

# Tanzania - Integrated Labour Force Survey 2006

**National Bureau of Statistics**

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## Overview

### Identification

ID NUMBER  
TZA-NBS-ILFS-2006-v01

### Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION  
Version 01.0 (Public file for web dissemination)

PRODUCTION DATE  
2006-08

### Overview

#### ABSTRACT

The 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) was the fourth such survey to be conducted by the Tanzanian government in collaboration with development partners and other stakeholders. This survey was similar in many respects to the 2000/01 ILFS. However, in addition to topics covered in that survey, the 2006 ILFS for the first time included time use module. The 2006 ILFS was, among others, intended to meet the data needs for monitoring of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of

Poverty (NSGRP) or MKUKUTA in respect of economic growth and reduction of income poverty.

KIND OF DATA  
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS  
Individual and Households

### Scope

#### NOTES

Households- Household characteristics,usual residents,Education and Training,Economics activities, Households amenities and Community services, Labour activities, School attendance, Health and Safety, Child Labour

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Employment [3.1]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
Unemployment [3.5]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
General Health	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>
Economics [1]	CESSDA	<a href="http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common">http://www.nesstar.org/rdf/common</a>

KEYWORDS  
Employment [3.1], Unemployment [3.5], General Health [8.4], Economics[1]

### Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Tanzania Mainland

## GEOGRAPHIC UNIT

Clusters

## UNIVERSE

Individuals aged five years and above, living in private households

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Finance and Economics Affairs

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
National Bureau of Statistics		Data producer
Ministry of Labour, Empowerment and Youth Development		Technical assistance
Ministry of Planning, Economy and Empowerment		Technical assistance

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty	NSGRP	Financial support

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
National Bureau of Statistics	NBS	Ministry of Finance and Economics	Data producer
Accelerated Data Program	ADP	PARIS21	Review of the metadata

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2009-12-01

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01.0(December 2009)

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

TZA-NBS-ILFS-2006-v01

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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A three-stage sampling technique was agreed upon during the planning stage, which started in November 2005 and ended in December 2005 before the execution of the fieldwork for the ILFS.

The sampling was based on the National Master Sample (NMS) that covers Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. A similar approach was adopted at the planning stage of the 2000/01 ILFS. Sampling was done by the NBS in collaboration with an expert from the University of Dar es Salaam. This report analyses the data collected in Tanzania Mainland.

A simple random sampling technique was adopted at the first stage of sample design to determine representative samples of villages (140) and EAs (244) in rural and urban areas respectively. The villages, and enumeration areas (EAs) were demarcated during the 2002 Population and Housing Census.

The second stage involved random selection of 80 households in each selected village and 30 households in each selected urban EA. This was then followed by the third stage of sampling which involved random selection of households to form representative samples of 20 and 30 households in each selected village and urban EA respectively that have to be interviewed in each quarter of the year. Five questionnaires focusing on different aspects were then administered in each of those households. The time use questionnaire was, however, administered only in every fifth household in the sample.

### Response Rate

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The realised response for the standard labour force questions was 16,445 households giving a response rate of 88.8 percent and covering 72,442 individuals.

### Weighting

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Weighting calculations were done by the data processing personnel under the guidance of the sampling expert from the University of Dar es Salaam. Criteria and assumptions applied in the calculations were similar to those developed during the 2000/01 ILFS. Calculations were done separately for rural and urban clusters. The correction factors for rural and urban clusters were 1.2054 and 1.2869, respectively. The attached table in the Appendix summarizes the results of the adjusted weights and population for all clusters.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Households- Household characteristics,usual residents,Education and Training,Economics activities, Households amenities and Community services, Labour activities, School attendance, Health and Safety, Child Labour

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
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### Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
2007-01-01	2012	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### Data Collection Notes

Training of master trainers was done at national level in Morogoro in 2005. This was followed by training of field staff in six zones covering all 21 regions of Tanzania Mainland. The training was intensive and aimed at ensuring that the knowledge was transferred in a uniform manner to potential field staff.. Class tests were administered in some zonal training centres to assess understanding. Both the national and zonal stages of training included class lectures, exercises and field work practice in selected rural and urban areas.

#### 1.2.9 Fieldwork

Regular field visits for ensuring close supervision were made by national and regional supervisors. This was intended to minimise possible errors made by field staff who were instructed to make field edits at the household as soon as they finished the interview. This practice was intended to ensure that the quality of work was maintained at all stages of data production

### Questionnaires

Households- Household characteristics,usual residents,Education and Training,Economics activities, Households amenities and Community services, Labour activities, School attendance, Health and Safety, Child Labour

### Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics	NBS	Ministry of Finance and Economics Affairs

### Supervision

In executing the ILFS, the NBS adhered to the statistical methods and standards necessary for the production of quality data. This was done by including quality control staff from the Department of Statistical Methods and Standards and Coordination at the NBS who acted as a watchdog throughout all stages of the execution of the survey.

#### 1.2.7 Recruitment

Administrative care was taken to recruit qualified persons to perform the necessary tasks at all stages of the survey. Staff recruited included field workers, Regional Statistical Managers and national supervisors. A total of 186 fieldworkers were recruited, of whom 39 were females. Most of them had attained ordinary secondary level education while a few had attained advanced secondary level education.

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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Data processing was carried out as soon as questionnaires were received from the field. The first stage included questionnaire reception and manual checking of the number of clusters (EAs) in a region and the number of households in each cluster. This was followed by manual editing and coding of questionnaires before data entry.

### Other Processing

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A special data entry program in CPro was developed by programmers to capture the data. Data cleaning and validation were done by experienced data processing personnel.

## Data Appraisal

### **Estimates of Sampling Error**

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