



**NBS: "A ONE-STOP CENTRE FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN TANZANIA."**

# Editorial Board



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**Statistician General**

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## **Bashe: There is No Hidden Agenda, Cooperate with Enumerators**

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hussein Bashe, has assured the general public that information collected during the 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) will be solely used for statistical purposes.

Mr. Bashe said people should not worry about giving their information to enumerators who would be visiting their households.

He said the main objective of the census is “to produce statistics which will be used to develop agriculture, livestock and fish farming in Tanzania”.

The deputy minister made the remarks in a speech read on his behalf by the District commissioner for Misungwi, Mr. Sweda Samwel, at the opening of the 2019/20 NSCA training for enumerators

held in Mwanza.

“I want to assure you that all information collected during the census will be treated as confidential and will only be used for statistics purposes,” he said and insisted that was according to section 351 of Statistics Act.

He dismissed claims making circulations among the public that--



***Participants to the training of data collection for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) follow the opening of the training held at TMDA conference hall in Mwanza on the 25th July, 2020.***

the collected data, particularly that on livestock, would be used to estimate taxes.

The deputy minister insisted that the government wants to have information on the population of livestock in Tanzania so as to put in place better plans of service provision in a bid to increase production as well as seeking reliable markets for the products.

“The last census was conducted in 2007/08, it is over a decade now...

by then we were second in the continent with in terms of livestock population. Who knows, we may be we're number one today,” explained Mr. Bashe.

In that regard, the deputy minister urged all heads of selected households and commercial farmers to accord enumerators and other census officials maximum cooperation by giving correct answers to questions asked of them.

The deputy minister called upon all regional commissioners to ensure--

data collection was well supervised and that they should play their part well in educating the selected households to fully comply and cooperate with enumerators throughout the census period.

*“I want to assure you that all information collected during the census will be treated as confidential and will only be used for statistics purposes,” said Bashe.*



***Misungwi District Commissioner Sweda Samwel officiates, on behalf of Deputy Minister for Agriculture Hussein Bashe, the opening of the data collection training for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) training held in Mwanza.***

## GDP First Quarter Record Positive Growth

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) released value of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first quarter (January – March) of 2020 which shows a positive growth in absolute terms.

The recently released Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) in absolute terms at current prices worth TZS 36.8 trillion compared to TZS 33.5 trillion in a similar quarter of 2019.

The release presents rebased Quarterly Gross Domestic Product (QGDP) base year 2015 at current and constant prices for Tanzania Mainland.

Likewise, the value of GDP at constant 2015 prices increased to TZS 31.6 trillion in the first quarter of 2020 from TZS 29.9 trillion in the corresponding quarter of 2019 equivalent to a growth of 5.7 percent.

During the period under review, Tertiary activities accounted for the largest share which hits at 42.0 percent followed by primary activities with 33.2 percent and secondary activities accounted for 24.7 percent.

According to the release which is available on NBS website, mining and quarrying activities recorded highest growth rate at 15.3 percent courtesy to an increase in gold production; human health and social work grew by 10.2 percent followed by professional, scientific and technical activity which recorded an increase of 8.9 percent growth rate.

Transport and storage and information and telecommunication growth rate was 8.3 percent, construction activity as well as administrative and support services all recorded 8 percent growth while other--

social services grew by 7.8 percent.

Data used in the compilation of the first QGDP for the year 2020 which followed the United Nations Statistics Division's guidelines on the compilation of National Accounts Statistics including the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008 were collected from all economic activities in the economy.

The QGDP estimates facilitate frequent and appropriate policy interventions by providing reliable and timely reports on recent short-term economic developments.

***“The value of GDP at constant 2015 prices increased to TZS 31.6 trillion in the first quarter of 2020 from TZS 29.9 trillion in the corresponding quarter of 2019 equivalent to a growth of 5.7 percent.”***

## Availability of Timely and Quality Agricultural Statistics is Indispensable, says NBS Governing Board Chairperson

As agriculture plays an important role in sustaining peoples' livelihood as well as contributing to national development, availability of timely and quality statistics for the sector is therefore very indispensable, the Chairperson of the NBS Governing Board, Dr. Amina Msengwa, said.

In this regard, the Chair insisted it was the primary responsibility of NBS as a national statistics body to ensure those statistics are available all the time to guide national policies, programmes and inform decision- making about the sector.

In her speech during the opening of data collection training for the 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) held in Mwanza, she said successful and positive growth of the agriculture sector is very important as it has significant contribution to the national economic growth as well as in reducing--



***Deputy Chairperson of NBS Governing Board Dr. Lorah Madete speaks during the opening of the Data Collection Training for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) held in Mwanza.***

poverty as the sector employs over half of the country's labour force.

She added that: "The sector employs more than half of the labour force, provides food to the entire population as well as produces raw materials for local and foreign industries as well as earning the country foreign currency".

Her speech, which was read by Board's Vice Chairperson Dr. Lorah Madete, noted that during 2019 the sector contributed 26.6 percent to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with agricultural products leading with 14.8 percent followed by livestock 7.4, forestry 2.7 and fish farming 1.7 percent.

She, therefore, insisted that implementation of the



2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) was timely and crucial as it would provide tools to measure the development of the sector.

“The results of the 2019/20 NSCA have significant importance as they will provide agriculture indicators, which will be used in monitoring implementation of various development programmes including the National Five Year Development Programme (FYDP-II 2016/17 – 2020/21) and provide inputs for the preparation of the 2021/22-2025/26 development plan,” she said.

Dr. Msengwa emphasised that statistics provide great contribution in formulating, implementing and monitoring of policies and development programmes as well as informing decision making.

“I am proud to see our national statistics office is in the forefront not--

only to see to it that our country is availed with quality statistics but also determined to ensure that Tanzania benefits from development of science and technology in statistics production.

This is based on the fact that data collection during the census will use Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) where enumerators will use tablets instead of paper questionnaires,” she explained.

She told training, participants and guests were informed that the main objective of the 2019/20 NSCA would be to collect and analyze detailed data on crop production, livestock and fish farming in the country.

The 2019/20 NSCA, which is the fifth since independence, will take place in August through October 2020 and implemented in 2,820 Enumeration Areas (EAs) with a total--

33,807 households in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Data collection for the 2019/20 NSCA will be done using three questionnaires; namely small-scale questionnaire, large scale farm questionnaire and community questionnaire.

***“I am proud to see our national statistics office is in the forefront not only to see to it that our country is availed with quality statistics but also determined to ensure that Tanzania benefits from development of science and technology in statistics production. This is based on the fact that data collection during the census will use Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) where enumerators will use tablets instead of paper questionnaires,” said Dr. Msengwa.***

## Govt's Commitment to Development of Statistics Attracts more Support, Reveals Statistician General

Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa has said government commitment in development and strengthening of production of statistics has been attracting support from various stakeholders from within and outside the country.

She said, political will of the country's leadership in the--

development of statistics has significantly contributed to the development of the sector as it attracts more and more support from various development partners.

"The administration's readiness and commitment to developing agriculture statistics has seen Tanzania conducting--

censuses and other surveys including agriculture census as per the released calendar since independence," she said.

Dr. Chuwa said under this commitment, Tanzania collaborates with various development partners and through such collaboration it has been receiving, from--



***Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa talks to the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) training participants where she insisted discipline, hard work, professionalism as well as strict adherence to census' rules and procedures throughout data collection exercise.***





***Participants to the training of data collection for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) follow the opening of the training held at TMDA conference hall in Mwanza on the 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2020.***

2010 to 2016, various supports in strengthening production of quality agriculture statistics.

She mentioned FAO's ***Global Initiative for Improvement of Agriculture and Rural Statistics project*** as one of the many collaborations which Tanzania has benefitted from.

"Through that project Tanzania, received funds to conduct annual agriculture--

surveys and capacity building in production of agriculture statistics," Dr. Chuwa said.

She added that during that period, Tanzania had also the privilege to lead the advisory board of the project which included development partners from NSOs, World Bank, USAID and United States government.

Dr. Chuwa thanked the government of the United Republic of--

Tanzania, World Bank and European Union (EU) for providing financial and technical support for the implementation of the 2019/20 NSCA.

On the cost of the census, Statistician General said the 2019/20 NSCA will cost Tsh. 6.0 billion, which is Tsh. 4.0 billion less compared with cost of 2007/08 census which was Sh. 10 billion.

She attributed reduction of cost to application of new technologies, particularly the use of tablets in data collection instead of paper questionnaires, compared to how the case was in 2007/08 census.

***"Tanzania collaborates with various development partners and through such collaboration it has been receiving, from 2010 to 2016, various supports in strengthening production of quality agriculture statistics."***

## Statistician General: Improvement of agriculture statistics is a priority

Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa has reiterated that improvement of agriculture statistics is among key priorities for all National Statistics Offices (NSOs) in Africa given the fact that the agriculture sector forms the backbone of people's livelihood across the continent.

"Production of quality-

agriculture statistics is our [NSOs] priority in the continent so as to provide guidance in planning, implementation and monitoring of policy and programmes in the sector," she added.

Statistician General made those remarks when she was speaking during the launching of data collection training for the 2019/20--

National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) held in Mwanza.

"The agriculture sector provides livelihoods to about 1.3 billion people in the continent and contributes 15 percent of the continent's income," she noted.

She added that with such huge importance, NSOs in Africa are putting a lot of efforts in collaboration with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to produce quality agricultural statistics.

On the NSCA 2019/20, the Statistician General said official statistics will be produced according to UNSD and FAO guidelines to ensure coherence and comparability.

She said NSCA is conducted after every ten years in Tanzania,-



***Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa emphasises a point during data collecting training for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) held in Mwanza.***

whereby the 2019/20 survey is the fifth since independence. The last such survey was conducted in 2007/8 in the country.

Dr. Chuwa told the training participants and guests that the census will involve about 322 enumerators who she urged to seriously put attention to the training so as to be able to effectively and efficiently perform their duties throughout data collection.

“There will be close supervision to ensure every enumerator’s performance is as per the set guidelines and anyone who will be found going against those guidelines will be charged according to Statistics Act, Section 351,” she stressed.

“While you are collecting data, remember that you represent the government hence you must always portray the good image of the government,” Dr. Chuwa insisted.

The Statistician General said that she was very much impressed with composition of training participants that has attracted many participants holding postgraduate qualifications which she described as a positive addition to the census.

“We have here participants with various skills not just statisticians which is very positive to our profession. Mixed skills is what we nowadays encourage to supplement our--

statistics skills” She said.

Dr. Chuwa told training participants that she was confident that they would dedicate their time to follow the training which would help them build their capacities and hence perform as per the national expectations.

*“The agriculture sector provides livelihoods to about 1.3 billion people in the continent and contributes 15 percent of the continent’s income,” said Dr. Chuwa.*



**Statistician General Dr. Albina Chuwa emphasises a point during data collecting training for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) held in Mwanza.**



## We Still Lack Key Indicators of Agriculture Statistics, Says Dr. Makame

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries, Dr. Makame Ali Ussi, has said Zanzibar still lacks statistics about cost of agricultural (crop) production and livestock keeping which are very critical if the sector is to be improved.

Dr. Makame was speaking during the opening of data training for the 2019/20 NSCA for the five regions of Zanzibar held at Office of Chief Government Statistician at Mazizini in Zanzibar town.

He explained that according to the available statistics, in 2019, there was a total of 29,975.7 acres of rice/paddy, 30,204.3 cassavas, 7,595.5 acres of banana and 10,000 acres of vegetables.

“We very much appreciate these statistics but we need to go further to establish cost of crop production as well as cost of livestock husbandry which are both statistically important and critical if we are to improve productivity,”

Dr. Makame insisted.

The deputy minister told training participants that overall contribution of agriculture sector to Zanzibar’s gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 stood at 21.2 percent of which agriculture contributed 7.4, livestock 7.8 percent, forestry 1.2 percent and fisheries contributed 4.8 percent.

He said the 2019/20 NSCA is expected to provide estimates of production of various crops, number of livestock and farms in all districts across Zanzibar.

He added that the census was very important as it would produce numerous statistical indicators which would be instrumental in evaluating implementation of various development plans and programs.

“The results of this census will be used by the government of Zanzibar in formulating and planning short- and long-term programmes to accelerate economic growth as well as poverty alleviation,” Dr. Makame added.

The deputy minister listed key programmes as including the Zanzibar Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ZASDP), preparations for Zanzibar Vision 2050, medium term programme of economic growth and poverty reduction (in place of MKUZA III), SDGs and Africa Agenda 2063.

He said it was obvious that implementation of those plans and programmes had resulted into an increase of statistics demands to monitor and evaluate them.

The deputy minister noted that he was encouraged to learn--



***Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries Dr. Makame Ali Ussi speaks during the opening of data collection training of the 2019/20 NSCA Zanzibar zone where he insisted the importance of statistics of cost of agricultural (crop) production and livestock keeping in the country.***

that statistical production in the country has entered a new era with the application of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) which helps to improve quality and produces real time statistics.

He, however, warned enumerators to exercise high degree of sensitivity and commitment as the quality depended on how they performed their responsibilities according to what they--

learnt during the training.

He also urged government officials at all levels to accord necessary assistance required to census' officials in order to facilitate its implementation in all areas under their jurisdictions where census take place.

**For his part,** the Executive Director of Zanzibar Planning Commission, Mr. Mwitwa Mgeni Mwitwa, underscored the centrality of enumerators to adhere to the census' procedures-

and guidelines as they form part of the basis of census' quality results.

Data collection training took place in seven zones namely Arusha, Iringa, Pwani, Mbeya, Mwanza, Tabora and Zanzibar. Training facilitators were from ministries, departments, NBS and OCGS.

According to census's roadmap, out of 33,807 households earmarked to be interviewed, 1,800 are based in Zanzibar.

## We are Committed to Regional and Global Agriculture Initiatives: Govt



***Participants to the training of data collection for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) follow the opening of the training held at TMDA conference hall in Mwanza on the 25th July, 2020.***

The government has reiterated that it is committed to regional and global initiatives aimed at developing and improving the agriculture sector for betterment of its people.

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hussein Bashe, said since the Maputo Declaration was instituted in 2003, Tanzania has been formulating and implementing various policies and--

programmes aimed at improving the sector with the view of increasing productivity, improving the sector's share in national income, ensuring food security, improving nutrition among the country's populations and strengthening social wellbeing and reducing poverty.

"The government has annually been increasing the sector's budget, formulating--

and implementing policies and programmes to increase production, improve marketing systems, push for value addition, improving agricultural services including extension services, and opening doors for funds to flow to the sector," he elaborated.

He added that those measures are also in line with goal number two of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which focuses on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

In 2003, African leaders met in Mozambique's capital, Maputo, and agreed to allocate at least 10 percent of total national annual budget to agriculture and help accelerate an annual growth of six percent in the sector.



## Agriculture Census Crucial to Meet Increasing Statistics Demand

Implementation of various projects and programmes aimed at strengthening the economy and reducing poverty during the Fifth Phase Government has led to increased demand for quality statistics to monitor and evaluate them, says the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hussein Bashe.

The deputy minister said holding the 2019/20 National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) was among the right decisions taken by the government to respond to this high demand of quality statistics.

He added that the 2019/20 NSCA is one of the government measures to strengthen the economy and reduce poverty as the results will provide the later with tools to evaluate how the sector has performed during the last ten years and guide plan for the future.

“The results of this census will help us evaluate performance of different plans and projects in this sector so that we can continue to strengthen it as well as supporting the middle-income-economy by producing raw materials for our emerging industries,” the Deputy Minister noted.

He added that government and other stakeholders need more quality statistics for planning and monitoring

of various policies and development plans and programmes.

He cited among them as including Tanzania Vision 2025, Second Five Year Development Plan (2016/17-2020/21), and, Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASPD II). He also mentioned preparation for the Third Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26 as well as preparation of National Development Vision 2025 and beyond.



***Its photo session! Training facilitators of data collection for the 2019/20 National Sample Agriculture Census (NSCA) in group photograph with the high table after the opening of training which was officiated by Misungwi district commissioner Sweda Samwel on behalf of Deputy Minister for Agriculture Hussein Bashe.***

**In our June Issue, we publish a story about stakeholders' workshop on the rebasing of Consumer Price Index (CPI). In this interview, Paskas Sawaki, NBS Senior Statistician, explains more about CPI.**

**1. In a very simple language how do you describe the CPI?**

- *A consumer price index (CPI) is an index number that measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that households consume.*

**2. How is CPI market basket determined?**

- *CPI market basket is developed from household consumption and expenditures information from families and individuals on what they actually purchased. The source of the data is Household Budget Survey (HBS).*

**3. How is CPI sample created?**

- **Selection of the items to be included in the baskets of goods and services.**

➤ *All products (goods and services) with the expenditures share of at least 0.001% from HBS data are included into the CPI basket.*

➤ *Permanent exclusions products from the basket includes; narcotics, goods produced for own consumption, own account household services, imputed rents for owner occupied dwellings, life insurance, Illegal transactions like prostitution and black market, gambling, remittances to relatives, income tax, interest paid on loans, --*

➤ *debt repayments, business expenditures and payments into savings account.*

➤ *Some products are selected purposively to be included into the basket even if the threshold stands below 0.001.*

- **Selection of Outlets**

➤ *Both purposive and scientific approach.*

- **Price collection methods**

*All items (goods and services) must be priced within the **first two weeks** of that particular month. **Market purchases** should be done any day within the first week of that particular month for three consecutive working days from the same outlet. **Price quotations** covers the first two weeks of that particular month from four different outlets per item. Price observation in the open market should be done in the morning (between 9 -11 am every month) since prices may be higher in the morning and lower towards the evening especially for fresh food (vegetables and fruits).*

*Prices for some services and tariffs like school fees, electricity, monthly water bills and postage services are collected on quarterly or semi-annual basis. However, price collectors make regular visits to service providers to reconfirm the prices if is still the prevailing cost.*

#### 4. What goods and services does CPI cover?

- *CPI covers basket of goods and services that are commonly purchased for consumption by a representative sample of households in Tanzania. Currently, the CPI basket includes a list of 278 goods and services of which 97 are Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and 181 are Non-Food items.*
- *The basket of goods and services is further classified into twelve major groups, namely: food and non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic and tobacco; clothing and footwear; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel; furnishing, housing equipment and routine maintenance of the house; health; transport; communication; recreation and culture; education; restaurants and hotels; miscellaneous goods and services.*

#### 5. How is CPI calculated?

- *The CPI for Tanzania is compiled using an Excel-based software that employs the current period to previous period price relative version of the Laspeyres index compilation formula. This formula is sometimes referred to as the **modified Laspeyres index formula**.*

- *Elementary aggregates indices are calculated using the Price relative of Geometric means.*
- *Higher level aggregations for the CPI are carried out using weighted arithmetic means consistent with the Laspeyres index calculation formula.*

#### 6. How do you collect CPI prices?

- *Prices of goods and services are collected from the selected outlets.*
- *Prices collection for goods and services is carried out using the conventional approach structured questionnaires and face to face interviews.*
- *In each **regional headquarter**, at least 3 price quotations are taken from different outlets per item every month except for utilities like water and electricity where prices are obtained from respective authorities on quarterly basis.*
- *Fresh foods (vegetables and fruits) and those without standard measurements are generally purchased and weighed for three consecutive days of the first two weeks of that particular month.*

#### 7. How is the CPI used?

- Indicator of price change:** The CPI is the most common macro-economic indicator of--*



price change. It is often used in the formulation of monetary policy and to identify the sources of price change.

ii. **Adjustment of economic series:**

The CPI is used as a price deflator in the compilation of real economic statistics and indicators, e.g., Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant prices.

iii. **For indexation of wages and salaries:**

Trade unions and employers use the CPI for the indexation of wages and salaries in order to maintain the purchasing power of the wages and salaries.

iv. **For international comparisons:**

The CPI is used to compare the inflation rate in Tanzania with that of other countries. These comparisons can then be used to appraise the relative economic performance of Tanzania with that of other countries. This may help determine economic and social policy for the country.

v. **Tools for investment policy and interest rate in banks.**

**10. Is CPI synonymous to cost-of-living index?**

The CPI could also be used as proxy to the Cost of Living when the basket of goods and services and the level of the households' wellbeing are stable. The Cost of Living Index (COLI) indicates--

what one would need to spend in order to maintain a certain level of wellbeing in the face of changes in prices of goods and services. Consumers normally make substitutions of the goods they purchase in order to maintain a certain standard of living when prices change. However, it is very difficult to construct a COLI that holds the level of wellbeing constant.

The problem is that spending habits change with variations in lifestyle, market conditions, income levels, household composition and consumer preference. In order to construct a true COLI, it is necessary to have data on changes in consumption patterns on a monthly basis. This would require an HBS each month. Although there is significant research in compiling certain types of COLIs using historical data, it is not possible to compile a COLI on an ongoing basis.

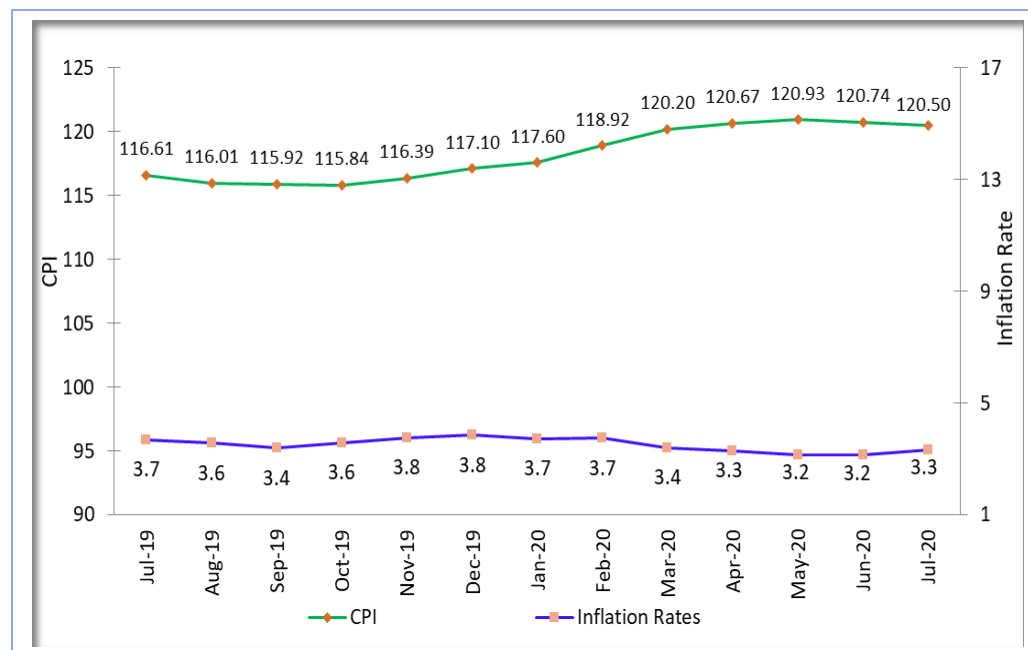
For this reason, all countries compile a CPI rather than a COLI.



**Senior Statistician Paskas Sawaki speaks during stakeholder's consultative meeting on CPI rebasing held at Pius Msekwa hall Dodoma.**

## July Inflation Rate Rises Slightly Over Higher Food Prices

**Chart 1: Movement of National Consumer Price Indices (NCPI) and Inflation Rates from July, 2019–July, 2020. (Dec.2015 = 100)**



The annual inflation rate for the month of July 2020 has increased by 0.1 percent to 3.3 percent from 3.2 percent recorded in June 2020.

According to the NBS acting director of Population Census and Social Statistics, Mrs Ruth Minja, the marginal increase was attributed to increase of prices of food and non-food items.

“The annual inflation rate of food consumed at home and away from home for the month of July, 2020 increased to 4.9 percent from 4.7 percent recorded in June, 2020” Mrs Minja told members of the press at the release of the--

monthly Consumer Price Index (CPI).

She listed food items whose July, 2020 prices went up compared to prices on the same month last year as including maize flour (7.9 percent), millet (4.8 percent), cassava flour (3.0 percent), sardines (3.8 percent), fruits (4.0 percent) and vegetables (9.6 percent).

Likewise, she revealed that the 12-month index change for non-food products for the month of July has increased by 0.2 percent from 3.0 percent in June, 2020 to 3.2 percent.

She told the media that the annual inflation rate excluding food and energy for the month of July, 2020 remained the same (2.6 percent) as it was recorded in June, 2020.

The release shows that the overall index climbed up from 116.61 in June, 2020 to 120.50 in July, 2020.

On price stability, Mrs Minja asserted that movement of national consumer price indices (NCPI) shows a relatively stable trend that ranges between 3.2 percent recorded in May and June, 2020 and 3.8 percent recorded in November and December, 2019.

# NBS PICTORIAL NEWS



*Members of the Press at Takwimu House conference hall listening to Acting Director of Population Census and Social Statistics Ms. Ruth Minja (not in the picture) during release of July, 2020 Consumer Price Index*



*NBS acting Director of Population Census and Social Statistics Ruth Minja addresses the media to release Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the month of July, 2020 at Takwimu House Dodoma.*



# National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

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