The table also shows that the highest median monthly income is Tshs. 120,000 which again is for real estate, renting and business activities, while the lowest median monthly income is Tshs. 20,000 for agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

Mean and median incomes are lower for females than males across all industry categories for which sufficient data are available.

Sector	Male	Female	Total
	N	lean income	
Central and local government	118,161	70,922	99,710
Parastatal organisation	204,299	-	204,299
Agriculture	68,344	43,995	56,677
Informal sector	104,057	58,909	84,187
NGO/Party or religious organisation and			
private-other	183,417	88,459	151,350
Household economic activities	97,612	53,339	57,592
Total	94,373	53,163	75,693
	м	edian income	
Central and local government	55,000	40,000	47,000
Parastatal organisation	108,000	-	108,000
Agriculture	26,000	14,600	20,000
Informal sector	56,000	30,000	40,000
NGO/Party or religious organisation and			
private-other	60,000	40,000	60,000
Household economic activities	48,000	22,000	22,000
Total	40,000	20,000	30,000

Table 11.10 Mean monthly income (in Tshs.) of self-employed 15+ years by sector of employment and sex, 2006

'-' means negligible

Table 11.10 shows mean monthly income of self-employed persons by sector. Parastatal organisation record the highest mean monthly income at Tshs. 204,299¢, followed by NGO/party or religious organisations and private-other at Tshs. 151,350. Agriculture records the lowest mean monthly income of Tshs. 56,677. The table reveals a similar income ranking of sectors in respect of median income.

In all sectoral categories, males tend to earn more than females. However, no female in the parastatal sector is recorded as being self-employed, hence the mean and monthly amounts are marked as '-'.

11.4 Income of persons engaged in urban agriculture

In the ILFS of 2006, as in the 2000/01 survey, there was a particular interest in identifying persons in urban areas who were engaged in agriculture for home consumption only as well as for incomeearning purposes. All urban respondents were therefore asked whether they engaged in agriculture activities within or outside their dwellings. Table 11.11 below shows that the mean monthly income from urban agriculture for Dar es Salaam for those who engaged in this activity is twice as much as the mean monthly income in other urban areas. The mean monthly income from this source for Dar es Salaam dwellers is almost equal to the minimum wage of TShs. 75,000 whereas the monthly mean income for other urban areas is less than half the minimum wage. The mean monthly income for males from this source tends to be higher than that of females, but the gap between male monthly mean income and female monthly mean income is much narrower in Dar es Salaan than in other urban areas. The median incomes from this source are not recorded because the median is zero overall and for both males and females. This reflects the fact that almost three-quarters of those engaging in urban agriculture have no earnings from this source. Approximately two-thirds (66.8%) of males and three-quarters (75.1%) of females earn zero income, indicating that the produce was consumed at home during the reference period.

Table 11.11 Mean urban agricultural income (in Tshs.) of urban dwellers 15+ years by area and sex, 2006

Area	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	71,890	67,571	70,258
Other urban	53,836	17,677	34,801
Total	55,073	19,603	36,680

Chapter twelve: Time use

12.0 Introduction

A time use module was included for the first time in the ILFS of 2006. This came about as a result of strong lobbying from the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) with support from the Poverty Eradication Division, then in the Office of the Vice President. These advocates pointed to the lack of data on the full extent of activities – and particular work-related activities - that are carried out by men, women and children in the course of their daily lives. Some of these activities, such as housework and care for others, are not considered as employment in the standard definition of the term. However, such activities are critical for the welfare of the country's people and the sustainability of the labour force required for employment. The time use module is intended to fill this gap.

12.1 Categorisation of activities

For accounting and valuation purposes, human activities are often categorised on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) which defines the rules that countries must use in calculating gross domestic product (GDP). On this basis, human activities can be divided into three categories: (i) activities which are included in the production boundary of the SNA; (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.

The SNA activities are those that determine whether a person is categorised as employed or not. These activities are reported on in other chapters of this report. In the ILFS 2006, collection of fuel and water, which falls within the production boundary of the SNA, is included under this category even though such activities are not yet used in calculating Tanzania's national GDP. The extended SNA category includes unpaid housework, care of the young and sick members of the households as well as unpaid services to the community such as assistance in times of sickness, death, or labour inputs into community projects such as construction of schools, water systems or health facilities. The non-work category include those activities that pertain to self-care and self-maintenance such as eating, bathing, dressing, self entertainment, education or sleeping.

Tanzania used a trial classification for time use activities developed by the United Nations which is in line with the SNA categories. The UN classification system has ten categories coded 0 to 9, three of which can be categorised as SNA; three as extended SNA and four of which fall under non-work. (See Table 12.1 Each of these categories is then further sub-divided into more detailed activities. For the purposes of this chapter, reporting is restricted to the three SNA categories and ten major categories of the classification system.

SNA categories	UN Code	1-digit categories
SNA activities	1	Employment and production for establishments Primary production not for establishments
	3	establishments
Extended SNA	4 5 6	Household maintenance and management Care of children, sick, elderly & disabled in household Community services and help to others
Non-work	7 8	Learning Social and cultural activities
	9 0	Mass media use Personal care and maintenance

Table 12.1 Activity classification system

12.2 Mean time spent on activities

The set of tables which follows present the average (mean) time in minutes spent per day by different sub-groups of the population. The tabulations sum more or less to a 24-hour day, which is equivalent to 1,440 minutes. Due to small data errors in the vast dataset, some totals are slightly higher than 1,440 but this does not affect the distribution patterns. Where more than one simultaneous activity was reported for a certain time period, the time available was divided between the two activities. The estimates thus to some extent undercount the duration of the time during which some activities were done.

Table 12.2 shows that the largest amount of time is spent on non-work activities. Overall, these activities represent 73% of the 24 hour day compared with about 17% spent on SNA production and the least time (10%) on unpaid care work ϕ . This pattern is consistent across all ages although the proportions differ by ages. The amount of time spent on non-work activities is the highest for male children in the age group 5 to 9 years and lowest for female adults in the age group of 25 to 34 years. There are also gender differences. For females the second most important category of activities is unpaid care work (15%) compared with less than 5% for males. Meanwhile, males spend more time on SNA productive activities (19%) compared to females (14%).

'Key Message

^{...} largest amount of time is spent on non-work activities. Overall, these activities represent 73% of the 24 hour day compared with about 17% spent on SNA production and the least time (10%) on unpaid care work

Age	Activity	Male	Female	Overall
	SNA production activities	93	68	81
5-9	Extended SNA	61	92	77
	Non productive activities	1,286	1,280	1,283
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441
	SNA production activities	150	115	132
10-14	Extended SNA	68	134	101
	Non productive activities	1,223	1,191	1,207
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
	SNA production activities	279	213	243
15-24	Extended SNA	74	261	176
13-24	Non productive activities	1,088	966	1,021
	Total	1,441	1,440	1,440
25-34	SNA production activities	413	272	337
	Extended SNA	78	295	196
20.04	Non productive activities	950	874	909
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
	SNA production activities	379	288	332
35-64	Extended SNA	75	237	158
00.04	Non productive activities	987	916	950
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
	SNA production activities	226	162	194
65+	Extended SNA	72	165	118
00.	Non productive activities	1,142	1,114	1,128
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,440
	SNA production activities	276	205	239
Total	Extended SNA	72	213	145
10101	Non productive activities	1,093	1,024	1,057
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441

Table 12.2 Mean time spent per day by SNA category, sex and age, 2006

The highest inputs of time for SNA productive activities by both males and females occur between the ages of 25-34. This is also the age group in which females put in the largest amount of time on household maintenance and care.

Table 12.3 shows the average number of minutes spent by males and females on each of the ten major categories.

Activities	Male	%	Female	%	All	%
Employment for establishment	90	6.2	35	2.4	61	4.2
Primary production	180	12.5	163	11.3	171	11.9
Services for income	6	0.4	7	0.5	6	0.4
Household maintenance	52	3.6	170	11.8	113	7.8
Care of children, sick	11	0.8	35	2.5	24	1.7
Community services	9	0.6	7	0.6	8	0.5
Learning	87	6.1	75	5.1	81	5.7
Social and cultural	130	9	95	6.6	111	7.8
Mass media use	18	1.3	8	0.5	13	0.9
Person care/ maintenance	858	59.5	846	58.7	852	59.1
Total	1,441	100	1,441	100	1,441	100

Table 12.3 Mean time spent per day by major category and sex, 2006

At the overall level, personal care and self-maintenance constitute nearly 60% of the day, with insignificant gender differences. This large proportion is partly the result of the inclusion of large numbers of children. The second most important category for time use is primary production for males while for females it is household maintenance, management and shopping for own household. Males spend less than 5% of their day, on average, on household maintenance.

In terms of the breakdown for SNA production activities, time use for employment in establishments, which is roughly equivalent to the formal sector, is much lower than for primary production. The time spent by females on this activity (2%) is lower than for males (6%), showing the particularly disadvantaged position of females with respect to formal employment.

Time input for other production not for establishments, which should be roughly equivalent to the informal sector, is surprisingly low, at less than 10 minutes per day for both males and females. This could reflect the fact that the averages cover the full population 5 years and above, as well as possible mis-classification of some informal activities as production for establishments.

Within extended SNA productive activities, household maintenance accounts for the most time for both males and females although the time inputs by females are far greater than for males. Within non-productive activities, personal care and self-maintenance predominate, followed by social and cultural activities.

Table 12.4 shows that there are significant differences by gender and across age groups. For household maintenance, time spent by females rises from 59 minutes for the age group 5-9 years to a peak of 230 minutes for the age group of 25-34 years¢, after which it declines but never goes below 130 minutes. In contrast, for males the trend starts at 40 minutes for the youngest group, peaks at 59 minutes for the age group 15-24 years and remains within the lower 50 minute range throughout the remaining age groups.

'Key Message

For household maintenance, time spent by females rises from 59 minutes for the age group 5-9 years to a peak of 230 minutes for the age group of 25-34 years

Table 12.4 Average time spent per day by major category, age group and sex

	5 to 9	years	10- 14	years	15-24	years	25-34	years	35-64	. years	65+	·years
Activities	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employment for establishments	7	5	5	ъ	68	32	196	63	153	58	36	12
Primary production activities	91	66	144	109	203	176	205	196	221	218	175	146
Services & goods not for establishments	0	0	0	7	7	4	12	13	5	12	14	4
Household maintenance, etc Care of children, the	40	59	55	116	59	211	54	228	50	196	53	137
sick, elderly and disabled Community services	15	27	7	13	7	44	15	59	14	33	10	19
and help to other households	9	9	9	5	8	7	10	ω	12	6	Ø	ω
Learning	123	138	255	256	129	73	4	с	с	~	~	т
Social and cultural Activities	249	232	124	101	113	65	102	60	105	69	94	74
Mass media use	7	£	13	9	23	10	21	6	22	7	13	с
Personal care and self- maintenance	906	905	831	828	823	818	822	803	856	838	1,03 5 1,44	1,034
Total	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441	- -	1,441

Charts 12.1 through 12.3 further illustrate the sex and age trends in respect of time spent on primary production, household maintenance and learning. For primary production, time spent peaks for the age group 35-64 for both women and men. For household maintenance the peak is in the age group 25-34 years for women, but there is very little variation across the age groups for males. For learning, the peak is in the age group 10-14 years, with girls of this age spending noticeably more time than boys.





Chart 12.2 Average time spent in minutes per 24 hour day on household maintenance by sex and age group





Chart 12.3 Mean time spent per day on learning by sex and age group

Table 12.5 shows that rural children and youth spend more time on SNA productive activities than their urban counterparts. The rural-urban differences are smallest for the age group of 25 to 34 years. For the age group 35 to 64 years, urban people spend longer than rural people on SNA productive activities. For extended SNA activities, residents of other urban areas tend to spend more time than those in Dar es Salaam and rural areas.

	Category	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Age group	SNA production	Caldani	uibuii	IXUIUI	10(01
	activities	33	33	93	81
5-9	production	67	71	79	77
	activities	1,343	1,336	1,268	1,283
	Total SNA production	1,442	1,440	1,441	1,441
	activities Extended SNA	45	70	154	132
10-14	production Non productive	95	119	99	101
	activities	1,300	1,252	1,189	1,207
	Total SNA production	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441
	activities Extended SNA	141	210	268	243
15-24	production Non productive	176	214	166	176
	activities	1,124	1,015	1,006	1,021
	Total SNA production	1,440	1,440	1,441	1,440
	activities Extended SNA	351	361	328	337
25-34	production Non productive	181	209	195	196
	activities	909	871	918	909
	Total SNA production	1,441	1,441	1,441	1,441
	activities Extended SNA	372	347	323	332
35-64	production Non productive	136	161	161	158
	activities	933	933	957	950
	Total SNA production	1,440	1,442	1,441	1,441
	activities Extended SNA	63	199	200	194
65+	production Non productive	115	121	118	118
	activities	1,262	1,120	1,123	1,128
	Total SNA production	1,440	1,440	1,441	1,440
	activities Extended SNA	231	231	242	239
Total	production Non productive	142	162	142	145
	activities	1,068	1,048	1,057	1,057
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441	1,441

Table 12.5 Mean time spent per day by age group and area, 200	Table [•]	12.5	Mean	time	spent	per	day	by	age	group	and	area,	2006
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Table 12.6 shows that married males and females spend more time on SNA productive activities than all the other groups. Married males spend the least amount of time on extended SNA activities while married females spend the most. Single females spend less time on both types of activities than married females although much more than single males on extended SNA activities. Widowed and separated/divorced males spend the most time of all the male ever married categories on extended SNA activities

Marital status		Male	Female	Total
Cingle	SNA production activities Extended SNA	296 77	229 213	267 135
Single	Non productive activities	1,067	999	1,038
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441
	SNA production activities Extended SNA	374 71	259 286	314 182
Married	Non productive activities	996	897	944
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
	SNA production activities Extended SNA	226 102	227 179	227 168
Vidowed	Non productive activities	1,112	1,034	1,045
	Total	1,440	1,441	1,441
Diversed/separated	SNA production activities Extended SNA	361 115	288 227	309 194
	Non productive activities	965	927	938
	Total	1,442	1,441	1,441
	SNA production activities	345	251	296
Total	Extended SNA	75	253	169
	Non productive activities	1,020	936	976
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441

Table 12.6 Time use by marital status and sex, population 15+ years, 2006

Table 12.7 shows that the amount of time spent on SNA productive activities rises as the level of education increases for both males and females¢. For females the length of time spent on extended SNA activities peaks among those with secondary education, while for males it peaks amongst those with primary education.

'Key Message

... the amount of time spent on SNA productive activities rises as the level of education increases for both males and females

Educational statu	IS	Male	Female	Total
None	SNA production activities	56	53	54
	Extended SNA	38	75	56
	Non productive activities	1,347	1313	1330
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,440
Primary	SNA production activities	278	201	240
	Extended SNA	75	217	146
	Non productive activities	1087	1023	1055
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441
Secondary	SNA production activities	319	187	257
	Extended SNA	65	223	138
	Non productive activities	1,057	1,031	1,045
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,440
Tertiary	SNA production activities	355	280	332
	Extended SNA	57	169	84
	Non productive activities	1,040	1,011	1,033
	Total	1,452	1,450	1,449
	SNA production activities	277	196	238
Total	Extended SNA	73	214	143
	Non productive activities	1,090	1,030	1,060
	Total	1,441	1,441	1,441

Table 12.7 Mean minutes per day by educational status and sex, 2006

12.3 Participation rates

The average times shown above are calculated on the basis of all people within the sub-group, whether or not they did an activity. Participation rates reflect the proportion of the sample population that did a specific activity.

Table 12.8 shows that all the persons who were interviewed participated in non-work activities but not everyone participated in SNA productive activities or in extended SNA activities. Overall, the participation of males is lowest for extended SNA. This pattern persists across all age groups. The largest differentiation in participation rates is found for the SNA productive activities where the rates range from a low of 73% to a high of 98% for males, and from 74% to 97% for females. The lowest rates are at either end of the age spectrum.

		Percentage				
Age group	Category	Male	Female	Total		
	SNA production activities	73	74	74		
5-9	Extended SNA	81	88	85		
	Non production activities	100	100	100		
	SNA production activities	93	92	92		
10-14	Extended SNA	92	97	94		
	Non production activities	100	100	100		
	SNA production activities	95	94	95		
15-24	Extended SNA	91	99	95		
	Non production activities	100	100	100		
	SNA production activities	98	96	97		
25-34	Extended SNA	85	99	93		
	Non production activities	100	100	100		
	SNA production category	96	96	96		
35-64	Extended SNA	84	98	91		
	Non production activities	100	100	100		
	SNA production category	77	76	77		
65+	Extended SNA	80	90	85		
	Non production activities	100	100	100		
	SNA production activities	91	91	91		
Total	Extended SNA	86	96	91		
	Non production activities	100	100	100		

Table 12. 6 Participation in SNA activities by sex and age g	group,	2006
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Table 12.9, Table 12.10 disaggregates participation according to the major categories. Here the participation rates range from 5% for services for income and other production of goods to 100% for personal care and self-maintenance. Apart from this latter category, the highest participation rates are for social and cultural activities, primary production and household maintenance. The participation rate is noticeably higher for females than males in primary production, household maintenance, and care of household members. Participation rates of males are noticeably higher than for females in employment for establishments, social and cultural activities, and mass media use.

		Percentage	
Activities	Male	Female	Total
Employment for establishments	28	17	22
Primary production activities	82	87	85
Services for income and other production of goods	5	7	6
Household maintenance, etc	76	94	86
Care of children, the sick, elderly and disabled	33	55	44
Community services and help to other households	31	29	30
Learning	32	28	30
Social and cultural activities	89	82	85
Mass media use	33	17	25
Person care and self-maintenance	100	100	100

Table 12.9 Participation rates by major category and sex, 2006

Table 12.10 shows the participation rates by marital status for the main SNA categories. There are only small differences between the married and the single groups and, within these groups, between the males and females. Married males are least likely (84%) to spend time on extended SNA production, while 99% of married females do activities falling within this group.

Table 12.10 Participation rates by marital status and sex, 2006

			Percentage	
Marital status		Male	Female	Total
	SNA production category	95	93	94
Single	Extended SNA production	89	98	93
	Non production category	100	100	100
	SNA production category	95	96	95
Married	Extended SNA production	84	99	91
	Non productive Activities	100	100	100
Widowed	SNA production category	79	85	84
	Extended SNA production	88	93	93
	Non production category	100	100	100
	SNA production category	94	95	95
Divorced/ separated	Extended SNA production category	91	98	96
	Non production category	100	100	100
	SNA production category	95	94	94
Total	Extended SNA production category	86	98	92
	Non production category	100	100	100

Table 12.11 shows that persons with no education, mainly children who had not yet enrolled in primary school, show the lowest rates of participation with slightly higher rates for females than for males in both groups of activities. The highest rates of participation (100%) in the SNA production activities is among males with tertiary education but this group is small in comparison with the other educational groups. Females have a higher rate of participation than males in SNA production activities at lower levels of education, but a lower rate of participation than males at higher levels. Female participation in extended SNA productive activities stands at 100% for all but the youngest age group, which includes a large number of children.

			Percentage	
Education	Category	Male	Female	Total
	SNA production	57	66	62
None	Extended SNA production	71	79	75
	Non-productive	100	100	100
	SNA production	94	94	94
Primary	Extended SNA production	88	97	93
	Non-productive	100	100	100
Secondary	SNA production	91	86	88
Secondary	Extended SNA production	85	100	92
	Non-productive	100	100	100
	SNA production	100	80	95
Tertiary	Extended SNA production	85	100	89
	Non-productive	100	100	100
	SNA production	93	92	92
Total	Extended SNA production	87	97	92
	Non-productive	100	100	100

Table 12. 11 Participation rates by educational level and sex, 2006

Chapter thirteen: Child work and labour

13.0 Background

As for adults, the 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) collected information on economic activities done by children in accordance with international recommendations whereby a wide definition of economic activity is used. A person has to work for at least one hour in the previous week on any one of a wide range of economic activities or be temporarily absent from such work to be regarded as engaged in an economic activity, that is, currently employed. For the purposes of describing children's status, the relaxed international definition of unemployment is used where a person is classified as unemployed if s/he is without work but available for work. Active work-seeking is not required.

For children, in addition to asking about economic activities, the ILFS also enquired about regular engagement in housekeeping activities or household chores in their parents' or guardians' home. While this is not categorized as economic activity, it is also a form of work that may in some cases be harmful to children's development.

Children's participation in work activities is an issue of global concern. A distinction is made between activities assigned to children as a learning process and those assigned purely for adult gain in an exploitative manner. The former are regarded as child work while the later are considered as child labour, with extreme situations of exploitation of potential harm classified as worst forms of child labour. This chapter discusses the situation of children 5-17 years with regards to child work and child labour using the national definition.

13.1 Profile of children in child work and labour

The 2006 ILFS estimates the child population 5 years and above to be 11.7 million as depicted in Table 13.1 below. This is equivalent to 31.3 percent of the entire population of Tanzania Mainland which has been estimated by the survey to be 37.5 million. The rural child population accounts for about three-quarters (76.6%) of all the children aged 5-17 years. The table reveals that there are more or less equal numbers of male and female children.

Table 13.1 Child population 5-17 years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Aree	Sax		Age	•	
Alea	Sex	5-9	10-14	15-17	Total
	Male	174,389	184,356	97,562	456,306
Dar es Salaam	Female	184,624	197,822	104,727	487,173
	Total	359,013	382,177	202,289	943,479
	Male	355,835	358,865	175,414	890,114
Other Urban	Female	366,388	371,424	171,820	909,632
	Total	722,222	730,289	347,234	1,799,746
	Male	1,892,327	1,880,078	835,338	4,607,743
Rural	Female	1,900,104	1,780,141	676,170	4,356,416
	Total	3,792,431	3,660,220	1,511,509	8,964,159
	Male	2,422,551	2,423,299	1,108,314	5,954,164
Total	Female	2,451,116	2,349,387	952,717	5,753,220
	Total	4,873,667	4,772,686	2,061,032	11,707,384

Table 13.2 below reveals that about a third (31.2%) of children age 5-17 years are employed in Tanzania Mainland using the standard definition. The remaining two-thirds are inactive while those who are unemployed comprise 2.1% of all children aged 5-17 years. A similar pattern is found in rural areas where 36.6% of all children age 5-17 are employed. However, the situation is different in urban areas where more than eight out of ten children are reported to be inactive. In terms of gender differentials, the table reveals that a higher proportion of girls (70.5%) than boys (63.1%) is inactive. The table also shows that the proportion of employed children increases with age. Thus 18.5%, 35.2% and 52.0% of children are employed for age groups 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 years respectively. Comparison with the 2001 ILFS is restricted to children aged 10-17 only, where it was found that 45.5% and 58.9% of children aged 10-14 and 15-17 were employed respectively.

The survey defined housekeeping activities and household chores as those activities that do not result in economic gains to the household. These were measured by recording the time spent on these activities in a week preceding the survey on a daily basis in the main questionnaire and the time use schedules. In the main questionnaire, the time was recorded in intervals, while in the time use schedules the exact time of the day in which they were done was recorded for each of these activities. This chapter draws on the responses in the main questionnaire.

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13.2 Work status of children 5-17 ye

							Age G	roup					
Area	Status		5-9			10-14			15-17			Total	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Employed	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.5	8.1	5.9	16.8	22.8	19.9	5.7	8.9	7.4
Dar es	Unemployed	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.3	13.2	14.9	14.1	3.5	3.7	3.6
Salaam	Inactive	98.1	97.9	98.0	94.9	91.0	92.8	70.0	62.3	<u>66.0</u>	90.8	87.4	89 <u>.</u> 0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Employed	8.0	5.5	6.7	18.7	17.4	17.4	37.7	33.6	35.7	18.2	15.2	16.7
Othar I Irhan	Unemployed	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.4	6.5	<u>9.3</u>	7.9	2.5	3.3	2.9
	Inactive	90.7	93.7	92.2	79.6	80.2	80.2	55.8	57.1	56.4	79.4	81.5	80 <u>.</u> 4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Employed	25.9	18.8	22.4	45.8	37.6	41.8	63.2	56.1	<u>60.0</u>	40.8	32.3	36.6
Rura	Unemployed	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	1 <u>.</u> 3	4.2	2.9	3.6	2.0	1.4	1.7
	Inactive	72.7	79.8	76.2	52.6	61.5	56.9	32.6	41.1	36.4	57.2	66.3	61.6
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 <u>.</u> 0
	Employed	21.5	15.6	18.5	38.5	31.7	35.2	55.1	48.4	52.0	34.7	27.6	31.2
Total	Unemployed	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	2.2	1.9	2.1
200	Inactive	77.2	83.2	80.2	59.8	67.0	63.4	39.6	46.3	42.7	63.1	70.5	66.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.3 below depicts the distribution of children 5-17 years who are engaged in housekeeping activities and household chores. The table reveals that a total of 5,976,544 children are engaged in such activities with more than 4 million residing in rural areas. The table also reveals that 2.3 million and 2.7 million children who engage in housekeeping activities are in the age groups 5-9 and 10-14 respectively. In most cases there are slightly more girls than boys engaged in such activities across the geographical area.

Area	Sox		Ag	е	
Alea	Sex	5-9	10-14	15-17	Total
Dar es Salaam	Male	47.9	49.1	48.3	48.5
	Female	52.1	50.9	51.7	51.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	210,474	308,289	147,087	665,850
Other Urban	Male	46.8	47.8	48.3	47.5
	Female	53.2	52.2	51.7	52.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	385,937	529,739	204,780	1,120,457
Rural	Male	44.6	46.4	50.1	46.1
	Female	55.4	53.6	49.9	53.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	1,748,817	1,898,313	543,108	4,190,238
Total	Male	45.2	47.0	49.4	46.7
	Female	54.8	53.0	50.6	53.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Number	2,345,229	2,736,341	894,974	5,976,544

Table 13. 3 Distribution of children 5-17 years engaged in housekeeping by sex, area and age, 2006

Of importance also is the school attendance status of currently employed children as well as the types of work activities that they are engaged in, whether economic and/or housekeeping.

Table 13.4 below reveals that about four out of every ten (39.6%) children doing both economic and housekeeping activities are not attending school. The table also exposes gender differentials in that the proportion of employed children not attending school is higher for females (44.0%) than for males (36.1%). The proportion of children doing both activities who are not attending school decreases as we move from urban to the rural areas. However, a smaller proportion of urban than rural children do both activities. The table also reveals that nine out ten (90%) children doing only housekeeping activities attend school – a higher rate than for all other work activity states. This pattern holds across all geographical areas.

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Table 13.4 Distribution of children 5-17 years by work status, area, sex and schooling status, 2006

					Sex /	School Attend	dance			
Area	Work Status		Male			Female			Total	
			Not			Not			Not	
		Attending	attending	Total	Attending	attending	Total	Attending	attending	Total
	Economic activity									
	only	33.3	66.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	23.7	76.3	100.0
	Housekeeping only	91.3	8.7	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0	91.3	8.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	ם Both	31.1	68.9	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Idle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	85.0	15.0	100.0	81.1	18.9	100.0	83.0	17.0	100.0
	Economic activity									
	only	60.5	39.5	100.0	26.1	73.9	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0
	Housekeeping only	92.6	7.4	100.0	93.4	6.6	100.0	93 [.] 0	7.0	100.0
Other Urban	Both	63.7	36.3	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	ldle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	81.6	18.4	100.0	81.5	18.5	100.0	81.6	18.4	100.0
	Economic activity									
	only	65.0	35.0	100.0	48.5	51.5	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0
	Housekeeping only	88.4	11.6	100.0	89.5	10.5	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0
Rural	Both	64.5	35.5	100.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Idle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	71.0	29.0	100.0	71.7	28.3	100.0	71.3	28.7	100.0
	Economic activity									
	only	64.3	35.7	100.0	43.9	56.1	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0
	Housekeeping only	89.5	10.5	100.0	90.4	9.6	100.0	0.06	10.0	100.0
Total	Both	63.9	36.1	100.0	56.0	44.0	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0
	Schooling only	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Idle	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	Total	73.6	26.4	100.0	74.1	25.9	100.0	73.8	26.2	100.0

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Table 13.5 below depicts the distribution of employed children by sector of main employment. Overall it reveals that the agricultural sector employs most of these children $(82.4\%)\phi$. However, examination of the data across geographical areas reveals that this situation is true for other urban and rural areas only but not for Dar es Salaam, where most (56.0%) of these children are engaged in household economic activities. The table shows that a higher proportion of girls (18.4%) than boys (9.1%) are employed in household economic activities. The same gendered pattern is observed across the geographical areas. In contrast, agriculture employs a higher proportion of boys (86.5%) than girls (77.1%).

Table	13.5	Distribution	of	employed	children	5-17	years	by	sex,	area	and	sector	of	main
emplo	ymer	nt, 2006												

			Sec	tor of Main	Employm	nent	
Area	Sex	Parastatal	Agriculture	Informal	Other Private	Household economic activities	Total
	Male	0.0	31.2	10.8	18.8	39.2	100.0
Dar es Salaam	Female	1.6	3.3	7.1	21.9	66.1	100.0
	Total	1.0	13.8	8.5	20.7	56.0	100.0
	Male	0.0	71.1	4.3	9.5	15.1	100.0
Other Urban	Female	0.0	56.6	2.6	13.8	27.0	100.0
	Total	0.0	64.4	3.5	11.5	20.6	100.0
	Male	0.0	88.6	0.9	2.4	8.1	100.0
Rural	Female	0.0	81.4	0.8	1.6	16.1	100.0
	Total	0.0	85.5	0.9	2.1	11.5	100.0
	Male	0.0	86.5	1.3	3.1	9.1	100.0
Total	Female	0.1	77.1	1.2	3.3	18.4	100.0
	Total	0.0	82.4	1.2	3.2	13.1	100.0

Employment of children can affect their educational achievement. Table 13.6 below shows that almost nine out of ten employed children have an educational level below primary school with about a quarter (23.8%) never having attended school. The proportion never having attended decreases as we move from rural areas to more urbanised areas like Dar es Salaam. The table also shows that the proportion of children with less than complete primary education is always higher for boys than girls across the three geographical areas.

'Key Message

Overall, the survey reveals that the agricultural sector employs most of these children (82.4%)

			Ed	lucation Level		
Area	Sex	Never attended	Primarynot complete	Primary complete	Secondary and above	Total
	Male	9.6	46.0	40.3	4.2	100.0
Dar es Salaam	Female	15.9	27.6	55.7	0.8	100.0
	Total	13.5	34.5	49.9	2.1	100.0
	Male	14.8	67.1	14.2	4.0	100.0
Other Urban	Female	14.9	54.7	23.3	7.1	100.0
	Total	14.8	61.4	18.4	5.4	100.0
	Male	23.1	68.2	7.3	1.4	100.0
Rural	Female	27.0	61.2	9.8	2.0	100.0
	Total	24.8	65.2	8.3	1.6	100.0
	Male	22.3	67.9	8.2	1.6	100.0
Total	Female	25.7	59.7	12.2	2.4	100.0
	Total	23.8	64.3	10.0	1.9	100.0

 Table 13.6 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by sex, area and education level,

 2006

On school attendance, Table 13.7 shows that six out ten (61.6%) employed children are still attending school. This is true for rural and other urban areas but not for Dar es Salaam, where only two out of ten (17.3%) employed children are attending school. The table also shows that nine out of ten children who are attending either primary (92.9%) or secondary (95.1%) education are at the same time employed.

Table 13.7 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by school attendance, area and education level, 2006

			E	ducation Le	vel	
Area	School Attendance	Never Attended	Primary Not Complete	Primary Complete	Secondary and above	Total
Dar es Salaam	Attending school	-	48.4	-	28.3	17.3
	Not attending school	100.0	51.6	100.0	71.7	82.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Urban	Attending school	-	86.9	-	95.8	58.6
	Not attending school	100.0	13.1	100.0	4.2	41.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural	Attending school	-	93.9	0.0	96.7	62.8
	Not attending school	100.0	6.1	100.0	3.3	37.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	Attending school	-	92.9	-	95.1	61.6
	Not attending school	100.0	7.1	100.0	4.9	38.4
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

Sex	Type of Training	Current Eco	onomic Activity S	tatus -National	Definition
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
	None	99.6	99.4	100.0	99.8
Malo	On job training	0.2	-	-	0.1
	Other	0.2	0.6	-	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	99.6	96.2	99.9	99.8
Eamolo	On job training	0.1	1.4	-	0.1
remale	Other	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	None	99.6	97.9	99.9	99.8
Total	On job training	0.1	0.7	-	0.1
	Other	0.3	1.5	-	0.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.8 Distribution of children 5-17 years by sex, type of training and current work status, 2006

'-' means negligible

Table 13.8 above reveals that, regardless of gender, almost all the employed children have received no training for the activities they are performing. This phenomenon has both quality and safety implications for the activities performed by the children, as well as implications for their skills and income-earning ability in the future.

The occupations that the employed children are engaged in are given in Table 13.9 below. It shows that almost all children are employed either in elementary occupations (76.4%) or as agricultural and fishery workers (21.9%). The younger children (5-9 and 10-14) are mostly found in elementary occupations while the older ones (15-17) are found in the agricultural occupations. There are no gender differences in respect of occupations.

Table 13.10 below gives an age-sex distribution of employed children 5-17 years by industry of main activity. The table reveals that the main industries that employ most of the children are agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (83.0%) and private households with employed persons (13.8%). The proportion of younger children (5-9) in private households is higher (31.5%) than in the other two age groups. The proportions of girls are always lower than those for boys for agriculture but higher for private households.

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						And	Sav					
Occupation		5-9			10-14	284	200	15-17			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professionals		ı						1			1	
Technician and Associate Professionals	ı		ı	ı		ı	0.1			ı		
Office Clerks	I	I	1	ı		I		0.1	0.1	ı	·	
Service Workers and Shop Sales												
Workers	ı	0.3	0.1	ı	0.8	0.4	2.2	5.5	3.6	0.7	2.0	1.3
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	I		I	ı		I	76.7	72.1	74.7	22.7	20.9	21.9
Craft and Related Workers	I	I	1	ı		I	1.8	0.7	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Plant and Machine Operators and												
Assemblers	ı	ı		ı	ı	I	0.1	0.1	0.1	ı	ı	
Elementary Occupations	100.0	99.7	<u>99.9</u>	100.0	99.2	9.6	19.1	21.5	20.1	76.1	76.8	76.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13. 9 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by occupation, age and sex, 2006

'-' means negligible

Table 13.10 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by industry, age and sex, 2006

Industry 5.9 10.14 15.17 15.11 <							Age /	Sex					
MaleFemaleTotalMaleFemaleTotalMaleFemaleTotalMaleAgriculture/ Hunting/ Forestry74.058.8 67.6 94.086.090.489.178.484.587.5Fishing0.3-0.20.50.10.31.00.40.70.6Mining & Quarry0.10.31.20.30.10.20.1Manufacturing0.10.31.20.31.120.10.10.1Manufacturing0.30.30.20.20.20.60.31.20.10.10.1Molesia R Restauratis0.40.31.31.61.52.82.91.50.6Molesia & Restauratis0.10.10.10.10.40.20.10.10.4Wholesia & Restauratis0.10.10.20.10.10.40.20.1Molesia & Restauratis0.10.10.20.10.10.40.20.10.1Wholesia & Restauratis0.10.10.20.10.10.31.00.10.40.2Wholesia & Restauratis0.10.10.10.10.10.10.10.1Wholesia & Restauratis0.1 <th>Industry</th> <th></th> <th>5-9</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>10-14</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>15-17</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Total</th> <th></th>	Industry		5-9			10-14			15-17			Total	
Agriculture/ Hunting/ Forestry 74.0 58.8 67.6 94.0 86.0 90.4 89.1 78.4 84.5 87.5 Fishing - 0.3 - 0.2 0.5 0.1 0.3 1.0 0.4 0.7 0.6 Mining & Quarry - - 0.1 - - 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Fishing 0.3 - 0.2 0.5 0.1 0.3 1.0 0.4 0.7 0.6 Mining & Quarry - - - - 0.1 - - 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 <td>Agriculture/ Hunting/ Forestry</td> <td>74.0</td> <td>58.8</td> <td>67.6</td> <td>94.0</td> <td>86.0</td> <td>90.4</td> <td>89.1</td> <td>78.4</td> <td>84.5</td> <td>87.5</td> <td>77.2</td> <td>83.0</td>	Agriculture/ Hunting/ Forestry	74.0	58.8	67.6	94.0	86.0	90.4	89.1	78.4	84.5	87.5	77.2	83.0
Mining & Quarry - - - - - - - - - - 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.1	Fishing	0.3		0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.4
Manufacturing 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.6 0.3 1.2 0.9 1.1 0.5 Construction - - - - - - 0.1 0.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade 0.4 0.2 0.3 1.3 1.6 1.5 2.8 2.9 2.9 1.5 Wholesale & Retail Trade 0.1 - 0.1 0.2 0.3 1.5 1.6 1.5 2.8 2.9 2.9 1.5 Wholesale & Restaurants 0.1 - 0.1 0.2 0.3 1.5 1.6 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2	Mining & Quarry	I	ı		0.1	ı		0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1		0.1
Construction - - - - - - 0.1	Manufacturing	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade 0.4 0.2 0.3 1.3 1.6 1.5 2.8 2.9 2.9 1.5 Hotels & Restaurants 0.1 - 0.1 - 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.3 1.0 0.6 0.2 Transport/Storage & Communication 0.1 - 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 Transport/Storage & Communication 0.1 - 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 Real Estate/Renting & Business activities - - 0.1 - 0.1 0.4 0.2 Public administration 0.1 - - 0.1 0.1 0.1 - - Education - - 0.3 0.1 -	Construction	I	ı			ı	I	0.2	ı	0.1	0.1	I	0.0
Hotels & Restaurants 0.1 - 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.3 1.0 0.6 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.4 0.1	Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.5	1.7	1.6
Transport/Storage & Communication 0.1 - - 0.1 0.4 0.2 Real Estate/Renting & Business activities - - - - - 0.1 0.1 0.1 - - - - - 0.1 0.1 0.1 -	Hotels & Restaurants	0.1		0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Real Estate/Renting & Business activities - </td <td>Transport/Storage & Communication</td> <td>0.1</td> <td></td> <td>ı</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>•</td> <td>,</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>•</td> <td>0.1</td>	Transport/Storage & Communication	0.1		ı	0.1	•	,	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	•	0.1
Public administration - - - - 0.1 0.1 0.1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 0.1 0.1 0.1 -	Real Estate/Renting & Business activities	ı	I			ı		ı	0.1				ı
Education - 0.3 0.1 - 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.1 10.0 <t< td=""><td>Public administration</td><td>ı</td><td></td><td>ı</td><td></td><td>•</td><td>•</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td><td></td><td>•</td><td>ı</td></t<>	Public administration	ı		ı		•	•	0.1	0.1	0.1		•	ı
Other Community/Social & Personal - - - - 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 Service Activities - - - - - 0.2 0.2 0.1 Service Activities - - - - 0.2 0.2 0.1 Private Households with Employed 24.9 40.5 31.5 3.8 11.6 7.2 4.2 15.7 9.1 9.2 Persons 100.0	Education	•	0.3	0.1		ı		ı	ı			0.1	
Service Activities - - - - 0.1 - 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 Private Households with Employed 24.9 40.5 31.5 3.8 11.6 7.2 4.2 15.7 9.1 9.2 Persons 100.0	Other Community/Social & Personal												
Private Households with Employed 24.9 40.5 31.5 3.8 11.6 7.2 4.2 15.7 9.1 9.2 Persons 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0	Service Activities	I	ı			0.1	I	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Persons 24.9 40.5 31.5 3.8 11.6 7.2 4.2 15.7 9.1 9.2 Trial	Private Households with Employed												
Tretal 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0 100 0	Persons	24.9	40.5	31.5	<u>3.</u> 8	11.6	7.2	4.2	15.7	9.1	9.2	19.7	13.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

Table 13.11 below describes the main reasons for households letting children work. The table reveals that the major reasons include getting a proper upbringing (37.9%), assisting in the household enterprise (31.4%) and supplementing household income (22.1%). The distribution of reasons for letting children work is similar for girls and boys.

Table 13.11 Distribution of children 5-17 years by main reason for letting the child work and sex, 2006

		Sex	
Reason Letting Child Work	Male	Female	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)
Supplement household income	21.9	22.5	22.1
To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement	0.3	0.3	0.3
To assist in household enterprise	32.8	29.6	31.4
Education/training program not adequate/suitable	0.6	0.8	0.7
Education/training institutions are too far	0.1	0.1	0.1
To get good upbringing and imparting of skills	37.2	38.8	37.9
Cannot afford education/training expenses	0.8	1.1	0.9
Equality / peer pressure	5.5	5.9	5.6
Other	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The survey included a question on reasons for children not attending school. This information is presented in Table 13.12 by sex and age. The table reveals that almost three-quarters (72.1%) of children 5-9 years are not attending school because they are too young. For those 10-14 and 15-17 years, the main reasons include failing at school and lacking anyone to support or assist in household activities.

There are no gender differences in the pattern of reasons for not attending school. However, the percentages for the reason of lacking anyone to support or assist are slightly higher for girls than boys.

Table 13.12 Distribution of	children 5-17 y	ears by main	reason for not	attending school,	, sex
and age, 2006				-	

				S	ex / Ag	je			
Reason For Not Attending School		Male			Femal	e		Total	
	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17
No school or training institution									
available	1.7	6.8	3.1	1.8	6.7	1.2	1.7	6.7	2.2
No one to support or assist	4.5	13.9	13.7	3.8	16.9	16.8	4.1	15.5	15.2
Cannot afford school/institution fee	1.5	5.7	10.6	1.3	4.5	9.6	1.4	5.1	10.1
Fees expensive	0.5	1.5	8.2	0.5	2.7	9.0	0.5	2.1	8.6
Failed at school	1.7	19.6	22.7	2.3	15.7	19.4	2.0	17.6	21.1
Afraid of teachers	0.9	2.6	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.3
Illness/disabled	1.4	6.6	2.4	1.9	5.9	3.1	1.6	6.2	2.7
To help in household									
chores/housekeeping	3.8	5.8	3.2	4.3	8.8	5.1	4.1	7.4	4.2
To assist in household									
enterprise/business	4.0	10.7	6.5	3.4	10.8	2.9	3.7	10.8	4.7
To work for wage/salaries	-	-	2.1	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.4	2.0
To work in own business for income	-	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.6
Family does not permit schooling or									
training	2.7	9.2	1.9	2.4	5.6	2.3	2.5	7.3	2.1
Too young	71.8	3.1	0.5	72.4	6.0	0.4	72.1	4.6	0.5
Other	5.7	14.1	21.3	5.0	13.9	26.4	5.4	14.0	23.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

'-' means negligible

On types of payment received for working children, Table 14.13 shows that the children aged 5-9 years are mostly paid on a piece rate or hourly basis. About a third of children aged 10-17 years are usually paid on a monthly basis. About three-quarters of girls aged 10-17 years are paid on a monthly basis compared to about half of the boys. However, there are more boys aged 15-17 years whose mode of payment is not known (24.3 percent) than for girls of the same age (10.4%).

					Sex / A	ge			
Type of Payment		Male			Femal	е		Total	
	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17
Piece rate	62.8	16.6	6.9	-	13.6	9.4	62.8	15.3	8.1
Hourly	37.2	-	1.4	-	-	-	37.2	-	0.7
Daily	-	11.0	6.3	-	6.7	2.4	-	9.1	4.4
Weekly	-	-	6.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
Monthly	-	58.6	52.1	-	75.9	77.8	-	66.2	64.4
Don't Know	-	13.8	24.3	-	3.8	10.4	-	9.4	17.6
Other	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.13 Distribution of employed children 5-17 years by type of payment received, sex and age, 2006

'-' means negligible

Another factor associated with child work and labour is the frequency and types of illnesses and injuries resulting from work conditions, occupation or job at any time in the past. Table 14.14 below gives the frequency of illnesses experienced by working children. The table shows that almost ten percent of such children experience frequent illnesses, while another half are occasionally ill. Only about two out of five children rarely experience illnesses. The table also reveals that older boys aged 10 years and above experience more frequent illnesses than their younger counterparts aged 5-9 years. The table does not reveal any significant gender differences in frequency of illnesses.

					Sex / Ag	e			
Frequency of		Male			Female			Total	
Illnesses	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17	5-9	10-14	15-17
Often / Frequently	12.5	10.6	11.8	11.0	11.4	8.9	11.8	11.0	10.5
Occasionally	45.4	51.3	54.1	45.7	54.3	53.5	45.6	52.7	53.8
Seldom / rarely	42.1	38.1	34.1	43.3	34.4	37.6	42.7	36.3	35.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.14 Distribution of children 5-17 years by frequency of illnesses, sex and age, 2006

Table 13.15 below shows that employed children spend an average of 23 hours per week working. The younger children tend to spend less time than their older counterparts. The table reveals no difference in patterns for boys and girls.

Table	13.15 Mean	current and	usual hours	worked by	v children	5-17vears	bv se	x and	ade
Iasio	lonio moun	ouriont and	acaa noaro	montou by		0 youro	<i>N</i> , 00	A and	- ugu

		Sex			Total	
Δαρ	Mal	е	Female		TOtal	
790	Current	Usual	Current	Usual	Current	Usual
5-9	20	24	18	22	19	23
10-14	22	27	22	27	22	27
15-17	28	37	29	37	28	37
Total	23	29	23	29	23	29

The issue of child labour is treated in Tables 13.16 and 13.17 below. For the purposes of these tables, child labour is defined as work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for his or her age, or which is detrimental to his or her schooling or physical, social, mental or spiritual development. This definition is operationalised on the basis of hours of work, interference with schooling and hazard. In terms of hours of work, any child who works for more than 14 hours per week is considered to be engaged in child labour, and any child who works for more than 43 hours per week is considered to be engaged in hazardous work. Hazardous work also includes work in the following occupations: (a) house girls/boys; (b) miners and blasters, stone cutters and the like; (c) metal moulders, welders and the like; (d) mineral processors, mining plant operators and the like; (e) metal processors and metal plant operators; (f) chemical processors and chemical plant operators; and (g) construction labourers and the like. Interference with schooling is assumed to occur when a child aged 15-17 years who is attending school has working hours in the range between 14 and 43 hours.

The tables reveal that about 2.5 million children are engaged in child labour with 591,846 and 1,876,642 children engaged in hazardous and non-hazardous child labour respectively. This is equivalent to 21.1% of all children aged 5-17 years with 5.1% and 16.0% being in hazardous and non-hazardous child labour respectively. There are about 2.3 and 0.2 million children engaged in child labour in rural and urban areas respectively. The tables also reveal that there are more boys engaged in child labour than girls.

			Type of Child E	ngagements		
		Child !	Labour			
Area	Sex	Hazardous Child Labour	Non Hazardous Child Labour	Child Work	No work	Total
Denes	Male	20,944	7,257	321,154	106,952	456,306
Dar es	Female	22,150	8,655	355,181	101,186	487,173
Jalaam	Total	43,094	15,912	676,336	208,138	943,479
Other	Male	21,546	56,128	616,418	196,021	890,114
Urban	Female	19,102	55,371	651,774	183,386	909,632
Urban	Total	40,648	111,499	1,268,192	379,407	1,799,746
	Male	300,715	977,108	2,533,374	796,547	4,607,743
Rural	Female	207,389	772,124	2,684,346	692,556	4,356,416
	Total	508,104	1,749,232	5,217,719	1,489,104	8,964,159
	Male	343,205	1,040,493	3,470,946	1,099,521	5,954,164
Total	Female	248,641	836,150	3,691,301	977,128	5,753,220
	Total	591,846	1,876,642	7,162,247	2,076,649	11,707,384

Table 13.16 Number of children aged 5-17 years by type of engagement in work and labour, area and sex, 2007

			Type of Child E	ngagements		
		Child I	Labour			
Area	Sex	Hazardous Child Labour	Non Hazardous Child Labour	Child Work	No work	Total
Darias	Male	4.6	1.6	70.4	23.4	100.0
Salaam	Female	4.5	1.8	72.9	20.8	100.0
Galaam	Total	4.6	1.7	71.7	22.1	100.0
Other	Male	2.4	6.3	69.3	22.0	100.0
Urban	Female	2.1	6.1	71.7	20.2	100.0
Orban	Total	2.3	6.2	70.5	21.1	100.0
	Male	6.5	21.2	55.0	17.3	100.0
Rural	Female	4.8	17.7	61.6	15.9	100.0
	Total	5.7	19.5	58.2	16.6	100.0
	Male	5.8	17.5	58.3	18.5	100.0
Total	Female	4.3	14.5	64.2	17.0	100.0
	Total	5.1	16.0	61.2	17.7	100.0

Table 13.17 Distribution of children aged 5-17 years by type of engagement in work and labour, area and sex, 2006

APPENDICES

Introduction

The main body of this publication generally reports findings in terms of percentages rather than in absolute numbers. This is done to facilitate understanding of the patterns. This appendix contains selected tables from the different chapters that show the absolute numbers derived from the survey. The selected tables reflect findings in respect of current status in 2006 for the population aged 15 years and above, and use the national definition of employment and unemployment. No tables are included for chapters which already report absolute numbers (such as Chapter 4) or where the chapter is not reporting population numbers (Chapter 12 on income from employment).

Appendix A: The economically active population

Table A1: Current economically active population 15+ years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Sex/age group		Dar Es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15 - 24	258,211	346,056	1,853,692	2,457,959
	25-34	334,270	446,770	1,623,166	2,404,207
	35-64	430,033	573,889	2,554,173	3,558,095
	65+	31,670	78,742	523,498	633,911
	Total	1,054,184	1,445,458	6,554,530	9,054,172
Female	15-24	333,333	477,709	2,016,550	2,827,592
	25-34	339,967	508,955	1,916,214	2,765,137
	35-64	332,715	567,790	2,720,729	3,621,233
	65+	20,700	69,708	462,984	553,392
	Total	1,026,715	1,624,162	7,116,477	9,767,354
Total	15-24	591,544	823,765	3,870,242	5,285,551
	25-34	674,238	955,725	3,539,380	5,169,343
	35 - 64	762,747	1,141,679	5,274,902	7,179,329
	65+	52,370	148,451	986,482	1,187,302
	Total	2,080,899	3,069,620	13,671,007	18,821,525

Area/ educational achievement		Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	Never attended	44.000	101 540	4.40.000
		44,680	104,546	149,226
	Primary not complete	86,654	86,001	172,655
	Primary complete	634,305	649,792	1,284,098
	Secondary & above	288,545	186,376	474,920
	Total	1,054,184	1,026,715	2,080,899
Other Urban	Never attended			
		111,323	258,577	369,900
	Primary not complete	211,813	193,961	405,774
	Primary complete	858,969	971,672	1,830,641
	Secondary & above	263,354	199,952	463,305
	Total	1,445,458	1,624,162	3,069,620
Rural	Never Attended			
		1,479,758	2,672,672	4,152,429
	Primary not complete	1,435,785	1,026,201	2,461,986
	Primary complete	3,322,314	3,227,939	6,550,253
	Secondary & above	316,673	189,665	506,338
	Total	6,554,530	7,116,477	13,671,007
Total	Never attended			
		1,635,761	3,035,795	4,671,555
	Primary not complete	1,734,252	1,306,163	3,040,415
	Primary complete	4,815,589	4,849,403	9,664,992
	Secondary & above	868,571	575,993	1,444,564
	Total	9,054,172	9,767,354	18,821,525

Table A2: Current economically active population 15+ years by sex, educational achievement and area, 2006

Appendix B: The employed population

Table B1: Current employment by sex, age group and area, 2006

Sov.	Age	Dar es S	alaam	Other L	Jrban	Ru	Iral	T	otal
200	group	Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total	Employed	Total
	15-24	143,675	363,473	274,553	479,619	1,688,763	2,192,580	2,106,991	3,035,672
	25-34	276,141	343,922	389,852	454,536	1,491,167	1,648,178	2,157,160	2,446,635
Male	35-64	366,856	448,712	516,020	588,186	2,356,876	2,628,852	3,239,751	3,665,750
	65+	25,143	51,068	68,914	113,211	488,365	689,392	582,422	853,670
	Total	811,815	1,207,175	1,249,338	1,635,551	6,025,171	7,159,001	8,086,325	10,001,727
	15-24	171,574	442,333	356,520	622,023	1,864,169	2,368,073	2,392,263	3,432,430
	25-34	211,148	357,698	409,840	536,372	1,778,816	1,963,412	2,399,804	2,857,481
remale	35-64	220,152	369,764	488,676	603,723	2,543,953	2,852,317	3,252,781	3,825,804
	65+	10,218	48,860	57,473	124,323	428,270	713,335	495,961	886,518
	Total	613,092	1,218,655	1,312,510	1,886,441	6,615,207	7,897,137	8,540,809	11,002,233
	15-24	315,250	805,806	631,073	1,101,642	3,552,932	4,560,653	4,499,254	6,468,101
Toto	25-34	487,289	701,620	799,692	990,907	3,269,983	3,611,590	4,556,964	5,304,117
	35-64	587,007	818,476	1,004,696	1,191,909	4,900,828	5,481,169	6,492,532	7,491,554
	65+	35,362	99,929	126,388	237,533	916,634	1,402,727	1,078,384	1,740,188
	Total	1,424,907	2,425,830	2,561,848	3,521,991	12,640,378	15,056,138	16,627,133	21,003,960

Table B2: Employed population by sex, occupation and area, 2006

Sex & oc	ccupation	Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
	Legislators and administrators	9,450	6,354	10,245	26,049
	Professionals	31,222	26,395	14,011	71,629
	Technician and associate professionals	43,472	53,136	85,172	181,780
	Office clerks	15,836	14,721	5,117	35,674
	Service workers and shop sales workers	267,725	292,408	247,743	807,876
Male	Agricultural and fishery workers	90,519	484,958	5,104,678	5,680,155
	Craft and related workers Plant and machine operators and	168,135	178,668	206,777	553,580
	assemblers	85,808	72,052	41,413	199,273
	Elementary occupations	99,648	120,646	310,015	530,309
	Total	811,815	1,249,338	6,025,171	8,086,325
	Legislators and administrators	2,371	2,166	599	5,136
Famala	Professionals	16,524	16,643	5,820	38,988
	Technician and associate professionals	29,275	46,660	45,832	121,767
	Office clerks	19,453	10,886	5,307	35,647
	Service workers and shop sales workers	222,071	317,750	161,376	701,198
Female	Agricultural and fishery workers	97,100	627,306	6,016,427	6,740,834
	Craft and related workers Plant and machine operators and	27,925	67,386	40,974	136,285
	assemblers	5,574	11,564	7,575	24,713
	Elementary occupations	192,798	212,149	331,296	736,243
	Total	613,092	1,312,510	6,615,207	8,540,809
	Legislators and administrators	11,822	8,519	10,844	31,185
	Professionals	47,746	43,039	19,831	110,616
	Technician and associate professionals	72,747	99,796	131,004	303,547
	Office clerks	35,289	25,607	10,424	71,321
	Service workers and shop sales workers	489,796	610,158	409,119	1,509,074
Total	Agricultural and fishery workers	187,619	1,112,264	11,121,105	12,420,989
	Craft and related workers Plant and machine operators and	196,060	246,054	247,751	689,865
	assemblers	91,382	83,615	48,988	223,985
	Elementary occupations	292,446	332,795	641,311	1,266,551
	Total	1,424,907	2,561,848	12,640,378	16,627,133

Table B3: Employed population by sex, area and industry, 2006

Sex & in	dustry	Dar	Other urban	Rural	Total
	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry & fishing	101,264	505,575	5,273,949	5,880,789
	Mining & guarry	4,050	19,008	49,804	72,862
	Manufacturing	79,419	86,504	106,949	272,872
	Electricity, gas & water	5,507	6,257	1,743	13,507
	Construction	55,153	58,762	58,079	171,995
	Wholesale & retail trade	253,448	267,515	230,036	750,999
	Hotels & restaurants	27,678	35,962	23,242	86,882
Male	Transport/storage & communication	99,978	73,001	58,137	231,116
	Financial intermediation	6,254	2,759	2,273	11,286
	Real estate/renting & business activities	29,037	19,774	16,481	65,292
	Public admin & defence	58,991	64,489	33,933	157,413
	Education	20,103	29,713	76,375	126,191
	Health & social service	10,680	13,835	19,199	43,714
	Other community/social & personal service				
	activities	21,070	33,228	25,039	79,336
	Private households with employed persons	39,183	32,955	49,933	122,071
	Total	811,815	1,249,338	6,025,171	8,086,325
	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry & fishing	104,067	638,895	6,089,483	6,832,446
	Mining & quarry	561	5,185	5,718	11,463
	Manufacturing	30,251	75,917	55,167	161,335
	Electricity, gas & water	2,506	992	-	3,498
	Construction	1,235	4,276	1,175	6,686
	Wholesale & retail trade	159,433	235,408	123,516	518,357
	Hotels & restaurants	62,309	96,947	81,296	240,552
Female	Transport/storage & communication	8,058	2,180	2,874	13,111
	Financial intermediation	3,749	1,854	608	6,211
	Real estate/renting & business activities	7,255	4,060	1,183	12,498
	Public admin & defence	13,193	10,138	4,005	27,336
	Education	22,723	38,479	37,075	98,277
	Health & social service	15,015	27,856	13,897	56,768
	Other community/social & personal service				
	activities	13,565	15,201	6,441	35,206
	Private households with employed persons	169,173	155,122	192,769	517,064
	Total	613,092	1,312,510	6,615,207	8,540,809
	Agriculture/ hunting/ forestry & fishing	205,332	1,144,471	11,363,432	12,713,234
	Mining & quarry	4,611	24,193	55,521	84,325
	Manufacturing	109,670	162,420	162,116	434,206
	Electricity, gas & water	8,013	7,249	1,743	17,005
	Construction	56,388	63,038	59,254	1/8,681
	Wholesale & retail trade	412,881	502,923	353,552	1,269,356
	Hotels & restaurants	89,986	132,909	104,538	327,433
T . 4 . 1	Transport/storage & communication	108,035	/5,181	61,010	244,227
Iotal	Financial Intermediation	10,003	4,613	2,881	17,497
	Real estate/renting & business activities	36,292	23,834	17,664	104 740
	Public admin & defence	72,183	74,627	37,938	184,749
	Education	42,820	08,192	113,450	224,408
	A contraction of the second service	25,695	41,691	33,096	100,482
	other community/social & personal service	04 604	10 100	21 400	111 540
	acuvilles	34,034	40,429	31,480	114,043
	Private households with employed persons	208,357	188,076	242,703	639,136
	Total	1,424,907	2,561,848	12,640,378	16,627,133

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Central/local government	294,760	144,594	439,355
Parastatal	49,498	16,809	66,307
Agriculture	5,704,243	6,781,273	12,485,516
Informal	927,452	754,932	1,682,383
Other private	1,021,741	410,629	1,432,370
Household economic activities	88,631	432,571	521,202
Total	8,086,325	8,540,809	16,627,133

Table B5: Employed population by status in employment and sex, 2006

Employment status	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	1,235,650	517,832	1,753,481
Self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	211,480	88,307	299,786
Self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	810,412	702,139	1,512,551
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	124,540	451,258	575,798
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	657,411	659,313	1,316,724
Work on own farm or shamba	5,046,832	6,121,960	11,168,792
Total	8,086,325	8,540,809	16,627,133

Appendix C: Informal sector

Table C 1: Persons 15+	years employed in inform	al sector by area and sex
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Area	Main activity			Secondary activity			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Dar es Salaam	251,228	209,972	461,200	54,831	32,019	86,849	
Other urban	326,403	325,005	651,408	118,904	142,875	261,779	
Urban total	577,631	534,977	1,112,608	173,735	174,893	348,628	
Rural	349,821	219,954	569,775	947,328	832,494	1,779,822	
Total	927,452	754,932	1,682,383	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450	

Table C2: Persons 15+ years employed in informal sector by industry and sex

Industry	Main activity			Secondary activity			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	13,296	6,202	19,498	120,175	18,538	138,714	
Mining and quarry	39,987	7,492	47,478	209,572	273,729	483,301	
Manufacturing	133,470	109,533	243,003	1,289	-	1,289	
Construction	50,699	412	51,111	569,892	458,202	1,028,094	
Wholesale and retail trade	538,496	428,990	967,487	69,289	227,784	297,073	
Hotels and restaurants	46,746	170,387	217,132	31,011	899	31,910	
Transport	25,968	17,081	43,050	16,814	12,026	28,840	
Other community, social &							
personal service	78,789	14,835	93,624	103,022	16,208	119,230	
Other	927,452	754,932	1,682,383	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450	
Total	13,296	6,202	19,498	120,175	18,538	138,714	

Ď-í means negligible

Occupation	Main activity		ity	Secondary activity		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Technician and associate						
professionals	31,981	9,585	41,566	31,576	6,516	38,092
Service workers and shop						
sales workers	463,804	465,529	929,333	495,494	627,336	1,122,830
Skilled agricultural and						
fishery workers	20,655	6,627	27,282	79,967	9,980	89,948
Craft and related workers	272,997	107,174	380,171	363,029	171,472	534,501
Plant and machine						
operators and assemblers	22,379	11,730	34,109	38,258	84,436	122,693
Elementary occupations	110,417	153,170	263,586	111,650	107,236	218,886
Other	5,219	1,117	6,336	1,089	412	1,500
Total	927,452	754,932	1,682,383	1,121,063	1,007,387	2,128,450

Table C3: Persons 15+ years employed in informal sector by occupation and sex

Table C4: Persons 15+ years employed in informal sector by status of employment and sex

Status	Main activity			Seco	Secondary activity	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee Self employed (non-	6,287	5,215	11,501	7,029	1,744	8,773
agricultural) with employees Self employed (non-	157,635	74,655	232,290	87,836	32,216	120,052
agricultural) without employees Unpaid family helper	752,184	657,273	1,409,457	1,007,160	951,300	1,958,460
(non-agricultural) Total	11,346 927,452	17,788 754,932	29,134 1,682,383	19,039 1,121,063	22,127 1,007,387	41,166 2,128,450

Appendix D: Employment in secondary activities

Table D1: Employed population with secondary activities by area and sex, 2006

Area	National definition			S	tandard defir	nition
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	184,479	218,683	403,162	211,133	268,152	479,285
Other urban	448,195	679,674	1,127,869	499,254	751,715	1,250,969
Urban total	632,674	898,357	1,531,032	710,387	1,019,867	1,730,254
Rural	2,764,635	3,778,794	6,543,429	2,917,988	3,946,505	6,864,492
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461	3,628,374	4,966,372	8,594,746

Industry	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	1,218,842	573,391	1,792,234
Fishing	103,860	15,427	119,286
Mining & quarry	256,669	301,134	557,803
Manufacturing	1,289	-	1,289
Electricity, gas & water	140,857	10,422	151,280
Construction	625,468	496,099	1,121,567
Wholesale & retail trade	76,501	242,783	319,285
Hotels & restaurants	51,882	3,144	55,026
Transport, storage & communication	873	-	873
Financial intermediation	12,621	2,649	15,269
Public administration and social security	3,411	2,546	5,957
Education	21,366	8,195	29,560
Health & social service	28,870	8,163	37,033
Other community, social & personal services	854,801	3,013,198	3,867,999
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461

Table D2: Employment in secondary activities by industry and sex, 2006

Ď-í means negligible

Table D3: Employment in secondary activity by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	
Legislators & administrators	921	-	921	
Professionals	2,728	-	2,728	
Technician & associate professionals	43,656	13,306	56,962	
Office clerks	1,512	3,129	4,642	
Service workers & shop sales workers	566,588	688,937	1,255,525	
agricultural & fishery workers	1,064,413	459,053	1,523,465	
Craft & related workers	473,580	195,728	669,308	
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	51,725	91,244	142,969	
Elementary occupations	1,192,186	3,225,754	4,417,939	
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461	

Ď-í means negligible

Table D4: Employment in secondary activities by educational achievement and sex, 2006

Educational achievement	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	606,457	1,554,091	2,160,549
Primary not complete	674,061	666,285	1,340,347
Primary complete	1,880,399	2,276,984	4,157,383
Secondary and above	236,392	179,790	416,183
Total	3,397,310	4,677,151	8,074,461

Appendix E: Unemployment

Sex	Age	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	15-24	114,536	71,504	164,929	350,968
	25-34	58,129	56,918	131,999	247,047
	35-64	63,177	57,870	197,297	318,344
	65+	6,527	9,828	35,133	51,488
	Total	242,369	196,120	529,359	967,847
Female	15-24	161,758	121,189	152,382	435,329
	25-34	128,820	99,115	137,398	365,333
	35-64	112,563	79,113	176,777	368,453
	65+	10,482	12,235	34,714	57,431
	Total	413,623	311,652	501,270	1,226,545
Total		655,992	507,772	1,030,629	2,194,392

Table E1: Unemployed persons 15+ years by sex, age group and area, 2006

Table E2: Unemployed persons 15+ years by sex, type of training and area, 2006

Sex	Training	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	None	175,485	154,192	476,602	806,279
	On job training	17,121	12,260	15,322	44,703
	Other	49,763	29,667	37,435	116,866
	Total	242,369	196,120	529,359	967,847
Female	None	344,750	273,754	482,317	1,100,821
	On job training	5,151	5,956	5,290	16,396
	Other	63,722	31,942	13,663	109,327
	Total	413,623	311,652	501,270	1,226,545
Total		655,992	507,772	1,030,629	2,194,392

Table E3: Unemployed people 15+ years by previous occupation

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators & administrators	498	-	498
Professionals	1,512	3,886	5,398
Technician & associate professionals	1,376	1,873	3,249
Office clerks	2,021	2,553	4,574
Service & shop sales workers	29,605	73,081	102,686
Agricultural & fishery workers	85,985	136,548	222,532
Craft & related workers	12,294	16,017	28,311
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	7,389	1,638	9,027
Elementary occupations	133,647	367,045	500,692
No previous experience	693,520	623,904	1,317,424
Total	967,847	1,226,545	2,194,392

Ď-í means negligible

Appendix F: Under-employment

Table F1: Under-employed persons by occupation and sex, 2006

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislators and administrators	745	-	745
Professionals	2,152	1,058	3,210
Technician and associate professionals	5,217	3,155	8,372
Office clerks	412	766	1,178
Service workers and shop sales workers	30,852	51,205	82,057
agricultural and fishery workers	530,081	458,199	988,279
Craft and related workers	33,804	9,227	43,031
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5,317	1,616	6,933
Elementary occupations	52,613	106,164	158,777
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

Ď-í means negligible

Table F2: Under-employed persons by status in employment and sex, 2006

Status	Male	Female	Total
A paid employee	40,242	14,722	54,964
A self employed (non-agricultural) with employees	8,912	5,837	14,749
A self employed (non-agricultural) without employees	56,237	64,041	120,277
Unpaid family helper (non-agricultural)	29,560	87,214	116,774
Unpaid family helper (agricultural)	45,078	46,141	91,219
Work on own farm or shamba	481,162	413,437	894,598
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

Table F3: Under-employed persons by sector and sex, 2006

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Central/Local government	3,422	1,534	4,956
Parastatal	430	608	1,038
Agriculture	526,240	459,577	985,817
Informal	61,031	68,312	129,343
Other private	44,946	18,625	63,571
Household economic activities	25,121	82,736	107,856
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

Table F4: Under-employed persons by area and sex, 2006

Area	Male	Female	Total
Dar es Salaam	59,189	64,188	123,377
Other urban	95,275	118,211	213,486
Total urban	154,465	182,399	336,863
Rural	506,726	448,992	955,718
Total	661,190	631,391	1,292,581

Appendix G: The economically inactive population

Table G1: Current work status by area and sex, 2006

Sex & status		Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Active	1054184	1445458	6554530	9054172
	Inactive	152990.6	190092.6	604471.7	947554.9
	Total	1207175	1635551	7159001	10001727
Female	Active	1026715	1624162	7116477	9767354
	Inactive	191940.4	262279	780659.9	1234879
	Total	1218655	1886441	7897137	11002233
Total	Active	2080899	3069620	13671007	18821525
	Inactive	344931	452371.6	1385132	2182434
	Total	2425830	3521991	15056138	21003960

Table G2: Economically inactive population by sex, reason and area, 2006

Sex & reasons		Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural	Total
Male	Student	97739.7	116,342	290,847	504,929
	Housework	4465.15	10,550	12,566	27,582
	Too old	16660.53	17,435	94,085	128,181
	Sick	25294.43	37,719	157,808	220,821
	Disabled	2676.921	5,883	36,534	45,094
	Other	6153.868	2,164	12,632	20,950
	Total	152990.6	190,093	604,472	947,555
Female	Student	88699.51	103,768	273,718	466,185
	Housework	14946.74	45,270	28,062	88,278
	Too old	25800.53	44,111	194,633	264,544
	Sick	48257.34	53,984	232,147	334,389
	Disabled	3373.477	4,436	30,236	38,045
	Other	10862.83	10,710	21,865	43,438
	Total	191940.4	262,279	780,660	1,234,879
Total	Student	186439.2	220,110	564,565	971,113
	Housework	19411.89	55,820	40,628	115,860
	Too old	42461.06	61,546	288,718	392,725
	Sick	73551.78	91,703	389,955	555,210
	Disabled	6050.399	10,319	66,770	83,139
	Other	17016.69	12,873	34,497	64,387
	Total	344931	452,372	1,385,132	2,182,434

Table G3: Economically inactive population by age group and reasons, 2006

Age group	Student	Housework	Too old	Sick	Disabled	Other	Total
15-24	962,952	63,186	-	100,451	23,850	32,112	1,182,550
25-34	7,750	23,016	-	76,529	10,991	16,488	134,773
35-64	412	25,588	29,539	218,474	26,367	11,846	312,225
65+	-	4,071	363,186	159,757	21,932	3,941	552,886
Total	971,114	115,860	392,725	555,210	83,139	64,387	2,182,434

Ď-í means negligible

Table G 4: Economically inactive population by education level and sex, 2006

Education level	Male	Female	Total
Never attended	180,089	449,903	629,992
Primary not complete	458,843	388,463	847,306
Primary complete	119,963	196,739	316,703
Secondary & above	188,660	199,774	388,434
Total	947,555	1,234,879	2,182,434

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