
TANZANIA

(Mainland)

1990/91 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

**BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AND
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**

This summary has largely been extracted from the draft chapters of the final report written by Staff of Labour and Prices Section, Bureau of Statistics and the Labour Statistics Unit, Department of Labour.

TANZANIA
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1990/91 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND

The 1990/91 Labour Force Survey (LFS) was conducted in response to considerable demand for up to date information on the state of the labour market. There had only ever been one previous LFS in the 1960s and there was no other current source of comprehensive data on the labour market. The 1978 and 1988 population censuses gave some basic but very limited information.

The survey was conducted using the Bureau of Statistics national master sample. It was the first use of the new urban 122 EA master sample and the last use of the old 50 village rural master sample. A total of 7,762 households were interviewed in the 12 month period from October 1990 to September 1991 with approximately equal numbers in each quarter. A very high response rate of 97.6% was achieved.

The survey was a joint activity of the Bureau of Statistics and the Labour Department. Assistance was provided by the continuing SIDA funded, Statistics Sweden project with the Bureau of Statistics, and UNDP/ILO project URT/85/011 in the Labour Statistics Unit of the Labour Department, but major field costs were borne by the Government of Tanzania.

1.1 MAJOR CONCEPTUAL AND DEFINITIONAL ISSUES

A: Scope

The national master sample is a sample of private dwellings only. Excluded are institutions which are estimated from the 1988 Population Census to include 4.5% of the population (7.8% urban, 3.6% rural).

The age limit for the detailed economic questions was taken at 10 years and above.

B: Major Economic Activity Concepts

The concepts used for the 1990/91 LFS are generally in accord with the latest international recommendations.

B1: Economically Active Population

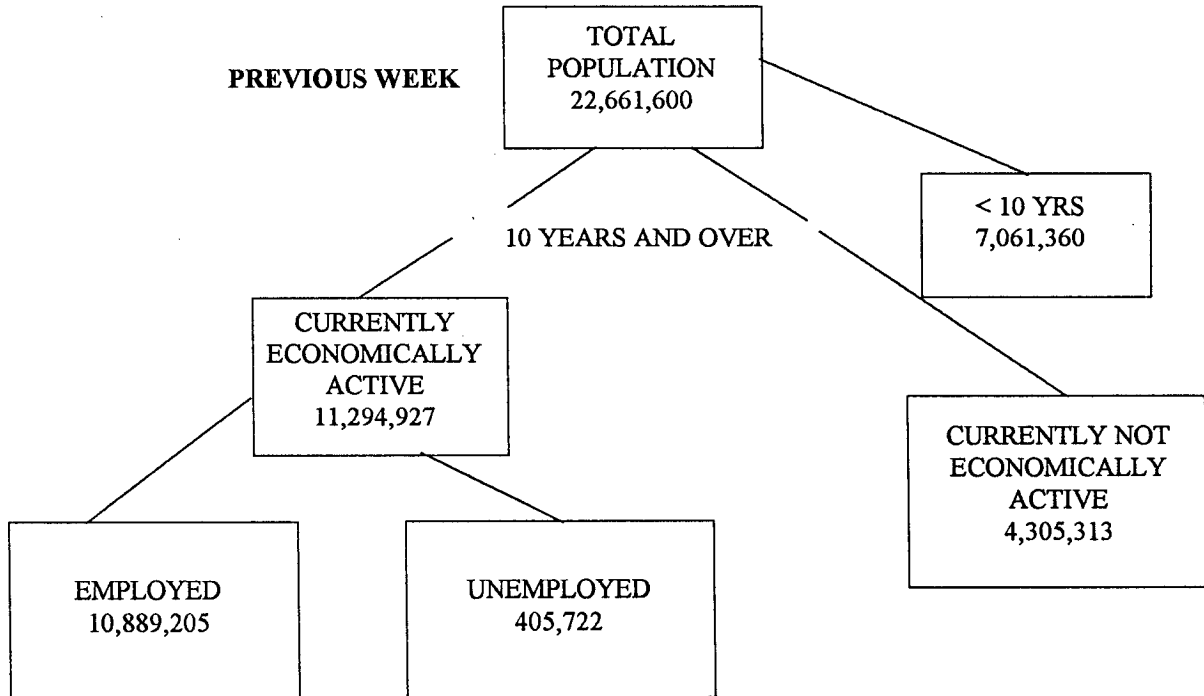
Economically active persons are those who supply labour for the production of goods and services for the market, barter or for home consumption as defined by the United Nations systems of national accounts. The production boundary is very wide under this system and includes paid employment and a wide range of self employed activities but excludes unpaid domestic activities such as minding children, cooking food for own family etc. The effect of this wide scope of economic activities is to include most of the adult population as economically active. Participation rates particularly of women are higher than in other collections e.g. the population Census which uses a more restricted concept.

B1: Current Economic Activity

For the LFS it was decided to use the previous calendar week (Monday to Sunday) from the date of the survey interview, as the reference period for current activity.

The current activity model adopted for current economic activity measures is shown diagrammatically below, with summary explanations following.

1990/91 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY - CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY MODEL



Currently Economically Active (The Labour Force) - Persons who were either employed or unemployed, as defined below, in the reference week.

Employed Persons - Persons who did some work in the reference period either for payment in cash or kind (paid employees) or who were in self employment for profit or family gain, plus persons temporarily absent from these activities but definitely going to return to them (e.g. on leave or sick). Self employment includes the large number of persons working on their own farms or shambas. Unpaid family workers in family businesses are included. Some work was defined as 1 hour or more in the reference week. It should be noted that any economic work took priority over all other activities.

Unemployed Persons - Persons who were not employed as defined above and who stated that they were available for work.

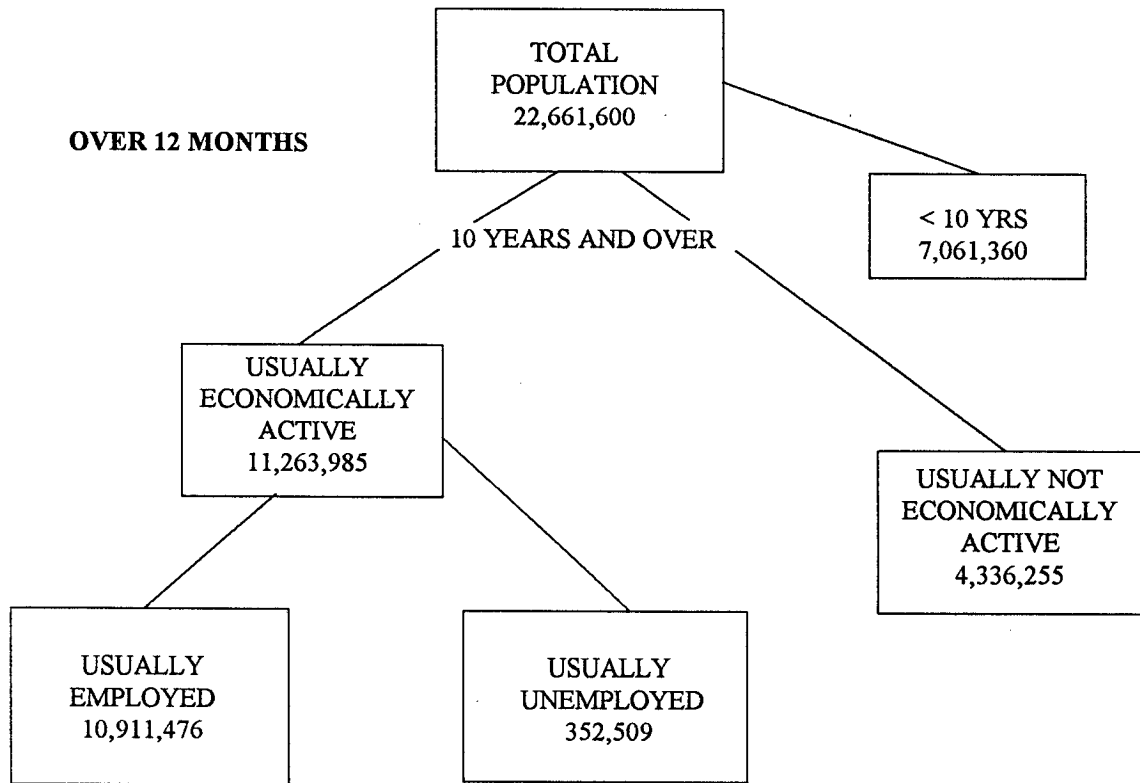
Currently Not Economically Active (Not In the Labour Force) - Persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference period. This includes persons doing solely unpaid domestic work in their own house, studying or persons not working because they were sick or retired.

B3: Usual Economic Activity

It was decided to use the 12 calendar months up to the end of the calendar month preceding the date of the interview for the survey, as the reference period for usual economic activity. Any usual economic activity was one that took more than 1 hour a week or half a day a month.

The usual activity model is shown below with summary explanations following.

MAINLAND TANZANIA - PRIVATE DWELLINGS ONLY



Usually Economically Active - Persons who either worked or were available for work for 6 or more of the 12 reference months.

Usually Employed - Persons who were usually economically active and spent half or more of the economically active months, working.

Usually Unemployed - Persons who were usually economically active and spent more than half the economically active months, not working and available for work.

Usually Not Economically Active - Persons who did not work or were not available for work for more than 6 months of the 12 months.

2. THE CURRENT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN THE LABOUR FORCE

As noted in section 1, the Labour Force consists of the currently employed population plus the currently unemployed population. Table 2.0 below gives summary totals by sex and geographic area.

TABLE 2.0: THE LABOUR FORCE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SEX

GEOG. AREA	TOTAL			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	11294927	5620301	5674626	10889205	5455099	5434106	405722	165202	240520
Urban	1894160	1059015	835145	1693588	987676	705912	200572	71339	129233
Rural	9400767	4561286	4839481	9195617	4467423	4728194	205150	93863	111287

It must be noted for all LFS current economic activity measures that the reference period was a week which moved through the whole 12 month period. The current measures are of average economic activity over the 12 months. Both agricultural “on” and “off” seasons are represented in the data.

Table 2.0 shows that 83.2% of the total labour force are in rural areas and 16.8% in urban areas. Females outnumber males, overall and in rural areas, 50.2% and 51.4% respectively, whereas in urban areas males, 55.9% outnumber females.

2.1 PARTICIPATION RATES

The participation rate in economic activity is measured by the number of persons economically active in a particular group divided by the total person in that group and expressed usually as a percentage. The participate rates by age groups are discussed below.

Table 2.1, part A, shows the overall participation rates for the survey population 10 years and above who were asked the economic activity questions. Part B restricts the population to the 15 to 64 age band which is often of major interest in terms of economic activity. Tables A shows that overall rural participation rates are higher than urban. However urban male rates are slightly higher than rural male rates. It is the low participation of urban women which effects the overall averages. The reason for this are discussed in later sections. Part B shows the very high general participation rates in the main economically active age groups. Only urban women again have a notably lower rate.

TABLE 2.1: PARTICIPATION RATES IN CURRENT ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND SEX

A: 10 Years and above

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Total	72.4	74.0	70.9
Urban	66.5	74.3	58.7
Rural	73.7	73.9	73.5

B: 15-64 Years

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Total	86.6	88.4	84.8
Urban	79.2	87.2	71.1
Rural	88.4	88.7	88.0

Chart 2.2 shows

it is female low participation which is the major factor in the low urban rates.

CHART 2.1: PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE BY URBAN/RURAL

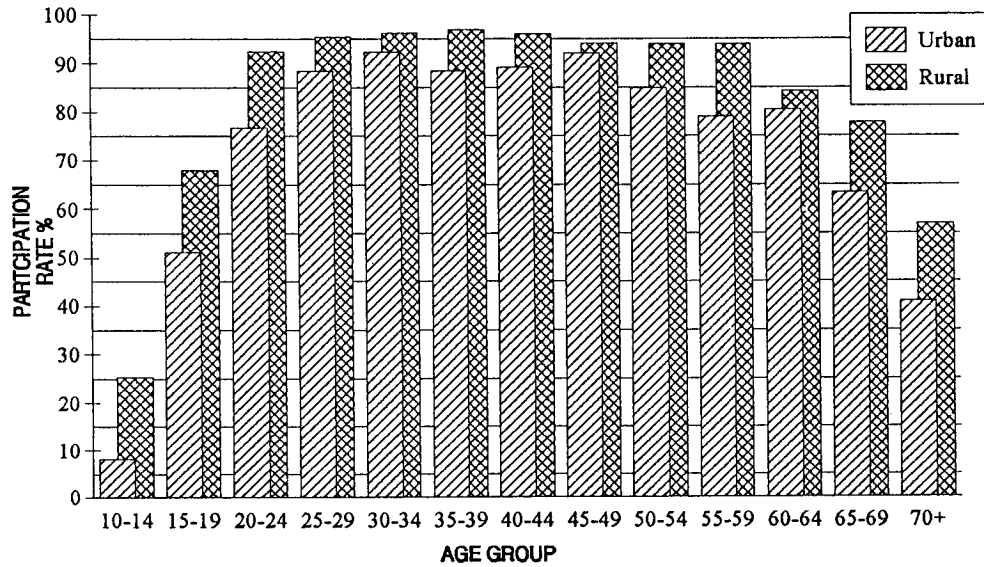
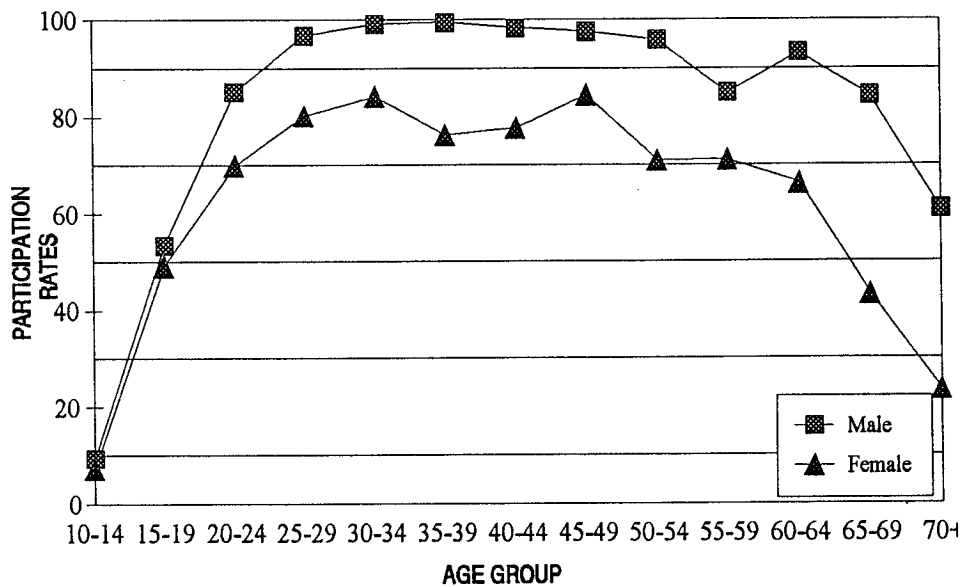


CHART 2.2: URBAN PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE BY SEX



Participation rates can also be analyzed by education level or other characteristics and are given in the tabulation set. The rates by education level are very strongly effected by persons still studying (and thus not economically active) and it is difficult to draw any conclusions.

3. THE EMPLOYED POPULATION

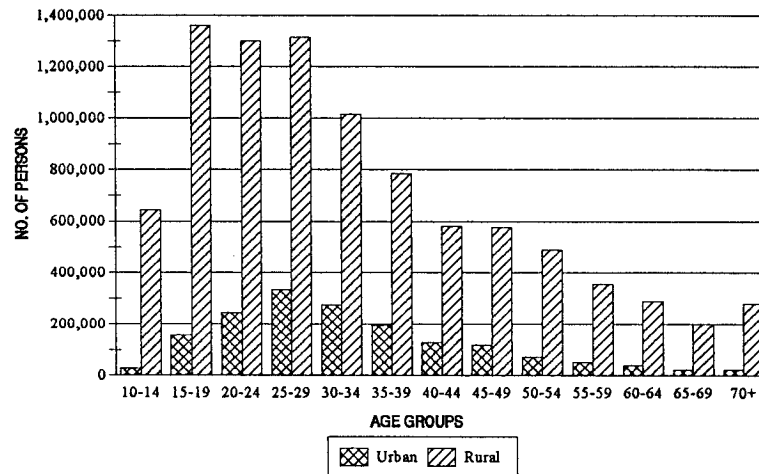
The currently employed population are those persons who did any economic work at all during the reference week. The prompt list of activities given for Q. 1 of the Questionnaire and used for both current and usual activity seems to have been very effective in identifying economic activities. Table 3.0.1 below gives the total employed persons by urban/rural and sex and the corresponding employment/population ratios. The employment population ratio is the percentage of the population in any group who are employed. The table highlights the urban employment problem particularly for women.

TABLE 3.0.1: TOTAL CURRENT EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIOS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND SEX

GEOG. AREA	EMPLOYED PERSONS			EMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	10889205	5455099	5434106	69.8	71.8	67.9
Urban	1693588	987676	705912	59.5	69.2	49.6
Rural	9195617	4467423	4728194	72.1	72.4	71.8

Chart 3.0 below shows graphically the numbers employed in rural and urban areas by age. The chart reflects the population pyramid for the nation but also shows the differing participation pattern in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, there are high number employed immediately after primary school leaving ages whereas urban employment peaks for the 25 to 29 year age group.

CHART 3.0: TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS BY URBAN/RURAL BY AGE GROUP



As noted earlier, the LFS was spread over 12 months with an approximate quarterly balance of the sample. It is thus possible to obtain some quarterly data from the LFS. Table 3.0.2 below gives the employment population ratios by geographic area by quarter. The rural ratios show the expected seasonal pattern with the peak ratio in the April/June quarter and lowest ratio in the July/September quarter. Urban ratios are more mixed and the urban sample may not have been so well balanced quarterly.

TABLE 3.02: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO BY QUARTER
(Total Employment)

GEOG. AREA	QUARTER				
	Total	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep 91
Total	69.8	69.3	70.2	72.1	67.7
Urban	59.5	63.0	61.1	54.9	58.2
Rural	72.1	70.2	72.1	75.1	68.2

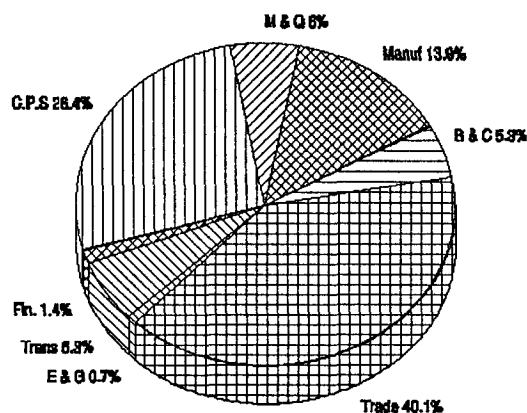
3.1 CURRENT EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

All major economic characteristics were recorded for employed persons. For this section 3, all characteristics refer to the persons main activity. Table 3.1.1 below gives the distribution of total employed persons by industry. It shows the dominant position of Agriculture in Tanzania with 84% of persons overall, employed in Agriculture. Chart 3.1 shows the proportion by industry excluding agriculture. The Trade/Restaurant/Hotels group is the largest after agriculture and is very prominent in urban areas.

TABLE 3.1.1: CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LOCATION BY SEX BY MAIN INDUSTRY

GEOGRAPHIC AREA / SEX	INDUSTRY									
	Total	Agr/f/f	M & Q	Manuf	E & G	B & C	Trade/R/H	Trans.	Fin.&B.S	C.P.S.
<u>Total</u>	10889205	9164059	102819	238941	12288	91649	691388	109062	24384	454615
Total	5455099	4253096	98711	173151	9838	86688	403379	98442	18120	313674
Female	5434106	4910963	4108	65790	2450	4961	288009	10620	6264	140941
<u>Urban</u>	1693588	642325	7932	155220	11560	58580	426956	95654	21919	273442
Total	987676	265865	6430	119449	9110	55338	250280	86040	16505	178659
Female	705912	376460	1502	35771	2450	3242	176676	9614	5414	94783
<u>Rural</u>	9195617	8521734	94887	83721	728	33069	264432	13408	2465	181173
Total	4467423	3987231	92281	53702	728	31350	153099	12402	1615	135015
Female	4728194	4534503	2606	30019	0	1719	111333	1006	850	46158

CHART 3.1: EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY
(Excluding Agriculture)



For employed persons both the Status and the Sector of employment were recorded. Special Status and Sector coding was used which allowed a separate category for persons working on their own farm or shamba either in agriculture, livestock keeping or fishing. This category has been termed Traditional Agriculture on the status and sector tables. Note however paid employees in traditional agriculture were shown separately for status. The coding for sector also identified the informal sector. Definitions and explanations of all these derivations are given in the Technical Report for the survey.

Table 3.1.2 below gives the cross classification of main employment status and main sector. The dominance of traditional agriculture is shown clearly but the significant and growing informal sector is also prominent. Of particular note is the high proportion of the self employed in the informal sector.

TABLE 3.1.2: EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAIN STATUS BY MAIN SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	SECTOR					
	Total	Gvt	Para	Priv-Tr.Agr	Priv-I.S.	Priv-Oth
Total	10,889,205	319,455	180,767	9,115,932	955,647	317,404
Paid employees	933,358	319,455	180,767	24,682	146,510	261,944
Self Employed-w/employees	84,314	0	0	0	64,196	20,118
Self Employed -w/o employ.	723,024	0	0	0	696,123	26,901
Unpaid Helpers	57,259	0	0	0	48,818	8,441
Traditional Agriculture	9,091,250	0	0	9,091,250	0	0

The hours of work was recorded on a daily basis for the respondents current activity and an estimate obtained of the usual hours of work at this activity. Table 3.1.3 below gives the average hours by occupation group. The low average hours for women particularly for agricultural work is notable. However it should be stressed that fetching water and firewood were not included as economic activities as well as the many other household duties which women commonly engaged in (as well as their agricultural burden). The usual hours are generally higher and particularly for agricultural workers and was presumably interpreted to mean the hours worked when there were no work interruptions from sickness, family problems, traditional events etc.

TABLE 3.1.3: AVERAGE CURRENT AND USUAL HOURS WORKED BY CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAIN OCCUPATION BY SEX

OCCUPATION GROUP	CURRENT HOURS			USUAL HOURS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	42	44	39	46	48	44
Admin/Managers	61	62	55	60	62	53
Professional	44	44	45	44	44	42
Assoc. Prof.	45	47	43	45	46	44
Clerks	47	48	45	46	47	44
Service/Shops	58	60	55	58	61	54
Agric.-Skilled	39	40	37	44	45	43
Craft etc. Wkrs	51	52	44	53	53	49
Opers-Pl/Mach	56	57	49	56	56	55
Sales/Labours	56	60	51	57	61	52

3.2 EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS

The education and training of employed persons is usually of particular policy interest. Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. give a brief overall summary of the distribution of persons by education and training groups by employment status. As will be noted paid employees and the small number of self employed with employees absorb a much higher proportion of persons at higher education levels than the other groups. Data by sex shows that only for paid employees does the proportion for women exceed that for men at higher education levels and with training. For all other groups it is considerably lower.

Table 3.2.1: CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EDUCATION LEVEL BY MAIN STATUS

EDUCATION LEVEL	TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
		Paid Employees	Self Employed		Unpaid Helpers	Traditional Agric.
			With Employees	Without Employees		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	33	6	10	17	11	37
Primary not complete	21	13	14	20	29	22
Primary complete	43	58	59	58	50	40
Sec. and Over	3	23	17	5	10	1

Table 3.2.2: CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY TRAINING BY MAIN STATUS

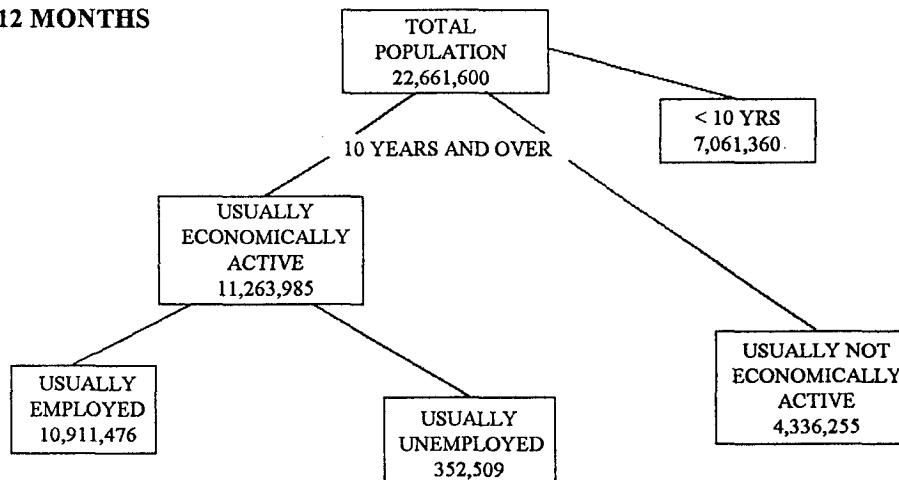
TYPE OF TRAINING	TOTAL	EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
		Paid Employees	Self Employed		Unpaid Helpers	Traditional Agric.
			With Employees	Without Employees		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Training	93	52	73	87	98	97
On Job Training	3	17	14	6	1	1
Other Formal	4	31	13	5	1	2

3.3 THE USUALLY EMPLOYED

As noted in Section one, economic activity was also recorded on a usual basis, relating to the 12 calendar months prior to the survey interview. The chart below gives the number of persons in each usual category.

THE USUALLY EMPLOYED

OVER 12 MONTHS



In general the numbers are not greatly different from current measures to usual measures at the aggregate level. However these aggregates do mask quite interesting differences at more detailed classifications. Table 3.3 below gives a comparison of the usually employed and the currently employed by status. The major differences are with the self employed and unpaid helpers both of which are particularly represented in the informal sector. For the self employed, current measures are considerably more than usual measures. This is because the current measures, spread over a year, picked up more informal sector operators but their usual main activity is Agriculture. For Unpaid helpers, usual measures are considerably more than current measures. For this group the activity is particularly intermittent and was not often located in current measures. Such person were often recorded as not economically active for current activity. However they were recorded as usually economically active over the 12 month period. The usual activity data is discussed in detail in a special paper on the subject which is available.

TABLE 3.3: EMPLOYMENT STATUS - USUALLY EMPLOYED/CURRENTLY EMPLOYED

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	USUALLY EMPLOYED	CURRENTLY EMPLOYED
Total	10,911,476	10,889,205
Paid Employee	948,554	933,358
Self Employed - Employees	68,947	84,314
Self Employed-w/o Employees	619,938	723,024
Unpaid Helper	191,063	57,259
Agriculture own farms	9,054,821	9,091,250
Other & N/S.	28,153	0

4. EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

For the LFS it was decided to collect details both of a person's main activity plus their secondary activity. Two identical blocks of questions allowed recording of the complete range of economic characteristics for main and secondary activity. (See LFS2 Questionnaire, page 4). The main activity was judged by the respondent, but when in doubt, in terms of time spent.

Table 4.0 below shows that approximately 1.2 million persons were recorded with a secondary activity which is 11 percent of employed persons. Approximately 80% are in rural areas.

TABLE 4.0: EMPLOYED PERSONS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA BY WITH/
WITHOUT SECONDARY ACTIVITIES BY SEX

Employment	Total	Male	Female
<u>Total</u> Employed	10,889,205	5,455,099	5,434,106
With Sec. Empl.	1,202,761	690,396	512,365
No Sec. Empl.	9,686,444	4,764,703	4,921,741
<u>Urban- Total</u>	1,693,588	987,676	705,912
With Sec. Empl.	243,637	133,443	110,194
No Sec. Empl.	1,449,951	854,233	595,718
<u>Rural Total</u>	9,195,617	4,467,423	4,728,194
With Sec. Empl.	959,124	556,953	402,171
No Sec. Empl.	8,236,493	3,910,470	4,326,023

4.1 ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WITH SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

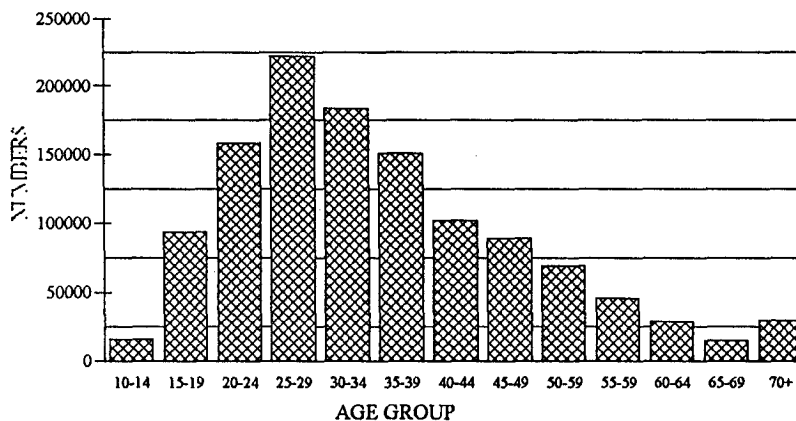
Table 4.1.1 below shows the secondary sector of employment by the main sector of employment. As will be noted the major secondary sector is the informal sector and mostly for persons who were engaged in traditional agriculture in their main sector. Geographic data shows this is mostly in rural areas.

TABLE 4.1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH MAIN AND
SECONDARY ACTIVITY BY MAIN AND SECONDARY SECTOR

MAIN SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT	SECONDARY SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT						PERSONS WITH No.Sec. Empl.
	Total	Gover- nment	Parasta- tal	Priv-Tr.Agr	Priv-I.S.	Priv-Other	
Total	10,889,205	12,159	5,191	306,513	847,212	31,686	9,686,444
Government	319,455	0	0	89,323	12,519	597	217,016
Parastatal	180,767	0	0	16,283	6,781	376	157,327
Private-Trad.Agric.	9,115,932	12,159	4,321	37,996	796,277	26,974	8,238,205
Private-I.S.	955,647	0	486	115,638	23,453	0	816,070
Private-Other	317,404	0	384	47,273	8,182	3,739	257,826

Chart 4.1 gives the age distribution of persons with a secondary activity. It shows graphically that secondary activity peaks for the 25-29 age group.

CHART 4.1: EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH A SECONDARY ACTIVITY BY AGE



The educational distribution is particularly interesting and as table 4.1.2 shows there is a very strong correlation between having secondary activities and education level.

TABLE 4.1.2: PERSONS WITH MAIN AND SECONDARY ACTIVITY BY EDUCATION

EMPLOYMENT	Total	EDUCATION LEVEL			
		No Educat.	Primary	Secondary	F6 & Above
Total	10,889,205	3,550,447	6,990,947	308,161	39,650
With Sec. Empl	1,202,761	306,591	830,346	53,904	11,920
No Sec. Empl	9,686,444	3,243,856	6,160,601	254,257	27,730
<u>Column Percentage</u>					
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With Sec. Empl	11.0	8.6	11.9	17.5	30.1
No Sec. Empl	89.0	91.4	88.1	82.5	69.9

The hours worked were also recorded separately for main and secondary activities. Table 4.1.3 below gives the overall averages for main activities and secondary activities. Excluded from both are persons with zero hours worked either because they were temporarily absent from work in the reference period (main activity) or did not have secondary activities.

TABLE 4.1.3: AVERAGE CURRENT HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND SECONDARY ACTIVITIES AND IN TOTAL

SEX	MAIN ACTIVITY	SEC. ACTIVITY
GRAND TOTAL	42	21
MALE	44	24
FEMALE	39	18
URBAN TOTAL	51	24
MALE	54	23
FEMALE	45	25
RURAL TOTAL	40	20
MALE	42	24
FEMALE	38	16

5. PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

The full definition used for the informal sector is given in the technical report. In brief the sector was defined to consist of small scale private economic activities which have not more than five paid employees and do not possess certain 'formal' characteristics. Guidelines to interviewers were given on the back of page 3 of the LFS 2 questionnaire.

Table 5.0 below gives the total number of persons classified as employed in the informal sector. As noted in the previous section, informal sector employment is particularly strong as a secondary activity. The table shows that 16% of persons overall are engaged in the informal sector either as a main or secondary activity. The proportion is particularly high in urban areas (34%). It should be noted that this total is of those persons recorded in the moving one month reference week for the LFS and gives the average employment over the 12 months. It is known that informal sector activity is intermittent and the LFS figures are lower than those for the informal sector survey which measured employment at any time of the year.

TABLE 5.0: PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INFORMAL SECTOR

LOCATION	TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	MAIN EMPLOYMENT		SEC. EMPLOYMENT		TOTAL PERSONS IN I.S	% OF L.F.
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
URBAN	1,894,160	334,294	196,410	54,363	68,278	653,345	34
RURAL	9,400,767	281,410	143,533	383,891	340,680	1,149,514	12
TOTAL	11,294,927	615,704	339,943	438,254	408,958	1,802,859	16

5.1 ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Table 5.1.1 gives the industry distribution of informal sector employment for main activity and secondary activity separately. The high proportions in the retailing industries and in restaurants/hotels are notable. Beer brewing is very strong as a secondary activity. The relatively high proportion in mining may be over-stated due to a sample problem with a village which is now a gold mining area (see technical report)

TABLE 5.1.1: PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INFORMAL SECTOR IN MAIN AND SECONDARY ACTIVITY BY SEX AND INDUSTRY

TOTAL	MAIN INDUSTRY			SECONDARY INDUSTRY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	615704	339943	955647	438254	408958	847212
<u>Column Percentages</u>						
Fish,H/For/Charcoal	2	1	1	2	0	1
Mining & Quarry	16	1	10	4	1	2
M'ing-Food/Beer	3	7	4	4	23	13
M'ing-Text&Leather	4	4	4	3	2	2
M'ing-Wood Products	5	1	4	12	1	7
Mining-Other	3	1	2	3	2	2
Elect. & Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Build. & Constr.	5	1	4	7	0	4
W'Sale/Co-op	0	0	0	1	0	0
R'tail-Unprocessed	19	14	17	25	18	22
R'tail-Timb/Charc.	3	9	5	12	4	8
R'tail-Proc. Food	3	19	9	4	11	7
Retail-Other	20	14	17	14	7	10
Rest.&Hotels	7	20	11	7	29	18
Transport-Land	4	0	2	0	0	0
Transp-Oth & Comm.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Fin. & Bus.Services	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pub. Ad.& Non Prof.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edn. & Research	0	0	0	0	0	0
Med. & Veterinary	0	0	0	2	1	2
Repair Services	4	0	3	1	0	0

Table 5.1.2 gives the numbers and percentage distribution by status for main and secondary activities. Self employment without employees dominates both as a main and particularly as a secondary activity.

TABLE 5.1.2: EMPLOYMENT IN THE I.S. BY STATUS BY MAIN OR SECONDARY ACTIVITY

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MAIN ACTIVITY INFORMAL SECTOR			SECONDARY ACTIVITY I.S.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	955647	615704	339943	847212	438254	408958
Paid empl	146510	97551	48959	37711	37583	128
Semp-employees	64196	48958	15238	42582	33733	8849
Semp -no empl	696123	444278	251845	748680	358248	390432
Unpaid Helpers	48818	24917	23901	18239	8690	9549
Column percentage						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Paid empl	15	16	14	5	8	0
Semp-employees	7	8	5	5	8	2
Semp -no empl	73	72	74	88	82	96
Unpaid Helpers	5	4	7	2	2	2

5.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SELF EMPLOYED IN THE I.S.

The age and educational characteristics of persons self employed in the informal sector are of particular interest. Table 5.2.1 shows the age profile of the informal sector workforce. It is generally a young workforce but with persons engaged in it as a secondary activity tending to be older than those engaged in it as a main activity.

TABLE 5.2.1: SELF EMPLOYED IN THE I.S. BY AGE AND SEX

AGE	SELF EMPLOYED I.S. MAIN			SELF EMPLOYED I.S. SECONDARY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	760319	493236	267083	791262	391981	399281
Percentage Distribution						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14 Yrs	1	1	0	1	1	1
15-19 Yrs	8	8	8	9	10	9
20-24 Yrs	18	18	19	14	12	15
25-34 Yrs	39	38	40	32	32	31
35-54 Yrs	27	27	26	33	33	33
55+ Yrs	7	8	7	11	12	10

The educational distribution of self employed in the IS is shown in table 5.2.2. Primary education level dominates but a noticeable portion of those engaged as a secondary activity have no education.

TABLE 5.2.2: SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY EDUCATION LEVEL BY MAIN/SECONDARY ACTIVITY

Education Level	MAIN ACTIVITY I.S.			SECONDARY ACTIVITIES I.S.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Persons	760319	493236	267083	791262	391981	399281
Percentage Distribution						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. Education	16	11	27	31	20	42
Primary	78	83	69	67	77	56

5.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF PAID EMPLOYEES IN THE I.S.

The characteristics of paid employees are similar to those of the dominant self employed group except that they tend to be younger and a greater proportion have primary level of education. This is shown in tables 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 below.

TABLE 5.3.1: PAID EMPLOYEES IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY AGE AND SEX

AGE	PAID F EMPLOYEES I.S. MAIN ACTIVITY			PAID F EMPLOYEES I.S. SECONDARY ACTIVITY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	146510	97551	48959	37711	37583	128
Column %						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-19 Yrs	28	19	46	4	4	100
20-39 Yrs	58	64	48	73	73	0
40+ Yrs	14	17	6	23	23	0

TABLE 5.3.2: PAID EMPLOYEES IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND SEX

EDUCATION LEVEL	PAID EMPLOYEES I.S. MAIN ACTIVITY			PAID F EMPLOYEES I.S. SECONDARY ACTIVITY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	146510	97551	48959	37711	37583	128
Column %						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	12	12	13	23	23	0
Primary	84	84	83	76	76	100
Secondary	4	4	3	1	1	0
F6 & Abov	0	0	1	0	0	0

5.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF UNPAID HELPERS IN THE I.S.

A relatively small number of persons were recorded as unpaid helpers in the IS. Only 67,057 persons were recorded, 48,818 as a main activities and 18,239 as a secondary activities. Age and education data show that many are young, with primary education not complete, i.e. they are still at school.

As noted earlier, data was also collected for LFS on activities over the previous 12 months. This data is particularly revealing for unpaid helpers. A total of 340,729 persons were recorded as having some activity as an unpaid helper over the previous 12 months. The informal sector was not identified for the monthly activity data but it is known that most unpaid help is in the informal sector. Thus unpaid helper activity is very intermittent and not at all well recorded when you take one week reference periods.

Table 5.4 below gives the age and sex distribution of these 340,729 persons. As will be noted many are very young. Many are still studying but a sizeable proportion have no education or have completed primary school. As will also be noted the proportion for women at higher ages is greater, than for men.

TABLE 5.4: UNPAID HELPERS AT SOME TIME OF THE 12 MONTHS BY SEX BY AGE

	UNPAID HELPERS AT SOME TIME		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	340729	186418	154311
Column %			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
10 - 14 Yrs	45.6	46.8	44.2
15 - 19 Yrs	26.6	29.6	23.0
20 - 24 Yrs	8.2	7.2	9.4
25 - 29 Yrs	5.9	5.1	6.9
30 - 34 Yrs	2.7	2.0	3.5
35 - 39 Yrs	2.9	2.2	3.7
40 - 44 Yrs	1.3	0.8	1.8
45 - 49 Yrs	1.4	0.8	2.3
50 - 54 Yrs	1.3	0.9	1.8
55 - 59 Yrs	1.5	1.5	1.5
60 - 64 Yrs	0.8	0.4	1.2
65 - 69 Yrs	0.5	0.4	0.6
70+ Yrs	1.4	2.3	0.2

5.5. INFORMAL SECTOR HOUSEHOLDS

The LFS was a household survey and also allowed production of data on a household basis. Special tables have been produced in the tabulation set for households with at least one person engaged in self employment in the IS and those without. Selected characteristics have also been extracted on the head of household for these households.

As table 5.5 shows the LFS recorded overall, 26% of households with a self employed IS operator in its reference weeks. The proportion was considerably higher, 42%, in urban areas. Approximately 79% of the IS self employed households had a male head of household. Significantly, of the female headed IS households, 69 percent were not currently married. Most were widowed or divorced. Thus IS activity is a particular economic activity of this segment of the population.

TABLE 5.5: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH I.S. ACTIVITY

	Total Households	Total H'hold with I.S.	%
Total	4584581	1184404	26
Urban	950877	404869	42
Rural	3633704	779535	21
<u>Head of H'H</u>			
Male	3590849	927240	26
Female	993732	257164	26

6. THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

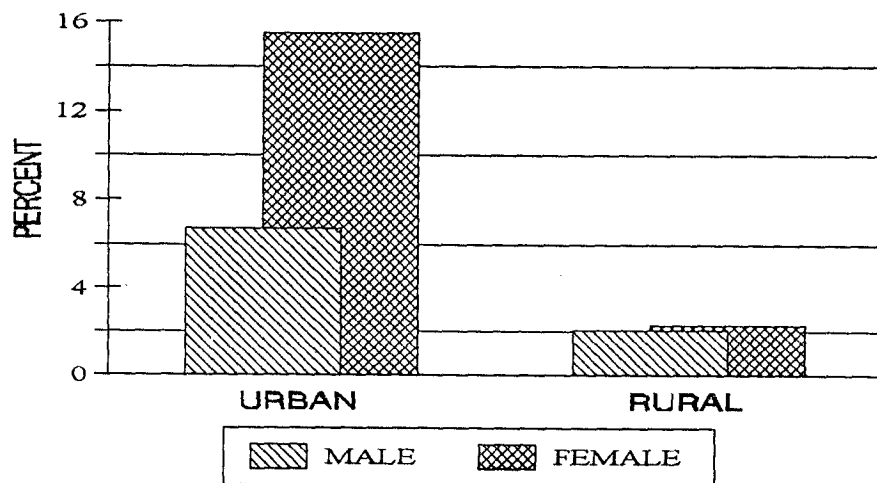
The internationally recommended definition of the currently unemployed, comprises all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period, met the following conditions:-

- (a) Were without work i.e. were not in paid employment or in self employment of any type.
- (b) Were currently available for work and had taken active steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self employment.

For the 1990/91 labour force survey, the criterion regarding taking active steps to find work was relaxed, as allowed. The test of seeking work in Tanzania was not considered as generally appropriate because of the largely unorganized nature of the labour market.

Diagram 6.0 below gives the overall unemployment rates by Sex for urban and rural areas.

CHART 6.0: CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL



6.1 CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

The overall current unemployment rates was 3.6 per cent. Unemployment rates are the number unemployed, divided by the number economically active (employed plus unemployed). In urban areas, unemployment was higher than in rural areas. Table 6.1.1 and Chart 6.1 below show that the younger ages between 15-34 years were most effected by unemployment. Urban age specific rates are much higher but there are still sizeable numbers unemployed in rural areas over the survey 12 month period.

CHART 6.1: CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE GROUPS, URBAN/R

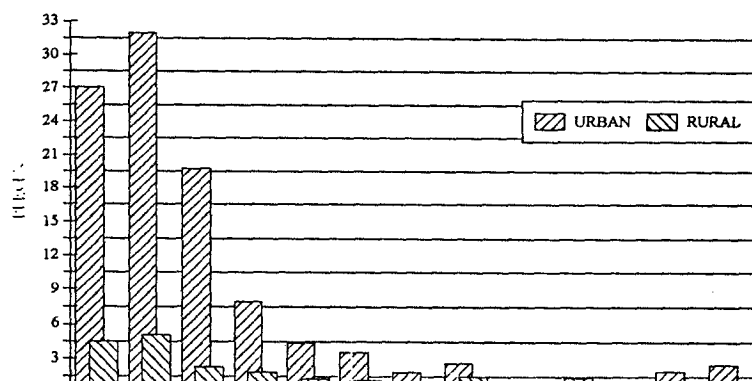


TABLE 6.1: CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY URBAN/RURAL BY AGE BY SEX NUMBERS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

GEOGRAPHIC AREA AND AGE GROUPS	NUMBERS			UNEMPLOYMENT RATES		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	405722	165202	240520	3.6	2.9	4.2
10-14 Yrs	40698	22069	18629	5.7	6.2	5.3
15-19 Yrs	144864	70044	74820	8.7	8.7	8.8
20-24 Yrs	91077	34591	56486	5.6	4.7	6.3
25-34 Yrs	78732	23275	55457	2.6	1.6	3.6
35-54 Yrs	38713	9953	28760	1.3	.7	2.0
55-98 Yrs	11638	5270	6368	.9	.7	1.1
Urban						
Total	200572	71339	129233	10.6	6.7	15.5
10-14 Yrs	10402	4974	5428	27.0	23.4	31.4
15-19 Yrs	73678	34365	39313	31.9	30.0	33.8
20-24 Yrs	59853	20491	39362	19.7	13.5	25.7
25-34 Yrs	41923	9298	32625	6.4	2.6	11.3
35-54 Yrs	13588	1678	11910	2.6	.5	5.7
55-98 Yrs	1128	533	595	.8	.6	1.2
Rural						
Total	205150	93863	111287	2.2	2.1	2.3
10-14 Yrs	30296	17095	13201	4.5	5.1	3.9
15-19 Yrs	71186	35679	35507	5.0	5.1	4.8
20-24 Yrs	31224	14100	17124	2.3	2.4	2.3
25-34 Yrs	36809	13977	22832	1.6	1.3	1.8
35-54 Yrs	25125	8275	16850	1.0	.7	1.3
55-98 Yrs	10510	4737	5773	.9	.8	1.1

Table 6.1.2 below, shows the unemployment rates by quarters when the survey was conducted. The rural rates show a distinct seasonal pattern with the maximum rate in the agriculture off season for most of the country, in the July to September quarter. The urban rates were to some extent effected by the lack of a good quarterly balance in the sample but do suggest some worsening of unemployment over the survey period.

TABLE 6.1.2: CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY QUARTER BY URBAN/RURAL

QUARTER	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	3.6	10.6	2.2
Oct-Dec 90	3.2	8.7	2.2
Jan-Mar 91	2.6	9.3	1.0
Apr-Jun 91	2.9	13.9	1.1
Jul-Sept91	5.7	11.3	4.5

6.2 UNEMPLOYMENT BY TYPE

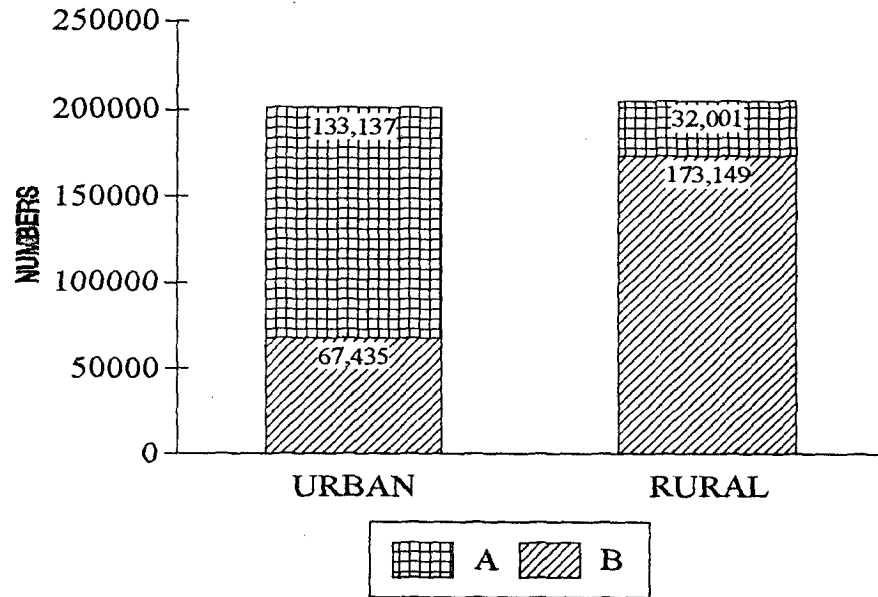
As noted earlier, no test was made on a person's activity to seek work for them to be categorized as unemployed. However questions were asked and the unemployed have been categorized into two groups:-

Unemployed A: Persons currently unemployed who were not only available for work but had taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks.

Unemployed B: Persons currently unemployed who have not taken active steps to find work in the last four weeks.

Chart 6.2 below gives the numbers in each group for urban and rural areas.

CHART 6.2: CURRENT UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY TYPE



As the chart shows, persons in urban areas are far more likely to be actively seeking work. Age data shows that the unemployed A group are concentrated in the young ages whereas the B group are spread up to higher ages.

6.3 THE UNEMPLOYED BY SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The previous work experience of unemployed persons is always of major interest. Table 6.3.1 shows that most unemployed in urban areas had no previous employment which indicates that they were new entrants to the labour force. Possibly this group were school leavers. Whereas, 74%, in rural areas had previously worked in agriculture.

TABLE 6.3.1: UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, PERCENTAGES BY WORK EXPERIENCE BY URBAN/RURAL BY SEX

PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Prev. Empl	42.5	45.3	40.5	69.4	73.6	67.1	16.1	23.8	9.6
Service/Shops	3.5	4.5	2.8	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.4	5.8	1.4
Agric. Own Shamba	42.5	40.4	43.9	9.9	11.3	9.1	74.4	62.6	84.3
Sales/Labouring	7.5	5.2	9.2	10.7	6.4	13.0	4.5	4.2	4.7
Other Occupations	4.0	4.6	3.7	6.4	5.8	6.8	1.7	3.6	.0

Other data shows that 75% of the unemployed were seeking full time work and only 25% part time work. Most, 68%, in urban areas preferred wage jobs, whereas 60% in rural areas were seeking agriculture work. Overall 24% were seeking to start small businesses.

Table 6.3.2 gives the percentage distribution of the period, unemployed persons had been available for work.

As will be noted there are considerable differences between urban and rural areas. In urban areas the

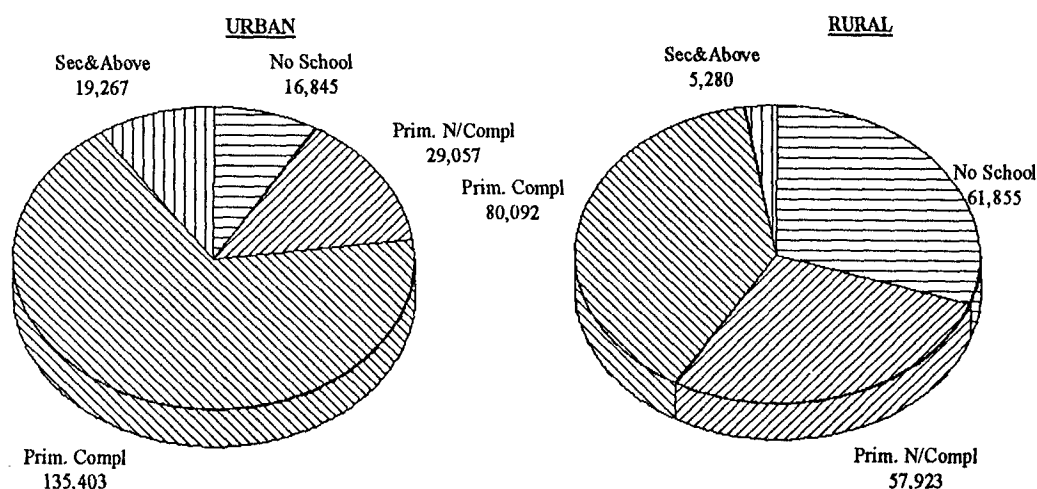
TABLE 6.3.2: UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, PERCENTAGES - PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY BY URBAN/RURAL BY SEX

PERIOD AVAILABLE FOR WORK	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 Year	65.3	65.7	65.0	41.1	42.6	40.3	89.0	83.2	93.8
More than 1 Year	34.7	34.3	35.0	58.9	57.4	59.7	11.0	16.8	6.2
<u>Unemp A</u>									
Total	40.7	41.2	40.3	66.4	67.4	65.8	15.6	21.3	0.8
Less than 1 Year	16.6	19.6	14.6	21.6	22.5	21.1	11.8	17.4	7.1
More than 1 Year	24.1	21.6	25.7	44.8	45.0	44.7	3.8	3.9	3.7
<u>Unemp B</u>									
Total	59.3	58.8	59.7	33.6	32.6	34.2	84.4	78.7	89.2
Less than 1 Year	48.6	46.0	50.4	19.5	20.1	19.2	77.1	65.8	86.7
More than 1 Year	10.7	12.7	9.2	14.1	12.5	15.0	7.3	12.9	2.5

6.4 EDUCATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED

Chart 6.4 shows the educational profile of the unemployed in urban and rural areas. Urban unemployment is predominantly of primary school leavers but the significant number with secondary education and above should also be noted. Women are particularly strongly represented in the urban unemployed at all education levels. Rural unemployment is more spread over different education levels but primary school leavers are also the largest group.

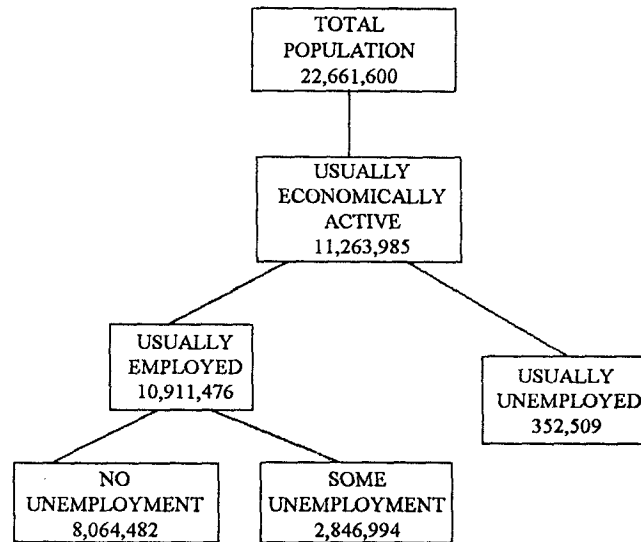
CHART 6.4: CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT PERSONS BY EDUCATION LEVEL



Other data shows that very few of the unemployed have had any training (less than 3%). Two thirds are not married, and migrants, particularly recent migrants are strongly represented in the urban unemployed.

6.5 USUAL UNEMPLOYMENT AND PERSON WITH ANY UNEMPLOYMENT

The data collected for the previous 12 months from the date of the survey interview allowed the production of usual unemployment rates (see section 1 for definition) but also allowed the derivation of the number of persons experiencing any unemployment during the period. Persons with any or some unemployment are those who said they were not working and were available for work for at least part of a month. The numbers in this category are quite significant as shown on the diagram below.



The usual unemployment rates are lower than the current rates as short term unemployment is removed. Table 6.5 gives a summary for both the usually unemployed and those experiencing some unemployment. The usually unemployed are still strongly represented in young ages in urban areas. Persons with some unemployment are in all age groups and the highest proportion is in rural areas. Seasonal rural unemployment is the major factor in these high numbers and rates. All rates are significantly higher for women.

TABLE 6.5: USUAL ECONOMIC STATUS BY UNEMPLOYED AT ALL DURING 12 MONTHS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, SEX AND AGE

	USUALLY NO UNEMPL	EMPLOYED SOME UNEMPL	USUALLY UNEMPL	TOTAL SOME UNEMPL	% SOME UNEMPL	% USUALLY UNEMPLOY	TOTAL ECONOM. ACT
Total	8064482	2846994	352509	3199503	28.4	3.1	11263985
10-14 Yrs	565096	162949	46643	209592	27.1	6.0	774688
15-19 Yrs	1069656	418674	117749	536423	33.4	7.3	1606079
20-24 Yrs	1134564	425084	80845	505929	30.8	4.9	1640493
25-34 Yrs	2211045	732432	62326	794758	26.4	2.1	3005803
35-54 Yrs	2210254	751704	28350	780054	26.1	.9	2990308
55+ Yrs	873867	356151	16596	372747	29.9	1.3	1246614
Male Total	4219793	1259591	145960	1405551	25.0	2.6	5625344
Female Total	3844689	1587403	206549	1793952	31.8	3.7	5638641
Urban Total	1390099	278292	193115	471407	25.3	10.4	1861506
Rural Total	6674383	2568702	159394	2728096	29.0	1.7	9402479

Other data shows that the usually unemployed (the severely unemployed), are more concentrated in the less educated, less trained and more likely to be migrants than the currently unemployed. Persons with some unemployment are predominantly rural agricultural workers and tend to have less education, very little training and tend not to be migrants.

Detailed analysis shows that seasonal unemployment in rural areas is largely concentrated in the 2 to 3 month off season period.

7. UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS

Underemployment is a difficult concept and one with a variety of meanings. The Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) recommended that “underemployment exists when a person’s employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment”. It can be measured in relation to a persons low hours of work, low income, underutilisation of skill or low productivity. The 13th ICLS however, recommended for operational reasons that statistical measures of underemployment generally be restricted to that in terms of low hours worked which is termed visible underemployment.

For the 1990/91 Labour Force Survey this approach was adopted and the definition of underemployed is those persons who -

- * worked less than 40 hours in the reference week.
- * and stated they were available for more work in the last week.

Forty hours was chosen as the limit as it is the common normal minimum working hours in Tanzania.

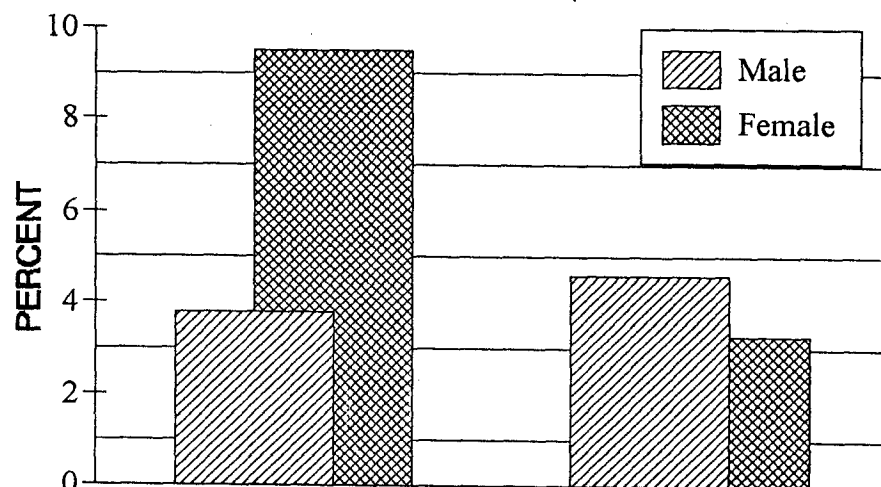
The total number visibly underemployed is 464,767 persons, 4.3% of the total employed and slightly higher than the number of unemployed 405,722.

Table 7.0 below gives the underemployment rates by sex by urban/rural. Underemployment rates are higher in urban areas than rural areas. This is also shown on Chart 7.0.

TABLE 7.0: CURRENT UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES - EMPLOYED PERSONS

SEX	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	4.3	6.2	3.9
Male	4.6	3.8	4.6
Female	4.1	9.5	3.3

CHART 7.0: CURRENT UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL



7.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDEREMPLOYED PERSONS

Table 7.1.1 below shows the underemployed by their current main status and main sector. As can be noted, Underemployment is concentrated in persons working in Traditional Agriculture and self employed in the informal sector.

TABLE 7.1.1: CURRENTLY UNDEREMPLOYED BY MAIN STATUS
BY MAIN SECTOR

	Total	Priv-Tr.Agr	Priv-I.S.	Priv-Oth.
Total	464,787	411,747	49,400	3,640
Paid employees	6,105	1,157	2,566	2,382
S/Emp - employees	3,517	0	2,859	658
S/Emp - no employees	41,801	0	41,201	600
Unpaid/Help	2,774	0	2,774	0
Agriculture	410,590	410,590	0	0

Two special questions were asked of underemployed persons, their reasons for working less than 40 hours and the type of additional work they were available for. Table 7.1.2 below, gives the result of these two questions.

Part (i) show that most persons in urban and rural stated that they couldn't find more work and no suitable land was a significant reason in rural areas.

Part (ii) Shows type of the additional work underemployed persons preferred to do. In rural areas the highest number preferred to work in Agriculture whereas in Urban areas the highest number preferred small business as their additional work.

TABLE 7.1.2: UNDEREMPLOYED BY REASON FOR WORKING LESS THAN
40 HOURS AND TYPE OF WORK SOUGHT

(i) REASONS FOR WORKING LESS THAN 40 HOURS			
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	464,787	104,568	360,219
Can't find more wrk	281,578	71,560	210,018
No suitable land	112,944	13,960	98,984
Lack of raw material	23,521	13,659	9,862
Machinery breakdown	2,754	440	2,314
Stood down	334	334	0
Other	43,656	4,615	39,041
(ii) TYPE OF ADDITIONAL WORK SORT			
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	464,787	104,568	360,219
Wage job	27,310	12,686	14,624
Small Businesses	147,990	48,210	99,780
Agr/Lvs/Fishing	289,487	43,672	245,815
Male			
Total	242,911	37,885	205,026
Female			
Total	221,876	66,683	155,193

Unlike the unemployed, the underemployed tended to be spread over all age ranges. They also tended to be concentrated more in the no education and primary not complete education levels.

7.2 OTHER UNDEREMPLOYMENT DATA

Persons usually underemployed on the basis of their usual hours of work were also measured. However the number were relatively small, being 168,061 persons. Tabulations were produced for this group in the tabulation set, D series, but will not be discussed here.

It was noted during analysis that a large number of persons (over 500,000) who worked currently less than 40 hours and said they were not available for more work gave inconsistent reasons for working less than 40 hours

8. THE NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

Persons currently not economically active are those persons who were neither employed nor unemployed in the reference week. As explained earlier, participation rates in economic activity are very high from the LFS, however as table 8.0 shows there are still sizeable numbers of persons 10 years and above who are not economically active.

As table 8.0.1 shows the largest proportions inactive are in urban areas and particularly for women.

TABLE 8.0.1: CURRENT ECONOMIC STATUS BY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND SEX

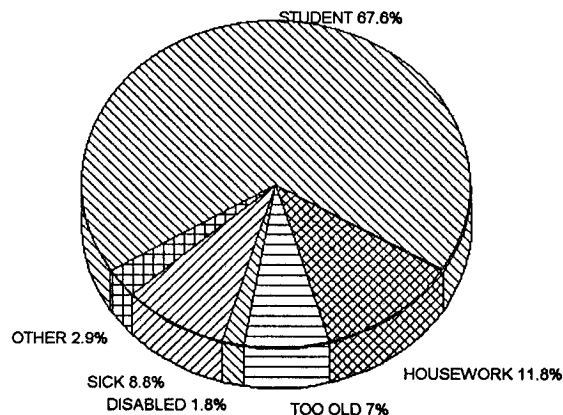
	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
<u>TOTAL</u>	15,600,240	100.0	7,598,323	48.7	8,001,917	51.3
Current Active	11,294,927	72.4	5,620,301	36.0	5,674,626	36.4
Current Inactive	4,305,313	27.6	1,978,022	12.7	2,327,291	14.9
<u>URBAN</u>						
Total	2,848,135	100.0	1,426,281	50.1	1,421,854	49.9
Current Active	1,894,160	66.5	1,059,015	37.2	835,145	29.3
Current Inactive	953,975	33.5	367,266	12.9	586,709	20.6
<u>RURAL</u>						
Total	12,752,105	100.0	6,172,042	48.4	6,580,063	51.6
Current Active	9,400,767	73.7	4,561,286	35.8	4,839,481	38.0
Current Inactive	3,351,338	26.3	1,610,756	12.6	1,740,582	13.6

The reason not economically active was recorded and the numbers by reason are given in table 8.0.2 below. Chart 8.0 gives the proportions of the total not active by reason.

TABLE 8.0.2: WHY CURRENTLY INACTIVE BY SEX AND LOCATION

	Total	H'se Work	Student	Too Old	Sick	Disabled	Other
<u>TOTAL</u>	4,305,313	509,347	2,912,053	302,202	377,854	78,618	125,239
Male	1,978,022	142,350	1,512,705	90,376	139,630	41,301	51,660
Female	2,327,291	366,997	1,399,348	211,826	238,224	37,317	73,579
<u>URBAN</u>							
Total	953,975	191,256	611,875	55,071	58,265	9,993	27,515
Male	367,266	12,696	304,938	11,369	19,520	3,612	15,131
Female	586,709	178,560	306,937	43,702	38,745	6,381	12,384
<u>RURAL</u>							
Total	3,351,338	318,091	2,300,178	247,131	319,589	68,625	97,724
Male	1,610,756	129,654	1,207,767	79,007	120,110	37,689	36,529
Female	1,740,582	188,437	1,092,411	168,124	199,479	30,936	61,195

CHART 8.0: PERSONS CURRENT NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY REASON



8.1 DEMOGRAPHIC AND EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OF THE CURRENTLY NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The age profile of the currently inactive is particularly useful and is given as table 8.1.1 below.

TABLE 8.1.1: WHY CURRENTLY INACTIVE BY AGE: COLUMN PERCENTAGE

	Total	H'se Work	Student	Too Old	Sick	Disabled	Other
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14 Yrs	56.4	42.8	72.4	.0	9.3	28.7	36.1
15-19 Yrs	20.9	15.0	25.6	.0	11.7	5.4	22.0
20-24 Yrs	4.7	15.1	1.9	.0	12.1	8.6	13.9
25-34 Yrs	4.1	13.6	.2	.0	19.3	13.4	14.3
35-54 Yrs	4.3	10.0	.0	2.0	26.1	17.1	11.9
55+ Yrs	9.7	3.6	.0	98.0	21.5	26.9	1.8

Housework is concentrated in the age group 10-14 years (43%). This was partly in school holidays but it does seem that children often are used to look after household duties while parents are busy with agriculture etc. The next three age groups had each about 15% of persons. Students, as expected, were largely found in age group 10-14 years (72%) and age group 15-19 years (26%). Old people, as expected, were found in age group 55 years and above. Sick people were fairly distributed throughout the age groups. The inactive disabled were mostly found in age groups 10-14 years (29%) and 55 years and above, (27%). In the "Other" group category, higher proportions of persons were found in the young age groups. The "Other" group consists of persons attending family or village obligations e.g. funerals, or young people doing nothing in school vacations.

The educational profile of the not active is given in table 8.1.2 below. The high proportion with no education for housework is notable and needs further analysis by age. Most students are still at primary school as expected. All other categories have very high proportions with no education.

TABLE 8.3.3: WHY CURRENTLY INACTIVE BY EDUCATION: PERCENTAGES

EDUCATION LEVEL	Total	H'se work	Student	Too Old	Sick	Disabled	Other
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	18.2	44.3	0.0	91.6	46.4	64.8	44.3
Primary not completed	65.1	22.3	87.6	7.5	22.3	16.2	14.4
Primary completed	14.1	30.8	9.4	0.9	30.2	16.8	39.2
Secondary and over	2.5	2.6	3.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	2.1

8.2 THE USUALLY NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE AND PERSONS WITH ANY MONTHS NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

The data from the questions for the previous 12 months activity for each respondent allows the production of figures for persons usually not economically active, and for persons with any month or part month not economically active.

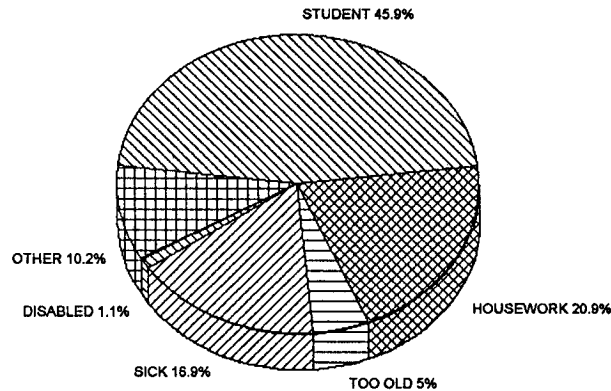
In total 4,336,255 persons were usually not active compared to 4,305,315 currently not active which is very similar.

However the numbers by reason do show differences. Generally the current figures reflect the pattern over the survey year and thus have some data from all seasons. The usual data reflects each person's usual status. Students are higher usually, as this is their usual status whereas the current data recorded some of them when they were working in vacations and thus economically active. The aged, sick and handicapped are similar, usual numbers are higher than current. Only housework is lower usually than currently. Only 431,953 persons are usually engaged in housework. 509,347 were recorded for housework as a current activity during the survey

There is also balancing movement between the different economic and non-economic activity groups. Overall there were approximately 88% of the not economically active who had this status both currently and usually for the LFS.

Table 8.2 below shows the total survey population by any non-economic activity in the previous 12 months and the overall proportions are shown on chart 8.2.

CHART 8.2: PERSONS WITH ANY MONTHS NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY REASON



The figure for students should be the total of students in the survey population as all should have some period inactive. The figure for handicapped will not include handicapped persons who were totally economically active but is the best figure available from LFS for handicapped persons. The housework figure is certainly not the total persons doing this activity as many are totally economically active as well as doing housework. The figure of over 1.3 million having at least part of a month inactive because of illness is very disturbing.

TABLE 8.2: ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (IF ANY)

SEX	Total	Housework	Student	Too Old	Sick	Handi-capped	Other	No-Period Inactive
Total	15,600,240	1,610,758	3,543,491	386,584	1,306,966	86,584	789,147	7,876,710
Males	7,598,323	502,970	1,854,489	110,433	462,115	48,155	439,367	4,180,794
Female	8,001,917	1,107,788	1,689,002	276,151	844,851	38,429	349,780	3,695,916

9. INCOME OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

For the LFS, income measures were attempted separately for earnings from paid employment, self employment (excluding Agriculture) and urban agricultural businesses.

Income is always a sensitive issues in any country. For the LFS, the income questions were deliberately kept last on the questionnaire to ensure any respondent reaction did not interfere with the other data.

For paid employment, respondents were asked for their gross earnings before any deductions. It is known that in some cases respondents gave their earnings after deductions and it was not always possible to correct this in the field or in editing. Thus the paid employment earnings data does tend to be understated. Note that any income in kind e.g. food, clothing was not included.

For self employment and income from urban agricultural business, estimates of earnings are always uncertain. Most small operators do not kept good records. The questionnaire was structured so that gross takings were to be recorded and then expenses to earn this money were deducted to arrive at a net income figure. It is thought that this did not work very well. Earnings from self employment and from Agricultural businesses do seem to be over-stated in general with high averages. The average earnings from informal sector operators are generally over those recorded in the informal sector survey where earnings were a more prominent item and greater details were recorded. The LFS sample of the self employed is also relatively small.

9.1 EARNINGS FROM PAID EMPLOYMENT

Earnings data is often very unevenly distributed usually with a long tail at high values. For paid employment earnings the distribution was reasonable as shown in Chart 9.1 below. The overall mean earnings was 4,950 T.SHS. and the medium 4,200 T.SHS. It has thus been decided to show mean earnings for this section as most persons are more familiar with this measure.

CHART 9.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PAID EMPLOYEES
BY PAID INCOME RANGES

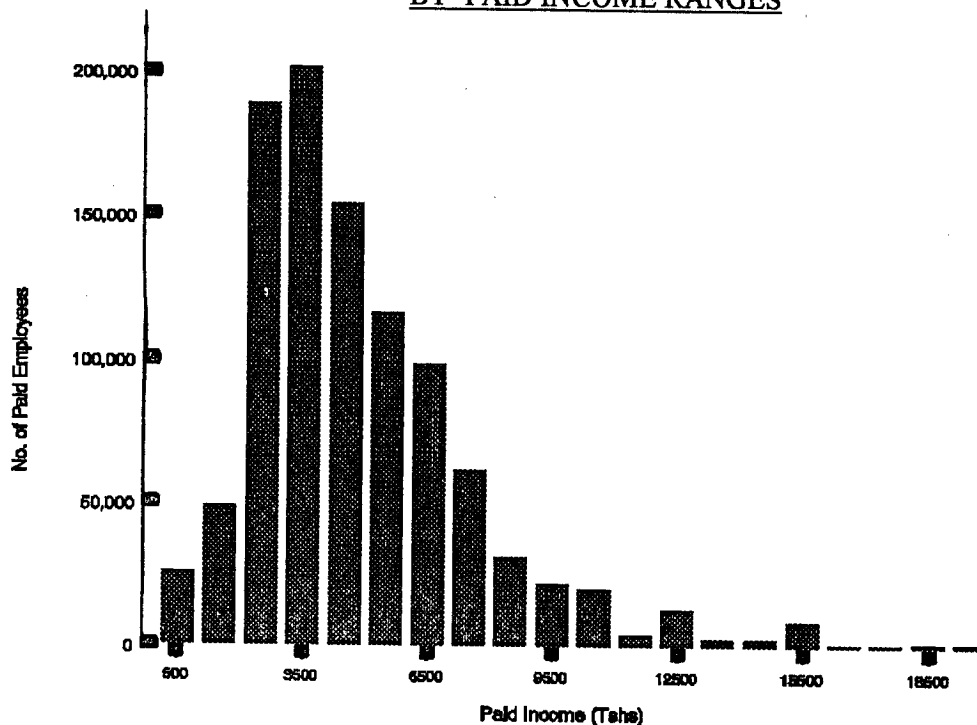


Table 9.1.1 below gives the average earnings from paid employment by industry by sex. As will be noted average earnings are highest in the Finance and Business Services Industry Group followed by Transport. Earnings are lowest in Agriculture followed by the Trade/Restaurant/Hotels Group. In all industries Females earn less on average than males.

TABLE 9.1.1: AVERAGE MONTHLY PAID INCOME BY INDUSTRY OF PAID EMPLOYMENT BY SEX

INDUSTRY	Tshs		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Total	4,950	5,150	4,300
Agr/Forest/Fish.	3,140	3,340	2,280
Mining & Quarry	4,940	4,870	*
Manufacturing	5,240	5,560	3,910
Electric & Gas	4,700	4,760	4,480
Building/Constr.	5,630	5,670	4,540
Trade	3,880	3,970	3,640
Transport	6,160	6,210	5,720
Finance	6,690	6,940	6,000
Personal Services	5,100	5,330	4,610

*No sample or sample too small

The average paid earnings by sector in Table 9.1.2 shows highest average earnings in the Parastatal Sector followed by the Government Sector. Lowest earnings are found in the relatively few paid employees employed in Traditional Agriculture.

TABLE 9.1.2: AVERAGE MONTHLY PAID BY MODIFIED SECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX

MODIFIED SECTOR	Tshs		
	Total	Males	Females
Total	4,950	5,150	4,300
Government	5,350	5,470	5,060
Parastatal	5,970	6,170	5,250
Private-Traditional Agric.	2,480	2,790	1,070
Private-Informal Sector	3,930	4,310	2,900
Private Other	4,820	5,010	3,910

9.2 EARNINGS FROM SELF EMPLOYMENT - NON AGRICULTURAL

Earnings from self employment are much more variable than earnings from paid employment as shown in Chart 9.2. The overall mean in 17,340 T.SHS. compared to a median of 5,700 T.SHS. The differences of these two measures shows the highly skewed distribution. The mean values would be very strongly effected by the relatively few high values and thus it has been decided to generally only show median values in the tables over the page.

CHART 9.2: DISTRIBUTION OF SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY RANGES OF SELF EMPLOYED INCOME

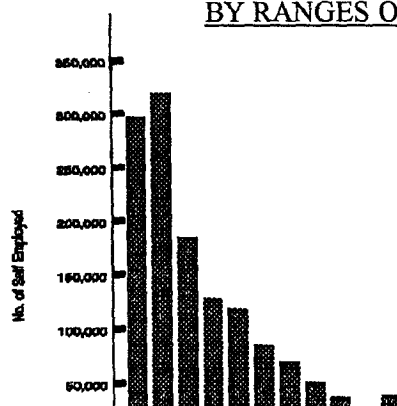


Table 9.2.1 below gives the median earnings from non-agricultural self employment by industry and sex.

TABLE 9.2.1: MEDIAN EARNINGS FROM SELF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY BY SEX

INDUSTRY	Tshs		
	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Total	5,700	8,700	3,300
Agr/Forest/Fish.	6,000	6,000	4,800
Mining & Quarry	29,100	29,100	5,000
Manufacturing	3,510	5,200	2,400
Electric & Gas	*	*	*
Building/Constr.	9,100	9,000	*
Trade	5,200	8,000	3,700
Transport	15,200	15,200	*
Finance	*	*	*
Personal Services	6,400	7,150	3,300

*No sample or sample too small

Highest average earnings are in mining and quarrying which is strongly influenced by a gold mining village in the sample. Besides this industry group, highest median earnings are in transport and construction. Lowest earnings are in manufacturing and the agricultural group. The agricultural group only consists of charcoal preparation, other forest products and hunting/trapping as other agricultural activities were excluded.

Tables 9.2.2 shows the median and mean earning for the two sectors of self employment the informal sector and other-private (the formal sector). Mean earnings are included for comparison with informal sector survey results.

TABLE 9.2.2: MEDIAN AND MEAN EARNINGS FROM SELF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR BY SEX

SECTOR	MEDIAN (T.SHS.)			MEAN (T.SHS.)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	5,700	8,700	3,300	17,000	24,000	8,200
Informal	5,200	8,700	3,040	15,400	21,000	7,800
Other	13,200	13,350	9,100	67,100	80,700	26,400

As can be noted median earnings are much higher in the formal sector than the informal sector. Males earn considerably more than females in all sectors.

9.3 EARNINGS FROM URBAN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

This question firstly identified for urban areas, if the person was engaged in agriculture for home consumption only or as a business activity. 731,924 persons were engaged in agriculture in urban areas but 84% were engaged for home consumption purposes only. For the remaining 114,984 persons the median earnings is given below by sex in table 9.3.1

TABLE 9.3.1: MEDIAN URBAN AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS EARNINGS BY SEX

SEX	Tshs
	MEDIAN
TOTAL	4,900
MALE	5,300
FEMALE	4,200

10. HOUSEHOLD DATA FROM THE LFS

The Definition used for a household and the head of a household are given in the technical report, as well as details of problems with underenumeration in the LFS. Users of this household data should note that the average household sizes are less than those for the 1988 population census and it is the young age groups which are most under-represented in this data.

10.1 HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

Table 10.1 below shows the distribution of households by number of usual residents at the time of the LFS interview. As will be noted single person households are particularly common in urban areas (21.6%). Larger households are more common in rural areas with an average household size of 4.6 persons for rural households and 4.1 for urban households.

TABLE 10.1: TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE

No. of Persons in h'hold	% Distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	13.8	21.6	11.8
2	11.9	12.5	11.8
3	13.4	13.2	13.4
4	14.4	13.0	14.8
5	13.2	11.5	13.7
6	10.7	9.7	11.0
7	8.0	6.9	8.3
8	5.5	4.8	5.7
9	3.1	2.6	3.2
10+	5.9	4.4	6.3

10.2 HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

For the LFS, three special questions were asked at the household level concerning wage employment, non agricultural business activity and agricultural activity. Table 10.2 gives a summary of the results.

As will be noted, overall 18% of households have at least one person engaged in wage employment, 29% have at least one business activity (non agricultural) and 86% are engaged in agriculture. Up to five business activities could be recorded for the household or its members and all were coded to industry (ISIC). Table 10.2 part B gives the numbers and percentage distribution of the total number of businesses recorded by industry. Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels are very strongly represented in both urban and rural areas. The making of foodstuff and particularly local beer is very prominent in rural areas.

TABLE 10.2: HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

A: WAGE EMPLOYMENT

	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
With Wage Employment	18.1	49.4	9.9
No Wage Employment	81.9	50.6	90.1

B: BUSINESS ACTIVITIES (Non agriculture)

Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Business	29.3	45.8	24.8
No Business	70.7	54.2	75.2

(Cont'd)

TABLE 10.2 (Continued)

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

INDUSTRY	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1567077	100.0	498050	100.0	1069027	100.0
Charcoal Making	48757	3.1	3033	.6	45724	4.3
M & Q	115610	7.4	11338	2.3	104272	9.8
M'ing-Food/Beer	192156	12.3	18145	3.6	174011	16.3
M'ing-Text&Leather	47653	3.0	17427	3.5	30226	2.8
M'ing-Wood Prod	98626	6.3	18711	3.8	79915	7.5
M'ing-Other	29822	1.9	6324	1.3	23498	2.2
B & C	41046	2.6	18455	3.7	22591	2.1
Retail-Unproc. Food	254482	16.2	106752	21.4	147730	13.8
Retail-Process Food	125431	8.0	66662	13.4	58769	5.5
Retail-Timb/Charc.	127376	8.1	31152	6.3	96224	9.0
Trade-Other	210014	13.4	94916	19.1	115098	10.8
Rest.&Hotels	202613	12.9	59620	12.0	142993	13.4
Trans/Business Serv	14811	.9	12008	2.4	2803	.3
Repair-Services	25127	1.6	18237	3.7	6890	.6
Service-Other	33553	2.1	15270	3.1	18283	1.7

C: AGRICULTURE/LIVESTOCK/FISHING

	NUMBER			PERCENTAGE		
	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
Total	4584581	950877	3633704	100.0	100.0	100.0
With Agric.	3958955	480926	3478029	86.4	50.6	95.7
With Employees	120683	41930	78753	2.7	4.4	2.2
Without Employees	3838272	438996	3399276	83.7	46.2	93.5
Without Agr.	625626	469951	155675	13.6	49.4	4.3

10.3 HOUSEHOLDS BY HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

It is also possible to extract characteristics of individuals within households to the household level and then compare households on this basis. Analysis of household data regarding households with or without informal sector operators was briefly described in section 4. In this section we will also only briefly review the household data by the education level of the head of the household. Other classifications are given in the tabulations or can be produced on request.

Table 10.3 gives a summary of the average number of persons by activity for the varying education levels of the head of household. As will be noted, there is a direct relationship between education level and the average number of persons in paid employment and self employment whereas there is a converse relationship for the average numbers engaged in agriculture. The average number of children less than 10 years peaks for the primary complete education level and then decreases at higher education levels. However the highest education group also has a high average number of persons not economically active. The overall result is that the dependency ratio, being the number of children plus the number not economically active plus the number unemployed, all divided by the number employed, has a direct relationship with education level.

Women in paid employment generally earn less than their male counterparts. Table 11.2.4 shows the average earnings by occupation. Only in the two top groups where their numbers are few (managers and professionals) do they earn more than men on average.

TABLE 11.2.4: AVERAGE EARNINGS (TSHS) IN PAID EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION	Total	Women	
	Average Earning	Number	Average Earnings
Paid Employees Total	4,946.00	240,617	4,292.00
Admin/Managers	6,027.00	5,788	7,668.00
Professionals	10,031.00	1,832	12,799.00
Assoc. Professionals	6,576.00	51,012	5,900.00
Clerks/cashiers	5,049.00	46,321	5,040.00
Service/Shops	3,782.00	68,858	3,355.00
Agric./Skilled	5,341.00	578	3,373.00
Crafts etc. Workers	5,495.00	8,884	3,930.00
Oper./Plant./Mach.	5,415.00	6,923	3,816.00
Sales & Labourers	3,356.00	50,509	2,707.00

11.3 EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROFILES OF EMPLOYED WOMEN

It has been noted that part of the low profile on all aspects of women in employment can be attributed to their low educational and training level generally. From table 11.3.1 it can be seen that women are about 65 per cent of the total persons with no education. Women with secondary and higher education are less than 30 per cent of those persons with secondary and higher education.

TABLE 11.9.1: EDUCATION AND LITERACY OF EMPLOYED WOMEN

EDUCATION	Total Persons	Females	
		Number	%
None	3,550,786	2,290,786	64.5
Prim.Not Copl.	2,332,678	1,002,069	43.0
Prim.Completed	4,658,269	2,040,089	43.8
Secondary +	347,811	101,162	29.1
Total	10,889,205	5,434,106	49.9

Table 11.3.2 shows that over 90 per cent of the employed population have no training. However women are the majority among persons with no training (52%) and are only 21% of persons with any training. It has been noted that only in paid employment do women receive similar training to men.

TABLE 11.3.2: TRAINING OF EMPLOYED WOMEN

TRAINING	Total	Females	
	Persons	Number	%
No Training	10,092,171	5,263,708	52.2
With Training	797,034	170,398	21.4
On the Job Training	345,785	50,454	14.6
Other Formal Train.	451,249	119,944	26.6
Total	10,889,205	5,434,106	49.9

11.4 GENERAL ECONOMIC STATUS OR CHILDREN/YOUTH

The LFS collected detailed age data and it is possible to produce employment and unemployment for the varying age definitions of a 'child' on request. This section is a brief review of the major aggregates for the 10-14 yrs and 15-19 yrs age groups.

It is estimated, as shown on tables 11.4, that of the 3.1 million children aged 10 to 14 years approximately 23 per cent were currently economically active. However the survey definitions and procedures should be noted. Persons 10 to 14 years are included as employed (as are all persons) if they work one hour or more in the reference week. Thus children working after school or in vacations assisting their parents, would be included as employed. The high unemployment rates are notable, particularly in urban areas. These rates would again include some school children seeking part-time work after school or in vacations.

TABLE 11.4: GENERAL ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILDREN/YOUTH

ECONOMIC STATUS	AGE					
	10 - 14 YEARS			15 - 19 YEARS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employed	335,971	335,822	671,793	739,027	777,581	1,516,608
Unemployed	22,069	18,629	40,698	70,044	74,820	144,864
Not Econ. Active	1,214,289	1,213,432	2,427,721	459,868	437,898	897,766
Total	1,572,329	1,567,883	3,140,212	1,268,939	1,290,299	2,559,238
Partic.-Rates	22.8	22.6	22.7	63.8	66.1	64.9
Unemployment Rates-Total	6.2	5.3	5.7	8.7	8.8	8.7
- Urban	23.4	31.4	27.0	30.0	33.8	31.9
- Rural	5.1	3.9	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.9

The table also shows a summary for the 15-19 year group. Unlike the earlier group, most of this group have finished school and their participation rates are considerably higher. Of particular note are the very high unemployment rates in urban areas.

It is also possible to conduct detailed analysis using the 'usual' monthly data and identify those who are students. From this analysis it has been concluded that there are 285,000 persons, 10-14 years, who are economically active excluding the students. Most are engaged in traditional agriculture. The unemployed are estimated at approximately 28,000, an unemployment rate of approximately 10%. It is also possible from the monthly data to identify persons doing any work at all or unemployed at all by age group. See the separate paper on the monthly data for details.