



REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF
ZANZIBAR



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

INTEGRATED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

2014 - ZANZIBAR

Key Indicators of Labour Market

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Introduction

Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) are necessary towards better planning, monitoring and evaluation of national development plans and policies including the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty known as MKUZA and in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This booklet presents in brief 13 key indicators of the labour market from the Integrated Labour Force Surveys (ILFS) of 2014. The report also shows the comparison with the previous survey.

Data presented based on persons aged 15 years and above where as concepts and definitions used based on international definitions per various International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

1. Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work; it provides an indication of the size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services, relative to the population at working age.

Table 1.1: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	90.5	87.2	81.6	78.9	86.7	83.4
Female	86.6	80.3	72.5	70.0	80.4	75.6
Total	88.5	83.7	76.8	74.3	83.4	79.4

Key message:

The Labour Force Participation Rate decreased for both males and females. On average the rate decreased to 79.4 in 2014 from 83.4 in 2006

Table 1.2: Labour Force Participation Rates for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region and Sex; 2014 ILFS

Sex	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Male	83.5	92.5	79.6	84.7	88.3	83.4
Female	72.7	90.4	71.2	78.6	79.6	75.6
Total	78.1	91.4	75.3	81.6	83.7	79.4

Key message:

Kusini Unguja had the highest Labour Force Participation Rate of 91.4 percent which indicates that the majority of persons were employed while Mjini Magharibi recorded the lowest (75.3) percent).

2. Employment to Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is defined as the proportion of a country's working age population that is employed. A high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities, they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force.

Table 2.1: Employment to Population Ratio for persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	89.8	84.6	78.1	71.0	84.8	78.4
Female	84.4	70.6	58.9	43.9	73.3	58.3
Total	87.0	77.4	68.0	57.0	78.8	68.0

Key message:

The Employment to Population Ratio decreased to 68.0 percent in 2014 from 78.8 percent in 2006

Table 2.2: Employment to Population Ratio for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region and Sex, 2014 ILFS

Sex	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Male	78.9	90.9	72.3	81.6	86.0	78.4
Female	61.7	85.1	44.3	69.1	70.7	58.3
Total	70.2	87.9	57.9	75.2	78.0	68.0

Key message:

Kusini Unguja had the highest Employment to Population Ratio of 87.9 percent while Mjini Magharibi reported the lowest 57.9 percent

3. Status in Employment

The indicator of status in employment distinguishes between two main categories of the total employed. These are: (a) wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); and (b) self-employed workers.

Table 3.1: Employment Status for persons Aged 15 years and Above by Area, 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Employment Status	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Paid	5.9	9.5	11.4	16.7	17.3	26.2
Self	12.7	16.3	15.6	17.3	28.3	33.6
Unpaid	36.0	7.1	9.2	1.2	45.2	8.3
Agriculture	8.1	28.6	1.2	3.3	9.2	31.9
Total	62.6	61.5	37.4	38.5	100.0	100.0

Key message:

In urban areas, the proportion of paid employees increased to 16.7 percent in 2014 from 11.4 percent in 2006.

Table 3.2: Employment Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above By Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Employment Status	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Paid	11.7	18.4	5.5	7.8	17.3	26.2
Self	15.3	17.1	13.0	16.5	28.3	33.6
Unpaid	21.1	3.2	24.1	5.1	45.2	8.3
Agriculture	3.4	17.3	5.9	14.6	9.2	31.9
Total	51.5	56.0	48.5	44.0	100.0	100.0

Key message:

The proportion of females in self employment slightly increased to 16.5 percent in 2014 from 13 percent in 2006.

Table 3.3: Employment Status for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; 2014 ILFS

Status in Employment	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba
A paid employee	17.6	17.8	44.7	10.5	13.1
Self employed	25.2	34.6	44.8	20.6	28.2
Unpaid family helpers	6.6	12.2	2.9	11.1	16.6
Agriculture	50.5	35.5	7.5	57.8	42.1
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key message:

Kaskazini Pemba had the highest proportion of employed persons engaged in agriculture (57.8 percent) while Mjini Magharibi had the highest percent of persons engaged in self employment (44.8 percent)

4. Employment by Sector

The indicator for employment by sector divides employment into three broad groupings of economic activity: agriculture, industry and services. Sectoral information is particularly useful in identifying broad shifts in employment and stages of development. Jobs are reallocated from agriculture and other labour-intensive primary activities to industry and finally to the services sector. Classification into broad groupings may obscure fundamental shifts within industrial patterns.

Table 4.1: Employment Sector for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Area 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sector	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	39.5	36.2	4.7	4.4	44.2	40.6
Manufacturing	5.5	8.1	5.7	6.8	11.2	14.9
Services	17.6	17.2	27.0	27.3	44.6	44.5
Total	62.6	61.5	37.4	38.5	100.0	100.0

Table 4.2: Employment Sector for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sector	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	21.9	21.3	22.3	19.3	44.2	40.6
Manufacturing	6.6	8.5	4.6	6.4	11.2	14.9
Services	23.0	26.2	21.6	18.3	44.6	44.5
Total	51.5	56.0	48.5	44.0	100.0	100.0

Key message:

The proportion of females engaged in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing decreased to 19.3 percent in 2014 from 22.3 percent in 2006

Table 4.3: Main Sector for Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region; 2014 ILFS

Main Sector	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	58.7	49.1	10.7	68.8	58.7
Manufacturing	12.1	16.4	17.8	10.3	14.6
Services	29.3	34.5	71.5	20.8	26.8
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key message:

Kaskazini Pemba had the highest proportion of Employed persons who were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (68.8 percent) while Mjini Magharibi had the highest proportion of persons engaged in Service sector (71.5 percent)

5. Employment by Occupation

The indicator for employment by occupation comprises statistics on jobs classified according to major groups as defined by the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO). ILFS 2014 used TASCO which was modified from ISCO.

Table 5.1: Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 years and Above by Occupation and Sex ; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sector	Male		Female		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Professionals	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.7	5.5	5.5
Clerks	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8
Service workers and Shop sales workers	9.6	9.6	6.7	4.8	16.3	14.4
Agricultural and Fishery workers	11.5	21.4	9.4	19.5	20.9	40.9
Craft and Related workers	5.1	8.7	3.4	6.6	8.5	15.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.6	3.5	0.7	0.2	2.3	3.6
Elementary occupation	15.4	6.9	17.3	8.6	32.7	15.5
Defence Forces	N/A	0.8	N/A	0.1	N/A	0.9
Not Stated	0.6	N/A	0.1	N/A	0.7	N/A
Domestic services (Firewood & water)	2.3	N/A	6.8	N/A	9.1	N/A
Total	51.5	56.0	48.5	44.0	100	100

* N/A = Not Available.

Key message:

The proportion of Agricultural and fishery workers increased to 40.9 percent in 2014 from 20.9 percent in 2006 where the proportion of males is slightly high compared to females.

Table 5.2: Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 years and Above By Occupation and Area; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Professionals	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.6
Technicians and Associate Professionals	2.0	2.3	3.5	3.2	5.5	5.5
Clerks	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.8
Service workers and Shop sales workers	5.7	5.4	10.6	8.9	16.3	14.4
Agricultural and Fishery workers	17.8	36.5	3.1	4.4	20.9	40.9
Craft and Related workers	3.8	7.9	4.7	7.4	8.5	15.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.0	1.5	1.3	2.2	2.3	3.6
Elementary occupation	26.6	6.5	6.1	9.0	32.7	15.5
Defence Forces	N/A	0.3	N/A	0.6	N/A	0.9
Not Stated	0.2	N/A	0.5	N/A	0.7	N/A
Domestic services (Firewood & water)	4.2	N/A	5.0	N/A	9.1	N/A
Total	62.6	61.5	37.4	38.5	100	100

* N/A = Not Available.

Key message:

The proportion of Agricultural and fishery workers increased to 40.9 percent in 2014 from 20.9 percent in 2006 where the contribution of urban residence is very small in this occupation.

Table 5.3: Proportion of Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Above (15+) by Occupation, Region and Sex, 2014ILFS

Occupation	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2
Professionals	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.9	1.2
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.1	3.1	8.2	3.7	4.0
Clerks	0.4	0.4	3.5	0.5	1.2
Service workers and Shop sales workers	9.9	8.8	23.0	7.1	9.6
Agricultural and Fishery workers	58.3	53.9	10.6	68.8	58.0
Craft and Related workers	11.8	16.2	18.5	11.1	14.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.5	3.3	5.9	1.4	2.2
Elementary occupation	11.7	12.7	25.1	6.0	8.6
Defence Forces	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Key message:

Kaskazini Pemba had the highest proportion of Employed persons who were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing (68.8 percent) while Mjini Magharibi had the highest proportion of persons engaged in Service workers and Shop sales (23 percent)

6. Hours of Work

Hours actually worked is the time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and/or services during a specified short reference period. Hours actually worked applies to all types of jobs including hours used in doing secondary activities and is not linked to administrative or legal concepts.

Table 6.1: Average Actual Hours Worked per Week in All Activities by Area and Sex; 2014ILFS

Area	Sex	Average Hours Worked
Rural	Male	43
	Female	28
	Total	36
Urban	Male	51
	Female	36
	Total	45

Key message:

In rural area, most of the employed persons worked on average of 36 hours per week unlike in urban areas where most of the employed worked on average of 45 hours per week

Table 6.2: Average Actual Hours Worked per Week in All Activities by Status of Employment, Region and Sex 2014 LFS

		Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Paid employees	Male	56	52	51	50	47	51
	Female	44	42	42	41	34	41
	Total	53	49	48	47	43	48
Self employed	Male	58	43	54	47	50	53
	Female	37	28	33	26	29	32
	Total	48	33	44	37	42	42
Unpaid employees	Male	23	21	30	18	21	21
	Female	31	21	23	21	22	23
	Total	28	21	25	19	22	22
Agriculture	Male	50	38	42	36	38	40
	Female	34	27	25	23	25	27
	Total	43	34	37	29	31	34
Total	Male	52	42	51	38	41	47
	Female	35	27	35	25	26	31
	Total	45	35	45	32	34	40

Key message:

The employed persons in Kaskazini Unguja and Mjini Magharibi regions worked on average of 45 hours a week which was the longest hours compared to other regions. The employed persons in Kaskazini Pemba worked fewer hours (32 hours) than other regions.

7. Employment in the Informal Sector

The informal sector represents an important part of the economy, and certainly of the labour market, in many countries and plays a major role in employment creation, production and income generation.

Employment in the Informal Sector is all jobs in informal sector enterprises, or all persons who were employed in at least one informal sector enterprise, irrespective of their status in employment and whether it was their main or a secondary job (based on 15th ICLS).

Table 7. 1: Proportion of Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	22.6	27.7	43.6	44.7	30.9	34.7
Female	19.5	32.0	45.2	61.4	28.5	42.2
Total	21.0	29.7	44.3	51.3	29.7	38.0

Key message:

The proportion of persons engaged in the informal sector increased to 38 percent in 2014 from 29.7 percent in 2006.

Table 7. 2: Proportion of Persons Engaged in the Informal Sector by Region 2014 ILFS

Region	Percent
Kaskazini Unguja	10.4
Kusini Unguja	12.2
Mjini Magharibi	53.9
Kaskazini Pemba	10.2
Kusini Pemba	13.4
Total Percent	100.0
Total Number	200,802

Key message:

Majority of persons engaged in the informal sector were found in Mjini Magharibi (53.9 percent) while the least (10.2 percent) live in Kaskazini Pemba and Kaskazini Unguja (10.4 percent).

8. Unemployment Rate

The overall unemployment rate for a country is a widely used measure of its unutilized labour supply.

Table 8.1: Unemployment Rate 15+ by Age Group, Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	0.8	3.0	4.4	10.1	2.2	6.0
Female	2.5	12.1	18.7	37.3	8.8	22.9
Total	1.6	7.5	11.4	23.3	5.5	14.3

Key message:

Unemployment rate increased more than double, from 5.5 percent in 2006 to 14.3 percent in 2014.

Table 8.2: Unemployment Rate 15+ by Region and Sex; 2014 ILFS

Region	Male	Female	Total
Kaskazini Unguja	5.5	15.2	10.1
Kusini Unguja	1.8	5.8	3.9
Mjini Magharibi	9.2	37.8	23.1
Kaskazini Pemba	3.8	12.1	7.9
Kusini Pemba	2.6	11.2	6.9
Total	6.0	22.9	14.3

Key message:

Mjini Magharibi had the highest unemployment rate of 23.1 percent while Kusini Unguja recorded the lowest ratio of 3.9 percent.

9. Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment is widely viewed as an important policy issue for many countries, regardless of their stage of development. For the purpose of this indicator, the term “youth” covers persons aged 15 to 24 years as International Definition and 15 to 35 years for national definition.

Young men and women today face increasing uncertainty in their hopes of undergoing a satisfactory entry to the labour market, and this uncertainty and disappointment can, in turn, have damaging effects on individuals, communities, economies and society at large. Unemployed youth are less able to contribute effectively to national development and have fewer opportunities to exercise their rights as citizens.

Table 9.1: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-24 Years) by Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	1.7	8.0	11.7	31.0	5.3	16.4
Female	5.1	23.9	23.7	59.8	12.0	38.0
Total	3.4	15.7	17.9	45.8	8.7	27.0

Key message:

The result shows the increase of youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24 years) to 27.0 percent in 2014 from 8.7 percent in 2006.

Table 9.2: Youth Unemployment Rate (15-35) by Sex and Area; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	9.8	5.2	23.2	17.6	15.2	10.4
Female	13.1	18.6	38.4	48.2	23.5	31.5
Total	11.6	11.9	31.3	33.6	19.6	21.3

Key message:

The result shows the increase of youth unemployment rate (aged 15-35 years) to 21.3 percent in 2014 from 19.6 percent in 2006.

**Table 9.3: Unemployment Rate Youth (15-24) by Region and Sex;
2014 ILFS**

Sex	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Male	17.3	5.1	28.3	8.1	6.9	16.4
Female	36.9	13.4	60.2	22.4	19.4	38.0
Total	26.3	9.3	44.7	14.8	13.0	27.0

Key message:

Mjini Magharibi had the highest unemployment rate of 44.7 percent for youth aged 15 – 24 years compare to all regions.

**Table 9.4: Unemployment Rate Youth (15-35) by Region and Sex;
2014 ILFS**

Sex	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini Magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Male	9.4	2.8	15.7	6.9	4.7	10.4
Female	24.5	9.5	47.6	19.2	16.2	31.5
Total	16.6	6.4	32.4	13.1	10.6	21.3

Key message:

Mjini Magharibi had the highest unemployment rate of 32.4 percent for youth aged 15 – 35 years compare to all regions.

10. Long-term unemployment Rate

The indicator on long-term unemployment look at the duration of unemployment, that is, the length of time that an unemployed person has been without work and is looking for a job. In this case, a person remains without employment for duration of one year and above. High ratios of long-term unemployment, therefore, indicate serious unemployment problems for certain groups in the labour market and often a poor record of employment creation.

Table 10.1: Long term Unemployment Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	0.6	2.4	3.9	8.0	1.9	4.8
Female	12.4	9.003	17.3	31.3	8.0	18.7
Total	1.3	5.8	10.5	19.4	5.0	11.6

Key message:

The result shows the increase of long term unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and above to 11.6 percent in 2014 from 5 percent in 2006.

Table 10.2: Long term Unemployment Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region and Sex; 2014 ILFS

Sex	Kaskazini Unguja	Kusini Unguja	Mjini magharibi	Kaskazini Pemba	Kusini Pemba	Total
Male	4.9	0.8	7.2	3.3	2.1	4.8
Female	14.5	3.6	31.3	10.0	7.1	18.7
Total	9.4	2.2	18.9	6.6	4.6	11.6

Key message:

Mjini Magharibi had the highest long term unemployment rate of 18.9 percent for persons aged 15 years and above compare to all regions.

11. Time-related Underemployment Rate

This indicator relates to the number of employed persons whose hours of work in the reference period are insufficient in relation to a more desirable employment situation in which the person is willing and available to be engaged. Underemployment reflects under-utilization of the productive capacity of the labour force.

Table 11.1: Time related Underemployment Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Area and Sex; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

Sex	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	13.2	12.1	11.9	9.3	12.6	11.0
Female	10.8	11.0	15.2	16.8	12.3	13.0
Total	12.0	11.6	13.4	12.3	12.5	11.9

Key message:

Underemployment rate decreased to 11.9 percent in 2014 from 12.5 percent in 2006.

Table 11.2: Time related Underemployment Rate for Persons Aged 15 Years and Above by Region and Sex, 2014 ILFS

Sex	Kaskazini	Kusini	Mjini	Kaskazini	Kusini	Total
	Unguja	Unguja	Magharibi	Pemba	Pemba	
Male	7.6	17.5	9.9	11.5	12.3	11.0
Female	5.3	15.6	17.1	13.7	8.7	13.0
Total	6.6	16.5	12.7	12.5	10.6	11.9

Key message:

Kusini Unguja had the highest underemployment rate of 16.5 percent compare to all regions.

12. Inactivity Rate

In some situations, a high inactivity rate for certain population groups should not necessarily be viewed as “bad”; for instance, a relatively high inactivity rate for young people aged 25 to 34 years may be due to their non-participation in the labour force to receive education. Furthermore, a high inactivity rate for women aged 25 to 34 years may be due to their leaving the labour force to attend to family responsibilities such as childbearing and childcare.

Table 12.1: Inactivity Rate ILFS 2006 and 2014 for Persons Aged 15 Years And Above by Area and Sex ; 2006 and 2014 ILFS

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2006	2014	2006	2014	2006	2014
Male	9.5	12.8	18.4	21.1	13.3	16.6
Female	13.4	19.7	27.5	30.0	19.6	24.4
Total	11.5	16.3	23.2	25.7	16.6	20.6

Key message:

Inactivity rate increased to 20.6 percent in 2014 from 16.6 percent in 2006.

13. Educational attainment and Illiteracy

This indicator reflects the levels and distribution of the knowledge and skills base of the labour force and the unemployed. To the extent that persons with low education levels are at a higher risk of becoming unemployed, the political reaction may be either to seek to increase their education level or to create more low-skilled occupations within the country. The major attainment levels in this indicator are primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Table 13.1: Distribution of Labour Force for 15 Years and Above by Education Level Attained, Area and Sex; 2014ILFS

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	8.2	14.4	22.6	1.9	3.8	5.7	5.5	9.8	15.3
Adult Education	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.1
Primary Education	18.0	13.2	31.2	12.5	11.5	24.0	15.6	12.5	28.1
Training After primary Education	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	21.2	19.0	40.2	29.3	25.6	55.0	24.7	21.8	46.5
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.1
Secondary Education (A level)	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.7
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Tertiary non University	1.3	1.1	2.3	2.8	4.3	7.1	1.9	2.5	4.4
Tertiary University	0.6	0.4	0.9	2.1	1.3	3.5	1.3	0.8	2.0
Total Percent	50.9	49.1	100.0	51.4	48.6	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0

Key message:

Majority of the labour force (46.5 percent) attained Secondary Education (O level). Only two percent attained Tertiary University.

Table 13.2: Currently Unemployed Persons 15 Years and Above by Education Level, Area and Sex; 2014 ILFS

Education Level Attained	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No Formal Education	1.2	10.9	12.1	0.3	4.1	4.4	0.6	6.1	6.7
Adult Education	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.2
Primary Education	6.1	20.2	26.3	4.1	17.1	21.3	4.7	18.0	22.8
Training After primary Education	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.6
Secondary Education (O Level)	12.0	44.5	56.5	14.8	48.2	63.0	14.0	47.1	61.1
Training after Secondary Education (O level)	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.4
Secondary Education (A level)	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.0
Training After Secondary Education (A level)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tertiary non University	0.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	3.5	4.6	0.8	2.9	3.7
Tertiary University	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.4
Total	20.3	79.7	100.0	22.2	77.8	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0

Key message:

Majority of the unemployed persons (61.1 percent) attained Secondary Education (O level).

Reference: Key Indicators of the Labour Market Information (Eighth edition)

