26.4	25.7	27.0
	Rural	4.6	3.8	5.9	4.5	3.7	5.8	19.5	22.6	17.4
	Urban	13.6	10.2	17.9	13.3	10.0	17.6	30.1	27.0	33.3
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Total	11.7	8.5	14.6	10.6	7.9	13.2	25.0	16.9	31.9
	Rural	6.0	4.7	7.3	4.9	4.0	5.7	18.8	12.5	23.7
	Urban	16.2	11.7	20.2	15.1	11.0	18.8	31.3	20.9	40.9
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	Total	11.0	9.7	12.9	10.2	9.1	11.7	28.4	23.4	33.7
	Rural	5.9	5.3	6.8	5.1	4.8	5.6	18.7	15.8	22.1
	Urban	13.5	11.9	15.4	12.5	11.3	14.1	34.5	28.6	40.3
Training After Secondary Education	Total	11.3	8.5	14.1	11.2	8.4	13.9	21.9	16.6	26.7
	Rural	5.3	4.0	6.7	5.1	3.9	6.4	18.2	12.4	23.3
	Urban	15.0	11.5	18.0	14.9	11.4	17.9	24.1	19.0	28.9
University and Other Related	Total	14.2	11.8	17.0	13.7	11.5	16.3	24.3	18.6	28.6
	Rural	6.4	5.3	8.1	5.8	4.9	7.1	17.4	13.8	20.4
	Urban	16.8	14.3	19.6	16.3	14.0	18.9	27.0	20.6	31.8

Figure 5.10: Unemployment rates for Youths Aged 15-35 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Level of Education; Tanzania, 2022 PHC



5.10 Youth Not In Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

The NEET indicator measures the percentage of young people who are not engaged in any form of education, formal employment, or vocational training. It highlights a group of youth who may be at risk of long-term unemployment, social exclusion, or economic vulnerability. This indicator is important for policymakers as it helps identify gaps in the education system and the labour market. High NEET rates suggest challenges in youth transitions from school to work. The government has been emphasising on the importance of vocational education and training through institutions like VETA in order to equip youth with practical skills that meet labour market demands thereby reducing the NEET rate.

Table 5.16 and Figure 5.11 reveal that 24.4 percent of youths aged 15–35 years in Tanzania were Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET), with a higher rate among females (27.5%) than among males (20.9%). Across age groups, the highest NEET rate was observed in the 20–24 age group (28.3%), followed by the 25–29 age group (24.2%), and the lowest in the 30–35 age group (21.8%). In all age groups, young females consistently had higher NEET rates than their male counterparts.

When comparing Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar, youth in Tanzania Zanzibar experience a higher NEET rate (29.2%) compared to those in Tanzania Mainland (24.2%). The disparity is more significant among females with NEET rate of 36.0 percent in Tanzania

Zanzibar, compared with 27.2 percent in Tanzania Mainland. Young males also exhibit a slight difference, with a NEET rate of 21.5 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar and 20.9 percent in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 5.16: Number and Percentage Distribution of Youths (15-35 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Place of Residence, Age Group and Sex, Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Place of Residence	Age Group	NEET			Total Youth		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	Total	24.4	20.9	27.5	20,721,246	9,777,969	10,943,277
	15-19	22.9	22.8	23.1	6,184,205	3,041,486	3,142,719
	20-24	28.3	24.3	31.7	5,368,070	2,434,849	2,933,221
	25-29	24.2	18.7	29.0	4,579,082	2,122,169	2,456,913
	30-35	21.8	16.7	26.4	4,589,889	2,179,465	2,410,424
Tanzania Mainland	Total	24.2	20.9	27.2	20,043,628	9,461,161	10,582,467
	15-19	23.0	22.8	23.1	5,988,560	2,947,554	3,041,006
	20-24	28.0	24.1	31.3	5,189,857	2,353,439	2,836,418
	25-29	24.0	18.6	28.6	4,427,105	2,051,729	2,375,376
	30-35	21.6	16.8	26.0	4,438,106	2,108,439	2,329,667
Tanzania Zanzibar	Total	29.2	21.5	36.0	677,618	316,808	360,810
	15-19	21.7	21.1	22.3	195,645	93,932	101,713
	20-24	37.2	29.4	43.8	178,213	81,410	96,803
	25-29	31.2	19.3	41.5	151,977	70,440	81,537
	30-35	27.5	15.3	38.3	151,783	71,026	80,757

Figure 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Youths (15-35 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Place of Residence and Sex, Tanzania, 2022 PHC

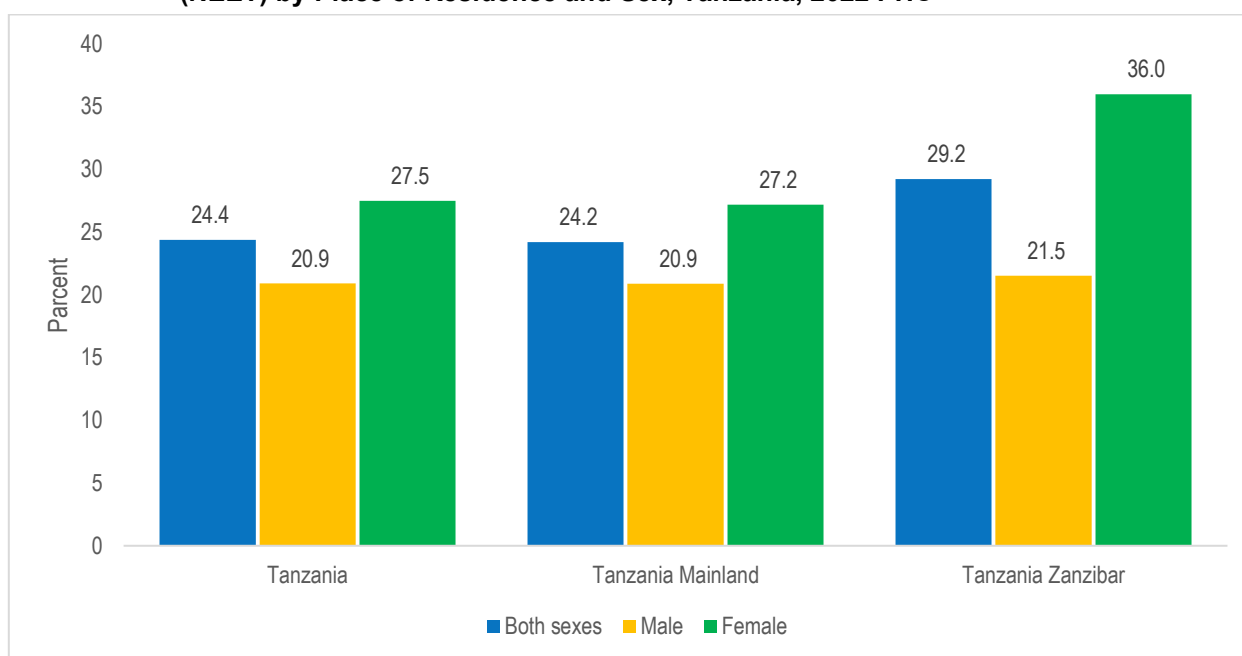


Table 5.17 presents information on the educational attainment of youth aged 15 - 35 years who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET). The results reveal that, out of 3,700,519 youth in NEET, the majority had attained a primary level of education (2,207,252 persons) followed by those with Secondary School O-level qualifications (1,148,430 persons) and those with university or other higher-level qualifications (209,160 persons).

Table 5.17: Number of Youths (15-35 years) Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) by Place of Residence, Sex and Level of education Attained, Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Education Level	Place of Residence	Tanzania			Tanzania Mainland			Tanzania Zanzibar		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	Total	3,700,519	1,556,903	2,143,616	3,529,074	1,494,134	2,034,940	171,445	62,769	108,676
	Rural	1,799,101	827,878	971,223	1,734,079	802,621	931,458	65,022	25,257	39,765
	Urban	1,901,418	729,025	1,172,393	1,794,995	691,513	1,103,482	106,423	37,512	68,911
Pre Primary	Total	10,918	6,373	4,545	10,664	6,206	4,458	254	167	87
	Rural	7,680	4,512	3,168	7,536	4,405	3,131	144	107	37
	Urban	3,238	1,861	1,377	3,128	1,801	1,327	110	60	50
Primary School (1 - 8)	Total	2,207,252	929,606	1,277,646	2,166,535	911,694	1,254,841	40,717	17,912	22,805
	Rural	1,301,944	597,698	704,246	1,283,673	588,659	695,014	18,271	9,039	9,232
	Urban	905,308	331,908	573,400	882,862	323,035	559,827	22,446	8,873	13,573
Training After Primary	Total	4,010	1,996	2,014	3,900	1,941	1,959	110	55	55
	Rural	1,499	842	657	1,461	817	644	38	25	13
	Urban	2,511	1,154	1,357	2,439	1,124	1,315	72	30	42
Secondary School O - level (1 - 4)	Total	1,148,430	453,261	695,169	1,033,940	414,661	619,279	114,490	38,600	75,890
	Rural	403,735	175,990	227,745	361,474	161,698	199,776	42,261	14,292	27,969
	Urban	744,695	277,271	467,424	672,466	252,963	419,503	72,229	24,308	47,921
Secondary School A - level (5 - 6)	Total	85,041	50,290	34,751	81,466	48,644	32,822	3,575	1,646	1,929
	Rural	29,990	19,190	10,800	28,970	18,669	10,301	1,020	521	499
	Urban	55,051	31,100	23,951	52,496	29,975	22,521	2,555	1,125	1,430
Training After Secondary Education	Total	35,431	14,909	20,522	34,710	14,610	20,100	721	299	422
	Rural	11,025	5,315	5,710	10,752	5,199	5,553	273	116	157
	Urban	24,406	9,594	14,812	23,958	9,411	14,547	448	183	265
University and Other Related	Total	209,160	100,302	108,858	197,599	96,223	101,376	11,561	4,079	7,482
	Rural	43,144	24,281	18,863	40,132	23,125	17,007	3,012	1,156	1,856
	Urban	166,016	76,021	89,995	157,467	73,098	84,369	8,549	2,923	5,626
Education for people with mental disabilities/ mental health disabilities	Total	277	166	111	260	155	105	17	11	6
	Rural	84	50	34	81	49	32	3	1	2
	Urban	193	116	77	179	106	73	14	10	4

CHAPTER SIX

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS OF CHILDREN AGED 5-14 YEARS

Key Points

- Out of 16,781,280 children aged 5-14 years in Tanzania, 675,246 (4.0 %) were employed, 354,582 (2.1%) were unemployed and 15,751,452 (93.9 %) were inactive.
- Only 4.1 percent of working children aged 5-14 years are employed as paid employees while 12.7 percent are self-employed.
- In Tanzania Zanzibar a large percentage (51.5%) of working children are employed as elementary workers, whereas in Tanzania Mainland is 17.2 percent.

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on children who were working seven days prior to 2022 PHC day. It covers information on the risks associated with child labour, efforts to eliminate child labour, current activities of children, employment status of working children, occupation of employed children and educational status of working children. It is worth noting that the census questionnaire did not capture key indicators of child labour, such as the types of activities children were engaged in, the number of hours worked or the salaries or wages paid.

The minimum age for employment in Tanzania is 14 years in accordance with the provision of the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004. A child aged 14 years may only be employed to perform light work that does not harmful to their health or development. Employment of a child must not prohibit attendance at school, participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or the child's capacity to benefit from learning instruction received. The Constitution of Tanzania guarantees the right to access education, allowing every citizen the free to pursue education or acquire skills based on their chosen abilities. Additionally, a child should not be allowed to work during school hours.

The term child work is often confused with child labour. It should be noted that not all work done by children under the age of eighteen is child labour. Child work refers to a helpful responsibility within the family. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) article 31 noted that, “children have responsibilities towards their families and societies”. This

means that children have the responsibility to contribute to the family's work for the solidarity of the family and assist them in times of need. Light work may therefore be done by children as long as it does not interfere with their education and enjoyment of their rights. The idea being that child work within the family unit may be a positive experience that can build their capacity in terms of vocational skills as well as social adaptation.

Therefore, in this monograph, working children are defined as persons aged 5-14 years who reported having 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 having worked were necessarily engaged in child labour.

6.1.1 The Risks Associated With Child Work

Working Children are most prevalent in low-income countries and it is also more common in rural areas, with the majority of cases occurring in the agricultural sector (UNICEF & ILO, 2013). As reported by UNICEF and ILO, Child labour restricts children from their most fundamental rights for example; in farming, children are regularly exposed to dangerous chemicals used in farms and machinery, and forced to undergo strenuous tasks for long periods of time in an unfriendly environment. In mining, children may be forced to work in deep underground shafts, carry heavy loads of rock and use toxic chemicals to separate minerals or precious metals from minerals. In fisheries, children can face prolonged periods at sea, under the threat of bad or unfriendly weather while away from their families.

On the streets, traffic and exhaust fumes threaten children's health and safety such as the risk of being drawn into illicit activities. In addition, children may find themselves at significant risk of abuse and trafficking (UNICEF, New York, 2013)

6.1.2 Efforts to Eliminate Working Children

At the global level, since 2000 there has been a decline in number of working children from 246 million to 138 million in 2024 (ILO and NBS, 2024). In view of this, governments including Tanzania are called to do but not limited to the following;

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

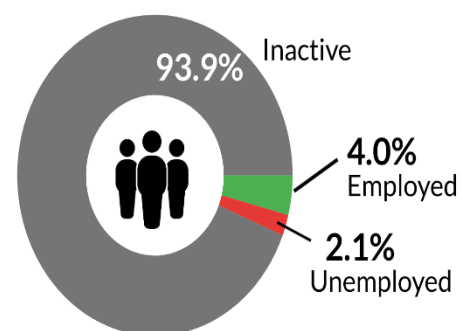
- i. Invest in social protection for vulnerable households, including social safety nets such as universal child benefits.
- ii. Strengthen child protection systems to identify, prevent, and respond to children at risk, especially those facing the worst forms of child labour.
- iii. Provide universal access to quality education, especially in rural and crisis-affected areas, so every child can learn.
- iv. Ensure decent work for adults and youth, including workers' rights to organize and defend their interests.
- v. Enforce laws and business accountability to end exploitation and protect children across supply chains.

6.2 Current Activity of Children Aged 5-14 Years

The 2022 PHC sought information on the current activity status for children aged 5-14 years. In this monograph, economic activity status for children refers to both employed and unemployed persons. It also includes the inactive population which encompasses all children who were not in work and were not available for work during the reference period.

6.2.1 Current Activity Status of Children Aged 5-14 years in Tanzania

The results presented in Table 6.1 show that there were 16,781,280 children aged 5-14 years of whom 4.0 percent were employed, 2.1 were unemployed and 93.9 percent were economically inactive. The report reveals that a total of 11,777,764 children were in rural areas with 5.1 percent employed, 2.5 percent unemployed and 92.5 economically inactive.



On the other hand, in urban areas there were 5,003,516 children aged 5-14 years of whom 1.6 percent were employed, 1.4 percent were unemployed and 97.0 percent were economically inactive. The proportion of economically inactive children was higher (97.0%) in the urban areas than in rural areas which was 92.5 percent.

The large percentage of inactive children is due to the fact that most children under this age are expected to be in school. While the large percentage of employed children in rural areas than that of urban (5.1% and 1.6%) respectively is attributed by the fact that in rural areas,

there are more work opportunities that children can do like helping with farm/garden work, assisting with household chores, including taking care of younger siblings. On the other hand, the setting of urban areas can in one way limit access for children to work.

Furthermore, the proportion of employed children was slightly higher for males (4.4%) than for females (3.6%). At the same time, the proportion of economically inactive children was slightly higher for females (94.3%) than for males (93.9%). The low percentage of employed males and females in 2022 PHC compared with that of 2012 PHC which was 10.0 percent and 3.0 percent in rural and urban areas, respectively, was probably contributed by free education and improved access to schools, especially in rural areas as well as improvements in school infrastructures.

Table 6.1: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Current Activity; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Activity Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Female
Total	16,781,280	100.0	100.0	100.0	11,777,764	100.0	100.0	100.0	5,003,516	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	675,246	4.0	4.4	3.6	595,106	5.1	5.6	4.5	80,140	1.6	1.6	1.6
Unemployed	354,582	2.1	2.2	2.0	283,109	2.5	2.5	2.3	71,473	1.4	1.4	1.4
Inactive	15,751,452	93.9	93.4	94.3	10,899,549	92.5	91.9	93.2	4,851,903	97.0	97.0	97.0

6.2.2 Current Activity of Children Aged 5-14 Years in Tanzania Mainland

Table 6.2 presents the percentage distribution of current activities for children aged 5-14 years, categorised by sex (males and females) and by rural and urban areas of Tanzania Mainland. It shows that, Tanzania Mainland has a total number of 16,288,796 children aged 5 -14 years whereby 4.1 percent were employed, 2.1 percent were unemployed and 93.7 percent were economically inactive. The results also indicate that the proportion of employed children was higher in rural areas (5.2%) compared with urban areas (1.7%). Furthermore, the proportional of employed children was higher for males (5.7%) than for females (4.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of current economically inactive children was slightly higher for females (94.2%) than for males (93.3%).

As found in Tanzania, the percentage of employed children was higher in rural areas than in urban areas and more male children were employed compared with female children. The higher proportion of employed male children compared to female children can be attributed to the fact

that male children are more likely to work in construction, mining and manufacturing, while female children are more often engaged in services, including domestic work and caring for younger siblings.

Table 6.2: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Current Activity; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Activity Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Bothe sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female
Total	16,288,796	100.0	100.0	100.0	11,507,825	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,780,971	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	672,465	4.1	4.5	3.7	593,146	5.2	5.7	4.6	79,319	1.7	1.7	1.7
Unemployed	346,123	2.1	2.2	2.0	277,998	2.4	2.5	2.3	68,125	1.4	1.4	1.4
Inactive	15,270,208	93.7	93.3	94.2	10,636,681	92.4	91.8	93.1	4,633,527	96.9	96.9	96.9

6.2.3 Current Activity of Children Aged 5-14 years in Tanzania Zanzibar

The 2022 PHC results show that in Tanzania Zanzibar there was a total number of 492,484 children aged 5-14 years. Out of them, 0.6 percent were currently employed, 1.7 percent unemployed and 97.7 percent were economically inactive. Furthermore, in rural areas, 0.7 percent children were employed, 1.9 percent were unemployed and 97.2 percent were inactive. For male children, 0.7 percent were employed, 1.7 percent were unemployed and 97.7 percent were inactive. Additionally, 0.5 percent of female working children were employed, 1.7 percent were unemployed and 97.8 percent were inactive.

It was further noted that, in Tanzania Zanzibar had a higher proportion of economically inactive children (97.7%) than in Tanzania (93.9 %) and Tanzania Mainland (93.7%). This implies that, child work in Tanzania Zanzibar is not a serious problem, suggesting that the Zanzibar Children's Act (2011), which upholds children's rights to work and prohibits exploitative labour is effectively enforced (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-14 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Current Activity; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Activity Status	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Both Sexes	Bothe sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Percent	Male	Female
Total	492,484	100.0	100.0	100.0	269,939	100.0	100.0	100.0	222,545	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	2,781	0.6	0.7	0.5	1,960	0.7	0.9	0.6	821	0.4	0.4	0.4
Unemployed	8,459	1.7	1.7	1.7	5,111	1.9	1.9	1.8	3,348	1.5	1.5	1.5
Inactive	481,244	97.7	97.6	97.8	262,868	97.4	97.2	97.6	218,376	98.1	98.1	98.1

6.3 Employment Status of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years

Children are forced to work due to poverty which is striking in most families which rely heavily on child work to meet their financial needs. Low-income families in rural areas who depend on farming for their livelihood cannot afford to buy machinery or hire additional people to assist with farming. As a result, children from these families assume a large share of responsibilities related to farming. This type of child work, in most cases, falls under the category of unpaid family work.

6.3.1 Employment Status of Working Children Aged 5 –14 Years in Tanzania

The results presented in Table 6.4 show that, majority of working children in Tanzania worked as agricultural workers (68.5%), followed by self-employed (12.7%). The proportion of working children who were employed as agricultural workers was 73.7 percent in rural areas and 29.4 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, the smallest proportion of children worked as self-employed in both rural and urban areas with 9.5 percent and 36.1 percent respectively. Both female and male children had the same proportions as agricultural workers, with 71.7 percent and 64.5 percent respectively. However, only 4.1 percent of children worked as paid employees.

Child work itself is not the only problem faced by Tanzanian children, their safety and well-being in performing hazardous work for low to no pay is also a critical matter. Child domestic worker is also another type of unpaid work. According to Anti-slavery International (2024), around 3.0% of the urban homes in Tanzania have child domestic workers. Almost a third of these child workers are between the ages of 10 to 14 and most of them (more than 80%) are girls (Anti-slavery International, 2024).

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5 -14 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Place of Residence			sex		
		Total Percent	Rural	Urban	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	675,246	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid employees	27,547	4.1	2.8	13.6	4.1	3.6	4.6
Self employed	85,518	12.7	9.5	36.1	12.7	11.6	14.0
Own farm (Agriculture)	462,241	68.5	73.7	29.4	68.5	71.7	64.5
Own Account Worker	44,333	6.6	6.3	8.3	6.6	5.1	8.4
Workers not classified by status	55,607	8.2	7.6	12.6	8.2	8.0	8.5

6.3.2 Employment Status of Working Children Aged 5 –14 Years in Tanzania Mainland

Table 6.5 presents the percentage distribution of working children by employment status and sex. The result shows that, the majority (68.6%) of working children in Tanzania Mainland worked as agricultural workers, followed by those who were self-employed (12.7%). The percentage of working children employed as agricultural workers was 73.8 percent in rural areas and 29.6 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, the smallest proportion of children worked as self-employed in both rural and urban areas, with 9.5 percent and 36.3 percent, respectively. Both male and female children had similar proportion as agricultural workers, with 71.9 percent and 64.7 percent respectively. Additionally, only 4.0 percent of children were employed as paid employees while unrecognised employees account for 8.1 percent.

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5 -14 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Place of Residence			Sex		
		Total Percent	Rural	Urban	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	672,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid employees	27,044	4.0	2.7	13.5	4.0	3.6	4.6
Self employed	85,189	12.7	9.5	36.3	12.7	11.6	14.0
Own farm (Agriculture)	461,389	68.6	73.8	29.6	68.6	71.9	64.7
Own Account Worker	44,080	6.6	6.3	8.3	6.6	5.1	8.4
Workers not classified by status	54,763	8.1	7.6	12.3	8.1	7.9	8.4

6.3.3 Employment Status of Working Children Aged 5 –14 Years in Tanzania Zanzibar

The results in Table 6.6 show that, in Tanzania Zanzibar, the majority of children were employed as agricultural workers (30.6%) and as workers not classified by status (30.3%). This is followed by children working as paid workers, accounting for 18.1 percent. In rural areas, the percentage of children employed as agricultural workers was higher than in urban areas, with 38.6 percent and 11.6 percent respectively. In addition, more males (39.6%) than females (18.2%) were engaged as agricultural workers.

Table 6.6: Percent Distribution of Working Children Aged 5 -14 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Employment Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Total	Place of Residence			Sex		
		Total Percent	Rural	Urban	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,781	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid employees	503	18.1	17.5	19.5	18.1	17.4	19.0
Self employed	329	11.8	9.8	16.7	11.8	10.8	13.2
Own farm (Agriculture)	852	30.6	38.6	11.6	30.6	39.6	18.2
Own Account Worker	253	9.1	8.6	10.4	9.1	6.2	13.1
Workers not classified by status	844	30.3	25.5	41.9	30.3	26.0	36.5

6.4 Occupation of Employed Children Aged 5 –14 Years

This section highlights the distribution of employed children aged 5-14 years by occupation, sex and place of residence. This information provides insights information to the economic, societal, and individual aspects of the labour market. It also helps in making well informed decisions regarding labour policies, education and skill training programmes, and facilitates effective manpower planning. Occupation is classified according to the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO).

6.4.1 Occupation of Employed Children Aged 5 –14 Years in Tanzania

The results present in Table 6.7 show that the dominant occupation for working children was in agricultural and fishery, accounting for 71.8 percent. Other occupations which involved large proportions of working children were elementary occupations (17.3%) and craft and related workers (10.0%). Children working as service workers and shop sales workers account for only 0.8 percent.

Child work is relatively more common in rural areas, where children are more likely to work as farmers on family-owned farms. According to ILO and NBS (2016), approximately 92.1 percent of working children are employed in agriculture, forestry or fishing, with very few receiving payment for their work. The occupations varied between urban and rural areas, but the majority of working children were farmers in both, with 75.9 percent in rural areas and 41.8 percent in urban areas. Additionally, a larger proportion of working children in the urban areas were employed in elementary occupations (38.7%) compared with rural areas (14.5%). There was an insignificant difference between males (74.5%) and females (68.6%) working as agricultural and fishery workers.

Table 6.7: Percentage Distribution of Working Children 5-14 years by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Occupation; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Place of Residence			sex		
		Total Percent	Rural	Urban	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	675,246	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, administrators and managers	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professionals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technicians and associate professionals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerks	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	5,646	0.8	0.5	3.4	0.8	0.7	1.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	485,109	71.8	75.9	41.8	71.8	74.5	68.6
Craft and related workers	67,340	10.0	9.1	16.1	10.0	9.2	10.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations	117,151	17.3	14.5	38.7	17.3	15.6	19.4

6.4.2 Occupation of Employed Children Aged 5 –14 Years in Tanzania Mainland

Table 6.8 presents the percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by main occupation in Tanzania Mainland. The data shows that, Tanzania Mainland had 672,465 working children, with the majority employed as agricultural and fishery workers (72.0%), followed by those in elementary occupations (17.2%) and craft and related workers (10.0%). Similar to Tanzania, children working as service workers and shop sales workers account for only 0.8 percent each. In rural areas, the proportion of children working as farmers was 76.0 percent, which was higher than the 42.1 percent in urban areas.

It was further observed that males were more likely to be involved as agricultural and fishery workers than females. On the other hand, females had larger shares of working as service workers and shop sales workers, craft and related workers and elementary occupations than males.

Table 6.8: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Occupation; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Occupation	Place of Residence			Sex		
		Total Percent	Rural	Urban	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	672,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, administrators and managers	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professionals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technicians and associate professionals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerks	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	5,551	0.8	0.5	3.4	0.8	0.7	1.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	484,088	72.0	76.0	42.1	72.0	74.6	68.8
Craft and related workers	67,108	10.0	9.2	16.2	10.0	9.2	10.9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations	115,718	17.2	14.4	38.4	17.2	15.5	19.3

6.4.3 Occupation of Employed Children Aged 5–14 Years in Tanzania Zanzibar

The 2022 PHC result presented in Table 6.9 shows the percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 by main occupation in Tanzania Zanzibar. It reveals that Tanzania Zanzibar has 2,781 working children with the majority employed in elementary occupations (51.5%), followed by agricultural and fishery workers (36.7%) and craft and related workers (8.3%). A

similar pattern is observed for both male and female children. It was further observed that females were more likely than males to be employed as service workers, shop sales workers; craft and related workers, and elementary workers.

Table 6.9: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years by Place of Residence, Sex and Main Occupation; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Occupation	Total	Place of Residence			Sex		
		Total Percent	Rural	Urban	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	2,781	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Legislators, administrators and managers	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professionals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Technicians and associate professionals	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clerks	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service workers and shop sales workers	95	3.4	1.9	7.1	3.4	2.3	4.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	1,021	36.7	44.4	18.3	36.7	46.7	22.8
Craft and related workers	232	8.3	8.2	8.8	8.3	6.3	11.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elementary occupations	1,433	51.5	45.5	65.9	51.5	44.6	61.1

6.5 Educational Status of Working Children Aged 5 –14 Years

Many children who are driven into work are cut off from schooling and health care often at the time when they need it most. Very little is known about the magnitude, nature, and distribution of child work within the context of subsistence rural economies. Information on whether child work and school attendance are necessarily inherently incompatible or whether the two activities could sometimes be compatible is lacking. Child work has a direct impact on children's early education and a long-term impact on their access to decent employment in adulthood. According to the International Labour Organisation (2018), most children engaged in child labour (nearly 95%) work in agriculture and almost all agricultural labour (92.5%) is unpaid family work.

In addition, children who work have a significant higher school dropout rate than children who are not working. These working children, even if enrolled in school, they are at a disadvantage in maintaining their studies and grades than children who are not working. Some of these

children are not interested in attending school, while others are looking for work, others cannot go to school due to family responsibilities such as caring for sick family members or children. Many children from such backgrounds, particularly those living in rural areas, also need schools within a safe distance of their homes. With no access to public transport and the inability to afford private transport, children who attend school must walk long distances. Therefore, many children in these cases end up dropping out of school, unable to keep up with the work at home as well as their studies.

Furthermore, children in developing countries often provide unpaid agricultural and domestic labour, often at the expense of their education. A holistic approach that considers schooling in conjunction with children's participation in childcare, farm work, and other household responsibilities is thus necessary to formulate policies that will encourage greater educational attainment. Combining work with school attendance is common among school children, although some activities may hinder school attendance more than others.

6.5.1 Educational Status of Working Children Aged 5 –14 Years in Tanzania

The 2022 PHC results presented in Table 6.10 show that in Tanzania, a higher proportion of working children were males (54.8%) compared with females (45.2 %). Out of them, 51.2 percent of males were attending school, 67.2 percent partially attended school, 53.8 percent completed school while 59.6 percent never attended school. On the other hand, a lower percentage of females were attending school (48.8%), with 32.8 percent partially attending school, 46.2 percent attending school, and 40.4 percent having never attended school.

Regarding working children who were agricultural workers and workers not classified by status, there were more males than females in all categories as presented in Table 6.10. However, among working children who were paid employees, and own-account workers there were more females than males. The proportion of males and females were equal in self-employed category.

Table 6.10: Percentage Distribution of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years by Employment Status, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania, 2022 PHC

Employment Status		Total	Attending School	Partly Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Both Sexes	675,246	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	370,096	54.8	51.2	67.2	53.8	59.6
Female	305,150	45.2	48.8	32.8	46.2	40.4
Paid employees						
Both Sexes	27,547	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	13,460	48.9	52.8	51.0	31.2	58.1
Female	14,087	51.1	47.2	49.0	68.8	41.9
Self employed						
Both Sexes	85,518	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	42,784	50.0	48.3	62.4	51.6	53.7
Female	42,734	50.0	51.7	37.6	48.4	46.3
Own farm (Agriculture)						
Both Sexes	462,241	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	265,494	57.4	53.4	71.9	62.7	61.5
Female	196,747	42.6	46.6	28.1	37.3	38.5
Own Account Worker						
Both Sexes	44,333	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	18,750	42.3	39.2	52.1	42.5	50.5
Female	25,583	57.7	60.8	47.9	57.5	49.5
Workers not classified by status						
Both Sexes	55,607	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	29,608	53.2	48.8	65.6	53.3	57.0
Female	25,999	46.8	51.2	34.4	46.7	43.0

6.5.2 Educational Status of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years in Tanzania Mainland

The educational status of working children shows a slight difference between Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland. The results presented in Table 6.11 indicate that in Tanzania, there was a higher proportion of male working children (54.8%) compared with females (45.2%). Among them, 51.2 percent of males were attending school, 67.2 percent partially attended school, 53.8 completed school, while 59.6 percent never attended school. On the other hand, the low percentage of females were attending school (48.8%), only 32.8 percent partially attended school, and 46.2 percent attended school, and 40.4 percent had never attended school.

Table 6.11: Percentage of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years by Employment Status, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Total		Attending School	Partly Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Both Sexes	672,465	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	368,478	54.8	51.2	67.2	53.8	59.6
Female	303,987	45.2	48.8	32.8	46.2	40.4
Paid employees						
Both Sexes	27,044	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	13,178	48.7	52.3	51.0	31.3	58.1
Female	13,866	51.3	47.7	49.0	68.7	41.9
Self employed						
Both Sexes	85,189	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	42,609	50.0	48.3	62.3	51.7	53.7
Female	42,580	50.0	51.7	37.7	48.3	46.3
Own farm (Agriculture)						
Both Sexes	461,389	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	264,854	57.4	53.4	71.8	62.7	61.5
Female	196,535	42.6	46.6	28.2	37.3	38.5
Own Account Worker						
Both Sexes	44,080	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	18,649	42.3	39.2	52.2	42.5	50.6
Female	25,431	57.7	60.8	47.8	57.5	49.4
Workers not classified by status						
Both Sexes	54,763	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	29,188	53.3	48.8	65.6	53.4	57.1
Female	25,575	46.7	51.2	34.4	46.6	42.9

6.5.3 Educational Status of Working Children Aged 5 –14 Years in Tanzania Zanzibar

The 2022 PHC results presented in Table 6.12 show that in Tanzania Zanzibar, working children comprise 58.2 percent males and 41.8 percent females. Of the male children, 55.7 percent were attending school, and 73.5 percent were partly attending school. In contrast, 44.3 percent of female children were attending school, and 26.5 percent attended school partially. The employment status and the proportion of working children in all categories in Tanzania Zanzibar was slightly lower than those in Tanzania and Tanzania Mainland.

Table 6.12: Percentage distribution of Working Children Aged 5-14 Years by Employment Status, Sex and School Attendance Status; Tanzania Zanzibar, 2022 PHC

Employment Status	Total		Attending School	Partly Attended School	Completed School	Never Attended School
Both Sexes	2,781	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,618	58.2	55.7	73.5	34.3	64.7
Female	1,163	41.8	44.3	26.5	65.7	35.3
Paid employees						
Both Sexes	503	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	282	56.1	63.0	54.9	19.6	48.4
Female	221	43.9	37.0	45.1	80.4	51.6
Self employed						
Both Sexes	329	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	175	53.2	50.2	72.3	44.4	57.1
Female	154	46.8	49.8	27.7	55.6	42.9
Own farm (Agriculture)						
Both Sexes	852	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	640	75.1	67.7	92.9	83.3	90.4
Female	212	24.9	32.3	7.1	16.7	9.6
Own Account Worker						
Both Sexes	253	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	101	39.9	40.4	45.5	42.9	18.2
Female	152	60.1	59.6	54.5	57.1	81.8
Workers not classified by status						
Both Sexes	844	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	420	49.8	49.2	63.1	27.3	46.6
Female	424	50.2	50.8	36.9	72.7	53.4

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the key findings, policy implications and policy recommendations. It is informed by the results from the 2022 PHCs, with the aim of enlightening the government and stakeholders on the policy options available regarding labour force status in Tanzania. This is premised on the recognition that the 2022 PHC provides baseline information on Tanzania's population for policy formulation and review, development planning, informed decision making, monitoring and evaluation and reporting of development programmes at national, regional and international levels.

7.2 Working Age Population

The 2022 PHC revealed that there were 34,475,324 persons aged 15 years and above in Tanzania who were eligible to work. Notably among them, there were those who were employed, unemployed and outside the labour force (inactive population).

7.2.1 Findings

- i. The overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for the population aged 15 years and above in Tanzania was 77.7 percent with 77.6 percent in Tanzania Mainland and 81.1 percent in Tanzania Zanzibar.
- ii. The LFPR was highest among males aged 35–39 (88.6%) and lowest among males aged 15–19 (62.1%).
- iii. The LFPR was highest among females aged 40–44 (83.0%) and lowest among females aged 65 years and above (58.3%).

7.2.2 Policy Implications

- i. The labour force participation rate is moderate indicating that the economy is stable. A moderate labour force participation rate also lead to a lower unemployment rate as fewer people are looking for work;
- ii. The higher the labour force participation rate, the more of the country's population is interested in working;
- iii. The information on labour force participation is helpful for the formulation and monitoring implementation of employment policy to understand the labour market behaviour of different categories of population; and
- iv. The information on labour force participation enables policy makers and skills providers to review their curricula and allocate relevant resources for labour market demand-driven skills.

7.2.3 Policy Recommendations

- i. The Government and other stakeholders to take deliberate actions to empower youths who are ready and available in the labour market by strengthening and establishing loan schemes and other necessary skills to participate in the economy; and
- ii. Sector ministries and other stakeholders should strengthen various strategies and programs to ensure that economic activities, such as agriculture, are done throughout the year enabling the seasonal labour force to engage in production consistently throughout the year.

7.3 Employment Profile and Economic Activity Trends

The 2022 PHC revealed a slight decline in the average participation rate of the economically active population over the three censuses (2002, 2012, and 2022), decreasing from 79.6 percent in 2002 to 79.0 percent in 2022.

7.3.1 Key Findings

- i. The agriculture, forestry and fishery sector in Tanzania remains the dominant source of employment, engaging about 56.5 percent of the total workforce followed by the private sector with 23.5 percent.
- ii. In Tanzania majority of employed persons (43.2%) are agricultural and fishery workers, with a slightly high proportional of females (63.4%) than males (60.3%)
- iii. The overall employment population ratio was 71.6 percent and is higher among males (75.6%) compared with females (68.2%).

7.3.2 Policy Implication

- i. The agriculture forestry and fishery, employs a larger share of the workforce compared to other industries. This indicates a significant reliance on this industry for creating employment, particular among women and youths.
- ii. This implies that a supportive working environment in agriculture can lead to a notable improvement in poverty reduction, food security, and overall economic growth.

7.3.3 Policy Recommendation

- i. The government and other stakeholders including private sector should focus on developing infrastructure like roads, irrigation systems, storage facilities and access to finance, inputs like fertilisers and improved seeds and extension services to improve rural livelihoods.
- ii. The government to find a way of improving agricultural working conditions and productivity, possibly through mechanisation and access to technology, while also addressing gender disparities in access to resources, training, and land ownership.
- iii. Importantly, 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.
- iv. Since private sector is one of the major source of employment, more efforts should be made by the government to strengthen them and create more favourable working conditions including removing all barriers that limit effectiveness of private sectors like unfavorable taxes

7.4 Unemployment

The results of the 2022 Population and Housing Census indicate a high level of unemployment particularly in urban areas. The findings also indicate gender disparity among males and females in terms of employment and economic activity participation. The policies aimed at reducing gender and geographical gaps in labour force participation need to be reinforced.

7.4.1 Key Findings

- i. The rate of unemployment was higher among females (9.4%) than males (6.2%).
- ii. The unemployment rate was highest (11.6%) among youth aged 20–24 years and is lowest among person aged 65 years and above (2.2%).
- iii. Regarding regional differentials, the unemployment ranges from (2.9%) in Lindi to (19.2) in Mjini Magharibi Region.
- iv. The unemployment rate is higher in urban (13.6%) than in rural areas which is 4.1 percent.

7.4.2 Policy implications

- i. The high unemployment among females than males call for a conducive policy focusing on reducing gender inequality in the labor market.
- ii. The high unemployment rate among youth aged 20–24, indicate a vulnerable group transitioning from education to work.
- iii. High unemployment in urban than rural areas implies that there are more persons migrating from rural to urban without considering employment opportunities availed in the urban.

7.4.3 Policy Recommendations

- i. The government and other stakeholders to continue implementing vocational training and skill development programs tailored for women.
- ii. Government to continue strengthening the link between education and labour markets through internships, apprenticeships, and career counseling.

- iii. The government should continue putting efforts in youth entrepreneurship programs and encourage youth to attend technical and vocational education and training (TVET).
- iv. The Government and other stakeholders to continue promoting urban job creation through industrialisation, ICT, and service sector growth.
- v. Improve urban planning and infrastructure to support economic activities and a growing population
- vi. Encourage formalisation of informal urban jobs.

7.5 Youth Economic Activity Status

At the country level, a youth is defined as a person in the age group of 15 to 35 years. However, for international comparison, a youth is defined as a person in the age group of 15 -24 years. The 2022 PHC revealed that Tanzania has about 20.7 million youths aged 15 to 35 years of whom 15.7 million (76.0%) are participating in the labour force.

7.5 1 Key findings

- i. Overall unemployment rate for youths aged 15 – 35 years in Tanzania is 9.5 percent and the rate is higher in urban (15.9%) than in rural areas (5.0%).
- ii. Unemployment rate for youths with university and other related education is 14.2 percent, with 17.0 percent for females compared with 11.8 percent for males.
- iii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry has the highest proportion (58.0%) of the total employment in Tanzania for youths aged 15-35 years.
- iv. About 3.6 million youths aged 15-35 years and above are engaged in informal non-agricultural economic activities, with more females (1.9 million) than males (1.7 million).
- v. About 24.4 percent of the total youth population in Tanzania are Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

7.5.2 Policy Implications

- i. Unemployment can lead to a decline in economic growth, as unemployed youths may also experience negative health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and stress. The 9.5 percent unemployment for youths aged 15 – 35 years is higher than the target of 8.0 percent as outlined in the Third Tanzania Five Year Development Plan, 2025/26, which indicates a negative impact on economic growth.
- ii. Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry is a key sector for the employment of youths in Tanzania. Therefore, interventions to develop the sector will lead to more job creation and the sustenance of employment.
- iii. The informal sector is a significant sector that employs more youth in Tanzania. The sector generates income for youth leading to poverty reduction. This sector also contributes significantly to local community development. However, if appropriate measures are not taken to improve the working environment it can become insecure with weak social protection.
- iv. High NEET rate reflects systemic barriers such as limited access to relevant education, weak school-to-work transitions, and socio-economic inequalities. The large share of disengaged youth undermines national productivity and increases the risk of poverty, social unrest, and long-term unemployment.

7.5.3 Policy Recommendations

- i. Regional and Local Government Authorities to put in place measures aimed at improving agriculture, forestry and fishing industry in line with national policies so as to increase sector productivity for youths;
- ii. Regional and Local Government Authorities in collaboration with other stakeholders to develop programs and projects that promote entrepreneurship and self-employment, access to education and vocational training for the youth; and
- iii. The Government should invest more and expand access to technical and vocational education and training through institutions like VETA with a special focus on out-of-school youth to reduce the NEET rate and enhance youth employability.

7.6 Economic Activity Status of Children Aged 5-14 Years

Globally, children's economic activity is guided by the ILO Minimum Age Convention (C138) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (C182), which set the minimum age for employment at 15 years and prohibit hazardous work for children under 18. The minimum age for employment in Tanzania is 14 years in accordance with the Employment and Labour Relations Act, 2004 provisions. A child aged 14 years may only be employed to do light work, which is not harmful to its health and development.

7.6.1 Key findings

- i. About 4.0 percent of working children aged 5-14 years were employed with rural areas having higher proportion than in urban areas which was 5.1 and 1.6 percent respectively. To the contrary, Tanzania Zanzibar has very low proportion of employed children (0.6%).
- ii. Only 4.1 percent of working children are working as paid employees.
- iii. Out of 54.8 percent male working children, 51.2 percent of males were attending school, 67.2 percent partially attended school, 53.8 percent completed school while 59.6 percent never attended school. On the other hand, lower percentage of females were attending school (48.8%), only 32.8 percent partially attended school, and 46.2 percent attended school, and 40.4 percent had never attended school.

7.6.2 Policy Implication

- i. High proportion of working children aged 5-14 implies that children are deprived to attend school fully hence limit their potential to become a skilled and knowledgeable citizen who cannot compete in the labour market.
- ii. The low proportion (4.1%) of paid working children implies noticeable high level of child exploitation .
- iii. The high proportion of males and females working children who are attending school, partially attending school implies that these children are deprived full concentration in school.

7.6.3 Policy Recommendations

The government to consider a gradual policy towards working children in the context of subsistence economy where initial interventions should aim at making a combination of work and school attendance possible rather than eliminating immediately child work.

To achieve this, introduction of a flexible school system that recognises the peak demand seasons for family and agricultural labour may be necessary.

7.7 Conclusion

The 2022 PHC collected data on both the economically active (labour force) and inactive population (outside labour force). Additionally, a comparison with the 2022 PHC results highlights actual trends that are valuable for development planning. Generally, despite experiencing an increase in workforce in terms of numbers, there has been a slight rise in the employment rate in Tanzania, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. The entire country experienced an increase in the unemployed and inactive population for both sexes. Agriculture, forestry and fishery remain the primary employer in Tanzanian, accounting for approximately 60.0 percent of the total labour force. Furthermore, the private sector plays a significant role, employing about 24.0 percent of workforce.

Given this, it is crucial for the government to invest more in these sectors by modernising agriculture infrastructure and ensuring the availability of all necessary inputs. Creating a supportive working environment in agriculture could lead to a notable improvement in poverty reduction, food security, and overall economic growth.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Contributors to the Employment and Economic Activities Monograph

Census Commissars

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NBS/OCGS Chief Government Statistician

Dr. Amina Msengwa (NBS)

Salum Kassim Ali (OCGS)

NBS and OCGS Directors

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Emilian Karugendo	Director of Statistical Coordination, Research and Operations – NBS
Daniel Masolwa	Director of Economic Statistics – NBS
Daniel Ulindula	Director of Corporate Services – NBS
Fahima Mohamed Issa	Director of Demographic and Social Statistics – OCGS
Bakari Kitwana Makame	Director of Statistics Standard and Coordination of Statistics and Research Department – OCGS
Said Mohammed Said	Head of Statistics Office – Pemba – OCGS
Abdalla Khamis Abdalla	Director of Administrative and Planning - OCGS

Census Coordinators

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Data Processing Expert

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Munir Mdee	Senior ICT Officer – NBS
George Mockray	Retired ICT Officer - NBS

Appendix 2: 2022 Census Questionnaires

 The United Republic of Tanzania	QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE 2022 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS	 The Sixth Post Union Census Strictly Confidential																																				
This census is conducted in accordance with Section 6(2)(a) of the Statistics Act Cap. 351 All responses collected in this census are protected under this Act																																						
SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																																						
Region	District	Council	Constituency	Division/Wadi	Ward/Shehia	Village/Mtaa	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)	Household Number	CONFIDENTIAL																													
A01 Please State the number all persons who Spent here at the Census Night																																						
SECTION B: DEMOGRAPHICS INFORMATION																																						
B01 No.	B02 HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Please state the names of all persons who spent the census night, that is Monday night before Tuesday 23rd August, 2022 in your household, starting with the name of the head of household. DO NOT FORGET TO INCLUDE ALL INFANTS, HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO SLEPT IN A NEARBY FUNERAL AND THOSE WORKING NIGHT SHIFTS SUCH AS NURSES, DOCTORS, POLICE, GUARDS, ETC. WRITE DOWN FULL NAME OF EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	B03 RELATIONSHIP TO THE HEAD What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household?	B04 SEX Is [NAME] a male or a female?	B05 AGE How old is [NAME]? WRITE AGE IN COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE '00' FOR 97 YEARS AND ABOVE WRITE '97'	B06 MARITAL STATUS (APPLICABLE TO AGE 10+) What is current marital status of [NAME]? never married, married, living together, divorced, separated, widowed?	B07 MOBILE PHONE (AGE 15+) Please give the mobile number of [NAME]? WRITE THE MOBILE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 15+.																																
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>Head</td><td>Spouse</td><td>Son/Daughter</td><td>Biological Parent</td><td>Grand Child</td><td>Other Relative</td><td>Not Related</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td> </tr> </table>	Head	Spouse	Son/Daughter	Biological Parent	Grand Child	Other Relative	Not Related	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>Male</td><td>Female</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Male	Female	1	2		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>Never Married</td><td>Married</td><td>Living Together</td><td>Divorced</td><td>Separated</td><td>Widowed</td><td>Not Stated</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td> </tr> </table>	Never Married	Married	Living Together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Not Stated	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
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SECTION C: INFORMATION ON DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES																																																												
B01 No.	C01 ALBINISM Is [NAME] an albino?	C02 SEEING Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	C03 HEARING Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	C04 WALKING Does (NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	C05 REMEMBERING Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	C06 SELF-CARE Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?																																																						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>Yes</td><td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td> </tr> </table>	Yes	No	1	2	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>No Difficulty</td><td>Some Difficulty</td><td>A Lot of Difficulty</td><td>Unable to See</td><td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td> </tr> </table>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to See	Not Applicable	1	2	3	4	5	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>No Difficulty</td><td>Some Difficulty</td><td>A Lot of Difficulty</td><td>Unable to Hear</td><td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td> </tr> </table>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Hear	Not Applicable	1	2	3	4	5	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>No Difficulty</td><td>Some Difficulty</td><td>A Lot of Difficulty</td><td>Unable to Walk</td><td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td> </tr> </table>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Walk	Not Applicable	1	2	3	4	5	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>No Difficulty</td><td>Some Difficulty</td><td>A Lot of Difficulty</td><td>Unable to Remember</td><td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td> </tr> </table>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Remember	Not Applicable	1	2	3	4	5	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; font-size: x-small;"> <tr> <td>No Difficulty</td><td>Some Difficulty</td><td>A Lot of Difficulty</td><td>Unable to Care</td><td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td> </tr> </table>	No Difficulty	Some Difficulty	A Lot of Difficulty	Unable to Care	Not Applicable	1	2	3	4	5
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SECTION C: INFORMATION ON DISABILITIES/DIFFICULTIES									
B01 No.	C07 COMMUNICATION	C08 OTHER DISABILITIES	C09 CAUSE OF DISABILITY	C10 ASSISTIVE DEVICES AND MATERIALS					
	USING THE COMMON LANGUAGE: Does [NAME] have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood? 1 No Difficulty 2 Some Difficulty 3 A Lot of Difficulty 4 Unable to communicate 5 Not Applicable	Does [NAME] have other type of disabilities/difficulties among the following? READ ALL TYPES OF DISABILITIES/ DIFFICULTIES TO RESPONDENT Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9 A Cleft Palate B Hydrocephalus C Spinal bifida D Spinal cord injuries E Epilepsy or seizures F Psoriasis G Strabias H Autism I Mental Health J Mental Disorder K Person with short stature L Leprosy M Person with hunchback X Other disability	ASK FOR EVERY TYPE OF DISABILITY FROM C02 TO C07 IF CODE 3 OR 4 OR CODE 1 IN QUESTION C08 What is the cause of disability for [NAME]? MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED A Inborn B Disease C Accident D Old age E Bruise F Contaminated water G Stress H Drug abuse I Pregnancy/birth complications	ASK IF QC01 = 1 OR ANY QUESTION FROM QC02 TO Q07 = 3 OR 4 OR QC08 IS CODE 1 FOR B,C,D Does [NAME] has disability assistive devices or materials? Yes = 1 No = 2					
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
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SECTION D: MIGRATION INFORMATION									
B01 No.	D01 CITIZENSHIP	D02 DUAL CITIZENSHIP	D03 PLACE OF RESIDENCE	D04 WHERE RESPONDENT SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME	D05 PLACE OF BIRTH				
	What is (NAME) country of citizenship? IF TANZANIAN, WRITE CODE 001 IF NON-TANZANIAN WRITE APPROPRIATE CODE, FOR DUAL CITIZENSHIP WRITE "888" ► IF THE ANSWER IS CODE OF RESPECTIVE COUNTRY GO TO D03	What is (NAME) countries of citizenship? WRITE CODES FOR THE COUNTRIES MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED FIRST COUNTRY SECOND COUNTRY	Which region/country does [NAME] usually live? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION	Where do you spend most of your time during the day? WRITE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT CODES IF SPENDS MOST OF THE DAY TIME IN TANZANIA OR COUNTRY CODE IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION CODES FOR THE 8th BOX Rural = 1 Regional /District Headquarters = 2 Other Urban = 3	In which region/country was [NAME] born? WRITE CODE FOR COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF BORN IN TANZANIA OR COUNTRY CODE IF BORN OUTSIDE TANZANIA. IF COUNTRY OF BIRTH IS UNKNOWN WRITE "9999999" ► IF THE RESPONDENT WAS BORN IN THE REGION WHERE THE INTERVIEW IS TAKING PLACE GO TO D10				
0 1									
0 2									
0 3									
0 4									
0 5									
0 6									
0 7									
0 8									

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION									
Region		District		Council		Constituency		Division/Wadi	
Ward/Shehia		Village/Mtaa		Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)		Household Number		CONFIDENTIAL	
SECTION D: MIGRATION INFORMATION									
B01	D00	D01	D02	D03	D04	D05	D06	D07	D08
No.	TIME OF ARRIVE When did [NAME] arrive to live in this region/country? WRITE MONTH AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL OF A CURRENT PLACE MM YYYY	LIVING PERIOD How long has [NAME] been living in this region/country? WRITE COMPLETE YEARS. IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE "00"	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE Where was [NAME] living before coming here? IF IN TANZANIA WRITE CODE 01 FOR RURAL, 02 FOR URBAN AREA AND COUNTRY CODE FOR OUTSIDE TANZANIA AND IF COUNTRY IS UNKNOWN WRITE CODE 999	MAIN REASON FOR MIGRATION What was [NAME's] main reason for moving to this region/to Tanzania? 01 To take up a new job 02 Job transfer 03 To look for work/your past/past/past 04 Studying 05 Marriage 06 Family move/relatives family 07 Medical treatment/health care 08 Confined security/natural disaster 09 Looking for suitable land for agriculture 10 Looking for suitable site for factory activities 11 Looking for suitable grazing land 12 Cost of living 13 Moving into a new household 14 Visit/friendship 15 Conflict of Marriage/family 16 Death of parent(s) 17 To be cared				PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN YEAR 2012 In which Region /Country was [NAME] living during 2012 census? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION IF COUNTRY IS UNKNOWN WRITE CODE 999 ▶ TO BE ASKED FOR PERSONS AGED 11 YEARS OR ABOVE	PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN YEAR 2021 In which Region /Country was [NAME] living in 2021? WRITE CODE FOR THE COUNTRY, REGION AND DISTRICT IF LIVING IN TANZANIA, OR COUNTRY CODE IF LIVING OUTSIDE TANZANIA THEN GO TO THE NEXT QUESTION ▶ FOR CHILDREN AGED '00' DON'T ASK THIS QUESTION SKIP TO E01
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
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07									
08									

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION										
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Ward/Shehia		Village/Mtaa		Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)		Household Number		CONFIDENTIAL		
SECTION E: INFORMATION ON POSSESSION OF NATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND ORPHANHOOD										
B01	E01	E02	E03	E04	E05	E06	E07	E08	E09	
No.	BIRTH CERTIFICATE, PASSPORT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE Does [NAME] have the following Identification? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9 QUESTION E01F SHOULD BE ASKED FOR A PERSON AGED 60 YEARS OR ABOVE	OTHER DOCUMENTS - FOR PERSON AGED 18+ Does [NAME] have the following National Documents? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9 ▶ IF D01 NOT TANZANIAN DON'T ASK CODE C, E AND F E02A1: IF A or B IS CODE 1, ASK, Please, mention National ID number of [NAME] E02C1: IF CODE C IS 1, ASK, Please, mention Zanzibar ID number of [NAME]	ENTREPRENEUR ID - FOR PERSON AGED 5+ ▶ IF D01 NOT TANZANIAN DON'T ASK THIS QUESTION Does [NAME] have small entrepreneur ID? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9 IF CODE 2 OR 9 SKIP TO E03 E02F1: IF CODE 1, ASK, Please, mention Entrepreneur ID number of [NAME] IF ID IS NOT FOUND OR DOES NOT REMEMBER THE ID NUMBER WRITE CODE "999999999"				SURVIVAL OF PARENTS (APPLICABLE TO PERSONS BELOW AGE 18) Is [NAME]'s Father alive? Is [NAME]'s Mother alive? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't know = 9			
	A Birth Certificate B Birth Notification C Travel Passport D National Health Insurance/Community Health Insurance E Other Health Insurance F Card for elderly treatment	A National ID (NIDA) B National ID Number (NIDA) C Zanzibar ID D Driving Licence E Voter's ID	FILL ID NUMBER				FILL ID NUMBER			
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
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08										

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																			
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SECTION F: EDUCATION INFORMATION - ALL PERSONS AGED 4 YEARS OR ABOVE																																						
B01	F01	READING AND WRITING	F01A	NUMERACY	F02	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	F03	REASON FOR SCHOOL DROPOUT - 4 TO 24 YEARS	F04	LEVEL OF EDUCATION																												
No.	Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language?		Can [NAME] do a simple arithmetics addition, subtraction, division or multiplication?		Is [NAME] currently attending, partially attended, completed or never attended school?		What was the main reason for [NAME] school dropout/never attended?			▶ ASK IF F02 CODED 1, 2 OR 3 What level of education has [NAME] completed or is currently attending? WRITE THE APPROPRIATE CODE																												
	Kiswahili = 1 English = 2 Kiswahili and English = 3 Other Languages = 4 Illiterate = 5		Yes = 1 No = 2		Now attending =1 Partially attended =2 Completed =3 Never attended =4 ▶ IF CODE 1 OR 3 SKIP TO F04		<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 8px;"> <tr> <td>Financial Constraints</td> <td>School too far away</td> <td>Ill/Sick</td> <td>Disability</td> <td>Pregnancy</td> <td>Truancy/Refusal</td> <td>Indispline behaviour</td> <td>Expulsion</td> <td>To work/looking for work</td> <td>Caring for the sick/children</td> <td>Marriage</td> <td>Difficulty/dangerous environment</td> <td>Unfriendly infrastructure</td> <td>Not started school</td> </tr> <tr> <td>01</td><td>02</td><td>03</td><td>04</td><td>05</td><td>06</td><td>07</td><td>08</td><td>09</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td></td> </tr> </table>			Financial Constraints	School too far away	Ill/Sick	Disability	Pregnancy	Truancy/Refusal	Indispline behaviour	Expulsion	To work/looking for work	Caring for the sick/children	Marriage	Difficulty/dangerous environment	Unfriendly infrastructure	Not started school	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13		
Financial Constraints	School too far away	Ill/Sick	Disability	Pregnancy	Truancy/Refusal	Indispline behaviour	Expulsion	To work/looking for work	Caring for the sick/children	Marriage	Difficulty/dangerous environment	Unfriendly infrastructure	Not started school																									
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0 5																																						
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CODES FOR F03

Education level	Code
Pre Primary	00
Std 1	01
Std 2	02
Std 3	03
Std 4	04
Std 5	05
Std 6	06
Std 7	07
Std 8	08

Secondary Education

Education level	Code
Pre form one	18
Form 1	09
Form 2	10
Form 3	11
Form 4	12
Form 5	13
Form 6	14

Education after Primary/Secondary School

Education level	Code
University and other related	15
Training after Primary Education	16
Training after secondary education	17
Unit (People with mental disabilities/mental health disabilities)	19

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																			
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SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																										
B01	G01	WORK DURING LAST WEEK	G02	TEMPORARY ABSENCE	G03	SEEKING WORK	G04	AVAILABLE TO WORK																		
No.	During the period of Last week, which of the following work/activity did [NAME] do for many hours?		Even though [NAME] did not work last week, did [NAME] have a paid job, or any kind of business, or farming or other activity to generate income that you were absent from and definitely you will return to?		Did [YOU/NAME] taken any steps during the past four weeks to look for a paid job or start a business or an activity to generate income?		At present are [YOU/NAME] available to take up a paid job, or do any kind of business, farming or any activity to generate income if such opportunity arises?																			
	ENUMERATOR: READ CATEGORIES <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 8px;"> <tr> <td>To take up a paid job</td> <td>Do activity or business for generate income/help a family member in paid job or business?</td> <td>Work or help in family/agricultural activities including crop farming, livestock or fishing?</td> <td>Own account work - Prepare or preserved food or drinks for storage/Construction work or help a family member with similar</td> <td>Did not do any work or activity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </table>		To take up a paid job	Do activity or business for generate income/help a family member in paid job or business?	Work or help in family/agricultural activities including crop farming, livestock or fishing?	Own account work - Prepare or preserved food or drinks for storage/Construction work or help a family member with similar	Did not do any work or activity	1	2	3	4	5	EXAMPLES OF TEMPORARY ABSENCE • WAGE JOBS: LEAVE, STOOD DOWN, ILLNESS, STUDY LEAVE BUT STILL ATTACHED TO A JOB • BUSINESS/AGRIC: TEMPORARY ABSENCES WHILE ACTIVITY CONTINUES DURING THAT ABSENCE; • UNPAID WORKERS AND CASUAL WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED UNDER TEMPORARY ABSENT. Yes 1 No 2		<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 8px;"> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		Yes	No	1	2	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: 8px;"> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>		Yes	No	1	2
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Yes	No																									
1	2																									
Yes	No																									
1	2																									
	▶ IF CODE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 SKIP TO G05		▶ IF CODE 1 SKIP TO G05				▶ FOR ANY ANSWER SKIP TO G08																			
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SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																																																										
B01	G05	OCCUPATION	G06	OWNER OF THE ENTERPRISE	G07	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	G08	MINING AND QUARRYING ACTIVITY	G09	EMPLOYMENT STATUS																																																
No.		ENUMERATOR: THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT [NAME'S] MAIN JOB OR BUSINESS. YOUR MAIN JOB IS THE ONE ON WHICH YOU USUALLY SPEND MOST OF YOUR WORKING TIME INCLUDING THOSE WHO WERE TEMPORARY ABSENT In main job, what kind of work does [NAME] usually do? WRITE OCCUPATION FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS		In your main work, who is the owner of the enterprise? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">01</td><td>Central Government</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">02</td><td>Local Government</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">03</td><td>Parastatal Organization</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">04</td><td>NCO/religious organisation, political party, Non-profit institution</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">05</td><td>International organization or foreign embassy</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">06</td><td>Private business (non-farm)</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">07</td><td>Registered partnership or cooperative</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">08</td><td>Own or family farm</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">09</td><td>Household(s) domestic worker</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">10</td><td>Household - Other economic activities</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">11</td><td>Other Private</td></tr> </table>	01	Central Government	02	Local Government	03	Parastatal Organization	04	NCO/religious organisation, political party, Non-profit institution	05	International organization or foreign embassy	06	Private business (non-farm)	07	Registered partnership or cooperative	08	Own or family farm	09	Household(s) domestic worker	10	Household - Other economic activities	11	Other Private		What is the main activity of the business or place where [NAME] works? WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS		During the period of 12 Months that is from August 2021 to the day before the census Night, Did [YOU/NAME] work on the following mining or quarrying activities? ► IF CODE "Z" SKIP TO QN. G10 READ RESPONSES <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td>Tenzone</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td>Gold</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td>Diamond</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">D</td><td>Sands</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">E</td><td>Stone/gravel</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">F</td><td>Other precious gems</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">G</td><td>Other non-precious gems</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Z</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	A	Tenzone	B	Gold	C	Diamond	D	Sands	E	Stone/gravel	F	Other precious gems	G	Other non-precious gems	Z	Not Applicable		In [YOU/NAME'S] job, [do/does] [YOU/NAME] work as...? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td>Full Employee</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>Self Employed without employees</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td>Self employed with employees</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td>casual worker</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">5</td><td>Workers not classifiable by status</td></tr> </table>	1	Full Employee	2	Self Employed without employees	3	Self employed with employees	4	casual worker	5	Workers not classifiable by status
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SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																																																								
B01	G10	AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES	G11	TYPES OF CROPS	G11A	LEGAL RIGHT OVER THE OWNERSHIP	G12	TYPES OF LIVESTOCK	G13	TYPES OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE	G14	TYPES OF FOREST TREES																																												
No.		Does [NAME] involved in agricultural activities during 2021/22 agricultural year? MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED ► IF CODE Z SKIP TO QN. G15 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td>Crop farming</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td>Livestock keeping</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td>Capture fishery and Aquaculture</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">D</td><td>Farming, Cuck, Sea Weeds production act.</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">E</td><td>Forestry/Tree Activity</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Z</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	A	Crop farming	B	Livestock keeping	C	Capture fishery and Aquaculture	D	Farming, Cuck, Sea Weeds production act.	E	Forestry/Tree Activity	Z	Not Applicable		Fill Crop Type Codes (At most two) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td>First Crop</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>Second Crop</td></tr> </table>	1	First Crop	2	Second Crop		What legal right do you have over the ownership of the land used for crop production in the agricultural year 2021/22? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td>Title deed</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td>Customary law</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td>Contract</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">D</td><td>Rented</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">E</td><td>Share cropped</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">F</td><td>Land under other form of tenure</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">G</td><td>Donated own</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">Z</td><td>Don't know</td></tr> </table>	A	Title deed	B	Customary law	C	Contract	D	Rented	E	Share cropped	F	Land under other form of tenure	G	Donated own	Z	Don't know		Fill Livestock Type Codes (At most two) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td>1st LIVESTOCK</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>2nd LIVESTOCK</td></tr> </table>	1	1st LIVESTOCK	2	2nd LIVESTOCK		Fill Capture Fishery, Aquaculture Activity and Sea Weeds production Codes (At most two) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td>1st ACTIVITY</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>2nd ACTIVITY</td></tr> </table>	1	1st ACTIVITY	2	2nd ACTIVITY		Fill Forestry/Tree Activity Type Codes (At most two) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td>1st ACTIVITY</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>2nd ACTIVITY</td></tr> </table>	1	1st ACTIVITY	2	2nd ACTIVITY
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Codes for COL. G11								Codes for COL. G12				Codes for COL. G13				Codes for COL. G14			
Maize	11	Field peas	37	Banana	71	Jouroup	215	Seaweed	19	Cattle	1	Capture Fishery	1	Bee Keeping	1				
Paddy	12	Fwi	101	Avocado	72	Rassberry	216	Cashew nut	46	Goat	2	Aquaculture (fish farming: crab, etc. exclude sea weed)	2	Production of Seeding	2				
Sorghum	13	Sunflower	41	Mango	73	flower	217	Tobacco	51	Sheep	3	Sea Weed Production	3	Tree Plantation	3				
Bulrush Millet	14	Sesame	42	Papaw	74	Lime	851	Pyrethrum	52	Pig	4	Not Applicable	9	Forest Product	4				
Finger Millet	15	Groundnut	43	Pineapple	75	Lemon	852	Sisal	53	Horse	5	Not Applicable	9	Gathering and Hunting	5				
Wheat	16	Palm Oil	44	Orange	76	Cabbage	86	Coffee	54	Donkey	6	Other forestry activities	8	Not Applicable	9				
Barley	17	Coconut	45	Grapes	78	Spinach	88	Tea	55	Chicken	7								
Cassava	21	Soybeans	47	Mandarin	79	Carrot	89	Cocoa	56	Duck	8								
Sweet Potatoes	22	Caster seed	48	Guava	80	Chilies	90	Rubber	57	Turkey	9								
Irish potatoes	23	Cotton	50	Plums	81	Amaranth	91	Sugar cane	60	Rabbit	10								
Yams	24	Malay apple	38	Apples	82	Pumpkins	92	Cardamom	61	Other livestock	98								
Cocoyams	25	Bread fruit	67	Pears	83	Cucumber	93	Jute	62	Not Applicable	99								
Onions	26	Jack fruit	69	Peaches	84	Egg Plant	94	Cinnamon	64										
Custard	27	Passion Fruit	70	Durian	97	Water Melon	95	Clove	66										
Garlic	28	Solanum Nigrum	903	Rambutan	99	Cauliflower	96	Olive	110										
Beans	31	Collard greens	200	Custard Apple	200	Okra	100	Green Tomato	200										
Cowpeas	32	God Fruit	201	God Fruit	201	Coriander seed	102	Lemon grass	201										
Green gram	33	Pomelo	68	Plum	203	Tomatoes	871	Other	998										
Pigeon pea	34	Bilmbi	98	Date	210	White eggplant	872	Pumpkin leaves	906										
Lentils	35	Star fruit	39	Vanilla	212	Green pepper	901	Black Pepper	18										
Bambara nuts	36	Nutmeg	65	Strawberry	213	Not applicable	905	Brocol	999										

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																													
Region		District		Council		Constituency		Division/Wadi		Ward/Shehia		Village/Mtaa		Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA)		Household Number		CONFIDENTIAL											
SECTION G: INFORMATION ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS OR ABOVE																													
B01	G15	G16				G17				G18				G19				G20											
No.	Does [NAME] engage in any informal economic activity? Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE 2 SKIP TO H01	What is the main activity of [NAME]'s business? WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS DESCRIPTION				What is the main activity of [NAME]'s business? WRITE ACTIVITY FULLY OR AT LEAST IN TWO WORDS DESCRIPTION				In which area does [NAME] mostly work?				Is [NAME] a member of Machinga Union Federation (SHIUMA)? Yes = 1 No = 2				Currently, how much capital does [NAME] have? Less than 10,000 10,000 - 49,999 50,000 - 99,999 100,000 - 199,999 200,000 - 499,999 500,000 - 999,999 1,000,000 - 9,999,999 10,000,000 or more				What is the main source of [NAME]'s capital? Own sources (Personal savings from salary/crops, Government assistance, Loan from Government, TASAF, Private persons assistance, friends, Donor Assistance/Loan, Loan from Banks, Loan from Pension Funds (PSSSF, NSSF, etc), Loan from Cooperatives associations, Employer Assistance, Loan from Employer, Loan from SACCO/SHIUMA, Loan from SHIUMA							
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0	8																												

CODES FOR QUESTION G17

WITHOUT PERMANENT PREMISES

Hawking/mobile	01
Improvised post on the roadside	02
Permanent post on the roadside	03
Vehicle, motor bike, Tricycle, Bicycle	04
Customer's home	05
In my own/partner's home without special installation	06
Online business	07
Improvised post in a market	08
Garbage area	09
Construction sites	10
Other without permanent premises	11

WITH PERMANENT PREMISES

Permanent premises in a market (shop, kiosk, shed)	12
Workshop, shop, restaurant, hotel	13
Taxi station in permanent structure/ Public transport with fixed route	14
Bicycle /Boda boda/ Tricycle stations	15
Mining site	16
Farm/fishing or grazing area	17
Industrial area	18
Other area with permanent premises	19
In my own/partner's home with special installation	20

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SECTION H: LAND OWNERSHIP AND INFORMATION REGARDING ICT																																																																							
B01	LAND OWNERSHIP - ALL PERSONS										INFORMATION REGARDING ICT - 4 YEARS OR ABOVE																																																												
No.	H01 OWNERSHIP OF LAND					H02 TITLE DEED					H03 EQUIPMENTS OWNERSHIP				H04 EQUIPMENTS USED				H05 EQUIPMENT USE																																																				
	Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? ► IF THE ANSWER IS 4 OR 9 SKIP TO H03					Does [NAME] have title deed with his/her name on it?					Did [NAME] own the following equipments in the past 3 months? YES = 1 NO = 2 Don't Know = 9				Did [NAME] use the following equipments in the past 3 months? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 9 ► IF CODE 2 OR/AND 9 FOR ALL, SKIP TO QN. I01				In which of the following activities did [YOU/NAME] you use the equipments? Yes = 1 No = 2 Don't Know = 9 READ ALL CATEGORIES																																																				
	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Alone</td><td>Jointly</td><td>Both alone and jointly</td><td>Does not own</td><td>Don't Know</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>					Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	Does not own	Don't Know	1	2	3	4	9	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Alone</td><td>Jointly</td><td>Both alone and jointly</td><td>No title deed</td><td>Don't Know</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>					Alone	Jointly	Both alone and jointly	No title deed	Don't Know	1	2	3	4	9	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Smart phone/Tablet</td><td>Mobile phone</td><td>Desktop</td><td>Laptop</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr> </table>				Smart phone/Tablet	Mobile phone	Desktop	Laptop	A	B	C	D	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Smart phone/Tablet</td><td>Mobile phone</td><td>Desktop</td><td>Laptop</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr> </table>				Smart phone/Tablet	Mobile phone	Desktop	Laptop	A	B	C	D	<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Communication</td><td>Search/receive information</td><td>Online business</td><td>Learning</td><td>Playing games/Entertainment</td><td>Sending and receiving money</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td></tr> </table>					Communication	Search/receive information	Online business	Learning	Playing games/Entertainment	Sending and receiving money	A	B	C	D	E	F
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SECTION I: INFORMATION ON FERTILITY - FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS OR ABOVE									
B01		CHILDREN EVER BORN - CHILDREN SURVIVING						FERTILITY IN LAST 12 MONTHS FOR WOMEN AGED 10 TO 49 YEARS	
No.	I01 BIRTH	I02 BORN ALIVE IN HOUSEHOLD	I03 BORN ALIVE LIVING ELSEWHERE	I04 CHILDREN DIED	I05 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE				
	Have you ever given live birth? Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF CODE "2" SKIP TO I04	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 "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now living elsewhere? IF SHE HAS NO CHILDREN LIVING ELSEWHERE WRITE "00"	How many male/female children were born alive to [NAME] and are now unfortunately dead? IF NONE OF HER CHILDREN HAS DIED WRITE "00" ► IF QN 101 = 2 AND I04 = 0 SKIP TO J01	How many of the male/female children who were born alive to [NAME] in the last 12 months are still alive? (22 AGOST, 2022 BACK TO 23 AGOST, 2021) IF THERE IS NO CHILD SURVIVING WRITE "0" ► IF THERE IS NO CHILD BORN ALIVE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS WRITE "0" THEN GO SECTION J. DON'T ASK FEMALES AGED 50 YEARS OR ABOVE				
		MALE FEMALE	MALE FEMALE	MALE FEMALE	MALE FEMALE				
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION																										
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SECTION J: INFORMATION ON 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																										
J01 Was there any death which occurred in this household during the last 12 months? (i.e. 22 AUGUST 2022 - 23 AUGUST 2021) Yes = 1 No = 2 ► IF THE ANSWER IS NO, SKIP TO SECTION K					J02 How many number of death occurred in this household during the last 12 months RECORD THE NUMBER OF DEATHS																					
J03 SEX AND AGE OF DECEASED; AND CAUSE OF DEATH					IF DEATH IS OF A WOMAN AGED 10 TO 49 YEARS																					
Death Serial Number	J04 SEX OF DECEASED	J05 AGE OF DECEASED	J06 CAUSE OF DEATH																							
	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 COMPLETE YEARS. IF UNDER ONE YEAR WRITE "00" IF 97 YEARS OR ABOVE WRITE '97'	What was the main cause of death?																							
			<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Road Accident</td> <td>Other Accidents</td> <td>Suicide</td> <td>Domestic Violence/Homicide</td> <td>Sickness/Disease</td> <td>Maternal Death</td> <td>Killed</td> <td>Unspecified reasons</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>								Road Accident	Other Accidents	Suicide	Domestic Violence/Homicide	Sickness/Disease	Maternal Death	Killed	Unspecified reasons	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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SECTION K: HOUSING OWNERSHIP, CONDITIONS, CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS																																																																																										
K01 OWNERSHIP OF THE HOUSE/BUILDING What is the ownership status of the main dwelling used by this household? ▶ IF CODE 2 or ABOVE SKIP TO K03 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Owned by household</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Lived in without paying any rent</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Rented privately</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Rented by employer</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Rented by Government at subsidize rent</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Owned by employer - free of charge</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Owned by employer - with rent</td></tr> </table>	1	Owned by household	2	Lived in without paying any rent	3	Rented privately	4	Rented by employer	5	Rented by Government at subsidize rent	6	Owned by employer - free of charge	7	Owned by employer - with rent	K02 LEGAL RIGHT OVER THE OWNERSHIP What legal right do you have over the ownership of this land where your house is built? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Title deed</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Residential licence</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Letter of intercommunal agreement at payments</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Customary ownership</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Contract</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Official document from Mtaa/Kiji/Shehia</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>No legal right</td></tr> </table>	1	Title deed	2	Residential licence	3	Letter of intercommunal agreement at payments	4	Customary ownership	5	Contract	6	Land Registration Card (Zanzibar)	7	Official document from Mtaa/Kiji/Shehia	8	No legal right	K03 ROOFING MATERIALS What is the main roofing material used for the main building of this household? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Iron sheets</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Tiles</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Concrete</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Adobe</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Grass/Leaves</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Mud and Leaves</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Plastic/Box</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Tent</td></tr> </table>	1	Iron sheets	2	Tiles	3	Concrete	4	Adobe	5	Grass/Leaves	6	Mud and Leaves	7	Plastic/Box	8	Tent	K04 FLOORING MATERIALS What is the main flooring material used for the main building of this household? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Cement</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Ceramic tiles</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Parquet or Polished wood</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Terrazzo</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Vinyl or Asphalt strips</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Wood Planks</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Palm/Bamboo</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Earth/Sand</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Dung</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Tent/Containers</td></tr> </table>	1	Cement	2	Ceramic tiles	3	Parquet or Polished wood	4	Terrazzo	5	Vinyl or Asphalt strips	6	Wood Planks	7	Palm/Bamboo	8	Earth/Sand	9	Dung	10	Tent/Containers	K05 WALL MATERIALS What is the main wall material used for the main building of this household? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Stones</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Cement brick/block bricks</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Sundried bricks</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Burnt bricks</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Timber</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Timber and Sheels</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Plates and mud</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Grass</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Glass/Aluminium</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Tent/Containers</td></tr> </table>	1	Stones	2	Cement brick/block bricks	3	Sundried bricks	4	Burnt bricks	5	Timber	6	Timber and Sheels	7	Plates and mud	8	Grass	9	Glass/Aluminium	10	Tent/Containers
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K06 ROOMS FOR SLEEPING How many rooms are available for sleeping in this household? RECORD NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR SLEEPING 	K07 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER What is the main source of drinking water for this household? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>01</td><td>Piped water into dwelling</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>Piped water in the yard/pit</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>Public tap/standpipe</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>Neighbours tap/standpipe</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>Tubewell/borehole</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>Privatized dug well</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>Unprotected dug well</td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td>Protected spring</td></tr> <tr><td>09</td><td>Unprotected spring</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Rain water</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Bottled water</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Bicycle/Motorcycle/Car with small tank/drum</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>Tanker truck</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream/creek, canal, irrigation channels)</td></tr> </table>		01	Piped water into dwelling	02	Piped water in the yard/pit	03	Public tap/standpipe	04	Neighbours tap/standpipe	05	Tubewell/borehole	06	Privatized dug well	07	Unprotected dug well	08	Protected spring	09	Unprotected spring	10	Rain water	11	Bottled water	12	Bicycle/Motorcycle/Car with small tank/drum	13	Tanker truck	14	Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream/creek, canal, irrigation channels)	K08 MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING What is the main source of energy used by this household for cooking? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>01</td><td>Electricity (TANESCO/ZECCO)</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>Solar</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>Generator/private sources</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>Gas</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>Biogas</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>Wind generated Electricity</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>Paraffin</td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td>Coal</td></tr> <tr><td>09</td><td>Charcoal</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Firewood</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Wood residuals</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Animal residuals</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>Charcoal briquette</td></tr> <tr><td>99</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECCO)	02	Solar	03	Generator/private sources	04	Gas	05	Biogas	06	Wind generated Electricity	07	Paraffin	08	Coal	09	Charcoal	10	Firewood	11	Wood residuals	12	Animal residuals	13	Charcoal briquette	99	Not Applicable																															
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SECTION K: HOUSING OWNERSHIP, CONDITIONS, CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS																																																																						
K09 What is the main source of energy used by this household for lighting? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>01</td><td>Electricity (TANESCO/ZECCO)</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>Solar</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>Generator (private source)</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>Gas (Industrial)</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>Gas (Biogas)</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>Wind generated Electricity</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>Acetylene lamp</td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td>Kerosene (latter/chimney)</td></tr> <tr><td>09</td><td>Kerosene (Wick lamps)</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Candles</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>Firewood</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>Torch/Chimes lamp</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>Electricity (Generated from plant residues)</td></tr> </table>	01	Electricity (TANESCO/ZECCO)	02	Solar	03	Generator (private source)	04	Gas (Industrial)	05	Gas (Biogas)	06	Wind generated Electricity	07	Acetylene lamp	08	Kerosene (latter/chimney)	09	Kerosene (Wick lamps)	10	Candles	11	Firewood	12	Torch/Chimes lamp	13	Electricity (Generated from plant residues)	K10 What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>01</td><td>Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>Flush/pour flush to septic tank</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>Flush/pour flush to covered pit</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>Flush/pour flush to somewhere else</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>Pit latrine with washable slab without lid</td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td>Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab</td></tr> <tr><td>09</td><td>Pit latrine without slab/ open pit</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>Bucket</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>No facility/flush/field/ beach</td></tr> </table>	01	Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	02	Flush/pour flush to septic tank	03	Flush/pour flush to covered pit	04	Flush/pour flush to somewhere else	05	Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	06	Pit latrine with washable slab and with lid	07	Pit latrine with washable slab without lid	08	Pit latrine with not-washable/ soil slab	09	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	10	Bucket	11	No facility/flush/field/ beach	K11 How does the household dispose solid waste? ▶ IF RESPONSE IS CODE 3-9 SKIP TO K13 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>01</td><td>Regularly collected</td></tr> <tr><td>02</td><td>Irregularly collected</td></tr> <tr><td>03</td><td>Roadside dumping</td></tr> <tr><td>04</td><td>Burying/pit</td></tr> <tr><td>05</td><td>Open space</td></tr> <tr><td>06</td><td>Ocean/lake/river/streams</td></tr> <tr><td>07</td><td>In the farm/manure</td></tr> <tr><td>08</td><td>Flush/latrine</td></tr> </table>	01	Regularly collected	02	Irregularly collected	03	Roadside dumping	04	Burying/pit	05	Open space	06	Ocean/lake/river/streams	07	In the farm/manure	08	Flush/latrine				
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K12 Which authorities usually collect waste from your household? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Contractor</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Waste collecting groups</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Council</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Private individual(s)</td></tr> </table>	1	Contractor	2	Waste collecting groups	3	Council	4	Private individual(s)	K13 Does your household usually sort kitchen waste, plastic waste, glass waste, metal waste and electronic waste? YES = 1 NO = 2 																																																													
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K14 What is the main method that is used by your household to dispose E-Waste? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Mixed with other Refused</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>Collected by Government</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>Collected by Private Company</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>Dumped in the compound/street</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>Dumped in the latrine</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>Burnt in open pit</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>Buried</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>Sold/given as gift</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>Collected by individual(s)</td></tr> </table>	1	Mixed with other Refused	2	Collected by Government	3	Collected by Private Company	4	Dumped in the compound/street	5	Dumped in the latrine	6	Burnt in open pit	7	Buried	8	Sold/given as gift	9	Collected by individual(s)	K15 OWNERSHIP OF EQUIPMENTS/ASSETS Does your household have/own the following assets? Yes = 1 No = 2 FOR CODE 1, ASSETS SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION. SELECT THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR EACH ITEM <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>Radio</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>Telephone (Land Line)</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>Mobile Phone</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>Bicycle</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>Motor vehicle</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>Motorcycle/Vespa</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>Tricycle (Gufa)</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)</td></tr> <tr><td>I</td><td>Television</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>Electric Iron</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>Charcoal Iron</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>Cooker (Electric or Gas)</td></tr> <tr><td>M</td><td>Refrigerator/Freezer</td></tr> <tr><td>N</td><td>Computer Laptop</td></tr> <tr><td>O</td><td>Internet Facility</td></tr> <tr><td>P</td><td>Plough</td></tr> <tr><td>Q</td><td>Power tiller</td></tr> <tr><td>R</td><td>Hand hoe</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td><td>Wheelbarrow</td></tr> <tr><td>T</td><td>Oxen</td></tr> <tr><td>U</td><td>Don't animals (Donkey/Camel)</td></tr> <tr><td>V</td><td>Horse</td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td>Land Farm</td></tr> <tr><td>X</td><td>Tractor</td></tr> <tr><td>Y</td><td>Don't have/own</td></tr> </table>		A	Radio	B	Telephone (Land Line)	C	Mobile Phone	D	Bicycle	E	Motor vehicle	F	Motorcycle/Vespa	G	Tricycle (Gufa)	H	Tri motorcycle (Bajaj)	I	Television	J	Electric Iron	K	Charcoal Iron	L	Cooker (Electric or Gas)	M	Refrigerator/Freezer	N	Computer Laptop	O	Internet Facility	P	Plough	Q	Power tiller	R	Hand hoe	S	Wheelbarrow	T	Oxen	U	Don't animals (Donkey/Camel)	V	Horse	W	Land Farm	X	Tractor	Y	Don't have/own
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SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION				
Region 	District 	Council 	Constituency 	Division/Wadi
Ward/Shehia 	Village/Mtaa 	Hamlet/Enumeration Area (EA) 	Household Number 	CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION L: INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY																																																	
L01 AGRICULTURE Did this household use the land for crop production in the agricultural year 2021/22? Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ ▶ IF CODE 2 SKIP TO L03 IF CODE 1, how many acres is the land used for agriculture? LAND FOR CROP PRODUCTION SHOULD BE AT LEAST 25 SQUARE METERS	L02 CROPS Which of the following crops did the household grow during 2021/22 agricultural year? MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS ALLOWED Yes = 1 No = 2 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Maize</td><td>Paddy</td><td>Cassava</td><td>Banana</td><td>Sunflower</td><td>Other food crops</td><td>Cash crops</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A</td><td>B</td><td>C</td><td>D</td><td>E</td><td>F</td><td>G</td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </table>	Maize	Paddy	Cassava	Banana	Sunflower	Other food crops	Cash crops	A	B	C	D	E	F	G								L03 LIVESTOCK Did this household raise or care cattle, goats, sheep or poultry for the agricultural year 2021/22? Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ ▶ IF CODE 2 SKIP TO L06	L04 NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK How many cattle, goats, sheep, pig, donkey or poultry were available during the Census night IF NO LIVESTOCK, WRITE CODE "00000" <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>Cattle</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Goat</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Sheep</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Pig</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Donkey</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Poultry</td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Cattle		Goat		Sheep		Pig		Donkey		Poultry		L05 TYPE OF GRAZING What type of grazing is practiced in this household? Free range = 1 Zero grazing = 2 Ranch = 3 Pastoralism = 4 THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE ASKED FOR EACH TYPE OF LIVESTOCK MENTIONED IN QUESTION L04 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>Cattle</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Goat</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Sheep</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Pig</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Donkey</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>Poultry</td><td> </td></tr> </table>	Cattle		Goat		Sheep		Pig		Donkey		Poultry	
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L06 FISHING/SEAWEED FARMING Did this household engaged in fishing/fish farming/Sericulture/crabs/seaweed farming activities for the agricultural year of 2021/22? MULTIPLE RESPONSE ALLOWED Yes = 1 No = 2 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>A Fishing</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>B Fish farming/Sericulture/Crabs</td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td>C Seaweed farming</td><td> </td></tr> </table>	A Fishing		B Fish farming/Sericulture/Crabs		C Seaweed farming		L07 OWNERSHIP OF PLANTATION Did this household operate any land for woodlot(s) during 2021/22 agricultural year? Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ LAND FOR WOODLOTS SHOULD BE AT LEAST 0.5 ACRES	L08 BEEKEEPING Is there any person in this household involved in beekeeping business/activity? Yes, individually = 1 Yes, in groups = 2 No = 3 ☐																																									
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INFORMATION ON PHYSICAL ADDRESS	
A01A Does this household have a physical address?	Yes = 1 No = 2 ☐ ▶ IF CODE 2 SKIP TO SECTION Z
A01B Please, state the Physical Address Number	
A01C Name of the Road/Hamlet	

SECTION Z: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
Male	
Female	
Total	
Date of Interview	

Appendix 3: Target for Global, Regional and National Development Plans

The targets of various employment indicators adopted in this report from international, regional, national and sectoral development plans are as follows:

S/N	Indicator	2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Africa Development Agenda 2063	Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26 (FYDP)	Zanzibar Development Plan (ZADEP) 2025/26
1	Unemployment Rate	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	Reduce unemployment rate to 8.0 percent by 2025/26	Reduce unemployment rate to 10 percent by 2025/26
2	Employment creation	NIL	NIL	Create 8 million new jobs by 2025/26	Increase proportion of new employment opportunities to 300,000 by 2025/26
3	Youth Unemployment Rate	NIL	Reduce Youth and Women unemployment rate by 2% per annum	NIL	Reduce youth unemployment rate to 9 percent by 2025/26
4	Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET).	NIL	NIL	NIL

