Tanzania

Sources:
Paukert 1973, Table 6 p.104-105
Jain 1975
Cromwell 1977, Table 1
ILO 1984
Lecaillon et al. 1984, Table 4 p. 26-27
van Ginneken and Park 1984
Ferreira 1994
National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania 2002, Table 7.4. in chapter 7
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Annual Economic Survey 1967
Used by Jain (1975). No documentation is available.

Household Budget Survey 1969
The survey was conducted by the Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania. 4092 households were included in the sample but only 3068 households responded. The non-response in Dar es Salaam was particularly high. The income concept used by the survey was cash income but non-monetary incomes were estimated by van Ginneken and Park (1984). This was done on the basis of household expenditure and national accounts data. Data on savings were derived from the survey data on financial savings (also adjusted to the corresponding NA total). The final income concept in van Ginneken and Park (1984) is disposable income including non-monetary income.

Rural Household Survey 1983
The survey was conducted in September 1983. It covered 498 households and was a sub-sample of a survey conducted in 1976/77. The areas covered were Kilimanjaro, Dodoma, Iringa and Ruvuma (4 of 19 rural areas). The household definition is quite generous since it also includes guests. Income was defined to be the sum of the remuneration of all productive assets owned by the household, i.e. labour, land and capital. Transfers from other households were also added to the incomes. Imputed rents and transfers from the government were not included. The Ginis and means excluding zero incomes are chosen from Ferreira (1994). An adult equivalence scale is used by the source, but the exact weighting is not given.

Cornell/ERB Household Survey 1991
The survey was undertaken by the Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program and The Economic Research Bureau of the University of Dar-es-Salaam. The sample was nationally representative based on the Master Sample of the Bureau of Statistics and covered 1046 households, of which 477 were rural. In the Poverty Monitoring Database,

estimates based upon the whole sample are reported; in Ferreira (1994) only the rural estimates. The income concept in Ferreira (1994) was defined to be the sum of the remuneration of all productive assets owned by the household, i.e. labour, land and capital. Transfers from other households were also added to the incomes. Imputed rents and transfers from the government were not included. The Ginis and means excluding zero incomes are chosen from Ferreira (1994). An adult equivalence scale is used by the source, but the exact weighting is not given.

Household Budget Survey 1992, 2001

The survey was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics and the results are reported in a report published by the same institution. The 2000-01 survey covered 22178 responding households, it was the largest survey ever conducted in Tanzania. The sample was nationally representative and selected in two stages. The primary sampling units were 1161 small areas that were selected throughout the country and the second stage units the households. The sample was drawn with the help of a National Master Sample. Replacement households were used. The 1991/92 HBS covered 4823 responding households.

Information was collected both through interviews and diaries. In the diary household consumption, spending and income over a calendar month was recorded. In the case of illiterate households, the interviewers were expected to visit the households every day during the reporting month.

The consumption aggregate includes home production and transfers and incomes in kind, valued at local market prices. Expenditures that are not for consumption such as purchasing inputs for a farm and durables are excluded. Expenditures on medical care, education, water and postage are also excluded due to increased costs between the two survey years that do no reflect increasing welfare. Rent and imputed rent are also excluded due to poor reporting.

Human Resources and Development Survey 1993

This is a World Bank Living Standards Measurement Survey conducted by the University of Dar-es-Salaam. The survey had a national coverage and used all the 222 clusters of the National Master Sample (NMS) maintained by the Bureau of Statistics as its sampling frame. The survey covered a total of 4953 households in the 20 regions of Mainland Tanzania: 2135 rural and 2818 urban. In a second stage, the survey was extended to Zanzibar, where 230 households, in 24 clusters, were interviewed. The expenditure data was collected in one interview. Education, health, clothing, housing, household appliances, durables, dowries and ceremonies were collected for the last year; transportation, communication and utilities for a typical month and food for a typical week. The manual gives an indication that several problems were encountered during the survey conduction due to inexperience.

Population Census of the United Republic of Tanzania 1993

According to the documentation of Deininger & Squire (2004), the survey lying behind the estimates is Population Census of the United Republic of Tanzania. No readable documentation is available.