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TANZANIA EXPERIENCE IN APPLICATION OF TRIAL ICATUS

Cross-cutting Aspects (Travel Time, Waiting Time, Use of ICT)

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Outline

- Background
- Methodology
- Application of Trial ICATUS
- Analysis of Tanzania TUS
- Conclusion



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Background

- Tanzania has conducted two TUS as module attached to Labour Force Survey (LFS) in 2006 and 2014.
- The 2006 and 2014 ILFS questionnaire had four modules of General Labour Force, Working Children, Informal Sector and Time Use module.



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Methodology for LFS and TUS

- 480 EAs covered, 24 households selected from each EA
- One household member from all selected households was interviewed for TUS .
 - The representative individuals for TUS were selected using KISH Grid approach
- About 11,520 persons were interviewed
- Lower cut off age was five years
- Each person was interviewed for one day covering all activities performed for the period of 24 hours.



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Methodology

- Five entries for each hour slot
- Enumerators or respondents described each activity and NBS staff coded them at 3 digit levels



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Methodology

- Contextual variables of TZ TUS:
 - whether payment received
 - location
 - Whether activities were done simultaneous
 - whether a typical day – busy, normal or less activities.
 - probing questions on caring for children, sick, disabled and the elderly.



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Application and Analysis of Trial ICATUS

- Major Divisions used - 15 in Trial ICATUS
- Activities were coded at three digits level
- Time spent on activities disaggregated by sex and age.
- Analysis was based on broad categories – Standard SNA, Extended SNA and Non Productive.



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Application and Analysis of Trial ICATUS

SNA activities	1	Work for corporations, quasi-corporations, non-profit institution and government
	2	Work for household in primary production activities
	3	Work for household in non-primary production activities
	4	Work for household in construction activities
	5	Work for household providing services for income
Extended SNA	6	Providing unpaid domestic services for own final use within household
	7	Providing unpaid care giving services to household members
	8	Providing community services and help to other households
Non-work	9	Learning
	10	Socializing and community participation
	11	Attending, visiting cultural, entertainment and sports event
	12	Hobbies, games and other pastime activities
	13	Indoor and outdoor sports participation and related courses
	14	Mass media
	15	Personal care and maintenance



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Dissemination and Use

Dissemination

- Workshops with Key Stake Holders
- Printed copied
- Report and Dataset uploaded to NBS Website and National Data Portal

Use

- To identify types of activities performed by age, sex, geographical locations, level of education and other variables of interest
- To determine time used to perform both economic and non economic activities
- To evaluate, plan and monitor employment policy and other programs for job creation, time use, poverty reduction and improve wellbeing of the citizens



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Cross-Cutting Aspects (Travel Time, Waiting Time, Use of ICT)

- For each recorded activity which involved travelling;
 - Time spent for travel to and from were recorded
 - Waiting time were combined in time spent for travel
 - Means of transport were also captured
 - Common list of means of transport were pre-coded for enumerators to code
- Most activities recorded under Use of ICT were watching TV, listening to radios, charting using mobile phones, emails and reading newspapers
 - **need to add probing questions to capture use of ICT as most of respondents does not consider it as an activity**



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Conclusion

- The integration of TUS module to LFS provides link to employment status and other LMI
- There is a need for analysis to be done at more detailed level for a more meaningful statistics to users
- Customization to country specific activities is important
- **Comments to the current version of ICATUS 2016**
 - More realistic but need to be piloted at country level to test its applicability for more improvement

Thank You