



The United Republic of Tanzania

INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY, 2019

ANALYTICAL REPORT

DAR ES SALAAM - REGION





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National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning
Dodoma
October, 2020

Acknowledgement

The 2019 Dar es Salaam Informal Sector Survey (2019 ISS) aimed at examining contribution of the informal sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Dar es Salaam region. Specifically, the survey intended to obtain estimates on Gross Output; value addition in production of goods and services from productive agricultural and non-agricultural activities; productivity in investment; capital formation; location of businesses; values of per capital production; employment and its distribution and linkages between the informal sector with other sectors.

It is my great pleasure to present the detailed report of the 2019 Dar es Salaam Informal Sector Survey (2019 ISS). This report is divided into two volumes namely: - Labour Market Characteristics, and the Informal Sector. Successful implementation of the 2019 ISS was brought about by cooperation and contributions from several groups of stakeholders and individuals. For this reason, I wish, firstly to extend my sincere gratitude to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania through the Ministry of Finance and Planning for financing the survey and the ILO Head Office in Geneva for the technical support.

I am also sincerely appreciative of the cooperation from the ILO Regional Office for United Republic of Tanzania, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda for providing tablets used in data collection. Particularly, appreciations are extended to Wellington Chibebe, Director of the ILO Regional Office, and Edmund Moshy, National Programme Coordinator-Economic Growth and Employment at the ILO Regional Office. I would also like to express my gratitude to the late Jean-Marie Hakizimana, who was the Regional Labour Statistician at the ILO Regional Office for Africa in Abidjan - Côte d'Ivoire for providing technical support in sample design. Likewise, sincere appreciations go to Manpreet Singh and Michael Frosch, senior statisticians, Department of Statistics at ILO Head Office in Geneva for their technical support and guidance during survey design and development of data collection tools.

Special thanks are also extended to the 2019 ISS Technical Committee for their commendable role in all stages of survey implementation including: - preparation of survey instruments, data collection, data processing and analysis, and report writing and dissemination. Appreciations are particularly reserved for Ruth Minja, acting Director for Social Statistics and Population Census; James Mbongo and Seif Kuchengo, Principal Statisticians; Hashim Njowe, Opiyo Mamu, Paskas Sawaki, and Mdoka Omary, Senior Statisticians; Pastory Ulimali, Philbert Mrema, Saruni Njipay, and David Mwaipopo, Statisticians; Novati Buberwa, Principal Statistician and Computer Programmer and Bakar Omar, Senior Statistician and Computer Programmer.

I am also thankful for the active participation and contribution of a dedicated team from various institutions which also helped make this work a success. In this regard, I would like to acknowledge contributions from Ahmed Makbel, retired Assistant Director for Labour Market Information; Amos Nyandwi, Acting Assistant Director for Labour Market Information; Onesmo Mrope, Economist and James Mallya, Statistician (PMO-LYED); Mwanaidi Kanyawanah, Economist (MoFP) and Dr. Hilda Mwakatumbula, Researcher (REPOA) .

I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to [Dr. Bashiru Ally who was the](#) Secretary General of Chama cha Mapinduzi, for the technical advice. Lastly but not least, special thanks go to Hon. Abubakar Mussa Kunenge the Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner and other leaders from Dar es Salaam Municipal Councils for their administrative support.

Finally, I would like to thank, all respondents, particularly informal sector business operators and the general public who agreed to spare their time for interviews and provide useful information which enabled NBS to compile this report.



Dr. Albina Chuwa,
Statistician General,
National Bureau of Statistics.

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Abbreviations

ATE	Association of Tanzania Employers
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CISO	Confederation of Informal Sector Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DSM	Dar es Salaam
eGA	Electronic Government Authority
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statistician
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities
ISS	Informal Sector Survey
MC	Municipal Council
MHCDGEC	Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MKURABITA	Mpango wa Kurasimisha Rasilimali na Biashara za Wanyonge Tanzania
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoFP	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MoICS	Ministry of Information Culture and Sports
MoIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MoLHS	Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlement
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEEC	National Economic Empowerment Council
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PMO - LYED	Prime Ministers' Office Labour, Youth, Employment and Person with Disability
PMO-LYED	Prime Ministers Office-Labour, Youth, Employment and Persons with Disability
PO – RALG	Presidents' Office Regional Administration and Local Government
SIDO	Small Industry Development Organization
SNA	System of National Accounts
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TUCTA	Trade Union Congress of Tanzania
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TZS	Tanzania Shilling
VETA	Vocational Education and Training Agency
WB	Word Bank

Executive Summary

In 2019, the population of Dar es Salaam was projected at 5,275,315 persons, of which 52.3 percent were female, and 47.7 percent were male. Ilala Municipal Council had the highest population (28.8 percent), while Kigamboni Municipal Council had the lowest population (4.7 percent). More than 70 percent of the population was below 35 years, where youth aged 15-35 years was estimated at 41.2 percent of the whole population. The majority of Dar es Salaam persons aged 15 years or above had primary education (48.9 percent). Also, prevalence of disability is slightly more or less equally distributed among males and females except for remembering where proportion of males (0.30 percent) was almost twice that of females (0.13 percent).

The working-age population 15 years or above was 3,599,412, equivalent to 65.5 percent of the Dar es Salaam population. However, only 69.3 percent of the working-age population were economically active. Females were over-represented in the working-age population, (53.4 percent) although they were less economically active (62.7 percent) compared to males (76.9 percent). Gender disparity in labour force participation decreased with the increase in formal education level, at least to the secondary education level.

The employed population sums up to 2,091,521 persons, of which 54.9 percent were males. Further, more than half (50.6 percent) of the employed population were youth aged 15-35 years. Elementary (31.4 percent) and service-related (26.0 percent) occupations had higher employment proportions than other occupations. In-depth, the largest gender gap was observed in transportation and storage activities with 14.5 percentage points difference in favour of males, followed by accommodation and food services (14.4 percentage points difference) in favour of females. Most employed persons (65.2 percent) experience precarious and vulnerable jobs.

The non-agriculture private business sector employs the majority of the populace (eight out of ten). Females were more likely to work on their own businesses, while males had a higher likelihood of being employed for pay. Furthermore, females were under-represented at the senior and middle managerial positions (37.9 percent) than males (62.1 percent). The gap was substantially significant at the level of company directors and corporate managers. However, the gender disparity is almost closing for the legislators' and administrators' managerial level.

The unemployment rate stood at 16.2 percent in 2019, a 5.0 percentage point decline from 2014. The persistence of unemployment is substantially higher among females, youth (15-35 years), and those without formal education. At the same time, the underemployment rate had slightly inclined to 6.4 percent from 5.6 percent in 2014. Across all age groups, there were more underemployed females than males. Skilled agricultural and fishery worker occupations were highly probable to be underemployed. Inability to find more work in a job, agriculture or business was cited as the most common reason for underemployment (69.7 percent).

The youth population aged 15-35 years constituted about 2.2 million persons in Dar es Salaam in 2019, of whom 1.4 million (62.6 percent) were economically active. The youth unemployment rates declined by 6.6 percentage points from 28.8 percent in 2014 to 22.2

percent in 2019. The highest proportion of employed youth are in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 27.0 percent followed by accommodation and food service activities (11.1 percent).

Majority of households in Dar es Salaam (58.0 percent) had at least one informal sector activities. The informal sector was more pronounced among females and those with low education levels. While most operators were females, males' average annual operating surplus (9.1 million) was almost thrice than females (3.3 million). The industrial gender parity was more pronounced in the accommodation and food services activities in favour of females. In contrast, males dominate the transportation and storage, as well as construction sectors. The informal sector activities' main customers and principal suppliers were the individuals or households, 98.7 percent, and 95.3 percent, respectively.

Informal sector activities contribute 6.2 trillion, equivalent to 22.5 percent of Dar es salaam GDP. The highest contribution was from the wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (48.1 percent), followed by agriculture, forestry, and fishing (9.9 percent). The informal sector's total capital investment was estimated to be 541 billion of which 77.5 percent was from service sector. On the other hand, the mining and quarrying industry had a higher annual average gross output per business (TZS 22.0 million) and average annual operating surplus (TZS 21.1 million).

The inability to find formal work and the need for extra income were the main overriding reason for the operator's engagement in the informal sector. Thus, the sector mostly attracts the unemployed and provides a livelihood for the vast majority. Most operators (91.1 percent) received assistance from local government authorities (LGAs).

Lack of capital, lack of suitable premises for business and limited market information were the main bottlenecks to businesses' growth in the informal sector. Majority of businesses (76.6 percent) were operating from non permanent premises. Most operators (61.9 percent) needed assistance in accessing loans, while 46.4 percent of businesses needed access to market information.

Summary of Key Indicators , ISS 2019

Region and Municipal Council	Total Household	Household with Informal Sector	Proportional of Household with Informal Sector (%)
Dar es Salaam Region	1,322,995	767,904	58.0
Kinondoni MC	269,806	152,354	56.5
Ilala MC	371,472	226,091	60.9
Temeke MC	350,590	207,018	59.0
Ubungo MC	270,871	145,402	53.7
Kigamboni MC	60,255	37,039	61.5
Informal Sector Operators for Selected Industries (%)	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.1	9.9	8.6
Manufacturing	7.2	8.7	6.1
Construction	4.2	9.5	0.3
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47.6	41.8	51.8
Accommodation and food services activities	12.9	4.3	19.3
Number of Operators	1,023,520	436,286	587,234
Reasons for Engaging in Informal Sector			
Can't find other work	55.2	55.4	55.1
Family needs additional income	54.3	48.9	58.4
Business/activity provides good income opportunities	16.2	18.8	14.2
Business/activity does not require much capital	20.2	18.3	21.7
Wants to be independent from his/her own master	14.6	17.0	12.8
Informal Sector Activities without Permanent Premises			
Percent	76.6	75.2	77.6
Informal Sector Activities with Permanent Premises			
Percent	40.1	41.9	38.7
Current Capital Investment in the Informal Sector			
(TZS Billion)	901.5	576.6	324.9
Average Current Capital Investment per Informal Sector Operator			
(TZS)	880,830	1,321,688	553,293
Persons Employed in Informal Sector	1,037,65		
Total Employment	1,267,082	578,239	688,843
Operators	1,023,520	436,286	587,234
Employees	243,562	141,953	101,609

Region and Municipal Council	Total Household	Household with Informal Sector	Proportional of Household with Informal Sector (%)
Contribution of Informal Sector Employment in Dar es Salaam			
2014	61.5	39.0	67.8
2019	47.2	37.7	58.8
Employment by Age Group of Operators			
Less than 15	0.03	0.1	0.0
15 - 35	41.9	41.1	42.5
36 - 59	53.3	52.8	53.6
60+	4.8	6.1	3.9
Informal Sector Production (TZS Billion)	Annual Gross Output	Annual Intermediate Consumption	Annual Value Added
Dar es Salaam	14,404.7	8,216.4	6,188.3
Kinondoni MC	2,372.6	1,289.0	1,083.6
Ilala MC	4,967.4	2,651.5	2,315.9
Temeke MC	4,239.6	2,642.2	1,597.4
Ubungo MC	2,096.6	1,346.1	750.4
Kigamboni MC	728.6	287.6	440.9
Contribution of Informal Sector Activities to Dar es Salaam GDP (Percent)			
1995	41.2		
2019	22.5		
Assistance Needed by Informal Sector Operators			
Access to loans	61.9		
Access to information on the market	46.4		
Access to large business orders	45.6		
Labour Market Indicators			
Working age population by area and sex	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Dar es Salaam	3,599,412	1,678,935	1,920,477
Kinondoni MC	734,482	340,278	394,204
Ilala MC	1,045,201	484,763	560,438
Temeke MC	955,025	450,329	504,696
Kigamboni MC	158,741	72,232	86,509
Ubungo MC	705,962	331,333	374,629
Working age population by current economic activity status and Sex			
Employed	2,091,521	1,148,446	943,075
Unemployed	402,906	142,787	260,119
Inactive	1,104,985	387,702	717,283

Region and Municipal Council	Total Household	Household with Informal Sector	Proportional of Household with Informal Sector (%)
Labour force (Active Population) by area and sex			
Dar es Salaam	2,494,427	1,291,233	1,203,194
Kinondoni MC	546,866	275,460	271,407
Ilala MC	703,331	368,310	335,021
Temeke MC	655,643	343,247	312,397
Kigamboni MC	100,868	51,811	49,057
Ubungo MC	487,719	252,407	235,312
Labour force participation rates by area and sex (%)			
Dar es Salaam	69.3	76.9	62.7
Kinondoni MC	74.5	81.0	68.8
Ilala MC	67.3	76.0	59.8
Temeke MC	68.7	76.2	61.9
Kigamboni MC	63.5	71.7	56.7
Ubungo MC	69.1	76.2	62.8
Employed population by area and sex			
Dar es Salaam	2,091,521	1,148,446	943,075
Kinondoni MC	453,365	240,882	212,484
Ilala MC	619,173	336,010	283,163
Temeke MC	525,929	303,228	222,701
Kigamboni MC	84,042	43,558	40,484
Ubungo MC	409,013	224,769	184,244
Unemployment rate by area and sex (%)			
Dar es Salaam	16.2	11.1	21.6
Kinondoni MC	17.0	12.6	21.5
Ilala MC	11.9	8.7	15.4
Temeke MC	19.8	11.7	28.7
Kigamboni MC	17.8	17.1	18.6
Ubungo MC	16.4	11.2	21.9
Youth Labour Force (15 – 35 years) by area and sex.			
Dar es Salaam	1,058,658	559,127	499,531
Kinondoni MC	235,084	119,152	115,932
Ilala MC	310,086	161,777	148,309
Temeke MC	255,580	143,825	111,755
Kigamboni MC	37,018	20,762	16,256
Ubungo MC	220,891	113,611	107,280

Region and Municipal Council	Total Household	Household with Informal Sector	Proportional of Household with Informal Sector (%)
Youth Unemployment Rate (15 – 35 years) by area and sex (%)			
Dar es Salaam	22.2	16.3	28.0
Kinondoni MC	22.2	18.1	26.0
Ilala MC	16.6	13.6	19.6
Temeke MC	28.8	18.4	38.9
Kigamboni MC	21.7	15.1	28.9
Ubungo MC	21.5	15.7	26.9

Concepts and Definitions

Informal Sector: The definition of Informal sector is a bit controversial but relies on either the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (15th ICLS) or the International Labour Organization (ILO) definition. The two definitions are linked to the conceptual framework of the System of National Accounts (SNA) but differ in scope and coverage. However, countries can adopt their own National definition with reference to the two basic definitions.

According to 15th ICLS, informal sector comprises of unincorporated enterprises that belong to households which operate without separate complete set of accounts with intention of marketing or barter some or all products resulted from the production process. Excluded are the services of paid domestic workers, services from owner-occupied dwellings. The ILO definition of Informal sector maintains production boundary of SNA, uses employment, registration and type of production (market or non market) to distinguish formal and informal enterprises owned by households. The National definition of informal sector includes enterprises owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independent of their owners, have no complete set of accounts, produce some of their goods for sale and their employment size is below five (5) employees.

Household: A household for statistical surveys has a special meaning. It can be one person or a group of persons who live and eat together and share common living arrangements. It usually consists of a husband, wife and their children but can also include other persons, relatives and domestic servants provided they live together and eat most meals together.

Head of Household: The head of household is any person either male or female whom the household members recognize as the head of that household.

Labour Market Information: Labour Market Information (LMI) is information concerning the conditions and the operations of the market for labour. The labour market like other markets can be described in terms of supply and demand components. The supply side primarily refers to the number of potential workers and their characteristics whereas the demand side refers to employers' staffing requirements. In the labour market, labour services are exchanged and it is the interaction of the workers and firms that determines in part; the price of labour, the number of workers employed and the working conditions attached to employment such as work schedule and specific duties.

Economic Activities: The conceptual basis for distinguishing the economically active population as formulated by the 15th ICLS of 1993 as revised by 18th ICLS, 2008 is intended to be fully compatible with the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) as revised in 2008. Economic activity as defined by the SNA of 1993 as revised in 2008 covers all market production and certain types of non-market productions, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use. It does not cover unpaid production of services for own consumption, such as housework and care of other household members.

Economically Active Population: The economically active population is a key concept in any labour force survey and generally comprises all persons aged 15 years or above who were either working or actively looking for work and available. They therefore include both the employed and unemployed persons.

Resolution on the amendment of paragraph 5 of the resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted by the 15th ICLS, 1993 as revised by 18th ICLS, 2008. International Labour Organisation (ILO) defines the economically active population (EAP) as comprising all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time reference period. Economic goods and services are defined in conformity with the System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 as revised in 2008.

There are two approaches used to measure the economically active population namely currently and usually economically active population. The currently economically active population, which is also referred to as the labour force, is measured in terms of a short reference period such as one week or one day. In Tanzania, the calendar week (Monday to Sunday) preceding day of survey interview was used as the reference period. The usually economically active population is measured in terms of a longer reference period, such as a year. In Tanzania, the twelve calendar months preceding day of the survey interview was used as the reference period.

Employment: According to the international definition, the employed population includes all persons above a specified age who did some work in the reference period either for pay in cash or in kind (paid employees) or who were in self-employment for profit or family gain, plus persons temporarily absent from their work. Self employment includes persons working on their own farms or doing any other income generating activities. Unpaid family workers in

family businesses are included in the category of employed persons. According to ILO, work is defined as any economic activity done for one hour or more in the reference period.

This report uses two definitions of employment, the international and national definitions. The international definition of employment includes all persons who did some work for at least one hour during the reference period. The national definition is similar to the international definition except that it excludes all persons who were marginally attached to self-employment activities. Excluded in this category are persons who were self-employed in agriculture and were temporarily absent from their work or underemployed during the reference period due to economic reasons such as no suitable land for cultivation, off-season and lack of capital or those who stated that their work was not reliable.

Main and Secondary Activity: During data collection details were collected on the person's main economic activity and one secondary activity (if any). Persons with more than one economic activity were requested to rank the two major activities in terms of the number of hours spent on them. The one with the most hours was characterised as the main activity, while the other activity was categorised as a secondary activity.

Temporary Absences from Employment: Persons not working in the reference period but have a work from which they are temporarily absent are included in the employed population provided they keep a strong attachment to the job and there is a definite expectation that they will return to it. The most common persons in this category are those on leave. More challenging is the fact that lay-offs can occur due to the operating problems of many factories in Tanzania. The solution was to put a time limit on such absences within which a person can be considered as employed. For wage earners group, the limit was set at four months, except for sick leave the limit was set at six months and study leave depended on the duration of the course program. If the absence period is longer than the specified period a person is considered as not temporary absent.

The application of the concept is more difficult for self-employed persons. It was decided that for a self-employed person to be considered temporarily absent, the business must continue to operate in his/her absence, for example through a spouse or relative. The time limit on the absence for this group was taken to be one month. Unpaid helpers and casual workers cannot be temporarily absent from work as they have no measurable attachment to the job.

A further challenge arises in respect of categorising persons working in the reference period but not at their main activity. These persons must clearly be categorised as employed, but it is less clear which of the two activities should be treated as their main activity. An example is a

public servant working on his/her small farm while he/she is on leave. Such situations are quite common in developing countries whereby many wage earners have to work while on leave because of their economic circumstances as compared to developed countries. It was decided to insert a special question to address this problem. For those who were temporarily absent from their usual main activity but had other work, the current activity was recorded as the secondary activity. The current time worked for the main activity was recorded as zero.

Status in Employment: Status in employment is distinguished by the following categories: -

Paid employees: are persons who perform work for a wage or salary in cash or kind. It includes permanent, temporary and casual paid employees.

The self-employed (non-agriculture): are persons who perform work for profit or family gain in their own non-agricultural enterprise. This includes small and large business persons working on their own enterprises. The category is sub-divided into those with employees and those without employees.

Unpaid family helpers (non-agriculture): are persons working completely without payment in cash or kind in family enterprises other than in the family farm.

Agricultural workers: are persons working on their own farms either in crop growing, forestry, livestock or fishing as either self-employed persons or as unpaid family helpers.

The major variation in the above from International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) is the provision of the separate category for agriculture workers. In the international classification, these workers are combined with the self-employed. It was decided that the separate category was desirable for the ILFS as the non-agricultural self-employed would otherwise be lost in the dominant agricultural group.

Unemployment: In the current ILFS, two definitions of unemployment have been used. Firstly, is the international definition of unemployment as adopted by the 13th ICLS in 1982 as revised in 18th ICLS in 2008, while the second is the national definition, which is a modification of the former in the light of the particular situations pertaining to the country.

Under the internationally recommended definition, a person is classified as unemployed if she/he meets all the following three conditions during a specified period (usually one week), that he/she is:

- a. without work,
- b. available for work, and
- c. seeking work.

This category of unemployed persons can be referred as unemployment category A.

The international recommendations allow the relaxation of condition (c) above, i.e. seeking work, especially in countries where a large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and informal activities with generally low knowledge of labour market developments in the rest of the economy. Tanzania is characterised by the above-mentioned conditions, and therefore uses the relaxed international definition of unemployment, while at the same time presenting results according to the strict international definition for comparison with other countries. Those persons who were without work, available but have not taken active steps to find work, thus satisfying conditions (a) and (b) above, are referred to as unemployment category B. The sum of these two components of unemployment gives the overall unemployment rate based on the relaxed standard definition, hereafter referred to as the standard definition.

The national definition of unemployment is the sum of unemployed categories A and B and the number of persons with extreme marginal attachment to employment (category C).

Discouraged Workers: The discouraged workers are persons who are without work and available for work but did not seek work because they felt that no work would be available to them.

According to the standard classification system, the discouraged worker is counted among the inactive, although many analysts would like to see the number of discouraged workers added to the unemployed to give a broader measure of the unutilized supply of labour. Discouraged implies a sense of “giving up”, meaning the discouraged worker has simply given up any hope of finding work for reasons such as lack of proper qualifications, no suitable work is available or does not know where or how to look for work. The discouraged worker, therefore, could be said to be “involuntarily” inactive. This category is classified as an unemployed in this report using either relaxed or national definition.

Underemployment: Underemployment reflects underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population. For practical reasons, time related underemployment is measured. This situation exists when employed person work less than normal working hours per week but are willing and available for more work. Information on underemployment was obtained from respondents’ answers to the question on the number of hours they actually worked during the last calendar week prior to the interview. They were also asked to state the number of usual hours they normally work per week. Total number of hours actually worked of each person was compared to what can be considered as normal working hours per week,

namely 40 hours. If actual hours were less than 40 due to economic reasons, the person was considered as currently underemployed if he/she indicated availability for more work. The same was done for usual hours to identify persons usually underemployed.

The Economically Inactive (not in the labour force): These are persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference period. This includes persons doing solely unpaid domestic work in their own houses; those engaged in full time studies and persons not working because they were sick, retired or did not want to work.

Decent Work: The decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men as adapted from the International Labour Organisation.

Informal Sector: The definition of the informal sector is the one adopted by the 15th ICLS in 1993 with some modifications to suit the situation in Tanzania. Informal sector comprises all units/enterprises that are engaged in production of goods or services aiming at generation of employment and incomes for persons concerned.

The main characteristics of the informal sector include the following:

- Private unincorporated enterprises (excluding quasi corporations) owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independent of their owners, and for which no complete accounts are available that would permit a financial separation of the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of its owner(s). Private unincorporated enterprises include unincorporated enterprises owned and operated by individual household members or by several members of the same household, as well as unincorporated partnerships and cooperatives formed by members of different households, if they lack complete sets of accounts.
- They are not registered under specific forms of national legislation (such as factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups' regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies as distinct from local regulations for issuing trade licenses or business permits), and/or their employees (if any) are not registered.

- All or at least some of the goods or services produced are meant for sale or barter.
- Their employment size is less than 5 employees
- They are engaged in non-agricultural activities, including secondary non-agricultural activities of enterprises in the agricultural sector.

Informal Employment: Informal employment refers to those jobs that generally lack basic social or legal protections or employment benefits and may be found in informal sector, formal sector enterprises or households.

Precarious Workers (Casual, Short duration): Precarious workers are employed persons whose contracts of employment, whether verbal or written, are of relatively short duration or whose contracts can be terminated on short notice.

Vulnerable Workers: Vulnerable workers are workers whose statuses in employment may place them at a higher degree of economic risk and vulnerability than other employed persons. It includes contributing family and own account workers. These two status groups are considered as vulnerable because such workers are unlikely to have formal employment arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programmes.

Trade Union: Trade union is defined as an independent workers' organization, constituted for the purpose of promoting and defending the interests of workers.

Youth: The National Youth Development Policy, 2007 defines a youth as “a boy or girl who is in transition from childhood to adulthood”. The policy adopts the definition of youth as declared by the United Nations, which defines a youth as a person aged between 15 to 24 years. There is, however, a country-specific definition that is frequently used by stakeholders and policy makers, where the upper age limit is extended to 35 years. The analysis of youth employment in this report is based on both age groups to facilitate both national and international needs.

Child in informal sector: In accordance with the ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, a “Child” is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years.

Production Boundaries: In economic activity categorisation, human activities are categorised on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) based on the SNA, 1993 as revised in 2008 defines the rules that countries must use in calculating Gross Domestic Product (GDP). On this basis, human activities are divided into three categories: (i) activities which are included in the production boundary of the SNA such as production for the market, as well as production of goods for own consumption (ii) those which are recognised as work,

but fall outside the SNA production boundary (extended SNA, or unpaid care work) and (iii) non-productive or non-work activities such as sleeping, eating, learning and; social and cultural activities.

Informal Sector Employment: Employment in informal sector comprises of all persons who during a given reference period were employed in at least one informal sector activity irrespective of status in employment and whether it is the main or secondary activity.

Informal Sector Operators: Informal Sector Survey incorporates information of persons who own informal sector activities known as operators.

Total Output: Output refers to the value of produced goods and services by an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment. Computation of annual output is based on the number of days the business operated during the last month and variations of the business operations during the last 12 months.

Value added: Value added is computed as output less intermediate consumption.

Operating Surplus: Annual operating surplus is computed as the difference between value added and the total sum of compensation of employees (salary and wages) and other taxes on production. It is the net income retained by informal sector operators before deduction of land rent and interest (on loan) payments.

Capital Formation: Capital formation is the addition to capital stock made each year by the businesses in the informal sector. It is usually estimated on the basis of expenditure on capital equipment for the last 12 months. The information on the expenditures of major repairs or improvement of land, dwellings/buildings, other structures, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, furniture and office equipment, tools and others were all captured.

Expenditures not related to business were not included though this may not have been thoroughly clear for capital equipment used by both business and the household, such as residential buildings and vehicles. The tendency was to avoid the over-estimation of the sector's capital formation and for unclear cases; a reasonable proportion of the expenditure was taken. The inclusion of expenditures on major repairs or improvement on fixed capital has definitely improved the estimates of capital formation in the informal sector estimates.

Central Product Classification: The standard central product classification CPC was used in this survey to serve as an instrument for assembling and tabulating all kinds of statistics requiring product detail. These statistics covers both production, intermediate and final consumption, capital formation, foreign trade or prices. The central product classification

(CPC) therefore, classifies products into categories based on the physical properties and the intrinsic nature of the products as well as the principle of industrial origin.

The physical properties and intrinsic nature of products are distinguishing characteristics that are proper to the products themselves. These include, for example, the raw materials of which goods are made, the stage of production or the way in which goods are produced or services are rendered, the purpose or user category for which products are intended and the prices at which they are sold.

By referencing the aforementioned explanation about CPC, the informal sector survey conducted in Dar es Salaam in 2019 were interested with the nature of the goods sold by the operators in which the questions about if the operator were selling goods without transformation or after transformation or offering service were asked.

Total Monthly Turn Over and the Expenditure: The Survey of the informal sector conducted in Dar es Salaam 2019 were interested with the value of raw materials used as inputs in the production in the sector and again the consumption of the goods and services that were generated in the sector.

Disability: Definition and analysis of disability in this report is based on Convention 61/106 of the United Nations on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. According to the convention, “persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”.

Prevalence of disability in this report is based on population aged 5 years or above except for non-Washington group set of questions (i.e. Albinism, Spinal befida, Spinal cord injuries, Mental health, Psoriasis and Deaf) have been calculated for all population from age zero.

Working Age Population: The working age population is defined as the population comprising of all persons aged 15 years or above. The working- age population measures potential workforce that can engage in production of goods and services.

Labour Force Participation Rate: The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of working age population that engages actively in the labour market. It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in production of goods and services, relative to the working age population.

Economically Inactive Population: The economically inactive population comprises all persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the short reference period used to measure current activity.

Average Annual Value Added: Value added divided by the number of operators.

Productivity: Productivity is commonly defined as a ratio between the output volume and the volume of inputs. In other words, it measures how efficient production inputs, such as labour and capital are being used in an economy to produce a given level of output.

Current Capital: Current capital for 2019 Informal Sector Survey refers to value of assets and working capital during the month of August 2019.

Gross Output: Gross output represents the total value of sales by producing enterprises (turnover) in an accounting period before subtracting the value of intermediate goods used up in production.

Intermediate Consumption: Intermediate consumption consists of the value of the goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production, the goods or services may be either transformed or used up by the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.

Value Added: Is the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption.

Capital Investment: The term capital investment refers to money used by a business to purchase fixed assets, such as land, machinery and buildings or is the money invested in a business with intention to purchase fixed assets and not for business's day-to-day operating expenses. Capital investments generally are meant to increase operational capacity, capture a larger share of the market and generate more revenue. The current capital investment is the actual value of fixed assets during the accounting period after considering the value of assets in the beginning of the period, acquisitions and depreciation.

Para-Public: Refers to all establishments where the ownership is both public and private.

Big private Enterprise: Business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, with 10 or more employees.

Small and Medium Private Enterprise: Business or industry that is managed by independent companies or private individuals rather than being controlled by the state, with less than 10 employees.

Direct Exportation: Exporting goods/ service directly to buyers outside the country.

Own Final Use: Consists of goods or services that are retained for their own final use by the owners of the enterprises in which they are produced.

VOLUME I: LABOUR MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

CHAPTER ONE

Demographic Characteristics of Dar es Salaam Population

1.1 Introduction

Analysis of demographic characteristics is important for understanding the structure of population and its social-economic profiles. This chapter presents key demographic characteristics of the population of Dar es Salaam region with regard to various social-economic variables such as: - household size, population structure, marital status, education, literacy, disability and employment status.

1.2 Household Size

Household size is an important indicator for understanding structure of population. Normally persons in employment work to support themselves and their families, as such, the size of the household is an important attribute for assessing the burden carried by employed persons and also contribution of the households into the workforce.

Table 1. 1: Average Household Size by Area and Sex of Head of Household: Dar es Salaam, 2019

District	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	4.0	3.5	3.9
Ilala MC	4.3	3.6	4.1
Temeke MC	4.2	3.8	4.1
Ubungo MC	4.0	3.3	3.8
Kigamboni MC	4.1	4.3	4.2
Total	4.1	3.6	4.0

Table 1.1 indicates that, the average household size in Dar es Salaam region was 4.0 persons per household. Male - headed households had higher average household size (4.1 persons) compared to female - headed households (3.6 persons). Analysis by area shows that, households in Kigamboni Municipal Council were the largest (average household size 4.2 persons) and households in Ubungo Municipal Council were the smallest (average household size 3.8 persons).

1.3 Structure of the Population

This section presents analysis of the structure of population in Dar es Salaam region in terms of sex, age and geographical distribution. These variables are essential characteristics for understanding potential participation of the population into the workforce.

Table 1. 2: Population Distribution by Sex, Age Groups and Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sex	Age groups	Kinondoni MC		Ilala MC		Temeke MC		Ubungu MC		Kigamboni MC		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	0 - 14	156,355	3.0	232,193	4.4	244,938	4.6	156,140	3.0	50,263	1.0	839,889	15.9
	15 - 24	94,032	1.8	131,808	2.5	118,155	2.2	87,219	1.7	20,211	0.4	451,424	8.6
	25 - 35	99,143	1.9	151,443	2.9	140,920	2.7	108,592	2.1	17,421	0.3	517,519	9.8
	36 - 64	133,026	2.5	181,750	3.4	171,794	3.3	123,001	2.3	31,206	0.6	640,776	12.1
	65 +	14,078	0.3	19,762	0.4	19,461	0.4	12,521	0.2	3,394	0.1	69,216	1.3
	Total	496,633	9.4	716,956	13.6	695,268	13.2	487,473	9.2	122,495	2.3	2,518,824	47.7
Female	0 - 14	153,446	2.9	243,927	4.6	231,593	4.4	165,881	3.1	41,166	0.8	836,014	15.8
	15 - 24	128,130	2.4	184,023	3.5	171,438	3.2	137,679	2.6	26,979	0.5	648,250	12.3
	25 - 35	115,044	2.2	159,975	3.0	146,522	2.8	113,645	2.2	21,284	0.4	556,470	10.5
	36 - 64	133,743	2.5	192,569	3.7	166,741	3.2	113,607	2.2	36,566	0.7	643,227	12.2
	65 +	17,287	0.3	23,870	0.5	19,995	0.4	9,698	0.2	1,681	0.0	72,531	1.4
	Total	547,650	10.4	804,365	15.2	736,289	14.0	540,511	10.2	127,675	2.4	2,756,491	52.3
Both Sexes	0 - 14	309,802	5.9	476,120	9.0	476,531	9.0	322,021	6.1	91,429	1.7	1,675,903	31.8
	15 - 24	222,162	4.2	315,832	6.0	289,593	5.5	224,898	4.3	47,190	0.9	1,099,674	20.8
	25 - 35	214,187	4.1	311,418	5.9	287,441	5.4	222,237	4.2	38,705	0.7	1,073,988	20.4
	36 - 64	266,768	5.1	374,319	7.1	338,535	6.4	236,608	4.5	67,772	1.3	1,284,003	24.3
	65 +	31,365	0.6	43,632	0.8	39,457	0.7	22,219	0.4	5,075	0.1	141,747	2.7
	Total	1,044,283	19.8	1,521,321	28.8	1,431,557	27.1	1,027,983	19.5	250,170	4.7	5,275,315	100.0

Table 1.2 shows that, total population in Dar es Salaam region stood at 5.3 million persons with relatively more females (2.8 million persons: 52.3 percent) than males (2.5 million persons: 47.7 percent). The results further show that, the two municipal councils of Ilala and Temeke had nearly one-third of the population each (Ilala 28.8 percent and Temeke 27.1 percent). On the other hand, Kigamboni Municipal council had the smallest share of total population (4.7 percent).

Key message: More than 70 percent of the population is below 36 years, where youth aged 15-35 years are estimated to be 41.2 percent of the total population.

Policy intervention: Labour related policies should be directed to youth aged 15-35 years.

1.4 Marital Status

Table 1. 3: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Marital Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Marital status	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never married	683,869	40.7	708,275	36.9	1,392,144	38.7
Married	835,335	49.8	856,548	44.6	1,691,883	47.0
Living together	89,178	5.3	89,952	4.7	179,130	5.0
Separated	29,713	1.8	93,776	4.9	123,489	3.4
Divorced	19,784	1.2	44,922	2.3	64,706	1.8
Widowed	21,057	1.3	127,004	6.6	148,061	4.1
Total	1,678,935	100.0	1,920,477	100.0	3,599,412	100.0

Table 1.3 shows that, majority of persons in Dar es Salaam region (47.0 percent) were in marriage followed by those who had never married (38.7 percent). Findings in table 1.3 also reveals that, only 1.8 percent of persons aged 15 years or more were divorced. There were proportionately more married males (49.8 percent) than females (44.6 percent). The findings also indicate that, there are more widowed females than males (6.6 percent vis-a-vis 1.3 percent).

1.5 Educational Attainment

Education is an important attribute which determines quality of labour force in terms of productive capacity and productivity. This section presents characteristics of persons aged 15 years or above with regard to education.

Figure 1. 1: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Education Level Attained and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

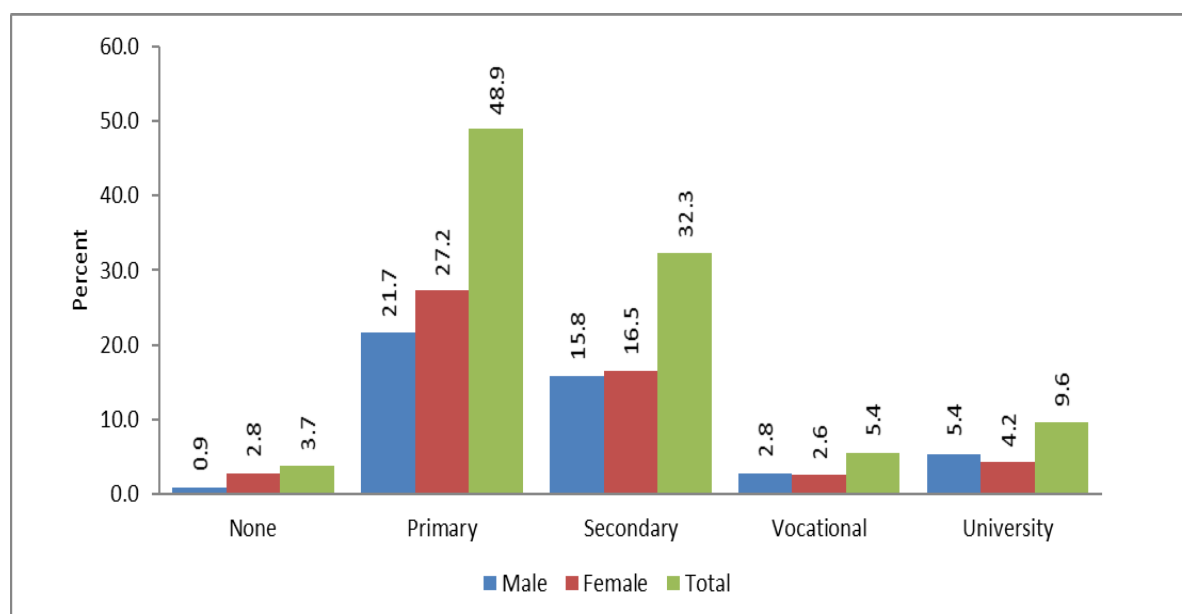


Figure 1.1 indicates that, nearly half of the population aged 15 years or above (48.9 percent) had primary level education. In this category, there were more females (27.2 percent) than males (21.7 percent). Persons with secondary level education constituted the second highest proportion (32.3 percent) of the total population. There were slightly more females among persons with secondary education (16.5 percent) compared to males (15.8 percent). Results reveal about one in ten persons (9.6 percent) had university level education, with relatively larger proportion for males (5.4 percent) compared to females (4.2 percent).

Key message: About 50 percent of population in Dar es Salaam region had primary education, 5.4 percent had vocational training and 9.6 percent had university level education.

Policy intervention: Foster access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as vehicle to bridge the skill gap.

Table 1. 4: Percentage Distribution of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Literacy and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

District	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	99.5	98.3	98.8
Ilala MC	99.4	96.6	97.9
Temeke MC	99.2	97.0	98.1
Ubungo MC	99.8	98.6	99.2
Kigamboni MC	98.9	96.7	97.7
Total	99.4	97.4	98.4

As it is observed in Table 1.4, the overall literacy rate was 98.4 percent. Male literacy rate (99.4 percent) was slightly higher than that of females (97.4 percent). The findings indicate that, there is no pronounced variation across municipalities.

1.6 Disability¹

Various policies and programs have development targets regarding persons with disability. These include a number of policies such as: - The National Employment Policy; and The Employment and Labour Relations Act. Disability is among the main data disaggregation categories recommended by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure non is left behind. This section provides information on persons with disability in Dar es Salaam region.

Prevalence of disability in this report is based on population aged 5 years or above except for non-Washington group set of disabilities (i.e. Albinism, Spinal befida, Spinal cord injuries, Mental health, Psoriasis and Deafness) have been calculated for all population from age zero.

Table 1. 5: Number and Percentage of Persons Aged Five Years or Above with Disabilities According to Washington Group by Type of Disability and Sex: Dar es Salaam Region, 2019

Type of Disability	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Seeing	10,534	0.48	7,815	0.32	18,350	0.39
Hearing	8,577	0.39	12,579	0.51	21,155	0.45
Walking	15,206	0.69	13,580	0.55	28,786	0.62
Selfcare	4,929	0.22	6,165	0.25	11,095	0.24
Remembering	6,542	0.30	3,295	0.13	9,836	0.21

Table 1.5 shows the number of persons with disability by type of disability and sex for persons aged 5 years and above. Difficulty in walking was the most common type of disability (0.62 percent) while remembering was the least common type of disability reported with 0.21 percent followed by selfcare (0.24 percent). Prevalence of disability is slightly more or less equally distributed among males and females except for remembering where proportion of males (0.30 percent) was almost twice that of females (0.13 percent).

¹. According to the Convention 61/106 of the United Nations on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities “persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”.

Table 1. 6: Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex: Dar es Salaam Region, 2019 ISS - Non-Washington Group

Type of Disability	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Albinism	2,726	0.10	2,638	0.10	5,364	0.10
Spinal befida	2,733	0.14	3,471	0.13	6,205	0.12
Spinal cord injuries	3,293	0.23	5,799	0.21	9,092	0.17
Mental health	10,293	0.29	7,261	0.26	17,554	0.33
Psoriasis	2,752	0.15	3,903	0.14	6,655	0.13
Deafness	3,854	0.17	4,317	0.16	8,171	0.15

Table 1.6 shows the number of persons with disability for non-Washington Group by type of disability and sex for all persons in Dar es Salaam region. Results show that, out of total population in Dar es Salaam region, 17,554 persons, equivalent to 0.33 percent had mental health disability, followed by 9092 persons with spinal cord injuries, equivalent to 0.17 percent. Furthermore, People with Albinism accounted for 0.10 percent. Prevalence of disability is slightly more or less equally distributed among males and females.

CHAPTER TWO

Working Age Population

2.1 Introduction

The working- age population is defined as the population comprising of all persons aged 15 years or above. The working- age population measures potential workforce that can engage in production of goods and services. This section presents information of the working age population with regards to characteristics such as age groups, sex, economic activity status and area of residence.

Table 2. 1: Working Age Population by Sex, Age Group and Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sex	Age Group	Kinondoni MC		Ilala MC		Temeke MC		Ubungu MC		Kigamboni MC		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	15 - 24	94,032	12.8	131,808	12.6	118,155	12.4	87,219	12.4	20,211	12.7	451,424	12.5
	25 - 35	99,143	13.5	151,443	14.5	140,920	14.8	108,592	15.4	17,421	11	517,519	14.4
	36 - 64	133,026	18.1	181,750	17.4	171,794	18	123,001	17.4	31,206	19.7	640,776	17.8
	65 +	14,078	1.9	19,762	1.9	19,461	2.0	12,521	1.8	3,394	2.1	69,216	1.9
	Total	340,278	46.3	484,763	46.4	450,329	47.2	331,333	46.9	72,232	45.5	1,678,935	46.6
Female	15 - 24	128,130	17.4	184,023	17.6	171,438	18	137,679	19.5	26,979	17	648,250	18
	25 - 35	115,044	15.7	159,975	15.3	146,522	15.3	113,645	16.1	21,284	13.4	556,470	15.5
	36 - 64	133,743	18.2	192,569	18.4	166,741	17.5	113,607	16.1	36,566	23	643,227	17.9
	65 +	17,287	2.4	23,870	2.3	19,995	2.1	9,698	1.4	1,681	1.1	72,531	2.0
	Total	394,204	53.7	560,438	53.6	504,696	52.8	374,629	53.1	86,509	54.5	1,920,477	53.4
Total	15 - 24	222,162	30.2	315,831	30.2	289,593	30.3	224,898	31.9	47,190	29.7	1,099,674	30.6
	25 - 35	214,187	29.2	311,418	29.8	287,442	30.1	222,237	31.5	38,705	24.4	1,073,989	29.8
	36 - 64	266,769	36.3	374,319.0	35.8	338,535	35.4	236,608	33.5	67,772	42.7	1,284,003	35.7
	65 +	31,365	4.3	43,632	4.2	39,456	4.1	22,219	3.1	5,075	3.2	141,747	3.9
	Total	734,482	100.0	1,045,201	100.0	955,025	100.0	705,962	100	158,741	100	3,599,412	100.0

Table 2.1 shows that, the working age population was about 3.6 million persons, with larger proportion for females (53.4 percent) than males (46.6 percent). Majority of such population were in age group of 36 - 64 years for males (35.7 percent). Moreover, there was more or less uniform distribution of persons in working age groups across municipalities with exception of Kigamboni Municipal Council where adults aged 36 years or above constituted the majority share (45.9 percent).

2.2 Working Age Population by Economic Activity Status

Table 2. 2: Working Age Population by Economic Activity Status and Age Group: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Economic activity status	Age Group	Male	Female	Total
Economically Active	15 - 24	12.1	14.9	13.6
	25 - 35	27.7	21.2	24.2
	36 - 64	35.5	25.7	30.3
	65 +	1.6	0.8	1.2
	Sub Total	76.9	62.7	69.3
Economically Inactive	15 - 24	14.8	18.8	17
	25 - 35	3.1	7.8	5.6
	36 - 64	2.7	7.8	5.4
	65 +	2.5	3.0	2.8
	Sub Total	23.1	37.3	30.7
Total (%)	15 - 24	26.9	33.8	30.6
	25 - 35	30.8	29	29.8
	36 - 64	38.2	33.5	35.7
	65 +	4.1	3.8	3.9
	Total	100	100	100
Total		1,678,935	1,920,477	3,599,412

Table 2.2 shows that, about 69.3 percent of persons in working age population were economically active and 30.7 percent were economically inactive. Males accounted for the larger share of economically active population (76.9 percent) than females (62.7 percent). In addition, the highest proportion of economically active persons are in age group 36-64 years (30.3 percent) followed by those in age group 25 – 35 years (24.2 percent).

Key message: There were more Females (53.4 percent) in the working-age population than males (46.6 percent), although females were less in economically active compared to males.

Policy intervention: Enhance initiatives to support female's participation in productive activities.

2.3 Labour force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of working age population that engages actively in the labour market. It provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in production of goods and services, relative to the working age population.

Table 2. 3: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15+ Years by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	81.0	68.8	74.5
Ilala MC	76.0	59.8	67.3
Temeke MC	76.2	61.9	68.7
Ubungu MC	76.2	62.8	69.1
Kigamboni MC	71.7	56.7	63.5
Total	76.9	62.7	69.3

The total labour force participation rate in Dar es Salaam region was 69.3 percent in 2019. Analysis by area indicates that, Kinondoni Municipal Council had the largest labour force participation rate (74.5 percent) followed by Ubungu Municipal Council (69.1 percent) and Temeke Municipal Council (68.7 percent). Kigamboni Municipal Council had the smallest labour force participation rate with 63.5 percent. The results also reveal that, labour force participation rate was larger for males (76.9 percent) than females (62.7 percent). The male-female disparity in labour force participation rate was largest in Ilala municipal council (16.2 percentage points) and smallest in Kinondoni Municipal Council with 12.2 percentage points difference (Table 2.3).

2.4 Labour Force Participation Rate by Education

Education has notable influence of the quality of the labour. Labour that is educated and skilled is more productive than the uneducated and unskilled labour. This section presents information on the labour force participation rates by education in Dar es Salaam.

Figure 2. 1: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years or Above by Education and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

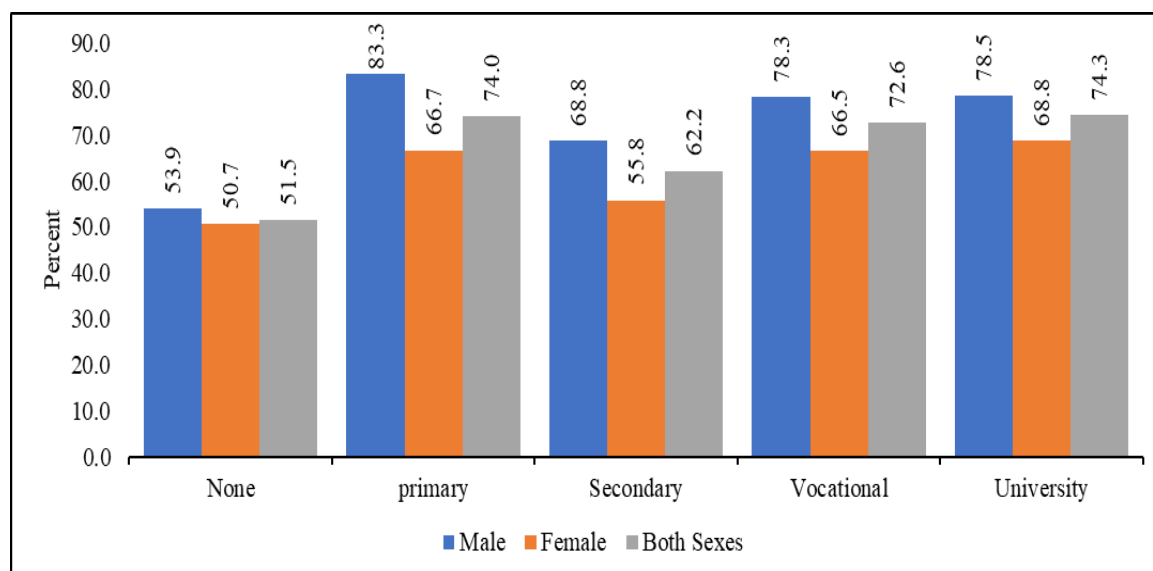


Figure 2.1 indicates that, labour force participation rate was relatively higher for persons with university education (74.3 percent) and primary education (74.0 percent). Persons with no education had the smallest labour force participation rate (51.5 percent). Across all education levels, gender disparity in labour force participation rates decrease with an increase in the level of education.

Key message: Gender disparity in labour force participation is likely to decrease with an increase in formal education at least to secondary education level.

Policy intervention: Foster secondary school enrolment among female to enhance their participation in economic activities.

2.5 Economically Inactive Population

This section presents analysis of persons who were economically inactive by area, level of education and sex. Although much of the focus was on the activities and characteristics of persons in the labour force, there has been much interest in individuals outside of the labour market, especially those who want to work but are not currently seeking work.

Table 2. 4: Economically Inactive Persons Aged 15+ Years by Area, Level of Education and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	16.7	17.1	17
Ilala MC	30.0	31.4	30.9
Temeke MC	27.6	26.8	27.1
Ubungo MC	20.4	19.4	19.8
Kigamboni MC	5.3	5.2	5.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	387,702	717,283	1,104,985

Table 2.4 reveals that, 1.1 million persons aged 15 years or above were economically inactive of whom, 0.7 million persons were females and 0.4 million were males. The largest proportion of such persons were in Ilala Municipal Council (30.9 percent) and the smallest were in Kigamboni Municipal Council (5.2 percent). Distribution of economically inactive persons by sex was almost the same across all municipalities in Dar es Salaam.

Key message: 30.7 percent of the working age population were inactive.

Policy intervention: Device mechanism to enhance the participation of inactive population.

CHAPTER THREE

Employed Population

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on overall employment profile in Dar es Salaam region. It presents employment characteristics of persons engaged in production of goods and services for pay or profit.

Table 3. 1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Sex: Dar-es-Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
15 - 24	13.0	20.1	16.2
25 - 35	35.7	32.9	34.4
36 - 64	49.4	45.7	47.7
65 +	1.9	1.3	1.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

As it is indicated in Table 3.1, total employment in Dar es Salaam was estimated at 2,091,521 persons. The largest proportion of employed persons were in age group 36 - 64 years (47.7 percent), and the smallest proportion were in age group 65 years or above (1.7percent). On the other hand, there were more employed females in lower age group, 15 -24 years (20.1 percent) compared to their males' counterparts (13.0 percent).

Figure 3. 1: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Sex and Area: Dar es Salaam 2019

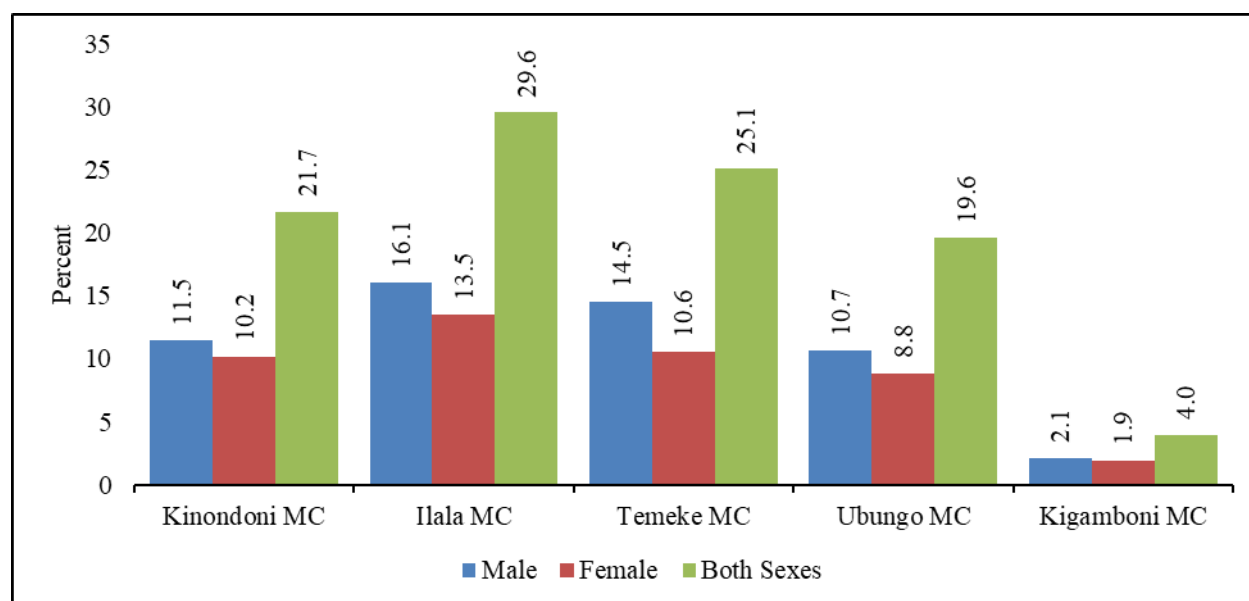


Figure 3.1 reveals that, Ilala Municipal Council had the largest proportion of total employment in Dar es Salaam region (29.6 percent) in 2019, followed by Temeke Municipal Council (25.1 percent) and Kinondoni Municipal Council (21.7 percent). The least share of employment was observed in Kigamboni Municipal Council (4.0 percent). On the other hand, males had larger shares in total employment than females across all municipalities in Dar es Salaam region.

3.2 Employment by Occupation

Categorization of occupations is based on the Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO 1988). The TASCO is adapted from International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1988). This section presents analysis of employed persons by occupations in Dar es Salaam region.

Table 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Both sexes
Legislators, administrators and managers	2.7	1.9	2.3
Professionals	5.9	5.4	5.7
Technicians and associate professionals	7.2	4.1	5.8
Clerks	2.5	3.0	2.8
Service workers and shop sales workers	18.8	34.7	26.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	5.3	4.7	5.0
Craft and related workers	20.4	11.1	16.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.1	0.9	4.9
Elementary occupations	29.0	34.3	31.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

Table 3.2 indicates that, majority of employed persons (31.4 percent) were working in elementary occupations², service and shop sales (26.0 percent), and craft and related workers (16.2 percent). Legislators, administrators and managers had the smallest proportion of total employment (2.3 percent).

3.3 Employment by Industry

Classification of employment by industry is based on the International Standard of Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Revision 4). This section presents distribution of employment by industry in Dar es Salaam region.

² Elementary workers covers occupations which require the knowledge and experience necessary to perform mostly simple and routine tasks involving the use of simple hand-held tools and in some cases certain physical effort. These include among others, street vendors, shoe shiners, transport equipment operators and labourers, construction labourers.

Table 3. 3: Percentage Distribution Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6.0	5.3	5.7
Mining and quarrying	1.1	0.6	0.9
Manufacturing	12.5	7.5	10.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.1	0.2	0.7
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.8	0.6
Construction	10.2	0.4	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24.8	31.7	27.9
Transportation and storage	15.3	0.8	8.8
Accommodation and food service activities	4.1	18.5	10.6
Information and communication	1.4	1.0	1.2
Financial and insurance activities	1.1	1.6	1.3
Real estate activities	0.2	0.0	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	0.8	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	6.5	7.1	6.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.8	1.2	2.1
Education	2.9	5.8	4.3
Human health and social work activities	0.7	2.8	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.4	0.3	0.9
Other service activities	6.2	13.6	9.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

Table 3.3 shows that, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry has the highest proportion (27.9 percent) of total employment, followed by accommodation and food service activities (10.6 percent) and manufacturing activities (10.3 percent). Analysis by sex indicates that, the largest male-female gap in employment was observed in transportation and storage (14.5 percentage points difference) in favour of males and accommodation and food service activities (14.4 percentage points difference) in favour of females.

Key message: Females are underrepresented in the industries with higher financial gain like construction, and transport and storage industries.

Policy intervention: Promote credit facilities and accessibility to females to enhance their employability and increase their income.

3.4 Employment by Sector

This section presents distribution of employed persons by different sectors of employment which are government, agriculture, private business non agriculture, household.

Table 3. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Sector of Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sector of Employment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
The government or a state-owned enterprise	7.2	6.4	6.8
Agriculture	1.4	1.9	1.6
Private business non agriculture	81.4	80.0	80.8
Household economic activities	1.2	6.5	3.5
Non-Government Organizations	6.0	3.8	5.0
Religious institution, political party	0.2	0.0	0.1
Cooperatives	0.1	0.1	0.1
International organizations or a foreign embassy	2.4	1.3	1.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

Table 3.4 shows that, 80.8 percent of employed persons were in a private business non-agriculture. Other sectors with relatively higher proportions of total employment were government (6.8 percent) and non-profit institutions (5.0 percent). Religious institution and political party, and cooperative sectors had the smallest share of total employment with 0.1 percent each. In addition, gender differential revealed that more females are working in households as domestic workers compared to their male counterpart with 5.3 percentage points difference.

3.5 Employment by Status

Categorization of status in employment helps in understanding composition and dynamics of labour market. The dominant categories for status in employment are:- paid employees, work on own business, work on own farm, unpaid family helpers, apprentice or intern and cooperative workers.

Table 3. 5: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15+ by Status of Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status of Employment	Male	Female	Total
Employees for pay	52.7	34.6	44.6
Work on own business	43.6	59.8	50.9
Work on own farms	1.2	1.5	1.3
Unpaid family helpers	1.2	3.0	2.0
Apprentices or interns	0.6	0.5	0.6
Cooperative workers	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

Table 3.5 demonstrates that, work on own business had the largest proportion of total employed persons (50.9 percent), followed by those working as employee for pay (44.6 percent). Analysis by sex shows that, there was higher proportion (3.0 percent) of females working without pay in households or family business compared to males counterparts (1.2 percent). Results also revealed that, higher proportion of females are self-employed in their own business (59.8 percent) and farms (1.5 percent) compared to their males counterparts.

Key message: Females were more likely to work on their own businesses (59.8 percent) while males had a higher likelihood of being employed for pay (52.7 percent).

Policy intervention: Promote gender equity and equality in accessing decent employment.

3.6 Precarious Workers or Vulnerable Workers

This section provides information about persons in precarious or vulnerable employment. Precarious workers are employed persons whose contracts of employment, whether verbal or written, are of relatively short duration or whose contracts can be terminated on short notice. On the other hand, vulnerable workers are workers whose statuses in employment may place them at a higher degree of economic risk and vulnerability than other employed persons. The contributing family workers and own-account workers are considered to be vulnerable because are unlikely to have formal employment arrangements, access to benefits or social protection programmes.

Table 3. 6: Percentage Distribution of Precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture forestry and fishing	8.3	6.8	7.5
Mining and quarrying	1.5	0.8	1.1
Manufacturing	12.5	7.3	9.9
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1.1	0.2	0.6
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0.5	0.8	0.7
Construction	9.9	0.3	5.0
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33.3	39.9	36.7
Transportation and storage	11.6	0.4	5.9
Accommodation and food services activities	4.6	21.6	13.3
Information and communication	0.9	0.2	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	1.0	0.8
Real estate activities	0.2	0.0	0.1
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.7	0.2	0.4
Administrative and support services activities	5.7	5.9	5.8
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	0.1	0.0	0.0
Education	0.7	2.2	1.4
Human health and social work activities	0.2	1.3	0.7
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.1	0.4	0.7
Other services activities	5.8	7.8	6.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	0.8	2.9	1.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Table 3.6 shows that, out of 1,362,758 workers in precarious or vulnerable employments, 695,973 workers, equivalent to 51.1 percent were females and 666,785 workers (48.9 percent) were males. The results also revealed that whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry accounted for the highest proportion (36.7 percent) of precarious or vulnerable workers, followed by accommodation and food services activities industry (13.3 percent). Public administration and defence compulsory social security had the lowest share of precarious or vulnerable workers.

Table 3. 7: Percentage Distribution of Precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status Main Employment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Employee for pay	19.6	12.2	15.8
Work on own business	75.1	81.0	78.1
Work on own farm	2.0	2.0	2.0
Unpaid family worker	2.1	4.1	3.1
Apprentices or intern	0.6	0.4	0.5
Cooperative workers	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Findings on Table 3.7 depicts that, about eight out of ten persons (78.1 percent) in precarious or vulnerable employments work on their own businesses with almost equal share for males (75.1 percent) and females (81.0 percent), followed by employees for pay (15.8 percent). Cooperative workers accounted for the smallest proportion (0.4 percent) of precarious or vulnerable workers.

Table 3. 8: Percentage Distribution of precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

District	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	22.6	21.0	21.8
Ilala MC	28.3	30.7	29.5
Temeke MC	25.2	24.9	25.0
Ubungo MC	19.4	18.7	19.0
Kigamboni MC	4.6	4.7	4.6
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Table 3.8 shows that, Majority of precarious or vulnerable workers (29.5 percent) were in Ilala Municipal Council while Kigamboni Municipal Council had the least share of precarious or vulnerable workers (4.6 percent). There were no much variations on the distribution of male and female precarious or vulnerable workers across municipalities.

Table 3. 9: Percentage Distribution of precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Sector and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sector of Employment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
The government or a state-owned enterprise	0.7	0.1	0.4
Agriculture	76.2	83.0	79.7
Private business non agriculture	19.7	11.9	15.7
Household economic activities	0.6	3.3	2.0
Non-Government Organizations	1.2	0.4	0.8
International organizations or a foreign embassy	1.6	1.4	1.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Table 3.9 indicates that, majority of precarious or vulnerable workers (79.7 percent) were in agriculture sector, followed by those in private non-agriculture businesses (15.7 percent). As it is expected, the government had the smallest proportion (0.4 percent) of precarious or vulnerable workers. There were no significant differences between precarious or vulnerable males and females workers across all sectors.

3.7 Employment in Senior and Middle Management

This section discusses employment in senior and middle management levels by sex. The analysis provides information on the proportion of employed women in decision-making and management roles in government, large enterprises and institutions.

Figure 3. 2: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years in Senior and Middle Management Positions by Sex and Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

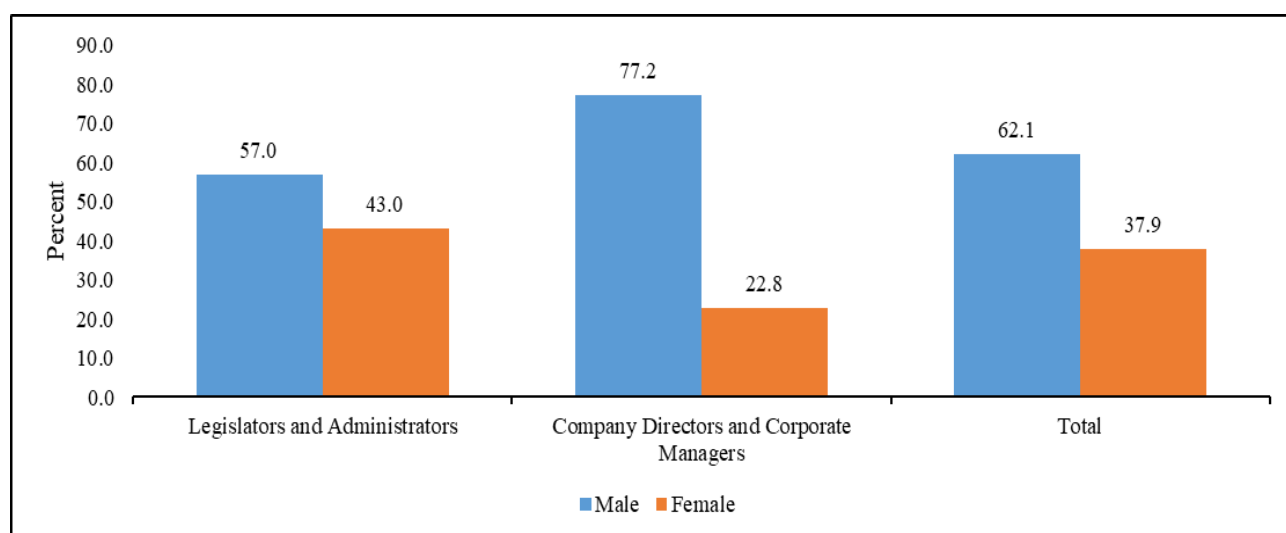


Figure 3.2 reveals that, about six out of ten persons (62.1 percent) in senior and middle management positions are males. Sex differential in the distribution of male and female senior and middle management positions is more visible in company directors and corporate managers (54.4 percentage points) than in legislators and administrators (14.0 percentage points). In general, small shares of women in decision making occupation calls for special program to empower women and promote gender equality.

Key message: Females were under-represented at the senior and middle managerial positions than males.

Policy intervention: Enhance women empowerment programs to support their engagement in senior and middle managerial position.

3.8 Hours Worked

This section analyses current hours of work. This is duration persons in employment spent at work in the reference period (last week). Hours of work is one of the most important indicators of the labour market because it has bearing on income from employment and productivity.

Table 3. 10: Mean Current Hours Worked in Main Activity for Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Status of Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status of Employment	Male	Female	Total
Employees for pay	59	55	58
Work on own business	58	45	51
Work on own farms	35	36	36
Unpaid family helpers	44	39	40
Apprentices or interns.	54	51	52
Cooperative workers	47	55	51
Total	58	48	53

Table 3.11 reveals that, employed persons spend an average of 53 hours per week, with males spending more hours (58 hours) than females (48 hours). The results also show that, paid employees spend the highest number of hours at work, followed by apprentice and interns (52 hours). However, persons working on own farm spent less hours per week (36 hours).

Key message: Females spend less number of hours per week on their main activities (48 hours) compared to males (58 hours).

Policy intervention: Develop mechanism to support women to spend more time in productive activities.

3.9 Employment in Secondary Activities

In situations where a person is engaged in more than one economic activity, the activity with many hours of work is regarded as main activity while the activity that follows in terms of hours worked is referred to as secondary activity. This section presents characteristics of persons engaged in secondary activities.

Table 3.11 : Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years in Secondary Activities by Sex and Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	25.1	17.7	21.7
Ilala MC	41.7	50.9	45.9
Temeke MC	13.9	14.3	14.1
Kigamboni MC	15.7	15.9	15.8
Ubungo MC	3.5	1.2	2.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	109,782	93,773	203,555

Table 3.12 reveals that, out of 203,555 persons employed in secondary activities, 109,782 persons equivalent to 53.9 percent were males and 46.1 percent were females. Analysis by area shows that, the highest proportion of persons employed in secondary activities reside in Ilala Municipal Council (45.9 percent), followed by Kinondoni Municipal Council (21.7 percent). On the other hand, Ubungo Municipal Council recorded the lowest proportion of employed persons in secondary activities (2.5 percent).

Table 3. 12: Distribution of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years in Secondary Activities by Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators, administrators and managers	4.3	3.6	4.0
Professionals	6.8	3.5	5.3
Technicians and associate professionals	3.8	1.7	2.9
Clerks	0.4	0.9	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	19.8	28.0	23.6
Agricultural and fishery workers	22.8	17.7	20.5
Craft and related workers	15.0	12.2	13.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.9	0.5	1.2
Elementary occupations	25.2	31.9	28.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	109,332	93,159	202,492

Table 3.12 shows that, the highest proportion (28.3 percent) of employed persons in secondary activities were in elementary occupations, with higher proportion of females (31.9 percent) than males (25.2 percent). Service workers and shop sales workers account for 23.6 percent of secondary activities with more females (28.0 percent) than males (19.8 percent). Findings also show that, plant and machine operators and assemblers occupation had the least proportion (1.2 percent) of employed persons in secondary activities.

Table 3. 13: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years in Secondary Activities by Age Group and Area, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Kinondoni MC	Ilala MC	Temeke MC	Kigamboni MC	Ubungo MC	Total
15 - 24	10.0	13.4	8.8	8.7	0.0	11.0
25 - 35	29.4	30.2	27.9	33.0	20.9	29.9
36 - 64	58.9	54.1	60.9	58.3	79.1	57.4
65 +	1.6	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	44,144	93,494	28,679	32,218	5,020	202,492

Findings from Table 3.13 show that, persons aged 35-64 years are more likely to engage in secondary activities than all other age groups. Analysis by area shows that, the largest number of persons employed in secondary activities are in Ilala Municipal Council (93,494 persons) while the smallest number of persons employed in secondary activities are in Ubungo Municipal Council (5,020 persons).

Table 3. 14: Distribution of Persons Aged 15+ Years in Secondary Activities by Level Education and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Level of Education	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never attended	3.6	3.9	3.7
Primary	47.8	50.4	49.0
Secondary	26.8	24.1	25.5
Vocational training	5.0	8.1	6.4
University	16.8	13.6	15.3
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	109,782	93,773	203,555

Table 3.14 shows that, 49.0 percent of persons with secondary activities have primary education, with a higher proportion for females (50.4 percent) than males (47.8 percent). Persons who have secondary education have the second largest proportion (25.5 percent) among persons with secondary activities. Persons who never attended school are least likely to engage in secondary activities.

Table 3. 15: Mean Current Hours of Work in Secondary Activity for Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Status of Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status of Employment	Male	Female	Total
Employees for pay	42	45	43
Work on own business	37	35	36
Work on own farms	25	25	25
Up paid family helpers	25	33	27
Apprentices or interns	30	28	29
Cooperative workers	41	22	30
Total	36	35	36

Findings from Table 3.15 depicts that, persons with secondary activities spend an average of 36 hours per week. Paid employees spend the most hours per week (43 hours) in secondary activities, followed by own business workers (36 hours) while workers on own farm spent the least average hours (25 hours) per week.

CHAPTER FOUR

Unemployment

4.1 Introduction

Unemployment measures the extent of unutilized labour supply. It is defined as the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed. In this chapter presentation of characteristics of unemployed population is done using the national definition³ of unemployment. However, strict and relaxed international definitions of unemployment are also presented to aid comparison of the rates at international level. The first and second definitions are adopted from 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of 1982. These are referred to as the strict and relaxed definitions of unemployment. The third is national definition.

Table 4. 1: Unemployment Rates for Population Aged 15+ Years by Selected Definitions and Area: Dar-es-Salaam, 2019

Type of Employment Definitions	Kinondoni	Ilala	Temeke	Ubungu	Kigamboni	Total
Strict definition	11.4	7.8	14.3	10.1	3.6	10.6
Relaxed definition	17.0	12.0	19.8	16.1	16.7	16.1
National definition	17.0	11.9	19.8	16.4	17.8	16.2

Table 4.1 shows that, according to the national definition, the overall unemployment rate in Dar es Salaam region in 2019 stood at 16.2 percent. There are no significant variations of unemployment rates within the districts, however unemployment is marginally higher in Temeke (19.8 percent) and lowest in Ilala (11.9 percent).

³ National definition of unemployment includes all persons who during the reference period were without work, available for work regardless of whether they were seeking for work and all persons who were marginally attached to self-employment activities which include persons who were self-employed in agriculture and were temporarily absent from their work or underemployed during the reference period due to economic reasons such as no suitable land for cultivation, off-season and lack of capital or those who stated that their work was not reliable.

Figure 4. 1: Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Sex: Dar-es-Salaam, 2014 and 2019

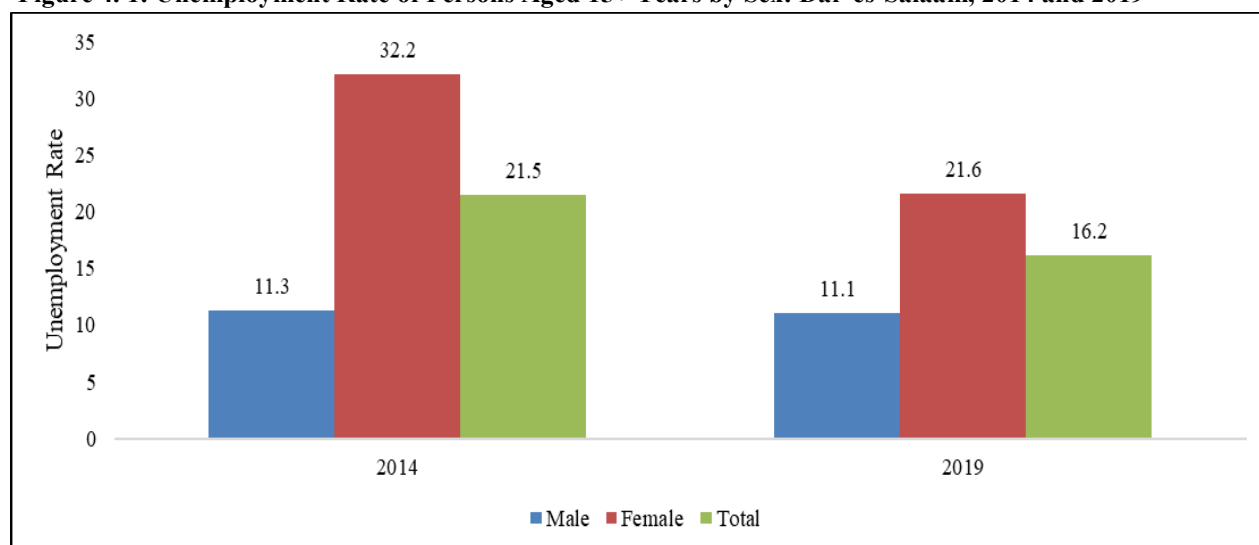


Figure 4.1 shows that, unemployment rate in Dar es Salaam has declined from 21.5 percent in 2014 to 16.2 percent in 2019. Unemployment rates among females are generally higher than that of males in both periods (2014 and 2019). Despite higher unemployment rates among females, there is a significant decrease in unemployment (10.6 percentage points) compared to males (0.2 percentage point).

Key message: The unemployment rate has decreased by 5.3 percentage points from 21.5 in 2014 to 16.2 percent in 2019.

Policy implication: The decline of unemployment rates was contributed by several efforts taken by the fifth-phase government to enhance employment opportunities.

4.2 Unemployed Persons by Area, Age Group and Sex

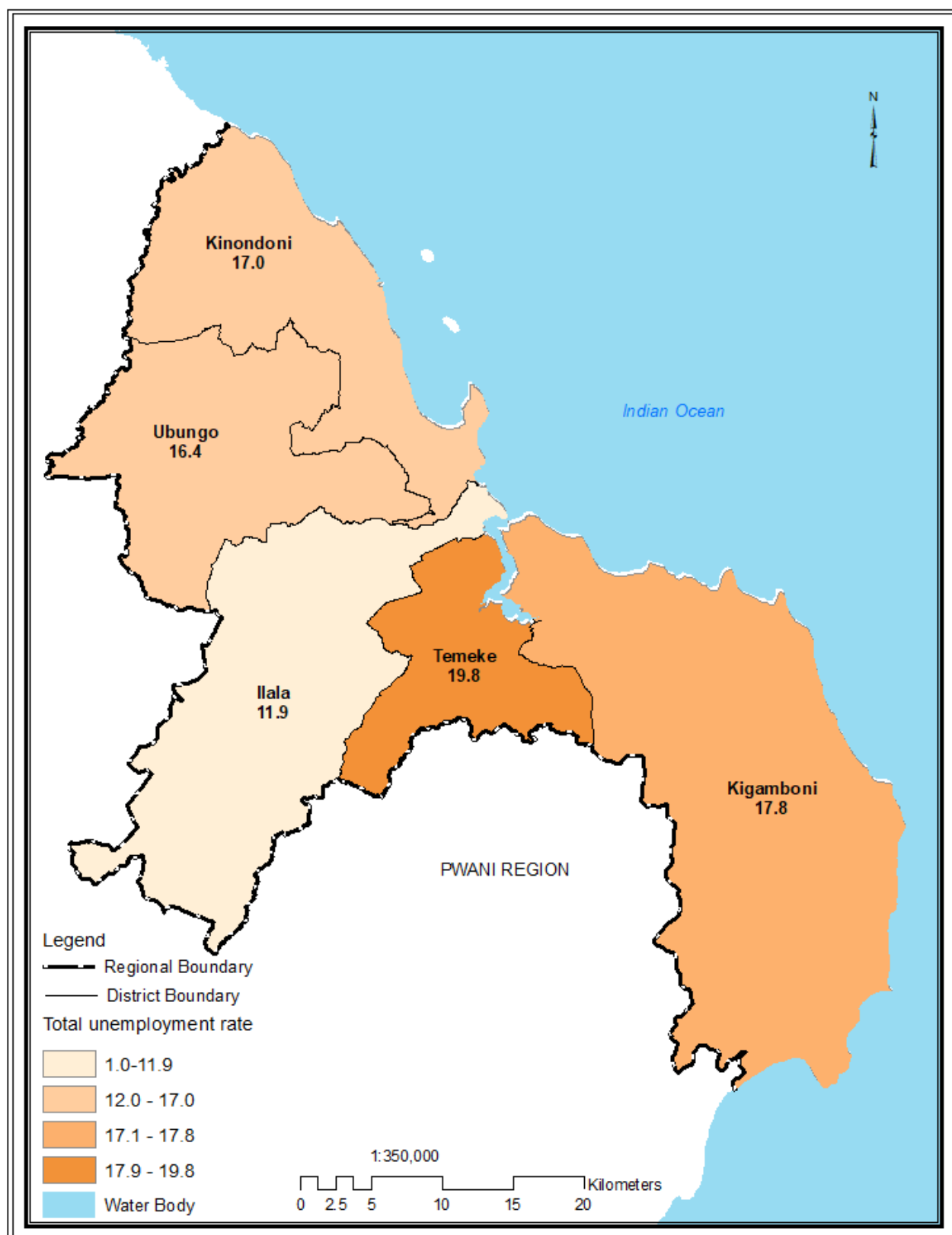
This section presents information on unemployed persons aged 15 years or above by area, age group and sex.

Table 4. 2: Unemployed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Sex, Age Group and Area: Dar-es-Salaam, 2019

Sex	Age Group	Kinondoni MC	Ila MC	Temeke MC	Ubungu MC	Kigamboni MC	Total
Male	15 - 24	15,546	11,603	16,452	7,187	3,197	53,987
	25 - 35	10,706	13,907	15,962	13,896	485,0468	54,957
	36 - 64	6,777	4,460	6,391	6,554	4,570	28,753
	65 +	1,549	1,924	1,213	806.12594	722.91226	6,215
	Total	34,578	31,895	40,019	28,444	8,976	143,911
Female	15 - 24	21,362	16,756	35,361	20,053	3,231	96,763
	25 - 35	19,304	19,470	35,730	19,360	3,361	97,225
	36 - 64	16,893	14,803	17,962	11,655	1,981	63,294
	65 +	730	443.02772	642.67349	467.10101	676.33287	2,959
	Total	58,289	51,472	89,696	51,535	9,250	260,241
Total	15 - 24	36,908	28,360	51,814	27,240	6,429	150,750
	25 - 35	30,010	33,377	51,692	33,256	3,846	152,182
	36 - 64	23,670	19,263	24,353	18,209	6,552	92,047
	65 +	2,279	2,367	1,856	1273.227	1399.2451	9,174
	Total	92,867	83,367	129,715	79,979	18,226	404,153

Table 4.2 shows that, 404,153 persons aged 15 years or above were unemployed in Dar es salaam region. Temeke Municipal Council had the largest number of unemployed persons (129,715 persons) and Kigamboni Municipal Council has the smallest (18,226 persons). Generally, there are more unemployed females (260,241 persons) than males (143,911 persons).

Map 1: Unemployment Rates of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019



Analysis of unemployment by area (Map 1) indicates that, Temeke Municipal Council has the highest unemployment rate in Dar es Salaam region (19.8 percent). This is closely followed by Kigamboni Municipal Council (17.8 percent) and Kinondoni Municipal Council (17.0 percent). On the other hand, Ilala Municipal Council had the lowest rate (11.9 percent).

Figure 4. 2: Unemployment Rate of Person Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

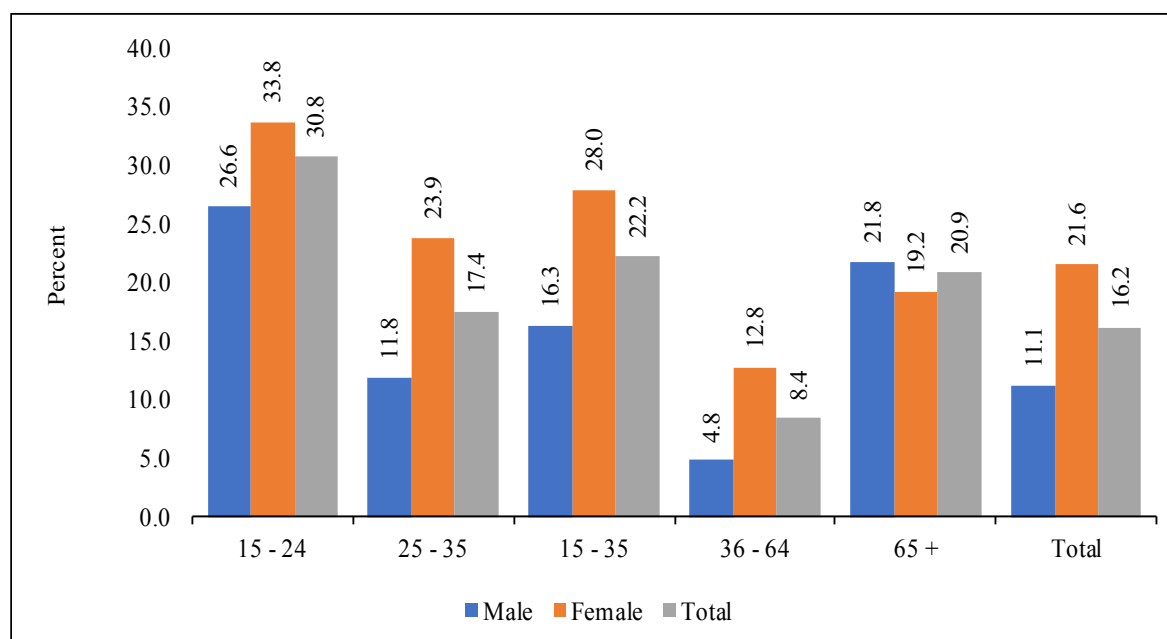


Table 4.2 shows that, youth aged 15 - 24 years are more vulnerable to unemployment (30.8 percent) compared to other age groups. Unemployment rate for youth aged 15 – 35 years is about three times that of adults aged 36-64 years. High unemployment rate for youth is a result of high incidence of new entrants to the labour force. Generally, the findings indicate that female's unemployment rates were higher than males.

4. 3 Unemployment Rate by Education

This section analyzes unemployment rates by the highest level of education attained and sex.

Table 4. 3: Unemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Education and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Highest Level of Education Attained	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never Attended	10.4	26.2	21.9
Primary	8.6	19.3	14.0
Secondary	11.4	26.6	18.3
Vocational Training	17.0	15.5	16.3
University	18.3	22.0	19.8
Total	11.1	21.6	16.2

Table 4.4 shows that unemployment rate is highest for persons who never attended school (21.9 percent), followed by those with university education (19.8 percent). Persons with primary education experience the lowest unemployment rate (14.0 percent). In all education levels with exception of vocation training, unemployment rates for females are higher than those of males. Specifically, sex differential in unemployment is more pronounced for persons who never attended school, where unemployment rate of females (26.2 percent) was about two times that of males (10.4 percent).

Key message: The incidence of unemployment is higher among females (21.6 percent) and those without formal education (21.9 percent).

Policy intervention:

- More efforts are still needed to reduce unemployment rate especially among females;
- Increase access to technical and vocational education and training for upskilling and re-skilling purposes.

4.5 Unemployed Persons by Marital Status

This section highlights information on unemployed persons by marital status.

Table 4. 4: Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Marital Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Marital Status	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never married	70.7	36.9	48.9
Married	20.1	46.6	37.2
Living together	4.2	5.9	5.3
Separated	1.3	4.3	3.3
Divorced	0.6	3.6	2.5
Widowed	3.1	2.7	2.8
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	143,911	260,241	404,153

Table 4.7 shows that, persons who were not married constitute the largest proportion (48.9 percent) of unemployed persons. This is due to the fact that, majority of unemployed persons are in the age group 15 – 35 years (90.1 percent) have never been married. These were followed by married persons with 37.2 percent. The results further revealed that, the largest sex gap for proportion of unemployed persons is found among those who were not married with 33.9 percentage points difference and those married with 26.5 percentage points difference. The findings also indicate that, married females are more likely to be unemployed compared to females in other groups.

4.6 Methods of Job Search for Unemployed Persons

All persons aged 15 years or above without work, available for work and were looking for work in the last four weeks prior to the survey were asked to indicate the method of job search used.

Table 4. 5: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Main Method of Job Search and Sex, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Main Method of Job Search	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Applied to prospective employers, Checked at farms, factories or work sites.	51.7	34.4	40.9
Seeking assistance of friends, relatives, unions	42.9	48.6	46.4
Took action to start business usual small scale	1.9	10.5	7.3
Took action to start agriculture	0.7	1.3	1.1
Registration at employment agencies	0.4	1.5	1.1
Other	2.4	3.7	3.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	93,477	154,579	248,056

Table 4.6 shows that, frequently job seekers uses two main methods of job search namely: seeking assistance of friends, relatives and unions (46.4 percent) and applied to prospective employers, checked at farms, factories or work sites (40.9 percent). The results further entail that, highest proportion of males (51.7 percent) seek job to prospective employers through applications, checked at farms, factories or work sites while for females the highest proportion (48.6 percent) seek job by asking assistance of friends, relatives and unions. General observation shows that, majority of females (10.9 percent) took action to start business compared to males (1.9 percent).

Key message: the most frequently used method for job searching is seeking assistance from friends and relatives (46.4 percent).

Policy implication: Lack of awareness on Labour market information leads to most job seekers use relatives.

4. 7 Discouraged Job Seekers

Discouraged job seeker is an important variable of the labour market. It represents proportion of unemployed persons who are not seeking job for reasons such as feeling that they lack proper qualifications, they do not know where or how to look for work, or they feel that no suitable work is available.

Table 4. 6: Distribution of Discouraged Job Seekers Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	12.8	20.2	33.0
25 - 35	8.8	25.3	34.1
36 - 64	8.1	21.8	29.9
65 +	2.1	0.9	3.0
Total (%)	31.8	68.2	100.0
Total	49,310	105,747	155,057

Table 4.7 shows that, there are 155,057 discouraged job seekers in Dar es Salaam in 2019, of which 105,747 persons, equivalent to 68.2 percent were females and 49,310 persons (31.8 percent) were males. Findings further show that, more than 65.0 percent of

discouraged job seekers were youth aged 15 - 35 years, with higher proportion for females (45.5 percent) than males (21.6 percent).

CHAPTER FIVE

Time-Related Underemployment

5.1 Introduction

Underemployment, in its broad sense relates to underutilization of productive capacity of employed population. This could be in the form of partial lack of work, inadequate capital, and underutilization of skills of the employed population.

Under the current international standards, measurement of underemployment is restricted to partial lack of work on the basis of **hours of work**, referred to as **time-related underemployment**. Therefore, all those working less than 40 hours a week but available or preferred to work more hours but did not do so due to economic reasons were considered to be in **time-related underemployment**.

5.2 Overall rates of underemployment

This section presents underemployment status in Dar es Salaam in 2019. It also shows the comparison of underemployment status between the years 2014 and 2019. Underemployment data in 2014 are derived from 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey.

Figure 5. 1: Time-Related Underemployment of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2014 and 2019

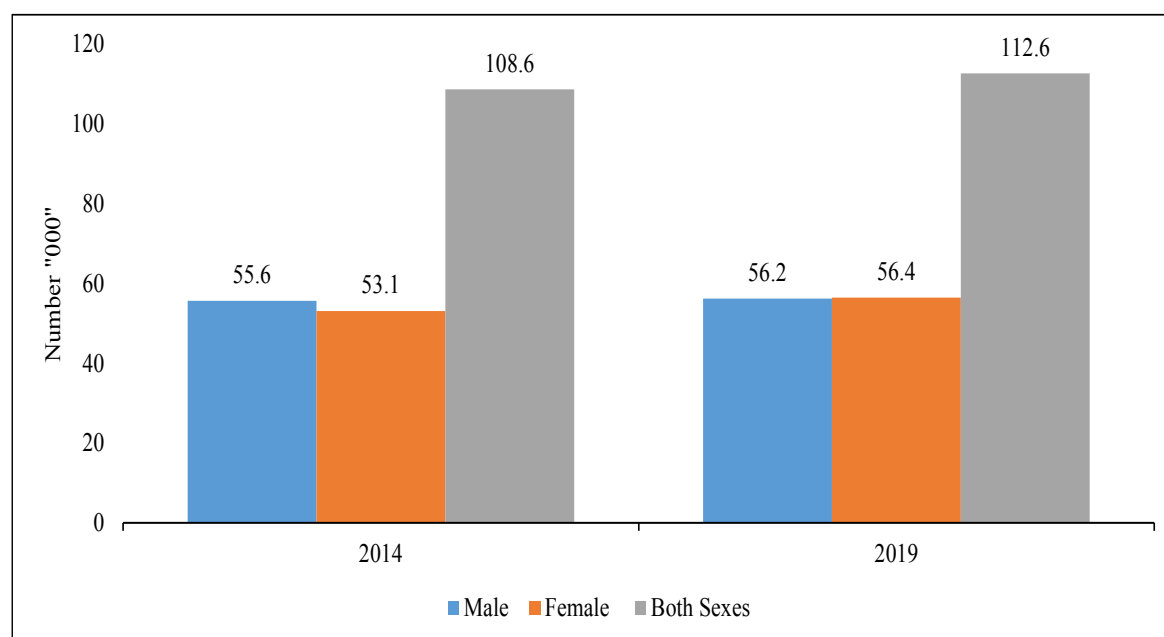


Figure 5.1 shows that, number of employed persons in time-related underemployment in Dar es Salaam increased from 108.1 thousand in 2014 to 112.6 thousand in 2019,

equivalent to an increase of 3.7 percent. The results further show that, there is a larger increase in female time-related underemployment (6.2 percent) than males (1.1 percent).

Figure 5. 2: Time-Related Underemployment Rate for Population Aged 15+ Years by Sex, Dar es Salaam 2014 and 2019

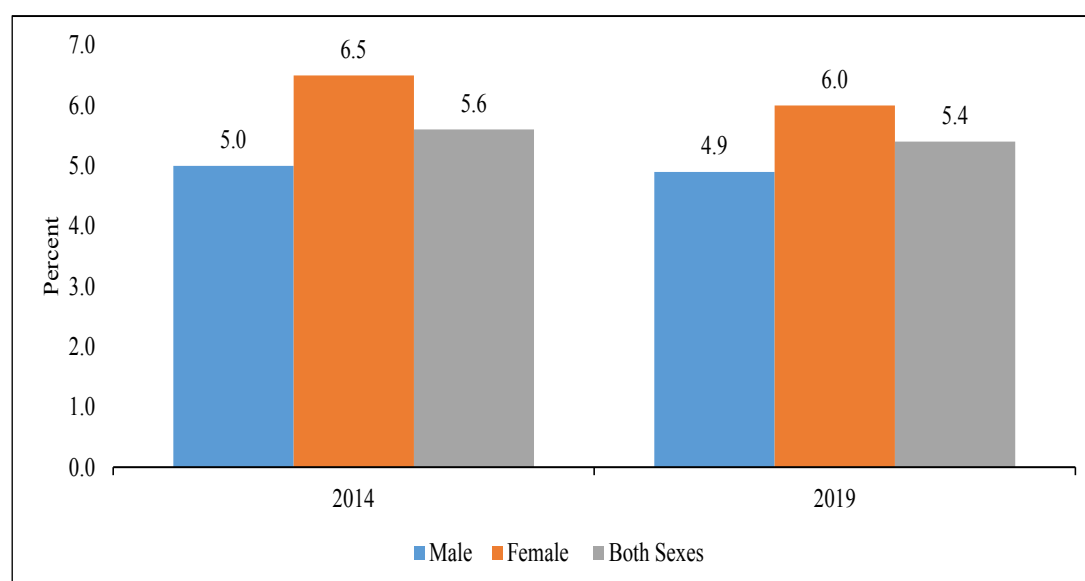


Figure 5.2 shows that, underemployment rate in Dar es Salaam has slightly decreased from 5.6 percent in 2014 to 5.4 percent in 2019. The results further show that, similar trend was observed for both males and females.

Key message: Time-related underemployment rate had slightly inclined to 6.4 percent in 2019 from 5.6 percent in 2014.

Policy implication: Efforts done to increase employment opportunities helped persons to transit from unemployment to underemployment.

Table 5. 1: Time-Related Underemployment Rate (%) of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Municipal Council	Male	Female	Both Sexes
	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)
Kinondoni	6.1	6.2	6.1
Ilala	4.4	3.5	4.0
Temeke	3.3	8.5	5.5
Ubungo	3.4	5.5	4.4
Kigamboni	20.7	10.1	15.6
Total (%)	4.9	6.0	5.4
Total Number	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5.1 shows that the highest underemployment was observed in Kigamboni Municipal Council (15.6 percent) with greater incidence among males (20.7 percent) compared to females (10.1 percent). Kinondoni Municipal Council had the second highest underemployment rate (6.1 percent) and Ilala Municipal Council had the lowest with 4.0 percent.

Table 5. 2: Time-Related Underemployment Rate (%) of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Male	Female	Both Sexes
15 - 24	6.1	5.3	5.6
25 - 35	4.6	4.9	4.8
36 - 64	4.9	7.1	5.8
65 +	3.3	5.4	4.0
Total (%)	4.9	6.0	5.4
Total Number	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5.2 shows that the highest underemployment rate was experienced for persons aged 36 - 64 years (5.8 percent), with larger proportion of females (7.1 percent) compared to males (4.9 percent). The lowest underemployment rate was recorded for persons aged 65 years or above with 4.0 percent. Furthermore, the results show that, across all age groups, underemployment rate was relatively higher for females than males.

5.3 Time-Related Underemployment by Status of Main Employment

Table 5. 3: Time Related Underemployment Rate (%) of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Status of Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status of Employment	Male	Female	Total
Employees for pay	3.6	1.9	3.0
Work on own business	6.4	8.4	7.5
Work on own farms	10.2	2.0	6.0
Unpaid family workers	0.0	6.0	4.0
Apprentices or interns	0.0	12.7	5.3
Cooperative workers	13.9	0.0	8.1
Total (%)	4.9	6.0	5.4
Total Number	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5.3 shows that, underemployment rate is more prevalent for cooperative workers (8.1 percent) followed by those who work on their own businesses (7.5 percent) and those who work on their own farms (6.0 percent). The results also show that, the highest underemployment rate for women is observed for apprentices or interns (12.7 percent) and 13.9 percent for males who work as cooperative workers.

5.4 Time-Related Underemployment by Occupation

Table 5. 4: Time Related Underemployment Rate (%) of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	4.8	2.3	3.9
Professionals	3.5	3.0	3.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	6.4	1.2	4.8
Clerks	1.5	0.0	0.8
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	1.9	4.0	3.2
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	14.9	16.0	15.3
Craft and Related Workers	6.4	10.3	7.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.1	0.0	2.0
Elementary Occupations	5.0	7.1	6.0
Total (%)	4.9	6.0	5.4
Total Number	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5.4 reveals that the highest rate of underemployment was observed for skilled agricultural and fishery workers (15.3 percent) with slightly higher rate for females (16.0 percent) than males (14.9 percent). The second highest rate of underemployment is realized for craft and related workers (7.6 percent), followed by elementary occupations (6.0 percent). Plant and machine operators and assemblers have the lowest underemployment rate of 2.0 percent.

Key message: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers were more likely to be underemployed

Policy intervention: Agricultural related policies should focus on the use of technology to enhance productivity.

5.5 Time Related Underemployment by Hours Worked

The current measurement of underemployment used in this analysis is time related. This section presents the distribution of number of hours worked by the underemployed persons during the reference period, that is, in the previous week prior to the survey.

Table 5. 5: Time Related Underemployed Rate (%) of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Hours Worked and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Hours Worked in Main Activity	Male	Female	Both Sexes
1-9	13.5	12.5	13.0
10 - 19	21.7	11.9	16.8
20 - 29	24.1	34.7	29.4
30 - 39	40.6	40.8	40.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5.6 reveals that, majority of underemployed persons worked 30 - 39 hours (40.7 percent) followed by those worked 20 - 29 hours (29.4 percent). There were no notable variations on number of hours worked between males and females.

5.6 Main Reasons for Underemployment

Underemployed persons were asked to state the main reason for working less than 40 hours per week. This section presents reasons depicted for being underemployed.

Table 5. 6: Underemployed Persons by Main Reasons for Being Underemployed and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Reasons for Being Underemployed	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or in a business	75.2	64.3	69.7
No suitable agriculture and or slack period in agriculture	2.7	0.0	1.4
Lack of raw materials equipment and finance	11.5	33.2	22.4
Machinery or electrical breakdown or other technical problem	0.8	0.0	0.4
Stood down by employer	1.8	0.5	1.2
Off season	8.0	2.0	5.0
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5.6 reveals that, the highest proportion (69.7 percent) of the underemployed persons stated the main reason for being underemployed is inability to find more work. The second most important reason for underemployment was lack of raw materials, equipment and finance (22.4 percent). Furthermore, males were more likely to be underemployed due to the reasons that they cannot find more work (75.2 percent) compared to female (64.3 percent).

CHAPTER SIX

Youth Employment and Unemployment

6.1 Introduction

According to International Labour Organization (ILO), a youth is defined as a person of age 15 - 24 years. However, in Tanzanian context, definition of a youth according to National Youth Development Policy, 2007 is a person of age 15 - 35 years. Analysis of demographic and employment characteristics for youth in this chapter is based on the Tanzanian definition.

Figure 6. 1: Distribution of Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Current Economic Activity Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

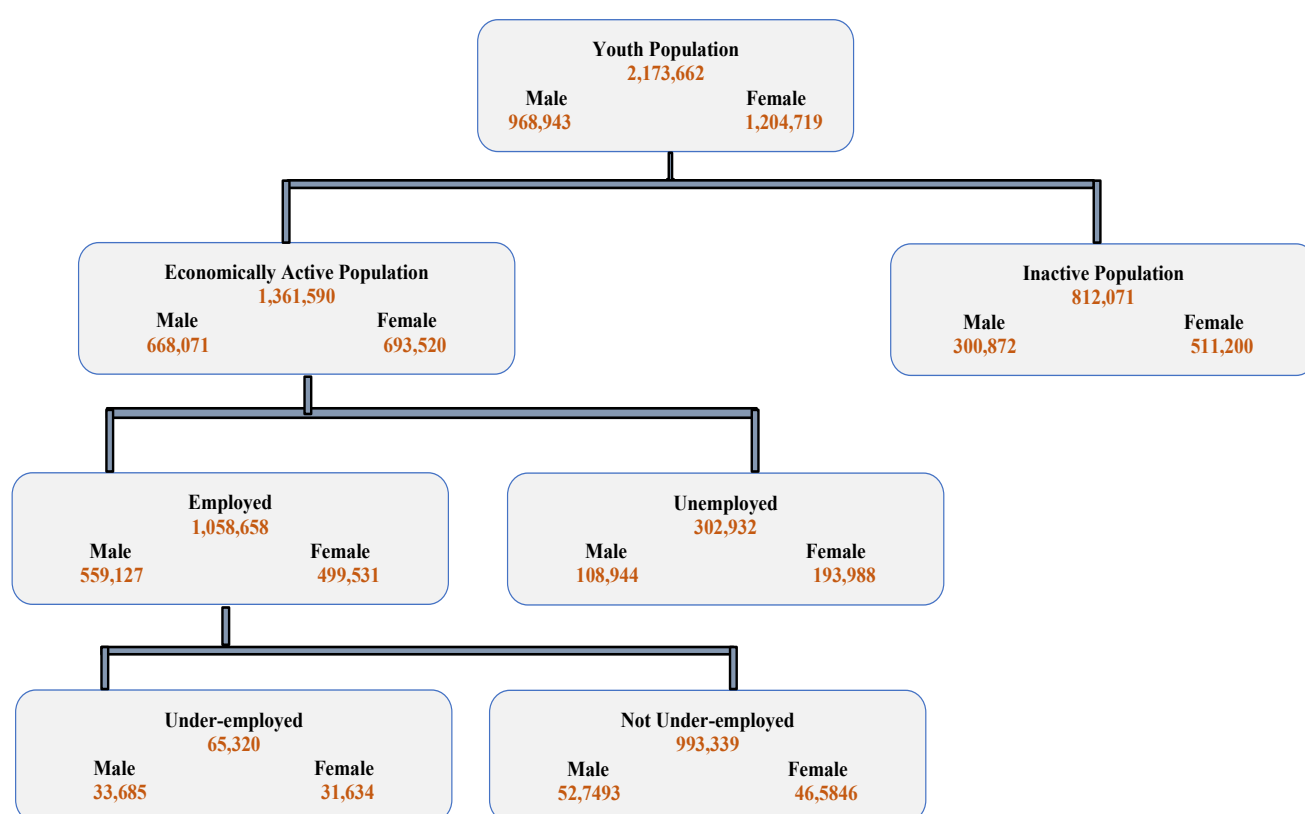


Figure 6.1 indicates that, youth population aged 15-35 years constituted about 2.2 million persons in Dar es Salaam in 2019, of whom 1.4 million (62.6 percent) were economically active and 0.8 million (37.4 percent) were economically inactive. Out of the economically active youth population, 1.1 million persons (77.8 percent) were employed and 0.3 million (22.2 percent) were unemployed.

6.2 Youth Labour Force Participation

Youth labour participation rate measures the proportion of youth population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working (employed) or not working but available

for work (unemployed). This measure provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services relative to the population of youth in the country.

Table 6. 1: Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths by Age Group, Area and Sex: Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Area	15 -24			15 - 35		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	59.3	50.4	54.2	75.3	64.4	69.2
Ilala MC	39.7	38.6	39.1	66.1	53.6	59.3
Temeke MC	38.5	43.3	41.4	68	57.5	62.2
Ubungo MC	44.3	48.8	47.1	68.8	58.4	62.9
Kigamboni MC	53.3	34.2	42.4	65	47.3	55.1
Total	45.0	44.2	44.5	68.9	57.6	62.6

Table 6.1 reveals that, labour force participation rate for youth aged 15-35 years in Dar es Salaam was 62.6 percent, with higher participation for males (68.9 percent) than females (57.6 percent). Analysis by area shows that, there were small variations of participation rates cross municipalities.

6.3 Youth Employment to Population Ratio

This section presents youths who were employed as a percentage of total youth population. The ratio provides an indication of the ability of the economy to create jobs.

Table 6. 2: Youth Employment to Population Ratios (%) by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Municipal Council	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	61.7	47.7	53.9
Ilala MC	57.1	43.1	49.4
Temeke MC	55.5	35.1	44.3
Ubungo MC	58.0	42.7	49.4
Kigamboni MC	55.2	33.7	43.1
Total	57.7	41.5	48.7

Table 6.2 indicates that youth employment to population ratio was 48.7 percent, with the highest ratio in Kinondoni Municipal Council (53.9 percent) and lowest in Kigamboni Municipal Council (43.1 percent). The results further show that, employment to population ratio was greater for males (57.7 percent) than females (41.5 percent).

6.4 Youth Employment by Status

The distribution of the employed youth by status in employment is important in understanding the composition of total labour supply by specific statuses in employment.

Table 6. 3: Employed Youths Aged 15-35 years by Status in Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status in Employment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Employees for pay	59.1	44.4	52.1
Work on own business	36.9	49.3	42.8
Work on own farms	0.7	0.6	0.7
Unpaid family workers	1.6	4.4	2.9
Apprentices or interns	1.2	0.8	1.0
Cooperative workers	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6.3 shows that, the largest proportion (52.1 percent) of youths aged 15-35 years are paid employees, followed by those working in their own businesses (42.8 percent). Cooperative workers accounts for the least proportion of youth (0.5 percent) with the same pattern for males and female youths. Findings further show that, male youths are more likely to be in paid employments (59.1 percent) which is more reliable than female youths who are more likely to work on their own businesses (49.3 percent).

6.5 Employed Youth by Industry

This section examines the distribution of employed youth, with respect to industry of employment that are potential for job creation.

Table 6. 4: Percentage Distribution of Employed Youth by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	3.7	4.1
Mining and quarrying	1.4	0.7	1.1
Manufacturing	13.8	7.7	10.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.8	0.1	0.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	10.0	0.4	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25.4	28.7	27.0
Transportation and storage	15.2	1.0	8.5
Accommodation and food service activities	4.5	18.5	11.1
Information and communication	1.5	1.4	1.4
Financial and insurance activities	1.4	2.0	1.7
Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.1	0.8	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	7.2	7.6	7.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.7	0.8	1.3
Education	2.4	4.9	3.6
Human health and social work activities	0.7	2.9	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.9	0.5	1.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1.5	8.4	4.8
Other service activities	4.6	9.5	6.9
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6.4 reveals that, highest proportion of employed youth are in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 27.0 percent. The second and third industries with highest proportions of employed youth are accommodation and food service activities (11.1 percent) and manufacturing (10.9 percent). The industry with lowest youth proportion of youth employment was real estate (0.1 percent).

6.6 Youth Employment by Occupation

Table 6. 5: Employed Youth Aged 15-35 years by Occupation and Sex, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators, administrators and managers	2.0	1.8	1.9
Professionals	5.0	4.6	4.8
Technicians and associate professionals	6.3	4.1	5.3
Clerks	2.5	3.4	2.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	20.2	37.0	28.1
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	3.9	3.2	3.6
Craft and related workers	21.6	12.4	17.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8.7	0.9	5.0
Elementary occupations	29.8	32.5	31.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6.5 reveal that, majority of youth (31.1 percent) are in elementary occupation, followed by service and shop sales workers (28.1 percent) and crafts and related workers (17.3 percent). On the other hand, Legislators, administrators and managers accounts for least share (1.9 percent) of youth employment with proportionately more males (2.0 percent) than females (1.8 percent). Analysis by sex indicates that, service and shop sales occupations were common for female youths (37.0 percent), as opposed to male youths where elementary occupations were dominant. Furthermore, it was observed that, occupations which require high and middle skills such as legislators, administrators and managers, professionals, skilled agricultural and fishery workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers had higher proportion of males than females.

Key message: 31.1 percent of youths were in elementary occupations.

Policy intervention: Develop programmes to enhance youths' skills to attain higher level occupations.

6.7 Youth Employment by Sector

This section presents the distribution of employed youths by sector. Analysis of youth employment by sector indicates relative potential of job creation among sectors. It also provides policy makers with an insight into skills development and job creation initiatives.

Table 6. 6: Employed Youths Aged 15-35 by Sector and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sector of Employment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
The government or a state-owned enterprise	4.6	3.9	4.3
Agriculture	37.5	49.7	43.2
Private business non agriculture	46.9	28.9	38.4
Household economic activities	2.1	10.4	6.0
Non-Government Organizations	6.0	5.3	5.7
Religious institution, political party	0.3	0.0	0.1
Cooperatives	0.1	0.1	0.1
International organizations or a foreign embassy	2.6	1.7	2.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6.6 shows that, majority of youths (43.2 percent) are in agriculture sector, followed by those in non-agriculture private businesses (38.4 percent). Religious institution and political party, and cooperatives sectors had the least proportion of youths with 0.1 percent each. Findings also reveal that household economic activities are more common among females (10.4 percent) than males (2.1 percent).

Key message: Majority of youth were in agriculture sector (43.2 percent).

Policy intervention:
Promote sustainable enterprises and private sector investment.

6.8 Youth in Vulnerable Employment

Youths in vulnerable employment involve own account workers and contributing family workers. It measures the proportion of youths employed under relatively vulnerable circumstances. These youths are less likely to have formal work arrangements, and therefore more likely to have no decent working conditions; such as adequate social security, voice in trade unions, adequate earnings and productivity; and other work conditions that promote workers' basic rights. The rate of vulnerable employment is the proportion of youth in vulnerable employment relative to total youth employment.

Table 6. 7: Proportion of Youths Aged 15 - 35 Years in Vulnerable Employment by Area, Education and Sex: Dar-Es-Salaam 2019

District/Level of Education	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	58.7	59.0	58.8
Ilala MC	54.4	71.2	62.5
Temeke MC	51.9	72.4	60.9
Ubungu MC	62.4	65.9	64.1
Kigamboni MC	70.4	73.2	71.7
Total	56.9	67.6	61.9
None	79.7	68.2	72.9
Primary	62.1	75.9	69.1
Secondary	54.1	68.2	60.1
Vocational	45.8	40.8	43.2
University	45.9	32.9	40.0
Total (%)	56.9	67.6	61.9
Total Number	318,079	337,453	655,531

Table 6.7 reveals that, 61.9 percent of employed youth in Dar es Salaam in 2019 were in vulnerable and precarious employment. This situation was common in Kigamboni Municipal Council (71.7 percent) followed by Ubungo Municipal Council (64.1), while Kinondoni Municipal Council had the least vulnerable youth (58.8 percent). In addition, females were more likely to be in vulnerable and precarious employment (67.6 percent) compared to males (56.9 percent). It is also found that, vulnerable and precarious employment was most common for those with no education (72.9 percent), and the least common among those with university education (40.0 percent).

6.9 Time Related Youth Underemployment

Youth underemployment reflects underutilization in productive capacity of employed youth. It indicates the inability of the economy to provide full employment for the youth. It comprises youth involuntarily working less than normal hours. Youth underemployment rate is computed as the percentage of underemployed youth relative to the employed youth.

Table 6. 8: Time Related Underemployment Rates for Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam 2019

District	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	9.0	5.2	7.1
Ilala MC	4.1	3.3	3.7
Temeke MC	5.2	11.9	8.1
Ubungo MC	3.6	8.1	5.8
Kigamboni MC	13.6	4.2	9.4
Total (%)	5.7	6.7	6.2
Total Number	31,634	33,685	65,320

Table 6.8 shows that, about 65,320 youth aged 15-35 years were underemployed, with majority (9.4 percent) resides in Kigamboni Municipal Council followed by those in Temeke Municipal Council (8.1 percent) and Kinondoni Municipal Council (7.1 percent). In addition, findings reveal that, females had the highest proportion (6.7 percent) of underemployed compared to males counterpart (5.7 percent).

6.10 Youth Unemployment

The unemployment rate shows the magnitude of unutilized labour supply. It reflects the inability of the economy to generate employment for those who want to work. It is thus an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of economy to utilize its labour force.

Table 6. 9: Unemployment Rate for Youth Aged 15-35 Years by Sex and Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	15 -24			15 - 35		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	27.9	33.1	30.7	18.1	26.0	22.2
Ilala MC	22.2	23.6	23.0	13.6	19.6	16.6
Temeke MC	36.1	47.6	43.2	18.4	38.9	28.8
Ubungo MC	18.6	29.9	25.7	15.7	26.9	21.5
Kigamboni MC	29.7	35.0	32.2	15.1	28.9	21.7
Total	26.6	33.8	30.8	16.3	28.0	22.2

Table 6.9 indicates that, unemployment rate for youth aged 15-35 years was 22.2 percent. Temeke Municipal Council had the highest unemployment rate of 28.8 percent and Ilala Municipal Council had the lowest rate of 16.6 percent. Findings further reveal that, unemployment is higher for females (28.0 percent) than males (16.3 percent).

Key message: youth unemployment rates had declined by 6.6 percentage points from 28.8 percent in 2014 to 22.2 percent in 2019.

Policy Implication: This resulted from efforts done by the fifth government to eliminate obstacles that constrained youth engagement in productive activities.

6.11 Youth not in Employment, Education or Training

Youth who are not in employment and not attending any school or training program are a part of unemployed or inactive population and therefore are at risk of becoming economically and socially excluded. This section presents analysis of such persons with regards to area and sex.

Table 6. 10: Proportion of Youth Aged 15-35 years Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

District	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	21.7	36.8	30.1
Ilala MC	23.5	42.9	34.1
Temeke MC	24.7	50.1	38.7
Ubungu MC	23.8	38.9	32.3
Kigamboni MC	25.8	52.0	40.5
Total (%)	23.6	43.1	34.4
Total Number	228,920	519,012	747,932

Table 6.10 reveals that, Youth population Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training (NEET) was 747,932, equivalent to 34.4 percent of the total youth population. Out of the total NEET, there were more females (519,012; 43.1 percent) than males (228,920; 23.6 percent). Kigamboni Municipal Council had the highest proportion of NEET at 40.5 percent (52.0 percent females; 25.8 percent males), followed by Temeke Municipal Council with 38.7 percent (50.1 females; 24.7 males) and Kinondoni Municipal Council had the least NEET with 30.1 percent (36.8 percent females; 21.7 percent males).

Key message: The proportion of females not in employment, education or training (43.1 percent) were almost twice that of males (23.6 percent).

Policy intervention: Enhance female employability and effective participation in the labour market.

Volume II: Status of Informal Sector Activities in Dar es Salaam

CHAPTER SEVEN

Employment and Characteristics of Informal Sector Operators

7.1 Introduction

One of the main objectives of the 2019 Dar es Salaam informal sector survey was to provide estimates on the employment size and its distribution. Employment in the informal sector includes persons who own informal sector activities referred to as operators, and employees. This chapter presents information on total employment with regards to operators and employees in the informal sector and characteristics of informal sector operators with regard to relevant demographic and labour market variables.

7.2 Household with Informal Sector Activities

This section presents information on households with at least one informal sector activity in Dar es Salaam region. It focuses on demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and education attainment.

Table 7. 1: Distribution of Households in the Informal Sector by Council: Dar es Salaam 2019

Council	Total Household In Dar es Salaam	Household with Informal Sector	Proportional of Household with Informal Sector
Kinondoni MC	269,806	152,354	56.5
Ilala MC	371,472	226,091	60.9
Temeke MC	350,590	207,018	59.0
Ubungo MC	270,871	145,402	53.7
Kigamboni MC	60,255	37,039	61.5
Total	1,322,995	767,904	58.0

Map 2: Distribution of Households with Informal Sector Activities by Council: Dar es Salaam 2019

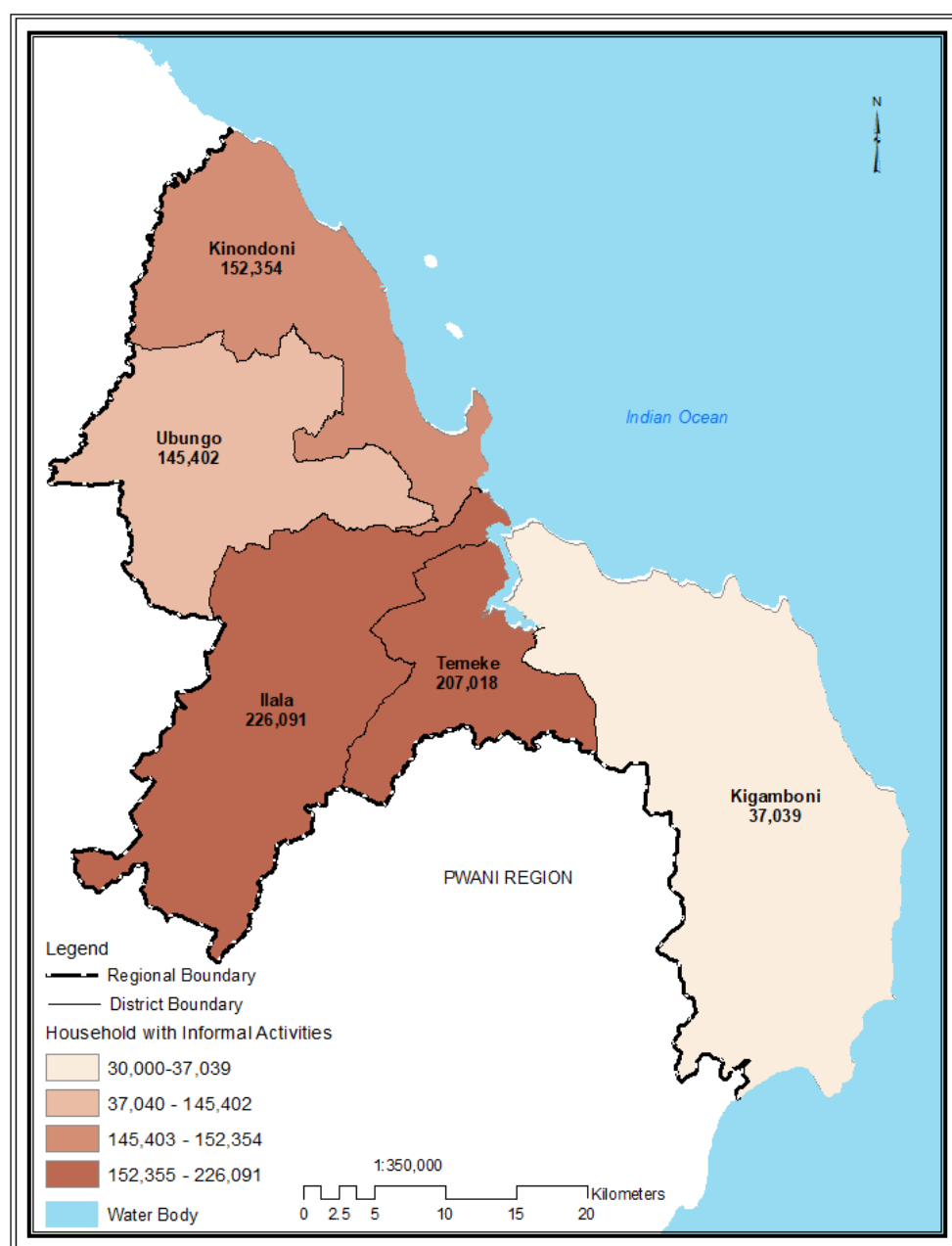


Table 7.1 and Map 1 indicate that, overall about 767,904 households, equivalent to 58.0 percent of households surveyed operate at least one informal sector activity. Kigamboni Municipal Council has the largest proportion of such households with 61.5 percent, followed by Ilala Municipal Council (60.9 percent) and Temeke Municipal Council (59.0 percent). On the other hand, Ubungo

Key message: More than 50 percent of total households in Dar es Salaam had at least one informal sector activity.

Policy intervention: Improve and transform the informal sector to create decent jobs.

Municipal Council has the smallest proportion of households which operate informal sector activities, with 53.7 percent.

7.3 Business Premises

One of the objectives of ISS in Dar es Salaam is to find out the characteristics of informal sector operators. Analysis in this section provides policy makers with information concerning locations of businesses which is vital for formulation of programs to improve working environment for informal sector activities.

Table 7. 2: Informal Sector Activities by Type of Business Premises and Sex of Operator, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Location	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Without Permanent Premises			
Hawking/mobile	28.7	27.9	28.3
Improvised post on the road	2.5	1.4	1.9
Permanent post on the road	2.5	1.4	1.9
Vehicle (motor bike Tricycle Bicycle)	4.2	0.4	2.1
Customer's home	14.1	9.2	11.3
In my own/partner's home without special installation	7.3	22.4	16.0
In my own/partner's home with special installation	4.1	6.0	5.2
Improvised post in a market	2.8	1.3	1.9
Garbage area	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction sites	1.6	0.6	1.0
Other	7.4	6.7	7.0
Total	75.2	77.6	76.6
With Permanent Premises			
Permanent premises in a market (shop kiosk shed)	17.9	16.1	16.9
Workshop shop restaurant hotel	5.7	7.0	6.5
Taxi station in permanent structure/ Public transport with fixed route	3.7	1.1	2.2
Vehicle (motor bike Tricycle Bicycle)	1.3	0.2	0.7
Mining site	0.2	0.1	0.1
Farm/fishing or grazing area	3.3	1.7	2.4
Industrial area	0.5	0.1	0.2
Other	9.3	12.4	11.1
Total	41.9	38.7	40.1

Note: Percentage exceeds 100 due to multiple responses

Map 3: Location of Business in the Informal Sector by Council: Dar es Salaam 2019

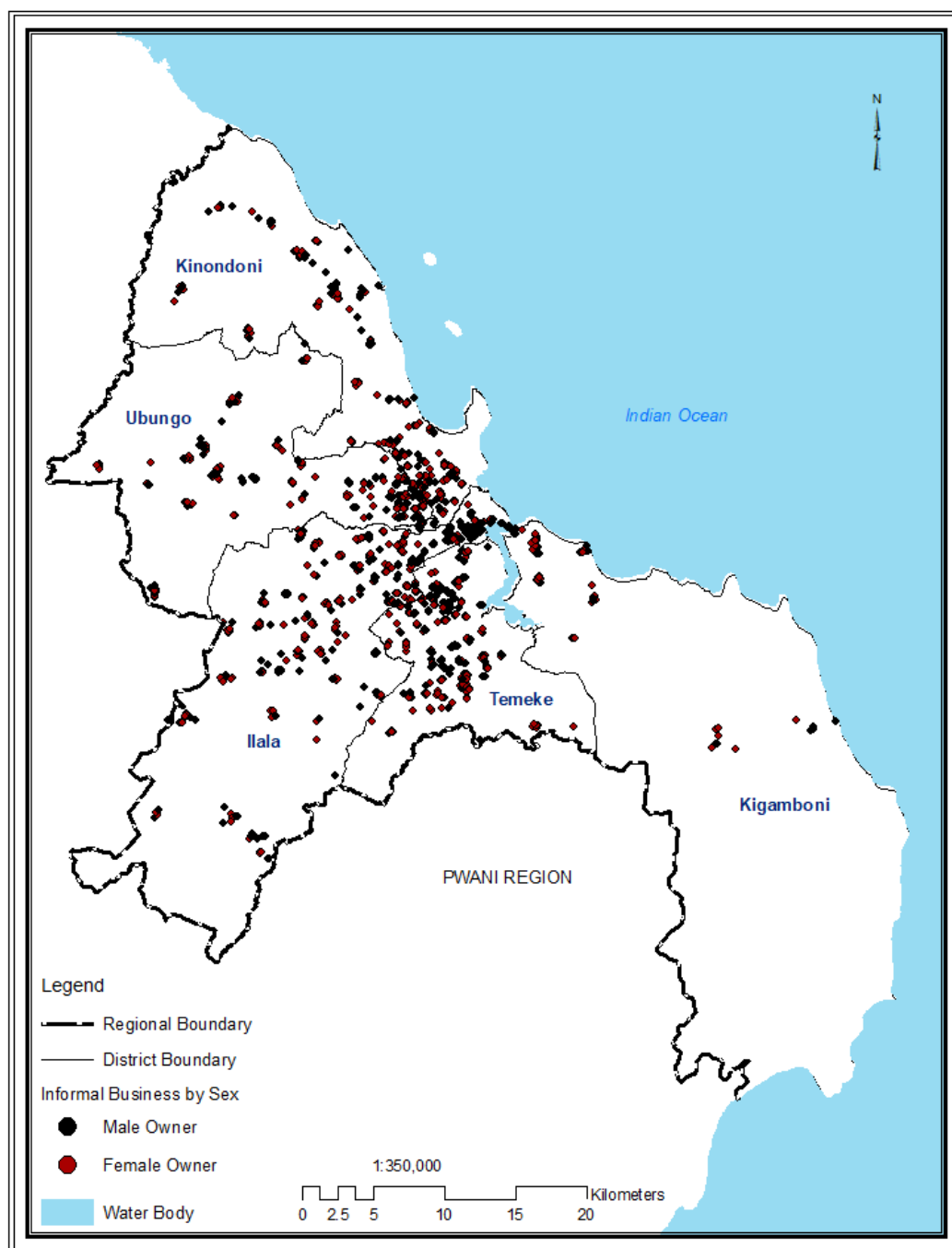


Table 7.2 and Map 4 shows a significant difference in proportions of businesses conducted in permanent and non-permanent locations. It is revealed that, out of 1,023,520 informal sector activities taking place in Dar es Salaam, the highest proportion (76.6 percent) are conducted in non-permanent premises, while 40.1 percent are conducted in permanent premises. Results also show that slightly more females (77.6 percent) operate informal sector businesses in non-permanent premises compared to males (75.2 percent). On the other hand, less than half informal sector operators conduct their businesses in permanent premises with slightly more males (41.9 percent) than females (38.7 percent).

Key message: Majority of informal sector activities (76.6 percent) are operated in non-permanent premises.

Policy intervention: Enforce implementation programmes of allocating permanent areas for informal businesses supported with conducive environment.

In addition, the largest share of operators conducting their informal businesses in non-permanent premises are hawkers accounting for 28.3 percent with slightly higher proportion of male operators (28.7 percent) compared to females (27.9 percent). It is followed by activities operated in owner's or partner's home without special installation with the largest proportion among female operators (22.4 percent) than male operators (7.3 percent).

Furthermore, the largest proportion of informal sector businesses in permanent premises are conducted in a market or shop kiosk shed accounting for 16.9 percent with slightly larger proportion of male operators (17.9 percent) than female operators (16.1 percent). The informal sector activities conducted in workshop, shop, restaurant and hotels ranked second with 6.5 percent (7.0 percent for female operators and 5.7 percent for male operators). In general, the smallest proportion (0.1 percent) of operators in permanent and non-permanent premises conduct businesses in mining sites and garbage areas respectively.

7.4 Informal Sector Employment

Employment in informal sector comprises of all persons aged five years or above who during a given reference period were employed in at least one informal sector activity irrespective of status in employment and whether it is the main or secondary activity. This section describes employment profile in informal sector in Dar es Salaam.

Table 7. 3: Percentage Distribution of Total Employment in Informal Sectors (5+ Years) by Area, Employment Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Council	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	18.5	20.2	19.4
Ilala MC	33.1	32.5	32.7
Temeke MC	27.0	25.1	25.9
Ubungo MC	16.4	17.0	16.7
Kigamboni MC	5.0	5.3	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employment Status			
Operators	75.5	85.2	80.8
Employees	24.5	14.8	19.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Operators	436,286	587,234	1,023,520
Total Employees	141,953	101,609	243,562
Total	578,239	688,843	1,267,082

Table 7.3 shows that, a total of 1,267,082 persons aged five years or older were employed in informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam Region in 2019. Out of the total employed persons, about 1,023,520 (80.8 percent) were the actual operators of informal sector activities and 243,562 (19.2 percent) were employees. Proportionately, there is no significant difference between employed males and females across all municipalities.

7.5 Informal Sector Operators

This section provides distribution of informal sector operators by attributes such as age, education, sex, ownership of businesses, area, industry, occupation, and other relevant attributes.

Table 7. 4: Percentage Distribution of Informal Sector Operators by Age Group, Education and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

	Male	Female	Total
5 - 14	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 24	3.9	6.5	10.4
15 - 35	17.5	24.4	41.9
25 - 35	13.6	17.9	31.5
36 - 64	23.9	32.4	56.4
65+	1.2	0.6	1.7
Total (%)	42.6	57.4	100.0
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520
Never Attended.	1.1	2.7	3.8
Vocational training.	1.8	1.6	3.3
Primary Education.	28.3	38.7	66.9
Secondary Education.	10.0	13.2	23.2
University Level	1.6	1.2	2.7
Total (%)	42.6	57.4	100.0
Total Number	436,286	587,234	1,023,520

Table 7.4 shows that, there were about 1,023,520 informal sector operators in Dar es Salaam, with more females (587,234 operators: 57.4 percent) than males (436,286 operators, 42.6 percent). The largest proportion of informal sector operators (41.9 percent) were youth aged group 15-35 years. With regard to education, the findings indicate that, about two thirds (66.9 percent) of informal sector operators had primary education.

Key message: Informal sector operators are highly dominated by persons aged 36-64 years (56.4 percent), females (57.4 percent) and those with primary education (66.9 percent).

Policy implication: Policies should be designed to empower vulnerable groups to access financial credits and skills trainings to enable them generate sustainable incomes and productive employments.

Table 7. 5: Percentage Distribution of Informal Sector Operators by Type of Ownership of Businesses: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Ownership Status	Kinondoni MC	Ilala MC	Temeke MC	Ubungo MC	Kigamboni MC	Total
Individual business	94.2	95.7	97.6	99.4	100.0	96.8
Business in partnership with members of household	5.2	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.4
Ordinary partnership with members of other households	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8
Total	184,655	335,663	285,905	169,083	48,214	1,023,520

Table 7.5 shows that, there were about 1,023,520 informal sector business operators in Dar es Salaam. The largest number of operators (335,663) were in Ilala Municipal Council and the least were in Kigamboni Municipal Council (48,214). It also indicated that, more than 96 percent of informal sector business operators owned their businesses individually. The remaining proportion of operators owned their businesses in partnership with members from own or other households.

Table 7. 6: Number of Informal Sector Operators by Occupation and Sex, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.8	0.4	1.2
Professionals	0.4	0.4	0.8
Technicians and associate professionals	1.6	0.2	1.8
Clerks	0.2	0.1	0.3
Service workers and shop sales workers	8.2	17.5	25.7
Agricultural and fishery workers	2.3	2.4	4.7
Craft and related workers	10.7	7.1	17.8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	0.2	1.4
Elementary occupations	17.3	29.0	46.3
Total (%)	42.6	57.4	100.0
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520

Findings in Table 7.6 show that, the highest proportion (46.3 percent) of informal sector operators were in elementary occupations, followed by service workers and shop sales workers (25.7 percent). The least proportion of operators was observed in clerks occupation (0.3 percent).

Table 7. 7: Distribution of Informal Sector Operators by Sex and Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	9.9	8.6	9.1
Mining and quarrying	1.8	0.7	1.2
Manufacturing	8.7	6.1	7.2
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0.9	0.1	0.4
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0.9	0.1	0.5
Construction	9.5	0.3	4.2
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	41.8	51.9	47.6
Transportation and storage	6.7	0.1	2.9
Accommodation and food services activities	4.3	19.3	12.9
Information and communication	0.5	0.5	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.2	0.4
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.6	0.6	1.0
Administrative and support services activities	0.3	0.0	0.1
Education	0.7	0.5	0.6
Human health and social work activities	0.2	0.6	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.2	0.7	0.9
Other services activities	10.4	9.8	10.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	436,286	587,234	1,023,520

Table 7.7 shows that, nearly half (47.6 percent) of informal sectors business operators in Dar es Salaam were engaged in whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. The second and third industries with highest proportions of informal sector operators were accommodation and food services activities (12.9 percent) and other services activities with 10.1 percent.

Analysis by sex indicates that, there were more females in informal sector (587,234) than males (436,286). It is also indicated that, relatively large proportions of female in informal sector were in whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (51.9 percent) and accommodation and food services activities (19.3 percent). The remaining industries had less than 10 percent.

Key message: The wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, and motorcycles industry employ almost half (47.6 percent) of the informal sector population.

Policy intervention: The industry should be given priority in formalization efforts.

Figure 7. 1: Informal Sector Operators by Sex and Land Occupancy/Tenure Status: Dar es Salaam, 2019

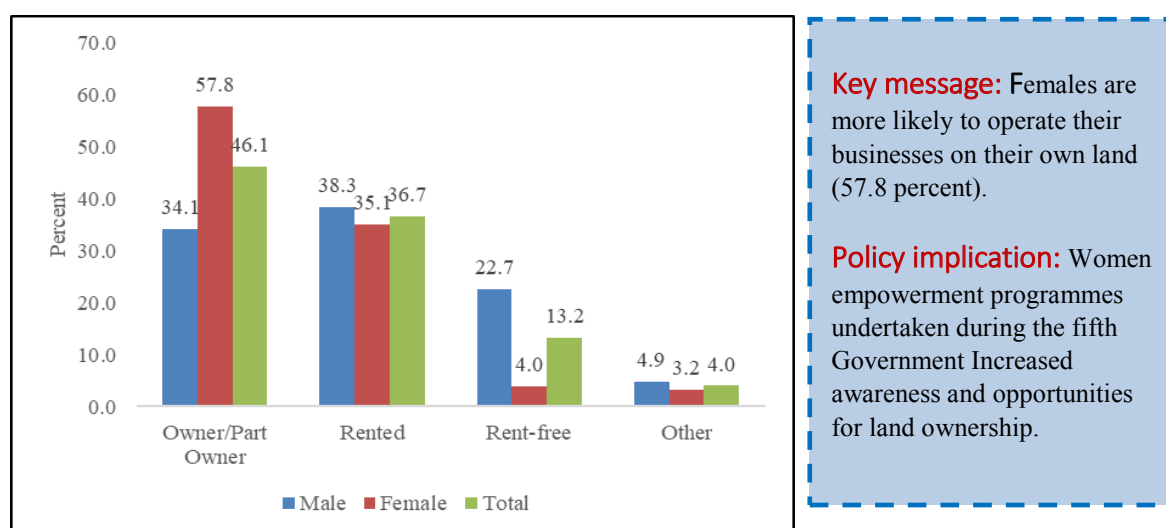


Figure 7.1 reveals that, about five in ten (46.1 percent) operators of informal sector businesses were owners or part owners of land used in their businesses with majority of them females (57.8 percent) than males (34.1 percent). This is followed by informal sector businesses operators who rented the land used in their businesses with larger share for male (38.3 percent) compare to female (35.1 percent).

7.6 Youth Operators in the Informal Sector

This section analyses characteristics of youth operators of informal sectors activities. Result for both national and International definitions of youth are presented. The age group 15-24 years which is international definition of youth and the age group 15-35 years which is the national definition according to National Youth Development Policy, 2007. However, detailed analysis of the findings will focus on the national definition of youth.

Table 7. 8: Distribution of Youth Operators in Informal Sector by Age Group, Education, Skills Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

	15-24			15-35		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Education						
Never Attended	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.0	1.4
Vocational training	0.8	1.7	1.3	3.4	2.9	3.1
Primary Education	57.5	57.5	57.5	63.5	62.1	62.7
Secondary Education	39.4	38.2	38.8	29.2	29.9	29.6
University Level	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393
Skills status						
Highly skill - Can perform tasks without assistance	65.1	64.5	64.8	65.1	74.6	70.2
Moderate skilled- Can perform tasks with small assistance	26.9	25.4	26.1	26.3	18.2	21.9
Low skilled- Can perform tasks with high assistance	5.6	7.9	6.8	6.0	5.7	5.8
No skilled- Cannot perform tasks without assistance	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.1
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393

Table 7.8 indicates that, there were 621,393 youth informal sector operators aged 15-35 years in Dar es Salaam, with more females 333,643 (53.7 percent) than males 287,750 (46.3 percent). Majority of youth operators had either primary education (62.7 percent) or secondary education (29.6 percent). It is also found that, a significant proportion of youth operators had university education (3.2 percent) with equal proportional for both sex (3.2 percent) each.

Table 7. 9: Distribution of Youth Operators in Informal Sector by Age Group, Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	15-24			15-35		
	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex
Agriculture forestry and fishing	14.5	8.9	11.5	9.3	7.6	8.4
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.4
Manufacturing	11.6	7.6	9.4	10.0	5.8	7.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.4
Construction	4.1	0.0	1.9	9.6	0.2	4.6
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	41.6	37.4	39.4	37.7	48.2	43.4
Transportation and storage	4.1	0.0	1.9	7.8	0.0	3.6
Accommodation and food services activities	8.9	28.3	19.3	6.6	21.9	14.8
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.5
Professional scientific and technical activities	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.9
Administrative and support services activities	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Education	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7
Human health and social work activities	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4
Arts entertainment and recreation	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8
Other services activities	9.0	13.4	11.4	10.7	11.4	11.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393

Table 7.9 shows that, whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles constituted the highest proportion of youth operators (43.4 percent) with relatively more females (48.2 percent) than males (37.7 percent). This was followed by accommodation and food services activities (14.8 percent) and other services activities (11.1 percent).

Table 7. 10: Distribution of Youth Operators in Informal Sector by Age Group, Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupations	15-24			15-35		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators administrators and managers	1.7	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.9
Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Technicians and associate professionals	2.9	0.4	1.5	3.6	0.8	2.1
Clerks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Service workers and shop sales workers	21.0	34.3	28.1	18.5	36.1	28.0
Agricultural and fishery workers	5.4	2.5	3.9	4.6	3.4	4.0
Craft and related workers	23.5	18.2	20.7	24.8	12.2	18.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.4	0.5	1.4	4.5	0.2	2.1
Elementary occupations	43.0	43.5	43.3	41.2	45.8	43.7
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393

Table 7.10 shows that, majority of youth operators (43.7 percent) in Dar es Salaam aged 15-35 years were in elementary occupations. In this category there were more females (45.8 percent) than males (41.2 percent). Service workers and shop sales workers occupations had the second largest proportion of youth operators (28.0 percent) with 36.1 percent females and 18.5 percent males.

7.7 Motives for Participation in Informal Sector Activities

One of the main questions in understanding the nature of the informal sector in any given economy is what induces people to work in the industry. Knowledge of these causes will provide the basis for government and other partners in making decisions on the correct steps to be taken to improve the sector's situation and maximize its ability to generate jobs and profits.

Figure 7. 2: Informal Sector Activities by Reasons (%) for Engaging in Informal Sector: Dar es Salaam, 2019

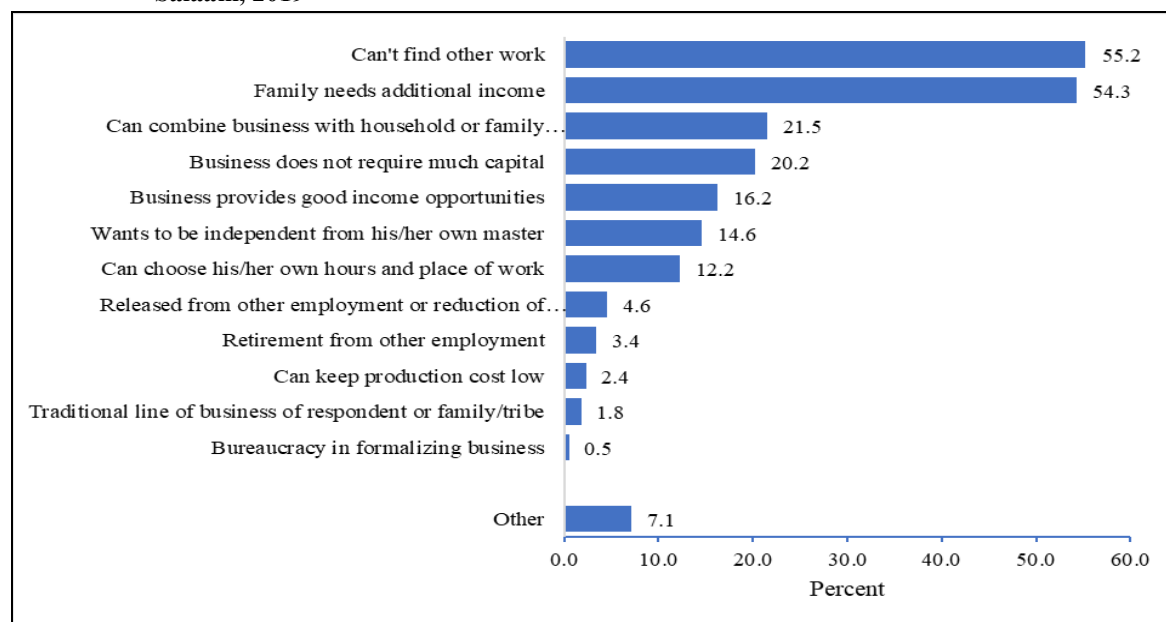


Figure 7.2 indicate that, two most important reasons for engaging in informal sector were inability to find other work (55.2 percent) and need for addition income (54.3 percent). These reasons cumulatively constitute about 51.1 percent. Other reasons with relatively larger proportions are ability to combine activity with household or family responsibilities (21.5 percent) and such activity not requiring much capital (20.2 percent).

Key message: Inability to find formal work and need for extra income are the main reasons for operators to engage in informal sector activities with 55.2 and 54.3 percent respectively.

Policy intervention: Enhance labour market information systems and promotion of decent work programmes.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Total Output, Productivity and Capital Formation

8.1 Introduction

Questions on production of informal sector activities were designed to consider that many informal sector operators do not keep proper records of accounts from which reference can be made. This chapter present information on characteristics of informal sector activities with regard to variables such as total Output⁴, Intermediate Consumption (IC⁵), Value Added (VA⁶), Operating Surplus (OS⁷) and other relevant attributes. Categorization of economic activities is made based on ISIC Rev4.

Table 8. 1: Annual Gross Output, Intermediate Consumption (IC) and Value Added (TZS Million) for Informal Sector Activities by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,577,779	903,954	673,826
Mining and quarrying	260,722	494	260,228
Manufacturing	811,130	310,362	500,769
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,420	4,421	13,000
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	66,854	9,269	57,586
Construction	299,317	29,020	270,297
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,111,752	5,355,687	2,756,065
Transportation and storage	133,736	49,096	84,641
Accommodation and food services activities	1,890,328	1,235,467	654,861
Information and communication	22,170	4,549	17,621
Financial and insurance activities	46,904	14,565	32,340
Professional scientific and technical activities	61,875	32,651	29,224
Administrative and support services activities	11,410	459	10,951
Education	23,996	3,094	20,902
Human health and social work activities	42,012	18,167	23,844
Arts entertainment and recreation	52,639	11,001	41,638
Other services activities	974,680	234,164	740,517
Total	14,404,726	8,216,419	6,188,307

⁴ Gross Output refers to the value of produced goods and services by an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment. Computation of annual gross output is based on the number of days the business operated during the last month and variations of the business operations during the last 12 months.

⁵ Intermediate consumption (IC) includes the value of goods and services which are entirely used up by producer in the course of production to produce goods and services during the accounting period. It excludes other production costs, such as labour costs, financial costs and production taxes.

⁶ Value added is computed as output less intermediate consumption.

⁷ Operating surplus is the residual obtained by deducting total remuneration in cash or in kind payable by employers to employees for the work done (compensation of employees) and all other taxes less subsidies on production from value added.

Table 8.1 shows that, the annual gross output of informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam region was TZS 14.4 trillion and total annual intermediate consumption was TZS 8.2 trillion implying the total annual value added of TZS 6.2 trillion.

Key message: The informal sector activities contribute 6.2 trillion, equivalent to 22.5 percent of the Dar es salaam GDP.

Policy implication: Strengthening policies to formalize informal sector activities and enhance its contribution to GDP, economic growth and poverty reduction.

The industry of whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry had the largest annual gross output (TZS 8.1), and the least was in the industry of Administrative and support services activities (0.01 Trillion). The same pattern is observed for annual intermediate consumption and value added.

Table 8. 2: Gross Output, Intermediate Consumption and Value Added (TZS Million) by Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Municipals	Total Annual Output	Total Annual Intermediate Consumption	Total Annual Value Added
Kinondoni MC	2,372,554	1,288,964	1,083,590
Ilala MC	4,967,401	2,651,468	2,315,933
Temeke MC	4,239,638	2,642,241	1,597,397
Ubungu MC	2,096,559	1,346,116	750,443
Kigamboni MC	728,575	287,631	440,944
Total	14,404,726	8,216,419	6,188,307

Table 8.2 shows that, the largest total annual output (TZS 4.96 trillion) for informal sector activities was recorded in Ilala Municipal Council and the lowest was for Kigamboni Municipal Council (TZS 0.73 trillion). On the other hand, Ilala Municipal Council had the largest annual value added (TZS 2.32 trillion) and Kigamboni Municipal Council had the least (TZS 0.44 trillion).

8.2 Average Annual Value Added

The average annual value added is computed by dividing the annual value added of the industry by its respective number of businesses.

Table 8. 3: Average Annual Value Added (TZS Million) by Industry, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Annual Value Added	Number of Businesses	Average Annual Value Added
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	673,826	93,573	7.2
Mining and quarrying	260,228	11,844	22.0
Manufacturing	500,769	73,770	6.8
Electricity gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13,000	4,436	2.9
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	57,586	4,815	12.0
Construction	270,297	43,155	6.3
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,756,065	487,115	5.7
Transportation and storage	84,641	29,550	2.9
Accommodation and food services activities	654,861	132,089	5.0
Information and communication	17,621	5,050	3.5
Financial and insurance activities	32,340	3,694	8.8
Professional scientific and technical activities	29,224	10,217	2.9
Administrative and support services activities	10,951	1,513	7.2
Education	20,902	5,665	3.7
Human health and social work activities	23,844	4,541	5.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	41,638	9,244	4.5
Other services activities	740,517	103,248	7.2
Total	6,188,307	1,023,520	6.0

Table 8.3 indicates that the average value added per informal sector businesses was TZS 6.0 million. Informal sector businesses in mining and quarrying activities had the largest annual average value added (TZS 22.0 million), followed by water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (TZS 12.0 million) and financial and insurance activities (TZS 8.8 million). On the other hand, businesses in electricity gas, steam and air conditioning supply, transportation and storage and professional scientific and technical activities had the lowest annual average value added (TZS 2.9 million each).

Key message: Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry constitute almost half of the informal sector businesses but is among the industries with low average annual value added (5.7 million).

Policy implication: Device mechanisms to improve productivity in the industry specifically use of digital technology.

Table 8. 4: Average Annual Gross Output and Value Added by Industry, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Total Annual Gross Output	Number of Businesses	Average Annual Gross Output (TZS Millions)
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,577,779	93,573	16.9
Mining and quarrying	260,722	11,844	22.0
Manufacturing	811,130	73,770	11.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,420	4,436	3.9
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	66,854	4,815	13.9
Construction	299,317	43,155	6.9
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,111,752	487,115	16.7
Transportation and storage	133,736	29,550	4.5
Accommodation and food services activities	1,890,328	132,089	14.3
Information and communication	22,170	5,050	4.4
Financial and insurance activities	46,904	3,694	12.7
Professional scientific and technical activities	61,875	10,217	6.1
Administrative and support services activities	11,410	1,513	7.5
Education	23,996	5,665	4.2
Human health and social work activities	42,012	4,541	9.3
Arts entertainment and recreation	52,639	9,244	5.7
Other services activities	974,680	103,248	9.4
Total	14,404,726	1,023,520	14.1

Table 8.4 shows that, average annual gross output per informal sector businesses was TZS 14.1 million. Mining and quarrying industry generated largest annual average gross output per business (TZS 22.0 million), followed by Agriculture forestry and fishing (TZS 16.9 million) and whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (TZS 16.7 million). The average annual gross output in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry was lowest (TZS 3.9 million).

Key message: Mining and quarrying industry had the highest average annual gross output (22.0 million) compared to other industries.

Policy implication: Municipals can target this industry for revenue collection while taking precautions on environmental conservation.

8.3 Operating Surplus

Annual operating surplus is computed as the difference between value added and the total sum of compensation of employees (salary and wages) and other taxes less subsidies on production. It is the net income retained by informal sector operators before deduction of land rent and interest (on loan) payments.

Table 8. 5: Total Annual Operating Surplus (TZS million) by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sex
Agriculture forestry and fishing	99,502	456,256	555,758
Mining and quarrying	232,003	17,983	249,987
Manufacturing	269,208	195,678	464,885
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,500	-555	1,944
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	-1,020	35,626	34,606
Construction	257,906	859	258,765
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,195,275	688,508	2,883,783
Transportation and storage	88,663	-2	88,661
Accommodation and food services activities	327,792	187,186	514,978
Information and communication	19,565	258	19,823
Financial and insurance activities	24,343	-928	23,415
Professional scientific and technical activities	12,844	19,218	32,062
Administrative and support services activities	9,114	0	9,114
Education	15,140	4,405	19,545
Human health and social work activities	-812	17,096	16,284
Arts entertainment and recreation	13,938	5,052	18,990
Other services activities	373,890	349,405	723,295
Total	3,939,851	1,976,045	5,915,896

Table 8.5 indicates that total annual operating surplus for informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam was TZS 5.9 trillion whereas males had larger value of TZS 3.9 trillion compared to females (TZS 1.9 trillion). Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry had the largest annual operating surplus (TZS 2.9 trillion) and the smallest was in electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply (TZS1.9 trillion).

Table 8. 6: Average Annual Operating Surplus (TZS) by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	2,296,957	9,078,815	5,939,296
Mining and quarrying	29,637,635	4,477,877	21,106,599
Manufacturing	7,121,893	5,440,025	6,301,820
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	641,317	-1,032,459	438,320
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	-255,031	43,605,549	7,187,149
Construction	6,204,736	540,608	5,996,179
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	12,029,300	2,260,213	5,920,129
Transportation and storage	3,040,250	-5,004	3,000,368
Accommodation and food services activities	17,385,795	1,653,077	3,898,719
Information and communication	8,660,920	92,569	3,925,422
Financial and insurance activities	10,046,550	-730,274	6,338,552
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,888,273	5,625,806	3,138,082
Administrative and support services activities	6,023,788	0	6,023,788
Education	5,321,666	1,562,107	3,450,182
Human health and social work activities	-909,825	4,686,339	3,586,039
Arts entertainment and recreation	2,711,663	1,231,077	2,054,337
Other services activities	8,218,618	6,049,785	7,005,413
Total	9,030,431	3,365,005	5,779,951

Table 8.6 reveals that, average annual operating surplus for informal sector operators in Dar es Salaam was TZS 5.8 million. In contrary, males had the largest annual gross operating surplus (TZS 9.0 million) than females (TZS 3.4 million). Across the industries, mining and quarrying had largest average annual operating surplus (TZS 21.1 million) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry had the lowest average annual operating surplus (TZS 0.4 million).

Key message: Average annual operating surplus for males (9.0 Million) is almost thrice that of females (3.4 Million).

Policy implication: Enhancing access to entrepreneurship trainings for females working in the informal sector to improve their business management skills.

Figure 8. 1: Average Operating Surplus (TZS `000) per month by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

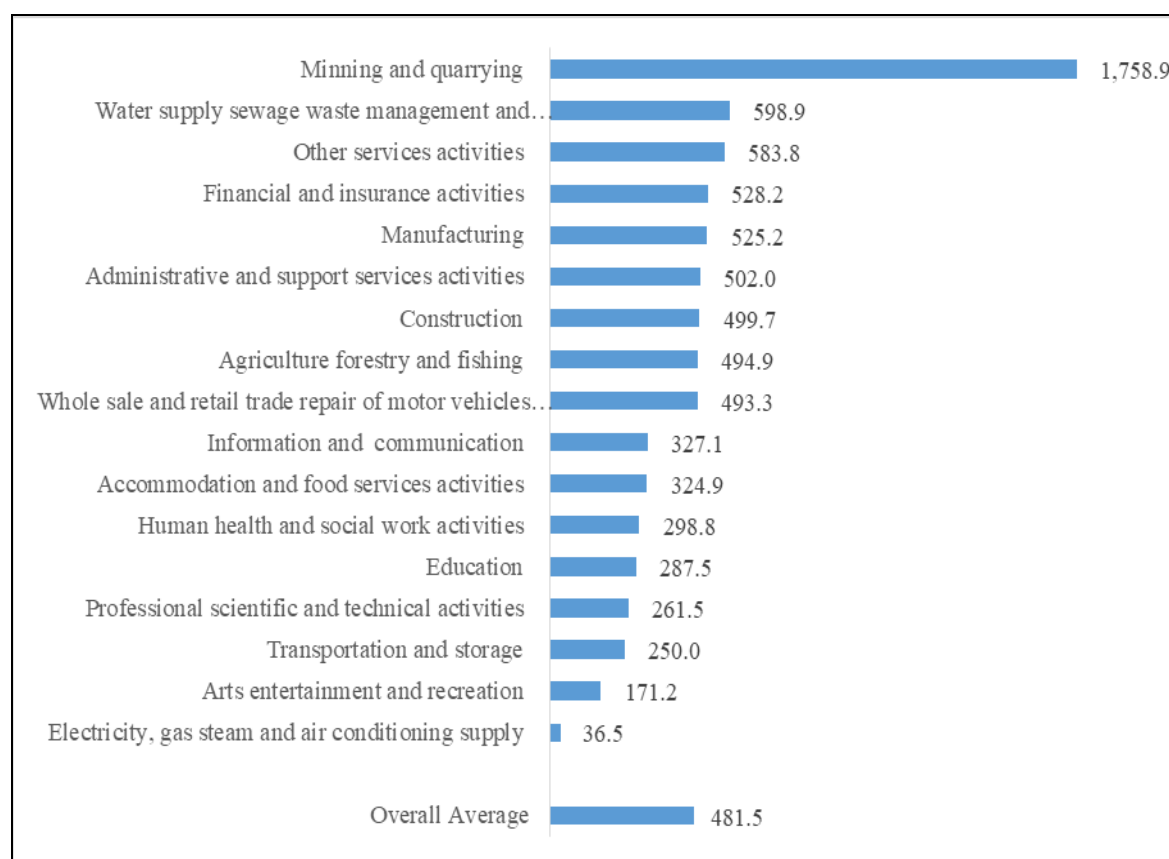
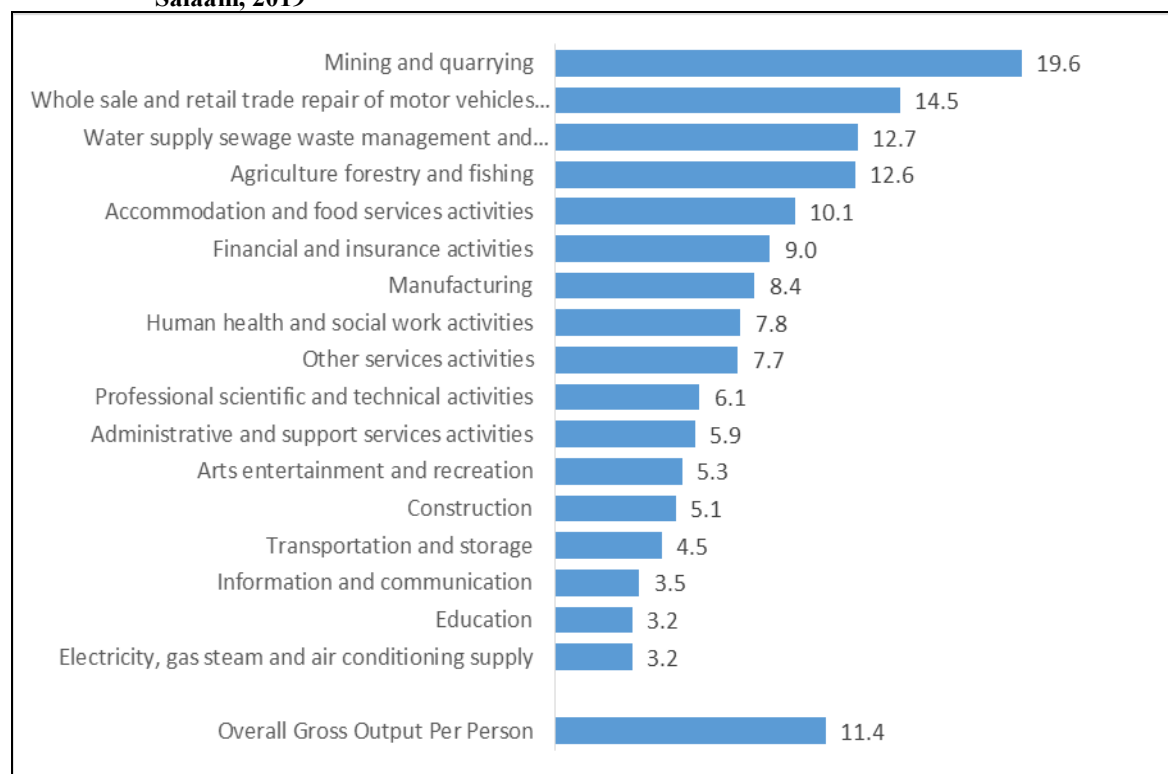


Figure 8.1 indicates that the average monthly operating surplus for informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam region was TZS 481,500. Mining and quarrying had the largest average monthly operating surplus (TZS 1,758,900) while the industry of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply had the smallest average monthly operating surplus (TZS 36,500).

8.4 Productivity per Person

Productivity is commonly defined as a ration between the output volume and the volume of inputs. In other words, it measures how efficient production inputs, such as labour and capital are being used in an economy to produce a given level of output. For this reason, productivity is considered a key source of economic growth and competitiveness. However, this section presents labour productivity only which is computed as annual gross output per person.

Figure 8. 2: Informal Sector Annual Gross Output Per Person (TZS Million) by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019



Annual gross output per person is computed as a ratio of gross output to total number of employees. Figure 8.2 shows that, the overall annual gross output per person was TZS 11.4 million. Mining and quarrying industry had the largest annual gross output per person (TZS 19.6 million) followed by whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (TZS 14.5 million). The industry with smallest annual gross output per person was electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply, and education with TZS 3.2 million each.

Figure 8. 3: Informal Sector Annual Gross Value Added Per Person (TZS Million) by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

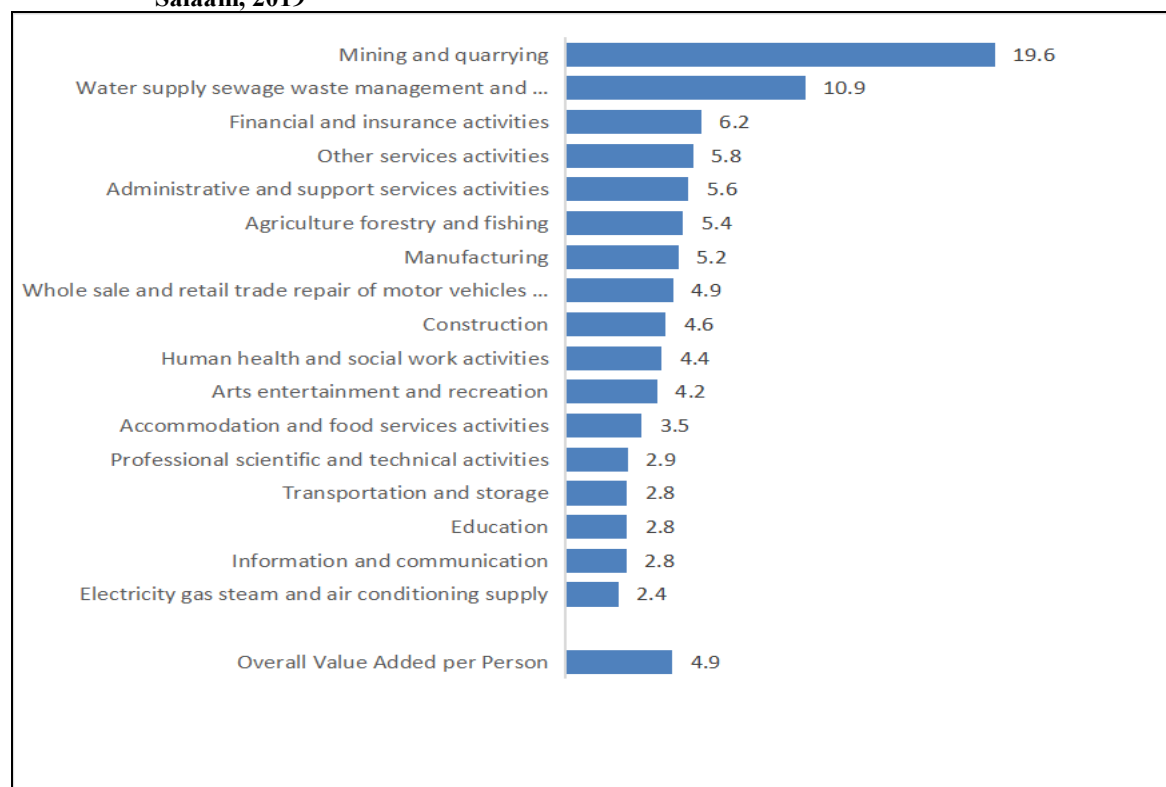


Figure 8.3 indicates that, the overall average value added per person was TZS 4.9 million. Mining and quarrying industry had the largest average value added per person (TZS 19.6 million) followed by water supply, sewage waste management and remediation activities industry with TZS 10.7 million and the last was electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply industry with TZS 2.4 million.

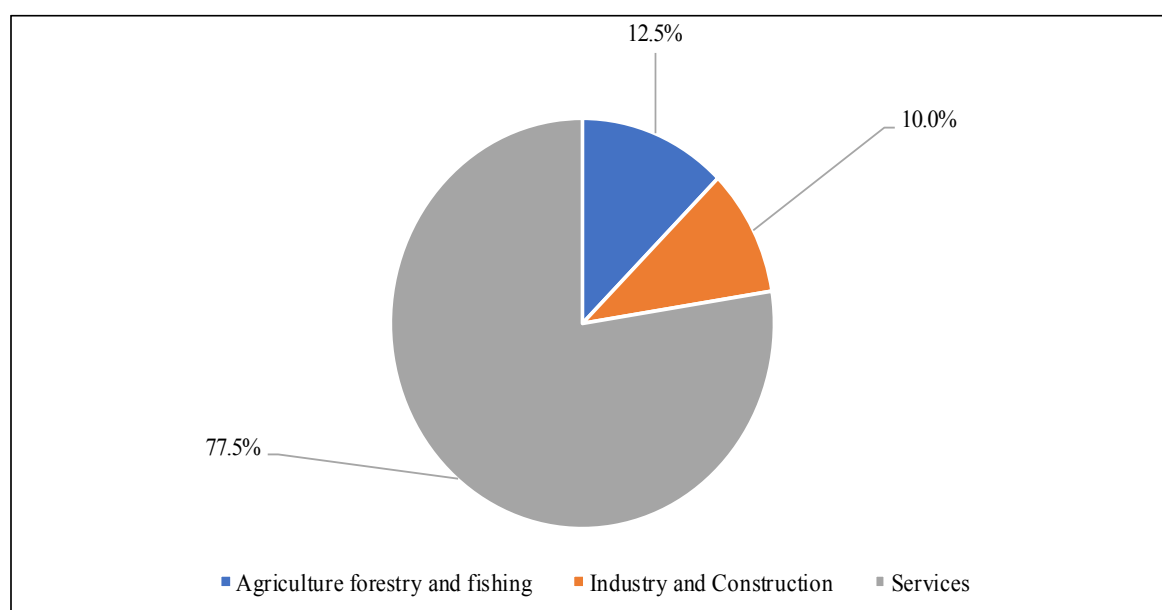
8.5 Capital Investment

The term capital investment refers to acquisition of long-term assets such as real estate, manufacturing plants and machinery which are important to further business goals and objectives. It also includes available cash acquired by a company or operators to pursue business operations.

Table 8. 7: Capital Investment (TZS Million) in Informal Sector by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Fixed Assets	Working Capital	Total Capital
Agriculture forestry and fishing	4,559	62,971	67,530
Industry and Construction	1,527	52,565	54,091
Services	5,987	413,425	419,410
Total	12,074	528,959	541,033

Table 8.7 shows that, informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam had total working capital amounting TZS 528,959 million and fixed assets valued at TZS 12,074 million. It is revealed that, services⁸ had the largest working capital (TZS 413,425 million), followed by agriculture forestry and fishing (TZS 62,971 million) and industry and construction⁹ had the lowest working capital (TZS 52,565 million). In addition, fixed assets had the same trend as indicated in the working capital.

Figure 8. 4: Capital Investment (%) in Informal Sector by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

⁸ This includes wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other service activities

⁹ This includes mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities; and construction.

Figure 8.4 indicates that, industry of services had the largest capital investment (77.5 percent) in the informal sector activities, followed by agriculture forestry and fishing (12.5 percent) and; industry and construction (10.0 percent).

Key message: Services industry (77.5 percent) had the highest capital investment than other industries.

Policy implication: Identify operators in the services industry to pursue initiatives leading toward formalization to enable them achieve decent work and productive employment.

Table 8. 8: Type of Capital Equipment, Ownership and its Share: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Type of capital equipment	Personal property	Rent	Lease	Share property	Borrowed free of charge	Total
Land	35.3	33.9	4.7	0.0	24.9	100.0
Dwellings/buildings	37.7	39.7	8.8	0.9	11.7	100.0
Other structures	36.3	39.6	14.5	0.0	8.0	100.0
Transport equipment	18.4	75.1	3.0	0.2	1.4	100.0
Machinery and equipment	84.2	9.7	1.5	0.0	5.1	100.0
Furniture and office equipment	92.9	2.6	0.4	0.1	4.6	100.0
Tools	92.9	2.0	0.3	0.4	5.2	100.0
Total	72.5	18.1	2.2	0.3	7.0	100.0

Result in Table 8.8 shows that, about three quarter (72.5 percent) of capital equipment used in the informal sector activities were under individual ownership. Capital equipment that were mostly under individual ownership were furniture and office equipment, and tools with 92.91 percent each. On the other hand, about eight out of ten (75.1 percent) of transport equipment used in informal sector were rented. However, only 2.0 percent of tools used in informal sector were rented.

8.6 Capital Formation

Capital formation is the addition to capital stock made each year by the businesses. It is usually estimated on the basis of expenditure on capital equipment for the last 12 months.

Table 8. 9: Value of Capital Purchased and Major Repairs in the Last 12 Months, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Number of Activities	Value of Capital (TZS "000")		Total (TZS "000")	Average Value of Capital (TZS "000")		Total
		Purchased	Repaired		Purchased	Repaired	
Agriculture forestry and fishing	93,573	75,611,443	4,559,022	80,170,465	808.0	48.7	856.8
Industry and Construction	138,020	34,523,723	1,526,288	36,050,011	250.1	11.1	261.2
Services	791,926	512,127,126	5,988,370	518,115,497	646.7	7.6	654.2
Total	1,023,520	622,262,294	12,073,682	634,335,976	608.0	11.8	619.8

Table 8.9 reveals that, TZS 634.3 billion was used in capital formation for informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam region whereas TZS 622.2 billion were used to purchase capital equipment and TZS 12.1 billion was used in repair work. Service had the largest capital expenditure (TZS 518.1 billion) and industry and construction activities had the least capital expenditure (TZS 36.1 billion). In terms of average value of capital, the highest was in agriculture forestry and fishing (856.8 thousands) and the least was in industry and construction (261.2 thousands).

8.7 Current Capital

Table 8. 10: Current Capital Investment and Number of Activities by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Current Capital (Million)	Number of Activities	Average Current Capital
Agriculture forestry and fishing	188,666	93,573	2,016,240
Mining and quarrying	7,389	11,844	623,847
Manufacturing	49,137	73,770	666,079
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5,694	4,436	1,283,557
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	3,809	4,815	790,985
Construction	16,389	43,155	379,782
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	346,626	487,115	711,590
Transportation and storage	58,560	29,550	1,981,739
Accommodation and food services activities	81,051	132,089	613,608
Information and communication	1,966	5,050	389,257
Financial and insurance activities	3,896	3,694	1,054,690
Professional scientific and technical activities	7,177	10,217	702,487
Administrative and support services activities	1,084	1,513	716,294
Education	25,185	5,665	4,445,637
Human health and social work activities	15,560	4,541	3,426,605
Arts entertainment and recreation	20,696	9,244	2,238,910
Other services activities	68,662	103,248	665,021
Total	901,547	1,023,520	880,830

Table 8.10 show that, the average current capital¹⁰ for informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam was TZS 880,830. Education industry had the largest value of average current capital (TZS 4,445,637) and construction had the smallest (TZS 379,782).

8.9 Characteristics of Goods and Services in the Informal Sector

Figure 8. 5: Percentage Distribution of Annual Turnover¹¹ by Characteristics of Goods and Services Sold: Dar es Salaam, 2019

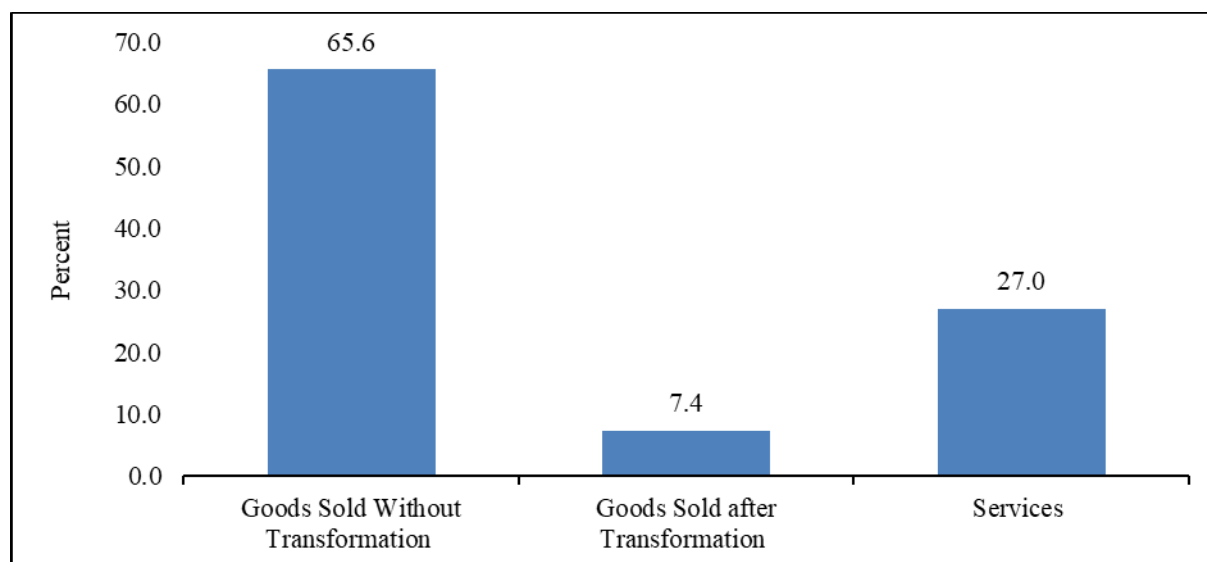


Figure 8.5 shows that, the largest proportion (65.6 percent) of annual turnover in the informal sector are from goods sold without transformation, followed by service rendering (27.0 percent). Sale of goods after transformation accounted for the smallest proportion (7.4 percent) of the annual turnover. This indicates that, the extent of manufacturing or processing is minimal in the informal sector activities.

¹⁰ Current capital for 2019 informal sector survey refers to value of assets and working capita during the month of August 2019.

¹¹ Turnover is the totals sales of goods or services rendered. This comprises the amount invoiced by the establishment during the reference period and corresponds to market sales of goods or services, both primary and secondary, including goods and services transferred to other establishments. It excludes value added taxes and other similar deductible taxes directly linked to the sales as well as all duties and taxes on products invoiced by the unit which turnover after valuation is equivalent to the valuation at basic prices in the System of National Accounts.

Table 8. 11: Average Monthly Maximum and Minimum Turnover (TZS) During the Past 12 Month as of August, 2019 by Industry, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Minimum	Maximum
Agriculture forestry and fishing	826,169	1,609,382
Mining and quarrying	103,345	487,546
Manufacturing	307,572	775,157
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	202,948	474,677
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	338,885	428,620
Construction	1,008,179	1,682,982
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	782,624	1,318,573
Transportation and storage	383,228	669,961
Accommodation and food services activities	599,240	1,121,284
Information and communication	293,362	868,091
Financial and insurance activities	1,473,751	1,786,324
Professional scientific and technical activities	116,789	264,531
Administrative and support services activities	419,427	747,458
Education	288,613	361,754
Human health and social work activities	618,235	1,193,835
Arts entertainment and recreation	200,369	518,329
Other services activities	470,188	884,995
Total	666,875	1,190,994

Table 8.12 indicates that, the lowest and highest average minimum turn over in the informal sector were in the industries of professional scientific and technical activities (TZS 116,789) and financial and insurance activities (TZS 1,473,751). The same trend was observed for the average maximum turn over. Generally, the average minimum and maximum turnover of the informal sector was TZS 666,875 and TZS 1,190,994 respectively.

CHAPTER NINE

Informal Sector Linkages with Other Sectors

9.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses findings on linkages between informal sector and other sectors. The linkages are important for a number of reasons including marketing, sources of raw materials and channeling services such as financial and technology.

Table 9. 1: Percentage Distribution of Informal Sector Activities by Main Customers and Principle Suppliers, and Sex of Operators: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Main Customer	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Public or para-public sector	0.1	-	0.0
Big private enterprise	0.2	0.2	0.2
Small private enterprise	0.8	0.2	0.5
Household/individual	98.3	99.0	98.7
Direct exportation	0.3	0.5	0.4
I don't know	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520
Principle Supplier			
Public or para-public sector	0.2	0.5	0.4
Big enterprise	1.5	0.3	0.8
Small enterprise	4.0	2.8	3.3
Household/individual	93.9	96.4	95.3
Direct importation	0.5	-	0.2
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	436,286	587,234	1,023,520

Table 9.1 depicts that, the main customers and principal supplier of the informal sector activities were the individuals or households with 98.7 percent and 95.3 percent respectively, with females recording a higher proportion compared to males. Small private enterprise ranked the second in main customer (0.5 percent) and principle supplier (3.3 percent).

Key message: Households/ individuals are the main customers and principle supplier of the informal sector

Policy implication: Enhance registration efforts, such as ensure all operators in the small scale informal sector have business identity (machinga identity) which is connected to NIDA.

Figure 9. 1: Informal Sector Main Competitors in Domestic Market: Dar es Salaam 2019

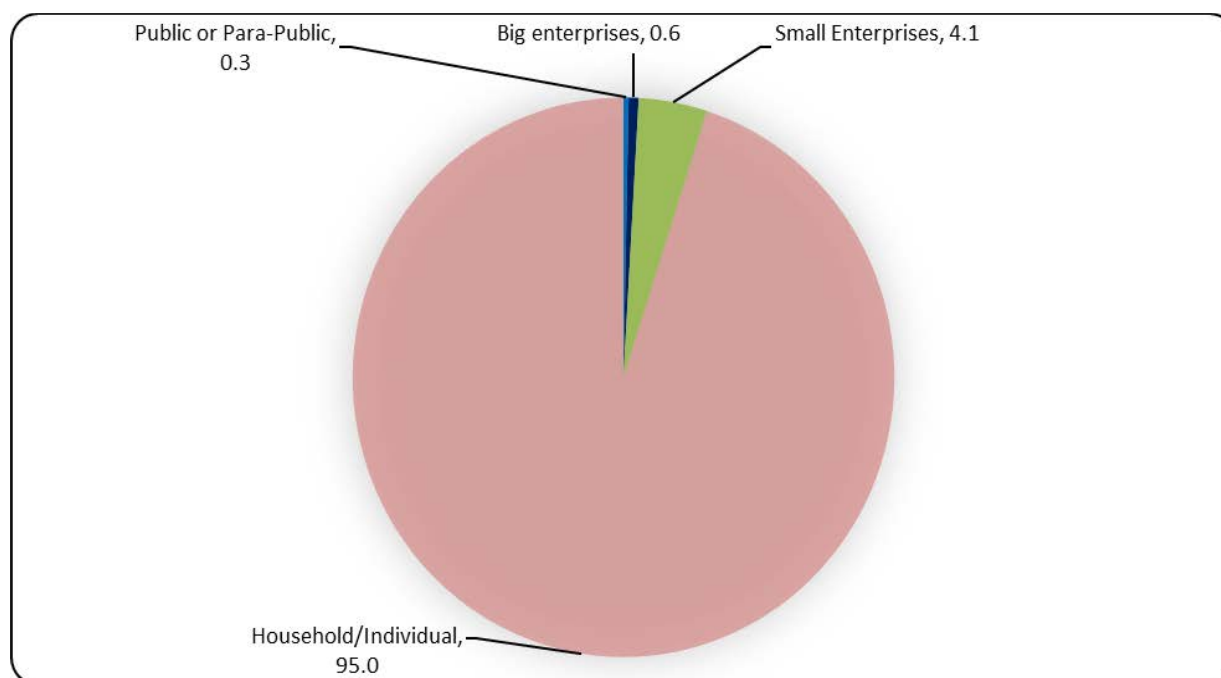


Figure 9.1 indicates that household or individual is the dominant domestic market competitor in informal sector activities accounting for 95.0 percent, followed by small enterprises (4.1 percent). Public or para-public sector and big enterprises are least competitors to the informal sector activities with less than one percent each.

Table 9. 2: Percentage Distribution of Institutions Cooperated or Provided services to the Informal Sector Business by Industry: Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Local Government	Public institutions	Public cooperation	Private sector	Civil societies organisation	Faith based organisation	Other	Total (%)	Number
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15.1	10.6	25.7	29.6	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,839
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,418
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	942
Transportation and storage	0.0	63.3	0.0	36.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	787
Accommodation and food services activities	58.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	100.0	938
Professional scientific and technical activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	36.4	27.3	100.0	1,887
Other services activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	405
Total (%)	11.1	8.9	9.6	43.8	7.2	6.7	12.8	100.0	10,216
Total Number	1,129	905	985	4,472	732	686	1,307		

Table 9.2 shows that about 10,216 operators cooperated with or received services from institutions whereby 43.8 percent received such services or cooperation from private sector. In addition, 11.1 percent of operators received services or cooperation from local government followed by public cooperation with 9.6 percent.

Moreover, it is indicated that all operators in manufacturing and construction activities cooperated with or received services from private sector. Majority of operators in transportation and storage (63.3 percent) cooperated with or received services from public institutions. In addition, operators in accommodation and food services activities (58.7 percent) cooperated or received services from local Government.

Figure 9. 2: Percentage Distribution of Type of Services Received by Informal Sector Business: Dar es Salaam, 2019

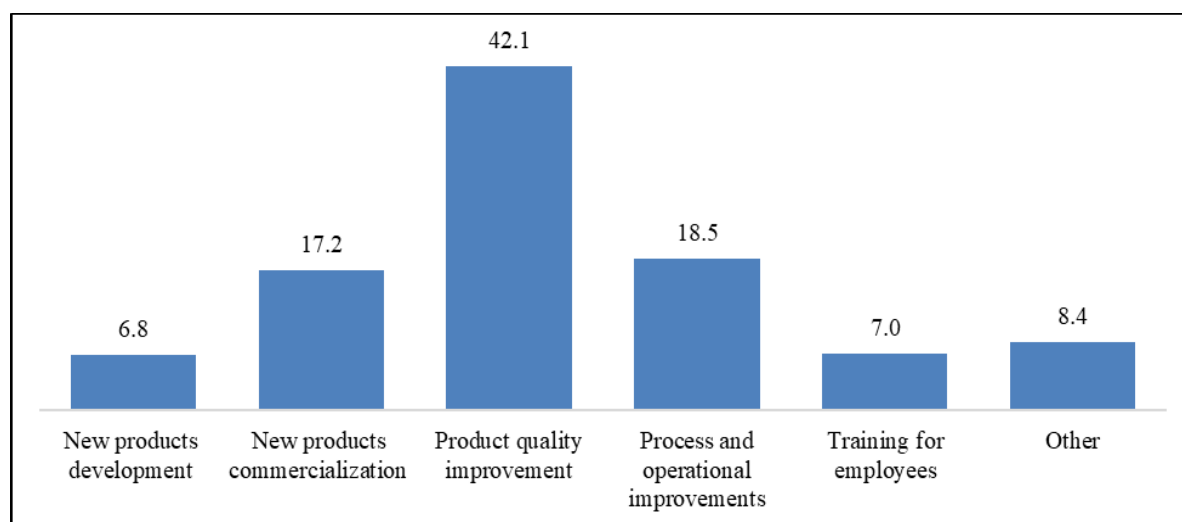
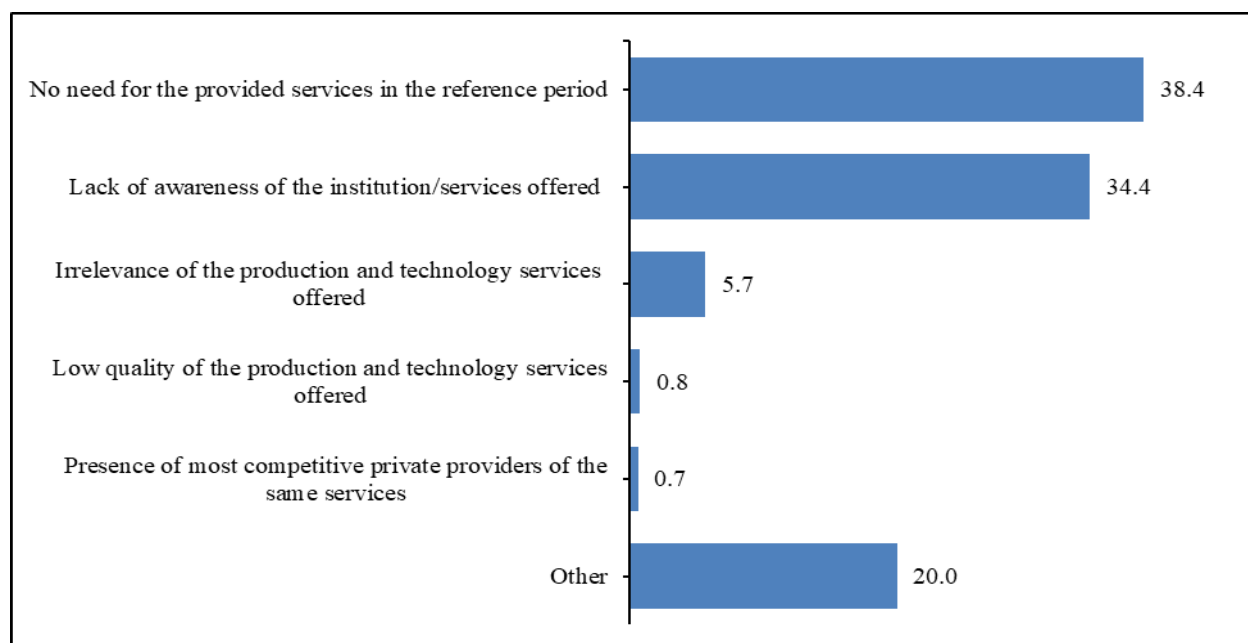


Figure 9.2 reveals that, product quality improvement (testing quality assessment) is the leading type of cooperation received by informal sector business in Dar es Salaam with 42.1 percent followed by process and operational improvements (18.5 percent) and new product commercialization (17.2 percent).

Figure 9. 3: Percentage Distribution of Reasons for not Cooperating or Receiving Services in the Informal Sector Business from Private or Public Institution: Dar es Salaam, 2019



The findings in Figure 9.3 indicates that, two most important reasons for not receiving aid or assistance were no need for the provided services in the reference period (38.4 percent) and lack of awareness of the institution or services offered (34.4 percent).

Key message: Lack of awareness hindered one third of businesses from receiving aid or assistance

Policy implication: Increase publicity of institutions and service offered to reach the mass.

CHAPTER TEN

Informal Sector Challenges and Assistance Received

10.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses challenges in operations of informal sector business, assistance needed to solve present problems, assistance received and assisting institutions. It also presents whether informal operators obtained a loan for business purposes, informal sector owners by accessing loan and reasons for rejection of loan application and reasons for not applying for loan.

10.2 Informal Sector Activities by Industry and challenges in Operations of Business

This section provides a description of industries in the informal sector activities and challenges in operations of business. The information obtained could be useful in assessing the magnitude of challenges in operations of informal business.

Figure 10. 1: Informal Sector Activities by challenges in Operations of Business, Dar es Salaam, 2019

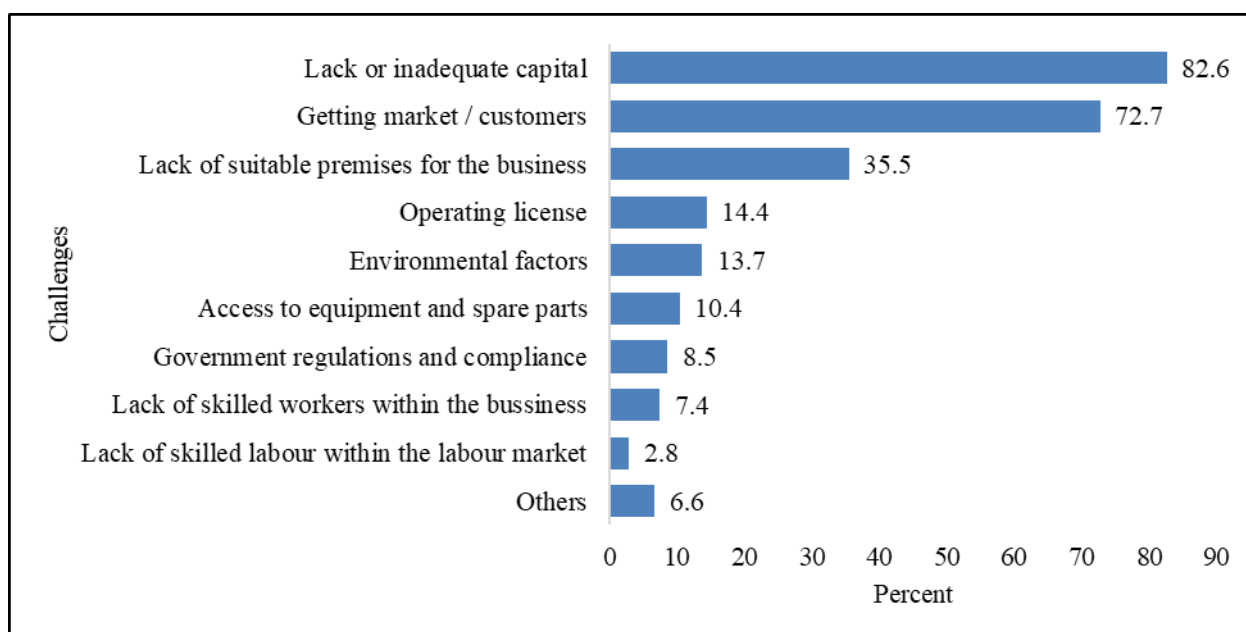
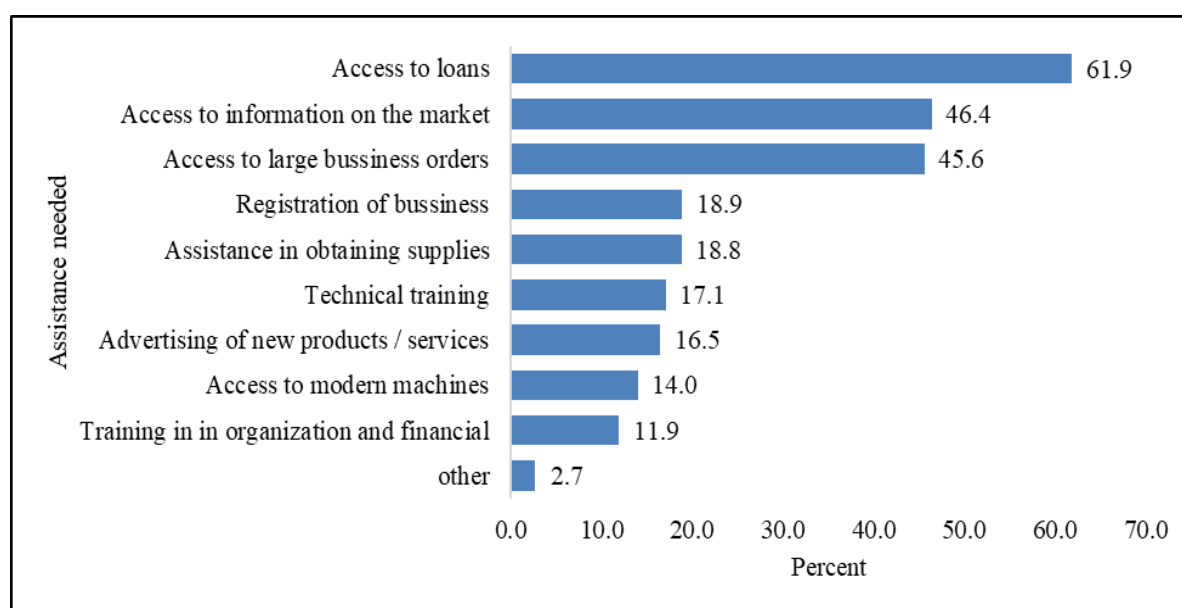


Figure 10.1 indicates that, about eight in ten (82.6 percent) of informal sector activities cited lack of or inadequate capital as the most pertinent challenge to their operations. The second and third most common challenges cited to hamper informal sector businesses are getting market or customers (72.7 percent) and finding suitable premises for the business (35.5 percent).

10.3 Type of Assistance Needed to Solve Present Problems

This section presents information on the informal sector activities by industry and type of assistance needed to solve the present problems. The information received will help to identify and quantify the problems hampering the operation of the informal businesses in a specific industry and to see how the operators had been assisted in solving some of their problems.

Figure 10. 2: Informal Sector Activities by Type of Assistance Needed to Solve Present Problems: Dar es Salaam 2019



Note: as individual could report multiple assistance needed, total percent amounts to more than 100

Figure 10.2 shows that, majority of operators in informal sector needed assistance on access to loan as their first priority (61.9 percent). Access to information on the market ranked second needed assistance stated by 46.4 percent of operators followed by access to large business orders (45.6 percent). Training in organization and financial was the least required assistance reported by 11.9 percent of operators.

10.4 Type of Assistance Received and Assisting Institutions

This section presents the information of types of assistance received by informal sector activities and institutions that provided such assistance.

Figure 10.3: Informal Sector Activities by Type of Assistance Received and Assisting Institutions: Dar es Salaam 2019

Type of Assistance	Local government	Government program/project	Professional association/NGO
Technical training	0.0	4.7	0.0
Training in organizational and financial management	10.9	5.0	0.0
Assistance in obtaining supplies	6.2	0.0	0.0
Access to modern machines	23.3	4.1	4.7
Access to information on the markets	11.0	6.2	0.0
Access to large business orders	17.4	0.0	0.0
Registration of business	12.4	0.0	0.0
Others	9.9	0.0	0.0
Total	91.1	20.1	4.7

Note: Calculation is based on multiple responses

Table 10.3 indicates that 91.1 percent of operators received assistance from local government, followed by government program or project (20.1 percent) and professional association or non-government organization (4.7 percent).

Key message: Most operators (91.1 percent) received assistance from LGAs

Policy implication: Increase resource (financial and human) at the LGAs, to aid them to identify businesses and help them to grow and transit to formality.

The results further show that highest proportions of operators received assistance from Local Government on access to modern machines (23.3 percent) followed by assistance to access large business orders (17.4 percent). On the other hand, largest proportion of operators received assistance from government program or project on access to information on the markets (6.2 percent).

10.5 Informal Sector Operators and Access to Loan

This section presents distribution of informal sector operators that received business loan for their activities by industry and sex of operator.

Table 10. 1: Informal Sector Operators that received Business Loan by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture forestry and fishing	0.0	12.9	9.6
Mining and quarrying	4.9	0.0	1.2
Manufacturing	0.0	1.0	0.8
Construction	4.9	0.0	1.2
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	65.2	56.2	58.5
Transportation and storage	9.9	0.0	2.5
Accommodation and food services activities	4.7	27.7	21.9
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arts entertainment and recreation	4.9	0.0	1.2
Other services activities	5.5	2.2	3.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	10,498	30,922	41,420

Table 10.2 reveals that 41,420 operators of informal sector activities in Dar es Salaam received business loans, with more females (30,922) than males (10,498). Proportionally, most of loans recipients were in Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with 58.5 percent, followed by accommodation and food services activities (21.9 percent) and Agriculture forestry and fishing (9.6 percent).

Key message: Access to loans and market information remain the bottleneck to the growth of the informal sector.

Policy implication: Improve access to financial assistance (such as concessional loans) to operators in the informal sector, particularly the vulnerable ones.

ANNEX 1: Key Messages, Policy Intervention/ Implication, Targets and Responsible Institution

No.	Key Findings	Policy Intervention/ Implication	Target	Responsible Institution
Chapter One: Demographic Characteristics of Dar es Salaam Population				
1	More than 70 percent of the population is below 36 years, where youth aged 15-35 years are estimated to be 41.2 percent of the total population.	Labour related policies should be directed to youth aged 15-35 years.	Obstacles that constraint youth to access and engage into productive employment eliminated	PMO – LYED, MoEST, MHCDGEC, MoICS
2	About 50 percent of population in Dar es Salaam region had primary education, 5.4 percent had vocational training and 9.6 percent had university level education..	Foster access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) as vehicle to bridge the skill gap.	Skill (soft and hard) at all levels of education; and labour market responsive curriculum. Developed and scaled up	PMO – LYED, MoEST, VETA
Chapter two: Working Age Population				
3	There were more Females (53.4 percent) in the working-age population than males (46.6 percent), although females were less in economically active compared to males.	Enhance initiatives to support female's participation in productive activities.	Gender equity and equality in the world of work promoted	MHCDGEC, PMO – LYED, ATE, TUCTA, CSOs,
4	Gender disparity in labour force participation is likely to decrease with an increase in formal education at least to secondary education level.	Foster secondary school enrolment among female to enhance their participation in economic activities.	Female enrolment at all level of education promoted	MoEST,
5	30.7 percent of the working age population were inactive.	Device mechanism to enhance the participation of inactive population	Gender equity and equality in the world of work promoted	PMO – LYED, MoIT
Chapter three: Employed Population				
6	Females are underrepresented in the industries with higher financial gain like construction, and transport and storage industries.	Promote credit facilities and accessibility to females to enhance their employability and increase their income.	Gender equity and equality in the world of work promoted	PMO – LYED, MoIT
7	Females were more likely to work on their own businesses (59.8 percent) while males had a higher likelihood of being employed for pay (52.7 percent).	Promote gender equity and equality in accessing decent employment.	Gender equity and equality in the world of work promoted	PMO – LYED, MoIT
8	Females were under-represented at the senior and middle managerial positions than males.	Enhance women empowerment programs to support their engagement in senior and middle managerial position.	Gender equity and equality in the world of work promoted	PMO – LYED, MoIT,
9	Females spend less number of hours per week on their main activities (48 hours) compared to males (58 hours).	Develop mechanism to support women to spend more time in productive activities.	Programmes for day care at working place developed and implemented	PMO – LYED, MoEST, PO - RALG, CSOs
Chapter Four: Unemployment				

10	The unemployment rate has decreased by 5.3 percentage points from 21.5 in 2014 to 16.2 percent in 2019	The decline of unemployment rates was contributed by several efforts taken by the fifth-phase government to enhance employment opportunities.	Productive employment for youth promoted, Skills Dvt Programme scaled up	PMO – LYED, MoFP, CSOs
11	The incidence of unemployment is higher among females (21.6 percent) and those without formal education (21.9 percent).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More efforts are still needed to reduce unemployment rate especially among females; - Increase access to technical and vocational education and training for upskilling and re-skilling purposes. 	Programme for TVET, and Competent based Training programme Developed and implemented	MoEST, PMO – LYED,
11	the most frequently used method for job searching is seeking assistance from friends and relatives (46.4 percent).	Lack of awareness on Labour market information leads to most job seekers use relatives.	Public and Private Employment agencies responsible for job marching strengthened and expanded to accommodate all job seekers both formal and informal	PMO – LYED, ATE, TUCTA, CSOs,
Chapter Five: Time-related Underemployment				
12	Time-related underemployment rate had slightly inclined to 6.4 percent in 2019 from 5.6 percent in 2014.	Efforts done to increase employment opportunities helped persons to transit from unemployment to underemployment.	Quality of employment improved Effective and efficiency employment services provided	PMO – LYED, MoIT, ATE, CSOs
13	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers were more likely to be underemployed	Agricultural related policies should focus on the use of technology to enhance productivity.	New technology on Agriculture and Fisheries programmes developed and implemented	MoA, PMO – LYED, MoWI, MoLSD
Chapter Six: Youth Employment and Unemployment				
14	31.1 percent of youths were in elementary occupations.	Develop programmes to enhance youths' skills to attain higher level occupations.	Youth skills development programmes enhanced	PMO - LYED, ATE, TPSF
15	Majority of youth were in agriculture sector (43.2 percent).	Promote sustainable enterprises and private sector investment.	Enhance modern technology particularly in agriculture sector	MA, PMO - LYED, PO - RALG, NGOs, CSOs
16	youth unemployment rates had declined by 6.6 percentage points from 28.8 percent in 2014 to 22.2 percent in 2019.	This resulted from efforts done by the fifth government to eliminate obstacles that constrained youth engagement in productive activities.	Sustainable programmes/projects for youth employment at strengthened	PMO, LYED - NEEC, MoICS, PO - RALG
17	The proportion of females not in employment, education or training (43.1 percent) were almost twice that of males (23.6 percent).	Enhance female employability and effective participation in the labour market.	Gender based employment services programmes developed	MoHCDGEC, PO - RALG, PMO - LYED, NGOs, CSOs
Chapter Seven: Employment and Characteristics of Informal Sector Operators				

18	More than 50 percent of total households in Dar es Salaam had at least one informal sector activity.	Improve and transform the informal sector to create decent jobs.	Informal sector through their organisation be empowered for accessing financial services, skills training and business development training	PMO – LYED, PO - RALG, NEEC
19	Majority of informal sector activities (76.6 percent) are operated in non-permanent premises.	Enforce implementation programmes of allocating permanent areas for informal businesses supported with conducive environment.	Land allocation for informal sector activities Programmes be developed and implemented	PMO – LYED, PO - RALG, MoLSD, ATE, TUCTA
20	Informal sector operators are highly dominated by persons aged 36-64 years (56.4 percent), females (57.4 percent) and those with primary education (66.9 percent).	Policies should be designed to empower vulnerable groups to access financial credits and skills trainings to enable them generate sustainable incomes and productive employments.	Transition from informal to formal sector promoted	PMO – LYED, TRA, CISO, CSOs
21	The wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, and motorcycles industry employ almost half (47.6 percent) of the informal sector population.	The industry should be given priority in formalization efforts.	Programmes for informal sector formalization developed and implemented	PMO – LYED, TRA, CISO, CSOs
22	Females are more likely to operate their businesses on their own land (57.8 percent).	Women empowerment programmes undertaken during the fifth Government Increased awareness and opportunities for land ownership.	Scaled up programmes for women empowerment for greater realization of equal opportunity for decent employment	PMO – LYED, ILO, CSOs,
23	Inability to find formal work and need for extra income are the main reasons for operators to engage in informal sector activities with 55.2 and 54.3 percent respectively.	Enhance labour market information systems and promotion of decent work programmes.	A well-functioning Labour Market Information Systems (LMIS) developed	PMO – LYED, e GA,

Chapter Eight: Total Output, Productivity and Capital Formation

24	The informal sector activities contribute 6.2 trillion, equivalent to 22.5 percent of the Dar es salaam GDP.	Strengthening policies to formalize informal sector activities and enhance its contribution to GDP, economic growth and poverty reduction.	Develop and implement programmes to organize operators in the informal sector	PMO – LYED, PO - RALG, NSSF, BRELA, CISO, CSOs,
25	Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles industry constitute almost half of the informal sector businesses but is among the industries with low average annual value added (5.7 million).	Device mechanisms to improve productivity in the industry specifically use of digital technology.	Whole sale and retail trade, Repair of Motor vehicles and Motor cycles operators organized and empowered and formalized	PMO – LYED, CISO, BRELA, TRA, NSSF
26	Mining and quarrying industry had the highest average annual gross output (22.0 million) compared to other industries.	Municipals can target this industry for revenue collection while taking precautions on environmental	Mining and quarrying operators organized and empowered and formalized	PMO – LYED, CISO, BRELA, TRA, NSSF

		conservation.		
27	Average annual operating surplus for males (9.0 Million) is almost thrice that of females (3.4 Million).	Enhancing access to entrepreneurship trainings for females working in the informal sector to improve their business management skills.	Programmes for equal opportunity, fair treatment and non-discriminatory practices in accessing employment opportunities enhanced.	PMO – LYED, CISO
28	Services industry (77.5 percent) had the highest capital investment than other industries.	Identify operators in the services industry to pursue initiatives leading toward formalization to enable them achieve decent work and productive employment.	Services industry operators organized and empowered and formalized	PMO – LYED, PO - RALG, BRELA, TRA
Chapter Nine: Informal Sector Linkages with Other Sectors				
29	Households/ individuals are the main customers and principle supplier of the informal sector	Enhance registration efforts, such as ensure all operators in the small scale informal sector have business identity (machinga identify) which is connected to NIDA.	Machinga Identity cards be connected to NIDA	MoFP, PMO – LYED, PO - RALG, BRELA, TRA
30	Lack of awareness hindered one third of businesses from receiving aid or assistance	Increase publicity of institutions and service offered to reach the mass.	Improved conditions and quality of employment services	PMO – LYED, CISO,
Chapter Ten: Informal Sector Challenges and Assistance Received				
31	Most operators (91.1 percent) received assistance from LGAs	Increase resource (financial and human) at the LGAs, to aid them to identify businesses and help them to grow and transit to formality.	Environment for the private sector to play their role in employment creation initiative enhanced	MoFP, PMO – LYED, PO - RALG, MoIT, ATE, TPSF, CISO, CSOs, NGOs
32	Access to loans and market information remain the bottleneck to the growth of the informal sector.	Improve access to financial assistance (such as concessional loans) to operators in the informal sector, particularly the vulnerable ones.	Establishment of sufficient and user friendly credit facilitates and accessibility by local entrepreneur for enhancement their employability	PMO – LYED, TaESA, CSOs

ANNEX 2 Tables: VOLUME I: Labour Market Characteristics

Chapter One

Demographic Characteristics of Dar es Salaam Population

Table 1. 1: Number of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Education Level Attained and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Highest level of education attained	Male	Female	Total
None	33,578	101,138	134,716
Primary	779,567	980,128	1,759,695
Secondary	570,183	593,990	1,164,173
Vocational	101,247	93,756	195,003
University	194,360	151,465	345,825
Total	1,678,935	1,920,477	3,599,412

Table 1. 2: Number of Persons Aged Five Years or Above with Disabilities According to Washington Group by Type of Disability and Sex: Dar es Salaam Region, 2019

Both Sexes	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Remembering
Dar es Salaam	18,350	21,155	28,786	11,095	9,836
Kinondoni MC	2,197	3,292	5,531	1,835	2,979
Ilala MC	4,596	7,190	12,748	3,114	1,747
Temeke MC	5,607	3,784	3,362	1,510	2,040
Ubungo MC	1,318	5,899	6,140	2,079	2,079
Kigamboni MC	4,631	991	1,004	2,555	991
Male					
Dar es Salaam	10,534	8,577	15,206	4,929	6,542
Kinondoni MC	1,084	1,185	3,037	611	2,529
Ilala MC	2,899	2,500	7,607	1,304	1,462
Temeke MC	2,032	908	1,936	570	1,671
Ubungo MC	565	3,307	2,298	565	565
Kigamboni MC	3,954	676	328	1,879	314
Female					
Dar es Salaam	7,815	12,579	13,580	6,165	3,295
Kinondoni MC	1,113	2,107	2,494	1,224	450
Ilala MC	1,697	4,690	5,142	1,811	285
Temeke MC	3,575	2,876	1,426	940	370
Ubungo MC	753	2,592	3,842	1,514	1,514
Kigamboni MC	676	314	676	676	676

Table 1. 3: Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type of Disability and Sex: Dar es Salaam Region, 2019 ISS - Non-Washington Group

	Albinism	Spinal befida	Spinal cord injuries	Mental health	Psoriasis	Deaf
Both Sexes						
Dar es Salaam	5,364	6,205	9,092	17,554	6,655	8,171
Kinondoni MC	1,113	1,158	973	3,244	1,320	1,394
Ilala MC	924	1,364	3,120	4,677	1,848	2,300
Temeke MC	1,309	1,063	1,301	6,065	1,615	1,125
Ubungo MC	618	1,220	1,333	2,215	881	1,831
Kigamboni MC	1,399	1,399	2,364	1,353	991	1,522
Male						
Dar es Salaam	2,726	2,733	3,293	10,293	2,752	3,854
Kinondoni MC	524	428	339	2,219	524	361
Ilala MC	462	573	867	3,145	791	1,528
Temeke MC	755	589	675	2,844	852	627
Ubungo MC	309	467	927	1,409	271	1,025
Kigamboni MC	676	676	485	676	314	314
Female						
Dar es Salaam	2,638	3,471	5,799	7,261	3,903	4,317
Kinondoni MC	590	730	634	1,025	796	1,032
Ilala MC	462	791	2,253	1,532	1,057	772
Temeke MC	554	474	627	3,221	763	498
Ubungo MC	309	753	407	806	610	806
Kigamboni MC	723	723	1,879	676	676	1,208

Chapter Two

Working Age Population

Table 2. 5: Labour force for persons aged 15+ years by Area and Sex, Dar-es-Salaam, 2019

Area	Economically Active			Economically Inactive			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	275,460	271,407	546,866	64,818	122,798	187,616	340,278	394,204	734,482
Ilala MC	368,310	335,021	703,331	116,453	225,417	341,870	484,763	560,438	1,045,201
Temeke MC	343,247	312,397	655,643	107,083	192,299	299,382	450,329	504,696	955,025
Ubungo MC	252,407	235,312	487,719	78,926	139,317	218,243	331,333	374,629	705,962
Kigamboni MC	51,811	49,057	100,868	20,422	37,452	57,873	72,232	86,509	158,741
Total	1,291,233	1,203,194	2,494,427	387,702	717,283	1,104,985	1,678,935	1,920,477	3,599,412

Table 2. 6: Labour force for persons aged 15+ years by Education, and sex, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Education	Economically Active			Economically Inactive			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	18,102	51,279	69,382	15,475	49,859	65,334	33,578	101,138	134,716
Primary	649,169	653,633	1,302,802	130,398	326,495	456,893	779,567	980,128	1,759,695
Secondary	392,028	331,733	723,761	178,155	262,257	440,412	570,183	593,990	1,164,173
Vocational	79,265	62,312	141,576	21,982	31,444	53,427	101,247	93,756	195,003
University	152,668	104,237	256,906	41,692	47,228	88,919	194,360	151,465	345,825
Total	1,291,233	1,203,194	2,494,427	387,702	717,283	1,104,985	1,678,935	1,920,477	3,599,412

Table 2. 7: Labour force for persons aged 15+ years by literacy and sex, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Literacy	Economically Active			Economically Inactive			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kiswahili only	688,795	746,376	1,435,171	149,650	357,813	507,463	838,445	1,104,188	1,942,634
English only	4,541	2,839	7,380	1,545	3,170	4,715	6,086	6,008	12,094
Both English and Kiswahili	585,179	407,660	992,839	221,341	305,292	526,632	806,519	712,952	1,519,471
Other Language	12,718	46,319	59,038	15,166	51,009	66,175	27,884	97,328	125,213
Illiterate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,291,233	1,203,194	2,494,427	387,702	717,283	1,104,985	1,678,935	1,920,477	3,599,412

Chapter Three

Employed Population

Table 3. 16: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Sex: Dar-es-Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	149,150	189,495	338,645
25 - 35	409,977	310,036	720,013
36 - 64	567,081	431,067	998,147
65 +	22,238	12,477	34,716
Total	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

Table 3. 17: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Sex and Area: Dar es Salaam 2019

Area	Sex	Age Group				Total
		15 - 24	25 - 35	36 - 64	65 +	
Kinondoni MC	Male	40,237	78,915	117,232	4,498	240,882
	Female	43,191	72,740	94,020	2,531	212,484
	Total	83,428	151,656	211,252	7,029	453,365
Ilala MC	Male	40,763	121,014	166,784	7,449	336,010
	Female	54,268	94,041	130,999	3,854	283,163
	Total	95,030	215,056	297,783	11,304	619,173
Temeke MC	Male	29,090	114,735	152,772	6,631	303,228
	Female	38,925	72,829	106,456	4,491	222,701
	Total	68,015	187,564	259,227	11,122	525,929
Ubungu MC	Male	31,493	82,119	108,174	2,983	224,769
	Female	47,121	60,158	75,691	1,273	184,244
	Total	78,614	142,277	183,865	4,257	409,013
Kigamboni MC	Male	7,568	13,194	22,120	676	43,558
	Female	5,989	10,267	23,900	328	40,484
	Total	13,557	23,460	46,020	1,004	84,042
Total	Male	149,150	409,977	567,081	22,238	1,148,446
	Female	189,495	310,036	431,067	12,477	943,075
	Total	338,645	720,013	998,147	34,716	2,091,521

Table 3. 18: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Both sexes
Legislators, administrators and managers	31,384	17,528	48,912
Professionals	67,519	51,221	118,739
Technicians and associate professionals	82,226	38,244	120,470
Clerks	29,230	28,453	57,683
Service workers and shop sales workers	215,842	327,047	542,890
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	60,757	43,968	104,725
Craft and related workers	234,515	104,515	339,030
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	93,367	8,443	101,810
Elementary occupations	333,606	323,655	657,261
Total	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

Table 3. 19: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68,939	50,204	119,143
Mining and quarrying	12,527	5,425	17,952
Manufacturing	143,962	70,707	214,668
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	12,976	1,519	14,495
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	5,440	7,698	13,138
Construction	117,624	3,447	121,072
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	284,471	299,141	583,612
Transportation and storage	176,133	7,100	183,233
Accommodation and food service activities	46,723	174,769	221,492
Information and communication	16,604	9,062	25,667
Financial and insurance activities	12,382	15,056	27,438
Real estate activities	1,983	399	2,382
Professional, scientific and technical activities	11,977	7,828	19,805
Administrative and support service activities	74,933	67,053	141,986
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	32,710	10,938	43,648
Education	33,771	55,135	88,906
Human health and social work activities	8,138	26,317	34,454
Arts, entertainment and recreation	16,412	3,046	19,458
Other service activities	70,740	128,232	198,971
Total	1,148,446	943,075	2,091,521

Table 3. 20: Number of Employed persons aged 15+ years by Industry and age group, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Industry	Age group			Age Group Total	
	15 - 24	25 - 35	36 - 64	65 +	
Agriculture forestry and fishing	21,806	21,087	67,649	8,601	119,143
Mining and quarrying	2,461	9,043	6,447	0	17,952
Manufacturing	33,370	82,440	96,575	2,284	214,668
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1,583	3,620	9,292	0	14,495
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	506	3,637	8,360	634	13,138
Construction	9,516	48,468	61,390	1,698	121,072
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	79,295	206,126	290,583	7,608	583,612
Transportation and storage	16,032	73,958	91,360	1,883	183,233
Accommodation and food services activities	47,220	69,991	101,483	2,799	221,492
Information and communication	4,287	10,812	10,567	0	25,667
Financial and insurance activities	2,889	14,827	9,722	0	27,438
Real estate activities	399	708	468	806	2,382
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,018	7,895	9,160	732	19,805
Administrative and support services activities	31,136	46,901	59,450	4,499	141,986
Public administration and defence compulsory social security	1,143	12,363	29,402	740	43,648
Education	6,105	31,879	50,455	467	88,906
Human health and social work activities	5,134	13,132	16,188	0	34,454
Arts entertainment and recreation	6,105	7,292	6,061	0	19,458
Other services activities	25,373	46,817	60,757	1,965	134,912
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	42,265	8,136	10,232	0	60,633
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.	0	882	2,545	0	3,427
Total	338,645	720,013	998,147	34,716	2,091,521

Table 3. 21: Number of Employed persons aged 15+ years by sex, sector of employment and area, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Sex	Sector of Employment	Council					
		Kinondoni MC	Ilala MC	Temeke MC	Ubungu MC	Kigamboni MC	Total
	The government or a state-owned enterprise	17,608	22,786	16,038	22,569	3,231	82,233
	A farm	4,303	5,836	2,193	1,288	2,295	15,916
	A private non farm business	182,437	280,620	252,675	174,301	35,006	925,038
	A household as a domestic worker	6,696	880	2,892	2,207	676	13,352
	An NGO or non profit institution	17,438	13,007	22,678	13,771	1,626	68,520
	Religious institution, political party	0	0	1,293	799	0	2,092
	Cooperative	1,187	515	0	0	0	1,702
	An international organization or a foreign embassy	7,761	8,179	2,498	7,814	723	26,975
	Total	237,431	331,822	300,269	222,749	43,558	1,135,829
Male							
	The government or a state-owned enterprise	12,618	17,495	11,936	15,701	1,161	58,912
	A farm	3,739	5,278	4,555	3,443	676	17,691
	A private non farm business	154,436	229,471	180,909	141,418	34,588	740,822
	A household as a domestic worker	18,066	11,466	15,705	13,243	1,353	59,834
	An NGO or non profit institution	16,516	6,441	6,089	4,239	2,029	35,315
	Religious institution, political party	0	0	0	339	0	339
	Cooperative	878	0	0	309	0	1,186
	An international organization or a foreign embassy	3,311	5,933	1,422	1,612	0	12,278
	Total	209,564	276,084	220,617	180,304	39,807	926,376
Female							
	The government or a state-owned enterprise	30,227	40,281	27,974	38,270	4,393	141,145
	A farm	8,042	11,114	6,748	4,731	2,972	33,607
	A private non farm business	336,873	510,091	433,584	315,718	69,594	1,665,860
	A household as a domestic worker	24,762	12,346	18,597	15,451	2,029	73,185
	An NGO or non profit institution	33,955	19,447	28,768	18,011	3,655	103,835
	Religious institution, political party	0	0	1,293	1,138	0	2,431
	Cooperative	2,065	515	0	309	0	2,888
	An international organization or a foreign embassy	11,072	14,112	3,920	9,426	723	39,253
	Total	446,994	607,906	520,885	403,054	83,365	2,062,205
Total							

Table 3. 22: Number of Employed persons aged 15+ years by sex, status of employment and area, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Sex	Status of Employment	Council					
		Kinondoni MC	Ilala MC	Temeke MC	Ubungu MC	Kigamboni MC	Total
Male	Employee for pay	129,902	173,179	156,185	122,784	23,359	605,409
	Work on own business	103,054	148,782	136,131	94,066	18,580	500,612
	Work on own farm	2,839	5,545	2,193	1,288	1,619	13,484
	Work Without pay in a household or family Businesses	3,009	2,767	3,192	467	0	9,435
	Without pay in a household or family agriculture	391	804	0	806	0	2,001
	An apprentice or intern	0	1,678	1,181	4,166	0	7,025
	Helping a family member who works for someone else	723	1,709	0	444	0	2,876
	Corporate	965	1,548	4,346	746	0	7,605
	Total	240,882	336,010	303,228	224,769	43,558	1,148,446
Female	Employee for pay	85,202	86,692	62,530	78,832	13,219	326,476
	Work on own business	116,690	177,501	148,608	95,016	25,912	563,726
	Work on own farm	2,736	4,487	2,450	3,443	676	13,793
	Work Without pay in a household or family Businesses	4,994	8,928	4,004	5,018	676	23,620
	Without pay in a household or family agriculture	0	791	1,550	0	0	2,342
	An apprentice or intern	2,190	0	2,506	444	0	5,141
	Helping a family member who works for someone else	0	1,778	755	0	0	2,534
	Corporate	671	2,984	297	1,492	0	5,444
	Total	212,484	283,163	222,701	184,244	40,484	943,075
Total	Employee for pay	215,104	259,871	218,715	201,616	36,578	931,884
	Work on own business	219,744	326,283	284,738	189,082	44,491	1,064,338
	Work on own farm	5,575	10,032	4,643	4,731	2,295	27,277
	Work Without pay in a household or family Businesses	8,003	11,695	7,196	5,485	676	33,055
	Without pay in a household or family agriculture	391	1,595	1,550	806	0	4,342
	An apprentice or intern	2,190	1,678	3,687	4,611	0	12,166
	Helping a family member who works for someone else	723	3,487	755	444	0	5,410
	Corporate	1,636	4,532	4,643	2,238	0	13,049
	Total	453,365	619,173	525,929	409,013	84,042	2,091,521

Table 3. 23: Number of Precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Both sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55,340	47,038	102,377
Mining and quarrying	9,775	5,425	15,200
Manufacturing	83,293	50,951	134,244
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7,137	1,052	8,189
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	3,146	5,730	8,875
Construction	65,797	2,349	68,146
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	222,361	277,660	500,021
Transportation and storage	77,263	3,024	80,287
Accommodation and food service activities	30,737	150,255	180,992
Information and communication	5,982	1,681	7,663
Financial and insurance activities	3,441	6,930	10,371
Real estate activities	1,514	0	1,514
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4,882	1,247	6,129
Administrative and support service activities	38,037	41,153	79,190
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	531	0	531
Education	4,517	14,994	19,511
Human Health and social work activities	1,165	9,038	10,203
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,308	2,604	9,912
Other service activities	38,903	54,510	93,414
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-production activities of households for own u	5,655	20,333	25,988
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Table 3. 24: Number of Precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Employment Status	Male	Female	Both sexes
Employee for pay	130,579	85,123	215,702
Work on own business	500,612	563,726	1,064,338
Work on own farm	13,484	13,793	27,277
Work Without pay in a household or family Businesses	9,435	23,620	33,055
Without pay in a household or family agriculture	2,001	2,342	4,342
An apprentice or intern	4,263	2,789	7,051
Helping a family member who works for someone else	2,876	2,534	5,410
Corporate	3,535	2,048	5,583
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Table 3. 25: Number of precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	150,440	146,039	296,479
Ilala MC	188,803	213,879	402,681
Temeke MC	167,808	173,008	340,816
Ubungo MC	129,383	130,147	259,530
Kigamboni MC	30,351	32,901	63,251
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Table 3. 26: Number of precarious or Vulnerable Workers Aged 15+ Years by Sector and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sector of Employment	Male	Female	Total
The government or a state-owned enterprise	4,820	573	5,394
A farm	508,197	577,312	1,085,509
A private non farm business	131,502	82,486	213,988
A household as a domestic worker	4,115	22,910	27,025
An NGO or non profit institution	7,783	3,079	10,863
An international organization or a foreign embassy	10,367	9,613	19,980
Total	666,785	695,973	1,362,758

Table 3. 27: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years in Senior and Middle Management Positions by Sex and Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sex/Area		Occupation Group for Senior and Middle Management Employees		
		Legislators and Administrators	Company Directors and corporate managers	Total
Male	Kinondoni MC	3,348	4,048	7,396
	Ilala MC	3,020	494	3,514
	Temeke MC	2,217	611	2,828
	Ubungo MC	8,483	2,615	11,098
	Total	17,068	7,768	24,836
Female	Kinondoni MC	1,003	914	1,917
	Ilala MC	1,297	538	1,835
	Temeke MC	902	370	1,272
	Ubungo MC	9,681	467	10,148
	Total	12,884	2,289	15,173
Total	Kinondoni MC	4,351	4,963	9,313
	Ilala MC	4,318	1,032	5,349
	Temeke MC	3,120	980	4,100
	Ubungo MC	18,164	3,082	21,247
	Total	29,952	10,057	40,009

Table 3. 28: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years in Secondary Activities by Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sector of Employment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
legislators, administrators and managers	4,702	3,387	8,089
professionals	7,382	3,297	10,679
technicians and associate professionals	4,145	1,629	5,774
clerks	387	804	1,191
service workers and shop sales workers	21,700	26,066	47,766
skilled agricultural and fishery workers	24,968	16,459	41,427
craft and related workers	16,427	11,370	27,798
plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,047	442	2,489
elementary occupations	27,573	29,705	57,278
Total	109,332	93,159	202,492

Table 3. 29: Number of Employed Persons Aged 15+ Years in Secondary Activities by Age Group and Area, Dar es Salaam, 2019

		District					Group Total
		Kinondoni MC	Ilala MC	Temeke MC	Ubungu MC	Kigamboni MC	
Age group three	15 - 24	4,428	12,562	2,535	2,795		22,320
	25 - 35	12,995	28,240	7,993	10,638	1,051	60,917
	36 - 64	25,999	50,559	17,452	18,784	3,969	116,763
	65 +	723	2,133	699			3,554
Group Total		44,144	93,494	28,679	32,218	5,020	203,555

Table 3. 30: Number of Persons Aged 15+ Years in Secondary Activities by Level Education and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Education Level	Male	Female	Total
None	3,939	3,660	7,600
Primary	52,525	47,233	99,759
Secondary	29,379	22,582	51,961
Vocational	5,504	7,557	13,061
University	18,435	12,740	31,175
Total	109,782	93,773	203,555

Chapter Four

Unemployment

Table 4. 7: Unemployment Rate of Person Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Area: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Kinondoni MC	Ilala MC	Temeke MC	Ubungo MC	Kigamboni MC	Total
Male						
15 - 24	15,546	11,603	16,452	7,187	3,197	53,987
25 - 35	10,706	13,907	15,962	13,896	485	54,957
36 - 64	6,777	4,460	6,391	6,554	4,570	28,753
65 +	1,549	1,924	1,213	806	723	6,215
Total	34,578	31,895	40,019	28,444	8,976	143,911
Female						
15 - 24	21,362	16,756	35,361	20,053	3,231	96,763
25 - 35	19,304	19,470	35,730	19,360	3,361	97,225
36 - 64	16,893	14,803	17,962	11,655	1,981	63,294
65 +	730	443	643	467	676	2,959
Total	58,289	51,472	89,696	51,535	9,250	260,241
Both Sexes						
15 - 24	36,908	28,360	51,814	27,240	6,429	150,750
25 - 35	30,010	33,377	51,692	33,256	3,846	152,182
36 - 64	23,670	19,263	24,353	18,209	6,552	92,047
65 +	2,279	2,367	1,856	1,273	1,399	9,174
Total	92,867	83,367	129,715	79,979	18,226	404,153

Table 4. 8: Number of Unemployed Persons Aged 15+ Years by Marital Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Never married	101,755	95,902	197,657
Married	28,917	121,383	150,300
Living together	6,065	15,372	21,437
Separated	1,892	11,270	13,162
Divorced	796	9,337	10,133
Widowed	4,486	6,977	11,463
Total	143,911	260,241	404,153

Table 4. 9: Number of Discouraged Job Seekers Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14			
15 - 24	19,870	31,277	51,148
25 - 35	13,599	39,271	52,870
36 - 64	12,617	33,735	46,352
65 +	3,223	1,464	4,687
Total	49,310	105,747	155,057

Chapter Five

Time Related Underemployment

Table 5. 7: Time Related Underemployment of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Sex by Area and Sex; Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	14,586	13,207	27,793
Ilala MC	14,863	9,870	24,733
Temeke MC	10,010	19,039	29,049
Ubungo MC	7,749	10,208	17,957
Kigamboni MC	9,038	4,084	13,122
Total	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5. 8: Time Related Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Age Group and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	9,047	10,010	19,057
25 - 35	18,943	15,294	34,237
36 - 64	27,532	30,430	57,962
65 +	723	675	1,398
Total	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5. 9: Time Related Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Status of Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status of Employment	Male	Female	Total
Employee for pay	22,021	6,207	28,228
Work on own business	31,792	47,563	79,355
Work on own farm	1,377	273	1,650
Work Without pay in a household or family Businesses	0	462	462
Without pay in a household or family agriculture	0	498	498
An apprentice or intern	0	651	651
Helping a family member who works for someone else	0	755	755
Corporate	1,056	0	1,056
Total	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5. 10: Time Related Underemployment Rate of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, Administrators And Managers	1,501	407	1,908
Professionals	2,376	1,512	3,887
Technicians And Associate Professionals	5,288	444	5,732
Clerks	450	0	450
Service Workers And Shop Sales Workers	4,044	13,111	17,155
Skilled Agricultural And Fishery Workers	9,043	7,025	16,068
Craft And Related Workers	15,027	10,797	25,824
Plant And Machine Operators And Assemblers	2,000	0	2,000
Elementary Occupations	16,517	23,112	39,629
Total	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5. 11: Time Related Underemployed Rate of Persons Aged 15+ Years by Hours Worked and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Hours Worked in Main Activity	Male	Female	Total
1 - 9	7,604	7,076	14,680
10 - 19	12,227	6,740	18,968
20 - 29	13,562	19,583	33,144
30 - 39	22,853	23,010	45,863
Total	56,245	56,409	112,654

Table 5. 12: Underemployed Persons by Main Reasons for Being Underemployed and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Reasons for Being Underemployed	Male	Female	Total
Cannot find more work in a job, agriculture or in a business	42,274	36,249	78,523
No suitable agriculture and or slack period in agriculture	1,527	0	1,527
Lack of raw materials equipment and finance	6,481	18,726	25,207
Machinery or electrical breakdown or other technical problems	444	0	444
Stood down by employer	1,029	309	1,338
Off season	4,489	1,125	5,615
Total	56,245	56,409	112,654

Chapter Six

Youth Employment and Unemployment

Table 6. 11: (TOTAL YOUTHS) Youths 15-35 years participation rates (national definition) by age group, area and sex, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Age Group	District	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	Kinondoni MC	94,032	128,130	222,162
	Ilala MC	131,808	184,023	315,832
	Temeke MC	118,155	171,438	289,593
	Ubungo MC	87,219	137,679	224,898
	Kigamboni MC	20,211	26,979	47,190
	Total	451,424	648,250	1,099,674
25 - 35	Kinondoni MC	99,143	115,044	214,187
	Ilala MC	151,443	159,975	311,418
	Temeke MC	140,920	146,522	287,441
	Ubungo MC	108,592	113,645	222,237
	Kigamboni MC	17,421	21,284	38,705
	Total	517,519	556,470	1,073,988
Total	Kinondoni MC	193,174	243,174	436,349
	Ilala MC	283,251	343,999	627,250
	Temeke MC	259,074	317,960	577,034
	Ubungo MC	195,811	251,324	447,135
	Kigamboni MC	37,632	48,262	85,895
	Total	968,943	1,204,719	2,173,662

Table 6. 12: (ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE YOUTHS) Youths 15-35 years participation rates (national definition) by age group, area and sex, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

Age Group	District	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	Kinondoni MC	55,783	64,553	120,336
	Ilala MC	52,366	71,024	123,390
	Temeke MC	45,542	74,287	119,829
	Ubungo MC	38,680	67,174	105,854
	Kigamboni MC	10,765	9,220	19,986
	Total	203,137	286,258	489,395
25 - 35	Kinondoni MC	89,622	92,044	181,666
	Ilala MC	134,921	113,512	248,433
	Temeke MC	130,697	108,559	239,257
	Ubungo MC	96,015	79,519	175,533
	Kigamboni MC	13,679	13,628	27,307
	Total	464,934	407,261	872,195
Total	Kinondoni MC	145,404	156,597	302,002
	Ilala MC	187,287	184,535	371,823
	Temeke MC	176,240	182,846	359,086
	Ubungo MC	134,695	146,693	281,387
	Kigamboni MC	24,444	22,848	47,292
	Total	668,071	693,520	1,361,590

Table 6. 13: Youths 15-35 years Employment to Population ratio by Area and Sex, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

	District	Male	Female	Total
Employed	Kinondoni MC	119,152	115,932	235,084
	Ilala MC	161,777	148,309	310,086
	Temeke MC	143,825	111,755	255,580
	Ubungo MC	113,611	107,280	220,891
	Kigamboni MC	20,762	16,256	37,018
	Total	559,127	499,531	1,058,658
Unemployed	Kinondoni MC	26,253	40,666	66,918
	Ilala MC	25,510	36,226	61,736
	Temeke MC	32,415	71,091	103,506
	Ubungo MC	21,084	39,413	60,496
	Kigamboni MC	3,682	6,593	10,275
	Total	108,944	193,988	302,932
Inactive	Kinondoni MC	47,770	86,577	134,347
	Ilala MC	95,964	159,463	255,427
	Temeke MC	82,835	135,114	217,948
	Ubungo MC	61,116	104,632	165,747
	Kigamboni MC	13,188	25,414	38,603
	Total	300,872	511,200	812,072
Total	Kinondoni MC	193,174	243,174	436,349
	Ilala MC	283,251	343,999	627,250
	Temeke MC	259,074	317,960	577,034
	Ubungo MC	195,811	251,324	447,135
	Kigamboni MC	37,632	48,262	85,895
	Total	968,943	1,204,719	2,173,662

Table 6. 14: Proportion of discouraged youths job seekers aged 15-35 years by area and sex, Dar-es-Salaam 2019

	District	Male	Female	Total
Not Discouraged Job Seekers	Kinondoni MC	18,747	25,527	44,274
	Ilala MC	15,649	25,357	41,006
	Temeke MC	27,531	47,068	74,598
	Ubungo MC	12,544	24,156	36,699
	Kigamboni MC	1,004	1,332	2,336
	Total	75,474	123,439	198,914
Discouraged Job Seekers	Kinondoni MC	7,506	15,138	22,644
	Ilala MC	9,861	10,870	20,731
	Temeke MC	4,884	24,024	28,908
	Ubungo MC	8,540	15,257	23,797
	Kigamboni MC	2,678	5,260	7,938
	Total	33,469	70,549	104,018
Total	Kinondoni MC	26,253	40,666	66,918
	Ilala MC	25,510	36,226	61,736
	Temeke MC	32,415	71,091	103,506
	Ubungo MC	21,084	39,413	60,496
	Kigamboni MC	3,682	6,593	10,275
	Total	108,944	193,988	302,932

Table 6. 15: Number of Youth Population (%) by Age Group, Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age Group	Area	Male	Female	Total
15 - 24	Kinondoni MC	94,032	128,130	222,162
	Ilala MC	131,808	184,023	315,832
	Temeke MC	118,155	171,438	289,593
	Ubungo MC	87,219	137,679	224,898
	Kigamboni MC	20,211	26,979	47,190
	Total	451,424	648,250	1,099,674
25 - 35	Kinondoni MC	99,143	115,044	214,187
	Ilala MC	151,443	159,975	311,418
	Temeke MC	140,920	146,522	287,441
	Ubungo MC	108,592	113,645	222,237
	Kigamboni MC	17,421	21,284	38,705
	Total	517,519	556,470	1,073,988

Table 6. 16: Number of Employed Youths Aged 15-35 years by Status in Employment and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	119,152	115,932	235,084
Ilala MC	161,777	148,309	310,086
Temeke MC	143,825	111,755	255,580
Ubungo MC	113,611	107,280	220,891
Kigamboni MC	20,762	16,256	37,018
Total	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6. 17: Number of Employed Youths Aged 15-35 years by Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24,618	18,275	42,893
Mining and quarrying	7,798	3,707	11,504
Manufacturing	77,152	38,658	115,810
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,653	551	5,203
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	2,067	2,077	4,144
Construction	55,855	2,129	57,984
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	141,892	143,529	285,421
Transportation and storage	85,039	4,951	89,990
Accommodation and food service activities	24,926	92,284	117,210
Information and communication	8,270	6,830	15,100
Financial and insurance activities	7,646	10,070	17,716
Real estate activities	708	399	1,107
Professional, scientific and technical activities	5,980	3,934	9,913
Administrative and support service activities	40,089	37,949	78,038
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,681	3,825	13,506
Education	13,637	24,347	37,983
Human Health and social work activities	3,951	14,315	18,267
Arts, entertainment and recreation	10,749	2,648	13,397
Other service activities	25,210	46,979	72,189
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods-and services-production activities of households for own u	8,633	41,768	50,401
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	573	309	882
Total	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6. 18: Number of Employed Youth Aged 15-35 years by Occupation and Sex, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	11,345	9,225	20,570
Professionals	27,767	22,963	50,730
Technicians and associate professionals	35,380	20,492	55,872
Clerks	14,132	17,033	31,166
Service workers and shop sales workers	112,840	184,765	297,605
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	21,556	16,233	37,789
Craft and related workers	120,841	62,118	182,959
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	48,745	4,378	53,123
Elementary occupations	166,521	162,323	328,844
Total	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6. 19: Number of Employed Youth Aged 15-35 years by Status in Main Employment and Sex, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Status in Main Employment	Male	Female	Total
Employee for pay	330,168	221,674	551,842
Work on own business	206,504	246,144	452,647
Work on own farm	3,700	3,207	6,907
Work Without pay in a household or family Businesses	6,373	17,963	24,336
Without pay in a household or family agriculture	391	1,843	2,234
An apprentice or intern	6,712	4,138	10,850
Helping a family member who works for someone else	1,971	2,167	4,137
Corporate	3,308	2,396	5,704
Total	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6. 20: Number of Employed Youths Aged 15-35 by Sector and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sector of Employment	Male	Female	Both Sexes
The government or a state-owned enterprise	25,459	19,591	45,049
A farm	209,445	248,397	457,842
A private non farm business	262,474	144,426	406,900
A household as a domestic worker	11,497	51,815	63,312
An NGO or non profit institution	33,816	26,542	60,358
Religious institution, political party	1,449	0	1,449
Cooperative	568	309	877
An international organization or a foreign embassy	14,419	8,452	22,871
Total	559,127	499,531	1,058,658

Table 6. 21: Number of Youth Aged 15-35 in Time Related Underemployment by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam 2019

Area	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	10,737	6,025	16,762
Ilala MC	6,561	4,962	11,523
Temeke MC	7,431	13,344	20,774
Ubungo MC	4,083	8,679	12,762
Kigamboni MC	2,821	676	3,498
Total	31,634	33,685	65,320

Table 6. 22: Proportion of Youth Aged 15-35 years Not in Employment and Not in Education or Training by Area and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Total
Kinondoni MC	41,973	89,435	131,408
Ilala MC	66,673	147,456	214,129
Temeke MC	64,004	159,275	223,279
Ubungo MC	46,565	97,760	144,325
Kigamboni MC	9,705	25,086	34,792
Total	228,920	519,012	747,932

ANNEX 3 Tables: VOLUME II: Status of Informal Sector Activities

Chapter Seven

Employment and Characteristics of Informal Sector Operators

Table 7. 11: Informal Sector Activities by Major Industry and Location, Dar es Salaam 2019

Location/ Industry	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food services activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Professional scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support services activities	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts entertainment and recreation	Other services activities	Total
Without Permanent Premises																		
Hawking/mobile	10,187	927	14,232	2,333	2,764	18,264	168,305	7,660	34,963	923	0	1,148	634	0	0	1,646	25,276	289,262
Improvised post on the road	686	0	1,885	0	0	0	12,705	0	1,304	0	1,113	0	429	0	0	0	998	19,120
Permanent post on the road	686	0	1,885	0	0	0	12,705	0	1,304	0	1,113	0	429	0	0	0	998	19,120
Vehicle (motor bike Tricycle Bicycle)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,017	11,206	2,036	514	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,214	20,988
Customer's home	2,307	0	15,894	1,700	2,901	23,537	49,126	0	3,086	442	442	1,528	0	0	0	1,728	13,223	115,914
In my own/partner's home without special installation	6,570	0	15,780	0	1,182	1,199	83,055	0	29,629	442	437	4,269	0	0	500	427	20,269	163,758
In my own/partner's home with special installation	7,816	0	8,889	474	0	0	22,296	0	4,311	0	795	458	0	2,364	0	380	5,162	52,945
Improvised post in a market	1,141	0	699	0	0	0	11,464	611	3,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,551	19,665
Garbage area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	678
Construction sites	0	0	560	0	0	5,141	2,882	634	899	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	10,517
Other	7,020	8,491	5,563	0	0	2,179	26,169	2,838	8,845	474	0	0	450	0	0	515	9,257	71,800
With Permanent Premises																		
Permanent premises in a market (shop kiosk shed)	14,841	676	11,375	578	367	3,576	89,600	3,345	22,000	905	0	1,576	0	706	1,271	1,327	20,580	172,724
Workshop shop restaurant hotel	4,997	0	11,555	0	501	392	25,163	450	13,318	0	392	450	0	1,526	1,577	0	5,767	66,088
Taxi station in permanent structure/ Public transport with fixed route	1,001	0	920	0	0	502	8,456	6,476	0	0	0	1,784	0	0	0	0	3,572	22,712
Vehicle (motor bike Tricycle Bicycle)	804	0	0	0	0	0	2,224	3,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	934	6,970
Mining site	0	309	0	0	0	0	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,236
Farm/fishing or grazing area	22,634	514	0	0	0	0	1,131	0	467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,746
Industrial area	0	0	0	0	0	573	515	442	380	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	342	2,522
Other	23,762	927	8,299	0	450	3,391	36,901	1,353	13,684	1,848	514	481	0	1,518	1,693	4,091	14,315	113,227

Table 7. 12: Number of Informal Sector Employees (Excluding Business Partner) by Age Group, Family Membership and Sex, Dar es Salaam 2019

Age group	Family Member		Not Family Member		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14	4,381	5,123	0	0	4,381	5,123
15 - 24	55,605	80,661	39,724	28,784	95,329	109,445
15 - 35	193,556	276,194	94,194	57,449	287,750	333,643
25 - 35	137,951	195,533	54,471	28,665	192,422	224,198
36 - 44	109,451	170,640	17,910	10,510	127,362	181,150
45 - 59	116,966	135,614	13,998	8,814	130,965	144,427
60+	24,359	21,908	3,422	2,592	27,781	24,500
Total	448,713	609,479	129,525	79,365	578,238	688,844

Table 7. 13: Informal Sector Employment by Industry and Sex, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	65,342	59,629	124,971
Minning and quarrying	8,342	4,942	13,285
Manufacturing	56,005	40,729	96,734
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	4,846	538	5,384
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,448	817	5,264
Construction	57,477	1,589	59,066
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	225,572	334,356	559,928
Transportation and storage	29,581	387	29,968
Accommodation and food services activities	33,816	153,947	187,763
Information and communication	3,087	3,234	6,321
Financial and insurance activities	3,929	1,271	5,200
Professional scientific and technical activities	6,335	3,883	10,217
Administrative and support services activities	1,943	0	1,943
Education	3,158	4,257	7,415
Human health and social work activities	1,285	4,115	5,400
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,790	4,104	9,895
Other services activities	62,047	64,953	127,000
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	5,236	6,092	11,327
Total	578,238	688,844	1,267,082

Table 7. 14: Number of Total Employment in Informal Sectors (5+ Years) by Area, Employment Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Area	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Kinondoni MC	107,138	138,975	246,113
Ilala MC	191,195	223,651	414,846
Temeke MC	155,971	172,831	328,802
Ubungo MC	94,841	116,798	211,639
Kigamboni MC	29,094	36,588	65,683
Total	578,238	688,844	1,267,082
Employment Status			
Operators	436,286	587,234	1,023,520
Employees	141,953	101,609	243,562
Total	578,238	688,844	1,267,082

Table 7. 15: Number of Informal Sector Operators by Age Group, Education and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	339	0	339
15 - 24	40,027	66,081	106,109
15 - 35	179,453	249,365	428,818
25 - 35	139,426	183,284	322,709
36 - 44	107,551	172,705	280,256
45 - 59	122,469	142,367	264,835
60+	26,474	22,797	49,271
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520
No. of activities			
One Activity	397,383	529,939	927,323
Two Activities	38,902	57,295	96,197
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520
Education level			
Never Attended	10,953	27,962	38,915
Vocational training	17,947	15,950	33,897
Primary Education	289,230	395,615	684,845
Secondary Education	102,194	135,584	237,778
University Level	15,961	12,123	28,084
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520
Literacy			
Kiswahili Only	320,118	447,543	767,661
English Only	1,601	3,554	5,155
Both English & Kiswahili	109,542	115,337	224,879
Illiterate	5,025	20,800	25,825
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520

Table 7. 16: Total Employment in Informal Sector by Industry and Area, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Council					Number of Employees
	Kinondo ni MC	Ilala MC	Temeke MC	Ubungu MC	Kigambo ni MC	
Agriculture forestry and fishing	19,188	51,961	16,960	21,336	15,527	124,971
Mining and quarrying	678	0	1,028	10,902	676	13,285
Manufacturing	19,746	26,062	36,994	11,377	2,555	96,734
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0	513	3,583	1,288	0	5,384
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	3,731	367	458	708	0	5,264
Construction	12,550	29,356	11,367	5,794	0	59,066
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	122,479	161,249	152,201	97,683	26,315	559,928
Transportation and storage	5,059	12,036	9,688	2,509	676	29,968
Accommodation and food services activities	41,626	63,121	35,387	34,371	13,259	187,763
Information and communication	0	4,120	2,201	0	0	6,321
Financial and insurance activities	2,227	785	1,751	437	0	5,200
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,551	4,388	2,201	1,077	0	10,217
Administrative and support services activities	1,084	0	859	0	0	1,943
Education	339	2,165	4,475	437	0	7,415
Human health and social work activities	0	2,589	0	2,812	0	5,400
Arts entertainment and recreation	0	3,091	3,952	2,175	676	9,895
Other services activities	13,689	48,504	43,077	15,732	5,998	127,000
Activities of households as employers	1,165	4,542	2,619	3,001	0	11,327
Total	246,113	414,846	328,802	211,639	65,683	1,267,082

Table 7. 17: Number of Informal Sector Operators by Sex and Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	43,319	50,255	93,573
Mining and quarrying	7,828	4,016	11,844
Manufacturing	37,800	35,970	73,770
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	3,898	538	4,436
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	3,998	817	4,815
Construction	41,566	1,589	43,155
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	182,494	304,621	487,115
Transportation and storage	29,163	387	29,550
Accommodation and food services activities	18,854	113,235	132,089
Information and communication	2,259	2,791	5,050
Financial and insurance activities	2,423	1,271	3,694
Professional scientific and technical activities	6,802	3,416	10,217
Administrative and support services activities	1,513	0	1,513
Education	2,845	2,820	5,665
Human health and social work activities	892	3,648	4,541
Arts entertainment and recreation	5,140	4,104	9,244
Other services activities	45,493	57,755	103,248
Total	436,286	587,234	1,023,520

Table 7. 18: Informal Sector Operators in Main Activity by Industry and Age Group, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	0 - 14	15 - 24	15 - 35	25 - 35	36 - 44	45 - 59	60+	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	0	9,941	29,623	19,681	23,072	32,715	8,163	93,573
Minning and quarrying	0	0	8,340	8,340	708	2,796	0	11,844
Manufacturing	0	8,199	27,752	19,553	18,631	22,935	4,452	73,770
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	972	972	1,145	1,844	474	4,436
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	0	708	1,805	1,097	1,003	2,007	0	4,815
Construction	0	1,128	17,480	16,352	9,844	14,644	1,187	43,155
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	339	46,266	204,974	158,708	134,532	124,490	22,781	487,115
Transportation and storage	0	3,923	22,070	18,148	4,166	3,314	0	29,550
Accommodation and food services activities	0	13,569	46,670	33,101	42,337	37,893	5,189	132,089
Information and communication	0	0	1,342	1,342	1,879	924	905	5,050
Financial and insurance activities	0	0	1,550	1,550	2,144	0	0	3,694
Professional scientific and technical activities	0	1,611	6,401	4,790	1,988	759	1,069	10,217
Administrative and support services activities	0	0	879	879	0	634	0	1,513
Education	0	437	2,779	2,342	2,331	554	0	5,665
Human health and social work activities	0	1,304	1,804	500	2,270	467	0	4,541
Arts entertainment and recreation	0	2,256	4,511	2,254	1,982	2,371	380	9,244
Other services activities	0	16,766	49,866	33,100	32,222	16,488	4,671	103,248
Total	339	106,109	428,818	322,709	280,256	264,835	49,271	1,023,520

Table 7. 19: Informal Sector Operators by Sex, Age Group and Marital Status, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Sex/ Age Group	MARITAL STATUS						
	Not married	Monogamous Married	Polygamous Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Total
Male							
0 - 14	339	0	0	0	0	0	339
15 - 24	14,044	15,968	2,466	4,259	895	2,396	40,027
15 - 35	45,685	87,465	16,872	10,506	7,034	11,891	179,453
25 - 35	31,641	71,497	14,406	6,247	6,139	9,495	139,426
36 - 44	17,926	60,961	13,012	6,138	5,631	3,884	107,551
45 - 59	20,346	70,505	12,481	7,953	6,007	5,176	122,469
60+	2,583	18,592	1,261	984	1,502	1,552	26,474
Total	86,879	237,524	43,625	25,581	20,174	22,503	436,286
Female							
15 - 24	14,112	40,033	4,543	2,306	1,424	3,664	66,081
15 - 35	52,949	140,815	21,024	16,222	5,553	12,802	249,365
25 - 35	38,837	100,782	16,481	13,916	4,130	9,139	183,284
36 - 44	21,429	96,872	23,062	11,015	11,800	8,527	172,705
45 - 59	18,989	86,935	20,593	7,317	5,021	3,511	142,367
60+	2,745	10,838	4,210	2,362	407	2,234	22,797
Total	96,112	335,460	68,890	36,916	22,781	27,075	587,234
Total							
0 - 14	339	0	0	0	0	0	339
15 - 24	28,155	56,001	7,009	6,566	2,319	6,060	106,109
15 - 35	98,634	228,280	37,896	26,728	12,587	24,694	428,818
25 - 35	70,478	172,280	30,887	20,163	10,268	18,634	322,709
36 - 44	39,355	157,833	36,074	17,153	17,430	12,411	280,256
45 - 59	39,335	157,440	33,074	15,270	11,029	8,687	264,835
60+	5,328	29,430	5,472	3,346	1,909	3,786	49,271
Total	182,991	572,984	112,515	62,497	42,955	49,579	1,023,520

Table 7. 20: Informal Sector Operators by Industry and Marital Status, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Marital Status						
	Not married	Monogamous Married	Polygamous Married	Living together	Separated	Divorced	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	15,943	56,179	9,193	4,507	4,290	3,462	93,573
Minning and quarrying	399	6,811	927	2,780	0	927	11,844
Manufacturing	12,451	47,230	7,617	3,384	1,584	1,504	73,770
Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply	972	1,048	1,364	0	1,052	0	4,436
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	708	3,147	501	0	0	458	4,815
Construction	5,456	29,408	2,748	2,294	1,828	1,422	43,155
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	81,777	265,659	59,703	30,186	25,589	24,201	487,115
Transportation and storage	2,733	16,456	3,065	3,451	1,576	2,268	29,550
Accommodation and food services activities	26,547	73,004	16,280	8,008	2,129	6,123	132,089
Information and communication	0	3,574	481	481	514	0	5,050
Financial and insurance activities	1,506	951	442	795	0	0	3,694
Professional scientific and technical activities	3,387	4,132	515	515	481	1,188	10,217
Administrative and support services activities	0	1,513	0	0	0	0	1,513
Education	1,841	2,428	367	0	1,028	0	5,665
Human health and social work activities	500	4,041	0	0	0	0	4,541
Arts entertainment and recreation	2,352	5,834	1,058	0	0	0	9,244
Other services activities	26,418	51,568	8,255	6,097	2,883	8,027	103,248
Total	182,991	572,984	112,515	62,497	42,955	49,579	1,023,520

Table 7. 21: Informal Sector Employment by Education Level, Skills Status and Sex, Dar es Salaam 2019

Education Level	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Never Attended.	10,193	25,958	36,151
Vocational training.	23,691	17,089	40,781
Primary Education.	398,783	475,480	874,264
Secondary Education.	127,898	155,513	283,410
University Level	17,673	14,804	32,477
Total	578,238	688,844	1,267,082
Skills status			
Moderate skilled- Can perform tasks with small assistance	145,478	135,750	281,228
Low skilled- Can perform tasks with high assistance	27,116	33,588	60,704
No skilled- Cannot perform tasks without assistance	13,327	15,773	29,099
Total	578,238	688,844	1,267,082

Table 7. 22: Informal Sector Employment by Industry and Skills, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Skills level				
	Highly skilled	Moderate skilled	Low skilled	Non skilled	Total Employees
Total	896,050	281,228	60,704	29,099	1,267,082
Agriculture forestry and fishing	70,823	43,945	7,582	2,621	124,971
Mining and quarrying	12,608	676	0	0	13,285
Manufacturing	62,870	27,819	5,643	402	96,734
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3,392	1,558	0	434	5,384
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,439	458	367	0	5,264
Construction	33,410	17,616	5,911	2,129	59,066
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	413,053	103,115	26,196	17,564	559,928
Transportation and storage	22,087	5,842	442	1,598	29,968
Accommodation and food services activities	132,892	42,990	10,634	1,248	187,763
Information and communication	4,069	867	0	1,386	6,321
Financial and insurance activities	4,808	392	0	0	5,200
Professional scientific and technical activities	6,198	2,946	1,073	0	10,217
Administrative and support services activities	1,943	0	0	0	1,943
Education	6,449	966	0	0	7,415
Human health and social work activities	3,737	1,663	0	0	5,400
Arts entertainment and recreation	8,453	1,442	0	0	9,895
Other services activities	97,286	26,616	2,085	1,013	127,000
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	7,535	2,316	771	705	11,327

Table 7. 23: Number of Informal Sector Employment by Occupation and Sex, Dar es Salaam 2019

Occupation	Sex		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Legislators administrators and managers.	10,394	5,622	16,016
Professionals.	4,938	5,960	10,898
Technicians and associate professionals.	20,080	4,341	24,422
Clerks.	1,856	1,342	3,198
Service workers and shop sales workers.	108,287	226,089	334,376
Agricultural and fishery workers.	40,471	28,548	69,019
Craft and related workers.	147,772	77,363	225,136
Plant and machine operators and assemblers.	14,176	1,961	16,137
Elementary occupations.	230,264	337,617	567,882
Total	578,238	688,844	1,267,082

Table 7. 24: Total Employment in Informal Sector by Industry and Skills level, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Skills level				
	Highly skill	Moderate skilled	Low skilled	No skilled	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	70,823	43,945	7,582	2,621	124,971
Mining and quarrying	12,608	676	0	0	13,285
Manufacturing	62,870	27,819	5,643	402	96,734
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3,392	1,558	0	434	5,384
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	4,439	458	367	0	5,264
Construction	33,410	17,616	5,911	2,129	59,066
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	413,053	103,115	26,196	17,564	559,928
Transportation and storage	22,087	5,842	442	1,598	29,968
Accommodation and food services activities	132,892	42,990	10,634	1,248	187,763
Information and communication	4,069	867	0	1,386	6,321
Financial and insurance activities	4,808	392	0	0	5,200
Professional scientific and technical activities	6,198	2,946	1,073	0	10,217
Administrative and support services activities	1,943	0	0	0	1,943
Education	6,449	966	0	0	7,415
Human health and social work activities	3,737	1,663	0	0	5,400
Arts entertainment and recreation	8,453	1,442	0	0	9,895
Other services activities	97,286	26,616	2,085	1,013	127,000
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services	7,535	2,316	771	705	11,327
Total	896,050	281,228	60,704	29,099	1,267,082

Table 7. 25: Number of Youth Operators in Informal Sector by Age Group, Education, Skills Status and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

	15 - 24			15 - 35		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Education Level						
Never Attended.	370	391	761	1,870	6,572	8,442
Vocational training.	804	1,806	2,610	9,767	9,671	19,438
Primary Education.	54,819	62,891	117,710	182,611	207,100	389,711
Secondary Education.	37,519	41,852	79,371	84,166	99,763	183,929
University Level	1,817	2,505	4,322	9,337	10,538	19,875
Total	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393
Skills status						
Highly skill - Can perform tasks without assistance	62,075	70,567	132,642	187,194	248,764	435,958
Moderate skilled- Can perform tasks with small assistance	25,631	27,853	53,484	75,641	60,700	136,341
Low skilled- Can perform tasks with high assistance	5,325	8,672	13,997	17,402	18,891	36,293
No skilled- Cannot perform tasks without assistance	2,298	2,353	4,651	7,514	5,288	12,802
Total	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393

Table 7. 26: Number of Youth Operators in Informal Sector by Age Group, Industry and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	15 - 24			15 - 35		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture forestry and fishing	13,791	9,791	23,582	26,862	25,395	52,257
Minning and quarrying	514	927	1,441	5,147	3,707	8,854
Manufacturing	11,034	8,306	19,340	28,774	19,490	48,264
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	908	538	1,446
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	1,158	0	1,158	2,255	0	2,255
Construction	3,904	0	3,904	27,764	796	28,560
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	39,624	40,985	80,609	108,580	160,977	269,557
Transportation and storage	3,923	0	3,923	22,512	0	22,512
Accommodation and food services activities	8,472	30,949	39,421	18,914	73,221	92,135
Information and communication	0	0	0	1,727	0	1,727
Financial and insurance activities	1,113	0	1,113	2,619	437	3,056
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,144	467	1,611	3,558	2,156	5,714
Administrative and support services activities	429	0	429	1,309	0	1,309
Education	0	886	886	988	3,229	4,217
Human health and social work activities	0	1,304	1,304	500	1,771	2,271
Arts entertainment and recreation	1,606	651	2,257	3,298	1,864	5,162
Other services activities	8,617	14,673	23,290	30,871	38,009	68,880
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	0	506	506	1,165	2,054	3,219
Total	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393

Table 7. 27: Number of Youth Operators in Informal Sector by Age Group, Occupation and Sex: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Occupation	15 - 24			15 - 35		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Legislators administrators and managers	1,596	610	2,206	4,079	1,698	5,777
Professionals	0	0	0	2,711	2,805	5,516
Technicians and associate professionals.	2,735	437	3,172	10,414	2,591	13,005
Clerks	0	0	0	1,016	339	1,355
Service workers and shop sales workers	20,051	37,525	57,576	53,354	120,519	173,873
Agricultural and fishery workers	5,195	2,789	7,984	13,356	11,465	24,821
Craft and related workers	22,419	19,923	42,342	71,329	40,755	112,084
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,322	524	2,846	12,821	524	13,345
Elementary occupations	41,012	47,638	88,650	118,671	152,948	271,619
Total	95,329	109,445	204,774	287,750	333,643	621,393

Chapter Eight

Total Output, Productivity and Capital Formation

Table 8. 12: Informal Sector Annual Gross Output Per Person (TZS) by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Gross Output	Intermediate Consumption	Value Added
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,577,779,437,048	903,953,760,564	673,825,676,484
Mining and quarrying	260,721,810,936	493,969,308	260,227,841,628
Manufacturing	811,130,137,248	310,361,531,040	500,768,606,208
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,420,354,796	4,420,709,928	12,999,644,868
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	66,854,345,592	9,268,731,540	57,585,614,052
Construction	299,316,963,276	29,020,121,376	270,296,841,900
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,111,751,722,856	5,355,686,678,580	2,756,065,044,276
Transportation and storage	133,736,404,356	49,095,725,892	84,640,678,464
Accommodation and food services activities	1,890,328,256,844	1,235,467,386,792	654,860,870,052
Information and communication	22,169,950,536	4,548,927,852	17,621,022,684
Financial and insurance activities	46,904,407,788	14,564,541,480	32,339,866,308
Professional scientific and technical activities	61,875,138,660	32,651,250,696	29,223,887,964
Administrative and support services activities	11,410,344,504	459,463,500	10,950,881,004
Education	23,995,579,380	3,093,847,332	20,901,732,048
Human health and social work activities	42,011,719,524	18,167,428,980	23,844,290,544
Arts entertainment and recreation	52,638,897,300	11,001,337,980	41,637,559,320
Other services activities	974,680,478,472	234,163,943,436	740,516,535,036
Total	14,404,725,949,116	8,216,419,356,276	6,188,306,592,840

Table 8. 13: Informal Sector Gross Annual Value Added Per Person (TZS) by Industry: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Total Value Added	Total Employment	Value Added per Person
Agriculture forestry and fishing	673,825,676,484	124,971	5,391,856
Mining and quarrying	260,227,841,628	13,285	19,588,095
Manufacturing	500,768,606,208	96,734	5,176,759
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	12,999,644,868	5,384	2,414,496
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	57,585,614,052	5,264	10,939,516
Construction	270,296,841,900	59,066	4,576,183
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,756,065,044,276	559,928	4,922,178
Transportation and storage	84,640,678,464	29,968	2,824,369
Accommodation and food services activities	654,860,870,052	187,763	3,487,699
Information and communication	17,621,022,684	6,321	2,787,695
Financial and insurance activities	32,339,866,308	5,200	6,219,205
Professional scientific and technical activities	29,223,887,964	10,217	2,860,320
Administrative and support services activities	10,950,881,004	1,943	5,636,068
Education	20,901,732,048	7,415	2,818,845
Human health and social work activities	23,844,290,544	5,400	4,415,609
Arts entertainment and recreation	41,637,559,320	9,895	4,207,939
Other services activities	740,516,535,036	127,000	5,830,839
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	0	11,327	0
Total	6,188,306,592,840	1,267,082	4,883,904

Table 8. 14: Informal Sector Productivity of Investment, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Gross Output	Value Added	Total Capital	Output per unit of Investment	Value Added per Unit of Investment
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,577,779,437,048	673,825,676,484	67,529,564	16,861,481,806	7,201,069,502
Mining and quarrying	260,721,810,936	260,227,841,628	617,866	21,978,724,352	21,937,018,061
Manufacturing	811,130,137,248	500,768,606,208	26,200,984	10,927,860,398	6,821,047,766
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,420,354,796	12,999,644,868	429,490	3,927,041,207	2,930,488,023
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	66,854,345,592	57,585,614,052	435,243	13,584,677,615	11,659,707,409
Construction	299,316,963,276	270,296,841,900	26,407,795	6,935,858,262	6,263,395,711
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,111,751,722,856	2,756,065,044,276	102,950,875	16,626,300,618	5,668,949,788
Transportation and storage	133,736,404,356	84,640,678,464	21,691,955	4,525,766,645	2,864,320,760
Accommodation and food services activities	1,890,328,256,844	654,860,870,052	205,250,360	14,252,717,253	4,899,505,497
Information and communication	22,169,950,536	17,621,022,684	1,129,310	4,390,089,215	3,489,311,423
Financial and insurance activities	46,904,407,788	3,339,866,308	241,942	12,697,457,441	8,754,701,220
Professional scientific and technical activities	61,875,138,660	29,223,887,964	3,605,461	5,911,351,270	2,724,934,427
Administrative and support services activities	11,410,344,504	10,950,881,004	78,358	7,541,536,354	7,237,859,223
Education	23,995,579,380	20,901,732,048	23,438,906	4,235,759,820	3,689,626,134
Human health and social work activities	42,011,719,524	23,844,290,544	14,594,400	9,251,644,907	5,250,889,792
Arts entertainment and recreation	52,638,897,300	41,637,559,320	8,615,256	5,694,385,255	4,504,279,459
Other services activities	974,680,478,472	740,516,535,036	37,815,322	9,430,256,490	7,181,426,091
Total	14,404,725,949,116	6,188,306,592,840	541,033,087	14,044,530,196	6,043,966,131

Table 8. 15: Average Fixed Capital (TZS) by Type of Capital Equipment, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Land	Dwellings/ Buildings	Other Structures	Transport Equipment	Machinery and Equipment	Furniture and Office Equipment	Tools	Others	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	45,494	2,728,864	81,366	969,654	27,122	28,894	677,627	0	4,559,022
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	74,133	5,560	79,693
Manufacturing	0	372,927	0	0	266,765	622,025	68,748	0	1,330,466
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	37,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,596
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,533	0	78,533
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	183,073	833,630	436,032	51,652	178,848	402,732	192,355	59,407	2,337,728
Transportation and storage	0	0	0	1,082,462	0	0	0	181,620	1,264,082
Accommodation and food services activities	0	414,932	0	0	0	7,300	72,156	0	494,389
Information and communication	0	0	0	0	0	15,464	0	0	15,464
Professional scientific and technical activities	0	0	0	0	18,456	15,875	52,629	0	86,960
Administrative and support services activities	0	0	0	0	0	21,471	0	0	21,471
Education	0	15,665	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,665
Human health and social work activities	0	394,469	0	0	0	0	0	0	394,469
Arts entertainment and recreation	0	0	0	0	0	676,333	0	0	676,333
Other services activities	0	133,926	0	110,377	24,140	284,849	128,517	0	681,809
Total	228,568	4,932,010	517,398	2,214,146	515,332	2,074,944	1,344,697	246,587	12,073,682

Table 8. 16: Total Turnover (TZS) for the Month of August 2019 by Industry, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Total Turnover
Agriculture forestry and fishing	131,481,619,754
Mining and quarrying	21,693,000,935
Manufacturing	67,179,021,795
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,451,696,233
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	5,450,851,893
Construction	24,943,080,273
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	674,910,035,450
Transportation and storage	11,144,700,363
Accommodation and food services activities	156,885,597,434
Information and communication	1,847,495,878
Financial and insurance activities	3,908,700,649
Professional scientific and technical activities	5,033,022,994
Administrative and support services activities	950,862,042
Education	1,999,631,615
Human health and social work activities	3,500,976,627
Arts entertainment and recreation	4,386,574,775
Other services activities	81,137,926,844
Total	1,197,904,795,554

Table 8. 17: Total Annual Expenditure (TZS) by Industry, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Total Operating expenses	Total Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Agriculture forestry and fishing	84,724,310,724	819,229,449,840	903,953,760,564
Mining and quarrying	493,969,308	0	493,969,308
Manufacturing	55,032,219,468	247,927,348,380	302,959,567,848
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,456,057,076	1,964,652,852	4,420,709,928
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	430,577,688	8,838,153,852	9,268,731,540
Construction	16,273,267,824	12,746,853,552	29,020,121,376
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	275,603,617,344	5,061,886,332,108	5,337,489,949,452
Transportation and storage	41,981,509,236	7,114,216,656	49,095,725,892
Accommodation and food services activities	164,912,940,096	1,070,543,447,556	1,235,456,387,652
Information and communication	1,560,199,788	2,988,728,064	4,548,927,852
Financial and insurance activities	2,928,065,964	11,636,475,516	14,564,541,480
Professional scientific and technical activities	14,442,358,536	18,113,262,348	32,555,620,884
Administrative and support services activities	459,463,500	0	459,463,500
Education	2,804,653,716	289,193,616	3,093,847,332
Human health and social work activities	3,025,844,292	15,141,584,688	18,167,428,980
Arts entertainment and recreation	3,021,278,364	7,980,059,616	11,001,337,980
Other services activities	51,439,471,248	180,747,769,824	232,187,241,072
Total	721,589,804,208	7,467,147,528,444	8,188,737,332,652

Table 8. 18: Total Monthly Expenditure (TZS) by Industry, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Total Operating expenses	Total Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Agriculture forestry and fishing	7,060,359,227	68,269,120,820	75,329,480,047
Mining and quarrying	41,164,109	0	41,164,109
Manufacturing	4,586,018,289	20,660,612,365	25,246,630,654
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	204,671,423	163,721,071	368,392,494
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	35,881,474	736,512,821	772,394,295
Construction	1,356,105,652	1,062,237,796	2,418,343,448
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	22,966,968,112	421,823,861,009	444,790,829,121
Transportation and storage	3,498,459,103	592,851,388	4,091,310,491
Accommodation and food services activities	13,742,745,008	89,211,953,963	102,954,698,971
Information and communication	130,016,649	249,060,672	379,077,321
Financial and insurance activities	244,005,497	969,706,293	1,213,711,790
Professional scientific and technical activities	1,203,529,878	1,509,438,529	2,712,968,407
Administrative and support services activities	38,288,625	0	38,288,625
Education	233,721,143	24,099,468	257,820,611
Human health and social work activities	252,153,691	1,261,798,724	1,513,952,415
Arts entertainment and recreation	251,773,197	665,004,968	916,778,165
Other services activities	4,286,622,604	15,062,314,152	19,348,936,756
Total	60,132,483,684	622,262,294,037	682,394,777,721

Table 8. 19: Total Income (TZS million) by Industry, Dar es Salaam 2019

Industry	Income from sales of Goods and Services	All other income of the business	Both Sexes
Agriculture forestry and fishing	1,577,779	10,462	1,588,241
Mining and quarrying	260,316	767	261,083
Manufacturing	806,148	8,454	814,602
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	17,420	381	17,801
Water supply sewage waste management and remediation activities	65,410	0	65,410
Construction	299,317	896	300,213
Whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8,098,920	16,042	8,114,963
Transportation and storage	133,736	353	134,089
Accommodation and food services activities	1,882,627	8,382	1,891,009
Information and communication	22,170	32	22,202
Financial and insurance activities	46,904	8	46,912
Professional scientific and technical activities	60,396	2,918	63,315
Administrative and support services activities	11,410	0	11,410
Education	23,996	0	23,996
Human health and social work activities	42,012	200	42,212
Arts entertainment and recreation	52,639	412	53,051
Other services activities	973,655	10,556	984,211
Total	14,374,858	59,862	14,434,719

Table 8. 20: Type of Capital Equipment, Ownership and Its Share: Dar es Salaam, 2019

Type of capital equipment	Male						Female					
	Total	Personal property	Rent	Lease	Share property	Borrowed free of charge	Total	Personal property	Rent	Lease	Share property	Borrowed free of charge
Land	59,072	17,628	19,463	2,970	0	17,960	64,666	26,000	22,485	2,849	0	12,871
Dwellings/buildings	65,657	17,718	30,885	4,699	855	10,139	101,637	45,409	35,496	9,969	586	9,477
Other structures	13,001	3,873	5,001	2,939	0	888	7,332	3,505	3,044	0	0	738
Transport equipment	101,452	27,852	64,087	4,694	383	2,358	69,376	3,596	64,194	405	0	0
Machinery and equipment	17,733	14,849	2,502	487	0	0	14,055	11,903	570	0	0	1,621
Furniture and office equipment	164,025	154,613	4,176	1,775	0	5,327	287,306	264,767	7,776	0	551	15,394
Tools	262,962	243,435	7,648	1,085	1,236	12,376	264,572	246,779	2,803	450	730	14,975

Chapter Nine

Informal Sector Linkages with Other Sectors

Table 9. 3: Informal Sector Activities by Industry and challenges in Operations of Business, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Lack of or inadequate capital	Finding suitable premises	Lack of skilled workers within the business	Lack of skilled workers within the Labour	Government regulations and compliance	Access to equipment and spare parts	Getting market / customers	Operating license	Environmental Factors (i.e. natural disasters)	Other	No difficulty
Agriculture forestry and fishing	81,543	42,552	9,781	5,377	10,654	12,974	67,695	14,110	26,150	13,103	1,401
Minning and quarrying	10,428	676	0	0	1,128	930	4,897	3,078	937	927	0
Manufacturing	53,703	34,110	8,696	2,278	5,133	11,656	55,737	10,724	9,142	2,871	0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	4,478	753	0	578	753	0	4,410	753	0	0	0
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	5,544	3,015	0	0	0	458	3,297	458	0	450	0
Construction	31,453	7,684	3,994	1,635	506	10,834	32,786	6,039	2,667	6,214	0
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	420,091	162,122	28,530	11,150	39,546	40,039	350,776	61,984	62,999	17,937	4,041
Transportation and storage	17,266	3,161	2,174	0	10,321	5,259	18,046	4,226	5,522	5,165	514
Accommodation and food services activities	102,176	48,970	6,096	2,628	12,210	5,034	91,429	18,341	14,231	4,683	0
Information and communication	1,956	885	0	0	0	442	2,399	686	886	0	236
Financial and insurance activities	3,700	962	0	0	392	1,399	2,954	1,354	795	717	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	13,074	4,751	2,755	1,211	1,511	3,147	13,341	2,856	1,228	481	0
Administrative and support services activities	1,872	0	0	0	0	450	1,688	0	450	0	0
Education	3,107	4,577	554	0	0	449	3,140	763	0	437	0
Human health and social work activities	2,651	467	0	0	1,184	467	1,160	1,651	0	0	500
Arts entertainment and recreation	6,216	614	676	676	0	676	4,955	0	643	942	0
Other services activities	77,657	44,470	10,593	2,318	3,032	11,511	77,492	18,519	13,917	4,248	1,522
Activities of households as employer	8,161	3,739	1,802	391	995	927	7,589	1,803	485	1,203	271
Total	845,079	363,509	75,652	28,242	87,367	106,652	743,795	147,345	140,053	59,377	8,485

Table 9. 4: Informal Sector Challenges by Sex of Informal Operator, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Challenges	Male	Female	Total
Lack of or inadequate capital	338,785	506,295	845,079
Finding suitable premises	146,871	216,638	363,509
Lack of skilled workers within the business	38,920	36,732	75,652
Lack of skilled workers within the Labour market	17,796	10,446	28,242
Government regulations and compliance	44,810	42,558	87,367
Access to equipment and spare parts	66,343	40,309	106,652
Getting market / customers	300,002	443,793	743,795
Operating license	66,762	80,583	147,345
Environmental Factors (i.e. natural disasters)	60,642	79,411	140,053
Other	34,768	24,609	59,377
No difficulty	4,788	3,697	8,485
Total	1,120,487	1,485,071	2,605,556

Table 9. 5: Informal Sector Challenges by Education of Operator, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Challenge	Never Attended	Vocational training	Primary Education	Secondary Education	University Level	Total
Lack of or inadequate capital	36,917	25,257	561,811	199,010	22,085	845,079
Finding suitable premises	11,904	13,284	237,106	88,866	12,348	363,509
Lack of skilled workers within the business	1,730	4,831	50,837	15,789	2,465	75,652
Lack of skilled workers within the Labour market	1,420	1,524	17,867	5,349	2,082	28,242
Government regulations and compliance	1,536	6,208	56,090	20,151	3,382	87,367
Access to equipment and spare parts	4,523	6,263	72,052	20,948	2,866	106,652
Getting market / customers	23,573	26,747	490,118	182,992	20,365	743,795
Operating license	4,259	6,757	98,686	34,351	3,292	147,345
Environmental Factors (i.e. natural disasters)	6,702	6,748	93,437	26,709	6,456	140,053
Other	3,108	4,363	36,477	11,729	3,699	59,377
No difficulty	0	693	5,445	1,613	734	8,485
Total	95,672	102,675	1,719,926	607,507	79,774	2,605,556

Table 9. 6: Informal Sector Activities by Industry and Type of Assistance Needed to Solve Present Problems, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Technical training	Training in organizational and financial	Assistance in obtaining supplies	Access to modern machines	Access to loans	Access to information on the market	Access to large business orders	Registration of business	Advertising of new products/services	Other	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	12,907	10,838	13,869	15,714	63,495	48,396	36,953	15,093	10,411	6,432	234,108
Mining and quarrying	0	927	1,190	2,841	8,399	1,076	1,385	2,002	676	0	18,496
Manufacturing	20,803	8,350	19,101	24,768	42,748	40,104	44,466	18,792	17,003	1,101	237,236
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,158	0	474	1,009	3,923	1,266	1,507	1,867	753	0	12,957
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	959	0	1,671	1,003	2,265	458	1,003	0	708	450	8,517
Construction	23,151	3,535	3,641	12,989	20,226	18,774	21,923	6,307	6,394	405	117,345
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	61,267	66,267	95,275	42,814	286,332	226,434	226,097	86,020	73,767	9,405	1,173,678
Transportation and storage	8,415	4,126	2,759	0	16,519	12,231	7,005	4,891	5,822	3,319	65,087
Accommodation and food services activities	14,475	15,233	27,647	18,708	90,211	61,124	59,262	27,169	23,722	3,410	340,961
Information and communication	2,392	962	962	886	5,050	1,880	1,405	1,886	443	0	15,866
Financial and insurance activities	0	1,550	0	0	2,144	392	907	834	0	0	5,827
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,879	481	2,824	1,228	4,496	4,262	4,996	3,265	2,184	0	26,615
Administrative and support services activities	0	0	0	450	450	634	1,064	0	0	0	2,598
Education	313	437	0	1,342	4,902	991	0	2,428	1,703	313	12,429
Human health and social work activities	1,684	467	1,271	1,304	3,648	1,771	1,271	1,877	392	0	13,685
Arts entertainment and recreation	899	791	3,210	2,694	4,114	4,374	5,932	2,937	4,131	643	29,725
Other services activities	21,661	8,177	16,964	14,853	66,027	49,008	47,885	16,199	20,709	2,189	263,672
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	905	0	1,525	1,050	8,514	1,701	3,263	1,977	0	0	18,935
Total	174,868	122,141	192,383	143,653	633,463	474,876	466,324	193,544	168,818	27,667	2,597,737

NB: Calculation is based on multiple responses

Table 9. 7: Informal Sector Activities by Challenges and Type of Assistance Needed to Solve Present Problems, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Challenges	Technical training	Training in organizational and financial	Assistance in obtaining supplies	Access to modern machines	Access to loans	Access to information on the market	Access to large business orders	Registration of business	Advertising of new products/service	Other	Total
Lack of or inadequate capital	152,188	107,377	173,651	122,281	556,225	404,522	394,420	161,073	145,146	19,231	2,236,114
Finding suitable premises	76,432	60,762	91,540	66,308	269,036	218,927	195,288	101,589	82,413	7,355	1,169,650
Lack of skilled workers within the business	24,447	26,255	29,518	31,468	51,232	50,238	46,094	30,845	30,734	0	320,831
Lack of skilled workers within the Labour market	12,313	13,724	14,172	14,011	20,803	20,123	19,136	15,236	11,869	0	141,387
Government regulations and compliance	22,668	31,213	34,986	25,028	61,322	61,255	58,027	42,546	37,141	1,901	376,087
Access to equipment and spare parts	35,100	17,311	48,237	46,137	65,872	66,317	70,625	32,916	34,633	1,361	418,509
Getting market / customers	137,163	88,733	148,008	111,198	468,563	399,171	377,511	148,663	140,996	13,584	2,033,590
Operating license	36,858	42,420	45,968	33,814	110,106	101,291	88,565	88,461	51,512	3,213	602,208
Environmental Factors (i.e. natural disasters)	19,182	28,455	33,612	24,275	93,990	88,767	98,620	44,367	40,333	6,711	478,312
Other	10,594	10,119	14,357	11,478	34,622	28,367	31,305	15,226	18,229	7,181	181,478
No difficulty	2,611	1,597	1,597	2,730	5,180	2,847	1,833	1,838	791	693	21,717
Total	529,556	427,966	635,646	488,728	1,736,951	1,441,825	1,381,424	682,760	593,797	61,230	7,979,883

NB: Calculation is based on multiple responses

Table 9. 8: Informal sector activities by Type of Assistance Received and Assisting Institutions, Dar es Salaam 2019

Type of Assistance	Local government	Government program/project	Professional association/NGO	Total
Technical training	1,695	1,021	0	2,716
Training in organizational and financial	956	494	462	1,912
Assistance in obtaining supplies	398	0	0	398
Access to modern machines	934	407	0	1,341
Access to loans	8,237	1,575	462	10,274
Access to information on the market	4,113	1,488	0	5,601
Access to large business orders	4,896	1,368	0	6,264
Registration of business	1,575	494	0	2,069
Advertising of new products/services	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Total	22,804	6,847	924	30,575

Table 9. 9: Informal Sector Activities by Industry, Sex of Operators and Whether He or She Obtain a Loan for Business Purposes, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Yes Successfully			No Loan Not Approved			Application in progress		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	0	3,990	3,990	1,671	0	1,671	614	1,057	12,993
Mining and quarrying	514	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	1,028
Manufacturing	0	317	317	418	1,956	2,373	0	0	5,381
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	732	0	732	0	0	1,464
Construction	515	0	515	614	0	614	0	0	2,258
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,850	17,371	24,221	3,686	6,389	10,075	2,646	4,085	75,323
Transportation and storage	1,038	0	1,038	0	0	0	0	0	2,076
Accommodation and food services activities	494	8,560	9,054	867	1,403	2,270	0	2,572	25,220
Education	0	0	0	449	0	449	0	0	898
Arts entertainment and recreation	515	0	515	0	0	0	0	0	1,030
Other services activities	573	684	1,257	0	0	0	0	0	2,514
Total	10,499	30,922	41,421	8,437	9,748	18,184	3,260	7,714	130,185

Table 9. 10: Number of Informal Sector Owners by Access to Loan and Sex, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Access to loan	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Received	8,870	30,434	39,304	1,628	487	2,115
Not Received	6,494	7,715	14,209	1,943	2,032	3,975
Application in progress	2,646	7,714	10,360	614	0	614
Total	18,010	45,863	63,873	4,185	2,519	6,704

Table 9. 11: Informal Sector Activities by Industry and Reasons for Rejection of Loan Application, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Incomplete documents	Complete but not convincing documents	Insufficient guarantees/collateral	Insufficient initial capital	Activity/enterprise was deemed not viable	Other	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	0	0	0	1,671	0	0	1,671
Manufacturing	1,759	0	0	614	0	0	2,373
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0	732	0	0	0	0	732
Construction	614	0	0	0	0	0	614
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	842	462	7,051	0	515	1,205	10,075
Accommodation and food services activities	0	912	785	0	0	573	2,270
Education	449	0	0	0	0	0	449
Total	3,664	2,106	7,836	2,285	515	1,778	18,184

Table 9. 12: Informal Sector Activities by Industry and reasons for not applying for loan, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Procedures are too complicated	Interest rates are too high	Guarantee/collateral asked for is too much	Available loans do not correspond to my needs	I am not interested in getting a loan	I didn't think if my application would have been approved	I don't need a loan my capital is sufficient	Other	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	18,433	36,754	11,781	1,870	7,621	1,534	1,132	7,116	86,241
Minning and quarrying	3,707	5,959	0	0	1,355	309	0	0	11,330
Manufacturing	16,066	30,770	8,393	850	4,588	4,863	291	5,576	71,397
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	1,187	1,727	474	0	513	535	0	0	4,436
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	367	0	501	1,045	708	458	0	1,003	4,082
Construction	3,372	16,053	8,427	957	6,817	1,777	0	4,624	42,027
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	116,061	153,733	49,271	6,848	45,755	24,121	14,645	30,724	441,158
Transportation and storage	4,093	8,120	6,187	1,677	3,209	1,763	676	3,215	28,940
Accommodation and food services activities	30,362	47,416	14,567	2,355	10,093	6,550	1,175	7,590	120,108
Information and communication	1,301	1,348	443	0	514	0	0	1,443	5,049
Financial and insurance activities	437	0	795	0	907	0	0	1,555	3,694
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,215	3,939	2,796	0	787	0	0	481	10,218
Administrative and support services activities	0	0	634	450	429	0	0	0	1,513
Education	1,526	2,483	0	313	339	554	0	0	5,215
Human health and social work activities	1,467	1,497	0	0	0	0	392	1,184	4,540
Arts entertainment and recreation	285	2,783	1,712	0	2,656	678	614	515	9,243
Other services activities	19,947	48,870	14,258	2,010	7,408	3,768	2,192	3,880	102,333
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	905	7,135	1,336	0	271	753	927	0	11,327
Total	221,731	368,587	121,575	18,375	93,970	47,663	22,044	68,906	962,851

Chapter Ten

Informal Sector Challenges and Assistance Received

Table 10.2: Informal Sector Activities by Industry and challenges in Operations of Business

Industry	Lack of or inadequate capital	Finding suitable premises	Lack of skilled workers within the business	Lack of skilled workers within the Labour market	Government regulations and compliance	Access to equipment and spare parts	Getting market / customers	Operating license	Environmental Factors (i.e. natural disasters)	Other	No difficulty
Agriculture forestry and fishing	76,521	38,727	9,205	5,117	5,726	8,281	62,509	12,777	21,779	11,645	1,620
Minning and quarrying	9,562	676	0	0	678	0	3,517	2,590	0	1,441	0
Manufacturing	60,691	37,966	11,239	4,143	5,208	12,573	60,797	12,199	11,718	2,871	0
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	3,385	753	0	578	753	0	4,436	753	0	0	0
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	3,268	1,461	0	0	0	1,461	3,362	959	0	450	0
Construction	28,441	6,741	2,867	1,021	506	12,405	31,013	5,696	2,667	6,695	0
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	413,361	153,716	29,563	11,607	41,007	37,904	343,026	60,681	61,566	18,888	4,887
Transportation and storage	16,642	2,536	2,174	0	10,759	5,259	17,412	4,688	5,055	4,577	0
Accommodation and food services activities	109,536	55,249	6,380	2,628	16,000	8,700	97,354	20,643	18,160	5,287	0
Information and communication	4,092	3,707	0	0	0	923	3,630	962	886	0	514
Financial and insurance activities	3,252	0	0	0	392	437	1,992	392	795	0	0
Professional scientific and technical activities	8,707	3,940	1,678	1,211	1,511	1,550	9,703	3,097	1,228	481	0
Administrative and support services activities	1,064	0	0	0	0	450	879	0	450	0	0
Education	3,107	4,577	554	0	0	449	3,140	763	0	437	0
Human health and social work activities	3,848	1,271	0	0	1,184	1,271	2,356	2,044	0	0	500
Arts entertainment and recreation	6,981	2,333	1,467	1,467	285	1,467	5,746	1,582	643	942	0
Other services activities	84,308	46,036	9,919	469	2,752	12,595	84,426	17,034	14,620	4,460	693
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services - producing activities of household for own use	8,313	3,820	605	0	605	927	8,495	485	485	1,203	271
Total	845,079	363,509	75,652	28,242	87,367	106,652	743,795	147,345	140,053	59,377	8,485

Table 10.3: Informal Sector Activities by Industry and Type of Assistance Needed to Solve Present Problems, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Technical training	Training in organizational and financial	Assistance in obtaining supplies	Access to modern machines	Access to loans	Access to information on the market	Access to large business orders	Registration of business	Advertising of new products/services	Other	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	12,907	10,838	13,869	15,714	63,495	48,396	36,953	15,093	10,411	6,432	234,108
Mining and quarrying	0	927	1,190	2,841	8,399	1,076	1,385	2,002	676	0	18,496
Manufacturing	20,803	8,350	19,101	24,768	42,748	40,104	44,466	18,792	17,003	1,101	237,236
Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	2,158	0	474	1,009	3,923	1,266	1,507	1,867	753	0	12,957
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	959	0	1,671	1,003	2,265	458	1,003	0	708	450	8,517
Construction	23,151	3,535	3,641	12,989	20,226	18,774	21,923	6,307	6,394	405	117,345
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	61,267	66,267	95,275	42,814	286,332	226,434	226,097	86,020	73,767	9,405	1,173,678
Transportation and storage	8,415	4,126	2,759	0	16,519	12,231	7,005	4,891	5,822	3,319	65,087
Accommodation and food services activities	14,475	15,233	27,647	18,708	90,211	61,124	59,262	27,169	23,722	3,410	340,961
Information and communication	2,392	962	962	886	5,050	1,880	1,405	1,886	443	0	15,866
Financial and insurance activities	0	1,550	0	0	2,144	392	907	834	0	0	5,827
Professional scientific and technical activities	2,879	481	2,824	1,228	4,496	4,262	4,996	3,265	2,184	0	26,615
Administrative and support services activities	0	0	0	450	450	634	1,064	0	0	0	2,598
Education	313	437	0	1,342	4,902	991	0	2,428	1,703	313	12,429
Human health and social work activities	1,684	467	1,271	1,304	3,648	1,771	1,271	1,877	392	0	13,685
Arts entertainment and recreation	899	791	3,210	2,694	4,114	4,374	5,932	2,937	4,131	643	29,725
Other services activities	21,661	8,177	16,964	14,853	66,027	49,008	47,885	16,199	20,709	2,189	263,672
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services -producing activities of household for own use	905	0	1,525	1,050	8,514	1,701	3,263	1,977	0	0	18,935
Total	174,868	122,141	192,383	143,653	633,463	474,876	466,324	193,544	168,818	27,667	2,597,737

Table 10.4: Informal sector activities by type of assistance received and assisting institutions, Dar es Salaam 2019

Type of Assistance	Local government	Government program/project	Professional association/NGO	Total
Technical training	1,695	1,021	0	2,716
Training in organizational and financial	956	494	462	1,912
Assistance in obtaining supplies	398	0	0	398
Access to modern machines	934	407	0	1,341
Access to loans	8,237	1,575	462	10,274
Access to information on the market	4,113	1,488	0	5,601
Access to large business orders	4,896	1,368	0	6,264
Registration of business	1,575	494	0	2,069
Total	22,804	6,847	924	30,575

Table 10. 5: Informal Sector Activities by Industry, Sex of Operators and whether he or she obtain a Loan for Business purposes, Dar es Salaam, 2019

Industry	Yes Successfully			No Loan Not Approved			Application in progress		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture forestry and fishing	0	3,990	3,990	1,671	0	1,671	614	1,057	12,993
Mining and quarrying	514	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	1,028
Manufacturing	0	317	317	418	1,956	2,373	0	0	5,381
Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	732	0	732	0	0	1,464
Construction	515	0	515	614	0	614	0	0	2,258
Whole sale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,850	17,371	24,221	3,686	6,389	10,075	2,646	4,085	75,323
Transportation and storage	1,038	0	1,038	0	0	0	0	0	2,076
Accommodation and food services activities	494	8,560	9,054	867	1,403	2,270	0	2,572	25,220
Education	0	0	0	449	0	449	0	0	898
Arts entertainment and recreation	515	0	515	0	0	0	0	0	1,030
Other services activities	573	684	1,257	0	0	0	0	0	2,514
Total	10,499	30,922	41,421	8,437	9,748	18,184	3,260	7,714	130,185

