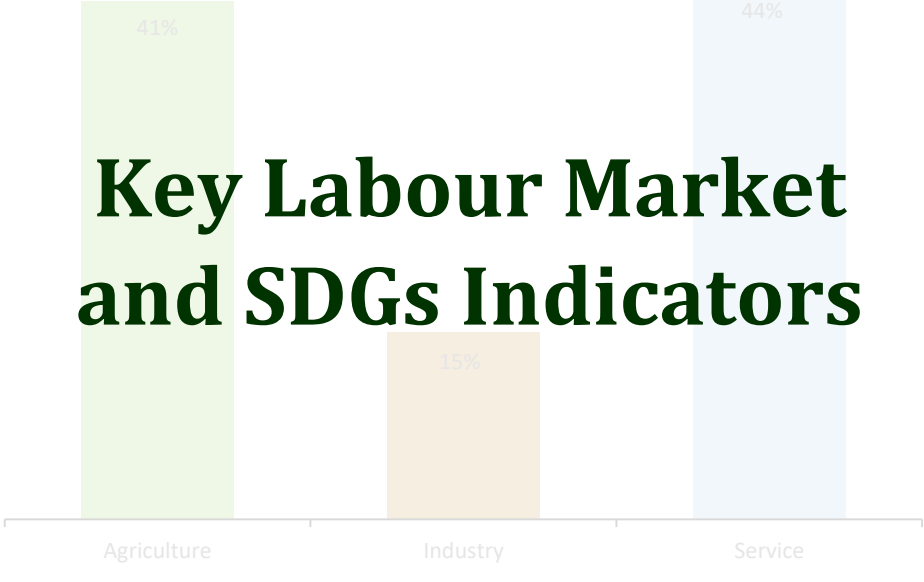
REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR



Key Labour Market and SDGs Indicators

REPROCESSING OF
2014 INTEGRATED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

August, 2021

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REPROCESSING OF 2014 INTEGRATED LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

August, 2021

Generating Data for Monitoring and Reporting SDGs in Zanzibar

August, 2021

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FOREWORD

This publication presents the statistics on Key Indicator for Labour Market (KILM) and some indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are related to labour. The statistics were computed based on 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) data set. Although the 2014 ILFS reports provided various statistics for KILM and SDGs indicators related to labour, there were still some indicators needed to be computed.

The main objective of this publication is to fill gaps on Key Labour Market and related SDG indicators

Since Zanzibar is a part of United Republic of Tanzania (URT), also implement various agenda that were committed by URT. To achieve the requirement of those agenda, the data availability is very crucial for the sustainable planning and facilitating evidence based decision-making at all levels.

Therefore, the OCGS undertook the assessment on the availability of the baseline information of the domesticated SDGs indicators and realized about 80 percent of the indicators have no data. The office prepared action plan with some activities aimed to fill data gaps including reprocessing of the various survey datasets. Thus, the office started reprocessing the Gender indicators from various surveys and followed by Labour indicators from 2014 ILFS dataset.

Apart from tracking the progress of various agenda, this report will also help stakeholders to prepare various development plans, reviewing policies, guidelines and in decision making.

Last, but not least, OCGS encourages all stakeholders including planners, policy and decision makers, researchers and others to use the valuable results from the reprocessing publication of 2014 ILFS in their daily activities.

Ms. Mayasa M. Mwinyi
Chief Government Statistician
Zanzibar.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful implementation and completion of this publication is the result of intensive work from SDGs Coordination team. They worked tirelessly to make sure that the outputs are being delivered as planned.

Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) wish to extend its sincere gratitude to UN Family – International Labour Organization (ILO) for financial support which contributed to the production of this publication. Special thanks should go to OCGS - SDGs Coordination Team members namely; Ms. Moza R. Omar, Hamisa S. Faki, Mr. Bakari Kh. Kondo, Ms. Kazija Kh. Said, Ms. Salma S. Ali and Mr. Abdullah O. Makame for their technical expertise.

Sincere thanks are also addressed to Mr. Ali I. Shamte and Ms. Sabina R. Daima for the valuable technical support in the design and proof reading that lead this publication to be successfully completed.

Finally, OCGS congratulates all staff members of OCGS as well as technicians and experts from other institutions who contributed in one way or the other in the production of these results.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar committed to implement Regional and International agenda, this including Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030 and East Africa Agenda 2050. Those agenda are being implemented using the National Agenda (Medium Term Strategy). A high available quality statistic is required to monitor the implementation and assess the results of those agenda.

In accordance with the Statistics Act No. 9 of 2007, the Office of the Chief Statistician (OCGS) is responsible for collecting, processing, analyzing, reporting and disseminating official statistics in Zanzibar as well as coordinating the production of official statistics in other institutions. The coordination role of OCGS is to ensure that official statistics produced by all institutions within Zanzibar are of acceptable quality. This means that, statistics have to meet the set and agreed national and international rules, standards and methodologies. Following that role, OCGS is responsible for providing data and information to evaluate or track the progress made towards achieving the targets of National, Regional and Global agendas.

OCGS has started to undertake various actions to make sure that all data required for monitoring towards achieving various agenda are timely available with the required standards. In achieving the target, the Office via SDGs Coordination team undertook the reprocessing of 2014 ILFS dataset to produce the data for indicators that require to monitor various agenda. The same activities are expected to

be undertaken for other survey datasets in order fill the gaps for the data demand.

A total of 25 indicators have been computed which includes 16 KILM and nine SDGs indicators which are related to labour.

1.2. Scope and Approach

The computation of Key Labour Market and related SDG indicators were carried out by reprocessing the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey datasets.

2. REPROCESSING RESULTS

This section presents the results of the reprocessed statistics of Key Indicators for Labour Market and Sustainable Development Goals related to labour from the 2014 Integrated Labour Force Survey dataset. The total of 25 indicators with their disaggregation have been computed to reduce data gaps that were observed during the assessment of the availability of baseline information of indicators. The results of the reprocessed indicators are:

SDG 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

Key message

The highest proportion of unpaid domestic and care work are being performed at 6:00 hours in the morning by both males and females. This trend has observed in both rural and urban.

The proportion of unpaid domestic and care work that are performed by females are slightly higher at 05:00 hours to 15:00 hours but is lower between 16:00 to 22:00 hours than those performed by males.

Between 0:00 hours to 06:00 hours, both urban and rural show the same trend of the activities that are being performed by unpaid domestic and care workers.

The proportion of unpaid domestic and care works that are performed in urban are higher between 06:00 hours and 13:00 hours but is lower between 14:00 and 19:00 hours than those performed in rural areas.

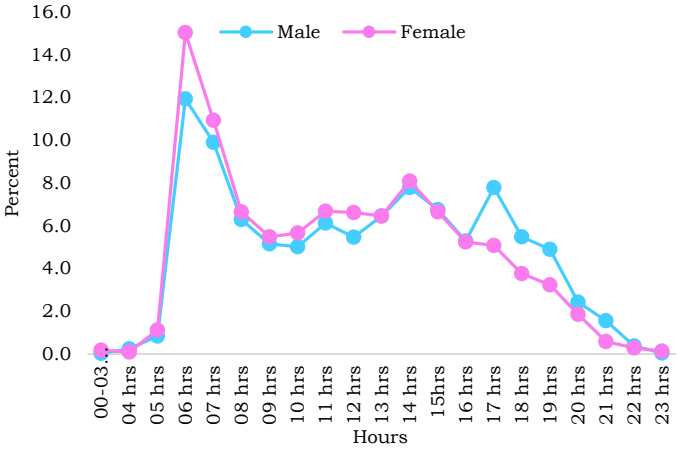

Figure 1: Proportion of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work, by Sex

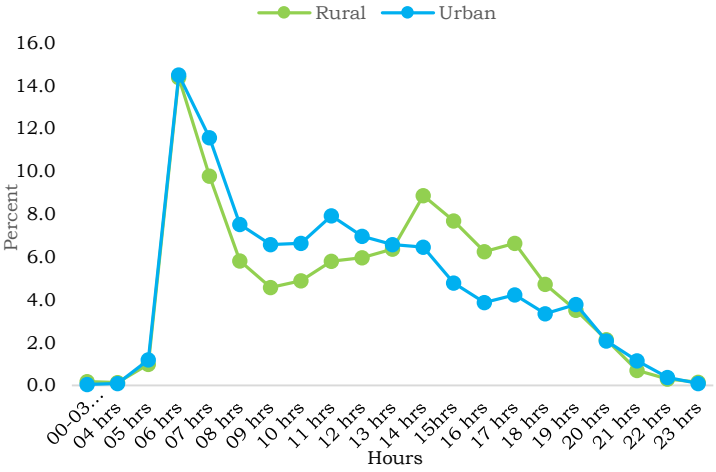

Figure 2: Proportion of Time Spent on Unpaid Domestic and Care Work, by Location

SDG 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

Key message

Every employed person contributed the annual growth rate of Zanzibar economy by 5.2 percent in the year 2014.

Growth rate of real GDP per employed person in 2014 =5.2 percent

SDG 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

Key message

Majority of the population are engaged in informal employment with higher proportion of females than males.

Most of the employed persons in agriculture sector engaged in informal employment.

About two thirds of the population who are non-agricultural employed are engaged in informal employment with higher proportion of females than males

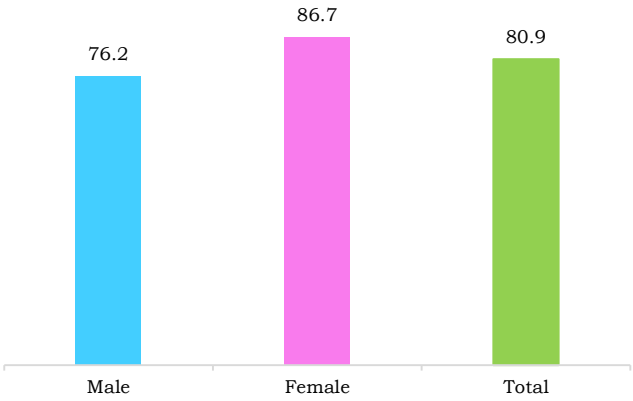

Figure 3: Proportion of Informal Employment in Total Employment by Sex

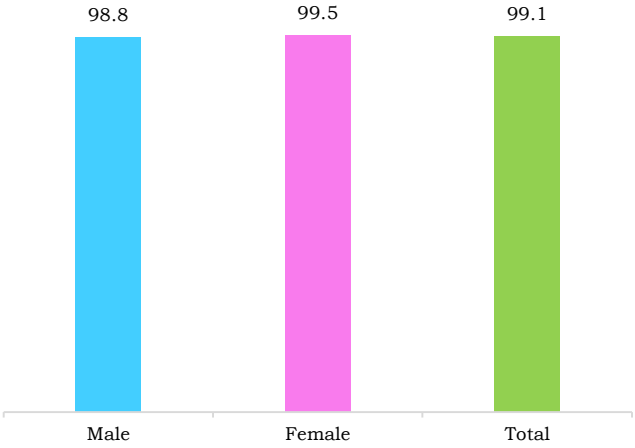

Figure 4: Proportion of Informal Agricultural Employment by Sex

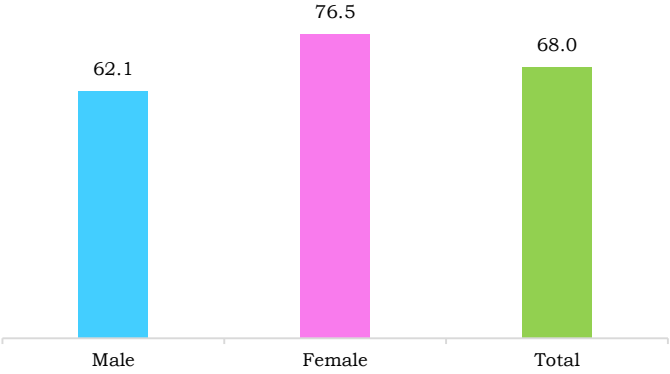

Figure 5: Proportion of Informal Non-Agricultural Employment by Sex

SDG 8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex and youth

Key message

The average hourly earnings of employed person in Zanzibar is 1,512 Tanzanian Shillings.

The average hourly earnings of male are higher by 7.8 percent compared with female.

There is a huge difference on average hourly earnings between Legislators, Administrators and Managers compared with other occupations.

The average hourly earnings of Legislators, Administrators and Managers is higher by more than 200 percent compared with professionals.

The male earning is higher by 7.2 percent than female (gender pay gap).

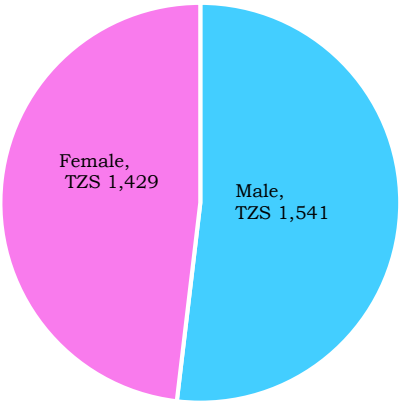

Figure 6: Average Hourly Earnings of Employees, by Sex

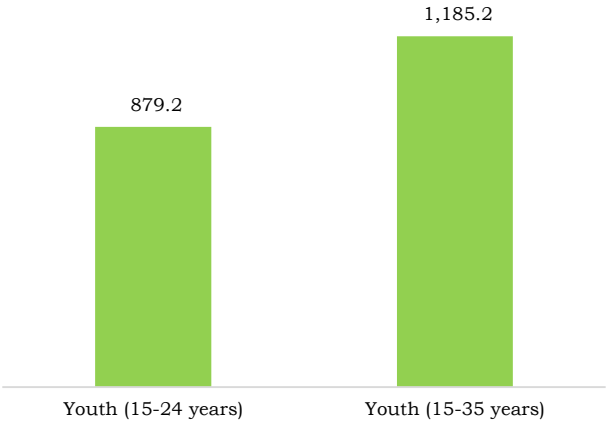

Figure 7: Youth Average Hourly Earnings

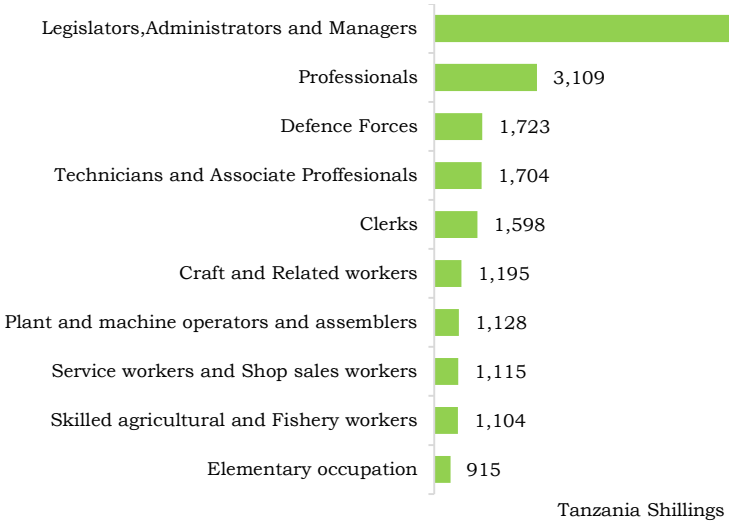

Figure 8: Average Hourly Earnings of Employees, by Occupation

SDG 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

This indicator related with two Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) that are:

1. KILM 9: Unemployment
2. KILM 10: Youth Unemployment

Key message

Unemployment rate is higher for females than males

Youth aged 15-24 years have higher unemployment rate than aged 15-35 years

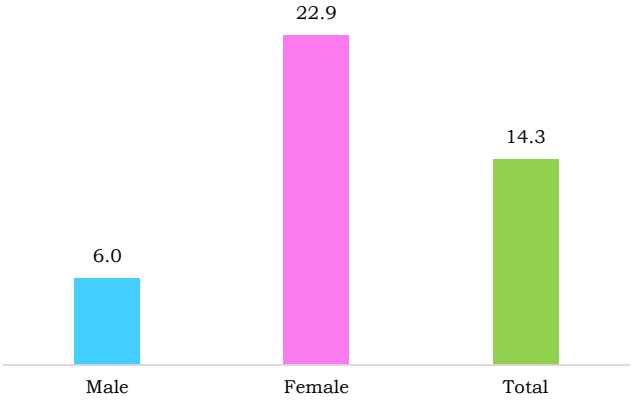

Figure 9: Unemployment Rate by sex

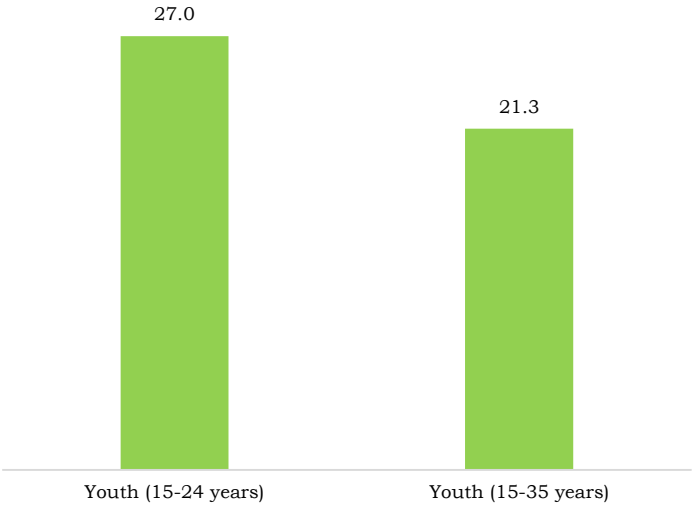

Figure 10: Youth Unemployment Rate

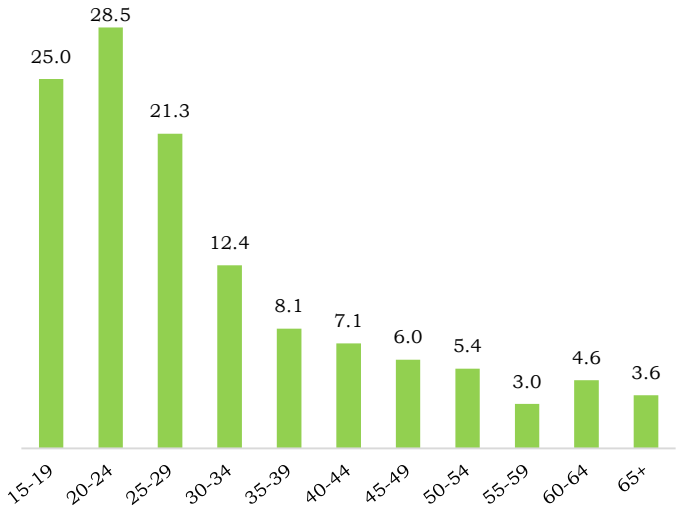

Figure 11: Unemployment Rate by Age group

SDG 8.6.1: Proportion of Youth not in Education, Employment or Training

Key message

No significant different for the proportion of youth who are not in education, employment or training between national and international youth age categories

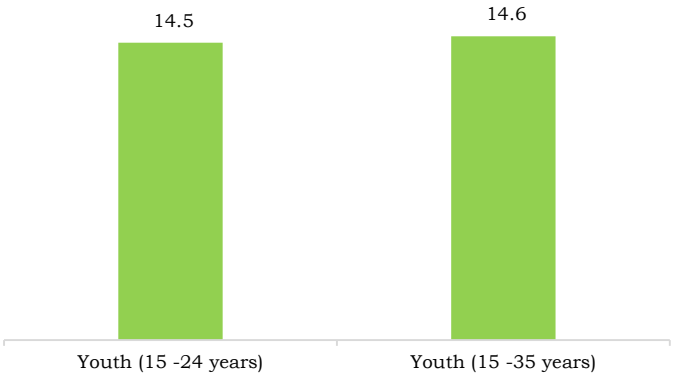

Figure 12: Proportion of Youth (aged 15–24 years) not in Education, Employment or Training

SDG 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

Key message

About 5.6 percent of the children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour with higher proportion of male than female.

The highest proportion of children engaged in child labour observed at age 12 to 14 years.

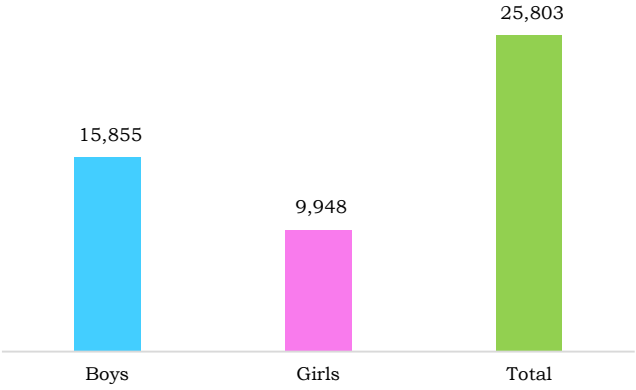

Figure 13: Number of Children Aged 5–17 years engaged in Child Labour, by Sex

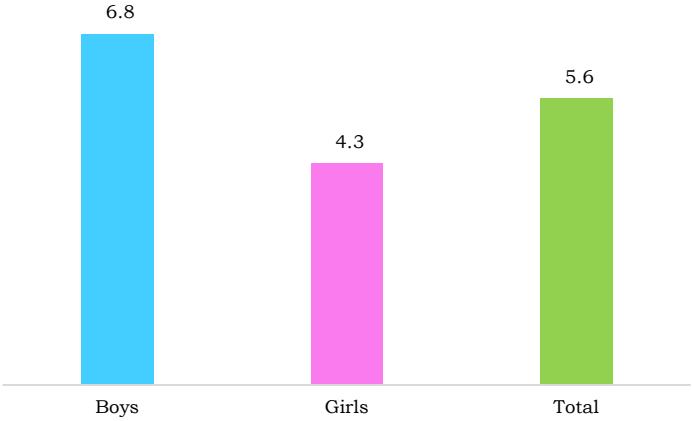

Figure 14: Proportion of Children Aged 5–17 years engaged in Child Labour, by Sex

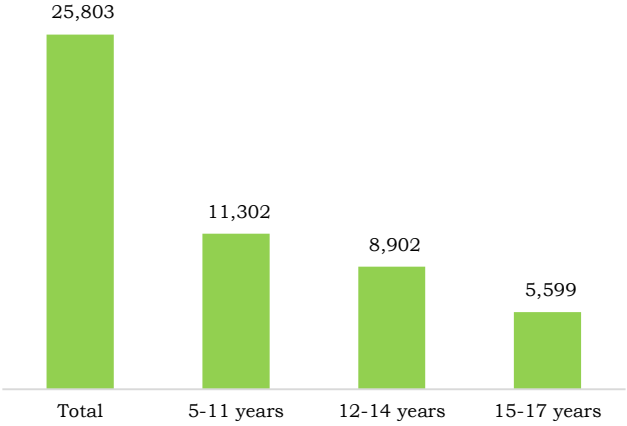

Figure 15: Proportion of Children aged 5–17 years Engaged in Child Labour, by Age

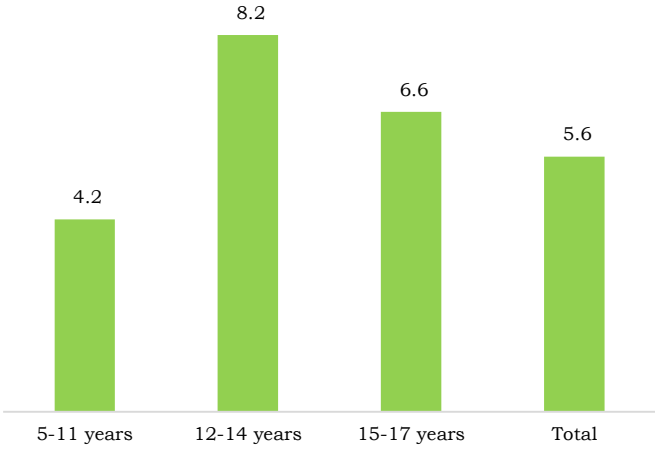

Figure 16: Proportion of Children aged 5–17 years engaged in Child Labour, by Age

SDG 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Key message

Woman have great employment opportunity in the manufacturing industry

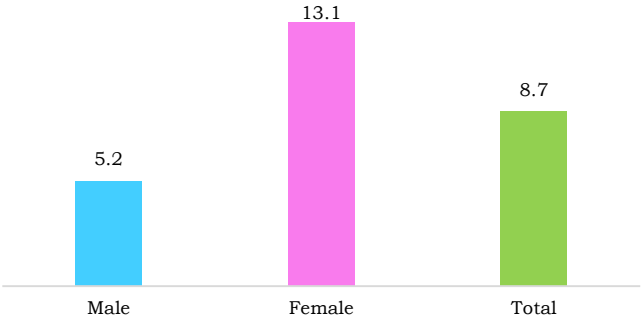

Figure 17: Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment by Sex

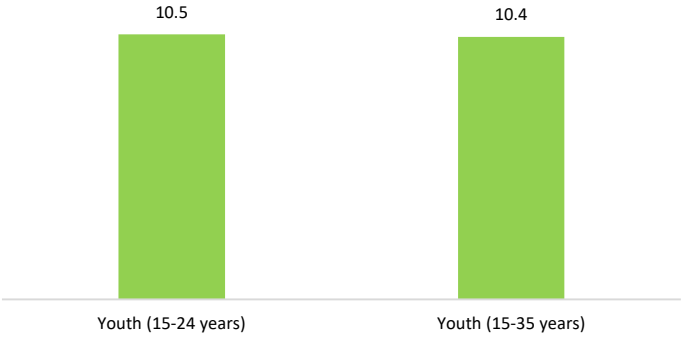

Figure 18: Youth Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment

SDG 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP

Key message

The earning of the employed persons contributed seven percent of the total GDP

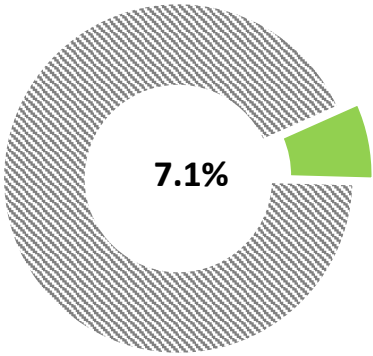

Figure 19: Labour Share of GDP

KILM 1: Labour force participation rate

Key message

Eighth for every ten working age population are economically active with higher proportion of males than females.

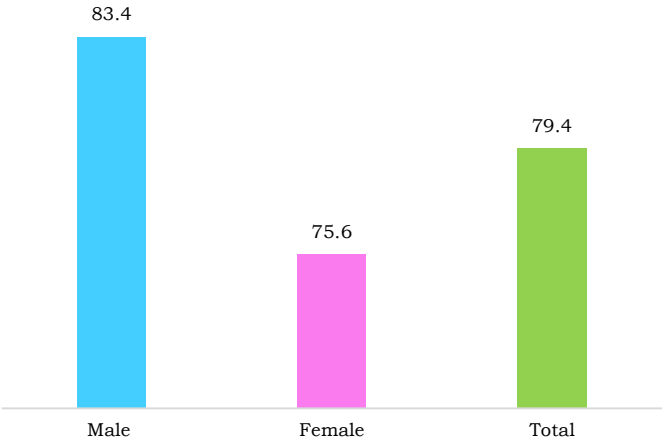

Figure 20: Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex

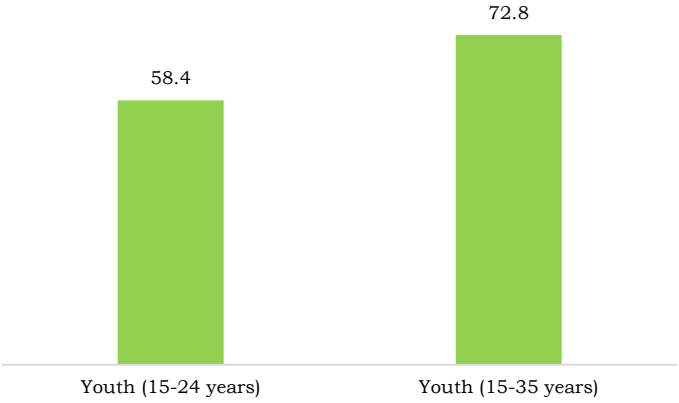

Figure 21: Youth Labour Force Participation Rate

KILM 2: Employment to population ratio

Key message

Almost seven for every 10 active working age population are employed with more males than females.

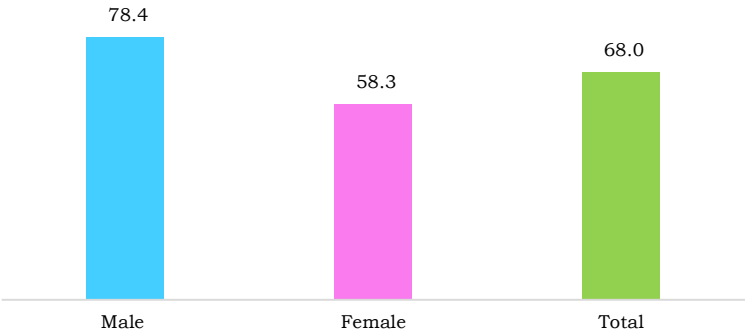

Figure 22: Employment to Population Ratio by Sex

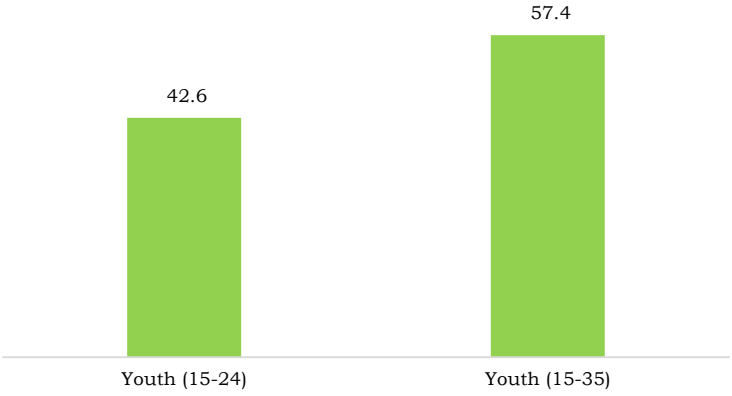

Figure 23: Youth employment to population ratio

KILM 3: Status in employment

Key message

Almost three quarters of the employment are self-employed.

The proportion of employers and employees are dominated by males

No significant difference in proportion between self-employed males and females.

More than 50 percent of contributing family workers are females

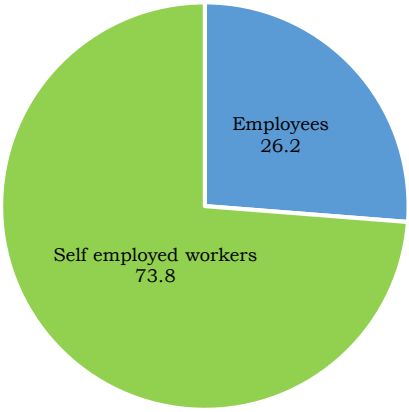

Figure 24: Percentage distribution of employment Status

Figure 25: Percentage Distribution of Employment Status by sex

KILM 4: Employment by Sector

Key message

The highest proportion of the employment in Zanzibar was observed in service sector.

Agricultural sector employed more females than males while service sector employed more males than females

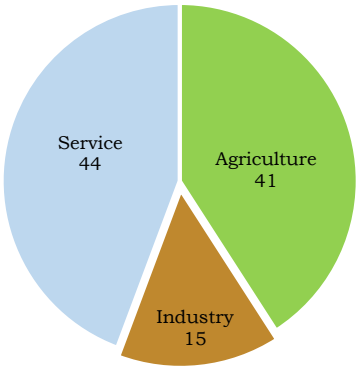

Figure 26: Percentage Distribution of Employment by Sector

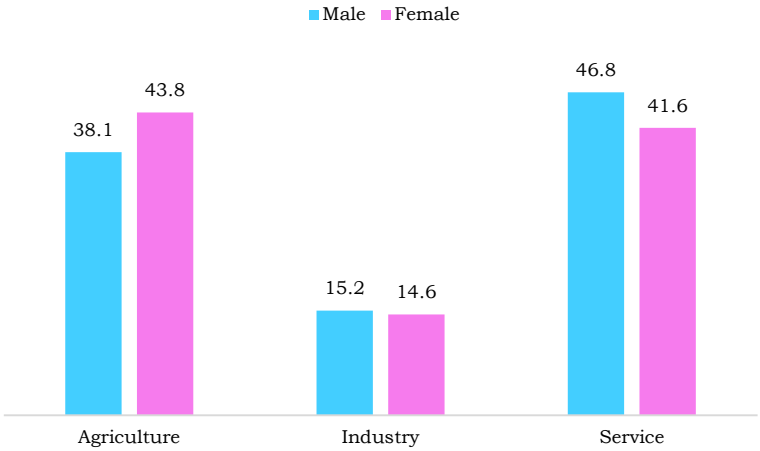

Figure 27: Percentage Distribution of Employment by Sector and Sex

KILM 5: Employment by Occupation

Key message

Majority of persons employed as skilled agricultural and fishery workers compared with other occupation.

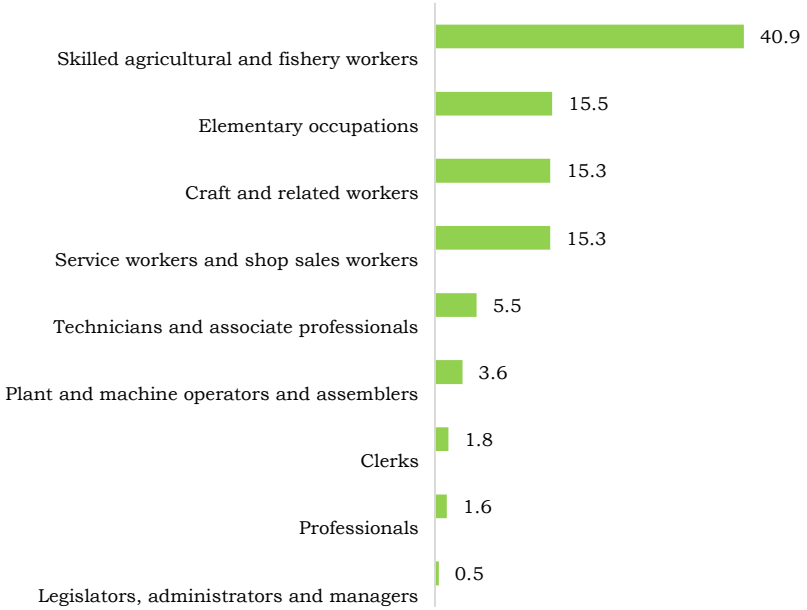

Figure 28: Employment by Occupation

KILM 6: Part-time workers

Key message

The proportion of female who worked as a part time worker within a week is almost thrice higher than males.

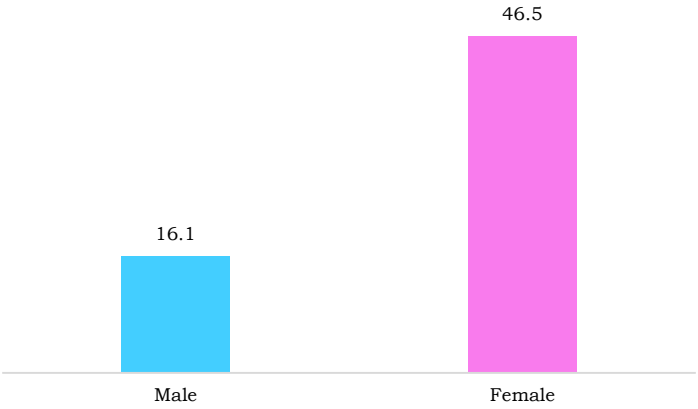

Figure 29: Percentage of Part-time workers by sex

KILM 7: Hours of work

Key message

Employed persons worked more than 40 hours in average per week which is above the recommended working hours by ILO.

Employed males worked for more hours than females.

Employees worked more hours than self-employed.

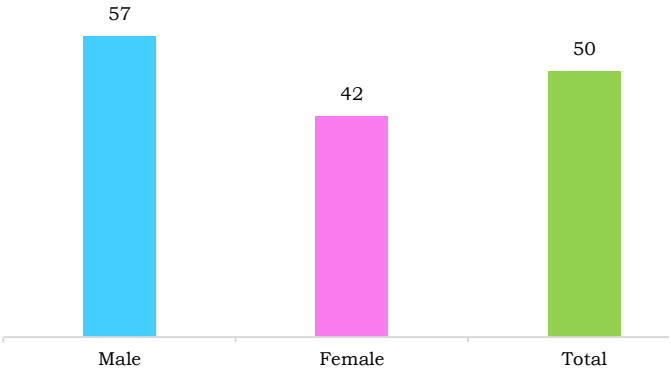

Figure 30: Average Usual Hours of Work per Week by Sex

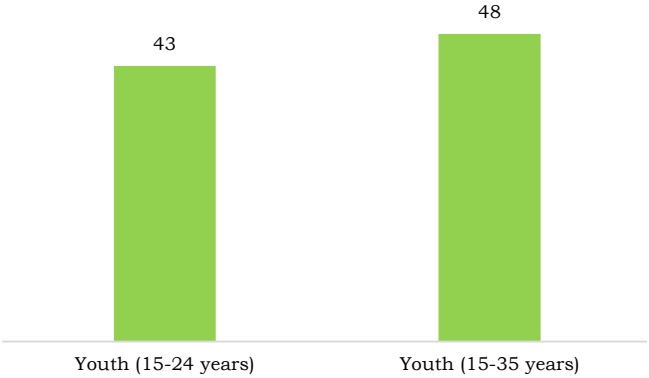

Figure 31: Youth Average Usual Hours Work per Week

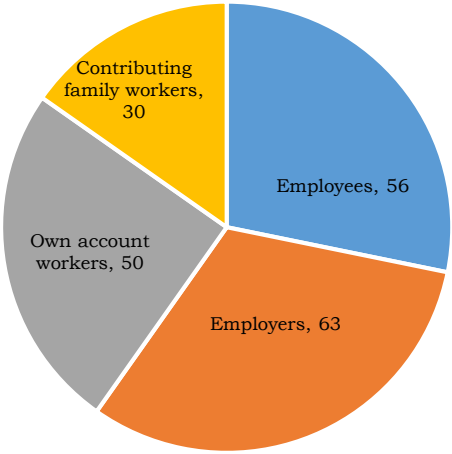

Figure 32: Self-employed Average Usual Hours Work per Week

KILM 8: Employment in informal economy

Key message

Informal economy (non-agriculture) employed more than two thirds of the employed population of whom female have higher proportion than female.

The proportion of youth aged 15-24 years who are in the informal economy was higher than that of age 15-35 years.

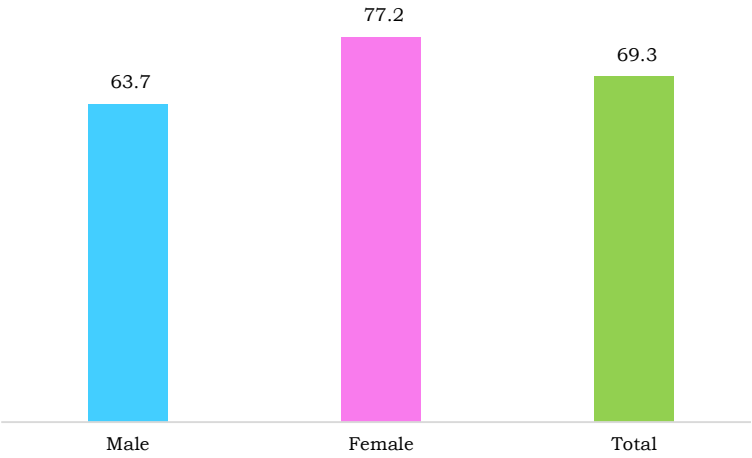

Figure 33: Employment rate in informal economy by sex

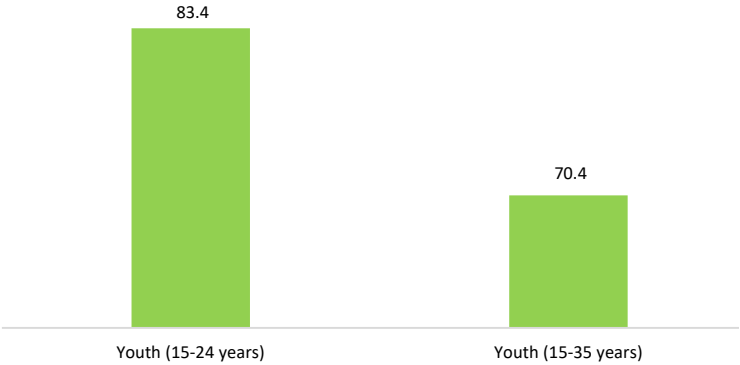

Figure 34: Youth Employment rate in Informal Economy

KILM 11: Long term unemployment

Key message

Almost one for every ten economical active persons are long term unemployed with higher proportion of female than males.

Eight for every ten unemployed persons are long term unemployed with slight higher proportion of females.

Most of long term unemployed persons stay more than one years without being employed.

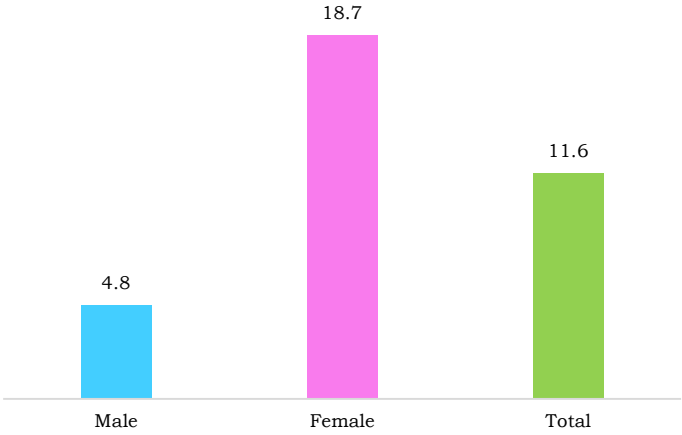

Figure 35: Long-term unemployment rate by sex

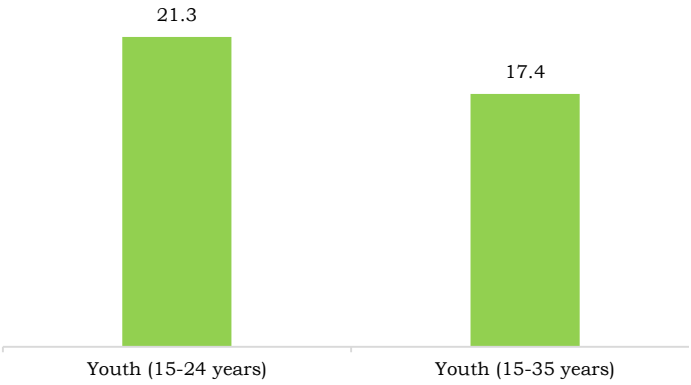

Figure 36: Youth Long-Term Unemployment Rate

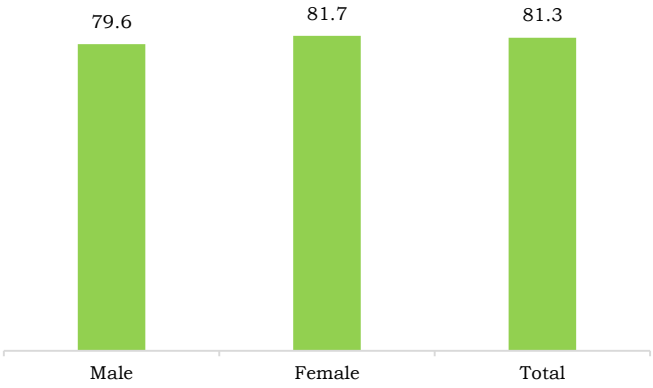

Figure 37: incidence of Long-Term Unemployment by Sex

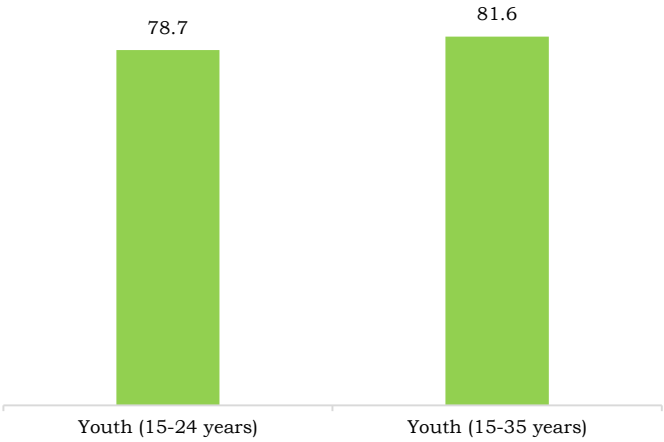

Figure 38: Youth Incidence of Long-Term Unemployment

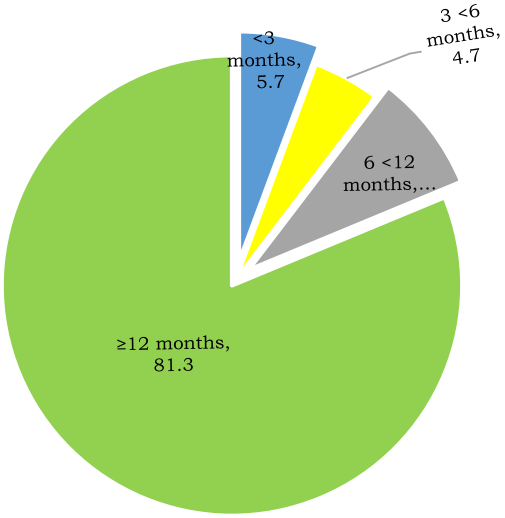

Figure 39: Share of Total Unemployment at Different Durations

KILM 12: Time Related Under Employment

Key message

Ten percent of the total economically active population worked below the recommended time per week

About 12 percent of the total employed persons worked below the recommended time per week.

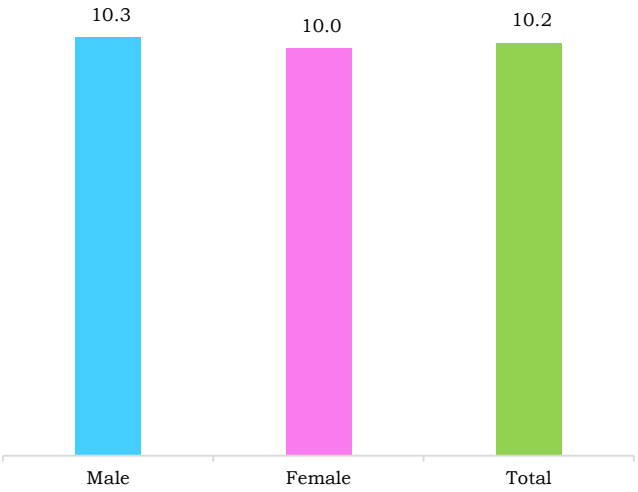

Figure 40: Time Related Under Employment as a Percentage of Labour Force by Sex

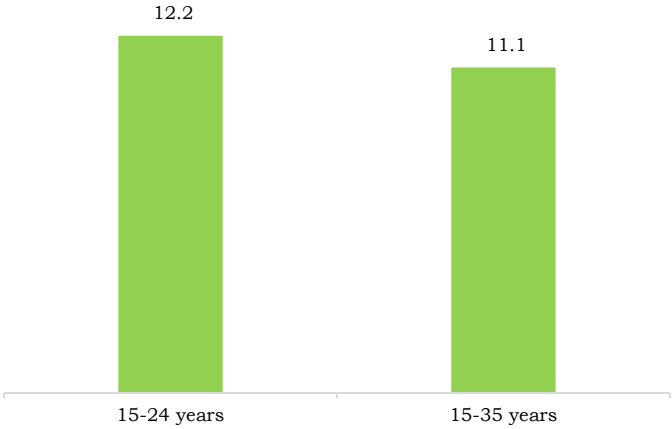

Figure 41: Youth Related Under Employment as a Percentage of Labour Force

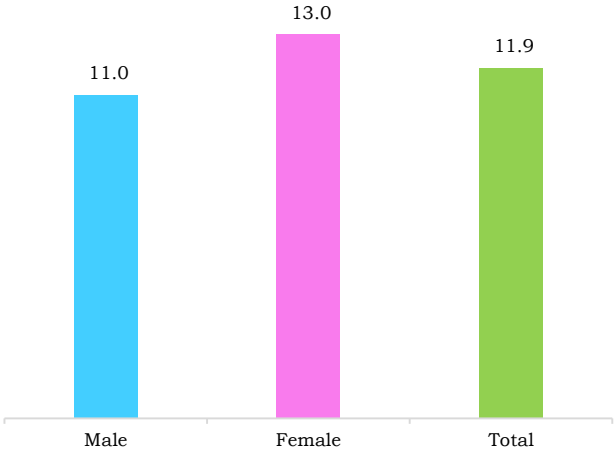

Figure 42: Time related under employment as a percentage of total employment by age

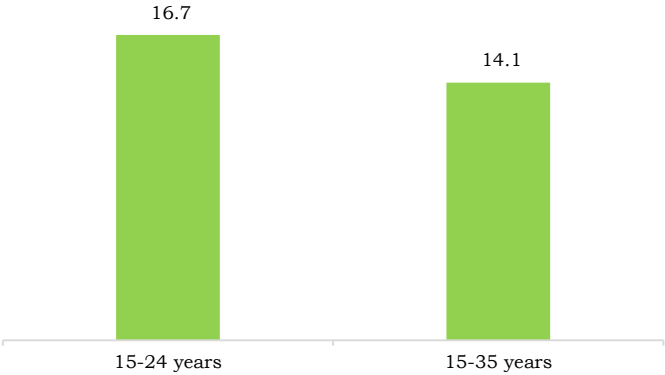

Figure 43: Youth Time related under employment as a percentage of total employment

KILM 13: Person outside the Labour Force

Key message

One fifth of the working age population are unemployed (outside the labour force) with higher proportion of female than male.

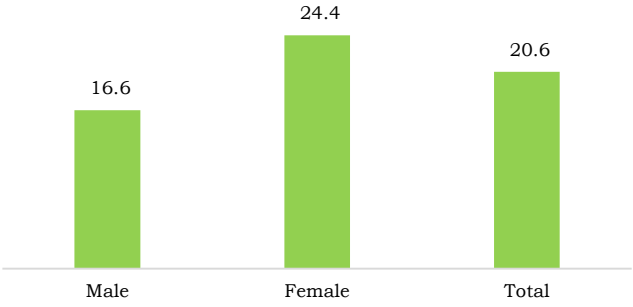

Figure 44: Proportion of Person outside the labour force by sex

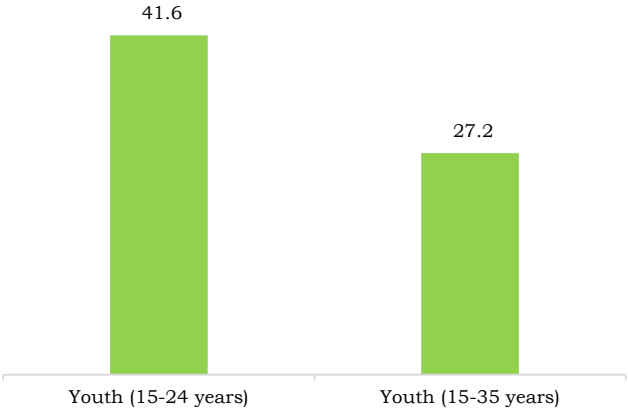

Figure 45: Youth Proportion of Person outside the labour force

KILM 14: Educational attainment and illiteracy

Key message

Seven for every ten unemployed persons attained secondary education.

Nine for every ten illiterate unemployed persons were female.

More than half of the current economically active population attained secondary education.

Almost two thirds of illiterate economical active population were female.

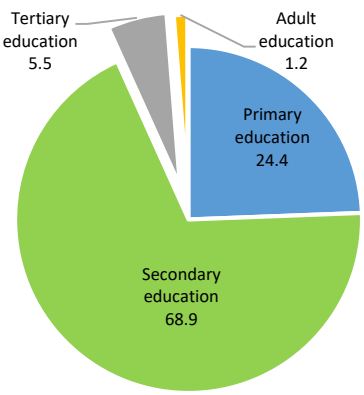

Figure 46: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons with their Educational Attainment

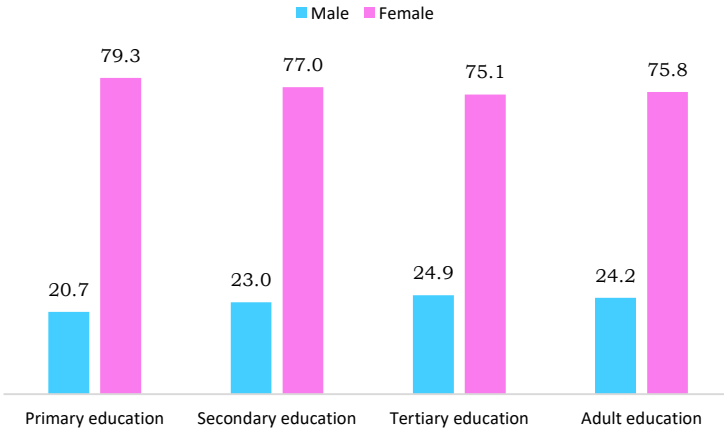

Figure 47: Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons with Educational Attainment by Sex

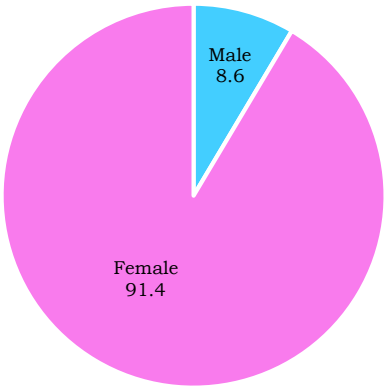

Figure 48: Percentage Distribution of Illiterate Unemployed Persons by Sex

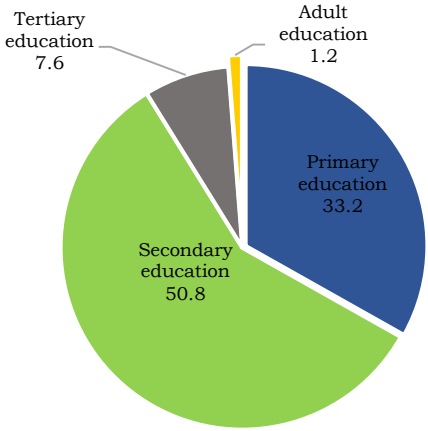

Figure 49: Percentage Distribution of Labour Force with Educational Attainment

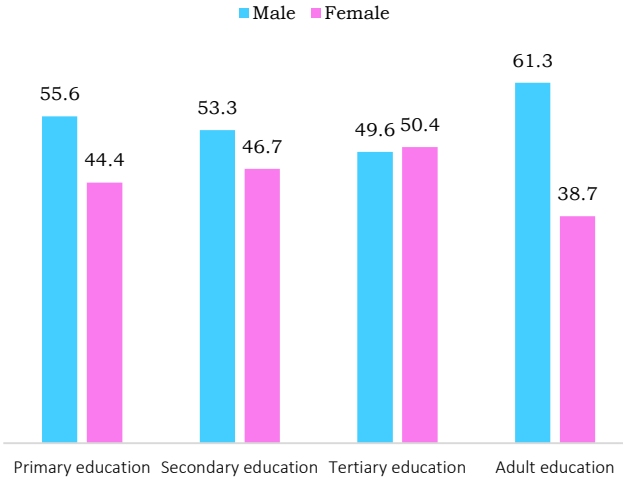

Figure 50: Percentage Distribution of Labour

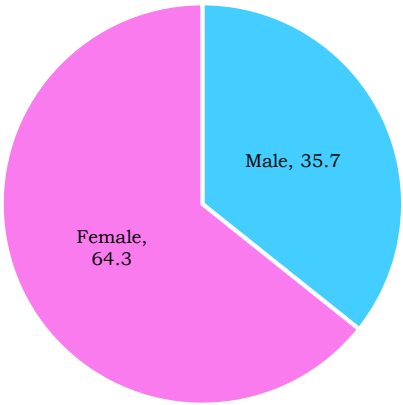

Figure 51: Percentage Distribution of Illiterate Labour Force by Sex

KILM 15: Wages and Compensation costs

Key message

An employed person earned an average of 286,942 Tanzania shilling as wages and compensation cost.

Males earn more wages and compensation cost.

Youth aged 15-35 earn more wages compared with youth aged 15-24

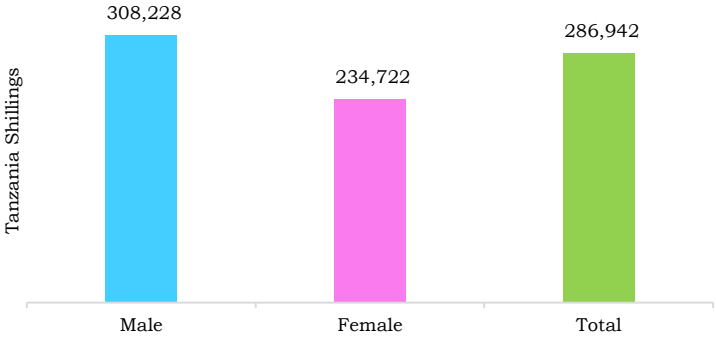

Figure 52: Wages and Compensation Costs by Sex

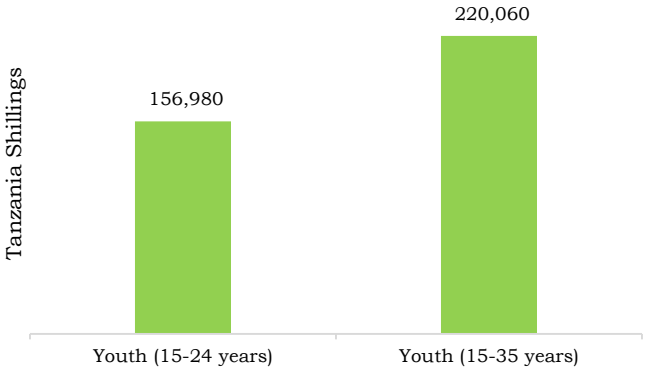

Figure 53: Wages and compensation cost by youth

KILM 16: Labour productivity

Key message

The annually contribution of employed person to GDP is **USD 2,446**.

The hourly contribution of the employed person to GDP is **USD 0.93**.

Office of the Chief Government Statistician, Zanzibar

Vision

"To become a Centre of excellence for statistical production and for promoting a culture of Evidence -based policy and decision-making".

Mission

"To coordinate production of official statistics, provide high quality statistical data and information and promote their use in planning, decision making, administration, governance, monitoring and evaluation".