



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA MAINLAND



HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY TECHNICAL REPORT 2011/12



National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam
December 2014

VISION

“To become a one-stop centre for official statistics in Tanzania”

MISSION

“To produce quality official statistics and services that meet needs of national and international stakeholders for evidence-based planning and decision making”

FOREWORD

The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS) of Tanzania Mainland was similar to those conducted during 2001/02 and 2007 but with some improvements in the survey instruments. It was a nationwide survey covering both rural and urban private households of all income levels and all sizes. The survey period was one year.

This volume which deals with the technical part of the 2011/12 HBS is the second in the series of reports for this survey. It has been published to explain fully the methods used in conducting the inquiry, to aid in the assessment of published HBS results and to inform interested users about the numerous operations in the survey programmes.

The report represents the combined efforts of several members of staff of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). As in the previous surveys, the National Bureau of Statistic is fully responsible for the 2011/12 HBS. However, its success depended on the cooperation and contribution of several organisations and individuals during the various stages of implementation.

I would like to express my gratitude to all persons and institutions that were involved in one way or another in ensuring that the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey was successfully conducted.

My gratitude also goes to the government of Tanzania for financial support to the survey through the MKUKUTA Monitoring System. The efforts made by Development Partners in ensuring that the 2011/12 HBS was fully supported technically and financially are greatly appreciated. It is through this spirit, that the survey was given financial assistance individually by EC, UNDP, DFID, UNFPA and other development partners who contributed towards the TSMP basket funds as well as the Tanzanian Government.

I do appreciation the substantial contributions made by David Megill, the international consultant for sampling and weighting together with his local counterpart Dr. G. Naimani; Mr. Sasun Tsurunyan, the international consultant for poverty analysis and Dr. J. Mduma, a local counterpart and Ms. Rachel Smith-Govoni, the international consultant for quality assurance for her substantial contribution towards the overall quality aspects of the survey. The advice given by Patrick Ward and Matthew Powell (OPM) during the questionnaire development phase is also greatly appreciated.

Special thanks should go to the members of the HBS Technical Committee (TC) as well as few others especially those co-opted to review the objectives, questionnaire improvement and instruction manual for their extra efforts in supporting this important survey technically.

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National Bureau of Statistics
December, 2014

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List of Abbreviations

BoT	Bank of Tanzania
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CV	Coefficient of Variation
DFID	Department for International Development
DEFF	Design Effects
DPs	Development Partners
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EASTC	East Africa Statistical Training Centre
EU	European Union
HBS	Household Budget Survey
Hhs	Households
ID	Identification
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classification
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
NA	National Accounts
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PC	Planning Commission
PED	Poverty Eradication Division
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPF	Parastatal Pension Fund
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RSMs	Regional Statistical Managers
SE	Standard Errors
SPSS	
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupation
TC	Technical Committee
TOE	Training of Enumerators
TOT	Training of Trainers
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UDSM	University of Dar es Salaam
UNDP	United National Development Program
UNFPA	United Nation Fund for Population Agency
UNICEF	
URT	United Republic of Tanzania

1

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS IN TANZANIA

*Kilimanjaro Mountain
Nicknamed as the “Roof of Africa”
It has the highest summit in Africa, namely, Kibo
With a height of 5,895 metres above sea level
A Tropical Mountain with snow
It is located in the North – East of Tanzania*

1.1 Introduction

In all planning activities e.g. assessing performance, tracing patterns, establishing scientific relationships, etc. data are needed. A household survey is one way of obtaining such data.

Household budget surveys are intended to collect, compile and analyze numerical information on household consumption, expenditure and income. Based on this information it is possible to assess the impact of various policies on people and consequently identify the most vulnerable groups of the population.

The main aim of the 2011/12 HBS was to get information from private household on economic activities, household consumption and expenditure, housing characteristics as well as assets ownership.

The following were the main objectives of the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey of Tanzania Mainland:

- i) To obtain data on households' levels of consumption and expenditure which can be used for poverty mapping and analyzing the changes in standard of living over time;
- ii) To constitute a platform in order to specify a set of basic economic and social welfare indicators to be monitored at regular time intervals;
- iii) To obtain macroeconomic estimates of household consumption and expenditure patterns to construct the weighting system for the Consumer Price Index (CPI);
- iv) To provide macroeconomic estimates, on the household consumption for the National Accounts (NA);
- v) To obtain household consumption and expenditure patterns to make market analysis.
- vi) Ownership of durable goods and income generating facilities; and
- vii) To obtain data on non-expenditure consumption, i.e. consumption of own production, payments in kind and barter, which can only be measured by a survey like HBS.

1.2 Historical Background

Historically HBS in Tanzania dates back to 1950. Since then various household surveys have been conducted in Tanzania varying in nature, scope and coverage.

For example, in August 1950 the East African Statistical Department at the request of Government of Tanganyika (by then) conducted HBS in Dar es Salaam covering families of lowest paid African labourers (unskilled) whose monthly earnings did not generally exceed TZS 75. In this survey only 100 respondents were included.

A similar survey took place in 1951/52 where by family budgets were obtained from different parts of the country, with the extended period of the survey to allow for seasonal variations. No formal report was written.

In 1956/57 a survey similar to that of 1950 was conducted in the then Dar es Salaam Municipality covering families of lowest paid African labourers whose monthly earnings did not exceed TZS 100 and the number of respondents was increased to 221 and the survey was expanded to Tanga and Mwanza.

The first comprehensive consumer expenditure survey in Tanzania Mainland took place in 1969. It was a nationwide survey, covering urban and rural areas, farm as well as non-farm, private households of all income levels and sizes.

Another scientific and nation-wide survey took place in 1976/77. It was a repetition of the 1969 survey except that in 1969 the estimates were at zonal level while in 1976/77 they were at regional level. Another scientific and nationwide survey took place in 1991/92 and provided estimates for Dar es Salaam, Other urban areas, and Rural areas. The biggest HBS in the country was conducted in 2000/01 initially intended to cover about 27,888 households in the Tanzania Mainland but ended up with 22,178 households producing estimates for each region separately. The initial planning of the 2006/2007 HBS started in 2005 under the multi-year survey program of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty – MKUKUTA. Like the previous surveys, the current HBS aims at producing indicators that are used to monitor the performance of various strategies intended to combat poverty in the country.

2

PLANNING OF THE SURVEY

*Kilimanjaro Mountain
Nicknamed as the "Roof of Africa"
It has the highest summit in Africa, namely, Kibo
With a height of 5,895 metres above sea level
A Tropical Mountain with snow
It is located in the North – East of Tanzania*

2.1 Technical Committee

During the initial stages of the preparation of the survey, a Technical Committee (TC) was formed with members coming from various data producer and user institutions. Most of the members came from different departments of the National Bureau of Statistics. The involved institutions were National Bureau of Statistics, Poverty Eradication Division (PED), Planning Commission (PC), Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA), Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC), University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) and Bank of Tanzania (BoT). Development Partners included DfID, World Bank, EU, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF.

The Technical Committee had two secretariats, the core secretariat and the expanded secretariat. The core secretariat also known as HBS Team consisted of Technical Committee members from some departments of the National Bureau of Statistics. The expanded one included members of core and other members from institutions mentioned above. The Technical Committee was headed by the Director General, National Bureau of Statistics. The Committee was responsible for making decisions on objectives, concepts, definitions, processing and analysis of the 2011/12 HBS.

The Technical Committee was also responsible for the survey design as a whole, sample design, estimation procedures, budget and personnel. Other responsibilities of the Technical Committee were; enumeration plan, supervision, quality control, data processing, analysis and dissemination plan. The HBS Team under the supervision of Quality Assurance Consultant was given the task of developing survey instruments. These instruments were then discussed and approved by the Technical Committee. Individual consultations were also initiated with the major data users in order to identify the data needs.

2.2 Sampling and Weighting for HBS, 2011/12

2.2.1 Sampling Frame for 2011/12 HBS

The sampling frame for the 2011/12 HBS is based on the data and cartography from the 2002 Tanzania Population and Housing Census (PHC). A stratified multi-stage sample design was used for this survey. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage are the enumeration areas (EAs), which are small operational areas defined on maps for the 2002 Census enumeration. The EAs had an average of 133 households each (155 for rural EAs and 94 for urban EAs), which was an effective size for conducting a new listing of households. There was a total of 52,375 EAs in the 2002 Tanzania Census frame (33,947 rural EAs and 18,428 urban EAs).

Table 2.1: Distribution of Population (number and percent) by Region, Rural and Urban Strata, Tanzania Mainland, 2002Census

Region	Total		Rural Stratum		Urban Stratum	
	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent
Dodoma	1,684,561	5.0	1,472,571	87.4	211,990	12.6
Arusha	1,253,082	3.7	850,632	67.9	402,450	32.1
Kilimanjaro	1,347,098	4.0	1,064,778	79.0	282,320	21.0
Tanga	1,623,252	4.8	1,324,969	81.6	298,283	18.4
Morogoro	1,709,273	5.1	1,237,420	72.4	471,853	27.6
Pwani	867,831	2.6	677,139	78.0	190,692	22.0
Dar es Salaam	2,460,824	7.3	150,607	6.1	2,310,217	93.9
Lindi	779,451	2.3	654,313	83.9	125,138	16.1
Mtwara	1,124,663	3.3	898,298	79.9	226,365	20.1
Ruvuma	1,095,468	3.3	925,236	84.5	170,232	15.5
Iringa	424,374	1.3	399,918	94.2	24,456	5.8
Mbeya	2,053,205	6.1	1,634,081	79.6	419,124	20.4
Singida	1,079,691	3.2	932,900	86.4	146,791	13.6
Tabora	1,701,617	5.1	1,486,126	87.3	215,491	12.7
Rukwa	722,768	2.2	587,824	81.3	134,944	18.7
Kigoma	1,296,588	3.9	1,094,881	84.4	201,707	15.6
Shinyanga	1,538,060	4.6	1,359,660	88.4	178,400	11.6
Kagera	1,605,400	4.8	1,514,148	94.3	91,252	5.7
Mwanza	1,919,584	5.7	1,418,625	73.9	500,959	26.1
Mara	1,356,202	4.0	1,103,847	81.4	252,355	18.6
Manyara	1,005,102	3.0	866,186	86.2	138,916	13.8
Njombe	639,114	1.9	540,464	84.6	98,650	15.4
Katavi	999,547	3.0	878,974	87.9	120,573	12.1
Simiyu	2,173,672	6.5	2,050,905	94.4	122,767	5.6
Geita	1,131,524	3.4	1,017,426	89.9	114,098	10.1
Total	33,591,951	100.0	26,141,928	77.8	7,450,023	22.2

Tanzania Mainland was divided administratively into 25 regions¹, identified in Table 2.1. Each region was divided into districts, which were further divided into wards. For the 2002 Census the wards were classified by type of residence as urban, rural or mixed, and all the EAs within a ward were assigned the same classification. The EAs in mixed wards were later individually assigned to the rural and urban strata using the EA coding scheme. The EAs with codes of 300 or higher in mixed wards were assigned to the urban stratum, since they are part of small towns. Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the population by region, rural and urban strata, based on the 2002 Tanzania PHC.

It can be seen in Table 2.1 that the largest region was Dar es Salaam, with 7.3 percent of the population, and the smallest region was Iringa, with 1.3 percent of the population. In reference to type of residence, at the national level 77.8 percent of the population was classified as rural and 22.2 percent as urban.

Table 2.2: Distribution of EAs and Households in 2002 Tanzania Census Frame by Region, Rural and Urban Strata, Tanzania Mainland

Region	Total		Rural Stratum		Urban Stratum	
	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.	No. EAs	No. Hhs.
Dodoma	2,217	381,140	1,732	330,711	485	50,429
Arusha	2,147	284,964	1,254	177,940	893	107,024
Kilimanjaro	2,313	298,262	1,632	227,471	681	70,791
Tanga	2,284	360,498	1,599	292,583	685	67,915
Morogoro	2,956	385,148	1,750	270,609	1,206	114,539
Pwani	1,389	201,281	919	155,284	470	45,997
Dar es Salaam	6,721	603,393	181	37,688	6,540	565,705
Lindi	1,338	191,449	1,010	158,175	328	33,274
Mtwara	2,073	297,757	1,408	237,918	665	59,839
Ruvuma	1,470	233,129	1,080	192,957	390	40,172
Iringa	670	98,786	611	92,718	59	6,068
Mbeya	3,046	496,926	2,103	390,286	943	106,640
Singida	1,500	219,217	1,199	185,364	301	33,853
Tabora	2,200	293,663	1,728	244,715	472	48,948
Rukwa	1,078	149,952	799	120,249	279	29,703
Kigoma	1,761	238,783	1,273	201,134	488	37,649
Shinyanga	2,122	264,101	1,693	222,012	429	42,089
Kagera	2,038	350,093	1,873	326,937	165	23,156
Mwanza	2,594	337,775	1,595	226,451	999	111,324
Mara	2,026	248,570	1,398	195,088	628	53,482
Manyara	1,529	196,447	1,215	162,473	314	33,974
Njombe	1,044	153,553	800	128,341	244	25,212
Katavi	1,500	170,066	1,244	143,978	256	26,088
Simiyu	2,940	326,855	2,660	301,137	280	25,718
Geita	1,419	185,158	1,191	161,865	228	23,293
Total	52,375	6,966,966	33,947	5,184,084	18,428	1,782,882

¹ Njombe was then part of Iringa. Katavi was then part of Rukwa. Simiyu was then part of Shinyanga and Mwanza Geita was then part of Shinyanga, Mwanza and Kagera.

Table 2.2 shows the distribution of the total number of EAs and households in the 2002 Tanzania Census frame by region and stratum.

Table 2.3 presents the average number of households per EA and the average number of persons per household in the 2002 Tanzania Census frame, by region, rural and urban stratum. It can be seen that the average number of households was higher for the rural EAs (153) than for the urban EAs (97). The average number of persons per household was 4.8 at the national level, and was considerably higher for the rural areas (5.0) than the urban areas (4.2).

Table 2.3: Average Number of Households per EA and Average Number of Persons per Household in 2002 Tanzania Census Frame by Region, Rural and Urban Strata, Tanzania Mainland

Region	Total		Rural Stratum		Urban Stratum	
	Hhs./EA	Persons/Hh.	Hhs./EA	Persons/Hh.	Hhs./EA	Persons/Hh.
Dodoma	172	4.4	191	4.5	104	4.2
Arusha	133	4.4	142	4.8	120	3.8
Kilimanjaro	129	4.5	139	4.7	104	4.0
Tanga	158	4.5	183	4.5	99	4.4
Morogoro	130	4.4	155	4.6	95	4.1
Pwani	145	4.3	169	4.4	98	4.1
Dar es Salaam	90	4.1	208	4.0	86	4.1
Lindi	143	4.1	157	4.1	101	3.8
Mtwara	144	3.8	169	3.8	90	3.8
Ruvuma	159	4.7	179	4.8	103	4.2
Iringa	147	4.3	152	4.3	103	4.0
Mbeya	163	4.1	186	4.2	113	3.9
Singida	146	4.9	155	5.0	112	4.3
Tabora	133	5.8	142	6.1	104	4.4
Rukwa	139	4.8	150	4.9	106	4.5
Kigoma	136	5.4	158	5.4	77	5.4
Shinyanga	124	5.8	131	6.1	98	4.2
Kagera	172	4.6	175	4.6	140	3.9
Mwanza	130	5.7	142	6.3	111	4.5
Mara	123	5.5	140	5.7	85	4.7
Manyara	128	5.1	134	5.3	108	4.1
Njombe	147	4.2	160	4.2	103	3.9
Katavi	113	5.9	116	6.1	102	4.6
Simiyu	111	6.7	113	6.8	92	4.8
Geita	130	6.1	136	6.3	102	4.9
Total	133	4.8	153	5.0	97	4.2

In order to examine the variability of the EAs by size, Table 2.4 shows the distribution of the EAs for different ranges of the number of households, by rural and urban stratum. This table also shows the standard deviation of the number of households by EA, which is a measure of the variability in size. It can be seen that the standard deviation for the rural EAs (62.6) is considerably higher than that for the urban EAs (36.9). Most of the EAs were within the range of 60 to 250 households, with the rural EAs concentrated in the higher end of this range. The maximum number of households in an EA was 906 for the rural stratum and 653 for the urban stratum. The minimum size of an EA was one household for both the urban and rural strata, but there were only 186 EAs with less than 30 households in the entire frame. Given the selection of the sample EAs systematically with probability proportional to size (PPS) within each stratum, such small EAs had a very small probability of selection.

Table 2.4: Distribution of EAs in 2002 Tanzania Census Frame by Size (Number of Households), Rural and Urban Strata, Tanzania Mainland

Number of Households in EA	Number of EAs		
	Total	Rural Stratum	Urban Stratum
1-29.	186	91	95
30-59.	3,032	1,083	1,949
60-79.	6,268	1,949	4,319
80-99.	8,020	3,268	4,752
100-119.	7,752	4,356	3,396
120-149.	9,775	7,245	2,530
150-199.	10,491	9,384	1,107
200-249.	4,484	4,284	200
250-299.	1,562	1,505	57
300-349.	499	486	13
350-399.	168	165	3
400-499.	102	97	5
500+ .	36	34	2
Total	52,375	33,947	18,428
Mean (Hhs/EA)	133.0	152.7	96.7
Minimum (Hhs/EA)	1	1	1
Maximum (Hhs/EA)	906	906	653
Std. Dev.	61.1	62.6	36.9

Following the selection of the sample EAs at the first sampling stage, a new listing of households was conducted in each sample EA. At the second sampling stage households were selected from the listing for each sample EA. The units of analysis for the 2011/12 HBS were the individual households and the persons in these households.

2.2.2 Stratification of the Sampling Frame for the 2011/12 HBS

In order to increase the efficiency of the sample design for 2011/12 HBS, it was important to divide the sampling frame of EAs into strata that were as homogeneous as possible. The first stage sample selection was carried out independently within each explicit stratum. The nature of the stratification depends on the most important characteristics to be measured in the survey, as well as the domains of analysis; the strata should be consistent with the geographic disaggregation to be used in the survey tables. It is also desirable to order the EAs within each stratum by certain criteria that are correlated with key survey variables, in order to provide further implicit stratification when systematic selection is used.

The first level of stratification corresponds to the geographic domains of analysis defined for the 2011/12 HBS. The sampling design has three major geographic domains:

- Dar es Salaam
- Other urban
- Rural

It was recommended to order the EAs in the frame for the other urban and rural domains by region in order to provide an implicit stratification by region. The separate frame of EAs for Dar es Salaam Region was ordered by urban and rural residence; there are not many rural EAs in this region, so a small proportional sample of rural EAs would be selected for Dar es Salaam. Given that the sample EAs were selected systematically with PPS, this ordering of the sampling frame also automatically provided a proportional allocation of the sample EAs in each region based on the total number of households in the frame. In this case the rural and urban part of each region could also be treated as explicit strata for the calculation of sampling errors for the estimates of key indicators, as described later in this report. Within the rural and urban part of each region, the EAs were further sorted by district, ward and EA codes to ensure that the sample was geographically representative.

In the case of the 2007 HBS, the listing sheet included information that was used for a second stage stratification of the households by high, medium and low socioeconomic groups based on assets ownership criteria. In determining whether to use this approach for the 2011/12 HBS there were several issues to be considered:

- In some countries they have found that the quality of the listing data for stratifying the households is variable, given that the listing is conducted in a relatively short period of time. This results in some misclassification of the households by socioeconomic stratum.
- This procedure would increase the cost of the listing, and complicate the second stage sampling procedures and the calculation of the weights, since the weights will vary by the number of households listed in each second stage stratum within an EA.
- The distribution of the households by socioeconomic stratum would vary by EA, thus increasing the variability in the weights.
- Given the homogeneity of the household characteristics within an EA, most of the households may belong to one stratum (high, medium or low), so it is difficult to find a sufficient number of households in the other strata.
- The effectiveness of this approach also depends on the proportion of households in each socioeconomic stratum.

The only advantage of this sampling method is if it is necessary to increase the number of sample households in the high socioeconomic stratum. A random systematic sample of households within each EA will provide a proportional distribution of the sample households by socioeconomic stratum. Therefore it was agreed by the HBS TC to avoid the complication of the socioeconomic stratification of households in the listing at the second sampling stage given the limitations of this approach.

2.2.3 Sampling Errors and Design Effects for Estimates from 2007 HBS Data

In order to study the sample size requirements for the different sampling alternatives and the corresponding expected level of precision for estimates of key indicators by domain for the 2011/12 HBS, it was important to examine the results from the 2007 HBS. First we examined the distribution of the sample EAs and households selected for the 2007 HBS by domain, shown in Table 2.5. There were originally 448 sample EAs selected for this survey, but one sample PSU in Dar es Salaam was later dropped.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Sample EAs and Households by Domain, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 HBS

Domain	No. Sample EAs	No. Sample Households
Dar es Salaam	152	3,648
Other Urban Areas	158	3,792
Rural Areas	137	3,288
Tanzania Mainland	447	10,728

In calculating the sampling errors for estimates from the 2007 HBS data, it is important that the variance estimator takes into account the nature of the sample design. The Complex Samples module of SPSS uses a linear Taylor series variance estimator that incorporates the stratification and clustering in the sample design, as described later in the section on Calculation of Sampling Errors. Therefore this software package was used for tabulating the standard errors and design effects for the poverty rate and the mean expenditure per adult equivalent by domain based on the 2007 HBS data. Table 2.6 presents the 2007 HBS results for the estimates of the poverty rate by domain, and the corresponding standard errors, coefficient of variation, design effects, 95% confidence intervals and number of observations (sample households). Table 2.7 shows similar results for estimates of the mean expenditures per adult equivalent by domain.

Table 2.6: Estimates of Poverty Rate with Corresponding Standard Errors, Coefficients of Variation, Design Effects, 95% Confidence Intervals and Number of Sample Households by Domain Tanzania Mainland, 2007 HBS

Domain	Estimate of Poverty Rate	SE	CV Percent	DEFF	95% Confidence Interval		No. Sample Households
					Lower	Upper	
Dar es Salaam	0.161	0.015	9.0	1.33	0.133	0.190	3,456
Other Urban Areas	0.242	0.018	7.4	3.27	0.206	0.277	3,735
Rural Areas	0.374	0.024	6.5	19.60	0.326	0.421	3,271
Tanzania Mainland	0.333	0.019	5.6	16.44	0.296	0.370	10,462

Table 2.7: Estimates of Mean Expenditure per Adult Equivalent with Corresponding Standard Errors, Coefficients of Variation, Design Effects, 95% Confidence Intervals and Number of Sample Households by Domain Tanzania Mainland, 2007 HBS

Domain	Estimate of Mean Expenditure (TZS)	SE	CV (percent)	DEFF	95% Confidence Interval		No. Sample Households
					Lower	Upper	
Dar es Salaam	34,196	1,027.1	3.0	1.76	32,178	36,215	3,456
Other Urban Areas	30,690	1,084.8	3.5	3.56	28,558	32,822	3,735
Rural Areas	23,373	824.0	3.5	13.57	21,753	24,992	3,271
Tanzania Mainland	25,917	631.1	2.4	8.83	24,677	27,158	10,462

The design effect (DEFF) is defined as the ratio of the variance of a particular estimate based on the actual stratified two-stage sample design and the corresponding variance from a simple random sample of the same size; it is a measure of the relative efficiency of the sample design. The relatively high design effects in Tables 2.6 and 2.7, especially for the rural stratum, are due to the large number of sample households selected in each sample EA (24). One reason such a large number of households was selected in each sample EA is that a resident enumerator was assigned to

each sample EA for conducting the interviews spread over the 12 months (that is, two sample households were interviewed per month).

The much higher design effects for the rural areas are unusual, since in many countries a higher clustering effect is found in urban areas, where there is greater variability in the socioeconomic characteristics between EAs. The very large design effect for the poverty rate in rural areas indicates a high clustering effect for this variable. This could be related to the variability between some sample rural EAs where most of the households are poor, and other rural EAs where most of the households are not poor. This could partly result from non sampling errors, due to variability in the quality of the survey data for auto-consumption between different sample rural EAs, for example. If the auto-consumption is under-reported in some EAs, most of the households in those EAs may be classified as poor. This is consistent with the high design effect for expenditures in rural areas. Therefore it was important to improve the quality control procedures for the 2011/12 HBS to ensure that all of the consumption data are captured for sample households in rural areas during the data collection.

The results in Tables 2.6 and 2.7 were used to simulate the sampling errors and design effects that could be expected based on alternative sample designs for the 2011/12 HBS, as described in the next section.

2.2.4 Sample Size and Allocation for 2011/12 HBS

The sample size for a particular survey is determined by the accuracy required for the survey estimates for each domain, as well as by the resource and operational constraints. The accuracy of the survey results depends on both the sampling error, which can be measured through variance estimation, and the non sampling error, which can only partially be measured through re-interview or validation studies. The sampling error is inversely proportional to the square root of the sample size. On the other hand, the non sampling error may increase with the sample size, since it is more difficult to control the quality of a larger operation. It is therefore important that the overall sample size be manageable for quality and operational control purposes. The sample size also depends on cost considerations and logistical issues related to the organization of the teams of enumerators and the workload for the data collection each month.

An important aspect of the sample design that will affect the sample size and level of precision is the number of households to be selected in each sample EA at the second sampling stage, since this determines the statistical efficiency of the sample design, measured by the design effect. The design effect depends on the intra-class correlation coefficient, a measure of the similarity between the households within a cluster for a particular variable, as well as the average number of households selected in each cluster. The design effect is generally higher for estimates of socioeconomic characteristics such as household income and expenditures. For this reason in most countries the number of sample households per cluster for socioeconomic household surveys such as the HBS is generally between 8 and 15. In the case of the 2007 Tanzania HBS, the number of households selected per EA was 24, given that resident enumerators were responsible for interviewing 2 sample households each month. As a result, the design effects for the estimates of the poverty rate and the mean expenditure per adult equivalent are relatively high, as shown in Tables 2.6 and 2.7.

In order to ensure consistency in the methodology for the 2011/12 HBS, the NBS decided to use the same data collection procedures using resident enumerators. It was recommended to use the same methodology of selecting 24 sample households per sample EA, since it would not be cost-effective for the resident enumerator to travel between two distant sample EAs. However an important methodological change has been implemented into HBS 2011/12 that was not present in previous HBS's, which has led to an increase in the number of sample households per EA from 24 to 26.

The relatively high design effects noted above due to having a higher than usual number of households per EA had to be taken into account when determining the required sample size.

For the sample design of the 2011/12 HBS based on the three major geographic domains, it was recommended to modify the sample allocation used for the 2007 HBS shown in Table 2.5. It can be seen in the table that only 30.6 percent of the sample was allocated to the rural domain even though 77.8 percent of the population is rural. One reason for this large oversampling in the urban strata is because there are two urban domains. However, this disproportionate sampling also makes the sample less efficient for national-level estimates. The large difference between the weights for the rural and urban sample households results in high design effects for the national-level estimates, as seen in Tables 2.6 and 2.7. It can also be seen in these tables that the design effects are higher for the rural stratum compared to Dar es Salaam and to the other urban stratum.

Table 2.8 presents the proposed sample size and allocation for the 2011/12 HBS. The total of 400 sample EAs and 10,400 households is slightly smaller than the corresponding sample size for the 2007 HBS, but the distribution of the sample should be more effective. This sample allocation takes into account the sampling errors and design effects by domain from the 2007 HBS shown in Tables 2.6 and 2.7, as well as the distribution of the sampling frame. The approximate level of precision that can be expected from this proposed sample size and allocation is discussed later in this section.

Table 2.8: Proposed Number of Sample EAs and Households by Domain, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 HBS

Domain	Number of. Sample EAs	Number of. Sample Households
Dar es Salaam	120	3,120
Other Urban Areas	120	3,120
Rural Areas	160	4,160
Tanzania Mainland	400	10,400

Although the proposed sample allocation in Table 2.8 still implies a higher sampling rate for Dar es Salaam and the other urban stratum compared to the rural stratum, this sample allocation is less disproportionate than that for the 2007 HBS.

The standard errors and design effects from the 2007 HBS data, shown in Tables 2.6 and 2.7, were used to simulate the level of precision that can be expected from the proposed sample design. The ratio of the variance (square of the standard error), for a survey estimate based on the proposed sample design, for the 2011/12 HBS to the corresponding variance based on the 2007 HBS data, can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{Var_{HBS11}(\bar{x})}{Var_{HBS07}(\bar{x})} = \frac{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n_{HBS11}} \times DEFF_{HBS11}}{\frac{\sigma_x^2}{n_{HBS07}} \times DEFF_{HBS07}} \approx \frac{n_{HBS07}}{n_{HBS11}} \times \frac{DEFF_{HBS11}}{DEFF_{HBS07}},$$

where:

$Var_{HBS11}(\bar{x})$ = approximate variance (square of standard error) for estimate of a mean based on the proposed sample design for 2011/12 HBS

$Var_{HBS07}(\bar{x})$ = variance for estimate of a mean from 2007 HBS data based on the actual sample design

$\sigma_x^2 =$	population variance (square of standard deviation) of variable x (such as household expenditure)
$n_{HBS11} =$	proposed number of sample households (for domain of estimation) in 2011/12 HBS
$n_{HBS07} =$	actual number of sample households (for domain of estimation) in 2007 HBS

From this ratio of the variances for the two surveys, we can calculate the approximate standard error of the estimate that would result from the proposed sample design for the 2011/12 HBS as follows:

$$se_{HBS11}(\bar{x}) = \sqrt{Var_{HBS11}(\bar{x})} \approx \sqrt{Var_{HBS07}(\bar{x}) \times \frac{n_{HBS07}}{n_{HBS11}} \times \frac{DEFF_{HBS11}}{DEFF_{HBS07}}}$$

For the sampling design based on the three major geographic domains, the number of households selected in each sample EA for the 2011/12 HBS will be 26 households and the design effects for the 2011/12 HBS should be similar to those of the 2007 HBS when 24 households were selected. In this case the formula for the approximate standard error that can be expected for the survey estimate for a particular domain can be simplified as follows:

$$se_{HBS11}(\bar{x}) \approx se_{HBS07}(\bar{x}) \times \sqrt{\frac{n_{HBS07}}{n_{HBS11}}}$$

Therefore, the expected standard error will depend on the square root of the ratio between the number of sample households in the domain from the 2007 HBS, and that proposed for the 2011/12 HBS for each domain (shown in Table 2.8). This formula was used to estimate the standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the estimates of the poverty rate and the mean expenditure per adult equivalent. These results are shown in Tables 2.9 and 2.10 respectively.

Table 2.9: Simulation of Expected Level of Precision for Poverty Rate by Domain for the 2011/12 HBS, Using 2007 HBS Data, Tanzania Mainland

Domain	Estimate of Poverty Rate	SE	CV (percent)	DEFF	95% Confidence Interval		No. Sample Households
					Lower	Upper	
Dar es Salaam	0.161	0.015	9.5%	1.33	0.131	0.191	3,120
Other Urban Areas	0.242	0.020	8.1%	3.27	0.203	0.280	3,120
Rural Areas	0.374	0.022	5.8%	19.60	0.331	0.416	4,160
Tanzania Mainland	0.333	0.019	5.6%	16.44	0.296	0.370	10,400

Table 2.10: Simulation of Expected Level of Precision of Mean Expenditure per Adult Equivalent Estimated for the 2011/12 HBS, using 2007 HBS Data, Tanzania Mainland

Domain	Estimate of Mean Expenditure	SE	CV (percent)	DEFF	95% Confidence Interval		No. Sample Households
					Lower	Upper	
Dar es Salaam	34,196	1081.0	3.2	5.64	32,078	36,315	3,120
Other Urban Areas	30,690	1186.9	3.9	3.56	28,364	33,016	3,120
Rural Areas	23,373	730.7	3.1	13.57	21,941	24,805	4,160
Tanzania Mainland	25,917	633.0	2.4	8.83	24,677	27,158	10,400

It can be seen in Table 2.9 that the sampling error for the poverty rate is fairly reasonable for each domain, and the confidence intervals for the different domains do not overlap. As a result, this sample size is sufficient to determine a statistically significant difference between the poverty rates for these domains. In the case of the estimates of the mean expenditure per adult equivalent, the coefficient of variation for each domain is within 5%, which is considered good.

2.2.5 Sample Selection Procedures

The sample selection methodology for the 2011/12 HBS was based on a stratified two-stage sample design. The procedures used for each sampling stage are described separately here.

2.2.5.1 First Stage Selection of Sample EAs

At the first sampling stage the sample EAs for the 2011/12 HBS were selected within each stratum systematically with PPS from the ordered list of EAs in the sampling frame. The measure of size for each EA is based on the total number of households identified in the sampling frame of EAs from the 2002 Tanzania Census. The EAs within each stratum were ordered geographically by region, district, ward and EA codes, providing implicit geographic stratification of the sampling frame. This procedure ensures a proportional allocation of the sample by region within the other urban and rural strata. Within each stratum the following first stage sample selection procedures were used:

- (1) Cumulate the measures of size (number of households) down the ordered list of EAs within the stratum. The final cumulated measure of size will be the total number of households in the frame for the stratum (M_h).
- (2) To obtain the sampling interval for stratum h (I_h), divide M_h by the total number of EAs to be selected in stratum h (n_h): $I_h = M_h/n_h$.
- (3) Select a random number (R_h) between 0 and I_h . The sample EAs in stratum h will be identified by the following selection numbers:

$$S_{hi} = R_h + [I_h \times (i - 1)], \text{ rounded up,}$$

where $i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$

The i -th selected EA is the one with a cumulated measure of size closest to S_{hi} but not less than S_{hi} .

An Excel file was used for selecting the sample EAs in each stratum for the 2011/12 HBS following these procedures, based on the final allocation of the sample EAs. The Excel file had a separate spreadsheet for each stratum, showing the ordered list of EAs with the corresponding information from the sampling frame of EAs. Each spreadsheet documents the first stage systematic selection of sample EAs with PPS for a stratum. The file has a summary spreadsheet with the frame information for all sample EAs, and formulas for calculating the probabilities and weights based on the information in the frame.

Once the 400 EAs had been selected, the next task was to find the relevant map from the Cartography Department. Of the original 400 selected EAs 13 maps could not be found (3.3%, see Table 2.11) and it was necessary to select replacement EAs. The missing maps were concentrated in Dar es Salaam (9 out of the 13).

A random process for selecting the replacement EAs, using a PPS sampling procedure was used. Each replacement EA was selected with PPS from the sampling frame within the same ward as the original sample EA with a missing map. The weight was calculated using the measure of size of the replacement EA.

A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA prior to the 2011/12 HBS data collection in order to select the sample households. Supervisors verified the boundaries of the sample EA in order to ensure good coverage of the listed households.

2.2.5.2 Second Stage Selection of Sample Households within a Sample EA

A systematic sample of m_{hi} (26) households was selected from the listing for each sample EA. The systematic sample of households was selected from the household listing for each sample EA using the following procedures:

- (1) All the households in valid (occupied) housing units in the EA were assigned a serial number from 1 to M'_{hi} , the total number of households listed in the EA.
- (2) To obtain the sampling interval for the selection of households within the sample EA (I_{hi}), divide M'_{hi} by m_{hi} , and maintain 2 decimal places.
- (3) Select a random number (R_{hi}) with 2 decimal places, between 0.01 and I_{hi} . The sample households within the sample EA will be identified by the following selection numbers:

$$S_{hij} = R_{hi} + [I_{hi} \times (j - 1)], \text{ rounded up,}$$

where $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m_{hi}$

The j -th selected household is the one with a serial number equal to S_{hij} .

A household selection table for selecting 26 sample households and a reserve of 4 random households for possible replacement in each sample EA was developed for this purpose. An Excel spreadsheet was used for generating this table, using the random number function and the formulas specified above.

2.2.6 Weighting Procedures

In order for the sample estimates from the 2011/12 HBS to be representative of the population, it was necessary to multiply the data by a sampling weight, or expansion factor. The basic weight for each sample household was equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). Since all survey data was processed by computer, it was easy to attach a weight to each sample household record in the data files, and the tabulation programs weighted the data automatically. The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample EA so that the corresponding overall probability and corresponding weight could be calculated.

The overall probability of selection for sample households in the 2011/12 HBS can be expressed as follows:

$$p_{hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times \frac{m_{hi}}{M'_{hi}},$$

where:

p_{hi} = probability of selection for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

n_h = number of sample EAs selected in stratum h for the 2011/12 HBS

M_h = total number of households in the sampling frame of EAs for stratum h

M_{hi} = total number of households in the frame for the i-th sample EA in stratum h

m_{hi} = number of sample households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h (26)

M'_{hi} = total number of households listed in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

The two components of this probability of selection correspond to the individual sampling stages.

The basic sampling weight, or expansion factor, is calculated as the inverse of this probability of selection. Based on the previous expression for the probability, the weight can be simplified as follows:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h \times M'_{hi}}{n_h \times M_{hi} \times m_{hi}},$$

where:

W_{hi} = basic weight for the sample households in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

If m_{hi} is constant for each stratum (26, for example), the sample will be approximately self-weighting within each stratum. These weights vary based on the difference between the number of households listed in each sample EA and the corresponding number from the sampling frame.

2.2.7 Weighting to Take Account of Non Response

It was also important to adjust the weights to take into account the non-interviews in each sample EA. The final weight (W'_{hi}) for the sample households in the i -th sample EA in stratum h can be expressed as follows:

$$W'_{hi} = W_{hi} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{m''_{hi}},$$

where:

m'_{hi} = total number of valid (occupied) sample households selected in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

m''_{hi} = total number of sample households with completed interviews in the i -th sample EA in stratum h , including replacements

The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection were maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample EA so that the corresponding weights could be calculated. Following the listing and data collection for the HBS the total number of households listed in each sample EA and the final number of household interviews completed, including replacements were added to this file. Original sample households which could not be interviewed were replaced from the reserve sample of households for each EA (four replacement households selected in each EA). By the end of the data collection 10,186 households were successfully interviewed for the survey out of the sample size of 10,400 households. The completed interviews included 398 replacement households, for a replacement rate of 3.9%. In relation to when households should be replaced with a reserve there was no reason to treat refusals differently from the category respondent not at home, for example because if there was a concern about the refusal rate in some urban areas, the effective sample size would decrease if the refusals are not replaced, and the interviewer workloads would vary. Therefore there was a standard approach to replace all non-interviews, after all attempts are made to interview the original sample household. The supervisor decided to replace a household after making a final attempt to interview the original sample household.

The distribution of the final sample EAs enumerated and sample households interviewed by replacement status is presented in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Distribution of Final Sample of EAs by Geographic Domain, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/2012 HBS

Domain (Stratum)	Number and percentage of Sample EAs Enumerated				
	Total	Original	percent	Replaced	Percent
Dar-es-Salaam	120	111	92.5	9	7.5
Other Urban Areas	120	117	97.5	3	2.5
Rural Areas	160	159	99.3	1	0.7
Tanzania Mainland	400	387	96.7	13	3.3

Table 2.12: Distribution of Completed Household Interviews by Geographic Domain, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/2012 HBS

Domain (Stratum)	Number and percentage of Completed Household Interviews				
	Total	Original	Percent	Replaced	Percent
Dar-es-Salaam	3,016	2,890	95.8	126	4.2
Other Urban Areas	3,040	2,894	95.2	146	4.8
Rural Areas	4,130	4,004	96.9	126	3.1
Tanzania Mainland	10,186	9,788	96.1	398	3.9

2.2.8 Final Response Rate

The final household response rate is in reference to the original households selected. A total of 9,788 original sample households (out of 10,400) were interviewed, so the final household response rate was 94.1%.

The final household outcome for all contacted households (including replacements) is shown in Table 2.12.

Table 2.13: Final Household Outcome by stratum, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 HBS

Final Household Outcome	Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Dar es Salaam		Tanzania Mainland	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Household interviewed	3040	92.9	4130	96.2	3016	92.8	10186	94.2
No contact after 3 calls	2	0.1	1	0	0	0	3	0
Address temporarily empty	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Household refused	213	6.5	149	3.5	193	5.9	555	5.1
Household refused diary ²	12	0.4	11	0.3	38	1.2	61	0.6
Address empty/derelict	4	0.1	1	0	3	0.1	8	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>3272</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>4292</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3250</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>10814</i>	<i>100</i>

² These 61 households did complete questionnaires 1- 4 but refused to complete the diary. As the poverty variables are based on the 10,186 households who completed all sections of the questionnaires and the diary these 61 households have been classified as non-respondents. If they were included in analysis an additional set of weights would need to be created and this would add complexity and potential confusion during data analysis.

The nonresponse adjustment factor for the weights of most EAs is equal to 1 because of the replacements. The numerator of the non-interview adjustment factor excludes the eight non-interview households in the category "Address empty/derelict" as they are not considered as valid households³. The weight adjustment factors vary from 1 to 1.5294.

2.2.9 Adjusting the Weight by the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2012

Following the calculation of the weights using the specified weighting procedures it was important to compare the weighted distribution of households and population from the HBS to the original 2002 frame. Table 2.14 and shows the distribution of the total number of households in the 2002 Tanzania Census frame by stratum and the corresponding final weighted distribution of households and population from the 2011/2012 HBS data.

Table 2.14: Distribution of Total Number of Households in 2002 Tanzania Census Frame, Corresponding Weighted of Households and Population from Final 2011/2012 HBS Data by Geographic Domain, Tanzania Mainland

Domain (Stratum)	2002 Census Frame		Weighted HBS Estimates		
	Total Households	%	Total Households	%	Total Population
Dar-es-Salaam	602,549	8.8	755,935	9.4	3,009,259
Other Urban Areas	1,228,478	18.0	1,644,963	20.4	7,657,942
Rural Areas	4,995,513	73.2	5,680,451	70.3	30,132,726
Tanzania Mainland	6,826,540	100.0	8,081,348	100.0	40,799,927

The timing of the 2011/12 HBS was fortunate in that it coincided with the new 2012 Population and Housing Census (data collection took place in August 2012). As a validation exercise to check the weights and the estimates coming from 2011/12 HBS it was extremely useful to compare 2011/12 HBS with the new Census data. In doing so, these two important tasks had to take place to compare the databases:

1. A one-to-one mapping between the 2002 strata and the corresponding areas in the 2012 Census had to be undertaken. This time-consuming activity was compiled by NBS.
2. Limit the comparison to the household-based population from the 2012 Census (i.e. exclude the institutional population).

In comparing the two results (2012 PHC and 2011/12 HBS) we can see there was an apparent under-estimation of about 1.5 million people from the HBS.

³ As the listing exercise took place just prior to data collection and the enumerators did not include empty or derelict buildings onto the list, the numbers recorded during data collection were very low.

Table 2.15: Distribution of Population by Stratum Tanzania Mainland, 2011/2012 HBS and 2012 Census

Domain	2012 PHC	2012 HBS (weighted)	Difference between 2012PHC and 2011/12 HBS	Adjustment Factor
Dar es Salaam	4,262,497	3,009,259	1,253,238	1.416
Other Urban Areas	7,922,947	7,657,942	265,005	1.034
Rural Areas	30,084,707	30,132,726	-48,019	0.998
Tanzania Mainland	42,270,151	40,799,927	1,470,224	1.036

Since the population distribution from the 2012 PHC is considered more accurate, the HBS weights for the sample households in each domain were adjusted by the ratio of the total population in the domain from the 2012 PHC to the corresponding weighted estimate of the total population from the 2011/12 HBS. The adjustment factors for the weights in each domain are shown in Table 2.15. Using the final adjusted weights, the HBS weighted estimate total population for each domain is now consistent with the corresponding 2012 PHC results.

The large discrepancy between the Dar es Salaam estimates of population size is disconcerting and could suggest that:

In terms of quality of the listing there is some useful evidence that can be gathered by examining the weights and their links to the high design effects of the poverty estimates.

A factor that can contribute to high design effects is the variability in the weights. Table 2.16 shows the statistical distribution of the household weights by stratum, including the mean weight, the minimum and maximum values of the weight and the standard deviation of the weights.

Table 2.16: Distribution of the Adjusted Household Weights by Stratum, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 HBS

Stratum	Number of Sample Households	Minimum Weight	Maximum Weight	Mean Weight	Standard Deviation of Weights
Other Urban Areas	3040	107.47	3518.18	559.83	512.50
Rural Areas	4130	255.44	3954.37	1373.22	543.14
Dar-es-Salaam	3016	109.42	1020.99	355.02	179.32

It can be seen that the household weights are much more variable for the rural and other urban strata, where the standard deviation of the weights is about 3 times higher than that for Dar-es-

Salaam. The lower variability of the weights for Dar-es-Salaam also resulted in lower design effects for this stratum.

One cause of the variability of the weights within a stratum is the difference between the number of households listed in each sample EA and the corresponding number of households in the sampling frame. As the sampling frame was based on the 2002 Tanzania Census there were many changes in the distribution of the households during the approximately 9 years between the Census and the 2011/12 HBS. It is interesting that these differences appear to be greater in the rural and other urban strata compared to Dar-es-Salaam (see Table 2.17).

Table 2.17: Average Difference in the number of Households from the Sample Frame (2002 PHC and 2011-12 HBS listing

	Region	Average difference in number of households from the sample frame (2002 PHC) and 2011/12 HBS listing		Average annual growth in population (percent) from PHC 2012 ⁴
		Urban EAs	Rural EAs	
1	Dodoma	-47	13	2.1
2	Arusha	-21	15	2.7
3	Kilimanjaro	30	2	1.8
4	Tanga	63	63	2.2
5	Morogoro	105	2	2.4
6	Pwani	22	-26	2.2
7	Dar es Salaam	26	-	5.6
8	Lindi	-23	49	0.9
9	Mtwara	69	43	1.2
10	Ruvuma	220	125	2.1
11	Iringa	49	1	1.1
12	Mbeya	22	6	2.7
13	Singida	11	28	2.3
14	Tabora	-17	-15	2.9
15	Rukwa	16	-8	3.2
16	Kigoma	1	49	2.4
17	Shinyanga	34	-19	2.1
18	Kagera	15	21	3.2
19	Mwanza	68	39	3.0
20	Mara	-10	58	2.5
21	Manyara	-2	-23	3.2

⁴ Data from p2 of 2012 Population and Housing Census, Population distribution by administrative areas. March 2013.

2.3 Survey Questionnaires

The 2011/12 HBS data were collected through questionnaires. The survey questionnaires were designed to fulfill the main objectives of the survey. There were six types of questionnaires/forms. The listing questionnaire/form was used at listing stage. The questionnaire was used to solicit information for identification of households. It was also used to list all households in the selected enumeration areas. Household questionnaires Form I to Form V were used during the main survey; Form I was used to collect socio-economic and demographic information of household members. It has sections on demographic information, immigration, education, health, disability, and time use. Data on non-food consumption were recorded in Form II. It contains sections on dwelling, utilities, water, sanitation and household expenditure. Form III collected data on the labour status of household members, household businesses and individual income. Form IV was concerned with land; agriculture, crops and livestock. Form V which is also known as household diary was used to record daily transactions on consumption and expenditure of the household. All questionnaires are attached as Appendix 4 of this document.

2.4 Pretest/Pilot Survey

A Pretest involving twenty households was undertaken for one week from 14–23 March, 2011. The Pretest took place in Kibaha District.

- 10 interviews in Kibaha Maili Moja Centre - an urban EA
- 10 interviews in Pangani Village - a rural EA.

A total of 20 households were interviewed by ten interviewers and ten supervisors; supervisors were members of the Technical Committee. The resulting recommendations for changes to the questionnaire were few. The Pretest gave an insight into areas where, even experienced, interviewers found challenges with definitions and coding responses. The Pretest also identified more mundane, but equally important, issues relating to skips and design. The results were used in the re-drafting of the pilot questionnaire. Members from Development Partners; Emily Poskett (DFID) and Thomas Danielwitz (World Bank) observed a Pretest interview.

To test the questionnaires the team recorded a number of issues:

- Skip errors
- Questions the respondent could not understand or answer simply
- Questions the interviewer had problems reading or accurately recording the answer

- Other issues

The results of the Pretest were divided into two parts:

- Issues that needed input from TC to make amendments in the Pilot version of the questionnaires
- Issues where changes will be made by the secretariat as what needed to be changed were clear.

It was not the aim of the Pretest to enter the data in the computer and examine the output. However the work on systems development and computer programming in CSPro started before the pre-test to ensure the data entry program was at a good stage of development by the time the Pilot was completed.

The Pretest was followed by Pilot Survey which was conducted from 2 to 15 May, 2011. The Pilot Survey started with training which took place in Morogoro. It was attended by:

- 50 Enumerators
- 25 Supervisors
- 21 Regional Statistics Managers (RSMs)
- 11 HBS Team members

One main aim of the pilot survey was to have all RSMs together where they can receive the same training and have the same understanding of the core tasks and concepts. The large number of enumerators for the main survey (400) meant that the Training of Enumerators (TOE) could take place in six zones throughout Tanzania Mainland and the RSMs would not have an opportunity to be in one location. Members of the HBS Team were the trainers and the workload was divided between the team depending on the subject specialty of each member.

The training consisted of:

- Classes
- Mock interviews
- Real exercises in the field interviewing of households in rural areas and urban areas in Morogoro Region.

Pilot enumeration involved two enumeration areas one in urban areas and the other in rural areas of each of 21 regions Tanzania Mainland. From the Pretest and Pilot survey, the final versions of survey instruments as well as enumeration and supervision procedures were finalized. It was agreed that an Enumeration Area (EA) was to be the Primary Sampling Unit (PSUs) in both the urban and rural areas

Four types of questionnaires; Form I, Form II, Form III and Form IV with some modification compared with 2007 questionnaires, were used during the Pilot Survey. Form I was used to collect data on demographic, education, health, migration and time use. Form II was used for data on household dwelling, utilities, water, sanitation and expenditure. Form III was used for data on labour status, household businesses and individual income. And Form IV was used for data on agriculture; land, crops and livestock.

The main aim of Pilot Survey was to test the adequacy of the questionnaires, supervision and enumeration procedures.

3

IMPLEMENTATION



*Kilimanjaro Mountain
Nicknamed as the “Roof of Africa”
It has the highest summit in Africa, namely, Kibo
With a height of 5,895 metres above sea level
A Tropical Mountain with snow
It is located in the North – East of Tanzania*

3.1 Training

The training was started by Training of Trainers (TOT) which took place from 15 to 22 August, 2011 in Morogoro Region. This consisted of all Regional Statistics Managers, HBS Team and other Technical Committee members. After TOT six teams were formed to go and train field supervisors, editors and enumerators at zonal training centres

The Training of Enumerators (TOE) began on 2 September, 2011. Each training session lasted for 14 days and finished on 16 September, 2011. The Training of Enumerators was done at six different centres (Dodoma, Moshi, Morogoro, Kibaha, Mbeya and Musoma). Regional Statistics Managers and some member of Technical Committee from NBS headquarters were the trainers in the TOE.

The trainees were given intensive training on the background and objectives of HBS, their responsibilities, filling in of questionnaires, classroom and fieldwork practical. More emphasis was put on the need to collect correct and reliable data, as well as suitable techniques and approaches to the household members. Special emphasis was put on making sure that filling of the diary involved all household members aged five years and above, and that close follow-up of filling of the diary was being made frequently.

In total, 515 participants were trained (400 enumerators, 100 supervisors and 15 editors). Staff from DfID and UNICEF observed some of the training sessions and provided their feedback to NBS. During training, four days were set for fieldwork practical in urban and rural areas.

From 18 to 25 September, 2011 each region did the listing of households in all its selected enumeration areas before starting the fieldwork.

Second stage household selections were done by the regional statistics managers. All listed households were forwarded to NBS headquarters.

3.2 Main Fieldwork

The Survey was planned to cover a period of twelve and a half (12.5) months. Two independently sampled households were to be followed up each calendar month. The first month of the Survey was October, 2011 and the last interview took place in the second week of October, 2012. Before beginning of enumeration, each enumerator was delivered information to local leaders and a letter of introduction to every selected household. The Survey commenced on 1 October, 2011 in every selected cluster (i.e. a village or enumeration area) up to a total of 400 clusters in the country. Interviewing two households each month by each enumerator meant that a total of 800 households were covered each month. Each enumerator interviewed two household for 28 days. The first day of the interview for the two households differed by 14 days; that was if the first household started on 1 October, 2011, the second started on 14 October, 2011.

In the last week of each survey month communications was made with the households to be interviewed during the following month. This was the procedure to be followed each survey month.

The interview started with Form I in the first week, followed by Form II in the second week, Form III in the third week and Form IV in the fourth week. On the first day when the Form I was administered, the household was given an explanation on how and what to fill in the diary. The field enumerators helped the households to fill in details of expenditure transactions for the first day of the interview as a demonstration. Then the diary was left with the household to record the coming days' transactions. The field enumerators thereafter visited the households after every second day to check progress and measure items where necessary.

Filling of the Diary:

The NBS is committed to producing high quality data and therefore reviews previous surveys to learn useful lessons from past experiences and improve the quality of survey over time. Prior to 2011/12 HBS data collection, there was a debate took place among the HBS TC members on whether the 2011/12HBS should continue to use the 28 day diary, especially as the 2011/12 HBS Form II had been introduced with the aim of capturing more non-food expenditure.

It was agreed to keep the 28 day diary, but to administer it in a way that would facilitate clearer evaluation. To enable this, a “staggering scheme” was introduced. This scheme aimed at removing the potential bias due to beginning the reporting period of the diary on the first day of every month. 2011/12 HBS data collection began on 1 October, 2011 for the first of the twenty-six households of each interviewer who did their diary keeping for four weeks from 1–28 October, 2011. Two weeks

later the interviewer contacted the second household on his list who began and kept his diary from 15 October – 11 November, 2011. Then two weeks later he contacted his third household that kept the diary from 29 October to 25 November, 2011 and so on until 26 households had been interviewed over the 12 month⁵ period (shown in Table 3.1 below).

Table 3.1: The Sequence of the 26 Recording Periods of the 28 Day Diary of the 2011-12 HBS, Tanzania Mainland

Hh	Recording Period	Hh	Recording Period	Hh	Recording Period
1	1 – 28 Oct	10	4 Feb – 2 March	19	9 June – 6 July
2	15 Oct – 11 Nov	11	18 Feb – 16 March	20	23 June – 20 July
3	29 Oct – 25 Nov	12	3 March – 30 March	21	7 July – 3 Aug
4	12 Nov – 9 Dec	13	17 March – 13 April	22	21 July – 17 Aug
5	26 Nov – 23 Dec	14	31 March – 27 April	23	4 Aug – 31 Aug
6	10 Dec – 6 Jan	15	14 April – 11 May	24	18 Aug – 14 Sept
7	24 Dec – 20 Jan	16	28 April – 25 May	25	1 Sept – 28 Sept
8	7 Jan - 3 Feb	17	12 May – 8 June	26	15 Sept – 12 Oct
9	21 Jan – 17 Feb	18	26 May – 22 June		

Note: Hh - Household

3.2.1 Quality Control during Fieldwork

As part of the entire process of HBS data collection, a quality control team was formed. The team ensured that the data being collected met expected quality and standards. The team was composed mainly of three NBS staff from the head office (Mr. Ahmed Makbel, Mr. Ibrahim Masanja, and Mr. Emilian Karugendo) who visited the following regions to inspect the survey;

- Arusha
- Tanga
- Kilimanjaro
- Mwanza
- Mara
- Tabora
- Shinyanga
- Rukwa
- Mbeya
- Ruvuma, and
- Iringa

In addition, the HBS Quality Assurance Consultant, Ms. Rachel Smith-Govoni, visited Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Mwanza, Pwani (Kilindoni) and Kigoma regions during October, 2011 and January, 2012. In all of these regions, enumerators were visited and accompanied by the quality control supervisor to the households that were being interviewed. In Rukwa, Mbeya, Ruvuma, and

⁵ 54 weeks of fieldwork were used to implement the full staggering scheme.

Iringa regions, 98 households that were being interviewed between November, 2011 and February, 2012 were visited by quality control supervisors.

General supervision visit from the head office were conducted in all regions. During these visits the headquarters supervisor who at times was accompanied by the respective field supervisor and the regional statistical manager made some re-interview of the HBS questionnaire forms 1 to 4 and checked the completeness of the individual diaries of the household members. The Supervision Guide is shown in Appendix 1.

4

DATA PROCESSING, CLEANING, AND ANALYSIS



*Kilimanjaro Mountain
Nicknamed as the “Roof of Africa”
It has the highest summit in Africa, namely, Kibo
With a height of 5,895 metres above sea level
A Tropical Mountain with snow
It is located in the North – East of Tanzania*

4.1 Data Processing

There were several activities conducted in this stage. They included:

- Developments of systems and programs for data capture and analysis
- Development of coding rules and editing specifications rules
- Development of questionnaire reception, log and tracking systems
- Manual data checking, editing and coding
- Personal Computers set up in a computer room
- Data capture
- Data edit, cleaning, analysis and eventually tabulation.

After the questionnaires had been received at NBS Head Office, they were immediately taken to the Household Budget Survey Questionnaires Controller. The Questionnaire Controller had specific instructions to follow. Questionnaires were arranged in clusters and were tied in a bundle and arranged by region and by month. Labels and sheets to identify the household in the file cover, and to control and to monitor the movement of questionnaires between editors and computers room (for keying in), were designed. The Questionnaire Controller used the log to systematically record and store in shelves all incoming questionnaires from the field. The following are the instructions for Questionnaires Controller to follow:

- 1 To sort all questionnaires which were coming unsorted from the field.
- 2 To cross check and to ensure that each household has a Control Form, Form 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
- 3 To record household numbers in sequence in a cluster log regarding the recording period of the interview.
- 4 To tie questionnaires in bundles and put labels by considering the corresponding cluster numbers in order to identify the household.
- 5 To control and monitor the movement of questionnaires between editors and data entry room (for keying in) which has been designed.

Soon after labelling to identify the household in the file cover, questionnaires were taken to data editors for editing. Records were kept to all questionnaires which have been taken to data editors.

For all the forms the coding of questions in office involved the following questions.

Form I: Had no coding questions

Form II: Coding for COICOP S2Q31⁶, S6Q07, S6Q19, S7Q05

Form III: Coding for ISIC S12Q21, TASC0 S12 23A, CPC S13Q2, CPC S13Q8A

Form IV: Coding for Crops S16Q1C, S17Q2C

Form V: Coding for COICOP SA1Q2, SA2Q2, SB1Q9, SB3Q18

During coding for COICOP, the unallocated were assigned the 00 major groups. COICOP item name written was being crosschecked with that in the COICOP item names list.

Data processing stage covered two sub-phases, namely the manual editing phase and computer editing phase. The manual phase involved manual editing of the questionnaires. This was started as soon as the first bunches of completed questionnaires were received at the headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Editing started on March, 2012. A team of 15 editors were used in HBS 2011/12. They were all trained and given the instructions (Editing Specifications) which are found in Appendix 2 as to what items to check. Once editing had taken place the forms were put into the data entry system. Data capture began in March 2012 involving 19 data entrants who had previously undergone a one week trainings/orientation at Kibaha in January 2012. This means that data editing and data entering activities were conducted in parallel, with the questionnaire administrators linking them. These activities were running continuously for the whole period (March 2012 to February 2013). Data entry and Editor's work were also monitored by several NBS staff members. The CSPro program included all skips and a number of checks. It was written in such a way that data of Forms I to IV, for a particular household, was entered once. For the Diary (Form V) data were captured separately for each household. That is, there were two data dictionaries – one for the Forms and another for the Diary. The data file layout document is available in Appendix 3. The program itself is available on request.

Post Data Entry Activities:

These were activities conducted at the end of data capture. The data in CSPro was exported to SPSS to facilitate the task. The task started in March, 2013. It involved, among others, cleaning of data, editing and checking consistency. This was necessary before meaningful tables could be produced.

Data analysis and cleaning, which means dropping empty records, duplicate records and correcting values or codes which were miscoded, started immediately after data entry was completed. SPSS and CSPro programs were used for this task as well. The cleaned data was then copied to the external driver. Note that the unclean data were also left intact in the database. This was done in

⁶ S2Q31 means Section two Question 31

case something was left out accidentally, so the data could then be retrieved. Sometimes the questionnaires had to be referred for further clarification. This process was done during and after data entry.

4.2 Data Cleaning and Analysis

4.2.1 Cleaning of Form No.I:

This questionnaire form was used to capture socio-economic and demographic information of household members. It was administered on the first day of the visit to the household. It has sections on Demographic information, immigration, education, health, disability, and time use.

As much as possible, the information in this questionnaire was supposed to be provided by individual members, that is each listed member of the household provided his/her own information. In some instances, the most knowledgeable adult member of the household was acceptable as a provider of information on behalf of other members who could not be available to respond to questions directed to them.

After collection of the information from households using this form, the information was subjected to manual editing, which was conducted in the office by trained editors. They were responsible for checking and assessing validity as well as consistency of responses before the forms were sent to the data entry operators, for manual data entry into the computer. In cases of invalid and inconsistent responses, the editors were charged with the responsibility of making reasonable alterations. Such alterations were made using ink that was different from the one that had been used to complete the questionnaire, and the editor was instructed to cross (NOT TO ERASE) the response that looked inconsistent and legibly had to write the most relevant and consistent answer after examining other related variables.

After the data was computerized, validation and subsequent cleaning of data was undertaken. To do this, firstly, frequency tables, and simple cross-tabulation of two or more variables had to be prepared in order to examine the usefulness, and validity of the captured data. All data validation and cleaning was mainly done using SPSS version of the data after exporting them from the CSPro format which was used for capturing the data.

Since the entire process passes through a number of stages that involve humans it is expected that errors are inevitably likely to occur in the data at any stage. Therefore, the stage of data cleaning and validation is crucial in an attempt to prepare the data for the intended analysis. It should be noted, however, that data cleaning is always aligned to the intended analysis. This fact makes the data cleaning a continuous and necessary undertaking each time a particular type of analysis is being undertaken. Cleaning and validation is never a once and for all exercise.

A simple SPSS syntax was written to check consistency between the year of birth (question 3) and the age of the household member (question 4); in the case of inconsistency being found, the respective ID of the questionnaire was noted and a questionnaire was retrieved in order to establish the possible source of the inconsistency. In most cases the source of such inconsistencies was found to be data entry mistakes.

Another variable that was checked was the relationship of the household members to the head of the household (question 5); a simple syntax was created fixing the household constant, in order to establish how many household heads are there in each household. There could not be more than one head of household in a given household.

Similar logic was employed to establish the number of spouses in case where the head of household was female. It is unusual for a woman to marry more than one man at the same time.

This explanation shows how the validation and consistency checks that were implemented during the Form 1 data cleaning.

Another area that was checked was validity of responses which required skipping instructions that were provided for in some questions of the questionnaire. For example, those who answered “yes” that they have birth certificates (question 7), an enumerator was instructed to skip question 8 for that member and asked question 9 (employment status). For those whose response was “no”, that they did not have birth certificates, they were eligible to answer questions 8, 9 etc.

Syntax was created to select all members whose age was below 18 years and to check if they were asked questions 10 and 11 (orphan-hood questions). An orphan is an individual whose age is below 18 years and whose biological father or biological mother or both are dead. This question could be asked to all members regardless of the age and filter later at the analysis stage, but in the interest of time and ease to both the enumerator and respondent, and since it was pre-determined that the target

group for these two questions was those under the age of 18 years at the time of interview, instructions were clearly provided to enumerators not to ask these questions to members whose age was under 18 years. In case these questions were completed for those aged 18 years and above, syntax to simply erase the entries was created.

Another variable was that of the number of years a member had lived in the respective current district (question 14). In case the household member lived in a given district from birth, the instruction to the enumerator was to fill-in “97” then skips questions 15, 16, and 17. Not only the skip instructions were checked under this question, but also entries that were equal to the age of respective respondent, if the entry equaled the age of the respondent (question 4), a syntax implemented an overwrite from the current entry to “97”.

4.2.2 Cleaning of Form No.II:

Data on non-food consumption was recorded in this form. In the questionnaire, this information was categorized according to COICOP classification in which consumption that meant to save similar purposes such as education, water services, electricity consumption etc, was put together and assigned a sub-section. Data cleaning on this was done mainly by cross-tabulating and establishing the relationship among the items for the purpose of establishing minimum and maximum allowable expenditure for a normal household, taking into consideration the household locality. Further consideration was given on based of quantities (with recorded units), unit prices and the normal market prices in related locality (Dar es Salaam, Other urban and Rural areas). Consultations were made from experienced field staff and editors who participated in data collection; sometimes phone calls were made to Regional Statistical Managers for the purpose of ascertaining some local measurement of quantities and pricing of items. Data cleaning on different consumption groups arranged in sub-sections was done as follows:

4.2.2.1 Consumption of Garments:

There were so many classifications on consumption on wearing apparel that a normal household spent on. Attention was focused on men’s and women’s clothes. Data cleaning here was made to ensure prices to each kind of cloth represented a normal market price. The garments were also categorized as new or second-hand. The major problem in this category was on how to establish the lowest price by type of wearing apparel. Most of the assigned prices did not precisely match the type of purpose intended of the cloth, such as children’s school uniforms for boys and girls.

4.2.2.2 Consumption of Energy (electricity)

Consideration was made connecting lowest tariff per month and the amount recorded as expenditure in a month. Considerable extreme consumption according to type of household condition and locality were used to assign values. This was done by re-visiting the forms to make sure other relevant information of the same household matches.

4.2.2.3 Housing Condition and Consumption on Housing

In this section, for all household's dwellings (main building and others) queries were made to assess relationship of type of wall, roof and floor materials. Inconsistencies were observed on expenditure on households' services and maintenance such as electricity bills and painting to make sure they correspond to type of house materials. Observation on household capacity and number of members rental income for some houses against minimum possible market price by type of locality.

Some services were also related to kind of household building materials. For instance, a grass roofed/walled building is not expected to attract painting unless it is tourist decorations. For building possession, checks were made to see the amount paid monthly as rent. In some cases, rental amount were shown as paid by household owners and in other cases huge amount compared to minimum possible rent for corporate own building such as NHC, NSSF and PPF.

4.2.2.4 Household non - Durable Items (permanent household items)

Regarding main and other buildings, cross-tabulation was run to match possession of household equipment with household status. For example, one does not expect an electrical appliance such as a refrigerator or fan in a household not connected to any kind of electricity supply.

4.2.2.5 Expenditure on Household Furniture and Repair of Household Items

Household expenditure on furniture and repair of household items were checked to verify for outlier prices. Household locality and type of building materials were also compared with the cost incurred. One could not expect say, electrical washer machines to operate in rural household not connected to any kind of power and house wall and roof made of grasses. For small household items such as flasks and tea cups, correctness was checked through quantities bought and prices charged.

4.2.2.6 Expenditure on Health Services

Assessment of expenditure on health dwelt on the kind of services provided whether from private or government. The kind of medication/medicine provided was associated with status of health providers whether special facility, referral or general services.

4.2.2.7 Expenditure on Transport Equipment, Transport and Communication Services

Amount of money charged to purchase transport equipment was assessed by considering the type of items such as diesel/fuel vehicle, motorcycle and others to look for maximum and minimum possible prices. Also comparison was between new and second-hand equipment. When necessary, adjustment was made to extreme incorporate allowable amount after ascertaining from questionnaires. Only transport equipment that a household agreed to own was supposed to have some figures for the amount incurred to purchase. Most of these errors were corrected manually from the data base. For transport services, cost of repair and maintenance of the transport equipment was compared to kind and value of the equipment itself. Fare payment was also checked to reveal any inconsistency to type of transport, locality and proper filling of the space provided in the forms.

Household's ownership of communication equipment such as mobile phones, laptop computers and the likes was assessed in terms of number owned against household size and the amount paid by considering minimum and maximum possible market prices in the country. Many households reported to have at least a mobile phone, therefore consideration was also made to ascertain minimum price for low quality mobile phones that could be available in rural areas – mostly made from China.

4.2.2.8 Expenditure on Recreational, Educational and Other Services Equipment

Following systematically the COICOP groups, cost associated to recreational activities was both direct cash payment, payment by installments and on credit. The amount recorded was ascertained according to type of service offered by the equipment. Comparisons were made among them to crosscheck for inconsistencies. For education services, recall period and kind of services paid for, were cross-tabulated for consistency checks. For example costs for pre-primary, primary and secondary education were compared and established whether the payments were formal or informal. For informal payments any amount paid was accepted but some scrutiny was made in the case of formal payments which are already known in education structure in the country.

Expenditure on other services such as purchase of luxurious bags, jewelries and others were assessed on recall (monthly), therefore the amount mentioned was cross-checked with household size and the status and locality. Payments on health and insurance schemes were examined according to their type whether private or government schemes. Most private schemes charge more. In line with this, expenditure on bank services such as ATM and mobile money services were compared to existing market prices and corrected accordingly. The amount paid for them was then compared to the household size, locality and status.

4.2.3 Cleaning of Form No.III

This form collected data on labour status, household businesses and individual income and hence data cleaning and validation dwelt with these topics.

The activities carried out in cleaning and validations of this form are;

- i) To check the logical flow of the questions and skipping patterns.
- ii) To check for the missing data.
- iii) To validate individual and households income.

Section 12 of this questionnaire deals with Labour force status of all households members of age 5 years and above. In this section the following things were done;

- To make sure that total number of person of age 5 years and above who answered Question 4 in Section 1; equal to total number of person who responded to questions in Section 12, Section 13 and Section 14.
- 2011/12 HBS SPSS datasets include household identification number and household members identification numbers.
- To make sure that there are either Code “1” or Code “2” in questions number 4 to 8. Missing value in these questions was not acceptable.
- Total number of those persons with Code “1” in questions 4 to 8 is equal to total number of those persons with Code “1” in Question 9.
- Total number of those persons with Code “2” in questions number 4 to 8 is equal to total number of those persons with Code “2” in Question number 9.
- Total number of those persons with Code “1” in Question 9 is equal to total number of those persons responding to Question 10a (primary activities) and Question 11.
- Total number of those persons responding to Question 13 should be equal to the sum of those people with Code “2” in Question 9 and those persons with Code “3” in Question 12.

- Total number of persons with Code “1” in Question 13 should be equal to total number of persons responding to Questions 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b.
- Total number of persons who responding to Question 16 should be equal to the total number of persons with Code “2” in Question 13 and those persons with Code “2” in Question 15b.
- Total number of persons responding to Question 17 should be equal to the sum of persons with Code “1” in Question 11 and persons with Code “1” in Question 12.
- Total number of persons responding to questions 17, 18 and 19 should be equal.
- Total number of persons responding to question 20 should be equal to the sum of persons with Code “2” in Question 11 and persons with Code “2” in Question 12.
- Total number of persons responding to questions 20 to 32 should be equal.
- Total number of persons responding to Question 33 should be equal to sum of those person responded to questions 16, 19 and 32.
- Total number of those persons responding to question 34 should be equal to total number of persons with Code “3” in Question 33.
- Total number of persons responding to questions 35, 36 and 37 should be equal to the sum of those persons with Code “1” in Question 33 and persons with Code “1” and Code “3” in Question 34.
- Total number of persons responding to Question 38 should be equal to the sum of those persons with Code “2” in Question 33 and persons with Code “2” in Question 34.
- Total number of persons responding to questions 39 to 50 should be equal those persons responded to Question 38.

Section 13 of Form III collected information of household with Non - farm businesses. The cleaning and validation procedures used include:

- To make sure that total number of persons responding to Section 13 should be equal to those persons with Code “1” in Question 5 (Section 12) and those persons responded to Question 37.
- Each eligible person in this section should be shifted with his identification (household member identification number)
- To make sure that all persons who are eligible in this section respond to all questions in this section.

Section 14 deals with individual non –wage income. The cleaning and validation here involved making sure that all persons who are eligible here responded to all questions in this section.

4.2.4 Cleaning of Form No. IV

This form collected data on land, crops and livestock and hence data cleaning and validation dwelt with these sectors. The 2011-12 HBS Agricultural questionnaire had the following sections:

4.2.4.1 Section 15: Land

This section collected information on whether a household owned or cultivated any land and the related information on each plot of land reported by a household. Overall, this section was done well except for the data which showed very large and small-size plots. However, this was due to data entry errors and was easily corrected after physically checking the corresponding questionnaires.

4.2.4.2 Section 16: Crops

In the case of crops, for each plot listed in the previous section a series of follow-up questions were asked about any crops planted in the last 12 months. This involved an attempt to make sure that the area planted is equal or less than the area reported in the previous section on land. There was a couple of mismatches that were mostly due to data entry errors. Also the total harvest was checked if it was less or equal to amount harvested and consumed at home, given as gift and amount used to pay for rent, labour etc. There were a few very high values for total values of the sales, values of lost crops, organic and industrial fertilizers used etc. Then after checking the questionnaire, it was realized that some of these values were due to data entry errors and they were consequently corrected.

4.2.4.3 Section 17: Processed Agricultural Products and By-products

This section recorded information on processed agricultural products and by-products of previous 12 months. Also, the corresponding information on the by-products from the processed product was recorded. The data in this section was to a large extent clean. Some extremely high values of amount obtained from the sale of by-products were checked and rectified.

4.2.4.4 Section 18A and 18B: Livestock

This section collected information on the stock of livestock and poultry owned by the households in previous 12 months before the survey. Data from this section had a number of inconsistencies and suspicious extremely high and low values. Most of the errors were due to data entry and also others were clearly related to the data entry procedures. There were inconsistencies with number of animal sold, died or slaughtered and their monetary values. However, like in the other previous sections,

data entry errors were corrected after re-visiting the actual questionnaires, though long time was spent on cleaning the data.

4.2.4.5 Section 19A and 19B: Animal By-products and Agricultural Services

This section collected information on animal products and the related by-products. The major issue in the cleaning of the data of this section was the unit of measurements. A couple of wrong units of measurement for animal products was identified. The wrong units were due to both enumerators' and data entrants' errors. For example, cow milk unit of measurement was reported in terms of pieces or the unit of measurement of eggs was reported in kilograms. This forced the data cleaning team to spend some time looking at the actual questionnaires and correct the units of measurement. Sometimes it was hard to make decision, as what was entered was actually what was in the questionnaire; however, things like reporting eggs in kilograms were obvious mistakes and were corrected. To obtain data on agricultural sector, households were asked if they received any extension services 12 months before the survey

4.2.4.6 Section 20: Agricultural Implements and Machinery

This section recorded information on households' ownership and use of agricultural implements and machinery in previous 12 months before the survey. Descriptive statistics from this section indicated that the data were of good quality. No major cleaning was done on this section.

4.2.4.7 Section 21: Investments and Selling of Agricultural Asset

This section collected information on agricultural investments and sale of agricultural assets, for example construction and sale of agricultural buildings which had been done by the selected HBS households. This section had very few records and the data was of good quality. Descriptive analysis of the data did not reveal any doubtful values.

Generally speaking, data from the agricultural section were clean despite some inconsistencies that were mainly due to enumerators' and data entry errors. Data cleaning was done through running descriptive statistical programs, which identifying the mean, the maximum and the minimum variables, the frequencies for all possible questions, and cross tabulation of different variables within the section and also across different sections. Any inconsistent values from the above mentioned procedures were thoroughly investigated and resolved accordingly.

4.2.5 Cleaning of Form No.V:

Form V which is also known as diary of expenditure and consumption is a very important instrument for this survey. It is this diary which made the interview to take 28 days in each of selected household.

The households' consumption and expenditure is one of the major components of this survey. This component collects expenditure and consumption data of the households and hence allows the establishment of the consumption basket that is used by surveys or studies that deal with consumer prices. Together with the basket, the survey also establishes the sources of items in the basket.

Consumption and expenditure in the current and previous HBSs is measured in a number of ways; the first one is the individual diary that is kept by household members who were aged 5 years and above. This individual diary was kept by members of the households for recording consumption and expenditure incurred on a daily basis for 28 days. All items purchased, owned produced, received as gifts, received as payment in kind, gathered, etc., were recorded in the diary as long as they were consumed or made available to the household member during the survey period. For all recorded items, both the quantity and price were recorded and for non-purchased items, an estimated price using the prevailing prices of the nearby market places was provided.

The second way of recording expenditure and consumption was the use of recall. The recall method is used for items whose nature of consumption is not daily. Such expenditures include health, education, electricity bills, water bills, telephone bills, etc, Depending on the nature of an item different recall periods were used ranging from one month, three months, up to 12 months prior to the survey in a given household

Since all items that were consumed were valued, a single monetary measure of household consumption calculated, denoting household consumption expenditure. This includes food and non-food consumption. Though the data was collected for 28 days, the calculations have been standardized to one full month.

Poverty Estimation Methodology, 2011/12 HBS

i) Calculation of the Consumption Aggregate

The Tanzanian poverty estimates are based on aggregate household consumption as the key welfare indicator. As in many other parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, consumption is considered a more reliable indicator of welfare than income. First, consumption is typically less fluctuating than income and gives a better and steadier picture of long-term welfare. Second, individuals feel more comfortable answering questions related to consumption than to income. Third, income measurement in countries with a large agricultural or informal sector is often highly inaccurate. The consumption aggregate captures both food, and non-food consumption.

a. Food Consumption

Food consumption is based on the food transactions recorded in the 28-day diary (Form V) of the 2011/12HBS. The food consumption aggregate captures food consumed by household members during the day, including consumption from purchases and own-production (Section B1) and food consumed outside the household (Section B3). Households recorded all food consumed either the total amount paid (in the cases of purchases) or an estimate of the monetary value in TZS⁷ (for own produced food and gifts received). Total food consumption sums both actual expenses and estimated monetary values. Food consumption includes the following COICOP categories and consists of 175 different items⁸.

1. Bread and cereals
2. Meat
3. Fish
4. Milk, cheese and eggs
5. Oils and fats
6. Fruits
7. Vegetables
8. Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery
9. Food products not elsewhere classified
10. Coffee, tea and cocoa
11. Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices

⁷ Estimates of the value of own produced goods and gifts were made by the respondents and so have the risk of being over or under-estimated. Interviewers were trained to double check estimates that seemed unrealistic.

⁸Alcoholic beverages, as usual, were categorised as non-food.

b. Non-Food Consumption

The non-food consumption aggregate of the 2011/12 HBS captures expenditure on the following goods and services:

1. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco
2. Clothing and footwear
3. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
4. Furnishings, household equipment, maintenance of the house
5. Health
6. Transport
7. Communication
8. Recreation and culture
9. Education
10. Restaurants and hotels
11. Miscellaneous goods and services

The recall periods of these items in Form No. II are 12 months, 3 months or 1 month, based on the assumed frequency of purchase. All spending on non-food goods and services is converted to monthly expenditure.⁹

The proportional of non-food consumption (unweighted) was 86 percent based on the non-food recall module (Form No. II). However, a limited set of diary expenditure was added in the following two cases.

1. All non-Food Consumption from the First Ten days of the A2 Data File (diary non food).

All diary expenses that were recorded during the first ten days of the diary's implementation period were added to expenditures already recorded in the recall module.¹⁰

Form No. II was administered on the tenth day of fieldwork and the first 10 days of the diary implementation period do not overlap with the recall module. When Form No. II was administered enumerators were instructed to be careful **not to include large items in Form No. II that had already been captured in the diary**. For example, if in week one the household had happened to

⁹28 day diary consumption data were converted to average monthly levels by dividing the consumption amount by 28 to get the daily amount and then multiplying this amount by 30.416 (365 days/12 month). Three and twelve month expenditure from Form II were divided by 3 and 12 respectively.

¹⁰ Only for items with a recall period of one month. No adjustment was made for items with recall periods of three months or a year as the 10 day potential overlap would be short in comparison to the total recall period.

purchase a mobile phone and this was in the diary then it should not be double counted and entered in Form No. II. At the training interviewers were made well aware of the risk of double counting. In addition, the editing team was trained to look out for the double counting of large items of expenditure. An examination of A2 data shows very low reporting of these larger items. This was due to the care of interviewers and editors and also because the likelihood of purchases being made for these larger items, occurring during the first ten days of fieldwork was very low. Section B2 in the diary was mostly used to record the small non food items, such as shown in Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: The most frequent Non-food Items Recorded in the 28 Day Diary, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Item	COICOP	Number of Cases in A2 Data File	Average Value per Transaction (TZS)
Tap water*	441102	110,904	464
Kerosene	453101	46,017	627
Charcoal	454101	91,837	1,092
Firewood*	454102	78,060	738
Laundry soap	561101	34,241	534
Matches	561201	22,121	163
Bus fare	735101	48,820	1,036
Mobile phone vouchers	831105	65,549	1,186

*Expenditure on these items was often estimated by respondents in relation to what they would have to spend to buy them.

From day 11 onwards all non food is taken from only Form No. II except for the following items specified below.

2. Consumption of Water, Firewood and Tobacco (free of charge) for all 28 diary days

Consumption of the three items mentioned above were added from all days of the diary as these few items were not specifically captured in Form No.II¹¹.

c. Exclusions from the Consumption Aggregate

The consumption aggregate **excluded housing related expenditure, actual rent and imputed rental values for home owners.** A housing rental market has been developing in urban Tanzania Mainland¹² and 2011/12HBS collected data of both actual¹³ and implicit¹⁴ rents. However, during the initial analysis housing rents were excluded from the consumption aggregate because

¹¹ See lines 111-137 of spss syntax file 3_0_Non-food from Diary Overlap

¹² According to HBS 2011/12; 32.6% of households (non-weighted estimate) were renting their dwelling.

¹³ Households, who rent their dwelling, report the actual monthly rent excluding utility costs (heating electricity water etc.).

¹⁴ Households, who own the dwelling, estimate what the monthly rent would be assuming the household rented it (implicit monthly rent).

households might have over-or-under estimated the value of the implicit rent. Instead, hedonic housing regression was used to derive an estimate of the rental value of owned housing (i.e imputed rent). Log linear regression was run separately for other urban areas, rural areas and Dar es Salaam based on the subset of households who paid real rents. The dependent variable in the regression was the natural log of actual rent. The independent explanatory variables included the following housing characteristics:

- number of rooms
- types of building materials of the floor, walls and roof,
- availability of electricity,
- types of fuel used for lighting, cooking,
- types of toilet facility and whether it is shared with other households,
- main sources of drinking water in dry and in rainy seasons and the distance from them

For each household the value of imputed rent was estimated as the exponent of the predicted value of regression dependent variable (Imputed rent = EXP (predicted value)). A series of sensitivity tests were carried out. It was seen that because the rental housing market is so highly concentrated in urban areas, a great difference in poverty rates between Dar es Salaam and the rest of Tanzania Mainland was noticed. In the final analysis imputed rent was excluded due to the lack of confidence in imputed rents in rural areas¹⁵.

The consumption aggregate also excludes **use values for large durable items**¹⁶ even though it includes the purchasing values of a fairly large number of smaller, semi-durable goods.¹⁷

Finally, **household level investments** from Section 10 of Form No. II (purchase of houses, apartments, garages, payments for hiring labour for own construction, expenditures on ceremonies such as weddings, funerals, business expenditures etc.) were also excluded.

d. Normalising Consumption for differences in Household Composition

¹⁵ A review of official poverty reports in East Africa reveals a great deal of heterogeneity regarding the treatment of housing rental values. See *Best Practice on Poverty Calculation*, Zambia CSO 2010.

¹⁶ HBS 2011/12 did not collect information on the condition and age of possessed durable goods and therefore it was not possible to compute the value of durable goods by regression techniques.

¹⁷ The distinction between durables, semi-durables and non-durable items is based on UNStats.un.org official COICOP classification in which ND=Non durable, SD=Semi Durable and D=Durable.

To normalise total household consumption for differences in household size and composition and to adjust for differences in consumption needs between children and adults the following equivalence scale was used¹⁸:

Table 4.2: Coefficients for Adult Equivalent Scale¹⁹

Age (years)	Male	Female
0-2		0.40
3-4		0.48 ²⁰
5-6		0.56
7-8		0.64
9-10		0.76
11-12	0.80	0.88
13-14	1.00	1.00
15-18	1.20	1.00
19-59	1.00	0.88
60+	0.88 ²¹	0.72

e. Normalising Consumption for differences in Cost of Living

Households with the same level of nominal consumption (per adult) might have different levels of real consumption if they face different costs of living. Nominal consumption of the household should hence be adjusted for temporal and spatial cost-of-living differences. Temporal price differences are associated with the duration of the fieldwork over the course of a full year, while spatial differences are associated with the location of households interviewed in the survey.

The price indices used to adjust nominal consumption are computed entirely from the 2011/12 HBS data – no external information (e.g. from the Consumer Price Index database) is used. A price index is a combination of prices and budget shares in a base and a comparison period. The budget shares are the weights that each commodity has in the index and are equivalent to their share in the cost of the bundle being analysed. The 2011/12 HBS can provide information on budget shares and prices (unit values) for all (food and non food) items captured in the diary.

To deflate nominal consumption NBS uses the Fisher ideal index. Fisher price indices do a better job than Laspeyres or Paasche price indices at capturing differences in consumption patterns across

¹⁸No further allowance is made for possible economies of scale within households. Such economies of scale would assume that consumption requirements of households do not rise linearly when additional persons are added (because some items in households, e.g. housing, utilities, durable goods, can be shared).

¹⁹ Developed by the World Health Organisation and reported in Labour and poverty in rural Tanzania: Paul Collier, Samir Radwan and Samuel Wangwe with Albert Wagner (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1986).

²⁰ In HBS 01 and 07 the coefficient of 0.40 was used in error instead of 0.48

²¹The NPS W2 Report states a coefficient of 0.80, but the actual Stata code in the NPS analysis is correct and uses 0.88

domains as a consequence of differences in relative prices. They also avoid overstating or understating the true inflation (as it would be the case with Laspeyres and Paasche respectively). Separate food and non-food fisher price indices are estimated by geographic stratum (Dar es Salaam, other urban areas and rural areas) and quarter (a period of three consecutive months) according to the following formula:²²

$$F_i = \sqrt{L_i P_i}$$

where i is a combination of stratum and quarter, L refers to a Laspeyres price index and P refers to a Paasche price index. The Laspeyres and Paasche price indices are defined as:

$$L_i = \sum_{k=1}^n w_{0k} \left(\frac{p_{ik}}{p_{0k}} \right) \quad P_i = \left[\sum_{k=1}^n w_{ik} \left(\frac{p_{ik}}{p_{0k}} \right)^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

where, w_{0k} is the average household budget share of item k in the country, w_{ik} is the average household budget share of item k in stratum and quarter i , p_{0k} is the national median price of item k and p_{ik} is the median price of item k in stratum and quarter i .

Table 4.3: Value of Temporal and Spatial Price Deflators by Survey Quarter and Strata, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Item	Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Dar-es-Salaam		
	Paasche	Laspeyres	Fisher	Paasche	Laspeyres	Fisher	Paasche	Laspeyres	Fisher
Food									
I - 10.2011-12.2011	.980	1.035	1.007	.918	.927	.922	1.021	1.176	1.096
II - 01.2012-03.2012	1.030	1.045	1.037	.929	.948	.939	1.136	1.265	1.199
III - 04.2012-06.2012	1.051	1.084	1.067	.975	.989	.982	1.136	1.279	1.205
IV - 07.2012-10.2012	1.036	1.094	1.065	.965	.971	.968	1.120	1.250	1.183
Non Food									
I - 10.2011-12.2011	.999	1.042	1.020	.943	.936	.940	1.082	1.365	1.215
II - 01.2012-03.2012	.993	.980	.986	.941	.932	.936	1.065	1.238	1.148
III - 04.2012-06.2012	.933	.955	.944	.999	.969	.984	1.063	1.437	1.236
IV - 07.2012-10.2012	1.015	1.100	1.057	.979	.975	.977	1.041	1.568	1.278

It should be noted that all prices that feed into the deflators are computed as unit values (value/quantity) from the 2011/12 HBS diary. The HBS food diary has six different measurement

²² There are hence 12 price indices in total for each method.

units for food items²³ – gram, kilogram, millilitre, litre, piece and unit. Prices are based on the most frequent unit for each item (with grams being converted to kg and ml being converted to ltr).²⁴

The overall (food and non-food) price deflator is computed as the weighted average of food and non-food indices, where the weights are the average budget share on food/non-food of households in the 2nd to 5th deciles of the distribution of total consumption per adult equivalent.²⁵

ii) Poverty Lines

The 2011/12 HBS poverty lines are based on a food basket concept and correspondingly anchored in nutrition. The 2011/12 HBS food poverty line (TZS. 26,085.5 per adult per month) is based on the cost of a food basket that delivers 2,200 calories per adult per day. The cost of buying 2,200 calories is derived from the food consumption patterns prevailing in a reference population. The choice of the reference population for the minimum food basket is guided by the expectation that it:

- corresponds approximately to the population of households near the poverty line
- reflects food consumption that is near the poverty line
- reflects a minimum food basket that is not too poor and not overly rich.

The choice of the reference population is a normative judgment in the construction of a poverty line. For 2011/12 HBS the first step was to approximate who are the poor and then calculate the poverty line. It was necessary to iterate until there was convergence, revising the reference group accordingly. Following several iterations the **second, third, fourth and fifth consumption deciles per adult equivalent** were chosen as the reference population for setting up the Minimum Food Basket. The 2007 HBS basic needs poverty headcount estimate for mainland Tanzania was 34 percent. The selected reference population was appropriate as it lay right in the middle of deciles 2-5.²⁶

Consumed quantities are converted into calories using the NBS's calorie conversion factors²⁷ and valued at national median prices (the same as the reference for the Fisher deflators).²⁸

²³ The diary includes “metre” and “pair” but these measures were never used.

²⁴ If the household consumed the food item in a unit that does not have a metric conversion to the most frequent unit (e.g. piece to kg) the respective price is not used for the computation of the deflator. For most items the most frequent unit is kg or liter, but there are some exceptions (e.g. eggs overwhelmingly being consumed in units).

²⁵ This intends to make the deflator more tailored to the specific consumption patterns of poor households in Tanzania.

²⁶ The budget shares were computed over the aggregate reference population (rather than computing average budget shares across households in the reference population).

²⁷ See SPSS file Calories.sps dated 17 Sept 13.

²⁸ As in the context of the Fisher price deflator, only transactions in the most frequent unit are used for the computation of median prices and to derive the budget shares.

The non-food component of the basic needs poverty line is based on average non-food consumption of households whose total consumption is close to the food poverty line²⁹. In the 2011/12 HBS households in this reference group devoted approximately 71.5% of their total consumption to food. Scaling up the food poverty line by this ratio delivers the basic needs poverty line of TZS 36,482 per adult per month.

iii) Poverty Concepts

NBS distinguishes two different poverty concepts – *basic needs poverty* (often simply referred to as poverty) and *food poverty* (often also referred to as extreme poverty). A household is considered ‘basic needs poor’ if its consumption per adult falls below the basic needs poverty line. If consumption per adult also falls below the food poverty line, a household is necessarily consuming less than the minimum food requirement and so is considered ‘food poor’. By definition, a household that is food poor is also basic needs poor.

Replicating the Results.

The files and syntax for the poverty calculations were created in SPSS. These files are available from NBS and the eight syntax files should be run in the following order to replicate the results presented in this report.

²⁹ More precisely, these are households whose total consumption lies within the following interval [food poverty line; 1.2*food poverty line]. This is a variant of the so called lower-bound approach. The alternative upper-bound approach uses the proportion of non-food expenditure of households whose food expenditure is around the food poverty line. This proportion is then used to scale up the food poverty line. There are examples of both methods amongst countries in the region.

	SPSS SYNTAX FILES	Date of version used	Number of cases
1	1_create HH basic data file	6 Nov 2013	/
2	3_0 non food from diary overlap	6 Nov 2013	/
3	3_Consumption	6 Nov 2013	/
4	4_1_Food prices and indices	6 Nov 2013	/
5	4_2_Non-food prices and indices	6 Nov 2013	/
6	4_3_Fisher total index	6 Nov 2013	/
7	5_Food basket	6 Nov 2013	/
8	6_Food share	6 Nov 2013	/
	SPSS DATAFILES		
1	Housing rents	8 Nov 2013	10,186
2	Calories	17 Sep 2013	226
3	Tanzania_HBS2011_weights_adjusted	28 Feb 2014	400
4	COICOP_CROSS	8 Nov 2013	466
5	DIARYCF	24 Oct 2013	46,593
6	SECTCF	24 Oct 2013	10,186
7	SECT1	24 Oct 2013	46,593
8	SECTA2	24 Oct 2013	619,842
9	SECTB1	24 Oct 2013	1,736,572
10	SECTB3	24 Oct 2013	351,330
11	SECTA1	24 Oct 2013	1,272,611
12	SECT2	24 Oct 2013	10,186
13	SECT2Q27	24 Oct 2013	183,335
14	SECT2Q31	24 Oct 2013	653
15	SECT3Q1	24 Oct 2013	142,604
16	SECT4A	24 Oct 2013	354,496
17	SECT4B	24 Oct 2013	353,084
18	SECT5	24 Oct 2013	56,721
19	SECT6Q1	24 Oct 2013	71,295
20	SECT6Q7	24 Oct 2013	42
21	SECT6Q15	24 Oct 2013	50,930
22	SECT6Q19	24 Oct 2013	404
23	SECT7Q1	24 Oct 2013	61,110
24	SECT7Q5	24 Oct 2013	175
25	SECT7Q9	24 Oct 2013	3,690
26	SECT7Q11	24 Oct 2013	305
27	SECT7Q13	24 Oct 2013	4,592
28	SECT7Q15	24 Oct 2013	781
29	SECT8Q2	24 Oct 2013	152,745
30	SECT8Q4	24 Oct 2013	50,930
31	SECT8Q6	24 Oct 2013	50,929
32	SECT10	24 Oct 2013	91,673

The poverty variables are found in the file POV_MEM which is generated from running the eight syntaxes. Basic need poverty rate of 28.2% is found in variable³⁰ **ps** (poverty incidence) while food poverty (extreme poverty) of 9.7% is found in variable **fps**. The data needs to be weighted by the weight variable (final adjusted weight) to replicate these results.

Comparison Issue:

1. Comparison of the new (HBS 2011/12) poverty estimation methodology with the previous methodology to measure poverty

The following Table gives an overview over similarities and differences between the new 2011/12 poverty methodology (URT 2014) and the previous poverty analysis of the HBS 2000/01 and 2007 data as described in URT (2002, 2009). It also shows how the new 2011/12 methodology was retroactively applied to the 2007 data to assess the poverty trend.

It is well known that only slight changes to a survey question, procedure for completing the questionnaire with households, or in the calculation method can have a significant effect on the poverty head count. In trying to make a comparison between the real changes in poverty between the 2007 and 2011/12 surveys it is therefore essential to take any differences between the surveys into account before making the comparison.

For areas where the same methods were used in both surveys, the description runs across the three columns in the table. For other areas, the details are listed separately for 2011/12 and 2007 in the first and third columns respectively. The middle column describes how the 2007 dataset was re-analysed to take account of the differences in order to produce a poverty line and headcount based on the same methods as adopted in 2011/12.

There remain some differences in questionnaire design and procedure that are not quantifiable and can therefore not be taken into account in any re-analysis of the 2007 survey. These are not included in the following matrix.

³⁰ For variables ps and fps 0 = Non poor and 1= Poor

Matrix for Comparison of Poverty Estimation Methodologies

Item	New Methodology in 2011/12 HBS	Application of 2011/12 Methodology to 2007 data	Previous Methodologies (2007 and 2000/01 HBSs)
Construction of the consumption aggregate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption based on diary (with own produced goods being valued at the estimated monetary values provided by the households) • Excludes: Rent and housing related expenditures, durable goods (neither expenditures nor use values) and non-consumption expenditures 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes: Education, health, and communication expenditure • Consumption standardized to one month • Non-food consumption mostly from recall module (except for 10 day diary overlap and few other selected items – see previous section for a discussion) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, health, and communication expenditure added into the consumption aggregate • Non-food consumption from diary and recall. For each household and item it is checked whether non-food consumption is reported (i) only in the recall, (ii) only in the diary, or (iii) in both sources. In case of (i) and (ii) the reported expenditures from either source are included in the consumption aggregate, in case of (iii) a simple average across the two sources is used – after standardization to a common reporting period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excludes: Education, health, and communication expenditure • Consumption standardized to 28 days • Non-food consumption from diary and recall. For each item a decision is taken whether the diary or recall data is deemed a more reliable source of information contingent on a comparison of reported frequencies and spending amounts across the diary and recall in the 1991/92 and 2000/01 HBS. Non-food consumption for the respective item is then taken only from the source deemed more reliable for all households in the survey

Item	New methodology in 2011/12 HBS	Application of 2011/12 methodology to 2007 data	Previous methodologies (2007 and 2000/01 HBSs)
Normalizing for household composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult equivalence scale based on Collier et al (1986) • No allowance for economies of scale at the household level 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale corresponds exactly to Collier et al (1986) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two incorrect coefficients in 2007 corrected to match those in 2011/12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale corresponds to Collier et al (1986) except for variations in two coefficients (uses a coefficient of 0.4 (instead of 0.48) for male children aged 3-4 years and of 0.8 (instead of 0.88) for males aged 60+ years))
Normalizing for within-survey price differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey-internal Fisher food and non-food price deflators based on (median) unit values from the consumption diary (only metric units; except for eggs measured in pieces/numbers) • Non-food Fisher deflator based on a limited number of non-food items • Overall deflator is a weighted average of the food and non-food Fisher deflators 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial and temporal price correction (by geographic domain and quarter) • The weights of the overall deflator are the share of food and non-food spending in the 2nd to 5th deciles of the distribution of nominal consumption per adult equivalent – the same as the reference group for the food basket/food poverty line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial and temporal price correction applied, using food/non-food weights as in 2011/12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial price correction only (by geographic domain) • The weights of the overall deflator are the shares of food and non-food spending amongst the poorest 25% of the population – the same as the reference group for the non-food component of the poverty line)

Item	New methodology in 2011/12 HBS	Application of 2011/12 methodology to 2007 data	Previous methodologies (2007 and 2000/01 HBSs)
Poverty line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of basic needs (CBN) methodology anchored in nutrition (2,200 kcal per adult per day) 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New poverty line computed in 2011/12 • Standardized to one month • Food basket based on average expenditure shares aggregated across reference population (2nd to 5th quintile of the distribution of total consumption per adult equivalent). It is not the average across the proportionate shares of individual households • Non-food component based on the average budget share spent on non-food items amongst households whose total consumption lies within the following interval [food poverty line; 1.2*food poverty line] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 poverty line is derived by deflating the 2011/12 poverty line backwards using a survey-internal Fisher deflator, with food and non-food weighted by the food/non-food ratio of the total distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 poverty line is derived by inflating the 2000/01 basic needs poverty line using a survey-internal Fisher deflator • Standardized to 28 days • Food basket based on median quantities in the reference population (poorest 50% of the population) • Non-food component based on average budget share spent on non-food items amongst the poorest 25% of the population

5

APPENDICES



*Kilimanjaro Mountain
Nicknamed as the "Roof of Africa"
It has the highest summit in Africa, namely, Kibo
With a height of 5,895 metres above sea level
A Tropical Mountain with snow
It is located in the North – East of Tanzania*

Appendix 1

SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

Area	Estimate of Basic Needs Poverty	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.217	0.0451	.1283	.3055	.208	22.826	3040
Rural	0.333	0.0229	.2880	.3778	.069	17.049	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.041	0.0067	.0281	.0543	.162	1.155	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.282	0.0184	.2455	.3180	.065	17.106	10186

Area	Estimate of Food Poverty	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.087	0.0329	.0221	.1514	.379	26.079	3040
Rural	0.113	0.0114	.0901	.1351	.102	9.500	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.010	0.0028	.0042	.0151	.286	.822	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.097	0.0102	.0773	.1174	.105	12.069	10186

Area	Estimate of Basic Needs Poverty Gap	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.055	0.0181	.0196	.0906	.328	34.720	3040
Rural	0.078	0.0065	.0657	.0913	.083	14.933	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.008	0.0016	.0052	.0114	.190	.969	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.067	0.0058	.0557	.0783	.086	17.961	10186

Area	Estimate of Food Poverty Gap	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.019	0.0088	.0012	.0360	.476	24.812	3040
Rural	0.021	0.0026	.0156	.0259	.125	8.446	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.002	0.0007	.0007	.0036	.338	.881	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.019	0.0025	.0136	.0234	.135	11.817	10186

Area	Estimate of Squared Poverty Gap	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.021	0.0084	.0044	.0376	.401	30.002	3040
Rural	0.027	0.0026	.0216	.0319	.098	10.764	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.003	0.0007	.0014	.0040	.246	.904	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.023	0.0024	.0184	.0281	.105	14.434	10186

Area	Estimate of Squared Food Poverty Gap	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.006	0.0032	.0000	.0127	.511	17.138	3040
Rural	0.006	0.0010	.0043	.0082	.160	6.314	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.001	0.0002	.0001	.0011	.388	.778	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.006	0.0009	.0038	.0076	.166	8.631	10186

Area	Estimate of Food Share to Total Consumption	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.581	0.0100	.5617	.6009	.017	7.158	3040
Rural	0.662	0.0067	.6484	.6748	.010	15.003	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.516	0.0086	.4990	.5327	.017	3.003	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.632	0.0054	.6211	.6425	.009	11.787	10186

Area	Estimate of Monthly Consumption of Adult Equivalent	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	73,879.218	4,574.4763	64,885.9925	82,872.4437	.062	4.302	3040
Rural	52,763.864	1,512.7105	49,789.9394	55,737.7883	.029	13.538	4130
Dar-es-salaam	109,030.255	4,489.4280	100,204.2306	117,856.2793	.041	.998	3016
Tanzania Mainland	62,395.513	1,486.9617	59,472.2098	65,318.8167	.024	4.491	10186

Area	Estimate of Total Household Consumption Monthly	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	355,619.724	21,739.6573	312,880.4837	398,358.9652	.061	6.652	3040
Rural	272,956.787	13,452.7474	246,509.2583	299,404.3157	.049	22.143	4130
Dar-es-salaam	549,926.160	29,707.1533	491,523.1615	608,329.1590	.054	1.983	3016
Tanzania Mainland	316,380.236	10,465.9081	295,804.7065	336,955.7662	.033	9.235	10186

Area	Estimate of Household Food Consumption Monthly	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	179,298.505	7,816.9921	163,930.6309	194,666.3784	.044	8.788	3040
Rural	169,368.085	7,608.5672	154,409.9660	184,326.2045	.045	27.752	4130
Dar-es-salaam	239492.909	7,264.2620	225,211.6794	253,774.1391	.030	2.914	3016
Tanzania Mainland	178,300.752	5,535.8312	167,417.5436	189,183.9604	.031	20.059	10186

Area	Estimate of Household Nonfood Consumption Monthly	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	176,321.220	15,216.8271	146,405.5856	206,236.8539	.086	4.865	3040
Rural	103,588.702	7,657.3823	88,534.6141	118,642.7894	.074	15.779	4130
Dar-es-salaam	310,433.251	25,037.9617	261,209.6842	359,656.8177	.081	1.660	3016
Tanzania Mainland	138,079.484	6,588.5847	125,126.6072	151,032.3614	.048	5.566	10186

Appendix 2

Supervisions Guide:

HBS 2011/12

General Supervision Guide for Staff Members and External DPs who do Field Checks

Introduction

The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey data collection exercise has taken-off. It is good practice for a survey to plan and execute field visits by supervisors from the main office. It is, therefore, essential to provide guidance that will help the Field Visit staff focus on the priority areas of the completed HBS questionnaires that should be examined.

HBS 2011/12 has a total of six (6) questionnaires, Form I through to Form VI and all are administered in every selected household. Therefore, these forms must be checked on the following sections to make sure of their completeness;

HBS Form No.I

Section 1: All listed members of the household must have their relationship to the Head of Household established. From experience of the pilot and field practical during the training of enumerators and supervisors, some enumerators were confusing the sex of the household members with the codes of the relationship to the head. This might lead to a finding of some households with multiple household heads, multiple spouses, etc.

Age is an extremely important demographic variable. There are two questions under the age variable; one is recording the month and year of birth and the second is age in completed years. Consistency of these two must be checked.

Specifically, the following must be checked;

1. Ensure the Year of Birth (Q3) and the Age (Q4) match.
2. Q5. Ensure the Head of Household is listed on Row 1.
3. Q5. If person 01 is married to person 02 then person 02 must be married to person 01. People cannot be married to themselves. Ensure the mother or father than anyone is older than the child by say 12 years.
4. Question 5 cross checked by Questions 10 and/or 11; and
5. Relationship is 3 and the head is a female, age difference between head and child should be at least 12 years and if relationship is 6 and same female head, then age difference should be at least 25
6. Relationship is 3 and the head is a male age difference between head and child should be at least 15 years and if relationship is 6 and same male head, then age difference should be at least 30
7. Question 6 Cross checked by Question 15

8. Q10 and Q11. Father or mother number can be a person number not in the household.

PUT 96 IF THEIR MOTHER OR FATHER IS NOT LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

9. This should only have a value if respondents age is between 0 and 17, otherwise it should be blank.

10. Q10 check against age in Q4

11. Q14 check against age in Q4

12. Q37 check against age in Q4

13. Q44 check against age in Q4

HBS Form No.II: This form covers information on housing particulars and purchase of durable and semi-durable household items for different reference periods. General completeness of all sections in this form must be checked. For example it is anticipated that a household will have some expenditure on clothing and/or footwear for some of the members in the 12 month period that precede the survey month and so the check should check these items are recorded in Form II and verify with a household member if they do not appear in the questionnaire.

In this form many amounts will be recorded. Ensure the writing is legible so all amounts can be clearly understood (for example between 1's and 7's). In addition when there is no expenditure ensure only "0" is placed in the right hand box so that it is clearly visible to data entry staff that there is no amount for this answer.

See how to put an example in the box below

HBS Form No.III: This form contains sections 12 through 14. Section 12 starts with transferring names and member numbers from Form I of all household members with at least five (5) years of age. **The transferring must be done in accordance with the instructions that require all members of the household that qualify for this section to be copied here with their respective member number from Form I and not re-serializing them afresh. This transferring of member number that do not necessarily run in sequence, .i.e. the numbers CAN be 01, 03, 05, 06 for example is a common error – please check this very carefully.**

Specifically check code 1 or 2 in question 9 is a proper code that corresponds to questions 4 through 8. In case a household member is a student and s/he spends most of his/her time in school, and in his/her spare time helps in household business/activities that business is his/her main activity because studying is not considered among the economic activities.

All skips are important not only in this section but throughout all the four questionnaires. Section 12 covers economic activities that must carefully be probed. It should be remembered that most enumerators will confuse from time to time full time students as to where or which codes are relevant for them. Being a student is not an economic activity, what should be recorded in this

section is the non-studying economic activity even if the person performed any workⁱ for an hour in the reference period of one week ago. All questions in this section are equally important but special attention must be paid to question number 5 as this determines the relevance of section 13 in this same form III. If no single household member has a **YES** response in this question, then the entire section 13 is not applicable. Given scarcity of formal employment in both public and private sectors, most Tanzanians especially women are engaging themselves in some sort buying and selling some items directly or after making some transformation on them. A **NO** response (at Q5) might be a result of reluctance to probe on the side of an enumerator.

Business or Self Employment

The word commerce generally means the exchange of goods and services, but commerce has its own branches, one of its branches is trade which means the direct buying and selling of goods. There are two branches under trade which is Whole sale trade and Retail trade sale.

In this form, it has been realized that there is confusion to some of our enumerators especially in this part of employment. Here are categories of employments; that is

Self employment with employees (workers) and without workers

Let's take the example of one member of a certain household who owned a garage, and in that premises has shop for spare parts which he/she sells to customers who bring their motor vehicles for repair.

In this very scenario, we should ask the main activity being undertaken in that workshop. If it is selling of spare parts then we consider him as doing business of direct buying and selling of spare parts.

If the main activity is motor vehicle repairs then we consider him as rendering services, even though whether one is rendering service or is directly engaged to trade, they all mean to make profits. Ref: to the ISIC and TASCOCodes.

Therefore, examples of activities that are not considered as business under **section 12 question 5** include the following;

- Owning and running motor vehicles repair workshop/garage,
- Owning and running a school,
- Owning and running a health facility,
- Owning and running public transportation (passengers) vehicles, etc.

Quick cross-checking questions under section 13

1. Question 8 item 25 cross-checked by question 8a; the sum of amounts in 8a must be less or equal to that in 8(25).

2. Question 18 Cross checked by Question 21;

At section 13, Q19 – Q25, at the top of the page, put two boxes and fill-in number of the household member who own those employees. The box is similar to that found at Section 13, Q1.

Section 14

There must be a box completed for every household member aged five years and above even if all that is entered is the Individual ID and Code 2 “no” for every type of income – do not leave the box blank even if the individual does not receive any of these incomes.

The questionnaire has space to record the details of five individuals aged 5 years and above. If more than five people aged 5 years and above are in the HH a separate Form III will have to be used and the box on the Cover Page marked with an X to indicate a further form was used.

HBS Form No. IV: General checks of proper identification transferring from Form I’s cover page to forms IV’s. Also checks of the skips and proper coding are the only issues to concentrate when checking completeness of this questionnaire. And this is a general rule for all of the questionnaires

Check question 2, section 16 the size of the farm planted must be less or equal to the size reported in question 2, section 15 for the particular (same) farm

HBS Form No. V: This form contains data mainly from Form VI (below). Therefore, all records in Form V are transferred/copied from Form VI. Therefore it is required to check that all items from all individual diaries are moved into respective sections of this form

Specifically, check the following;

Ensure unique HH ID (Region, District, Ward, EA, Household Number) is transferred correctly onto the Cover Page.

On the Cover page at question 1 check that the list of people and their Individual IDs are the same as those on page 1 of Form I.

Part A – ensure every food and non food product written onto the form in question 3 has questions 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 coded

Part B1 – ensure every food product written onto the form in question 10 has questions 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 coded

Part B2 – ensure for every day of the diary questions 15, 16 and 17 contain a number of HH members and non household members. None should be “0” not blank. Ensure the number of HH members in each of the questions 15, 16, 17 is not higher than the number of HH members listed on the cover page.

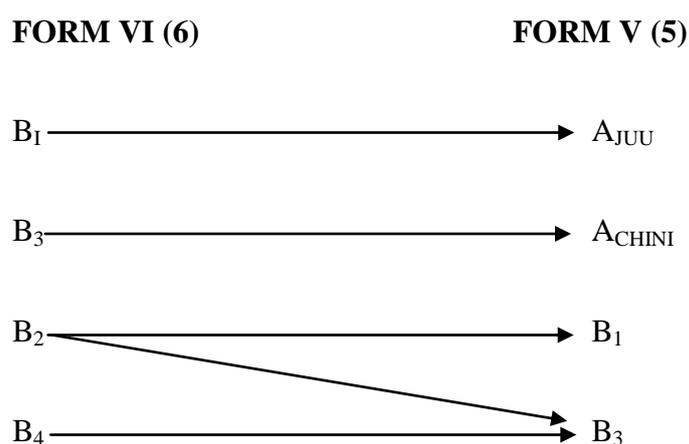
Part B3 – ensure every food product eaten outside the home written onto the form in question 19 has questions 18, 20 and 21 coded. Ensure the number of HH members in Q20 is not higher than the number of HH members listed on the cover page.

Part B4 – ensure that for every day of the diary that if food is eaten outside the home by a HH member, i.e. there is at least one row completed in Part B3 that 22, 23 and 24 contain a number for HH members. None should be “0” not blank. Ensure the number of HH members in each of the questions 22, 23 and 24 is not higher than the number of HH members listed on the cover page.

*Note: Form V is the household diary. Make sure that the transfer of daily records from individual members’ diaries (form VI) is done accordingly by the enumerator. **Please verify if the transfer is done accordingly***

HBS Form No.VI: This an individual form for all household members age 5 years and above. A supervisor must firstly make sure that all members of the household that qualify for this form are actually having it and that they understand what is required to be recorded therein. A supervisor must visit households to insist on the importance of individuals to complete the diary as it takes a major importance in the measuring of poverty. It should be insisted that all transactions must be recorded even those that are own produce, gathered, received as gifts or payment in kind, etc. These take a major part of rural consumption but very unfortunately individuals tend to marginalise them and in most cases do not record/regard them as important.

Figure 1: Illustration on how to transfer information from Form VI to Form V



On an ordinary sheet please ask the household member(s) to remember and list all food items consumed in the preceding day. Cross check this list with the diary (form VI) items. This should be done with probing question such as “..... is that all? Can’t you remember any other that you may have forgotten to record?”, etc. A supervisor must do this while temporary keeping

the individual diary (form VI) of the member s/he is interviewing. This will help insist on recording all items such as own produced ones, gathered, etc that a member may ignore and not include them in the individual diary.

This brings into one's mind that a supervisor must randomly choose some households whose interviews have been on-going or recently completed to verify some information s/he may be doubting and as a matter of questionnaire completeness check, must ask quick questions to the household visited; such as listing all household members with their relationship to the household head, their ages, sex, and survival-ship of biological parents of all under 18 years old members of the household. This should be done on the loose form I questionnaire sheets to be collected from and submitted back to the Desk Officer at the time of return.

It should be noted, however, that in case a visit is made to a household whose interviews have been completed, the interval between the supervisor's visit and the period since interview completion, such interval is suggested to be within seven days.

Check All "other" response categories, in all questionnaires must bear specifications to facilitate post coding activities.

Conclusion

A supervisor must submit a written supervision report covering all of the above parts and others that are not enumerated here as these are just the quick ones that are easily seen or that an eye can easily catch. But a supervisor is expected to go beyond these and also include even administrative issues that s/he thinks are of a great importance to the success of the survey. The report must be submitted to the survey Desk Officer within seven days of return so that the findings can be communicated to the rest of the survey enumerators and supervisors for implementation of what might be important. All reports will be compiled and summarised by Quality Assurance Consultant for occasional circulation to Technical Committee to update them on progress and issues arising throughout HBS.

Appendix 3

Editing Specifications:

2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS)

EDITING SPECIFICATION

HBS 2011/12 has a total of six (6) questionnaires, Form I through to Form VI and all are administered in every selected household. Each selected household has control form. Therefore, these forms must be checked to make sure of their correctness filled;

- Check that Questionnaires for every household contain the following: Control form, Form 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
- The Identity parts should be unique within a household, in all the forms; having exactly 13 digits. (ID = Region, District, Ward, Enumeration Area, Selected, Household Number).
- Handwriting in all questionnaires should be legible and clearly visible to the third party (data entrant).
- If extra forms are used to contain extra household members, these forms should be clearly marked and stapled together to be visible during data e

CONTROL FORM

- If the head of household was replaced, then both the names of the previously selected and the replaced heads should appear in the control form.
- The total number of household members recorded in the control form should be the same as the number of the listed members in Form No.1 but also in Form No.5.
- If result code is 1 then all the forms should be completely filled in.

FORM No.1

- Check that number of listed household members equals that stated in the Control form.
- Head of household should be listed first on line number one.
- There should be one and only one head of household.
- Age of head of household should be reasonable, (say not less than 10 years).
- Household members should be listed sequentially with no gaps in between.
- Ensure consistency between the reported date/year of birth (Q3) and age (Q4).

- If there is a child in the household, (Q5 = 3) ensure that the age difference with the head (the father/mother) is reasonable (say, not less than 12 years).
- If there is a grandchild in the household, (Q5 = 6) ensure that the age difference with the head (the grand father/mother) is reasonable (say, not less than 25 years).
- If there is a parent in the household, (Q5 = 7) ensure that the age difference with the head is reasonable (say, not less than 12 years or not above 70 years).
- If there is a spouse in the household, ensure that the sex is opposite to that of the head.
- Age of spouse should be at least 12 years.
- If there is a spouse in the household, ensure that the marital status of that spouse and that of head is 'married' or living together (Q13=1, 2, 3,).
- Ensure consistency between citizenship (Q6) and immigration/place of birth (Q15, Q17).
- Ensure at Q20 that age at start schooling is reasonable.
- Ensure consistency between duration of stay (Q14) with age (Q4)
- Ensure consistency between parents' information (Q10, Q11) with existence of parents or relationship (Q5).
- Ensure consistency between education (Q23, Q24) with reported age (Q4).
- Ensure consistency between the reported reason not being in school (Q25) with sex, age, relationship and marital status (Q2, Q 4, Q 5 and Q13). If reason is 'too old', age should be 50+ years. If reason is 'too young', age should be under 10 years. If reason is 'pregnancy', sex should be female and age reasonable (12:49).
- Check all responses at Q30, 32 and 34; replace all letters (A,B,C,D,E,F) with digits (1,2,3,4,5,6).
- Ensure consistency between Q37 and Q44 with reported age (Q4).
- Check that if Q45 to Q51 is not applicable put '999'.

FORM No.2

- Check consistency between the reported numbers of rooms (Q4) with household size.
- At section 2, Q31; ensure that the listed items are those listed in Q27.
- At section 6, if Q4 is filled in then Q2 should not be zero.
- At section 6, if Q5 is filled in then Q3 should not be zero.

- At section 6 Q1, if there is any new transport equipment, this should appear in Q4.
- At section 6 Q1, if there is any second hand transport equipment, this should appear in Q5.
- At section 6, Q7; ensure that the listed transport equipments, are those listed in Q5.
- At section 6, Q19; ensure that the listed item are those listed in Q15.
- At section 7, Q5; ensure that the listed items, are those listed in Q1.
- Check consistency of responses at section 7, Q9, Q11, Q13, Q15 with education status of household members (Form 1, Q21, Q23, Q24)
- At section 9 ensure consistency between existence of electricity and types of energy with payments made at section 2, Q10 and Q11.

FORM No3

- Ensure that this form (at page 1) contain household members aged 5 years and above only, with their serial numbers transferred from Form 1.
- If an individual household member has no secondary activity (i.e. Q10b is blank), then Q33 to Q50 should be blank.
- Check that Main activity falls under Q11 to Q32, and secondary activity falls under Q33 to Q50.
- Ensure that if Q10a = 4, 5 then Q20 to Q29 is filled-in (main activity component).
- Ensure that if Q10b = 4, 5 then Q38 to Q47 is filled-in (secondary activity component).
- Ensure that if Q16 is filled-in, (i.e. existence of inactive household member) then Q17 to Q50 is blank.
- Ensure that Q30 to Q32 is answered only for students (Q10a = 5) in main activity.
- Ensure that Q48 to Q50 is answered only for students (Q10b = 5) in secondary activity.
- For all household members, section 13 should all be blank if there is no 'yes' (code 1) at Section 12, Q5.
- Ensure that all household members with 'yes' (code 1) at Section 12, Q5, enters section 13 with their corresponding household member numbers.
- At Section 13, Q19 - 25 should be filled-in only if there are employees at Q18.
- Ensure that the number of non-household members employees reported at Q18 equals the listed employees in Q19 - 25.

- All listed employees at Q19 -25 should have their employer number written above the page.
- Section 13, If Q8 line 25 is 0, then Q8a should be blank.
- Section 13, ensure that there is consistency between Q17/18 and Q21.
- Ensure that section 14 is filled in for all household members aged 5 years and above.

FORM No.4

- If a household is in Urban area then Form 4 may contain no data at all.
- If a household reports to have ever cultivated a crop (section 16) then a farm should exist (section 15).
- Total area of all cultivated crops (section 16, Q2) should not be greater than total area of all farms owned (section 15, Q2).
- If a household reports to have ever processed crops (section 17) then cultivated crops (section 16) should exist.
- If a household reports to have no land (section 15) and not cultivated a crop (section 16) then section 19B should have all responses 'no'.
- At section 16, ensure that amount in kilograms sold in Q4 is not greater than that harvested at Q3.
- At section 16, ensure that amount in kilograms consumed in Q6 is not greater than that harvested at Q3.
- Ensure that section 16, Q9 to Q11 is filled-in only if Section 15 Q3 is code 1, 2 or 5.
- Ensure that all codes used at section 17, Q3 are appropriate. That is, if Q2 is code 1 - 'processed product then use codes 1:7; if Q2 is code 2 - 'residue product' then use codes 8:17.

FORM No.5 and No.6

- Ensure that transactions from Form 6 have all been transferred into Form 5.
- Ensure that there are transactions for the complete 28 days for every household.
- The total number of household members recorded in form 5 should agree with that found in the control form and Form 1.
- COICOP codes for items in section A1 and B1 should be for food items only.
- COICOP codes for items in section A2 should be those of non food items only.

- Ensure that food items prices match with measurements used.

SECTION A1 and B1: FOOD ITEMS

ALLOWED CODES SHOULD BE WITHIN THIS RANGE: 0111100:0230000

SECTION A2: NON FOOD ITEMS AND SERVICES

ALLOWED CODES SHOULD BE OUTSIDE THIS RANGE: 0111100:0220000

SECTION B3: FOODS EATEN OUTSIDE HOUSEHOLD

ITEMS SHOULD BE FOOD OR FOODS OUTSIDE: 0111100:0230000, 1111101:1119000

Appendix 4
DATA FILE LAYOUT (FORMS)

DATAFILE DETAILS	DATAFILE
Control Form	SECTCF
Diary Control Form	DIARYCF
Demography	SECT1
Dwellings and so on	SECT2
Durable goods	SECT2Q27
Items purchased	SECT2Q31
Furnitures and repair of household appliances	SECT3Q1
New Garments and footwear	SECT4A
Second-hand Garments and footwear	SECT4B
Health Expenses	SECT5
Vehicles	SECT6Q1
Vehicles bought	SECT6Q7
Communications	SECT6Q15
Equipment bought	SECT6Q19
Spare time	SECT7Q1
Type of Equipment	SECT7Q5
Formal private registration	SECT7Q9
Informal private registration	SECT7Q11
Formal public registration	SECT7Q13
Informal public registration	SECT7Q15
Periodic and extraordinary expenditures	SECT8Q2
Family expenditure	SECT8Q4
Any expenditure	SECT8Q6
Investment	SECT10

DATA LAYOUT (DIARY)

DATAFILE DETAILS	DATAFILE
Front page	SECTD1
Expenditures on foods	SECTA1
Expenditures on non foods	SECTA2
Consumption on food	SECTB1
Members eating inside	SECTB2
Foods consumed outside home	SECTB3
Members eating outside	SECTB4

**DATA LAYOUT (COMMUNITY)
DATAFILE DETAILS**

Profile, population, Land, ICT and Others	SECT1
Distance and roads (Q12 to Q14)	SECT11
Social services and Infrastructure	SECT3
Investments in Projects	SECT42
Developments of Social services	SECT43
Social services	SECT44
Government planning	SECT45
Good Governance planning	SECT46

Appendix 5

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 Ms. Anna Mwashwa, Poverty Eradication Division
 Mr. Ekingo Magembe, Poverty Eradication Division
 Mr. Twaha S. Mwakioja, Poverty Eradication Division
 Ms. Villela Waane Kejo, Bank of Tanzania
 Mr. David J. Kwimbere, Bank of Tanzania
 Mr. Paskasi D. Mwiru, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
 Mr. Ibrahim D. Kalengo, President Office Planning Commission
 Mr. Joseph Kakunda, Ministry of Water
 Mr. Ferdinandes Axweso, WaterAid
 Ms. Laura Hucks, WaterAid
 Mr. John Mukumwa, Rural Water
 Mr. Lucas Katera, Research on Poverty Alleviation
 Ms. Niki Abrishamian, UNICEF
 Ms. Aine Mushi, UNFPA
 Mr. Samweli Msokwa, UNFPA
 Mr. Amon Manyama, UNDP
 Ms. Gertrude Kihunrwa, DFID
 Mr. Patrick Mwakilama, WB
 Mr. Christian Da Silva, CIDA
 Mr. Jared Duhu, CIDA
 Mr. Hans Hoogeveen, Twaweza
 Mr. Gregory Millinga, National Bureau of Statistics
 Mr. Valerian Tesha, National Bureau of Statistics

Appendix 6
2011/12 Household Budget Survey Questionnaires

Listing Form/Questionnaire



CONFIDENTIAL



United Republic of Tanzania

National Bureau of Statistics

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2011/2012

This information is collected under the Act of the Parliament (Act No. 1 of 2002)
THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

FORM I:

DEMOGRAPHICS, EDUCATION, MIGRATION, HEALTH, TIME USE, LITERACY

1. REGION: [HID][CODE]
2. DISTRICT []
3. WARD [][][]
4. ENUMERATION AREA [][][]
5. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER [][]
6. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD: []

MARK BOX WITH AN 'X' IF YOU USE AN ADDITIONAL FORM I

[]

FORM ____ OF ____ TOTAL

INTERVIEWER CODE [][][]
INTERVIEWER NAME []
SUPERVISOR NAME [][][]

Comments: []

Time 1ST visit began [][] HOUR [][] MINUTES [][] Date of interview [][] day [][] month [][] year [][][][]

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHICS, EDUCATION, MIGRATION, HEALTH, LITERACY

<p>IN ORDER TO MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, USE THE FOLLOWING PROBE QUESTIONS:</p> <p>FIRST, ASK NAMES OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE IMMEDIATE (NUCLEAR) FAMILY WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER HERE. WRITE DOWN NAMES, SEX, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLD HEAD. <u>FILL IN QUESTIONS 1 TO 6</u></p> <p>THEN, ASK NAMES OF ANY OTHER PERSONS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER HERE. <u>FILL IN QUESTIONS 1 TO 6</u></p> <p>ALSO ASK OTHER PERSONS NOT HERE NOW WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS HERE? FOR EXAMPLE, HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS STUDYING ELSEWHERE OR TRAVELING. <u>FILL IN QUESTIONS 1 TO 6.</u></p> <p>THEN, ASK NAMES OF ANY OTHER PERSONS NOT RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, BUT WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER HERE, SUCH AS LIVE-IN SERVANTS. <u>FILL IN QUESTIONS 1 TO 6</u></p> <p>IF MORE THAN 12 INDIVIDUALS, USE SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE. MAKE SURE TO MARK BOX ON FIRST PAGE OF BOTH QUESTIONNAIRES.</p>	<p>I N D I V I D U A L I D</p>	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		NAME	Sex	In what month and year was [NAME] born? PUT "99" IF DON'T KNOW	How old is [NAME]? IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T KNOW, USE YEAR OF BIRTH TO CALCULATE AGE.	What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of household?	What is [NAMES] citizenship?	What was [NAME]'s main status for the past 12 months?
		LIST HOUSEHOLD HEAD ON LINE 1. MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.		<p>LANDMARK EVENTS</p> <p>Beginning of British Colonial Rule in Tanganyika 1919 Beginning of 2nd World War 1939 End of 2nd World War 1945 Birth of TANU 1954 Tanganyika Independence Day 1961 Zanzibar Revolution 1964 Arusha Declaration 1967 Birth of Chama Cha Mapinduzi 1977 Kagera War 1978 Retirement of the First President of Tanzania 1985</p>		<p>HEAD.....1 SPOUSE.....2 SON/DAUGHTER.....3 STEP SON / DAUGHTER.....4 SISTER/BROTHER...5 GRANDCHILD.....6 FATHER/MOTHER...7 OTHER RELATIVE (SPECIFY).....8 LIVE-IN SERVANT..9 OTHER NON-RELATIVES (SPECIFY).....10</p>	<p>NATIONAL OF TANZANIA...1 NATIONAL OF OTHER COUNTRY..2</p>	<p>EMPLOYEE.....1 SELF EMPLOYED WITH EMPLOYEES.....2 SELF EMPLOYED WITHOUT EMPLOYEES3 UNPAID FAMILY HELPER IN BUSINESS.....4 HOUSEWIFE/HOUSEHUSBAND..5 STUDENT.....6 LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED...7 RETIRED.....8 TOO YOUNG9 TOO OLD.....10 DISABLED.....11 OTHER (SPECIFY).....12</p>
			M..1 F..2	YEAR MONTH	AGE			
		1						
		2						
		3						
		4						
		5						
		6						
		7						
		8						
		9						
10								
11								
12								

MIGRATION

I N D I V I D U A L I D	<p>8. Where is [NAME]'s biological father?</p> <p>IF FATHER IS MEMBER OF HH, COPY ID.</p> <p>LIVING OUTSIDE OF HH.....96</p> <p>DEAD.....97</p> <p>DOES NOT KNOW.....98</p> <p>NOT ASKED IF RESPONDENT 18 AND ABOVE</p>	<p>9. Where is [NAME]'s biological mother?</p> <p>IF MOTHER IS MEMBER OF HH, COPY ID.</p> <p>LIVING OUTSIDE OF HH.....96</p> <p>DEAD.....97</p> <p>DOES NOT KNOW.....98</p>	<p>10. IS [NAME] AGED 12 YEARS OR ABOVE?</p> <p>YES..1</p> <p>NO...2</p> <p>(▶12)</p>	<p>11. What is [NAME]'s marital status?</p> <p>MONOGAMOUS</p> <p>MARRIED...1</p> <p>POLYGAMOUS</p> <p>MARRIED...2</p> <p>LIVING TOGETHER...3</p> <p>SEPARATED...4</p> <p>DIVORCED...5</p> <p>NEVER</p> <p>MARRIED...6</p> <p>WIDOW.....7</p>	<p>12. For how many years have you lived in this district?</p> <p>ENTER 97 IF LIVED HERE SINCE BIRTH</p> <p>IF 97 ▶ 16</p> <p>NUMBER OF YEARS</p>	<p>13. From which district did you move?</p> <p>[WRITE THE COUNTRY IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA AND CODE 88 IN THE REGION BOX AND LEAVE THE DISTRICT BOX BLANK]</p> <p>DISTRICT/COUNTRY NAME</p> <p>CODES</p> <p>REGION DISTRICT</p>			<p>14. Why did you move here?</p> <p>WORK RELATED..1</p> <p>SCHOOL / STUDIES....2</p> <p>MARRIAGE.....3</p> <p>OTHER FAMILY REASONS....4</p> <p>BETTER SERVICES / HOUSING..5</p> <p>LAND / PLOT..6</p> <p>OTHER, SPECIFY....7</p>

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I N D I V I D U A L I D	EDUCATION				19. Is [NAME] currently in school? YES . . 1 NO . . 2 ▶22)	20. Is the school public or private? PUBLIC . . 1 PRIVATE 2	21. What grade is [NAME] currently attending? (▶24)	22. What is the highest grade completed by [NAME]?
	15. In which district were you born? [WRITE THE COUNTRY IF OUTSIDE TANZANIA AND CODE 88 IN THE REGION BOX]	16. IS [NAME] 5 YEARS OR ABOVE? YES . . 1 NO . . 2 (▶29)	17. Did [NAME] ever go to school? YES . . 1 NO . . 2 (▶29)	18. At what age did [NAME] start school? AGE				
	DISTRICT/COUNTRY NAME	CODES REGION DISTRICT						
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
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9								
10								
11								
12								

CODE Q21 AND Q22

pre-primary or nursery...01
adult.....02

Primary
year 1.....11
year 2.....12
year 3.....13
year 4.....14
year 5.....15
year 6.....16
year 7.....17
year 8.....18
training after primary...19

Secondary
form I.....21
form II.....22
form III.....23
form IV.....24
training after secondary...25

form V.....31
form VI.....32
training after form VI...33
diploma.....34
other course.....35

University
year 1.....41
year 2.....42
year 3.....43
year 4.....44
year 5+.....45
Masters.....46
PhD.....47

HEALTH

I N D I V I D U A L I D	23. Why doesn't [NAME] attend school?	24. CHECK Q19: IS [NAME] CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL?	25. How does [NAME] usually travel to school?	26. How long does it take [NAME] to get to school by this means of transportation?	27. Has [NAME] missed any school in the last two schooling weeks? INCLUDE IF BECAUSE OF PUBLIC HOLIDAY OR SCHOOL VACATION	28. Why was [NAME] absent from school? CODE UP TO 3 ANSWERS	29. Was [NAME] sick or injured during the last 4 weeks?	30. Whar sort of illness/injury did [NAME] suffer? CODE UP TO 3 ANSWERS	31. Has [NAME] visited a health care provider in the last 4 weeks?
	TOO OLD.....1 COMPLETED SCHOOL.....2 TOO FAR AWAY.....3 CHILD IS WORKING.....4 SCHOOL USELESS/ UNINTERESTING.....5 ILLNESS.....6 PREGNANCY.....7 FAILED EXAM.....8 CARING FOR SICK PERSON.....9 CAN'T AFFORD SCHOOL.....10 TOO YOUNG.....11 OTHER, SPECIFY....12	YES..1 NO...2 (▶29)	ON FOOT.....1 BY BIKE.....2 BY PRIVATE CAR/ VEHICLE.....3 BY PUBLIC VEHICLE MINIBUS.....4 OTHER, SPECIFY..5	YES..1 NO...2 (▶29)	YES..1 NO...2 (▶31)	PUBLIC HOLIDAY...1 SCHOOL CLOSED NOT IN BREAK...2 SCHOOL CLOSED IN BREAK.....3 ABSENCE TEACHER...4 ILLNESS CHILD....5 ILLNESS HH MEMBER.6 FUNERAL.....7 DISCIPLINARY ACTION.....8 CANNOT MEET COSTS.....9 CHILD REFUSED....10 CHILD HAD TO WORK.....11 OTHER, SPECIFY...12	YES..1 NO...2 (▶31)	FEVER/MALARIA....1 MALARIA.....2 DIARRHEA.....3 ACCIDENT.....4 DENTAL.5 SKIN CONDITION...6 EYE.....7 EAR, NOSE OR THROAT.....8 CHRONIC ILLNESS, SUCH AS TB, DIABETES, HEART, CANCER ETC9 OTHER, SPECIFY...10	YES..1 NO...2 (▶34)

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DISABILITY

I N D I V I D U A L I D	32. What health facility did [NAME] attend? CODE UP TO 3 ANSWERS	33. How many visits did [NAME] make in the last 4 weeks?	34. Why did [NAME] not use medical care in the last 4 weeks?	34a. Did (NAME) currently sick or injured?	35. IS [NAME] UNDER 5 YEARS OLD?	36. Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition...	37.	38.	39.
	PUBLIC NATIONAL/TEACHING HOSPITAL.....1 PUBLIC REGIONAL HOSPITAL..2 PUBLIC DISTRICT HOSPITAL..3 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTRE..... 4 PUBLIC DISPENSARY.....5 PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....6 PRIVATE HEALTH CENTRE.....7 PRIVATE DISPENSARY.....8 PRIVATE DOCTOR/DENTIST...9 MISSION HOSPITAL.....10 MISSION HEALTH CENTRE...11 MISSION DISPENSARY.....12 MISSION REFERRAL HOSP...13 TRADITIONAL HEALER.....14 PHARMACY.....15 OTHER SOURCE.....16	(▶35)	NO NEED.....1 TOO EXPENSIVE..2 TOO FAR.....3 HAD MEDICINE AT HOME.....4 OTHER, SPECIFY.5	Yes.....1 No.....2	YES..1 (▶42) NO...2	Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses? NO, NOT AT ALL.....1 NO, NO DIFFICULTY WITH ASSISTIVE DEVICE.....2 YES, SOME DIFFICULTY..3 YES, A LOT OF DIFFICULTY..4 CANNOT PERFORM.....5	Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing a hearing aid? USE CODES FROM Q36	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? USE CODES FROM Q36	Does [NAME] have difficulty remembering or concentrating? USE CODES FROM Q36

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TIME USAGE AND LITERACY

40.	41.	I N D I V I D U A L I D	42. Does [NAME] possess his/her birth certificate?	43. Has [NAME]'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority or has a birth notification?	44. IS [NAME] 5 YEARS OR ABOVE?	45. In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the house including travel time?	46. In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend constructing their dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	47. In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend making major repairs to their dwelling, farm buildings, private roads, or wells?	48. In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend on milling and other food processing for the household.	49. In the last 7 days how many hours did [NAME] spend making handicrafts for household use?	50. In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend on preparing food for immediate consumption?	51. In the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] spend on taking care of children, the elderly or ill/sick household members
Does [NAME] have difficulty with self care (such as washing all over or dressing, feeding, toileting etc)?	Using your usual [NAME OF LANGUAGE] language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood?		YES...1 (▶44) NO...2	YES...1 NO...2	YES...1 NO...2 END	NA=99	NA=99	NA=99	NA=99	NA=99	NA=99	NA=99
USE CODES FROM Q36	USE CODES FROM Q36				HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS

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<p>52. Can [NAME] read and write a short sentence in Kiswahili, English, Kiswahili and English or any other language?</p> <p>KISWAHILI.....1 ENGLISH2 KISW & ENG.....3 OTHER LANGUAGE.4 NONE.....5</p> <p>IF CODE 4 OR 5 GOTO NEXT HH MEMBER</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">I N D I V I D U A L I D</p> <p>53. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me (SHOWCARD A IN KISWAHILI ON TOP AND ENGLISH UNDERNEATH) IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE , PROBE Can you read any part of the sentence to me? RESPONDENT FREE TO CHOOSE WHICHEVER LANGUAGE THEY PREFER</p> <p>CANNOT READ AT ALL....1</p> <p>KISWAHILI ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE .2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....3</p> <p>ENGLISH ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTANCE ..4 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE.....5</p> <p>BLIND OR VISUALLY IMPAIRED..6</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">ENTER TIME OF FIRST INTERVIEW ENDED, NOW EXPLAIN HOW TO KEEP THE DIARY</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">HOUR</td> <td style="width: 50%;">MINUTE</td> </tr> </table>	HOUR	MINUTE
HOUR	MINUTE			

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Kiswahili

Wazazi wanapenda watoto wao.

Kilimo ni kazi ngumu.

Mtoto anasoma kitabu.

Watoto wanafanya bidii shuleni.

English

Parents love their children.

Farming is hard work.

The child is reading a book.

Children work hard at school.



United Republic of Tanzania



National Bureau of Statistics

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY: TANZANIA MAINLAND 2011/2012

This information is collected under the Act of the Parliament (Act No. 1 of 2002)

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FORM II DWELLING, UTILITIES, WATER, SANITATION AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

	HID	CODE
1. REGION:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. DISTRICT	<input type="text"/>	
3. WARD	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. ENUMERATION AREA	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
INTERVIEWER NAME	_____	
SUPERVISOR NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Interviewer: Take care to remind the household of the different periods of time the questions refer to (one month, three months, one year).

Plus take great care not to duplicate expenditure recorded here with that recorded in the household diary

Time SECOND VISIT began

Hours Minutes

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Date Of Interview

Day Month Year

<input type="text"/>							
----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

A) MAIN BUILDING

1. What is the main building material of the <u>floor</u> ?		
- Cement		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Ceramic tiles		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Parquet or polished wood		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Vinyl or asphalt strips		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Wood planks		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Palm/bamboo		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- Earth/sand		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
- Dung		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 9
2. What is the main building material used for the <u>walls</u> of the main building?		
- Stones		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Cement bricks		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Sundried bricks		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Baked bricks		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Timber		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Poles and mud		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- Grass		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
3. What is the building material used for the <u>roof</u> of the main building?		
- Iron sheets		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Tiles		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Concrete		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Asbestos		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Grass/leaves		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Mud and leaves		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
4. How many rooms are used for sleeping in this household?		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

LEGAL STATUS OF THE MAIN BUILDING

5. What is the legal status of use of the dwelling?		
- Owned by household		<input type="checkbox"/> 1 ⇒ Q8
- Lived in without paying any rent		<input type="checkbox"/> 2 ⇒ Q8
- Rented privately		<input type="checkbox"/> 3 ⇒ Q6
- Rented from public real estate company (NHC, NSSF, PPF, etc.)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 ⇒ Q6
- Rented from employer including Government, Parastatal/Private/ Religious Organization (excluding NHC, NSSF, PPF, etc.)		<input type="checkbox"/> 5 ⇒ Q6
- Rented from employer including Government, Parastatal/Private at a subsidized rent		<input type="checkbox"/> 6 ⇒ Q6
- Rented from a relative or friend at a subsidized rent		<input type="checkbox"/> 7 ⇒ Q6
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 8 ⇒ Q8
6. What is your monthly rent? (including garage and parking linked to the dwelling) COICOP (excluding usual costs: heating, electricity, water, etc.) 04.1.1.1.01 TSH <input type="text"/>		
7. When was rent last paid? Month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ⇒ Q9		
(if owner, joint owner and all other cases when a real rent is not paid)		
8. Assume that you want to rent this dwelling (with no equipment), what would be a real monthly rent? COICOP 04.2.1.1.01 TSH <input type="text"/>		
9. Is this building used for:		
- only for dwelling		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- for dwelling and business activity		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- for dwelling and renting		<input type="checkbox"/> 3

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR MAIN DWELLING (EXCLUDE EXPENDITURE FOR BUSINESS)		
	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
10. How much did you pay for your <u>last monthly</u> bill for:		
- Electric power (TANESCO).....	04.5.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Fixed telephone phone bill.....	08.3.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Mobile telephone bill (including top-up cards).....	08.3.1.1.03.	<input type="text"/>
- TV subscription (cable and digital TV included).....	09.4.2.3.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Internet subscription (excluding connection cost).....	08.3.1.1.06.	<input type="text"/>
- Water and sewerage system.....	04.4.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Common expenditures in multi-occupied building (lift, common lighting, cleaning, running of generator, cost of the building manager, common garages, etc.).....	04.4.4.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Waste removal.....	04.4.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Other current expenditures (<i>specify</i>):	04.4.4.1.03.	<input type="text"/>
11. How much did you pay <u>in the last 3 months</u> for:		
- Gas in cylinders	04.5.2.2.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Charcoal.....	04.5.4.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Kerosene.....	04.5.4.3.01	<input type="text"/>
- Coal.....	04.5.4.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Firewood	04.5.4.1.03.	<input type="text"/>

MAINTENANCE OF MAIN BUILDING					
12. Did you make expenditures for regular maintenance and repair of this building <u>in the last 12 months</u>?					
YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ⇒ Q16					
↓					
13. What was the amount of the expenditures for regular work by specified item? (If done on your own, please specify materials only.)					
Type of work	Services		Material		Total
	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)	COICOP	14. Amount paid (TSH)	15. Amount paid (TSH)
- Painting	04.3.2.1.01.	_____	04.3.1.1.01.	_____	_____
- Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	04.3.2.1.03.	_____	04.3.1.1.03.	_____	_____
- Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations	04.3.2.1.05.	_____	04.3.1.1.05.	_____	_____
- Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	04.3.2.1.07.	_____	04.3.1.1.07.	_____	_____
- Other unspecified work	04.3.2.1.09.	_____	04.3.1.1.09.	_____	_____

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

B) SECONDARY BUILDINGS

16. Does your household use another apartment or house in addition to this apartment or house?
 YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Q27
 ↓

17. How many secondary buildings does your household use?

18. How many rooms in all the secondary buildings are used for sleeping?

19. What is the legal status; what is the monthly rent if rent or sublet; and if you are the owner, joint owner or living free of charge what would be the estimated monthly rent?

Legal status	Dwelling			Paid or estimated monthly rent	
	First	Second	Third	COICOP	20. Total amount paid (TSH)
- Owner or joint owner of dwelling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	04.2.2.2.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Rent or sublet.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	04.1.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Free of charge (also life estate)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	04.2.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>

CURRENT EXPENDITURES ON SECONDARY BUILDING

	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
21. How much did you pay for your <u>last monthly bill</u> for:		
- Electric power (TANESCO).....	04.5.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Telephone services - fixed phone bill.....	08.3.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- TV subscription (cable and digital TV included).....	09.4.2.3.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Internet subscription (excluding connection cost).....	08.3.1.1.04.	<input type="text"/>
- Water and sewerage system	04.4.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Common expenditures in multi-occupied building (lift, common lighting, cleaning, running the generator, costs of the building manager, common garages, etc.).....	04.4.4.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Waste removal.....	04.4.2.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Other current expenditures (<i>specify</i>):	04.4.4.1.04.	<input type="text"/>
22. How much did you pay during the <u>last 3 months</u> for:		
- Gas in cylinders	04.5.2.2.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Charcoal.....	04.5.4.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Kerosene.....	04.5.4.3.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Coal	04.5.4.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Firewood	04.5.4.1.03.	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

MAINTENANCE OF SECONDARY DWELLING

23. Did you make expenditures for regular maintenance and repairs in the last 12 months?

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Q27

↓

24. What was the amount of expenditures for regular work by specified items? (If done on your own, please specify the materials only.)

Kind of works	Services		Material		Total
	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)	COICOP	25. Amount paid (TSH)	26. Amount paid (TSH)
- Painting	04.3.2.1.02.	_____	04.3.1.1.02.	_____	_____
- Maintenance and repair of hydro-sanitary installations	04.3.2.1.04.	_____	04.3.1.1.04.	_____	_____
- Maintenance and repair of electrical and cooling installations	04.3.2.1.06.	_____	04.3.1.1.06.	_____	_____
- Maintenance and repair of carpentry and floors	04.3.2.1.08.	_____	04.3.1.1.08.	_____	_____
- Other unspecified work	04.3.2.1.10.	_____	04.3.1.1.10.	_____	_____

SECTION 2: DATA ON BUILDING

**C) DURABLE GOODS
(for main and secondary buildings)**

27. Does your household have any of the following items?				
Type of item	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	For items bought in the last 12 months write in how many and write the total expenditure in TSH (also if bought by credit) IF NONE ENTER 0	
			28. How many	29. Amount paid (TSH)
- Electric or gas stove (including micro-wave oven)	05.3.1.3.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Charcoal stove	05.3.1.3.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Firewood and coal stove	05.3.1.3.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Refrigerator, freezer or fridge-freezer	05.3.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Chairs.....	05.1.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Sofas.....	05.1.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Tables	05.1.1.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Beds.....	05.1.1.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Cupboards	05.1.1.1.05	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Lanterns	05.1.1.1.06.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Iron (electric or charcoal)	05.3.2.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Water heater	05.3.1.4.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Mosquito net	05.2.1.1.02	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Air conditioner.....	05.3.1.4.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Sewing machine.....	05.3.1.6.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Watch.....	12.3.1.1.01	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Fan.....	05.3.2.1.01	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
- Cooking pots.....	05.4.1.3.01	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

30. During the last 12 months did your household purchase (in cash, by instalments or on credit) any of the above items to be given as gifts to relatives of the household not living here or to friends?

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Section 3



31. If YES, please specify the item and the amount paid in TSH:

Type of appliance / equipment	COICOP	32. How many	33. Amount paid (TSH)
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 3: EXPENDITURES FOR FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND SERVICES

A) FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, TOOLS AND APPLIANCES FOR HOUSEHOLD MAINTANANCE

1. Which of the following items did your household buy (in cash, by downpayment or on credit) for yourself or as a gift, for the main or secondary dwelling, in the last 12 months?

Articles	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
- Bath furniture and accessories (excluding rugs)	05.1.1.1.07.	<input type="text"/>
- Outside furniture (wooden, metal or plastic).....	05.1.1.1.08.	<input type="text"/>
- Bed sheets	05.2.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Towels.....	05.2.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Carpets and other floor covers.....	05.1.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Paintings, knick-knacks, mirror	05.1.1.1.09.	<input type="text"/>
- Kerosene lamps	05.1.1.1.10	<input type="text"/>
- Light fittings, lamp covers.....	05.1.1.1.11.	<input type="text"/>
- Washing machine.....	05.3.1.2.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Solar system.....	05.3.1.4.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Solar lamp.....	05.3.1.4.13.	<input type="text"/>
- Generator.....	05.3.1.7.01	<input type="text"/>
- Brooms, brushes, broom heads	05.6.1.2.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Major tools for the house (electric drills, etc).....	05.5.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- No purchase.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	

B) SMALL ELECTRIC HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES, DISHES, UTENSILS, ETC.

2. Which of the following items did your household buy (in cash, by down-payment or on credit) for yourself or as a present, for the main or secondary dwelling, in the last 3 months?

Articles	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
- Small electric appliances (food mixers, coffee mills, toasters etc.) ..	05.3.2.1.03.	<input type="text"/>
- Cutlery.....	05.4.1.2.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Plates, dishes etc.....	05.4.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Cups, mugs	05.4.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
- Thermos flask.....	05.4.1.3.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Other household non-electric articles (ironing boards, food scale, etc.)	05.4.1.3.02.	<input type="text"/>
- No purchase.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	

3. Did your family make expenditures for domestic workers in the last month? (including social duties, if paid)

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ **Section 4**



Type of collaboration / service	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
- Periodical services (cleaning, gardeners, etc.)	05.6.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
- Services by paid workers (cooking, cleaning, baby sitters, etc.).....	05.6.2.1.02.	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 3: EXPENDITURES FOR FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES AND SERVICES

- Services for non self-sufficient elderly and disabled, etc.	12.4.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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SECTION 4a: NEW GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

Which of the following goods did your household buy new (in cash, by down-payment or on credit) for yourself or as a gift, in the last 12 months? IF NONE ENTER 0 AND LEAVE AMOUNT BLANK

Articles / services	COICOP	NEW	
		1. How many	2. Amount paid (TSH)
Garments for men			
1. Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)	03.1.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Men's suit and jacket	03.1.2.1.02.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Men's trousers (including blue jeans)	03.1.2.1.03.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Men's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	03.1.2.1.04.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas)	03.1.2.1.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Msuli/Kikoi	03.1.2.1.06.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Men's sports garments	03.1.2.1.07.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Garments for women			
8. Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) ..	03.1.2.2.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. Women's dresses	03.1.2.2.02.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Women's trousers and skirts	03.1.2.2.03.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys and dresses	03.1.2.2.04.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas	03.1.2.2.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. Kanga	03.1.2.2.06.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14. Kitenge	03.1.2.2.07.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15. Women's sports garments.....	03.1.2.2.08.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Garments for children and babies			
16. Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) and suit	03.1.2.3.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17. Children's trousers, dresses	03.1.2.3.02.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18. Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	03.1.2.3.03.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19. Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks	03.1.2.3.04.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20. Children's school uniform.....	03.1.2.3.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
21. Children's sports garments.....	03.1.2.3.06.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22. Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric)	03.1.2.3.07.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
23. Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans etc.)	03.1.3.1.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
24. Material/Fabric for clothing	03.1.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Footwear for men			
25. Footwear for men (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 4a: NEW GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

26. Men's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	03.2.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27. Slippers for men	03.2.1.1.03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Footwear for women			
28. Footwear for women (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.2.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Women's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	03.2.1.2.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Slippers for women	03.2.1.2.03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Footwear for children and babies			
31. Children's shoes (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.3.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. Children's shoes for school	03.2.1.3.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. Children's sports shoes	03.2.1.3.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Babies' (up to 2 years) shoes (excluding shoes made of fabric)	03.2.1.3.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35. Slippers for children	03.2.1.3.05.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36. No purchase	<input type="checkbox"/> 9		

SECTION 4b: SECOND HAND GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

Which of the following goods did your household buy second hand (in cash, by down-payment or on credit) for yourself or as a gift, in the last 12 months? IF NONE ENTER 0 AND LEAVE AMOUNT BLANK

Articles / services	COICOP	SECOND HAND	
		3. How many	4. Amount paid (TSH)
Garments for men			
1. Men's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat)	03.1.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Men's suit and jacket	03.1.2.1.02.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Men's trousers (including blue jeans)	03.1.2.1.03.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Men's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	03.1.2.1.04.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Men's underwear (pants, boxer shorts, undershirt, socks, bathrobe and pyjamas)	03.1.2.1.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. Msuli/Kikoi	03.1.2.1.06.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. Men's sports garments	03.1.2.1.07.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Garments for women			
8. Women's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) ..	03.1.2.2.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9. Women's dresses	03.1.2.2.02.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10. Women's trousers and skirts	03.1.2.2.03.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11. Women's shirts, T-shirts, blouses, sweaters, jerseys and dresses	03.1.2.2.04.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12. Women's underwear (bra, slip, socks, undershirt) bathrobe and pyjamas	03.1.2.2.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13. Kanga	03.1.2.2.06.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14. Kitenge	03.1.2.2.07.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15. Women's sports garments	03.1.2.2.08.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Garments for children and babies			
16. Children's overcoat (coat, jacket, raincoat) and suit	03.1.2.3.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17. Children's trousers, dresses	03.1.2.3.02.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
18. Children's shirt, T-shirt, blouses, sweaters, jerseys	03.1.2.3.03.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
19. Children's pyjamas, pants, boxers or socks	03.1.2.3.04.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
20. Children's school uniform	03.1.2.3.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
21. Children's sports garments	03.1.2.3.06.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22. Babies' (up to 2 years) garments (including nappies made of fabric)	03.1.2.3.07.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
23. Other articles and clothing accessories (caps, hats, turbans etc.)	03.1.3.1.05.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
24. Material/Fabric for clothing	03.1.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Footwear for men			
25. Footwear for men (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
26. Men's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	03.2.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 4b: SECOND HAND GARMENTS AND FOOTWEAR

27. Slippers for men	03.2.1.1.03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Footwear for women			
28. Footwear for women (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.2.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29. Women's sports footwear, leather, synthetic sole, with shoelace	03.2.1.2.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30. Slippers for women	03.2.1.2.03	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Footwear for children and babies			
31. Children's shoes (all footwear excluding sports footwear)	03.2.1.3.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32. Children's shoes for school	03.2.1.3.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33. Children's sports shoes	03.2.1.3.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34. Babies' (up to 2 years) shoes (excluding shoes made of fabric)	03.2.1.3.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35. Slippers for children	03.2.1.3.05.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36. No purchase	<input type="checkbox"/> 9		

SECTION 5: HEALTH EXPENDITURES

1. Did your household make any formal or informal health expenditure on medicines or receive any health services such as therapy, regular or extraordinary, medical examinations, check up, control or other health expenditures in a hospital or clinic **in the last month?**

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ **Section 6**



2. What was the amount paid for specified items in the last month?

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid by the household (TSH)		
		Formal pay		4. Informal
		2. Public	3. Private	
1. Pharmaceutical products (medicines, serum, vaccines)	06.1.1.1.01	_____	_____	_____
2. Other medical products (thermometers, bandages, plasters, first aid kits)	06.1.2.1.01	_____	_____	_____
Admissions to clinics or hospitals (includes medical services, food services, drinks, care, etc.)				
3. Services by general or specialised hospitals.....	06.3.1.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
4. Services by medical and rehabilitation centres, etc.....	06.3.1.1.02.	_____	_____	_____
Out of hospital services and treatments				
5. Physicians in general or specialist practice.....	06.2.1.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
6. Dentist (repairs, oral hygiene, prosthetics, etc.).....	06.2.2.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
7. Medical laboratory findings.....	06.2.3.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
8. Other diagnostic control (X-rays, electrocardiogram, ultra sound, etc.).....	06.2.3.1.02.	_____	_____	_____
9. Paramedical (physiotherapist, remedial gymnastics, acupuncture, curettage, etc.).....	06.2.3.2.01.	_____	_____	_____
10. Other treatments (unqualified doctors such as healers, herbalist, etc.).....	06.2.3.3.01.	_____	_____	_____
Therapeutic appliances and equipment				
11. Corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses.....	06.1.3.1.01.	_____	_____	_____
12. Hearing aids, prosthesis (except dental).....	06.1.3.1.02.	_____	_____	_____
13. Blood pressure and blood sugar monitoring devices, etc...	06.1.3.1.03.	_____	_____	_____
14. Wheelchairs, special beds, orthopaedic shoes, braces, crutches, etc.....	06.1.3.1.04.	_____	_____	_____
15. Repair of therapeutic appliances and equipment, etc.....	06.1.3.1.05.	_____	_____	_____

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

A) VEHICLES

1. What kind of vehicles does your family have (excluding vehicles for business purposes) ?			
Kind of vehicle	COICOP	Tick yes or no for every item YES=1 NO=2	Ask for items ticked yes in previous question whether vehicle bought in the <u>last 12 months</u> . If yes write in how many bought new or second hand in last 12 months
			NEW 2. How many
1. Diesel Car.....	07.1.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Other car.....	07.1.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Motorcycles.....	07.1.2.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Motorbikes, scooters, moped	07.1.2.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Bajaji.....	07.1.2.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Camper vans, trailers	09.2.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7. Bicycles	07.1.3.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

4. How much is the total expenditures in TSH for each type of new vehicle purchased in the last 12 months (also if by credit and excluding vehicles for business purposes) ?

Kind of vehicle	COICOP	NEW VEHICLES IN LAST 12 MONTHS
- Diesel Car	07.1.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Other car	07.1.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Motorcycles	07.1.2.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Motorbikes, scooters, moped	07.1.2.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Bajaji	07.1.2.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Camper vans, trailers	09.2.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Bicycles	07.1.3.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. How much is the total expenditures in TSH for each type of second hand vehicle purchased in the last 12 months (also if by credit and excluding vehicles for business purposes) ?

Kind of vehicle	COICOP	SECOND HAND VEHICLES IN LAST 12 MONTHS
- Diesel Car	07.1.1.2.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Other car	07.1.1.2.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Motorcycles		<input type="checkbox"/>
- Motorbikes, scooters, moped		<input type="checkbox"/>
- Bajaji		<input type="checkbox"/>
- Camper vans, trailers		<input type="checkbox"/>
- Bicycles		<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Did your family buy any of the above specified vehicles as a gift in the last 12 months (also, if bought on credit)?
 YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Q12
 ↓

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

7. If YES, please specify the type of vehicles and the amount paid in TSH:			
NEW VEHICLES BOUGHT AS GIFTS	COICOP	8. How Many	9. Amount in Tshs
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SECOND HAND VEHICLES BOUGHT AS GIFTS	COICOP	10. How many	11. Amount in Tshs
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

12. What were the expenditures for all the vehicles of your family by specified items (excluding vehicles for business purposes)? IF HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT HAVE ANY VEHICLES AT Q1 SKIP TO Q13.

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Annual registration of the vehicles (compulsory insurance, technical inspection and other costs for the registration: excludes camper vans).....	12.5.4.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
In the last month for:		
b. Tyres (all types).....	07.2.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
c. Other spare parts and accessories (spark plugs, batteries, etc.) ..	07.2.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
d. Petrol, Diesel, Oil, lubricants etc.....	07.2.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
e. Maintenance and repairs (mechanic, body work, car electrician, washing, etc.).....	07.2.3.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
f. Renting a garage or a parking space not linked to the dwelling unit.....	07.2.4.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
g. No costs.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	

13. Did your family make any expenditures for buses, train, airplane and ship (excluding refundable work travel expenditures), in the last month?

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Q15
 ↓

14. What was the amount by specified items?

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Transport by road (bus and taxis).....	07.3.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
b. Transport by railway	07.3.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
c. Transport by air.....	07.3.3.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
d. Transport by sea and waterway, etc.....	07.3.4.1.01.	<input type="text"/>

B) COMMUNICATION

15. Which of the following does your family have ?

Kind of equipment	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	For goods bought in the <u>last 12 months</u> write the total expenditures (also if by credit)	
			16. How many	17. Amount paid (TSH)

SECTION 6: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Telephone landline	08.2.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Mobile phone	08.2.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Personal computer/laptop – without internet.....	09.1.1.2.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Personal computer/laptop with internet.....	08.2.1.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Satellite dish/decoder	09.1.1.2.05.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

18. Did your family buy in the last 12 months any of the above specified communication equipment to make a gift to relatives of the household not living here or to friends?

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ **Section 7**



19. If YES, please specify the kind of equipment and the amount paid in TSH

Kind of equipment	COICOP	20. Amount paid (TSH)
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 7: SPARE TIME AND EDUCATION

A) SPARE TIME

1. What type of equipment does your family have?					
Kind of equipment	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	For goods bought in the last 12 months write how many and the total expenditures (also if by credit)		
			2. How many		3. Amount paid (TSH)
a. Television	09.1.1.2.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. Video Recorder/DVD player	09.1.1.2.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. Radio	09.1.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d. HI-FI system	09.1.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
e. Cassette/tape recorder.....	09.1.1.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
f. Books (not for school).....	09.5.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4. Did your family buy in the last 12 months any of the above specified items to make a gift to relatives of the household not living here or to friends??

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Q7



5. If YES, please specify the kind of equipment and the amount paid in TSH

Kind of equipment	COICOP	6. Amount paid (TSH)
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

7. Did your family make expenditures (in cash, by downpayment or on credit) to buy or rent any of the specified equipment (including gifts), in the last 3 months?

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
a. Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (hunting and fishing equipment, rackets, back-packs, sleeping bags, etc.)	09.3.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
b. Sports: expenditures for swimming pools, gym, tennis courts, etc.	09.4.1.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
c. Tickets to sporting shows	09.4.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>
d. Tickets for concerts, theatre, cultural events etc.....	09.4.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
e. Tickets for museums, national parks, zoos.....	09.4.2.2.01.	<input type="text"/>
f. Lottery tickets, bingo, betting	09.4.3.1.01	<input type="text"/>
g. Photographic equipment, video cameras, projectors, enlarges, microscopes, etc.	09.1.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
h. Musical instruments	09.2.2.1.01	<input type="text"/>
i. Parts and accessories for musical instruments	09.2.3.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
j. Accessories for reception, reproduction and recording of sound and pictures (CD-ROMs, floppy disk, pre-recorded and un-recorded tapes, etc.)	09.1.4.1.01.	<input type="text"/>
k. Amusement: painting and dancing courses, etc.	09.4.1.1.03.	<input type="text"/>
l. Durables for indoor recreation (billiard tables, etc.).....	09.2.2.2.01.	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 7: SPARE TIME AND EDUCATION

m. Games, toys, hobbies.....	09.3.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Pets (purchase)	09.3.4.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. No purchase		<input type="checkbox"/> 9

B) EDUCATION

8. Did your household make expenditures for the specified items in the last 3 months?			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)	
a. Nursery or day care centre.....	10.1.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Courses (vocational,language, computer, training courses, etc.).....	10.5.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. School bus (excludes city transport).....	07.3.2.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. School books	09.5.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. Private tuition	10.5.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. Expenditure for accommodation of pupils and students in halls of residence and other educational institutions.....	11.2.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
g. Expenditure for private accommodation of pupils and students.....	11.2.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
h. No purchase		<input type="checkbox"/> 9	
9. Did your household make any formal expenditures for registration fees for private schools in the last 12 months?			
YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ⇒ Q11			
↓			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	10. Amount paid (TSH)
- Pre-primary education.....	10.1.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Primary education	10.1.1.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Secondary education	10.2.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies).....	10.4.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Vocational and other education.....	10.5.1.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Did your household make any informal expenditures for registration fees for private schools in the last 12 months?			
YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1 NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2 ⇒ Q13			
↓			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	12 Amount paid (TSH)
- Pre-primary education.....	10.1.1.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Primary education	10.1.1.1.05.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Secondary education	10.2.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies).....	10.4.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Vocational and other education.....	10.5.1.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Did your household make any formal expenditures for registration fees for public schools in the last 12 months?			

SECTION 7: SPARE TIME AND EDUCATION

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Q15



Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	14. Amount paid (TSH)
- Pre-primary education.....	10.1.1.1.06.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Primary education	10.1.1.1.07.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Secondary education	10.2.1.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies).....	10.4.1.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Vocational and other education.....	10.5.1.1.05.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>

15. Did your household make any informal expenditures for registration fees for public schools in the last 12 months?

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Q17



Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	16. Amount paid (TSH)
- Pre-primary education.....	10.1.1.1.08.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Primary education	10.1.1.1.09.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Secondary education	10.2.1.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Tertiary and university education (including postgraduate studies).....	10.4.1.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
- Vocational and other education.....	10.5.1.1.06.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>

C) HOLIDAYS

17. Did your household or any members of your household make a trip for at least one overnight in the last 12 months? IF MORE THAN ONE TRIP SELECT MOST RECENT

YES 1 NO 2 ⇒ Section 8



18. How many people went on this trip?

19 . Where did you go? WRITE IN DISTRICT OF TANZANIA OR COUNTRY ABROAD

District of Tanzania _____

Country abroad _____

Region District

20. What was the purpose of the visit? (TICK UP TO THREE)

- a. Leisure and holiday..... 1
- b. Business
- c. Conference/seminars
- d. Visiting friends
- e. Other (specify)

21. What was the activity during the trip? (TICK UP TO THREE)

- a. National Park Safari..... 1
- b. Beach tourism
- c. Culture/Historical tourism.....
- d. Hunting
- e. Other (specify)

22. What was your main means of transport? (TICK ONE ONLY)

- a. Aeroplane
- b. Own car
- c. Car-hire (includes taxi)

SECTION 7: SPARE TIME AND EDUCATION

d. Bus.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
e. Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

23. What was the type of place you stayed for most of the trip? (TICK ONE ONLY)

- Town hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Lodge	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Guest house	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Hostels	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Private home	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Other.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

24. How many nights did you stay in that place? □ □

25a. Now some questions about how much have you spent for all personal trips in Tanzania for at least one overnight in the last 12 months

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
- Food and drinks.....	09.6.1.1.01	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Accommodation alone.....	09.6.1.1.02	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Transport.....	09.6.1.1.03	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Shopping	09.6.1.1.04	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Recreational activities	09.6.1.1.05	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Other (specify).....	09.6.1.1.06	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- No purchase.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	

25b. Now some questions about how much have you spent for all business trips in Tanzania for at least one overnight in the last 12 months

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
- Food and drinks.....	09.6.1.1.07	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Accommodation alone.....	09.6.1.1.08	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Transport.....	09.6.1.1.09	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Shopping	09.6.1.1.10	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Recreational activities	09.6.1.1.11	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Other (specify).....	09.6.1.1.12	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- No purchase.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	

26a. How much have you spent for all personal trips Abroad for at least one overnight in the last 12 months

Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
- Food and drinks.....	09.6.1.1.13	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Accommodation alone.....	09.6.1.1.14	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Transport to and from Tanzania	09.6.1.1.15	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Transport while abroad.....	09.6.1.1.16	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Shopping	09.6.1.1.17	□ □ □ □ □ □ □
- Recreational activities	09.6.1.1.18	□ □ □ □ □ □ □

SECTION 7: SPARE TIME AND EDUCATION

- Other (specify).....	09.6.1.1.19	<input type="text"/>
- No purchase.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	
26b. How much have you spent for <u>all business trips Abroad</u> for at least one overnight in the last 12 months		
Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)
- Food and drinks.....	09.6.1.1.20	<input type="text"/>
- Accommodation alone.....	09.6.1.1.21	<input type="text"/>
- Transport to and from Tanzania	09.6.1.1.22	<input type="text"/>
- Transport while abroad.....	09.6.1.1.23	<input type="text"/>
- Shopping	09.6.1.1.24	<input type="text"/>
- Recreational activities	09.6.1.1.25	<input type="text"/>
- Other (specify).....	09.6.1.1.26	<input type="text"/>
- No purchase.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	

SECTION 8: OTHER ARTICLES AND SERVICES

1. What were expenditures for purchase of specified products for your household (including gifts) in the <u>last month</u>?			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	Amount paid (TSH)	
a. Bags, suitcase and other travel goods (travel bags, hands-bags, etc.).....	12.3.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. Jewellery, gold and silver personal effects, etc.	12.3.1.1.02.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. Costume jewellery.....	12.3.1.1.03.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
d. Other personal articles (articles for smokers, umbrellas, sunglasses, etc.).....	12.3.2.2.01.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
e. Articles for babies (baby carriages and similar articles, car seats).....	12.3.2.2.02.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
f. Electric appliance to personal care (hairdryers, depilates, razors and cutters, etc.)	12.1.2.1.01.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
g. Other expenditures (<i>specify</i>): _____	12.3.2.2.03.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
h. No purchase	<input type="checkbox"/> 9		

2. What were the expenditures of your family for the following services in the <u>last 12 months</u>?			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	3. Amount paid (TSH)
1. Contributions towards weddings and funerals	12.7.1.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
2. Other religious services (contribution to religious institutions and personnel, etc.)	12.7.1.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
3. Health Insurance – National Health Insurance Fund.....	12.5.3.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
4. Health insurance – the Community Health Fund.....	12.5.3.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
5. Health Insurance – Tiba Kwa Kadi	12.5.3.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
6. Health Insurance – Social Health Insurance Benefits	12.5.3.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
7. Private Health insurance (e.g. AAR, Strategis).....	12.5.3.1.05.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
8. Community Health Insurance (e.g. UMIASITA, VIBINDO).....	12.5.3.1.06.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
9. Insurance connected with dwellings (theft, fire, damage, etc.).....	12.5.2.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
10. Insurance connected with items, jewellery, boats etc....	12.5.4.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
11. Driving lessons and driver’s test (for motorcycles, cars, boats, airplanes)	07.2.4.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
12. Fees for lawyer, notaries, architect, etc. (excludes doctor’s fees).....	12.7.1.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
13. Removal transport of objects, hired means	07.3.6.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
14. Expenditures for provision of documents (passports, driving license, ID cards, birth, marriage certificates).....	12.7.1.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
15. Expenditures for other services (cost of damages, membership for sports and other organisations, rental of marriage celebration venues, administrative tax, etc.)	12.7.1.1.05	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>

4. Did your family have any of the following expenditures, in the <u>last 12 months</u>:			
Type of expenditure	COICOP	YES = 1 NO = 2	5. Amount paid (TSH)
1. Bank charges for having a bank account (s)	12.6.2.1.01.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
2. Membership for SACCOS.....	12.6.2.1.02.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
3. Charges for having an ATM card.....	12.6.2.1.03.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 8: OTHER ARTICLES AND SERVICES

4. Charges for using mobile banking (M-Pesa; Zantel, ZAP (Airtel) and TIGO-Pesa).....	12.6.2.1.04.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
5. Expenditure for using the internet outside the home, internet cafes etc.	12.6.2.1.05.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
6. Did your family have any of the following expenditures, in the <u>last 12 months</u>?			
Type of expenditure	YES = 1 NO = 2	7. No. of hhld members	8. Amount paid (TSH)
1. Life insurance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. Housing loan to buy or construct a dwelling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Reimbursement of loans from banks, financial firms, friends, relatives, etc.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Court and administrative costs (excluding administrative tax)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Fines for traffic and other violations.....	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 9: UTILITIES, WATER AND SANITATION

1. Is the main building connected to TANESCO?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> 1	NO <input type="checkbox"/> 2
2. What is the main fuel used for lighting?		
- Electricity		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Solar		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Gas (Biogas)		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Paraffin		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Candles		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Firewood.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
3. What is the main fuel used for cooking?		
- Electricity		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Solar		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Generator/private sources		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Gas (Industrial)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Gas (Biogas)		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Paraffin		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- Coal		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
- Charcoal		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
- Firewood.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 9
- Wood/farm residuals		<input type="checkbox"/> 10
- Animal residuals		<input type="checkbox"/> 11
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 12
4. Looking at this card (SHOWCARD B) can you tell me what is the main toilet facility used by this household?		
- No toilet / bush / field		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Open pit without slab		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Pit latrine with slab (not washable)		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Pit latrine with slab (washable)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Ventilated improved pit latrine		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Pour flush toilet.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- Flush toilet with cistern		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
- Composting toilet / ecosan latrine		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 9
5. How many other households share toilet facilities with your household?		
- None		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- One.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Two to five		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- More than five.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
6. Is there a place for hand-washing with soap and water present and where is it located? (interviewer please observe)		
- No		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Yes - near to the latrine		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Yes - near to the kitchen		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Yes - other location		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
7. The last time your youngest child passed stools, what was done to dispose of them?		
- Child used toilet/latrine		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Put/rinsed into drain or ditch.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Thrown into garbage.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Buried		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Left in the open.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- No children in this household.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 8
8. What is the main measure undertaken by this household take to ensure the safety of drinking water?		
- Boil		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Use water filter.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2
- Strain through a cloth		<input type="checkbox"/> 3
- Treated with chemicals.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 4
- Bottled water.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 5
- Other (<i>specify</i>):		<input type="checkbox"/> 6
- None		<input type="checkbox"/> 7
9. What type of storage container is used to collect water from the source?		
- Overhead tank		<input type="checkbox"/> 1
- Underground tank.....		<input type="checkbox"/> 2

SECTION 9: UTILITIES, WATER AND SANITATION

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drums - metal / plastic..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Bucket with lid <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Bucket without lid <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Jerry can..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Traditional clay pot with cover <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - Traditional clay pot without cover <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - Other (<i>specify</i>): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 9 	
10. What is the main source of drinking water for your household in the rainy season?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piped water into dwelling..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Piped water to yard/plot..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Public tap/standpipe <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Tubewell/borehole <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Protected dug well <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Unprotected dug well..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Protected spring <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - Unprotected spring <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - Rainwater collection <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Bottled water..... <input type="checkbox"/> 10 - Cart with small tank/drum <input type="checkbox"/> 11 - Tanker-truck <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 13 - Other (<i>specify</i>): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 14 	
11. What is the main source of drinking water for your household in the dry season?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piped water into dwelling..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Piped water to yard/plot..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Public tap/standpipe <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Tubewell/borehole <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Protected dug well <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - Unprotected dug well..... <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - Protected spring <input type="checkbox"/> 7 - Unprotected spring <input type="checkbox"/> 8 - Rainwater collection <input type="checkbox"/> 9 - Bottled water..... <input type="checkbox"/> 10 - Cart with small tank/drum <input type="checkbox"/> 11 - Tanker-truck <input type="checkbox"/> 12 - Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 13 - Other (<i>specify</i>): _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 14 	
12. How much do you pay for 20 litres of water?	TSH <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
13. How far is it between your house and the place you collect water in the rainy season?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is in my home <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Less than 500m..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 500m - 999 m <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 1-1.9 km <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 2-4.9 km <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 5-7.9 km <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 8 km and above..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 	
14. How far is it between your house and the place you collect water in the dry season?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is in my home <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Less than 500m..... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 500m - 999 m <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - 1-1.9 km <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - 2-4.9 km <input type="checkbox"/> 5 - 5-7.9 km <input type="checkbox"/> 6 - 8 km and above..... <input type="checkbox"/> 7 	
15. Who usually goes to this source to fetch water for your household?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adult woman..... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Adult man <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - Female child (under 15 years)..... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Male child (under 15 years) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 	
16. How many times a day does the household collect water in a day in the rainy season?	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>
17. How many times a day does the household collect water in a day in the dry season?	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/>

SECTION 10: INVESTMENT AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Type of investment	1. Did the household have the following investment in the <u>last 12 months?</u>	2. How much was spent in the <u>last 12 months?</u>
	YES = 1 > Q2 NO = 2 > next	TSH
1. Purchase of house, apartment, garage, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
2. Purchase of land for construction of dwellings	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
3. Purchase of building materials for own construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
4. Payments for hiring labour for own construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
5. Payments to subcontractors for own construction	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
6. Expenditure for connecting to public-communal infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
7. Expenditure for acquiring construction permits	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
8. Purchase of materials and reconstruction for own-repairs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
9. Purchase of repair services	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 11: SALES AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Type of Sale	1. Did the household have the following sale in the <u>last 12 months</u> ?	2. How much was received from this sale in the <u>last 12 months</u> ?
	YES = 1 > Q4 NO = 2 > next	TSH
1 Sale of house, apartment, garage, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
2 Sale of land for construction of dwellings	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
3 Sale of durable good (specify the type of good)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>
4 Sale of durable good (specify the type of good)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 specify _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="text"/>

Time SECOND VISIT ended

Hours Minutes

Section 12: Labour Force Status of all household members aged 5 years and above

INDIVIDUAL ID	10a and 10b. Which of these activities is [NAMES] primary activity and their secondary activity?		11. In the last 7 days , did [NAME] do the primary activity?	12. If [NAME] did not do their primary activity in the last 7 days, is [NAME] going to continue with the primary activity?	13. In the last 4 weeks , was [NAME] looking for any kind of a job?	14a and 14b What did [NAME] do to look for a job [Indicate 2 most relevant]		15a Was [NAME] available for work in the last 7 days?
	10a. Primary	10b. Secondary				1st	2nd	
	Working on the household farm.....1 An employer or own account worker – not on a farm.....2 Helping without pay in household business.....3 Working for pay.....4 Apprentice.....5		Yes 10a =1, 2 or 3...1 >Q17 Yes 10a=4 or 5.....2 >Q20 No, not in last 7 days..3	Yes 10a =1, 2 or 3...1 > Q17 Yes 10a =4 or 5..... 2 > Q20 No.....3	Yes.... 1 No.....2 > 16	Registered with a recruitment Agency, either public, private institution or on Internet.....1 Replied to advertisements in newspapers, posters or internet.....2 Inquiring from persons with public or private sector job contacts.....3 Other (Specify).....4		Yes.... 1 No.....2

Section 12: Labour Force Status of all household members aged 5 years and above

I N D I V I D U A L I D	39. In which sector does [NAME]'s employer operate? [ISIC CODE]	40. What year did [name] start to work for this employer?	41. What is [NAMES] occupation? DESCRIBE IN DETAIL	41a CODE TASCO	42. Is [NAMES] position Permanent & pensionable.....1 Open ended appointment.....2 Fixed term contract..3 No contract.....4	43. How many hours per week does [NAME] usually work in this activity?	44. How many weeks per month does [NAME] usually work in this activity?	45. How many months per year does [NAME] usually work this activity?	
	ISIC CODE	YEAR	DESCRIPTION	CODE	CODE	HOURS	WEEKS	MONTHS	

SECTION 13: NON-FARM HOUSEHOLD BUSINESSES

CHECK QUESTION 5 IN SECTION 12. FOR ALL THOSE CODED “YES” THAT THEY RAN A BUSINESS, OF ANY SIZE, FOR THEMSELVES OR ANOTHER HH MEMBER, EVEN IF JUST FOR AN HOUR ENTER THEIR INDIVIDUAL ID AND ASK QUESTIONS 2 TO 25 BELOW ABOUT EACH BUSINESS IF NO GOTO SECTION 14

1. ENTER INDIVIDUAL ID

2. What are the main products and/or services in order of importance: (list up to 2)		ISIC CODE				
1		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
2		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
3. In which year and month did the business start operating? 99 IF DK MONTH		<table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 10px;">Year</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Month</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </table>	Year	Month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Year	Month					
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>					
4. In which type of premises do you conduct your business activity? (TICK ONE ONLY)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In own or business partners home with special business space..... - In own or business partners home without special business space..... - Permanent building other than home..... - Fixed stall or kiosk at a market..... - Fixed stall or kiosk on the street..... - Vehicle, cart, temp stall on the street..... - No fixed location/mobile..... - Other (specify): 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 7 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 8 				
5. What is the ownership type of this business?						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sole Proprietorship - Partnership - Religious..... - NGO - Other (specify): 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5 				
6. How many months in the last 12 months has the business been operating?		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>				
7. What was the main source of start-up capital for this business?						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proceeds from agricultural production - Proceeds from non-agricultural production..... - Loan from bank..... - Loan from SACCOS..... - Loan form family/friends..... - Gift from family/friends..... - From inheritance..... - Sale of assets owned..... - Own savings..... - Other (specify): 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 7 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 8 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 9 <li style="text-align: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> 10 				

8. How much did you spend on these inputs during the last 30 days? IF NONE ENTER 0

Item No.	Description of Items	Value of Purchases/Expenses in Tanzania Shillings						
1	Electricity	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	Bank charges (not interest)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	Car running costs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4.	Tricycle running costs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	Bajaji running costs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	Fuel and Lubricants	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	Mobile phone (bills and top up cards)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8.	Fixed phone bills	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	Postage	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	Rent for land buildings	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 13: NON-FARM HOUSEHOLD BUSINESSES

Item No.	Description of Items	Value of Purchases/Expenses in Tanzania Shillings						
11	Rent for equipment hire							
12	Travel allowances paid to employee							
13	Water & Sewerage charges							
14	Repair & maintenance of equipment (spare parts, etc.)							
15	Security							
16	Tools and equipment							
17	Packaging materials (bags, containers, etc.)							
18	Brokerage, commissions							
19	Legal expenses							
20	Taxes including Trading fees & Licenses, etc.							
21	Interest paid on a loan							
22	Bad debts, donations, less recoveries							
23	Advertising							
24	Cost of raw materials							
25	Cost of goods bought for resale							
26	Others expenses (specify) _____							

8a. Specify the major raw materials purchased corresponding to Item 24 in question 8 above IF NONE LEAVE BLANK

	Major raw materials	ISIC Code	Tanzania shillings
1			
2			

9. What was the total income received by the business during the last 30 days from the following? IF NONE ENTER "0"

Item no.	Item	Tanzania shillings
1	Sale of Products mined/manufactured	
2	Sale of goods purchased from others for resale	
3	Construction work done	
4	Receipts for services rendered	
5	Rent from land	
6	Rent from buildings	
7	Hire out of equipment /tools	
8	Interest receivable (e.g. from village circles)	
9	Dividends receivable	
10	Income received as a gift, donation, gain in the sale of assets, remittances etc	
11	Other income (specify)	

SECTION 13: NON-FARM HOUSEHOLD BUSINESSES

10. What was the total investment by the business during the last 12 months on the following? IF NONE ENTER "0"

Item no.	Item	Tanzania shillings							
1	Purchase of premises (shop, office etc)	<input type="text"/>							
2	Expenditure of own construction of business premises	<input type="text"/>							
3	Expenditure on capital repairs	<input type="text"/>							
4	Expenditure on machinery and equipment	<input type="text"/>							
5	Expenditure on transportation equipment	<input type="text"/>							

11. What was the amount spent during the last 12 months for your business on....?

Item no.	Item	IF NONE ENTER "0" AND DO NOT ASK Q12 AND Q13	12. Who owns this asset?	13. How is the asset used?
		Tanzania shillings	Myself.....1 Shared.....2 Leased.....3 Rented.....4 Borrowed.....5 Don't know.....8	Exclusively for business.....1 By the household and the business.....2
1	Land	<input type="text"/>		
2	Buildings	<input type="text"/>		
3	Other structures (kiosks etc)	<input type="text"/>		
4	Other machinery, equipment and small tools	<input type="text"/>		
5	Expenditure on transportation equipment	<input type="text"/>		

14. Is your business registered with BRELA (the business registrations and licensing agency)?

- Yes 1
- No 2

15. Do you pay any taxes? (tick all that apply)

- VAT 1
- Pay as you earn..... 2
- Income tax 3
- Other (specify) 4
- None..... 5

16. Do you keep records of business transactions?

- Yes 1
- No 2

Item no.	Item	17. Which members of the household had the following roles in the household business in the last month? ENTER THE INDIVIDUAL ID(S). IF NONE LEAVE BLANK	18. How many of the following non-household member employees did you have in the last month? IF NONE LEAVE BLANK
		Individual IDs	Number
1	Working proprietor	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	Paid casual	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	Paid regular	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	Unpaid helper/family worker	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION 13: NON-FARM HOUSEHOLD BUSINESSES

NOW SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT NON HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EMPLOYEES (NUMBERED IN QUESTION 18) WORKING IN THE BUSINESS - IF MORE THAN 12 NON-HOUSEHOLD MEMBER EMPLOYEES ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SELECT THE 12 HIGHEST PAID.

Employee number	19. What is their sex?		20. Which age bracket are they in?		21. What is their status within the business?				Tanzania Shillings		24. FOR AMOUNT MENTIONED IN Q22 OR Q23 – What period of time does that payment refer to?				25. How many days did the employee work in the last month?	
	Male..... 1	Female.. 2	Adult (18+).. 1	Child (<18).. 2	Working Proprietor 1	Paid regular employee 2	Paid Casual worker..... 3	Unpaid helpers/Family Workers ... 4	22. How much do they receive for wages & salaries?	23. How much do they receive for payments in kind?	Day 1	Week 2	Month..... 3	Other (specify) 4		
1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
3	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
4	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
5	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
6	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
7	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
8	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
9	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
10	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
11	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		
12	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4		

SECTION 14: INDIVIDUAL NON-WAGE INCOME

For each household member **aged 5 and above** record whether **individually** they have received have received any of the following during the last 12 months?

No.	Individual ID <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	1. Did you receive any of the following? Yes 1 No..... 2 Don't know.... 8 2 or 8 goto next item	2. What was the net amount of the last monthly payment you received? (T.sh) <i>If the income was in kind estimate the value of the in kind payment</i>	3. What is the number of payments you have received over the last 12 months?
	Source of income	Code	Amount in TSH	Number
A1	Earnings or food from a cash for work or food work program	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A2	Income from the rent of residential premises abroad	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A3	Income from the rent of residential premises in Tanzania	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A4	Income from the rent of non agricultural business premises, garages, etc abroad ...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A5	Income from the rent of non agricultural business premises, garages, etc in Tanzania	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A6	Money from other households or persons in Tanzania	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A7	Money from other households or persons abroad (remittances)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A8	Food assistance.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A9	Assistance with school uniform or shoes ...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A10	Assistance with teaching aids, books etc...	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A11	Assistance with bed nets	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A12	A loan.....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A13	Exemption or waiver for school fees	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A14	Exemption or waiver for health expenses ..	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A15	Cash transfer program (Govt or NGO).....	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
A16	Anything else? WRITE IN _____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

Time third visit ended

Hours Minutes



United Republic of Tanzania

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National Bureau of Statistics

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY: MAINLAND 2011/2012

This information is collected under the Act of the Parliament (Act No. 1 of 2002)

THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

FORM IV

AGRICULTURE - LAND, CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

1. REGION:	HID	CODE	INTERVIEWER NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. DISTRICT	<input type="text"/>		INTERVIEWER NAME		
3. WARD	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
4. ENUMERATION AREA	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	SUPERVISOR NUMBER	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER :	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					
6. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:						
Time 4th visit began	HOUR		MINUTES				
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
Date of interview	DAY		MONTH		YEAR		
	<input type="text"/>						

Comments:

SECTION 15. LAND



1. Did you or anyone in this household own or cultivate any plots in the last 12 months?

Yes.....1

No.....2 ▶ Section 18A

P L O T I D	1a	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	LIST ALL PLOTS OWNED OR CULTIVATED BY THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS	What is the size of this plot in acres?	What was the ownership status of this plot in the last 12 months? OWNED.....1 USED FREE OF CHARGE2 RENTED IN.....3 SHARED - RENT.....4 SHARED - OWN.....5	How did you use this plot during the last 12 months CULTIVATED..1 ▶7 RENTED OUT..2 GIVEN OUT..3 ▶7 FALLOW.....4 ▶7 FOREST.....5 ▶7 OTHER, SPECIFY..6 ▶7	What was the total income from renting out this plot during the last 12 months? INCLUDE INCOME FROM CROP OUTPUT FUTURE/ PLANNED INCOMES TSH	How much was collected in kind? TSH	What was the soil type of this plot? SANDY.....1 LOAM.....2 CLAY.....3 OTHER, SPECIFY..4
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

Crop Codes

Nafaka / Mizizi:

Mahindi	11
Mpunga	12
Mtama	13
Uwele	14
Ulezi	15
Ngano	16
Shayiri	17
Muhogo	21
Viazi vitamu	22
Viazi mviringo	23
Viazi vikuu	24
Magimbi	25
Vitunguu maji	26
Tangawizi	27

Jamii ya Mikunde na Mafuta

Maharage	31
Kunde	32
Choroko	33
Mbaazi	34
Dengu	35
Njugu mawe	36
Njegere	37
Alizeti	41
Ufuta	42
Karanga	43
Soya	47
Nyonyo	48

Mazao ya Biashara:

Pamba	50
Tumbaku	51
Pareto	52
Jute	62
Mwani	19

Mazao ya Kudumu

Mkonge	53
Kahawa	54
Chai	55
Kakao	56
Mpira	57
Miwati	58
Misufi	59
Miwa	60
Hiliki	61
Ukwaju	63
Mdalasini	64
Kungumanga	65
Mkarafuu	66
Pilipili manga	18
Mbaazi	34
Muhogo	21
Mchikichi	44
Mnazi	45
Mkorosho	46
Gowe	300
Mbuyu	301
Mianzi	302
Kuni/Chakula cha mifugo	303
Miti ya mbao	304
Miti ya dawa	305
Miti ya uzio	306

Mazao ya Matunda

Mpesheni	70
Migomba	71
Parachichi	72
Mwembe	73
Mpapai	74
Minanasi	75
Mchungwa	76
Madalanzi	77
Mzabibu	78
Mchenza	79
Mapera.	80
Matunda damu	81
Apples	82
Peasi	83
Mifyoks	84
Mndimu	851
Mlimau	852
Mbalungi	65
Fenesi	69
Doriani	97
Mbirimbi	98
Shokshoki	99
Mashelisheli	67
Matofaa	38
Embe ng'on'go (Sakua)	39
Tope tope	200
Matunda Mungu	201
Mitobo	202
Zambarau	203
Piches	204
Komamanga	205
Tende	210
Tungamaa	211
Vanilla	212

Aina za mboga mboga:

Kabichi	86
Nyanya	87
Spinachi	88
Karoti	89
Pilipili	90
Mchicha	91
Boga	92
Tango	93
Mabilinganya	94
Matikiti maji	95
Cauliflower	96
Bamia	100
Fiwi	101

SECTION 17. PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS

1. Did the household process any of the products harvested on the farm in the last 12 months?

YES
NO

1

2 ► **SECTION 18**

2. Crop name TAKE CROP CODES FROM PAGE BEFORE	3. What is the by-product produced from this crop?	4. What is the quantity produced in the last 12 months?	5. Was any [BY-PRODUCT] sold?	6. How much was sold?	7. How much [CROP] did you use as input for the sold [BY-PRODUCT]?	8. What was total sales in shillings?	9. Did you incur any other expenses such as labor costs, additional inputs etc. in the production of [BY-PRODUCT]?	10. What were the total costs of these additional expenses?
CROP PROCESSED...1 BY-PRODUCT...2 NAME CODE	SEE CODES BELOW	KG.....1 LITER...2 UNIT AMOUNT	YES...1 NO...2 ►9	KG.....1 LITER...2 UNIT AMOUNT	KG	TSH	YES...1 NO...2 ►NEXT PRODUCT	TSH
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

CODES FOR Q3

PROCESSED:

- FLOUR.....1
- SEED.....2
- PALM OIL.....3
- JUICE.....4
- THREAD.....5
- PULP.....6
- RUBBER.....7

BY-PRODUCTS:

- MAIZE BRAN.....8
- WET HUSK (WHEAT, BARLEY) ..9
- RICE COVER.....10
- JUICE.....11
- THREAD.....12
- PULP.....13
- PALM OIL.....14
- OUTER COVER.....15
- NO WASTE.....16
- OTHER, SPECIFY.....17

SECTION 18A. LIVESTOCK

Yes.....1
 No.....2 **GO TO SECTION 19**

1. Does your household currently own any livestock, including chickens, dogs, rabbits etc?

CODE		1. Does the household currently own [ANIMAL]?	2. How many [ANIMAL] does this household currently own?			3. How many [ANIMAL] were born in the past 12 months?	4. How many [ANIMAL] have you bought alive in the last 12 months?	5. What was the total value of these purchases? IF NONE ENTER 0	6. How many [ANIMAL] did you receive as gifts in the last 12 months?	7. How many [ANIMAL] have you lost to DISEASE in the last 12 months?	8. What was the value of these [ANIMAL]s lost to disease? IF NONE ENTER 0	9. How many [ANIMAL] have you lost to THEFT in the last 12 months?
		Yes.....1 No.....2>> NEXT ANIMAL	Indigenous	Beef	Dairy	NUMBER	NUMBER	TSH	NUMBER	NUMBER	TSH	NUMBER
1	BULLS											
2	COWS											
3	STEERS											
4	HEIFERS											
5	MALE CALVES											
6	FEMALE CALVES											
7	OX											
8	BILLY GOATS											
9	SHE GOATS											
10	MALE KIDS											
11	FEMALE KIDS											
12	RAMS (include castrated)											
13	EWES											
14	MALE LAMBS											
15	FEMALE LAMBS											

SECTION 18A. LIVESTOCK continued

CODE		10. What was the value of these [ANIMAL]s lost to theft? ENTER 0 IF NONE TSH	11. How many [ANIMAL] have you sold alive in the past 12 months? NUMBER	12. What was the total value of sales? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH	13. How many [ANIMAL] did you slaughter in the past 12 months? NUMBER	14. What was the total value of the sold slaughtered [ANIMAL]? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH	15. What was the total cost of this labor for [ANIMAL] in the last 12 months? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH	16. How much fodder was used for [ANIMAL] in last 12 months? KG	17. What was the total cost of this fodder for [ANIMAL] in the last 12 months? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH
1	BULLS								
2	COWS								
3	STEERS								
4	HEIFERS								
5	MALE CALVES								
6	FEMALE CALVES								
7	OX								
8	BILLY GOATS								
9	SHE GOATS								
10	MALE KIDS								
11	FEMALE KIDS								
12	RAMS								
13	EWES								
14	MALE LAMBS								
15	FEMALE LAMBS								

SECTION 18B. LIVESTOCK

CODE	1. Does the household currently own [ANIMAL]? Yes.....1 No.....2>> NEXT ANIMAL	2. How many [ANIMAL] does this household currently own?	3. How many [ANIMAL] were born in the past 12 months?	4. How many [ANIMAL] have you bought alive in the last 12 months?	5. What was the total value of these purchases? IF NONE ENTER 0	6. How many [ANIMAL] did you receive as gifts in the last 12 months?	7. How many [ANIMAL] have you lost to DISEASE in the last 12 months?	8. What was the value of these [ANIMAL]s lost to disease? NONE ENTER 0 IF	9. How many [ANIMAL] have you lost to THEFT in the last 12 months?	10. What was the value of these [ANIMAL]s lost to THEFT? IF NONE ENTER 0
			NUMBER	NUMBER	TSH	NUMBER	NUMBER	TSH	NUMBER	TSH
1	BOARS									
2	SOWS									
3	MALE GILTS AND PIGLETS									
4	FEMALE GILTS AND PIGLETS									
5	MALE OLD CHICKENS									
6	FEMALE OLD CHICKENS									
7	YOUNG CHICKS									
8	DUCKS									
9	RABBITS									
10	DONKEYS									
11	DOGS									
12	OTHER									

SECTION 18B. LIVESTOCK continued

CODE	11. How many [ANIMAL] have you sold alive in the last 12 months? NUMBER	12. What was the total value of sales? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH	13. How many [ANIMAL] did you slaughter in the last 12 months? NUMBER	14. What was the total value of the sold slaughtered [ANIMAL]? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH	15. What was the total cost of this labor for [ANIMAL] in the last 12 months? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH	16. How much fodder was used for [ANIMAL] in last 12 months? KG	17. What was the total cost of this fodder for [ANIMAL] in the last 12 months? IF NONE ENTER 0 TSH
1	BOARS						
2	SOWS						
3	MALE GILTS AND PIGLETS						
4	FEMALE GILTS AND PIGLETS						
5	MALE OLD CHICKENS						
6	FEMALE OLD CHICKENS						
7	YOUNG CHICKS						
8	DUCKS						
9	RABBITS						
10	DONKEYS						
11	DOGS						
12	OTHER						

SECTION 19A. LIVESTOCK BY-PRODUCTS

CODE	PRODUCT	1. Did your household produce any [PRODUCT] in the last 12 months?	2. During the last 12 months, for how many months did your household produce any [PRODUCT]?	3. During these months, what was the average quantity of [PRODUCT] produced per month?	4. Did you sell any of the [PRODUCT] that you produced in the last 12 months?	5. How much of the [PRODUCT] produced did you sell in the last 12 months?	6. What was the total value of sales of [PRODUCT] in the last 12 months?
		YES...1 NO....2 ▶ NEXT	MONTHS	LITRES....1 KGS.....2 PIECES....3 UNIT QUANTITY	YES...1 NO....2 ▶ NEXT	LITRES....1 KGS.....2 PIECES....3 UNIT QUANTITY	TSH
1	COW MILK (TRADITIONAL)						
2	COW MILK (IMPROVED)						
3	CHICKEN EGGS (TRADITIONAL)						
4	CHICKEN EGGS (IMPROVED)						
5	GHEE/BUTTER						
6	CHEESE/YOGURT						
7	HONEY						
8	SKINS AND HIDES						
9	MANURE						
10	OTHER _____						
11	OTHER _____						

SECTION 19B. AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

CODE	PRODUCT	7. Did your household sell any of the following agricultural services in the last 12 months?	8. During the last 12 months, how many times did your household sell [SERVICE]?	9. What was the total value of sales of [SERVICE] in the last 12 months?
		YES...1 NO....2 ▶ NEXT	NUMBER	TSH
1	TRACTION / DRAUGHT POWER			
2	SIRE SERVICES			
3	OTHER _____			

SECTION 20. FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY

ITEM	1. How many [ITEM] does the household own? IF '0' ► 3 NUMBER	2. What is the value of the [ITEM] if sold? TSH	3. Did the household own [ITEM] during the last 12 months? YES...1 NO...2	4. Did your household rent or borrow any [ITEM] for use in the last 12 months? YES..1 NO...2>NEXT ITEM	5. How much did your household pay to rent or borrow [ITEM] last 12 months? TSH
------	---	--	--	---	--

1	HAND HOE				
2	HAND-POWERED SPRAYER				
3	OX PLOUGH				
4	OX SEED PLANTER				
5	OX CART				
6	TRACTOR				
7	TRACTOR PLOUGH				
8	TRACTOR HARROW				
9	SHELLER/THRESHER				
10	HAND MILL/GRINDER				
11	WATERING CAN				
12	FARM BUILDINGS/ STORAGE FACILITIES				
13	GERI CANS				
14	DRUMS				
15	POWER TILLER				
16	IRRIGATION PUMP				
17	OTHER				

SECTION 21. INVESTMENT AND SELLING OF AGRICULTURAL ASSETS

	ITEM	1. Did the household make any expenditure on the following [ITEM] during the last 12 months? Yes.....1 No.....2 >> NEXT ITEM	2. How much did your household pay to rent or borrow [ITEM] last 12 months? TSH
--	------	---	---

1	Purchase of agricultural buildings		
2	Own construction of agricultural buildings		
3	Expenditure on other construction works (improvement of land)		
4	Purchase of agricultural transport equipment		
5	Expenditure on cultivated assets (livestock for breeding, including fish and poultry, dairy, draught, vineyards, orchards and other plantations of trees)		

	ITEM	3. Did the household receive any money from selling the following [ITEM] during the last 12 months? Yes.....1 No.....2 >> NEXT ITEM	4. How much did your household receive in the last 12 months? TSH	TIME 4TH VISIT ENDED Hour Minute
--	------	--	---	--

1	Selling agricultural buildings						
2	Selling agricultural transport equipment						



HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY: MAINLAND 2011/12 HOUSEHOLD DIARY OF PURCHASES AND CONSUMPTION

(This information is collected under the Act of the Parliament (Act No. 1 of 2002))

THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

1. REGION	HID	CODE		INTERVIEWER NUMBER	
2. DISTRICT				INTERVIEWER NAME	

3. WARD					
4. EA				SUPERVISOR NUMBER	
5. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER					

	1.	2	3	4
I N D I V I D U A L I D	<p>NAME</p> <p>PUT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ON LINE 1.</p> <p>MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT THEIR MEALS TOGETHER IN THIS HOUSEHOLD, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.</p>	<p>How many of the 14 diary keeping days was [NAME] present in the household?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 14 GO TO Q3</p> <p>IF 14 DAYS GO TO Q4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NUMBER DAYS</p>	<p>What was the main reason for absence during (some of) the 14 diary days?</p> <p>EDUCATION.....1</p> <p>WORK/EMPLOYMENT.....2</p> <p>BUSINESS</p> <p>TRIP.....3</p> <p>ILLNESS/ HOSPITALISATION4</p> <p>TOURIST</p> <p>TRIP.....5</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY).....6</p>	<p>How many months during the last 12 months was [NAME] present in the household?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MONTHS</p>

1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				

A. DAILY EXPENDITURES

Date:...../...../.....

Record all products PURCHASED or OBTAINED from other sources by household and the members during the day

S/N	2. SUPERVISOR only COICOP CODE	3. Name of product	4. Unit of Measure 1. Gram 2. Kilogram 3. Metre 4. Litre 5. ml/cc 6. Pair 7. Piece 8. Unit	5. Quantity	6. Amount paid or estimated monetary value in Tanzania Shillings	7. Where from?	8. Destination
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FOOD PRODUCTS

1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
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8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							

NON-FOOD PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

<p>7. Where from? Purchased from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Market stall Street vendors Permanent shop Supermarket Department store Purchased from other household Other specify 	<p>Obtained (but not)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Own production Gift from other Institutional Aid Gathered 	<p>8. Destination Codes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Own Consumption Sale To stock Feed animals
---	---	--

B. DAILY FOOD CONSUMED BY HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (EXCLUDE FOOD FOR PARTIES)

B.1 Record all FOOD products CONSUMED by household and the members during the day

S/N	9. SUPERVISOR only COICOP CODE	10. Name of food products (write the food products used to prepare the meals)	11. Unit of Measure 1. Gram 2. Kg 3. Metre 4. Litre 5. ml/cc 6. Pair 7. Piece 8. Unit	12. Quantity	13. Amount paid or estimated monetary value in Tanzania Shillings	14. Source 1. Purchased 2. Own production 3. Received as payment in kind 4. Free or a gift 5. Food aid 6. Gathered
-----	-----------------------------------	--	---	--------------	---	--

1						
2						
3						
4						
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16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						

B2. Daily number of people eating food inside the household by meals

	15. Breakfast	16. Lunch	17. Dinner
Household members			
Non household members			

B3. FOOD CONSUMED OUTSIDE HOME

S/N	18. Office Use only COICOP CODE	19. Description of FOOD CONSUMED OUTSIDE HOME (Restaurants, bars, cafés, fast food, street vendors, etc.) Describe in detail what purchased, e.g 2 plates of rice and meat, 3 cups of coffee	20a. Number of HH members	20b. Number of Non HH members	21. Amount spent on total food in Tanzania Shillings
1					
2					
3					

B4. Daily number of household members eating at work/school canteens or friend's places by meals

	22. Breakfast	23. Lunch	24. Dinner
Household members			
Non Household members			

FORM VI: Household Budget Survey 2011/12 Tanzania Mainland
Daily sheet for recording expenditure and consumption

Name:

Date:...../...../.....

Record all the products you PURCHASED or OBTAINED during the day					
S/N	2. Name of product	3. How much?	4. Local Unit of measure	5. Unit of measure	6. Amount paid or estimated monetary value in Tanzania Shillings
B1. FOOD PRODUCTS PURCHASED OR OBTAINED					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
B.2 Record all FOOD products you CONSUMED during the day					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
B3. Record non food items/services purchased for household members					
1					
2					
3					
4					
B4. Record food and non food items/services for non-household members					
1					
2					
3					
4					

