

# TANZANIA MAINLAND



FINAL REPORT

# HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2017/18

Dodoma, December 2020





United Republic of Tanzania

## Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey 2017/18

### Final Report

Ministry of Finance and Planning  
Dodoma

National Bureau of Statistics  
Dodoma

World Bank  
Washington DC, USA

December, 2020



Global Affairs  
Canada



The Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey HBS 2017/18 was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Poverty Eradication Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP). The funding for the HBS 2017/18 was provided by the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners including the World Bank, UN Women, Irish Embassy, Swedish Embassy, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC). Technical assistance was provided by the World Bank (WB), UN Women and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF).

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**Recommended citation:**

Ministry of Finance and Planning - Poverty Eradication Division (MoFP- PED) [Tanzania Mainland], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the World Bank. 2020 Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey 2017/18. Final Report Dodoma, Tanzania MoFP-PED, NBS and Washington DC USA, and WB.

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## FOREWORD

The 2017-18 Household Budget Survey (HBS) is the fifth scientific household survey in a series conducted in Tanzania Mainland since 1991/92. The 2017-18 HBS was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Poverty Eradication Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning.



Hon. Dr. Philip I. Mpango, (MP.)  
**Minister of Finance and Planning**

The main objective of the 2017-18 HBS was to obtain current information on poverty and its associated characteristics and to assess the progress made in improving the living standards of the people. The result will be used for monitoring the implementation of national, regional and global commitments such as Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Second Five Year Development Plan II (FYDP-II 2016/17 2020/21), East Africa Community Vision 2050 (EAC 2050), Africa Development Agenda 2063 (ADA 2063) and Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (2030 SDGs). This report presents key indicators from the 2017-18 HBS; a more comprehensive report will be issued in the third quarter of 2019.

The 2017-18 Household Budget Survey had many collaborators including the President's Office, Region Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG); Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability; Bank of Tanzania (BOT); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT); Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training (MoESTVT); Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC); Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF); Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA); University of Dar es Salaam - Department of Economics; Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC); National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF); World Bank (WB); UN Women; United Nations Development Program (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Irish Embassy; Swedish Embassy; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC).

I, therefore take this opportunity to encourage policy makers, planners, program managers and other stakeholders in poverty and socio-economic sectors to use these findings for making informed policy decisions based on quality planning, monitoring, evaluation and targeting of poverty reduction strategies. Finally, I advise researchers and other experts to make use of HBS 2017/18 data sets to undertake further analysis, particularly in the areas that are not covered in this report.

Hon. Dr. Philip I. Mpango, (MP)  
**MINISTER FOR FINANCE AND PLANNING**  
**DECEMBER, 2020**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2017/18 Final Report presents the most recent poverty and inequality indicators and their trends over time. The successful implementation of the Survey was a result of efforts of many individuals and institutions. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to all Individuals and Institutions that were involved in ensuring that the HBS 2017/18 was carried out and completed as planned.



Dr. Albina Chuwa  
Statistician General  
National Bureau of Statistics

Firstly, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) would like to extend their sincere gratitude to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania and Development Partners including the World Bank, UN Women, Irish Embassy, Swedish Embassy, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) for providing financial assistance that led to smooth implementation of HBS 2017/18.

We would like to thank a team from World Bank led by Nadia Belhaj Hassine; and comprised, Elizabeth Ann Talbelt, Nobou Yoshida, and Freeha Fatima; Usu Mallya and Dr Mitra Sadananda both from UN Women for providing technical assistance at all stages from preparation to the implementation of this survey.

We gratefully acknowledge the guidance and support provided by the HBS 2017/18 Technical Working Group (TWG) members who came from various institutions, including the Ministry of Finance and Planning – Poverty Eradication Division, the President’s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG); Prime Minister’s Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability Office; Bank of Tanzania (BoT); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT); Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, and Vocational Training (MoEST); Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC); Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF); Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF); Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA); University of Dar es Salaam - Department of Economics; Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC); National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF); World Bank; United Nations Women (UN Women); United Nations Development Program (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); Global Affairs Canada (GAC), the Irish Embassy and the Swedish Embassy.

Our sincere gratitude goes to Dr. Richard Valliant, the international consultant for sampling; Dr. Sasun Tsirunyan, the international consultant for poverty analysis and Mr. Sango Simba, the national consultant for quality assurance. In the same vein, we would like to recognize the contribution of members of the HBS 2017/18

Technical Committee for commitment and support rendered throughout the implementation of this survey.

We would also like to thank all HBS 2017/18 interviewers; staff from the NBS especially the department of social and demographic statistics and regional statistical managers who worked tirelessly as survey quality assurance and supervisors for their dedication and ensuring that the HBS 2017/18 was a success.

Last but not least, we are more grateful to the regional and district officials, Community Leaders and those who have not been mentioned but helped the field staff in the areas visited during data collection. We thank them for their cooperation as well as all households interviewed for their willingness and patience in providing appropriate information that enabled the compilation of this report.

The HBS 2017/18 Report is expected to facilitate planning within the Government and the business community and stimulate further research and in-depth analysis. It is our expectation that this report will be a useful source of information to planners and policy makers, non-government organizations, academicians and other stakeholders, including national, regional and international organizations.

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**DECEMBER 2020**

## ABBREVIATIONS

BNPL	Basic Needs Poverty Line
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DPs	Development Partners
EAC	East Africa Community
EASTC	Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre
EP	Extreme Poverty
FP	Food Poverty
FYDP-II	Five Year Development Plan II
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
HBS	Household Budget Survey
IP	Incidence of Poverty
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classification
KCAL	Kilo Calorie
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
MoESTVT	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training
MOFP	Ministry of Finance and Planning
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
PED	Poverty Eradication Division
PFCE	Private Final Consumptions Expenditure
PGI	Poverty Gap Index
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PL	Poverty Line
PORALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PSU	Primary Sampling Units
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
RSMs	Regional Statistical Managers
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
SPGI	Squared Poverty Gap Index
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupation
TFNC	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre
TOE/I	Training of Enumerators/Interviewers
TOT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UN WOMEN	United Nations Women
UNDP	United National Development Program
UNFPA	United Nation Fund for Population Activities
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the final results of the seventh scientific round of Tanzania Mainland HBS 2017/18 which was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The key findings from the HBS 2017/18 is that the *Standard of living of the Population in general has improved very significantly in recent years*. This is reflected in reduction of incidence of poverty especially in the Rural Areas and improvement in the *access of services and facilities*.

### Survey Period, Sample Size and Improvement of Questionnaires

The survey was carried out from December 2017 to November 2018. The HBS 2017/18 covered 9,552 households, from 796 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs or EAs) drawn from the 2012 Population and Housing Census Frame. It provided estimates at National level, Urban Areas, Rural Areas and separate estimates for each of the 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland.

### Contents

Compared to the HBS 2011/12, the HBS 2017/18 covered additional modules including; Time Use (TUS) for profiling gender related time use indicators; Social security services (health insurance, Identification documents); Food security - Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO); Individual gender - related ownership of assets; Nutrition for children under-five years; and child and adult mortality.

## KEY FINDINGS

### Household Consumption and Expenditure

The analysis of 2017/18 household consumption basket indicates that the basket is still dominated by food. More than half of the basket is food consumption (59.9%), an increase of 4 percentage points as compared to consumption basket in 2011/12. The share of food in the basket is higher in Rural Areas (63.2%) than Urban Areas (52.6%).

Mean Monthly Household consumption expenditure per capita in Tanzania Mainland increased from Tanzania Shillings 51,689 in 2007 to Tanzania Shillings 113,854 in 2017/18 at nominal prices.

The mean monthly household consumption per household for Tanzania Mainland in 2017/18 HBS was TZS 416,927. A household in Urban Areas consumed on average 1.5 times more than a household in Rural Areas (TZS 534,619 in Urban and TZS 361,956 in Rural Areas). Differences in average consumption expenditure per household between urban and rural areas were slightly larger because the majority of households in rural areas depended on own produce for food consumption, whereas their urban counterparts depended on purchased consumption.

About half of the consumption share (46.1%) was held by the highest twenty percent income group while only 3.1 share was held by the lowest ten percent income group.

The low-income households (first decile) in Tanzania Mainland spend more on consumption of food items (69.6%) than non-food items (30.4%) while the rich households (tenth decile) spend less on consumption of food items (33.9%) and more on non-food items (66.1%)

## **Incidence of Poverty**

From HBS 2017/18 consumption data, food poverty line and basic needs poverty line, were estimated. The basic needs approach is used to measure absolute poverty in Tanzania Mainland. It attempts to define the absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being in terms of consumption of goods. Poverty lines are then defined as the amount of consumption required to satisfy those needs.

The food poverty line is the minimum amount of money the household needs to spend on all food items that satisfy the minimum of 2,200 kilo calories per day per adult. It is also often referred to as the extreme poverty line. Individuals who fall below this level are classified as extremely poor. The basic needs poverty line adds an allowance for basic nonfood necessities to the food poverty line.

Using the HBS 2017/18 data and based on the lower poverty line, the estimated Basic Needs Poverty Line for Tanzania Mainland was TZS 49,320 per adult equivalent per month, and the Food Poverty Line is TZS 33,748 per adult equivalent per month. The basic needs poverty rate (“poverty rate” in the text) measures the proportion of the population whose monthly spatially-price-adjusted total household consumption per adult equivalent is below the basic needs poverty line. The extreme poverty rate (“or food poverty rate”) measures the proportion of the population living below the food poverty line.

In 2017/18, more than a quarter of Tanzanians (26.4%) could not afford their basic needs (about 13.9 Million People) at national level, 31.4 percent in Rural Areas and 15.8 percent in urban areas. In 2011/12, these rates were 28.2 percent at the national level, 33.4 percent in Rural Areas and 15.4 percent in urban areas. This implies that from 2011/12 to 2017/18 basic needs poverty levels have declined by 1.8 percentage points (approximately 0.4 per annum).

Eight percent of the Tanzania Mainland population were extremely/food poor (4.1 Million People) at national level, 9.7 percent in Rural Areas and 4.4 percent in Urban areas. Inequality as measured by GINI was 0.38, higher in Urban Areas (0.41) than in Rural Areas (0.32).

## Incidence of Poverty, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs

Area	2011/12				2017/18			
	Population (%)		Households (%)		Population (%)		Households (%)	
	Extreme Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty						
Other Urban	8.7	21.7	6.0	16.0	5.4	19.2	3.9	14.5
Rural Area	11.3	33.3	8.8	26.7	9.7	31.3	7.0	24.6
Dar-es-Salaam	1.0	4.1	0.7	2.6	2.3	8.0	1.7	5.8
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>

## Incidence of Poverty by Region

Using the the basic needs poverty lines, results from HBS 2017/18 showed that, Rukwa region had the highest incidence of poverty (45.0%) and Dar es Salaam region had the lowest (8.0%). Similarly, food poverty was highest in Rukwa region (19.8%) and lowest in Kilimanjaro region (2.1%).

## Distribution of Poor Population and Trend in Poverty

According to the HBS 2017/18 findings, 81.0 percent of the poor population (living below the basic needs poverty line) in Tanzania Mainland lives in Rural Areas and 19.0 percent in Urban Areas. The percentage of poor population in Rural Areas decreased from 85.0 percent in 2007 to 84.3 percent in 2011/12 and further to 81.0 percent in 2017/18.

## Child Poverty

The 2017/18 HBS revealed that 30.1 percent of children age 0 to 17 years are basic needs poor and 9.4 percent were food poor. The basic needs poverty for children under age 18 is higher in Rural Areas (34.5%) than in Urban Areas (18.7%). A similar pattern was observed in food poverty with 11.0 percent of them living in Rural Areas against 5.4 percent in Urban Areas.

## Incidence of Extreme Poverty for TASAF Beneficiaries

The basic needs poverty for TASAF beneficiaries in 2017/18 was 39.2 percent, whereas the incidence of food poverty (extreme poverty) for TASAF beneficiaries was 12.1 percent (i.e. they fall below the food poverty line) in 2017/18. Extreme poverty among TASAF beneficiaries was slightly higher in Urban Areas (12.8%) than in Rural Areas (11.9%).

## Poverty Gap (Depth) and Squared Poverty Gap (Severity of Poverty)

The depth and severity of poverty have also declined. The depth of poverty (or poverty gap) which indicates how far, on average, poor households are from the basic needs poverty line has declined from 6.7 percent in 2011/12 to 6.2 percent in 2017/18. The severity of poverty (or squared poverty

gap) which captures both how far the poor are from the poverty line and consumption inequality among the poor has declined from 2.3 percent in 2011/12 to 2.1 percent in 2017/18.

## **Poverty Profile**

The chances of a household being poor are related to its demographic structure and its economic activities. Households are more likely to be poor if they are large and have a large number of dependants; if they have a head who is economically inactive; or if they are dependant on the sale of food and cash crops or earning a living from natural products. On the other hand, households tend to be non-poor when they are part of the formal sector and receiving a wage, salary, or business income. Results from the HBS 2017/18 show that both basic needs and food poverty rates are significantly higher in households with larger sizes.

The incidence of poverty is also associated with the education level of head of household. Households headed by persons with secondary and higher level of education are less likely to be poor than households headed by persons with low levels of education. In the HBS 2017/18, the basic needs poverty rate for households headed by persons with secondary and higher level of education was 5.9 percent compared to 35.7 percent for households headed by persons with no education. A similar pattern was observed in food poverty (11.0% for households headed by persons with no education and 1.0% for households headed by persons with secondary or higher level of education).

Poor households are more likely to have limited access to basic services such as, safe/clean drinking water, safe sanitation and electricity. Lack of basic services is an impediment to poverty reduction initiatives. The HBS 2017/18 observed that, household poverty status was related to access to social facilities such as water, sanitation, electricity and sources of energy. As might be expected, basic needs poverty and food poverty rates are low for households with basic needs facilities such as improved water sources, toilet and connection to grid electricity. For example, households which were not connected to grid electricity were more likely to be poor (26.2%) than those which were connected (4.9%); households using non improved sources of water were 1.7 times more likely to be poor in basic needs than those which were using improved water sources.

## **Standard of Living**

The quality of life appears to have improved. The overall housing conditions have improved since 2011/12. The 2017/18 results showed that in Tanzania Mainland, 84.0 percent of the households' roofs made of galvanized metal sheets/iron sheets from 67.6 percent of the household reported in 2011/12. Houses with roofs built with galvanized metal sheets/iron sheets in Rural Area increased remarkably from 54.8 percent in 2011/12 to 76.6 percent in 2017/18.

Overall, houses built with cement, tiles, bamboo, vinyl or wood floors increased from 39.4 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 51.0 in HBS 2017/18, and houses walls made of baked, burnt bricks, Concrete, cement or stone increased from 48.2 percent in 2011/12 to 59.1 percent in 2017/18.

There was improvement in overcrowdness in dwelling units. The mean number of persons per sleeping room decreased from 2.7 in HBS 2011/12 to 2.4 in HBS 2017/18.

Households with access to electricity and mobile phones in Tanzania Mainland increased remarkably in in the 2011/12 to 2017/18 period. Households with access to electricity increased from 18.0 percent in 2011 /12 to 29.1 percent in 2017/18 whereas those with access to mobile phones increased from 57.0 percent in 2011/12 to 82.6 percent in 2017/18. Improvement in the use of solid energy for cooking was observed, use of firewood for cooking decreased from 73.1 percent of households in 2007 HBS to 60.9 percent of households in 2017/18 HBS.

In Tanzania Mainland, access to improved sources water from piped water into dwelling, piped water to yard/plot, public tap or standpipe, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water collection, bottled water, tube well or borehole) of drinking water also improved. About 73.0 percent of households used improved water sources during dry season in 2017/18 against 60.5 percent of households in 2011/12. Using the SDG Water Ladder, the HBS 2017-18 showed that in the dry season 45.7 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland used basic water followed by limited water (21.1%), un-improved water (15.6%), surface water (9.9%) and water from other sources (7.7%).

Households reported to have not shared toilet facilities increased from 65.0 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 68.2 percent in HBS 2017/18 while households with no toilet facility decreased significantly from 11.7 percent in 2011/12 to 5.8 percent in 2017/18. According to SDG Sanitation ladder, more than half of households in Tanzania Mainland use un-improved sanitation facilities (58.1%) followed by households using basic sanitation facilities (24.0%), limited sanitation (10.9%) and those using open defecation (5.8%)

## **Household Demographic Trends**

Average household size has declined from 5.0 members in 2011/12 to 4.6 in 2017/18. The age distribution was to a great extent similar to that of 2011/12 HBS; population was characterized by young population (more than 60.0% of population was below age 30) and few old people (age 65+ or more were 4.5%).

There was an increase in the percentage of female-headed households. It has increased from 24.7 percent in 2011/12 to 28.2 percent in 2017/18.

## **Education and Health**

Adult population with no education slightly decreases from 18.8 percent in 2011/12 to 18.1 percent in 2017/18. About a quarter (23.7%) of adults in rural areas have never attended school. The disparity between males and females continues to be large: 22.5 percent for adult females have no education compared with 12.9 percent of males in HBS 2017/18. The proportion of females with no education decreased from 24.0 percent in 2011/12 to 22.5 percent in 2017/18. Literacy rate has increased slightly from 77.2 percent in 2011/12 to 77.6 percent in 2017/18.

On school enrolments, the primary school Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 95.0 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 100.9 percent in HBS 2017-18. On the other hand, the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) increased from 77.4 percent in 2011/12 to 83.4 percent in 2017/18

Enrolment in lower secondary (Form 1-4) education has increased for NER and decreased for GER. The lower secondary school NER increased from 30.5 percent in 2011/12 to 32.9 percent in 2017/18, But GER decreased from 53.1 percent in 2011/12 to 45.0 in 2017/18.

The percentages of ill or injured persons in all age groups and areas in the HBS 2017/18 were lower than that reported in the HBS 2011/12. As expected, more children under age of five and the elders reported being ill than other age groups. In 2017/18, females (19.6%) were more likely to report more illness or injury than males (16.2%).

**Key Indicators Tanzania Mainland, 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2017-18</b>
<b>Household and Housing</b>					
Average household size	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.6
Mean percentage of dependants	40	42	43	48.0	48.0
Percentage of female-headed households	18	23	25	24.7	28.2
Percentage of the population with a birth certificate or/ notification	--	--	19	32.0	34.5
<b>Housing, Electricity, Water and Sanitation</b>					
Percentage of households with a modern roof	36	43	55	67.6	84.0
Percentage of households with modern walls	16	25	35	48.2	59.1
Percentage of households with modern floors	-	-	-	39.4	51.0
Average number of persons per room for sleeping	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.4
Percentage of households with electricity	9	12	13	18.0	29.1
Proportion of households using protected water source in the rainy season	-	-	-	69.1	87.8
*Proportion of households using protected water source in the dry season	46	55	52	61.0	73.0
Household within a kilometre to a source of drinking water in rainy season	-	-	-	84.1	89.1
Household within a kilometre to a source of drinking water in dry season	-	-	-	71.4	77.4
Proportion of households with any toilet facility	93	93	93	88.3	94.2
<b>Ownership of Transport and Communication Facilities</b>					
Percentage of households owning a radio	37	52	66	55.0	45.2
Percentage of households owning a television	-	-	-	16.0	23.1
Percentage of households owning a motorcycle	0.7	0.9	1.5	4.0	13.1
Percentage of households owning a landline telephone	1	1	1.1	1.0	0.3
Percentage of households owning a mobile phone	-	-	-	57.0	82.6
<b>Education and Health</b>					
Percentage of adult men with any education	83	83	83	87.0	87.1
Percentage of adult women with any education	68	67	71	76.0	77.5
Primary net enrolment ratio	-	59	84	78.0	83.4
Percentage of children age 7-13 years currently studying	57	61	86	82.0	83.4
Secondary net enrolment ratio (forms I-IV)	-	5	15	29.0	29.5
Percentage of literate adults	--	71	73	77.2	77.6
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health provider	-	69	69	71.0	56.0
<b>Economic Activities</b>					
Percentage of employed adult person (15 years and above) with agriculture as their main employment status	-	-	-	74.0	52.5
Percentage of households with a member with a bank account	18	6	10	--	12.3
<b>Consumption and Poverty</b>					
Percentage of consumption expenditure on food	71	66	51.3	55.5	59.9
Percentage of population below the food poverty line	22	19	17	10.0	8.0
Percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line	39	36	34.4	28.2	26.4
Percentage of population living in female-headed households below the basic needs poverty line	35	35	33	20.0	27.0
Gini coefficient	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.38
Percentage of total consumption by the poorest 20 percent of population	7	7	7	6.0	7.4

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

The Household Budget Surveys (HBSs) are intended to collect, compile and analyse numerical information on individuals' and households' consumptions and expenditures. HBSs contain a wide range of socio-economic information at both individual and the household levels that is used for informed decision-making process for the Government. It is widely used across the world for assessing poverty levels and the living standards of the people of a particular country. Due to their importance, the governments and the international agencies have been striving for the improvement in the survey methodology to establish HBSs technical standards. The HBSs data can also be used in the compilation of national accounts of the household sectors, analysis of poverty status and other information on household related characteristics. HBSs also provide the weights for computation of Consumer Price Index (CPI). The HBS data may also be used to investigate and benchmark wage and pension structures including universal pension.

The HBS 2017/18 provides valuable individuals data on parents' survivorship; the status of employment and occupation statuses; child birth and breast feeding for children under age 5 years; citizenship and migration; education; literacy; health; disability; health insurances, individual assets ownership and consumer goods; possession of birth certificate and identification documents; how men and women use their time (Time Use) and individual non-wage income. The HBS 2017/18 contains data on household consumption, expenditures, savings and housing amenities; main source of drinking water; sanitation; food security; non-farm household businesses and electricity. It also provides the weights for computation of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and National Accounts re-basing. It is the main data source used for planning and monitoring of the national, regional and global commitments such as the national Five-Year Development Plan II (FYDP-II), East Africa Vision 2050, SADC Vision, Africa Development Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.

In carrying out the HBS 2017/18, the NBS collaborated with the Poverty Eradication Division of the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Other participating institutions involved include the President's Office, Region Administration and Local Government (PORALG); Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability; Bank of Tanzania (BOT); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT); Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training (MoESTVT); Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC); Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF); Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA); University of Dar es Salaam - Department of Economics; Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC); National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF); World Bank (WB); UN Women; United Nations Development Program (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Irish Embassy; Swedish Embassy; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC).

Technical assistance during the planning and implementation of the survey was provided by the World Bank, UNICEF and UN Women.

Financing of the HBS 2017/18 survey was provided by the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners (World Bank, UN Women, Irish Embassy, Swedish Embassy, Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and UNICEF.

## **1.1 Historical Background**

The Tanzania Mainland Household Budget Surveys can be traced back to 1950 with variations in nature, scope, coverage, purpose and quality. For instance, 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 earning were generally not exceeding was 75 shillings in local currency. However, In that survey only 100 respondents were included.

A similar survey was carried out in 1951/52 whereby information on family budgets were obtained from different parts of the country for an extended period of the survey to allow for seasonal variations. No formal report was written.

In 1956/57 a similar survey to that of the 1950 was conducted in the then Dar es Salaam Municipality covering families of lowest paid African labourers whose monthly earning was 100 shillings or less in local currency and the number of respondents was increased to 221. The survey was then extended to include Tanga and Mwanza regions.

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

The second nation-wide scientific survey took place in 1976/77. This survey was similar to that of 1969 except that in 1969's HBS the estimates were presented at zonal level whereas in the 1976/77 survey they were at regional level. The third nation-wide scientific survey took place in 1991/92 covering Tanzania Mainland only. The survey allowed estimates at Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Areas, and Rural Areas. The fourth scientific HBS was conducted in 2000/01, initially the survey intended to cover about 27,888 households in the Tanzania Mainland but ended up with 22,178 households and produced estimation for each region separately. The fifth HBS was conducted in 2007 and the sixth in 2011-12. These two surveys produced estimates at national level, Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Areas, and Rural Areas. The 2017/18 HBS is the seventh in series producing estimates at national level, Urban Areas, Rural Areas and separate estimates for each of 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland.

## 1.2 Concepts and Definitions

This section provides concepts and definitions used to interpret and analyse the HBS 2017/18 Report.

### **Household**

Refers to a person or a group of people who live together and sharing their income and also their basic needs. In other words, residents of a household share the same centre of production and consume from that centre.

### **Types of households**

A household may be a one-person or multi-person-household. There are two common types households used. These include;

- a) *A one-person household* which is a person who lives alone in whole or part of a housing unit and has an independent consumption;
- b) *A multi-person household* is a group of two or more persons who occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and share their consumption. Usual households of this type comprise a husband<sup>1</sup>, wife and children. Other relatives, borders, visitors and other persons are included as members of the household if they pool their resources, share their consumption and have been living with the household for at least two weeks.

Other than family members, the following can be counted as members of the households

- Household servants: These will be counted as members of a household if and only if they are taking their meals in that household and recognize the head of household as their head.
- Lodger or resident: A person who shares residence and meals by paying will be considered as household member. But if he/she does not contribute and share meals with other household members, he/she will be counted as different household. A household with more than five lodgers will be counted as guest house and not included in this survey.

### **Head of Household**

The head of household is a member of the household who holds the role of decision maker in that household. Other members of household normally recognize this individual as their head. In most cases the household head should take part in the economy and control the welfare of the household in general.

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<sup>1</sup> *A husband with more than one wife and spends his time in more than one household was counted as household member if he spent at least more than half of his time in that household.*

## **Marital Status**

The marital status recorded was the current status at the time of the survey. Five categories of marital status used were:

**a) *Married***

“Married” referred to two people, male and female married tradition, Government or Religiously. This definition included those men and women who have decided to live together as husband and wife or they often meet sexually (living together).

**b) *Divorced***

A person was regarded as divorced only if a divorce has been obtained legally from any court of law (divorced).

**c) *Separated***

A person who has obtained a judicial or legal separation in a court of law was classified as separated (separated legally). On the other hand, if a person had been voluntarily separated without obtaining a court order, then such persons fall into the same category of separated (separated but not legally).

**d) *Widowed***

If one of the spouses was no longer living and the person did not re-marry, then such a persons is classified as “widowed”.

**e) *Never Married***

A person living alone who does not qualified to the definition “a)” above or children are classified as single and hence never married.

## **Last 7 Days**

For questions that ask for information from “seven days ago”, refer to the immediate last 7 days. Example: If the interview is on Monday, “seven days ago” refers to the previous Monday through Sunday.

## **Last 12 Months**

This is the previous 12 months starting from month before the **first visit of interview** took place

## **Enumeration Area**

The smallest geographical unit (piece of land) into which the country is divided for census or survey purposes.

## **Domain**

The domain is the analysis level. For the HBS 2017/18 the domain can either be Urban, Rural or each of the 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland.

**Urban Domain**

Formal cities and towns characterized by high population densities, high levels of economic activities and high levels of infrastructure.

**Rural Domain**

Farms and traditional areas characterized by low population densities, low levels of economic activities and low levels of infrastructure. It includes all other areas which do not belong to the Urban Domain.

**Non-durable goods**

Household items that do not last long, for example food and personal care items. Household acquire these items on a daily, weekly or monthly basis.

**Durable goods**

These are household items that last for a long time, such as kitchen appliances, computers, radios and televisions, cars and furniture usually acquired once in several years.

**Semi-durable goods**

These are items that last longer than non-durable goods but still need replacing more often than durable goods, for example clothing, shoes and material for clothing.

**Educational Attainment**

This refers to the highest level of education that one has attained/acquired

**Household Size**

This is the number of persons who usually live in the household including boarders and servants etc.

**Household Consumption or Expenditure Deciles**

Expenditure deciles are defined similarly as income deciles, but expenditure values are used in place of income values. It refers to ordering all households according their total consumption or expenditure in ascending order and identifying specific levels of household consumption or expenditure (9 in all, in addition to 0 and 100) that result in 10% of households lying between each pair of boundary point, dividing household into ten equal proportions (ie 10%) from the lowest (0 to 10%) to the highest (90 to 100%) according to consumption or expenditure. They divide the household expenditures into ten equal parts from lowest ten percent to highest 90 percent.

## **Poverty**

Poverty in relation to HBS refers to an assessment of the basic costs of a minimum standard of living in a particular society and measures the number of households and/or the proportion of the population that are deemed not able to meet these basic needs. Poverty analysis tries to identify within each domain who are the poor, where they live and what are the characteristics that set these poor households apart from those that are better-off. The goal of the analysis is to be able to develop targeted pro-poor poverty reduction or alleviation strategies that will help to understand why some households are poor and others are not. The analysis also helps to understand common characteristics that are associated with poverty (i.e lack of education, age, sex or employment status of the head of household). By analysing the household expenditure data, it is possible to have a better understanding of these issues and how they might be addressed in order to reduce poverty.

## **Reliability of the Estimates**

The actual sample used in the HBS 2017/18 was 9,552 households. The estimations provided are only reliable at domain level (Rural, Urban and each of the 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland). Reliable statistics calculated for some of the estimations of most important variables of the survey are provided in the HBS 2017/18 Technical Report.

## **Basic Needs Poverty and Food Poverty**

Two different concepts of poverty were used in the HBS 2017/18; basic needs poverty and food poverty often referred to as extreme poverty. If consumption per adult falls below the food poverty line, a household is necessarily consuming less than the minimum food requirement and so is considered to be ‘food poor’. All households not affording food and those affording food but not other essential needs such as clothes are considered to be ‘basic needs poor’. Hence, Poverty is measured at the household level; it is not possible to disaggregate poverty on an intra-household basis. Thus, if the average per adult consumption expenditure of a household falls below the poverty line, then all members of the respective household are deemed to be equally poor, likewise if a household has an average per adult consumption expenditure above the poverty line then none of the members is considered to be poor.

## **The Incidence of Basic Needs Poverty**

The incidence of Basic Needs Poverty is measured by the “Head Count Ratio” which indicates the proportion of either households or population which had monthly consumption expenditures less than the determined poverty line. It attempts to define the absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being in terms of consumption of goods. The BNPL is estimated using the cost of a minimally-nutritious, low-cost diet which delivers a minimum of 2,200 calories (Kcal) per day per adult for basic balanced diet together with an allowance for additional amount for essential non-food expenditure (e.g. health, transport, education, clothing, utilities) which is required to provide an overall basic needs standard of living. Persons or

households which have per capita incomes or expenditure that are below the basic needs poverty line are then classified as living in poverty.

### **Poverty Gap Index (PGI)**

This is a measure of the depth/intensity of poverty. Poverty gap index is an improvement over the poverty measure headcount ratio which simply counts all the people below the poverty line in a given population and considers them equally poor. It measures how far below the poverty line the poor households are located.

Poverty gap index (PGI) is calculated as: 
$$PGI = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{z - y_i}{N} \right)$$

Where:  $N$  is the total population,  $n$  is the total population of the poor who are living at or below the poverty line,  $z$  is the poverty line, and  $y_i$  is the consumption of the poor individual.

### **Squared Poverty Gap Index (SPGI)**

This is a measure of the severity of poverty being experienced by a population or subpopulation. Squared poverty gap is related to poverty gap index but it is calculated by averaging the square of the poverty gap ratio, by squaring each poverty gap data. The measure puts more weights on the further poor persons observed income falls below the poverty line. The squared poverty gap index is one form of a weighted sum of poverty gaps, with the weight proportionate to the poverty gap.

### **Gini Coefficient**

The Gini coefficient is the most common index or indicator used to measure the prevalence of inequality (by per capita consumption of a distribution). It refers to the extent to which income is distributed in an uneven manner among the population and ranges from 0 (every person has the same consumption) to 1 (one person has all of the consumption in the country). It is defined as the ratio between the area demarcated by the diagonal and the Lorenz curve and the triangular region underneath the diagonal of the Lorenz plot.

## **1.3 Objective of the HBS 2017/18**

The main objective of the HBS 2017/18 was to obtain current information on poverty estimation and its associated characteristics and to assess the progress made in improving the living standards of the people. The results will be used for monitoring the implementation of national, regional and global commitments such as Tanzania Development Vision 2025, national Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP-II 2016/17 2020/21), East Africa Community Vision 2050 (EAC 2050), Africa Development Agenda 2063 (ADA 2063) and Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals (2030 SDGs).

The specific objectives of HBS 2017/18 were to:

- a) Get detailed data on household consumption and expenditure;
- b) Determine poverty profile with urban and rural breakdown and other socio-economic characteristics of the population and household;
- c) Provide data for rebasing of GDP and Consumer Price Indices (CPI);
- d) Provide household level consumption data for compiling national accounts estimates such as the Private Final Consumptions Expenditure (PFCE) component of the demand side of Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- e) Provide detailed information on health status and educational level of the population;
- f) Provide information about standard of living and nutritional status of the population;
- g) Provide data on disability, migration, domestic tourism, and food security;
- h) Obtain data on financial services;
- i) Provide data on insurance coverage, individual asset ownership and consumer goods; possession of birth certificate and identification documents of the population;
- j) Provide data on how men and women use their time (TUS); and
- k) Provide data on type, volume and distribution of resources under different Social Safety Nets Programmes (PSSN).

#### **1.4 Survey Implementation**

The preparation of HBS 2017/18 began in July 2016 by establishing a Technical Committee (TC), which drew members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Development Partners (DPs). The TC was responsible for providing technical guidance and advising on mobilization of financial support for the implementation of the survey.

#### **1.5 Sample Design**

The sample for the HBS 2017/18 covered the population residing in private households in Tanzania Mainland. A representative probability sample of 9,552 households was selected. This sample was designed to allow separate estimates for each of the 26 regions of the Tanzania Mainland as well as urban and rural areas separately at the national level.

The HBS 2017/18 adopted a two-stage cluster sample design. The first stage involved selection of enumeration areas (primary sampling units – PSUs) from the 2012 Population and Housing Census (2012 PHC) Frame. A total of 796 PSUs (69 from Dar es Salaam, 167 from Other Urban Areas and 560 from Rural Areas) were selected. In total, 51 sampling strata were created and samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum. NBS carried out a listing exercise whereby households residing in selected PSUs were freshly listed to update the 2012 PHC list before selecting households. Detail sample design is presented in a separate report “**Household Budget Survey 2017-18 – Tanzania Mainland – Technical Report**”.

The second stage of sampling involved systematic selection of households from the updated PSUs list. A sample of 12 households was selected from each selected PSU. All household members regardless of their age, who were usual residency of the selected households and all visitors who were present in the household on the night before the survey interview, were eligible for the survey.

### *Improvements*

There were major changes in the survey methodology while implementing the HBS 2017/18 as compared to previous similar surveys. These included:

### *Methodological change*

- a) Sample design was developed to provide estimates at regional level;
- b) Administration of a 14 days-diary instead of a 28 days-diary;
- c) Twelve (12) interviews per selected PSU instead of 24 interviews;
- d) More disaggregated COICOP coding for food items;
- e) Use of tablets for data collection (Computer Assisted Personal Interviews - CAPI);

### *Additional modules and questions on:*

- a) Time Use (TUS) module for profiling gender related time use indicators;
- b) Social security services module (health insurance, ID documents);
- c) Food security module - Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO);
- d) Questions on Individual gender - related ownership of assets;
- e) Nutrition for children under-five years; and
- f) Child and adult mortality.

## **1.6 Questionnaires**

The HBS 2017/18 was implemented using six electronic questionnaires (Forms I – V and VII) and a paper questionnaire (Form VI i.e. individual diary). The questionnaires sought the following information:

- a) **Form I:** Demographics; parents' survivorship; birth delivery and breast feeding; citizenship and migration; education; literacy; health; disability; insurances, individual asset ownership and identification documents; labour market indicators; non-farm household businesses; and individual non-wage income;
- b) **Form II:** Dwellings; utility; water and sanitation; transport and communications; tourism; investments; banking; and households' recall expenditures; children and adult mortality. The form also contained the TASAF and food security modules;
- c) **Form III:** Crops, livestock and food security;
- d) **Form IV:** Time use (for household members aged 5 years or more);
- e) **Form V:** Household diary for recording daily household consumption and expenditure over a 14-days period;

- f) **Form VI:** Individual diary for recording daily consumption and expenditure for each household member age five years or more; and
- g) **Form VII:** Access to community services (selected communities).

### **1.7 Pilot Test**

The reviewing of the survey instruments was carried out in Morogoro in December 2016 and the Pilot Survey took place in June 2017 in Dodoma and Kilimanjaro regions.

### **1.8 Listing, Recruitment and Training**

Listing of households was carried out in all 796 selected PSUs in July, 2017. The listing exercise was followed by a systematic selection of households involved in the survey.

A total of 680 resident interviewers were recruited from regions/PSUs to conduct interviews in selected households.

Training of Trainers (ToT) took place in the last week of October 2017 in Dodoma City. Detailed training of field staff (interviewers, supervisors, quality assurance staff and online data editors) was conducted in Dodoma City for 14 days from 6<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

### **1.9 Data Collection**

Data collection was carried out over a period of 12 consecutive months starting from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2017 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018 covering a period of one complete year. This was done in order to capture seasonal variations in consumption and expenditure pattern over a cycle of one year. Household interviews were conducted using tablets for Computer Aided Personal Interviews (CAPI) with internet connectivity for a timely transmission of data to NBS Headquarters.

### **1.10 Data Management**

Data collection, editing and processing were done concurrently. The Survey Solutions software combined the interviewing component with a powerful survey management system. All consistency checks were run in the field while the interviews were taking place.

### **1.11 Response Rate**

Out of 9,552 selected households, 9,465 households were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 99 percent.

## CHAPTER TWO

### HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

#### KEY FINDINGS

1. **Household Size:** Average household size in Tanzania Mainland is 4.6 persons.
2. **Household Composition:** More than forty-three percent (43.3%) of the Tanzania Mainland populations are children of age 0-14 years.
3. **Dependency:** The mean proportion of dependents at national level is 0.48.
4. **Possession of Birth Certificate and Identification Documents (IDs):** Possession of birth certificate or birth registration has increased remarkably from 14.8 percent in 2007 HBS to 21.9 percent in HBS 2017/18.
5. **Ownership of Other ID documents:** Nearly eight in ten (78.7%) persons of age 18 years or more own voter's registration cards.

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members during the HBS 2017/18. Demographic and socio-economic characteristics include; household size, age-sex composition, household population, marital status, proportion of dependents, possession of birth certificate and other identification documents. This information sheds light on the living condition of the population.

#### 2.1 Household Size

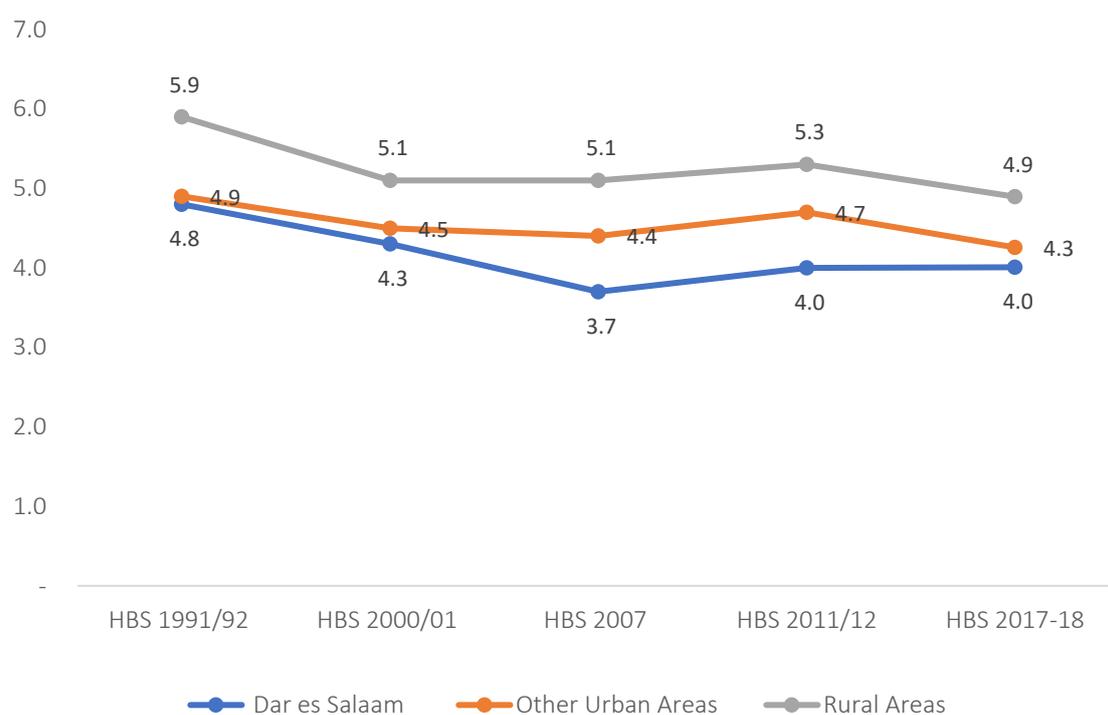
On average, the household size in Tanzanian Mainland households is 4.6 persons. However, the average household size is slightly higher in Rural Areas (4.9 persons) than in Other Urban Areas (4.3 persons) (Table 2.1.1)

The average household size in Tanzania Mainland has decreased slightly from 5.0 persons in the HBS 2011/12 to 4.6 persons in the HBS 2017/18. The decrease is also observed in Rural Areas (5.3 persons in 2011/12 to 4.9 persons in 2017/18) and in Other Urban Areas (4.7 persons in 2011/12 to 4.3 persons in 2017/18). The average household size in Dar es Salaam of 4.0 percent has remained unchanged since the 2011/12 HBS (Figure 2.1).

**Table 2.1.1: Average Household Size by Survey and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Survey Year	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
HBS 1991/92	4.8	4.9	5.9	5.7
HBS 2000/01	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.9
HBS 2007	3.7	4.4	5.1	4.8
HBS 2011/12	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.0
HBS 2017/18	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.6

**Figure 2.1 Trends in Average Household Size, Tanzania Mainland, 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**



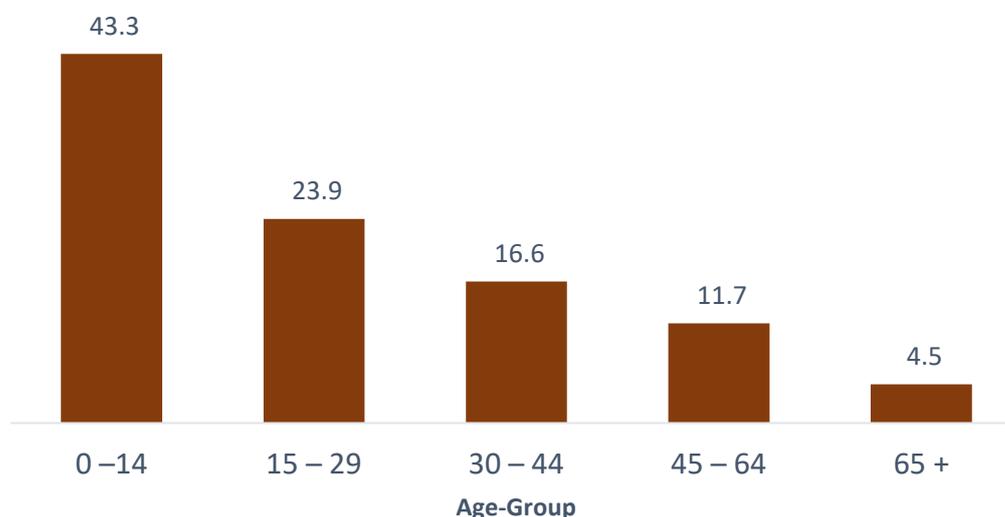
Average household size varies across regions, ranging from 3.7 persons per household in Mbeya to 6.7 persons per household in Simiyu region, Table 2.1.2 (*under additional tables for Chapter 2*).

## 2.2 Household Composition

The HBS 2017/18 revealed that more than forty three percent (43.3%) of Tanzania Mainland population is composed of children aged 0-14 years, 23.9 percent are persons aged 15-29 years and persons aged 30-44 years accounts for 16.6 percent of the population (Figure 2.2.1). The percentage

of the household members aged 0-14 years in the HBS 2017/18 remained almost the same as that of HBS 2011/12. Across all areas in HBS 2017/18, the pattern is that as the age increases the percentage of population decreases (Table 2.2.1).

**Figure 2.2.1: Distribution of Household Member by Broad Age-group, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**



**Table 2.2.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by Broad Age Groups and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Age Group	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
0-14	31.7	32	38.7	38.9	46.7	46.3	43.7	43.3
15-29	34.0	29.7	30.1	26.8	23.8	22.2	26.0	23.9
30-44	22.5	21.5	18.0	19.3	14.8	15.0	16.2	16.6
45-64	9.9	13.8	10.0	11.2	10.0	11.6	10.0	11.7
65+	1.9	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The HBS 2017/18 results reveal that 52 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population are females and 48 percent are males. Whereas the percentage of male population aged 0-14 years almost the same as that of females (21.6 % for males and 21.7 % for females). As the population gets older, the percentage of females becomes slightly higher than that of males except for Dar es Salaam (Table 2.2.2).

**Table 2.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by Sex, Age Group and Area, Tanzania Mainland: 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Age Group	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
<b>Males</b>								
0 – 14	15.7	15.9	19.5	19.0	23.8	23.2	22.2	21.6
15 – 29	15.0	13.0	13.5	11.3	11.6	10.8	12.3	11.1
30 – 44	11.5	9.7	8.5	8.2	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.6
45 – 64	5.4	7.4	4.9	5.5	4.8	5.6	4.9	5.7
65 +	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>48.0</b>
<b>Females</b>								
0 – 14	16.0	16.1	19.2	19.9	22.9	23.1	21.5	21.7
15 – 29	19.0	16.7	16.6	15.5	12.2	11.4	13.7	12.8
30 – 44	10.9	11.8	9.5	11.2	7.7	7.9	8.4	9.0
45 – 64	4.6	6.4	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.9
65 +	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>

### 2.3 Mean Proportion of Dependants

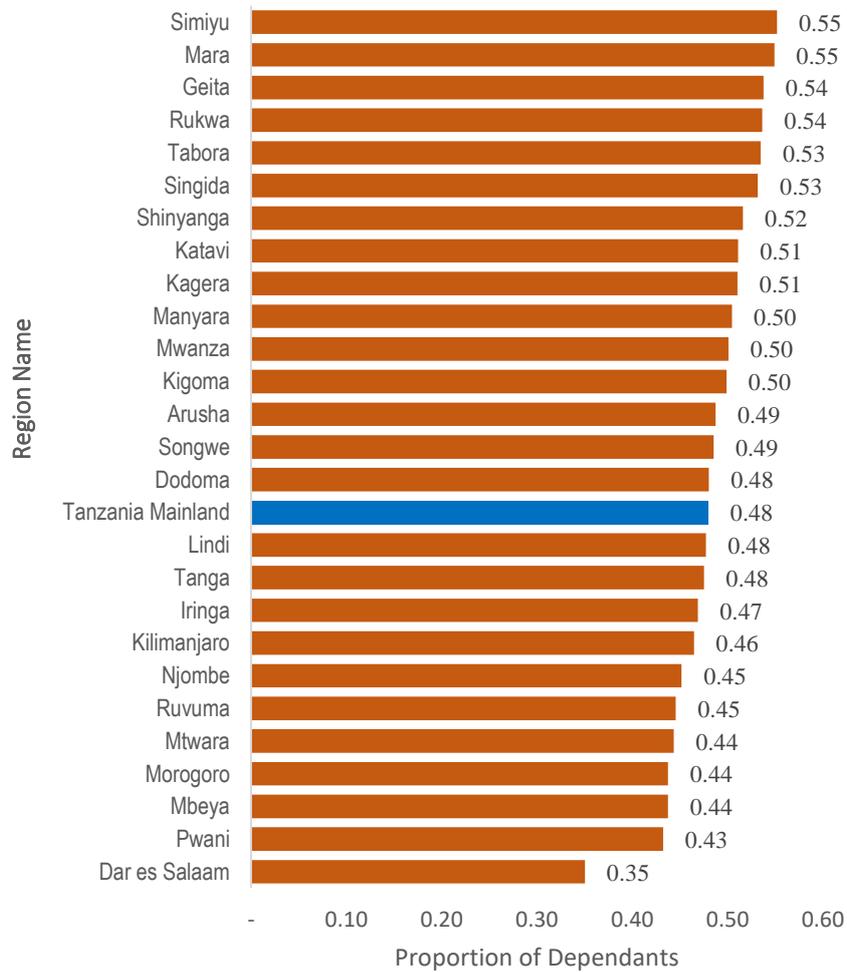
The mean proportion of dependants is the ratio of the aggregated child population (age group 0-14 years) and the aged population (age 65 or more) to the population aged 15 – 64 years. In Tanzania Mainland, the proportion of dependants (age dependence) in HBS 2017/18 is 0.48. Overall, the mean proportion of dependants in Tanzania Mainland is the same as that of HBS 2011/12. More than half (0.51) of the population in Rural Areas are dependants compared to 0.43 of the population in Other Urban Areas (Table 2.3.1).

**Table 2.3.1: Mean Proportion of Dependants by Survey Year and Area, Tanzania Mainland: 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Survey Year	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
HBS 1991/92	0.30	0.34	0.42	0.40
HBS 2000/01	0.30	0.36	0.45	0.42
HBS 2007	0.27	0.38	0.46	0.43
HBS 2011/12	0.34	0.42	0.51	0.48
HBS 2017/18	0.35	0.43	0.51	0.48

Proportion of dependants varies remarkably across the regions. The regions with largest proportion of dependants are Simiyu and Mara (0.55 each) while region with smallest proportion is Dar es Salaam (0.35), Figure 2.3.2.

**Figure 2.3.1: Proportion of Dependents, by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBSs**



## 2.4 Marital Status

The results of the HBS 2017/18 show that in Tanzania Mainland, 57.8 percent of adults persons aged 15 years or above are married or living together. On the other hand, 6.7 percent are widowed, 6.1 percent are divorced or separated and 29.4 percent are never married. Men (60%) are more likely to be married than women (55.9 %). Whereas females are more likely to be widowed (10.8 percent for females against 1.9 percent for males) or divorced/ separated (8.4 percent for females against 3.5 percent for males). About 35 percent of adult’s men aged 15 years or above have never married compared with 24.9 percent of adult women of the same age who have never married (Table 2.4.1).

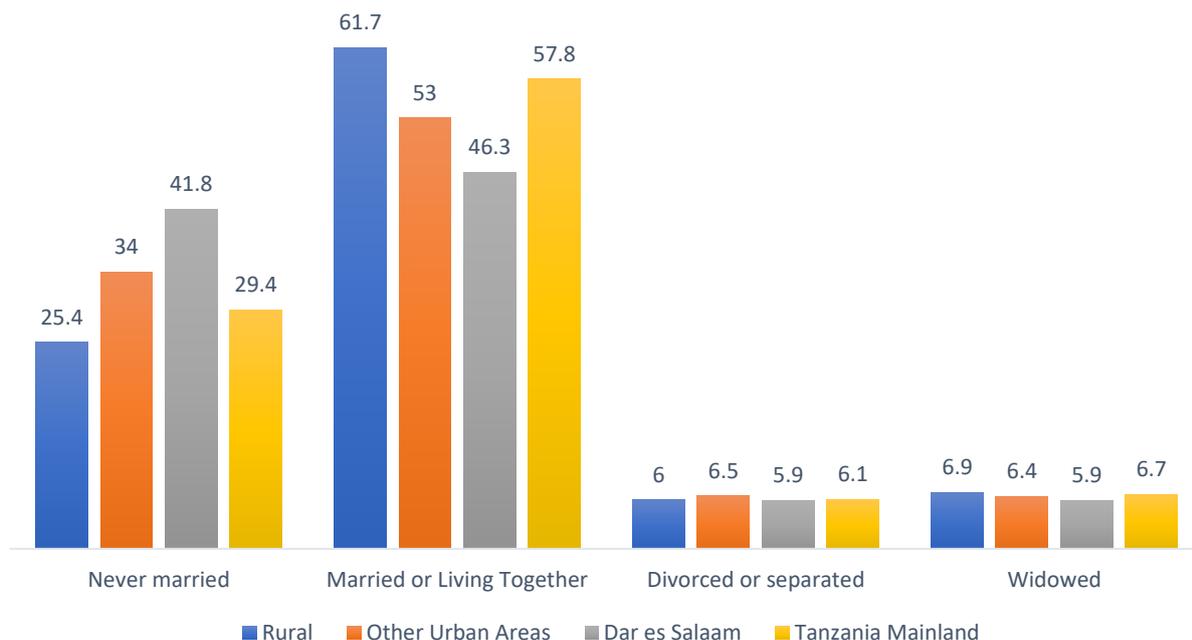
**Table 2.4.1: Percentage Distribution of Adults (Persons 15 Years and Above) by Marital Status; Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs.**

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Never married	37.4	34.6	25.3	24.9	31.1	29.4
Married/living together	57.1	60.0	56.1	55.9	56.5	57.8
Divorced/separated	3.6	3.5	7.8	8.4	5.8	6.1
Widowed	1.9	1.9	10.9	10.8	6.6	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The percentage of adults who are married or living together has almost remained the same with 56.5% HBS 2011/12 and 57.8 percent in HBS 2017/18. Furthermore, the results show that the percentage of adults who never married has slightly decreased from 31.1 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 29.4 percent in HBS 2017-18, (Table 2.4.1).

Rural areas have the highest percentage of adults who are married (61.7%) followed by Other Urban Areas (53.0%) and Dar es Salaam (46.3%), (Figure 2.4.1).

**Figure 2.4.1: Percentage Distribution of Adults (Persons 15 Years and Above) by Marital Status and Areas, Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS**



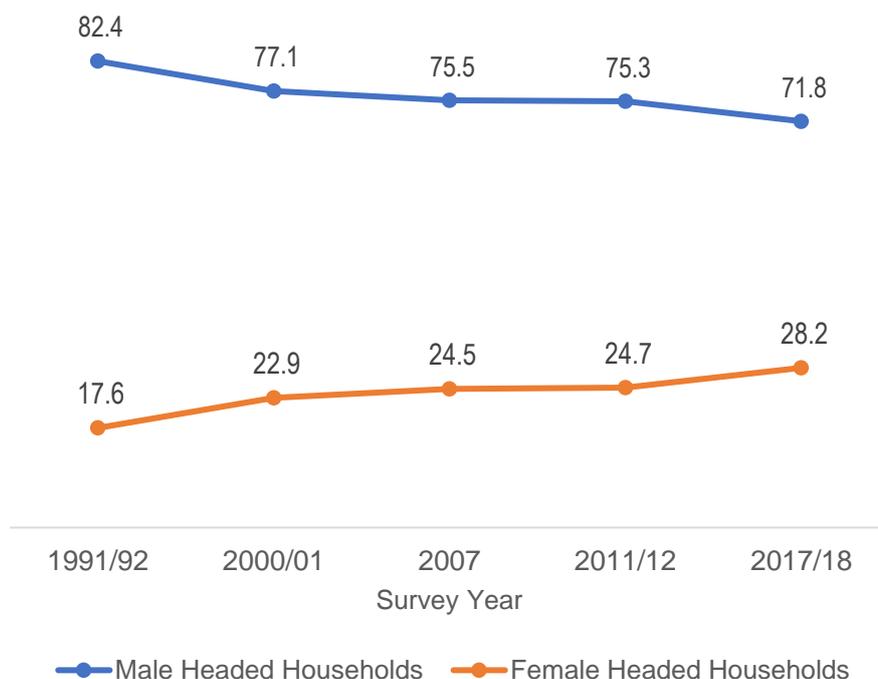
## 2.5 Household Headship

Results from the HBS 2017/18 show that in Tanzania Mainland, the percentage of male-headed households (71.8%) is more than 2 times that of female-headed households (28.2%). The percentage of female-headed households is largest in other Urban Areas and smallest in Rural Areas (Table 2.5.1). By region, the largest percentage of female-headed households is found in Singida, Mwanza, Iringa and Lindi regions and the smallest in Katavi region, Table 2.5.1.2 (*under additional tables for Chapter 2*). Since HBS 1991/92, there has been a large increase in the proportion of households headed by females, (Table 2.5.1 and Figure 2.5.1).

**Table 2.5.1: Percentage of Households by Sex of the Head of Household and Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Survey Year	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991/92	85.9	14.1	76.1	23.9	83.3	16.7	82.4	17.6
2000/01	79.1	20.9	72.1	27.9	77.9	22.1	77.1	22.9
2007	75.5	24.4	69.9	30.1	77.0	23.0	75.5	24.5
2011/12	77.5	22.5	72.4	27.6	75.7	24.3	75.3	24.7
2017/18	71.5	28.5	68.0	32.0	73.2	26.8	71.8	28.2

**Figure 2.5.1: Trend in the Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of the Household Head, Tanzania Mainland 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

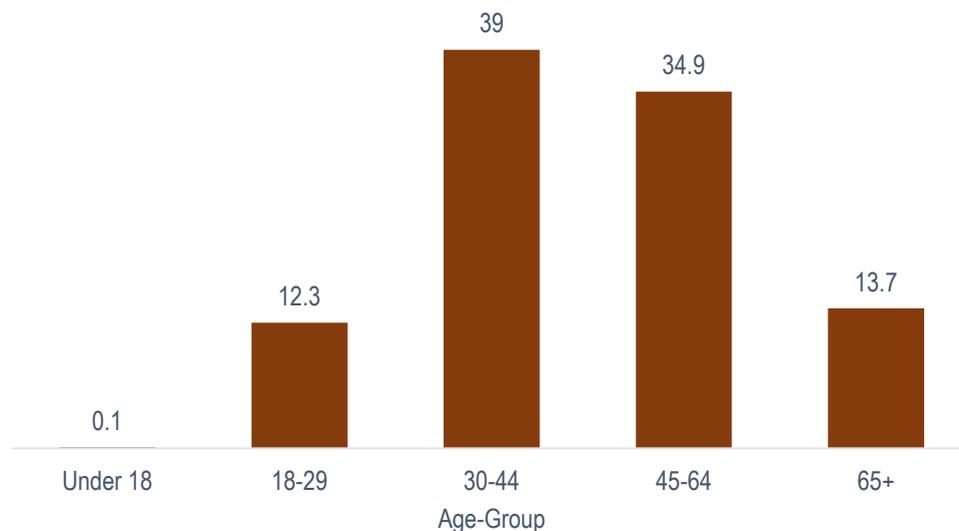


In HBS 2017/18, the majority of the household heads are in the age group of 30-44 years (39%), followed by household heads in the age group of 45-64 years (34.9%) and in the age group of 65 years and above (13.7%), (Table 2.5.2 and Figure 2.5.2).

**Table 2.5.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of the Head of Household and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Age Group	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Under 18	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
18-29	20.6	14.9	16.2	12.7	12.8	11.7	14.4	12.3
30-44	47.8	41.6	43.8	45.4	39.4	36.2	41.4	39.0
45-64	26.9	36.2	31.0	31.2	32.0	36.0	31.2	34.9
65+	4.7	7.3	8.9	10.6	15.7	16.0	12.9	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 2.5.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age-Group of Head of Household, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**



## 2.6 Possession of Birth Certificate and Identification Documents

The HBS 2017/18 findings reveal that, 21.9 percent of the Tanzanian population possess birth certificate. The percentage with birth certificate is smaller in rural population (13.9%) than in other urban population (35.2%), (Table 2.6.1).

Trend: The possession of birth certificate among the Tanzanian population has increased steadily from 14.8 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 21.9 percent in HBS 2017/18.

**Table 2.6.1: Possession of a Birth Certificate or Birth Notification for All Persons by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS's**

Item	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Birth certificate	49.6	47.5	25.3	35.2	7.1	13.9	14.8	21.9
Birth notification	16.2	NA	19.5	NA	17.4	NA	17.6	NA
Neither	32.5	52.5	54.1	64.8	74.8	86.1	66.7	78.1
Don't know	1.7	NA	1.1	NA	0.7	NA	0.9	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The option "Don't know", Not Applicable and Birth Notification were not asked in 2017/18 thus NA

The HBS 2017/18 results show that, in Tanzania Mainland, 34.5 percent of children under age 5 years possess birth certificates. The percentages of children with birth certificates were 51.9 percent in Dar es Salaam, 46.8 percent in Other Urban Areas and 29.1 percent in Rural Areas (Table 2.6.2).

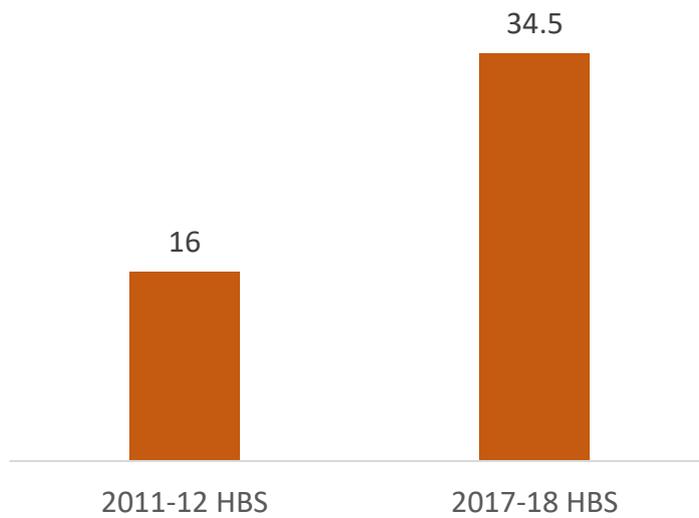
**Table 2.6.2: Possession of a Birth Certificate or Birth Notification for Children Under 5 Years in Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12 and 2017/18HBS's**

Item	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Birth certificate	58.0	51.9	29.9	46.8	9.4	29.1	16.0	34.5
Birth notification	32.2	NA	26.6	NA	22.4	NA	23.8	NA
Neither	9.6	48.1	43.0	53.2	67.8	70.9	59.8	65.5
Don't know	0.2	NA	0.5	NA	0.4	NA	0.4	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The option "Don't know", Not Applicable and Birth Notification were not asked in 2017/18 thus NA

Trend: The possession of birth certificates among children under 5 years of age has increased from 16 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 34.5 percent in HBS 2017/18, Figure 2.6.1.

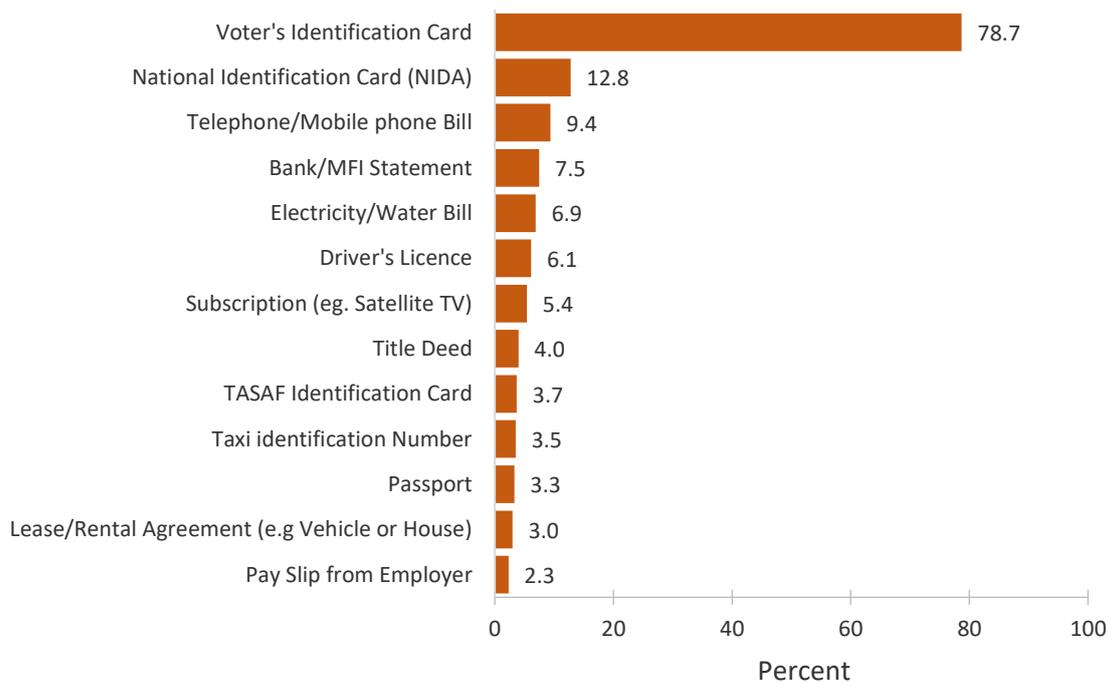
**Figure 2.6.1: Trend in the Percentage of Possession of a Birth Certificate for Children Under 5 Years in Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS's**



## 2.7 Ownership of Other Identification Documents

Apart from the ownership of birth certificates, respondents in the HBS 2017-18 were asked if they owned any other Identification documents with their names. More than three-quarters (78.7%) of adults aged 18 years or more own voter’s registration cards and 12.8 percent own National Identification (NIDA) cards, Figure 2.7.1.

**Figure 2.7.1: Percentage of the Population Owning Other Identification Documents, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**



## Additional Tables for Chapter 2

Table 2.1.2: Average Household Size by Selected Characteristics, HBS 2017/18

Background Characteristics	Household Size
<b>Sex of head of household</b>	
Male headed household	4.9
Female headed household	3.9
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Urban/Rural</b>	
Rural	4.9
Urban	4.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Region</b>	
Dodoma	4.2
Arusha	4.7
Kilimanjaro	3.9
Tanga	4.2
Morogoro	4.2
Pwani	3.8
Dar es Salaam	4.0
Lindi	3.8
Mtwara	3.8
Ruvuma	4.2
Iringa	3.9
Mbeya	3.7
Singida	5.2
Tabora	5.9
Rukwa	5.3
Kigoma	4.8
Shinyanga	5.9
Kagera	4.7
Mwanza	5.8
Mara	5.9
Manyara	5.1
Njombe	4.0
Katavi	6.4
Simiyu	6.7
Geita	6.3
Songwe	5.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>4.6</b>

Table 2.4.2: Percentage of Adults 15 Years or Above by Marital Status and Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland; HBS 2017/18

Characteristic	Never married	Married or Living Together	Divorced or separated	Widowed	Total
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	34.6	60.0	3.5	1.9	100.0
Female	24.9	55.9	8.4	10.8	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	29.4	57.8	6.1	6.7	100.0
<b>Urban Rural</b>					
Rural	25.4	61.7	6.0	6.9	100.0
Urban	36.6	50.8	6.3	6.3	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	29.4	57.8	6.1	6.7	100.0
<b>Areas</b>					
Rural Areas	25.4	61.7	6.0	6.9	100.0
Other Urban Areas	34.0	53.0	6.5	6.4	100.0
Dar es Salaam	41.8	46.3	5.9	5.9	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	29.4	57.8	6.1	6.7	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Dodoma	27.9	57.6	6.5	7.9	100.0
Arusha	27.8	65.4	3.6	3.3	100.0
Kilimanjaro	31.9	53.0	5.6	9.5	100.0
Tanga	29.2	57.2	6.7	6.8	100.0
Morogoro	28.7	58.2	6.4	6.7	100.0
Pwani	28.0	58.0	7.3	6.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	41.8	46.3	5.9	5.9	100.0
Lindi	23.8	57.9	11.1	7.3	100.0
Mtwara	26.0	62.4	6.6	5.0	100.0
Ruvuma	29.6	60.3	4.6	5.6	100.0
Iringa	25.5	60.8	3.9	9.8	100.0
Mbeya	28.4	58.5	6.0	7.0	100.0
Singida	26.4	60.6	6.1	7.0	100.0
Tabora	27.1	60.2	7.1	5.6	100.0
Rukwa	25.2	66.2	2.8	5.7	100.0
Kigoma	26.0	60.5	6.9	6.6	100.0
Shinyanga	25.6	61.5	7.1	5.7	100.0
Kagera	24.6	61.0	7.7	6.7	100.0
Mwanza	32.0	51.6	8.2	8.2	100.0
Mara	27.5	59.2	4.4	8.8	100.0
Manyara	29.2	60.1	4.7	6.0	100.0
Njombe	28.6	56.5	5.7	9.2	100.0
Katavi	28.3	61.4	5.1	5.1	100.0
Simiyu	25.2	64.4	5.0	5.5	100.0
Geita	28.0	59.4	7.0	5.7	100.0
Songwe	27.4	63.8	3.2	5.6	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 2.5.1.2 Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of the Household Head and Selected Characteristic, Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS

Characteristic	Male Headed Households	Female Headed Households	Total
<b>Rural/ Urban</b>			
Rural	73.2	26.8	100.0
Urban	69.1	30.9	100.0
<b>Areas</b>			
Rural Areas	73.2	26.8	100.0
Other Urban Areas	68.0	32.0	100.0
Dar es Salaam	71.5	28.5	100.0
<b>Region</b>			
Dodoma	70.8	29.2	100.0
Arusha	75.3	24.7	100.0
Kilimanjaro	69.3	30.7	100.0
Tanga	68.7	31.3	100.0
Morogoro	74.0	26.0	100.0
Pwani	73.0	27.0	100.0
Dar es Salaam	71.5	28.5	100.0
Lindi	67.3	32.7	100.0
Mtwara	67.7	32.3	100.0
Ruvuma	77.2	22.8	100.0
Iringa	67.0	33.0	100.0
Mbeya	69.7	30.3	100.0
Singida	66.6	33.4	100.0
Tabora	74.8	25.2	100.0
Rukwa	77.7	22.3	100.0
Kigoma	69.0	31.0	100.0
Shinyanga	74.0	26.0	100.0
Kagera	77.3	22.7	100.0
Mwanza	66.7	33.3	100.0
Mara	71.2	28.8	100.0
Manyara	80.1	19.9	100.0
Njombe	69.1	30.9	100.0
Katavi	81.0	19.0	100.0
Simiyu	71.5	28.5	100.0
Geita	75.4	24.6	100.0
Songwe	75.2	24.8	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	100.0

**Table 2.5.3: Percentage of Households by Marital Status of Head of Households and Selected Characteristics;  
Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS**

Characteristic	Marital Status of Household Head				Total
	Never married	Married or Living Together	Divorced or Separated	Widowed	
<b>Rural/Urban</b>					
Rural	3.7	74.0	9.2	13.1	100.0
Urban	11.3	65.4	11.5	11.9	100.0
<b>Areas</b>					
Rural Areas	3.7	74.0	9.2	13.1	100.0
Other Urban Areas	8.1	67.5	11.9	12.5	100.0
Dar es Salaam	18.1	61.0	10.5	10.4	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Dodoma	4.5	68.5	10.3	16.7	100.0
Arusha	4.4	82.9	6.7	6.0	100.0
Kilimanjaro	4.1	67.3	10.9	17.7	100.0
Tanga	6.4	69.3	11.5	12.7	100.0
Morogoro	10.6	69.2	9.2	11.0	100.0
Pwani	8.8	67.8	10.6	12.8	100.0
Dar es Salaam	18.1	61.0	10.5	10.4	100.0
Lindi	8.8	64.3	16.7	10.3	100.0
Mtwara	7.3	70.7	12.8	9.2	100.0
Ruvuma	7.5	75.0	8.4	9.1	100.0
Iringa	4.9	70.2	6.4	18.6	100.0
Mbeya	6.8	66.9	12.0	14.2	100.0
Singida	2.4	73.1	9.6	14.8	100.0
Tabora	1.4	73.8	11.8	12.9	100.0
Rukwa	1.5	82.8	4.6	11.1	100.0
Kigoma	2.4	73.6	11.4	12.6	100.0
Shinyanga	2.8	74.2	10.5	12.5	100.0
Kagera	2.6	73.4	11.6	12.4	100.0
Mwanza	4.1	68.7	10.9	16.3	100.0
Mara	2.2	74.0	8.9	15.0	100.0
Manyara	4.1	77.3	6.6	12.0	100.0
Njombe	5.3	69.7	8.3	16.8	100.0
Katavi	4.2	79.9	5.3	10.5	100.0
Simiyu	0.4	81.0	5.4	13.1	100.0
Geita	1.0	76.6	10.5	11.8	100.0
Songwe	4.1	78.4	6.4	11.1	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2.5.4: Percentage of Households by Age of the Head of Household and Selected Characteristic, Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS**

Characteristic	Age-Group					Total
	Under 18	18 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
<b>Rural/Urban</b>						
Rural	0.1	11.7	36.2	36.0	16.0	100.0
Urban	-	13.4	44.2	32.8	9.6	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Areas</b>						
Rural Areas	0.1	11.7	36.2	36.0	16.0	100.0
Other Urban Areas	-	12.7	45.4	31.2	10.6	100.0
Dar es Salaam	-	14.9	41.6	36.2	7.3	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	-	10.9	36.6	32.6	19.9	100.0
Arusha	0.5	10.7	41.4	36.6	10.8	100.0
Kilimanjaro	-	5.9	27.5	38.8	27.7	100.0
Tanga	-	5.7	31.8	41.2	21.2	100.0
Morogoro	0.3	10.0	48.0	30.0	11.7	100.0
Pwani	-	17.0	36.7	31.6	14.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	-	14.9	41.6	36.2	7.3	100.0
Lindi	-	14.7	36.3	29.7	19.3	100.0
Mtwara	-	11.9	46.3	29.5	12.4	100.0
Ruvuma	0.2	17.1	36.0	34.7	12.1	100.0
Iringa	0.2	18.7	36.8	32.4	11.9	100.0
Mbeya	0.5	16.9	40.7	29.3	12.5	100.0
Singida	-	9.1	32.1	37.9	20.9	100.0
Tabora	-	9.1	41.2	37.6	12.0	100.0
Rukwa	-	16.9	49.3	25.2	8.6	100.0
Kigoma	0.2	11.7	41.3	32.2	14.5	100.0
Shinyanga	-	12.6	35.5	36.5	15.3	100.0
Kagera	-	16.5	35.7	35.5	12.3	100.0
Mwanza	-	9.6	40.4	38.3	11.7	100.0
Mara	0.2	8.9	40.9	38.2	11.7	100.0
Manyara	-	13.1	38.2	36.2	12.6	100.0
Njombe	-	12.6	34.3	39.7	13.4	100.0
Katavi	-	9.5	42.5	37.5	10.4	100.0
Simiyu	-	5.0	39.9	39.6	15.5	100.0
Geita	-	13.5	35.4	38.9	12.3	100.0
Songwe	-	17.9	41.9	30.7	9.5	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER THREE

### HOUSEHOLD DWELLINGS, FACILITIES AND ASSETS OWNERSHIP

#### KEY FINDINGS

1. **Housing Construction Materials:** More than eight in ten household (84.0%) in Tanzania Mainland use modern roofing materials, 59.1 percent use modern wall materials and 51.0 percent use modern flooring materials.
2. **Mean Number of Persons per Room for Sleeping:** The average number of persons per room for sleeping in Tanzania Mainland room is 2.4.
3. **Household tenure:** Three quarters (75.1%) of households in Tanzania Mainland own the houses.
4. **Electricity:** About 29 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland are connected to electricity grid (TANESCO).
5. **Main source of Energy for Cooking:** Firewood (60.9%) is the main source of energy for cooking in Tanzania Mainland, followed by charcoal (28.8%).
6. **Drinking Water:** About 88 percent of Tanzania Mainland households obtained drinking water from improved sources during the rainy season and decline to 73 percent during dry season in 2017/18
7. **Drinking Water by SDG 2030 Ladder:** In the rainy season more than half (59.3%) of households in Tanzania Mainland used basic water and the basic water decline to 45.7 percent in dry season.
8. **Household Sanitation Facilities:** Nine out of ten (94.2%) of households in Tanzania Mainland had any toilet facilities.
9. **Household Sanitation Facilities by SDG 2030 Ladder:** More than half of households in Tanzania Mainland use un-improved sanitation facilities (58.1%) followed by households using basic sanitation facilities (24.0%).
10. **Financial Access:** About quarter (23.9%) of households had at least one member who participated in formal credit and savings.
11. **Ownership of selected Items:** majority of households in Tanzania Mainland own mobile phones (82.6%), followed by a mosquito net (79.2%) and a farm (64.2%).
12. **TASAF Beneficiaries:** In Tanzania Mainland, 8.4 percent of households have benefited from TASAF Fund.

### 3.0 Introduction

Housing condition is one of the important indicators in the set of living standard indicators. In HBS 2017/18, the condition of the dwelling ('house'), where the head of household lives is considered as, one of such indicators. Information about the other indicators of basic construction materials, such as flooring, wall and roofing materials, number of rooms used for sleeping in the household, household's housing tenure, sources of energy for cooking and lighting, toilet facility, sources of drinking water, access to electricity, sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities, financial access



and ownership of assets, etc are indicators that are considered as the most important indicators for measuring the population's standard of living. All indicators are discussed in chapter three whereas other basic needs indicators like food, clothing, health and education are discussed in subsequent chapters.

### 3.1 Housing Construction Materials

The use of modern roofing, wall and flooring materials for dwelling units has increased over time from HBS 2007 to HBS 2017/18 (Figure 3.1.1). The 2017/18 HBS revealed that 84 percent of households used modern roofing materials; 59.1 percent used modern wall materials and 51 percent used modern flooring materials. More than 95 percent of households in Dar es Salaam used modern construction materials for roofing, flooring and building walls. Use of modern construction materials was relatively higher in Other Urban Areas with 96.6 percent of households using modern roofing materials, 77.3 percent using modern wall materials and 80.4 percent using modern flooring materials compared to Rural Areas, whereby 76.6 percent of households used modern roofing materials, 45.7 percent used modern wall materials and 32.1 percent used modern flooring materials (Table 3.1).

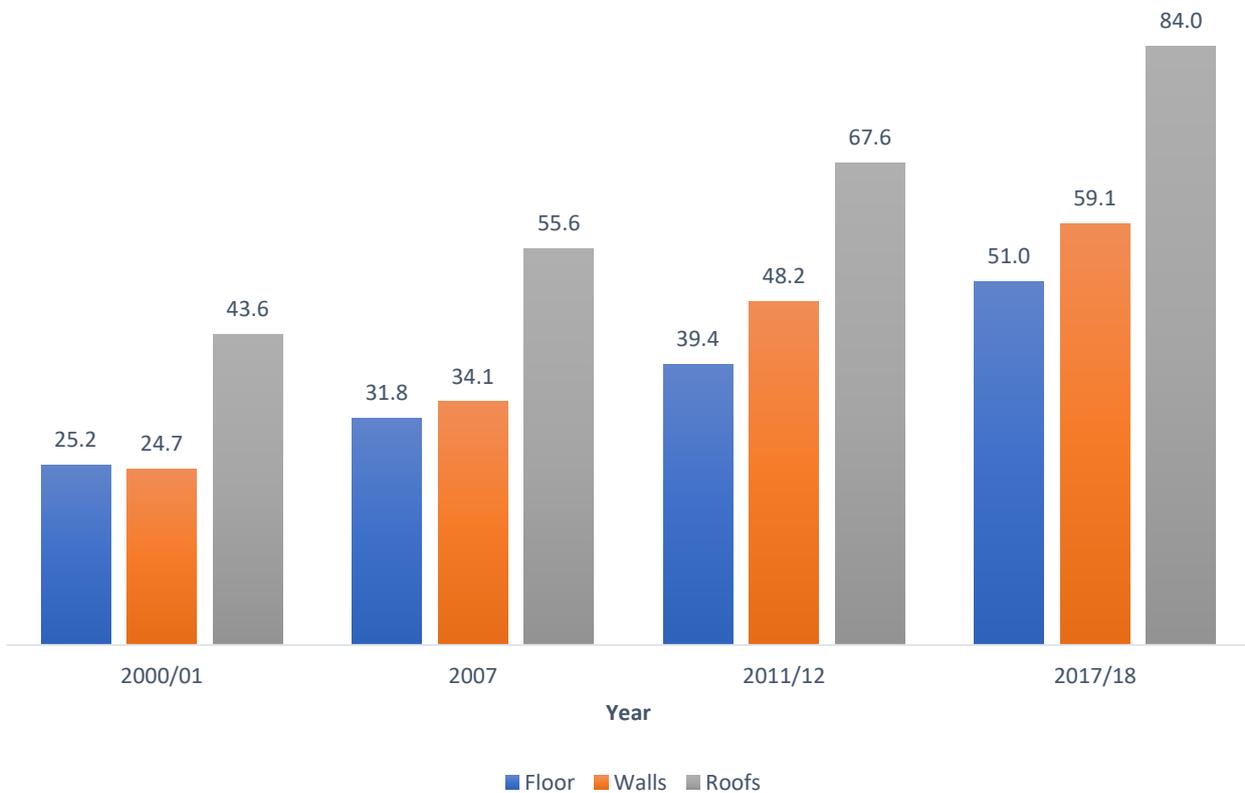
In Rural Areas the percentage of houses with floors built of modern materials (cement, tiles, bamboo, vinyl wood) increased from 20.0 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 32.1 percent in HBS 2017/18 while houses with earth floors decreased from 77.5 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 65.8 percent in HBS 2017/18. The percentage of Rural Areas households with house roofs constructed using galvanized metal iron sheets increases from 54.2 percent in 2011/12 to 76.4 percent in 2017/18 (Table 3.1.1).

The HBS 2017/18 showed that 47.5 percent of the households in Tanzania Mainland were living in dwellings with earth floors, whereas 51 percent of households live in the house with floors made of

cement, tiles, bamboo, vinyl or wood. However, in Rural Areas 65.8 percent of households live in housing units with earth floors and 32.1 percent live in housing units with floors made of cement, tiles, bamboo, vinyl or wood floors. In other urban, 80.4 percent of the household dwellings had cement, tiles, bamboo, vinyl or wood floors and 19.2 percent had earth floors (Table 3.1.1).

Overall, from 2011/12 to 2017/18, houses built with cement, tiles, bamboo, vinyl or wood floors increased from 39.4 percent to 51 percent, roofs made of galvanized metal/iron sheets increased from 67.6 percent to 84 percent and houses with walls made of baked, burnt bricks, concrete, cement or stone increased from 48.2 percent to 59.1 percent (Figure 3.1.1).

**Figure 3.1.1: Percentage of Households Using Modern Construction Materials in Housing Construction by Type of Materials, Tanzania Mainland; 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**



**Table 3.1.1: Percent of Households by Construction Materials and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS's**

Construction Material	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
<b>HOUSE FLOOR</b>								
<i>Non-Modern</i>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>49.0</b>
Earth	3.2	2.8	30.8	19.2	77.3	65.8	58.5	47.5
Other	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.5
<i>Modern</i>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>51.0</b>
Cement, tiles, bamboo, vinyl wood	96.5	96.6	68.4	80.4	20	32.1	39.4	51.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>HOUSE WALLS</b>								
<i>Non-Modern</i>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>40.9</b>
Poles, branches, grass	0.0	2.2	0.2	6.8	1.0	26.9	0.7	19.2
Mud & poles or stone	2.5	-	11.9	-	31.1	-	23.6	-
Mud only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mud bricks	0.3	0.1	19.0	15.2	31.0	26.4	24.7	20.7
Other	0.1	-	1.0	0.7	3.8	1.1	2.8	0.9
<i>Modern</i>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>59.1</b>
Baked or burnt bricks	0.2	-	42.0	43.9	28.1	37.3	27.3	34.7
Concrete, cement, stone	96.9	97.7	25.8	33.4	5.0	8.3	20.9	24.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>HOUSE ROOF</b>								
<i>Non-Modern</i>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>
Grass, leaves, bamboo	0.8	0.4	7.4	3.3	38.6	20.3	27.5	13.9
Mud & leaves	0.0	-	1.8	0.0	5.7	2.6	4.2	1.7
Other	0.0	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.4
<i>Modern</i>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>84.0</b>
Concrete, cement	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.2
Galvanized metal sheets/iron sheets	95.0	97.0	88.5	96.1	54.2	76.4	66.3	83.5
Asbestos sheets	0.4		0.3	0.2	0.3		0.3	0.0
Tiles	3.2	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.2 Mean Number of Persons per Room for Sleeping

The objective of measuring the number of people per room for sleeping is to obtain an indicator of the extent of overcrowding. Having several persons per room for sleeping may be associated with the increased risk of transmission of respiratory diseases. The mean number of persons per room for sleeping is obtained by dividing the number of household members by the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Tanzania Mainland, the average number of persons per room for sleeping is 2.4 in 2017/18. The mean number of persons per room for sleeping is largest in Rural Areas (2.5), followed by Dar es Salaam (2.1) and in other Urban Areas (2.0), Table 3.2.1.

The mean number of persons per room for sleeping in Tanzania Mainland slightly decreased from 2.7 in HBS 2011/12 to 2.4 in HBS 2017/18 (Table 3.2.1).

**Table 3.2.1: Average Number of Persons Per Room for Sleeping by Area, Tanzania Mainland 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS's**

Survey Year	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
	1991/92	2.5	2.3	2.6
2000/01	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.4
2007	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
2011/12	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.7
2017/18	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.4

### 3.3 Household Tenure

Ownership of houses is an economic indicator of wealth and social status. The survey collected information on ownership of the household's main house. Table 3.3.1 shows that, more than 75 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland own houses in which they are living. The percentage of ownership of houses was largest in Rural Areas (85.3%) followed by Other Urban Areas was (63.2%) and Dar es Salaam (42.4%).

The percentage of households living without paying rent has increased from 5.3 in 2011/12 HBS to 7.9 in 2017/18 HBS.

**Table 3.3.1: Percent of Households by Type of Tenure and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Type of Tenure	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Owned by Household	37.1	42.4	57.9	63.2	89.3	85.3	76.4	75.1
Living Without Paying Rent	7.8	8.9	5.6	7.3	4.7	7.9	5.3	7.9
Rented Privately	54.2	45.4	34.7	27	5.3	5.0	17.4	14.8
Rented from NHC and other public real estate company	0.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Rented from Employer (inc. govt.)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Subsidized Renting from Employer (inc. govt.)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Subsidized Renting from Relative / Friend	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Other	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.4 Household Facilities and Services

#### 3.4.1 Connection to Grid Electricity

The HBS 2017/18 results show that about one out of three (29.1%) of households in Tanzania Mainland connected to grid electricity (TANESCO). The percentage of households connected to grid electricity is largest in Dar es Salaam (79.9%) followed by Other Urban Areas (55.3%) and Rural Areas (10.4%). Moreover, about a quarter (26.5%) of all households are using solar as source of energy for lighting (Table 3.4.1).

**Table 3.4.1: Percentage of Households with Electricity by Type, Tanzania Mainland 1991/92 - 2017/2018**

Measure	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
<b>Any Electricity</b>				
1991/92	51.4	21.7	2.6	8.5
2017/18	85.5	74.7	43.1	55.5
<b>Electricity Grid</b>				
2000/01	58.9	29.7	2.0	10.0
2007	54.3	26.5	2.7	12.1
2011/12	68.1	34.7	3.8	18.4
2017/18	79.9	55.3	10.4	29.1
<b>Solar Electricity</b>				
2000/01	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
2007	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6
2011/12	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.6
2017/18	5.4	18.7	33.1	26.5

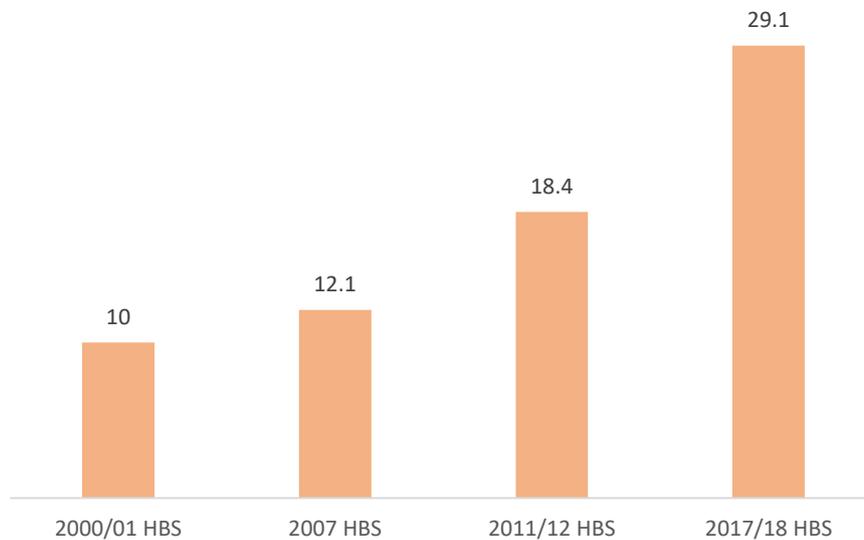
Among regions, Dar es Salaam (79.9%) had the largest percentage of households connected to grid electricity and Singida region (7.5%) had the smallest (Table 3.4.2).

**Table 3.4.2: Percent of Households Connected to Grid Electricity by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland; HBS 2017/18**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Grid</b>	<b>No-Grid</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Rural/Urban</b>			
Rural	10.4	89.6	100.0
Urban	63.1	36.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Areas</b>			
Rural Areas	10.4	89.6	100.0
Other Urban Areas	55.3	44.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	79.9	20.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Dodoma	23.2	76.8	100.0
Arusha	32.9	67.1	100.0
Kilimanjaro	44.9	55.1	100.0
Tanga	28.7	71.3	100.0
Morogoro	22.4	77.6	100.0
Pwani	32.1	67.9	100.0
Dar es Salaam	79.9	20.1	100.0
Lindi	12.7	87.3	100.0
Mtwara	21.9	78.1	100.0
Ruvuma	17.1	82.9	100.0
Iringa	24.6	75.4	100.0
Mbeya	33.2	66.8	100.0
Singida	7.5	92.5	100.0
Tabora	21.7	78.3	100.0
Rukwa	13.5	86.5	100.0
Kigoma	20.3	79.7	100.0
Shinyanga	15.5	84.5	100.0
Kagera	13.9	86.1	100.0
Mwanza	31.8	68.2	100.0
Mara	20.8	79.2	100.0
Manyara	14.5	85.5	100.0
Njombe	22.7	77.3	100.0
Katavi	12.4	87.6	100.0
Simiyu	8.1	91.9	100.0
Geita	12.2	87.8	100.0
Songwe	21.2	78.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The percentage of households connected to grid electricity increased remarkably from 18.4 percent in 2011/12 to 29.1 percent in 2017/18, (Figure 3.4.1).

**Figure 3.4.1: Percentage of households with Main Building Connected to Grid Electricity, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2000/01 to HBS 2017/18**



### 3.5 Sources of Energy for Lighting and Cooking

#### 3.5.1 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

In Tanzania Mainland, 29 percent of households use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by torch or rechargeable lamp (27.5%), solar power (26.5%) and kerosene (wick lamps) (7.0%). The percentage of households using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting in Urban Areas is more than six times (63.1%) than that of Rural Areas (10.4%). Dar es Salaam region has the largest percentage of households (80.1%) using electricity as their main source of energy for lighting while Singida Regions has the smallest (7.0%), Table 3.5.1.

Use of electricity as the main source of energy for lighting has increased from 18.2 percent in 2011/12 to 29.0 percent in 2017/18. Likewise, use of solar energy for lighting increased from 1.6 percent in 2011/12 to 26.5 percent in 2017/18.

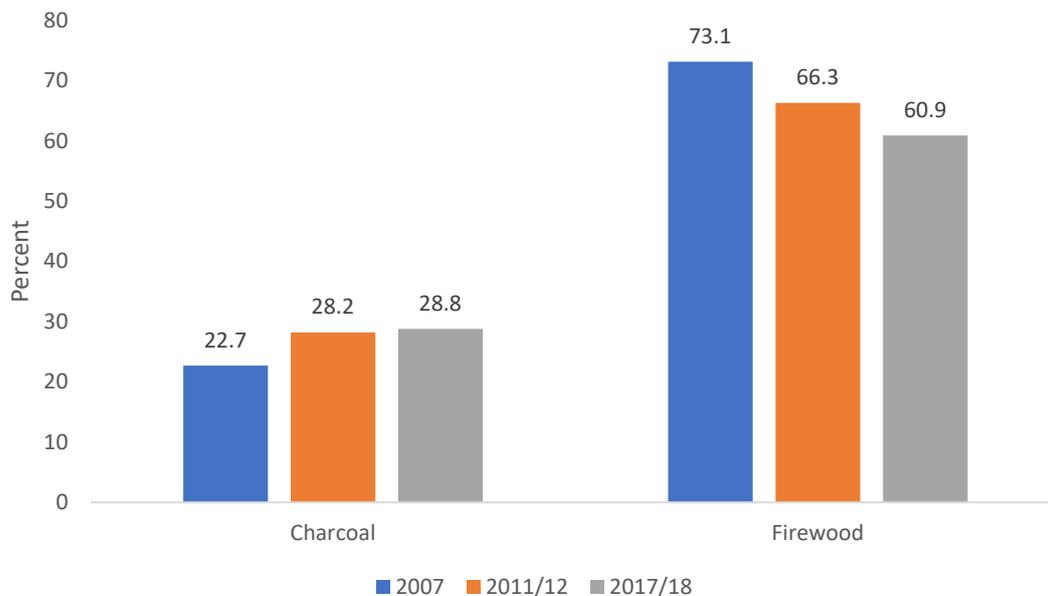
#### 3.5.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

The main source of energy for cooking in Tanzania Mainland is firewood (60.9% of households) followed by charcoal (28.8%), industrial gas (3.2%), electricity (2.1%), paraffin (1.3%) and solar (1.1%). The use of firewood by households is more common in Rural Areas (84.8%) than in Urban Area (17.4%). Charcoal is more common in Urban Area (60.5%) than in Rural Area (11.5%).

Kagera region had the largest percentage of households (87.5%) using firewood as the main source of energy for cooking while for Dar es Salaam has the smallest (5.9%). Use of charcoal is highest in Dar es Salaam region (58.9%) and lowest in Kilimanjaro region (6.8%), Table 3.5.2.

Whereas the use of firewood for cooking decreased from 73.1 percent in 2007 HBS to 60.9 percent in 2017/18 HBS, the percentage of households using charcoal for for cooking increased tremendously from 22.7 percent in 2007 to 28.8 percent in 2017/18. During the same period, the percentage of households using industrial gas for cooking increased from 0.2 percent in 2007 to 3.2 percent. Trends on main sources of energy for lighting and cooking are shown in Table 3.5.3 and in Figure3.5.1.

**Figure 3.5.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS's**



**Table 3.5.1: Percent of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting and Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Clean Energy for Lighting						Non-Clean Energy for Lighting							Total	
	Electricity	Solar	Generator / private sources	Natural gas	Acetylene lamp	Sub-Total	Kerosene (lantern /)	Kerosene (wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Paraffin	Torch / rechargeable	Other (specify)		Sub-Total
<b>Urban/Rural</b>															
Rural	10.0	33.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	<b>45.7</b>	1.7	9.1	0.4	2.0	2.3	37.4	1.5	<b>54.3</b>	100.0
Urban	63.7	14.4	-	0.0	1.4	<b>79.6</b>	3.8	3.1	2.3	0.1	1.4	9.4	0.2	<b>20.4</b>	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Dodoma	22.7	25.2	0.2	-	0.5	<b>48.6</b>	1.4	7.9	0.4	2.3	0.8	37.5	1.2	<b>51.4</b>	100.0
Arusha	33.0	31.9	-	-	4.2	<b>69.1</b>	3.3	5.6	1.0	5.2	1.0	14.2	0.7	<b>30.9</b>	100.0
Kilimanjaro	45.7	17.4	-	-	4.6	<b>67.7</b>	7.8	12.5	1.0	-	2.5	6.6	1.9	<b>32.3</b>	100.0
Tanga	27.8	17.6	-	-	7.6	<b>53.0</b>	3.7	21.9	0.8	0.2	5.0	13.6	1.8	<b>47.0</b>	100.0
Morogoro	23.8	29.9	-	-	3.1	<b>56.7</b>	3.2	5.8	0.4	-	1.7	30.8	1.3	<b>43.3</b>	100.0
Pwani	31.9	19.3	-	-	3.0	<b>54.2</b>	3.1	18.4	0.4	0.3	2.9	19.9	0.7	<b>45.8</b>	100.0
Dar es Salaam	80.1	5.4	-	0.1	1.3	<b>86.9</b>	3.5	1.3	1.2	-	0.4	6.7	0.1	<b>13.1</b>	100.0
Lindi	12.0	44.2	-	-	0.2	<b>56.4</b>	0.2	8.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	30.4	1.2	<b>43.6</b>	100.0
Mtwara	22.4	51.7	0.2	-	0.2	<b>74.6</b>	0.2	1.4	-	1.6	1.0	20.2	1.0	<b>25.4</b>	100.0
Ruvuma	17.1	50.0	-	-	2.1	<b>69.3</b>	2.0	1.7	-	2.9	0.6	22.6	0.9	<b>30.7</b>	100.0
Iringa	23.9	33.5	-	-	1.8	<b>59.2</b>	6.1	6.5	0.8	1.9	2.1	23.5	-	<b>40.8</b>	100.0
Mbeya	34.7	16.4	-	-	0.9	<b>52.0</b>	1.8	5.9	5.0	0.8	0.5	33.7	0.4	<b>48.0</b>	100.0
Singida	7.0	40.1	-	-	0.6	<b>47.7</b>	3	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.7	40.4	5.2	<b>52.3</b>	100.0
Tabora	21.4	35.8	-	4	1.2	<b>58.8</b>	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	34.4	0.3	<b>41.2</b>	100.0
Rukwa	13.5	32.2	-	-	5.8	<b>51.4</b>	3.9	16.7	0.2	3.1	4.4	19.2	1.2	<b>48.6</b>	100.0
Kigoma	19.2	36.5	-	-	1.6	<b>57.3</b>	2.0	6.9	-	3.7	4.8	25.2	0.2	<b>42.7</b>	100.0
Shinyanga	14.6	27.4	-	-	0.4	<b>42.4</b>	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	55.5	0.3	<b>57.6</b>	100.0
Kagera	13.2	21.9	-	-	4.4	<b>39.5</b>	0.9	17.5	0.6	0.8	7.0	30.3	3.4	<b>60.5</b>	100.0
Mwanza	31.4	23.7	-	-	0.6	<b>55.8</b>	3.1	1.9	2.4	0.3	0.4	35.5	0.7	<b>44.2</b>	100.0
Mara	20.7	26.6	-	-	0.9	<b>48.3</b>	4.0	8.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	35.3	-	<b>51.7</b>	100.0
Manyara	14.7	34.6	-	-	1.1	<b>50.3</b>	0.8	0.9	1.0	5.4	0.7	40.5	0.3	<b>49.7</b>	100.0
Njombe	23.0	38.8	-	-	-	<b>61.7</b>	1.4	3.3	5.1	0.7	2.3	23.4	2.0	<b>38.3</b>	100.0
Katavi	11.2	40.3	-	-	1.5	<b>52.9</b>	0.3	3.3	0.4	1.0	3.5	38.0	0.5	<b>47.1</b>	100.0
Simiyu	8.3	22.2	-	-	0.2	<b>30.7</b>	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	65.5	1.3	<b>69.3</b>	100.0
Geita	11.6	26.4	-	-	0.8	<b>38.8</b>	-	1.5	2.3	2.9	0.1	53.4	1.0	<b>61.2</b>	100.0
Songwe	21.8	20.2	-	-	2.6	<b>44.6</b>	2.1	7.5	-	2.0	4.1	39.5	0.2	<b>55.4</b>	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.5.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Energy for Cooking and Selected Characteristic, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Clean Energy for Cooking						Non-Clean Energy for Cooking								Total	
	Electricity	Solar	Generator / private sources	Gas (industrial)	Gas (biogas)	Sub-total	Paraffin	Coal	Charcoal	Firewood	Wood / farm residuals	Animal residuals	Not applicable	Other (specify)		Sub-total
<b>Rural/Urban</b>																
Rural	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	0.5	-	11.5	84.8	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	98.0	100.0
Urban	5.5	1.2	-	8.1	2.3	17.1	2.8	0.2	60.5	17.4	0.0	-	1.4	0.6	82.9	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>																
Dodoma	2.4	2.1	0.2	1.1	0.9	6.8	0.3	-	28.4	62.9	-	-	1.4	0.2	93.2	100.0
Arusha	1.3	0.9	0.2	14.7	2.0	19.1	4.3	-	10.5	64.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	80.9	100.0
Kilimanjaro	3.7	2.3	-	3.8	0.8	10.7	2.2	-	6.8	79.2	-	0.3	0.6	0.3	89.3	100.0
Tanga	0.6	0.5	-	0.8	0.8	2.7	1.6	-	18.5	75.0	-	-	2.1	-	97.3	100.0
Morogoro	0.1	2.5	-	4.0	0.2	6.8	0.6	-	44.0	46.8	-	-	1.5	0.2	93.2	100.0
Pwani	4.7	1.8	-	6.1	0.4	13.0	1.0	-	32.0	54.1	-	-	-	-	87.0	100.0
Dar es Salaam	7.8	-	-	13.3	3.3	24.4	6.5	-	58.9	5.9	0.0	-	2.8	1.5	75.6	100.0
Lindi	-	4.3	-	0.5	-	4.8	-	-	20.2	74.4	-	-	0.5	-	95.2	100.0
Mtwara	1.3	0.2	-	0.6	4.3	6.4	-	-	25.2	68.0	-	-	0.5	-	93.6	100.0
Ruvuma	0.7	0.2	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	23.3	74.8	-	-	0.2	0.8	99.1	100.0
Iringa	2.3	1.5	-	1.4	-	5.1	0.1	0.2	20.3	73.6	-	-	0.3	0.3	94.9	100.0
Mbeya	4.3	1.0	-	2.0	0.7	8.0	0.7	1.3	30.5	57.9	-	-	1.7	-	92.0	100.0
Singida	0.3	0.6	-	-	0.3	1.2	-	-	10.9	80.1	7.8	-	-	-	98.8	100.0
Tabora	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	27.7	71.6	-	-	-	-	99.2	100.0
Rukwa	1.3	0.5	-	0.2	-	2.1	-	-	35.7	62.0	0.3	-	-	-	97.9	100.0
Kigoma	0.6	4.3	-	0.2	-	5.0	-	-	35.9	57.1	0.7	-	-	1.3	95.0	100.0
Shinyanga	3.2	0.1	-	1.0	0.1	4.4	0.2	-	17.6	77.7	-	-	0.1	-	95.6	100.0
Kagera	0.5	-	-	0.2	-	0.7	0.2	-	11.0	87.5	-	-	0.6	-	99.3	100.0
Mwanza	1.3	-	-	3.2	0.9	5.4	0.9	-	40.0	53.7	-	-	-	-	94.6	100.0
Mara	0.2	1.1	-	1.3	0.4	3.0	0.5	-	23.5	73.0	-	-	-	-	97.0	100.0
Manyara	0.2	1.6	-	-	-	1.8	1.2	-	16.2	80.0	-	-	0.9	-	98.2	100.0
Njombe	-	1.2	-	0.8	0.3	2.3	-	-	21.8	75.5	-	-	0.5	-	97.7	100.0
Katavi	4.9	2.6	-	1.4	0.2	9.1	0.8	-	29.3	60.8	-	-	-	-	90.9	100.0
Simiyu	1.4	0.8	-	0.3	0.6	3.0	-	-	12.1	83.8	0.4	-	0.2	0.3	97.0	100.0
Geita	0.8	0.4	-	0.1	0.3	1.6	-	-	33.3	64.7	-	-	-	0.3	98.4	100.0
Songwe	1.3	0.6	-	0.1	-	2.0	-	-	28.7	69.3	-	-	-	-	98.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>92.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.5.3: Percent of Households by Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Energy for Cooking and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Source of Energy	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18
<b>Lighting</b>												
Electricity	54.3	68.1	80.1	26.5	34.7	56.1	2.7	3.8	10.0	12.5	18.2	29.0
Gas - biogas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3		0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	
Paraffin /Kerosene	42.4	23.3	1.7	72.0	55.2	5.9	91.2	69.9	11.3	83.0	61.0	8.9
Candles	2.6	4.2	1.2	0.8	3.1	2.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.0	2.0	1.1
Firewood	NA	-		NA	0.4	0.2	NA	2.3	2.0	NA	1.6	1.3
Other source	NA	3.4	0.1	NA	5.4	0.2	NA	20.3	1.5	NA	15.2	1.0
Wood/farm residuals	0.3	-	-	0.7	-	-	5.2	-	-	3.6	-	-
Solar TORCH / RECHARGEABLE LAMPS	NA	1.0	5.4	NA	0.9	18.7	NA	1.8	33.1	NA	1.6	26.5
	NA	NA	6.7	NA	NA	10.6	NA	NA	37.4	NA	NA	27.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>95.3</b>
<b>Cooking</b>												
Electricity	2.2	1.2	7.8	1.5	0.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.1
Gas – industrial	0.9	4.8	13.3	0.2	0.8	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	3.2
Gas – biogas	0.1	-	3.3	-	0.1	1.8	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.9
Paraffin or Kerosene	12.4	9.4	6.5	6.0	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	3.0	2.5	1.3
Coal	0.4	0.5		0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.2	0.1
Charcoal	74.9	76.5	58.9	53.9	61.7	61.3	7	9.1	11.5	22.7	28.2	28.8
Firewood	8.0	2.5	5.9	37.7	30.4	22.8	91.8	89.1	84.8	73.1	66.3	60.9
Wood or farm residuals	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	.5	0.1	-	0.3
Solar	NA	0.1	1.1	NA	-	1.8	NA	0.2	NA	NA	0.1	1.1
Generator or Private	NA	-		NA	-	0.0	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	0.0
Other	1.1	5.0	1.5	0.2	2.7	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>

## 3.6 Drinking Water

### 3.6.1 Main Sources of Drinking Water During Dry Season

The source of drinking water implies water quality in terms of contamination, pollution and water borne diseases. Therefore, water source serves as a proxy indicator of whether water is suitable for drinking or not. Table 3.6.1 presents the percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water and by area. Sources that are likely to provide water suitable for drinking are identified as improved sources. Improved sources include piped water into dwelling, piped water to yard/plot, public tap or standpipe, protected dug well, protected spring, rain water collection, bottled water, tube well or borehole. Un-improved sources include un-protected dug well, un-protected spring, cart with

small tank or drum, tanker-truck (water boozer), surface water and natural surface water (river, dam, and lake). Access to most of these sources is likely to be affected by seasons within the year.

About 88 percent of Tanzania Mainland households obtained drinking water from improved sources during the rainy season in 2017/18. The percentage however, declined to 73 percent during the dry season. Seasonal fluctuations were observed in urban and rural areas. Ruvuma region (90.8%) had the largest percentage of households with access to improved sources of drinking water during the dry season and Kagera region (39.8%) had the smallest.

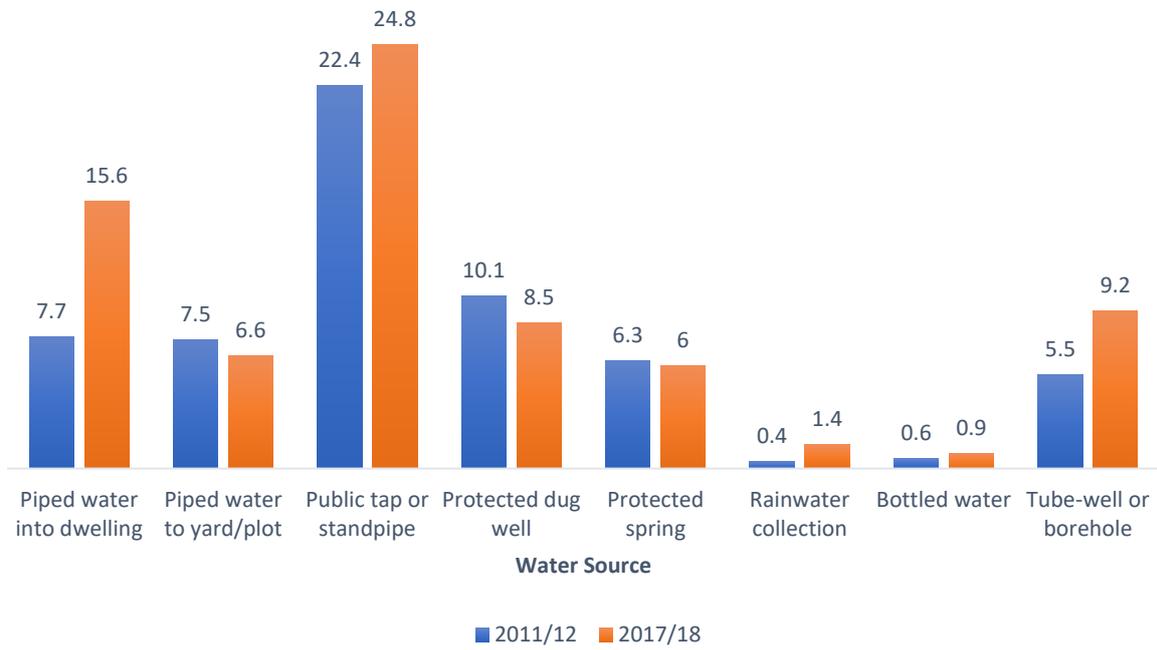
In 2017/18, the improved sources of drinking water used by the majority of households in Tanzania Mainland are rain water collection (33 percent) during the rainy seasons and public tap or standpipe in the dry season (26 percent).

During the dry season 24.7 percent of Tanzania Mainland households obtained drinking water from non-improved sources, compared to 12.2 percent of households that obtained drinking water from non-improved sources during the rainy season. During the dry season, households in Rural Areas (33.2%) suffer most from use of non-improved water sources. The most used un-improved water source during the dry season in 2017/18 was the unprotected dug well (8.6%), Table 3.6.1.

The region with largest percentage of households using un-improved sources of drinking water during the rainy season was Tabora (29.2%) and Ruvuma region had the smallest (2.5%). In dry season, the largest percentage of households that used un-improved drinking water source was found in Kagera region (58.7%) and smallest percentage in Dar es Salaam (6.6%), Table 3.6.2 and 3.6.3.

The percentage of households with access to improved sources of drinking water progressively increased from 69.1 percent in 2011/12 to 87.8 percent in 2017/18 during the rainy season, and increased from 60.5 percent in 2011/12 to 73.0 percent in 2017/18 during the dry season.

**Figure 3.6.1: Trend of Improved Main Source of Drinking Water in the Dry Seasons by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/2018 HBSs**



**Table 3.6.1: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water in the Rainy and Dry Seasons by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/2018 HBSs**

Source of Water	2011/12								2017/18							
	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Area		Tanzania Mainland		Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Area		Tanzania Mainland	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
<b>Improved Source</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>73.0</b>
Piped water into dwelling	14.4	14.5	18.6	19.2	2.9	3.0	7.5	7.7	40.7	40.8	30.4	32.8	4.5	4.7	14.8	15.6
Piped water to yard/plot	17.6	17.7	18.7	18.9	2.2	2.2	7.5	7.5	16.8	17.4	12.3	13.5	2.4	2.2	6.4	6.6
Public tap or standpipe	20.0	23.0	19.4	24.3	16.4	21.7	17.5	22.4	16.1	15.1	14.5	16.9	20.7	29.4	18.7	24.8
Protected dug well	7.9	9.2	5.0	7.3	9.2	11.1	8.2	10.1	5.7	5.4	4.9	7.1	4.9	9.6	5.0	8.5
Protected spring	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.2	6.0	8.1	4.6	6.3	0.4	0.4	4.5	6.6	4.0	6.8	3.7	6.0
Rainwater collection	8.7	0.2	18.1	0.6	20.9	0.4	18.8	0.4	7.2	0.5	24.3	2.2	40.5	1.3	32.8	1.4
Bottled water	3.6	3.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	3.9	4.1	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9
Tube-well or borehole	6.4	7.1	1.9	3.1	4.8	5.8	4.4	5.5	4.4	6.2	4.3	6.3	6.4	10.8	5.7	9.2
<b>Non-improved Source</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>
Unprotected dug well	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.7	16	19.9	10.9	14.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.5	7.5	12.7	5.0	8.6
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	4.4	5.8	3.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.7	6.1	1.8	4.1
Cart with small tank or drum	4.4	5.5	1.4	2.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.3	3.7	1.3	2.7	0.2	2.1	0.8	2.4
Tanker-truck	3.3	4.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	-	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.4	1.6	3.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.5
Surface water*	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.1	14.1	18.2	10.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	2.2	3.9	1.4	2.7
Natural surface water (river, dam, lake)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	3.6	7.9	2.5	5.4
<b>Other</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Surface water\*: Pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels.

**Table 3.6.2: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water in the Rainy Season by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/2018**

Characteristic	Improved Source									Non-Improved Source							Other	Total
	Piped water into dwelling	Piped water to yard/plot	Public tap or standpipe	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Tube-well or borehole	Sub-Total	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Cart with small tank or drum	Tanker-truck	Surface water*	Natural surface water (river, dam, lake)	Sub-Total		
<b>Rural/Urban</b>																		
Rural	4.5	2.4	20.7	4.9	4.0	40.5	0.2	6.4	<b>83.5</b>	7.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	2.2	3.6	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Urban	33.7	13.7	15.0	5.1	3.2	18.9	1.7	4.3	<b>95.6</b>	0.4	0.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>																		
Dodoma	15.6	4.7	17.7	3.1	0.4	32.7	0.6	7.0	<b>81.8</b>	10.1	3.0	0.2	0.5	3.7	0.7	<b>18.2</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Arusha	22.0	11.3	31.3	0.8	1.6	18.6	0.4	0.7	<b>86.7</b>	1.1	2.8	2.3	-	4.4	2.7	<b>13.3</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Kilimanjaro	39.0	11.5	27.9	0.7	4.3	12.6	-	0.2	<b>96.2</b>	-	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	<b>3.8</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Tanga	11.3	1.5	15.3	4.3	1.3	43.6	1.1	8.0	<b>86.5</b>	6.8	1.4	1.1	-	1.9	1.7	<b>12.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Morogoro	13.0	6.8	33.3	7.2	0.5	17.5	0.2	9.9	<b>88.4</b>	3.6	0.3	0.2	5.8	0.4	1.3	<b>11.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Pwani	16.0	8.3	21.6	1.7	-	27.6	1.0	11.7	<b>88.0</b>	7.7	0.3	2.4	-	1.4	0.3	<b>12.0</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Dar es Salaam	40.7	16.8	16.1	5.7	0.4	7.2	3.9	4.4	<b>95.2</b>	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.3	-	-	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Lindi	2.9	1.8	11.8	4.3	1.7	48.7	0.9	7.6	<b>79.6</b>	14.1	1.9	0.6	-	2.9	0.9	<b>20.4</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Mtwara	8.1	5.9	16.6	3.4	-	41.8	0.4	1.8	<b>78.1</b>	16.0	0.6	-	-	4.1	1.2	<b>21.9</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Ruvuma	16.5	8.9	38.8	16.0	3.9	9.7	-	3.7	<b>97.5</b>	1.0	0.7	-	-	-	0.8	<b>2.5</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Iringa	11.6	3.2	31.8	7.6	5.7	24.3	-	4.3	<b>88.5</b>	1.6	0.9	-	-	0.3	8.2	<b>10.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Mbeya	23.9	14.8	20.6	1.3	1.3	28.3	-	4.5	<b>94.8</b>	0.7	2.5	1.2	-	0.1	0.7	<b>5.2</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Singida	3.2	4.8	14.4	3.8	0.3	50.0	0.3	1.8	<b>78.7</b>	13.6	-	-	-	1.3	6.5	<b>21.3</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Tabora	4.4	1.3	5.3	8.8	0.2	28.1	-	22.7	<b>70.8</b>	21.3	0.9	1.5	-	4.6	0.8	<b>29.2</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Rukwa	3.6	0.6	26.8	6.5	5.9	36.4	-	8.7	<b>88.3</b>	3.3	1.5	-	-	-	6.9	<b>11.7</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Kigoma	6.5	1.8	24.4	8.8	25.6	14.9	-	6.8	<b>88.8</b>	2.0	2.7	-	-	0.5	6.1	<b>11.2</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Shinyanga	12.9	2.3	13.8	7.5	4.5	25.8	0.3	9.7	<b>76.8</b>	9.0	4.9	-	-	5.9	3.5	<b>23.2</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Kagera	0.5	0.2	6.4	4.3	6.0	71.3	0.5	0.8	<b>90.0</b>	3.1	2.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.1	<b>10.0</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Mwanza	13.9	6.2	7.4	2.5	1.6	59.7	0.4	1.2	<b>92.9</b>	0.7	2.3	-	-	0.7	3.5	<b>7.1</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Mara	4.9	4.1	1.7	2.2	6.3	68.1	0.4	1.9	<b>89.6</b>	2.9	2.8	-	-	1.4	3.2	<b>10.4</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Manyara	9.3	3.4	25.6	1.7	1.1	39.0	0.4	5.2	<b>85.7</b>	5.2	1.9	-	3.1	3.5	0.7	<b>14.3</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Njombe	14.5	6.9	12.8	1.8	3.2	39.1	0.6	8.2	<b>87.1</b>	4.5	5.6	-	-	0.8	2.1	<b>12.9</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Katavi	7.7	3.3	18.2	12.5	1.3	20.1	0.5	9.6	<b>73.3</b>	10.5	1.8	-	-	0.8	13.7	<b>26.7</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Simiyu	8.2	1.4	26.3	2.3	0.7	37.7	-	4.6	<b>81.2</b>	4.3	0.7	-	-	1.0	12.8	<b>18.8</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Geita	1.8	0.7	16.3	13.5	11.6	30.5	-	10.5	<b>85.0</b>	5.7	7.7	0.3	-	1.2	-	<b>15.0</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
Songwe	1.8	4.0	6.9	3.0	12.1	58.6	-	3.4	<b>89.8</b>	4.8	1.5	0.6	-	-	3.3	<b>10.2</b>	-	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.6.3: Percentage of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water in the Dry Season by Selected Characteristic, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/2018**

Characteristic	Improved Source									Non-Improved Source							Other	Total
	Piped water into dwelling	Piped water to yard/plot	Public tap or standpipe	Protected dug well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Bottled water	Tube-well or borehole	Sub-Total	Unprotected dug well	Unprotected spring	Cart with small tank or drum	Tanker-truck	Surface water*	Natural surface water (river, dam, lake)	Sub-Total		
<b>Rurai/Urban</b>																		
Rural	4.7	2.2	29.4	9.6	6.8	1.3	0.3	10.8	<b>65.0</b>	12.7	6.1	2.1	0.6	3.9	7.9	33.2	1.7	<b>100.0</b>
Urban	35.3	14.7	16.3	6.6	4.6	1.7	2.1	6.3	<b>87.6</b>	1.1	0.4	3.0	3.3	0.5	0.9	9.1	3.3	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>																		
Dodoma	17.6	5.0	26.8	9.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	11.7	<b>73.3</b>	11.9	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.2	0.5	23.7	3.0	<b>100.0</b>
Arusha	20.7	9.4	40.0	3.2	3.4	0.9	0.4	2.4	<b>80.5</b>	0.6	2.6	3.9	2.2	3.2	3.2	15.8	3.7	<b>100.0</b>
Kilimanjaro	38.2	11.4	23.2	0.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	<b>78.6</b>	0.2	3.3	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.8	7.7	13.7	<b>100.0</b>
Tanga	12.1	1.6	20.1	8.2	1.8	0.1	1.1	13.7	<b>58.7</b>	8.5	4.1	11.0	0.0	9.0	8.1	40.6	0.7	<b>100.0</b>
Morogoro	15.7	5.2	37.0	6.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	10.2	<b>75.5</b>	5.3	1.6	1.4	12.9	0.7	1.6	23.5	1.0	<b>100.0</b>
Pwani	16.5	8.2	28.5	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	15.8	<b>73.4</b>	13.3	0.9	2.6	2.4	5.4	-	24.7	1.8	<b>100.0</b>
Dar es Salaam	40.8	17.4	15.1	5.4	0.4	0.5	4.1	6.2	<b>89.9</b>	0.1	0.4	3.7	2.4	-	-	6.6	3.5	<b>100.0</b>
Lindi	5.1	2.5	29.8	8.9	1.5	2.0	1.2	11.7	<b>62.7</b>	25.1	6.0	2.2	-	2.8	-	36.1	1.3	<b>100.0</b>
Mtwara	8.8	10.3	21.1	10.6	0.0	2.9	1.9	4.3	<b>59.9</b>	21.9	1.8	0.5	0.6	8.8	-	33.6	6.4	<b>100.0</b>
Ruvuma	17.1	8.9	39.5	17.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	<b>90.8</b>	4.6	0.6	-	-	0.3	2.0	7.6	1.6	<b>100.0</b>
Iringa	11.5	4.5	35.3	9.3	8.1	1.4	0.0	5.3	<b>75.4</b>	4.5	6.6	0.3	-	1.0	11.2	23.6	1.0	<b>100.0</b>
Mbeya	25.3	14.2	28.8	9.3	2.3	0.1	0.0	7.7	<b>87.7</b>	2.1	5.3	1.4	-	0.2	2.8	11.8	0.5	<b>100.0</b>
Singida	2.5	4.5	33.9	8.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	9.5	<b>61.2</b>	24.7	0.0	0.5	-	1.5	10.2	37.0	1.8	<b>100.0</b>
Tabora	4.1	1.8	7.6	14.3	0.2	1.4	0.0	29.9	<b>59.2</b>	29.1	3.3	1.5	-	4.1	2.8	40.8	-	<b>100.0</b>
Rukwa	4.6	0.2	34.6	8.7	11.3	2.0	0.0	17.2	<b>78.6</b>	8.8	3.3	0.2	-	0.4	8.5	21.2	0.2	<b>100.0</b>
Kigoma	4.7	1.1	23.1	12.8	31.0	0.4	0.0	10.1	<b>83.2</b>	3.8	4.6	-	-	1.0	7.4	16.8	-	<b>100.0</b>
Shinyanga	13.5	1.5	23.0	10.1	4.7	1.0	0.3	19.2	<b>73.4</b>	10.3	3.8	0.8	-	4.3	7.2	26.3	0.4	<b>100.0</b>
Kagera	1.9	1.3	17.0	6.4	8.8	1.6	1.7	1.0	<b>39.8</b>	8.9	20.1	2.2	-	8.8	18.7	58.7	1.5	<b>100.0</b>
Mwanza	15.8	7.4	21.3	13.5	9.7	1.4	0.4	4.3	<b>73.8</b>	4.1	2.8	0.8	0.3	1.5	11.0	20.5	5.7	<b>100.0</b>
Mara	9.4	6.2	11.2	9.9	17.3	5.3	0.4	7.1	<b>66.8</b>	11.8	6.0	1.1	-	2.7	11.4	32.9	0.2	<b>100.0</b>
Manyara	10.6	2.9	35.6	1.5	2.9	0.5	0.4	11.9	<b>66.1</b>	12.2	2.0	11.5	3.1	0.9	3.4	33.2	0.7	<b>100.0</b>
Njombe	15.0	8.0	16.5	3.7	8.6	0.9	0.6	20.9	<b>74.3</b>	7.5	8.8	0.0	-	2.3	5.4	24.1	1.6	<b>100.0</b>
Katavi	8.5	3.5	23.5	15.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	11.7	<b>64.9</b>	15.0	1.8	0.0	-	0.3	17.7	34.8	0.4	<b>100.0</b>
Simiyu	10.0	2.3	43.1	4.5	0.2	3.8	-	6.1	<b>69.9</b>	6.7	1.1	0.2	-	1.4	20.2	29.6	0.5	<b>100.0</b>
Geita	2.2	1.5	20.4	21.8	14.9	0.6	-	11.1	<b>72.6</b>	11.6	10.7	2.7	-	1.9	-	26.9	0.6	<b>100.0</b>
Songwe	0.5	1.7	12.7	7.0	27.4	12.3	1.3	11.5	<b>74.4</b>	11.2	6.3	0.5	-	0.3	7.4	25.6	-	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.6.2 Main Sources of Drinking Water during Dry Season Using SDG 2030 Ladder



Safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 require investing in adequate infrastructures, providing sanitation facilities and encouraging hygiene. It also requires protecting and restoring water-related ecosystem. Ensuring universal safe and affordable drinking water involves reaching over 60 million people in Tanzania who lack safely managed water. The HBS 2017/18 can offer insights to measure and track progress and accelerate actions towards meeting the global Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) at household level. Below is the definition of SDG ladder:

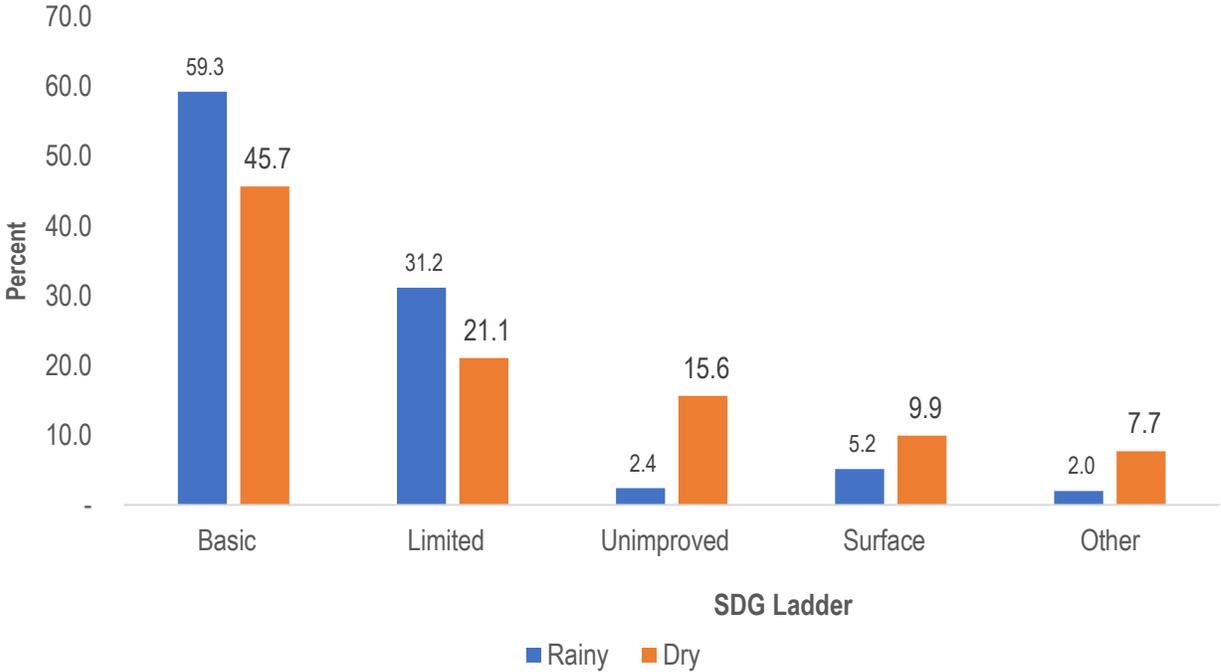
SDG Ladder	Description
1. Safely-Managed	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
2. Basic Water	Drinking water from an improved water source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
3. Limited Water	Drinking water from an improved water source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.
4. UN-IMPROVED	Drinking water from unprotected dug well or unprotected spring.
5. Surface Water	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal.

*Note: The HBS 2017/18 did not collect information to meet SDG Ladder No. 1*

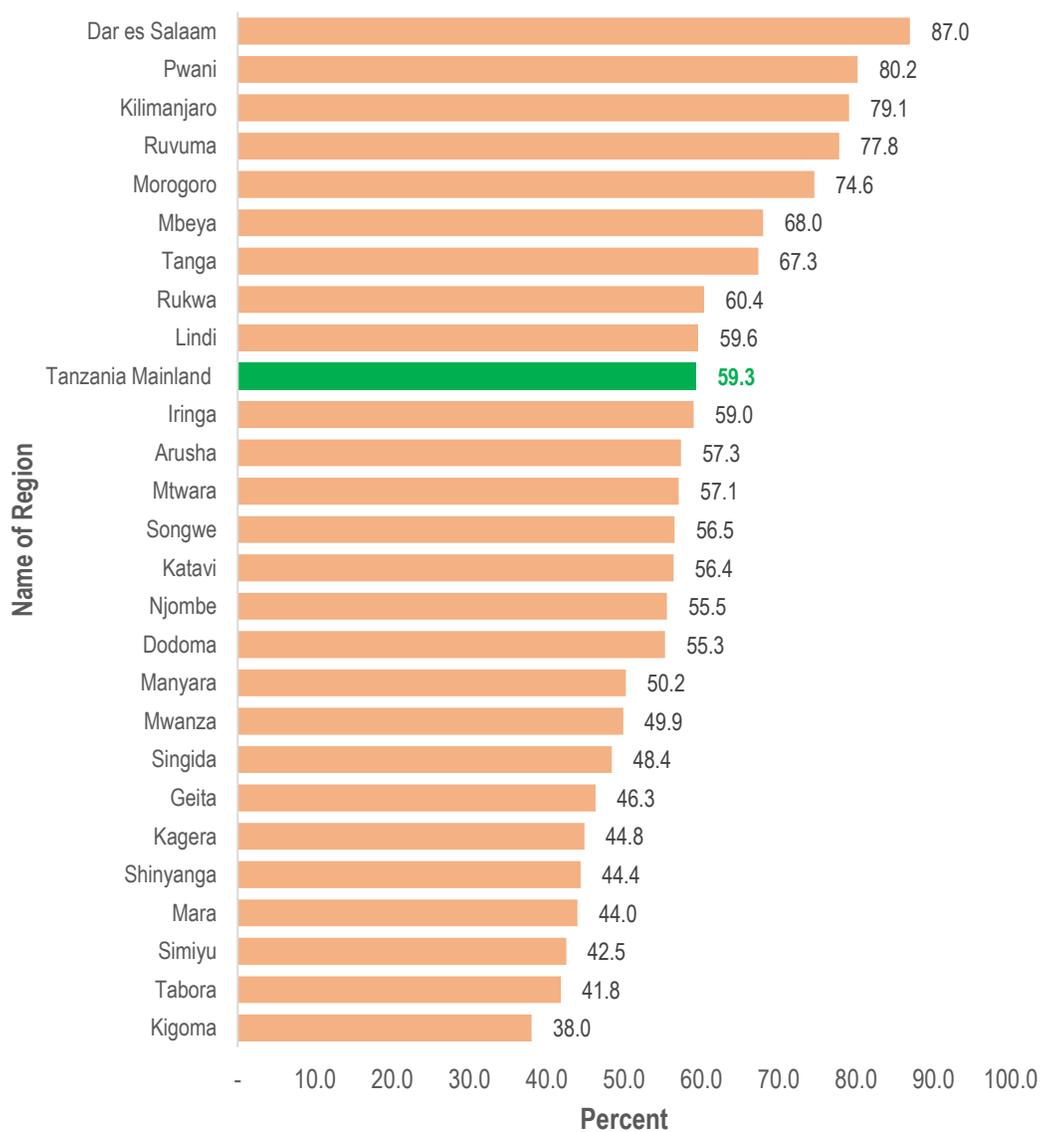
The HBS 2017/18 shows that, in the dry season 45.7 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland used basic water followed by limited water (21.1%), Figure 3.6.2.1. During rainy season, 76.3 percent of households in Urban Areas used basic water compared to 53.0 percent of households in Rural Areas, Table 3.6.2.1.

Use of basic water during rainy season is highest in Dar es Salaam region (87.0%) and lowest in Kigoma region (38.0%) (Table 3.6.2.1 and Figure 3.6.2.2). During dry season, 66.3 percent of households in Urban Areas used basic water compared to 38.5 percent in Rural Areas, Table 3.6.2.2.

**Figure 3.6.2.1: Percent of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water (in accordance to SDG Ladder) in the Dry and Rainy Seasons, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/2018**



**Figure 3.6.2.2: Percentage of Households Mainly Accessing Basic Water for Drinking in the Rainy Seasons (in accordance to SDGs Ladder) by Region, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/2018**



**Table 3.6.2.1: Percentage of Households by Main Type (in Accordance to SDGs Ladder) of Drinking Water Available in the Rainy Season and Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/2018**

Characteristic	Basic	Limited	Unimproved	Surface	Other	Total
<b>Rural/Urban</b>						
Rural	53.0	36.5	3.2	6.8	0.5	100.0
Urban	76.3	16.7	0.2	0.7	6.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	55.3	33.9	4.0	5.9	1.0	100.0
Arusha	57.3	27.0	3.6	9.2	3.0	100.0
Kilimanjaro	79.1	14.7	4.1	1.4	0.7	100.0
Tanga	67.3	24.0	1.8	4.6	2.3	100.0
Morogoro	74.6	15.0	0.3	2.3	7.8	100.0
Pwani	80.2	13.8	0.4	2.3	3.2	100.0
Dar es Salaam	87.0	4.3	-	-	8.7	100.0
Lindi	59.6	32.2	2.5	4.9	0.8	100.0
Mtwara	57.1	33.2	0.9	8.8	-	100.0
Ruvuma	77.8	20.3	0.9	1.0	-	100.0
Iringa	59.0	28.0	1.2	11.1	0.7	100.0
Mbeya	68.0	25.1	3.8	1.3	1.8	100.0
Singida	48.4	42.2	-	9.4	-	100.0
Tabora	41.8	46.3	1.4	8.2	2.3	100.0
Rukwa	60.4	30.3	1.7	7.6	-	100.0
Kigoma	38.0	51.8	2.9	7.2	-	100.0
Shinyanga	44.4	37.1	6.4	12.2	-	100.0
Kagera	44.8	47.6	3.0	3.6	0.9	100.0
Mwanza	49.9	42.0	2.9	5.2	-	100.0
Mara	44.0	47.3	3.3	5.4	-	100.0
Manyara	50.2	39.0	2.3	4.9	3.6	100.0
Njombe	55.5	32.5	7.9	4.0	-	100.0
Katavi	56.4	23.1	2.2	18.3	-	100.0
Simiyu	42.5	41.2	0.8	15.6	-	100.0
Geita	46.3	42.4	9.4	1.5	0.4	100.0
Songwe	56.5	37.5	1.7	3.7	0.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.6.2.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Type (in Accordance to SDG Ladder) of Drinking Water Available in the Dry Season and Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/2018**

Characteristic	Basic Water	Limited Water	Unimproved Water	Surface Water	Other	Total
<b>Rural/Urban</b>						
Rural	38.5	24.0	20.2	12.6	4.8	100.0
Urban	66.3	12.7	2.5	2.3	16.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	40.5	28.1	17.4	3.1	10.8	100.0
Arusha	51.5	24.0	4.1	8.0	12.4	100.0
Kilimanjaro	55.8	9.3	5.8	4.5	24.6	100.0
Tanga	39.6	13.0	14.4	19.6	13.5	100.0
Morogoro	60.6	9.8	8.3	2.7	18.6	100.0
Pwani	62.0	5.2	17.6	6.7	8.5	100.0
Dar es Salaam	78.4	3.4	.8	-	17.4	100.0
Lindi	42.1	17.4	33.7	3.0	3.8	100.0
Mtwara	34.2	13.9	30.8	11.4	9.7	100.0
Ruvuma	73.1	15.1	6.8	3.0	2.1	100.0
Iringa	50.2	18.2	14.3	15.6	1.7	100.0
Mbeya	62.2	19.2	11.2	4.5	2.9	100.0
Singida	38.8	20.7	25.7	12.3	2.5	100.0
Tabora	28.6	25.9	36.2	7.7	1.7	100.0
Rukwa	55.1	22.2	12.9	9.3	0.5	100.0
Kigoma	35.9	46.1	9.0	9.0	-	100.0
Shinyanga	35.6	33.1	16.6	13.5	1.3	100.0
Kagera	20.0	17.6	30.1	28.6	3.8	100.0
Mwanza	35.5	31.7	8.5	15.7	8.5	100.0
Mara	30.8	31.7	20.0	15.9	1.5	100.0
Manyara	30.3	31.8	15.9	4.9	17.1	100.0
Njombe	47.0	19.2	21.4	10.2	2.1	100.0
Katavi	45.1	15.8	18.6	20.0	0.4	100.0
Simiyu	34.8	33.1	8.4	23.0	0.7	100.0
Geita	36.6	32.4	25.2	2.1	3.7	100.0
Songwe	45.6	27.4	18.4	8.1	0.6	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.7 Container for Storage of Drinking Water

Water authorities are responsible for putting fully treated water into the distribution system, but it can be contaminated after leaving the treatment works if not handled with care. The contamination can originate from different sources, but it is obviously important to eliminate any introduction of contamination for health reasons. The HBS 2017/18 collected information on water storage at home. Table 3.7.1 indicates that 63.5 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland use buckets with lids to store water followed by Jerry can (14.6%), drums - metal or plastics (8.9%), traditional clay pots with cover (7.3%) and all other storage facilities by 5.7 percent.

The percentage of households using buckets with lids for water storage is largest in Ruvuma region (87%) and smallest in Geita region (27.8), Table 3.7.2.

Use of buckets with lids as the main method of water storage in Tanzania Mainland increased from 58.8 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 63.5 percent in HBS 2017/18, Table 3.7.1.

**Table 3.7.1: Percentage of Households Using Containers for Storage of Drinking Water by Type of Container and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Type of Storage Container	2011/12				2017/18			
	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Overhead tank	5.8	1.5	0.2	1.2	5.9	2.6	0.5	1.6
Underground tank	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4
Drums - metal or plastic	3.6	5.0	4.1	4.2	6.4	6.6	10.3	8.9
Bucket with lid	82.5	75.0	49.5	58.8	79.5	74.3	56.8	63.5
Bucket without lid	0.5	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.4	1.7	1.9	1.7
Jerry can	6.3	7.1	20.6	16.1	6.9	7.3	18.6	14.6
Traditional clay pot with cover	0.3	8.5	20.6	15.6	0.2	5.9	9.2	7.3
Traditional clay pot without cover	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6
Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.8	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.7.2: Percentage of Households Using Containers for Storage of Drinking Water by Type of Container and Region, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Overhead tank	Underground tank	Drums - metal / plastic	Bucket with lid	Bucket without lid	Jerry can	Traditional clay pot with cover	Traditional clay pot without cover	Other	Total
<b>Areas</b>										
Rural Areas	0.5	0.2	10.3	56.8	1.9	18.6	9.2	0.8	1.8	100.0
Urban Areas	3.6	0.7	6.5	76.0	1.2	7.1	4.0	0.1	0.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>										
Dodoma	0.8	-	6.4	51.0	1.0	40.1	-	-	0.8	100.0
Arusha	5.7	-	5.6	59.1	0.7	28.1	0.2	-	0.6	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1.7	0.4	12.1	76.6	2.1	6.1	0.5	-	0.5	100.0
Tanga	1.1	1.1	10.3	70.7	1.4	12.0	1.8	0.8	0.7	100.0
Morogoro	2.9	2.4	4.5	72.7	2.1	7.0	7.9	0.1	0.4	100.0
Pwani	2.0	-	2.5	85.3	0.3	7.8	2.2	-	-	100.0
Dar es Salaam	5.9	0.5	6.4	79.5	0.4	6.9	0.2	-	0.4	100.0
Lindi	2.2	-	20.2	54.1	1.9	10.0	3.7	0.5	7.5	100.0
Mtwara	-	0.6	11.3	70.8	0.7	15.6	0.7	-	0.3	100.0
Ruvuma	-	-	5.8	87.0	3.0	2.1	2.2	-	-	100.0
Iringa	0.5	-	5.7	73.4	7.0	11.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	100.0
Mbeya	0.1	-	13.5	76.2	1.8	3.7	4.7	-	-	100.0
Singida	0.4	-	16.3	48.9	1.3	16.6	2.4	0.9	13.3	100.0
Tabora	1.4	-	8.7	44.0	1.3	7.1	35.8	1.4	0.3	100.0
Rukwa	0.1	-	1.6	72.4	3.3	1.9	19.0	1.0	0.7	100.0
Kigoma	-	0.4	0.6	76.1	0.9	3.6	16.3	2.0	-	100.0
Shinyanga	0.5	0.1	13.6	44.8	1.2	15.2	24.0	-	0.8	100.0
Kagera	0.4	0.9	7.1	36.0	2.4	48.6	3.0	1.4	0.2	100.0
Mwanza	0.8	-	17.5	44.7	1.0	14.5	17.4	1.3	2.8	100.0
Mara	0.7	-	11.7	37.4	0.5	33.5	12.3	0.6	3.3	100.0
Manyara	0.5	-	7.6	56.6	4.4	28.3	1.9	0.3	0.4	100.0
Njombe	4.0	-	7.7	76.3	5.8	4.5	1.1	-	0.6	100.0
Katavi	0.7	-	12.1	49.1	0.2	2.9	34.0	0.6	0.3	100.0
Simiyu	-	0.3	23.5	41.6	4.0	17.5	8.5	1.6	3.0	100.0
Geita	0.1	-	7.5	27.8	0.6	24.0	35.1	1.9	3.0	100.0
Songwe	0.2	-	5.0	81.2	1.2	2.8	7.9	0.4	1.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.8 Measures Taken to Ensure Safety of Drinking Water

Fetching water from an improved source and treating it at home can be effective in improving its quality for household drinking. Boiling water continued to be most common measure taken to ensure safety of drinking water in 2011/12 (24.7% of households) and 2017/18 (25.6% of households) followed by straining through cloth with 10.7 percent in 2011/12 and 2017/18. However, households that did not take any measure to ensure safe drinking water decreased from 52.4 percent in 2011/12 to 49.3 percent in 2017/18, Table 3.8.1.

Boiling water to make it safer for drinking is more common in Dar es Salaam and Arusha regions (42.2% and 42.1%, respectively) and least common in Lindi region (9.0%), Table 3.8.2.

**Table 3.8.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Measure Taken to Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Type of Measure	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Boil	52.4	42.2	35.5	37.4	16.2	18.2	24.7	25.6
Use water filter	3.0	3.8	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.2	6.6
Strain through a cloth	1.3	1.9	5.8	6.0	13.9	14.0	10.7	10.7
Treated with chemicals	3.4	5.8	7.5	8.8	1.7	1.8	3.1	3.9
Bottled water	7.6	9.1	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.7
Other	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.2
None	30.8	35.7	41.5	36.4	59.8	56.5	52.4	49.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.8.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Measures Taken to Ensure Safe Drinking Water and by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Region	Boil	Use Water Filter	Strain Through a Cloth	Treated With Chemicals	Bottled Water	Other	None	Total
Dodoma	21.2	3.2	2.4	2.2	0.7	2.0	68.4	100
Arusha	42.1	4.8	0.9	6.4	1.1	2.3	42.5	100
Kilimanjaro	33.3	3.5	1.6	3.2	-	3.8	54.6	100
Tanga	23.2	10.6	13.8	1.4	2.3	4.1	44.5	100
Morogoro	18.6	9.8	3.7	6.7	0.6	4.1	56.5	100
Pwani	26.8	4.5	4.0	2.9	1.6	1.2	59.1	100
Dar es Salaam	42.2	3.8	1.9	5.8	9.1	1.5	35.7	100
Lindi	9.0	3.1	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	80.1	100
Mtwara	15.0	3.1	2.9	13.8	2.3	1.9	60.9	100
Ruvuma	14.2	0.5	0.1	4.4	-	0.3	80.4	100
Iringa	27.5	5.3	3.3	1.6	0.7	1.8	59.9	100
Mbeya	24.6	3.6	2.2	6.9	0.8	2.4	59.4	100
Singida	25.4	8.3	12.1	0.4	-	2.6	51.2	100
Tabora	22.3	14.5	40.9	1.4	-	0.5	20.4	100
Rukwa	18.5	2.1	4.5	15.1	-	6.3	53.4	100
Kigoma	19.5	8.6	8.0	1.8	-	0.4	61.7	100
Shinyanga	16.3	8.0	36.0	0.4	1.0	0.7	37.6	100
Kagera	24.5	7.2	4.1	0.8	1.7	2.2	59.6	100
Mwanza	33.9	10.2	24.8	2.4	0.4	2.0	26.3	100
Mara	33.1	12.5	43.6	2.0	0.4	1.3	7.1	100
Manyara	22.6	7.8	8.6	1.5	-	1.5	58.0	100
Njombe	38.8	4.5	4.2	1.9	0.6	7.3	42.7	100
Katavi	11.8	10.3	23.0	4.0	0.6	-	50.3	100
Simiyu	11.4	10.4	39.9	2.6	-	0.5	35.2	100
Geita	18.1	11.1	38.7	1.5	-	2.5	28.1	100
Songwe	23.5	2.5	3.5	4.4	1.3	2.4	62.5	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.9 Responsibility for Fetching Drinking Water during the Dry Season

In African households that collect water outside their residence, the burden reflects a gender division of labour among gender lines within the households (Dos Santos, 2012). In line with socially-constructed gender roles, the burden of water collection and storage usually falls on the women and girls of a given household (UNDP 2006). The HBS 2017/18 collected information on whom in the household was involved in fetching water and whether they were adults or minors; and responsible for fetching water in relation to the distance they travelled.

Table 3.9.1 shows that, overall, the majority of household members involved in fetching water were adult females (73.1%), followed by adult males (15.3%).

The proportion of adult females (15+years) were involved in fetching drinking water during the dry season is largest in Songwe region (89.4%) and smallest in Kagera region (52.8%), Table 3.9.2.

In Tanzania Mainland, adult females (15+years) who are responsible for fetching water decreased from 78.5 percent in 2011/2012 to 73.1 in 2017/18 while adult males who were fetching water increased from 14.2 percent in 2011/12 to 15.3 in 2017/18 (Table 3.9.1).

**Table 3.9.1: Percentage of Household Members Responsible for Fetching Water by Category and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Category of Household Member	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Adult women (15+years)	73.3	68.9	79.9	77.9	79	72.4	78.5	73.1
Adult men (15+ years)	22.7	22.0	14.3	13.2	13	15.1	14.2	15.3
Female child (under 15 years)	2.6	3.3	4.1	3.0	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.7
Male child (under 15 years)	1.4	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8
Other	-	3.5	-	3.0	-	4.4	-	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.9.2: Percentage Distributions of Household Members Responsible for Fetching Water by Selected Characteristic and Category, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Characteristic	Adult Female	Adult Male	Female Child (Under 15 Years)	Male Child (Under 15 Years)	Other	Total
<b>Rural/Urban</b>						
Rural	72.4	15.1	5.3	2.8	4.4	100.0
Urban	75.2	15.8	3.1	2.7	3.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	69.0	22.6	4.9	0.6	2.9	100.0
Arusha	77.6	14.7	1.7	3.4	2.6	100.0
Kilimanjaro	60.8	19.0	5.6	6.5	8.0	100.0
Tanga	69.6	19.6	4.7	1.1	5.0	100.0
Morogoro	71.9	19.1	3.3	2.2	3.5	100.0
Pwani	68.5	25.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	100.0
Dar es Salaam	68.9	22.0	3.3	2.2	3.5	100.0
Lindi	71.9	19.6	1.5	1.8	5.3	100.0
Mtwara	71.7	24.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	100.0
Ruvuma	85.6	8.7	2.5	1.0	2.2	100.0
Iringa	75.2	12.6	5.9	0.8	5.5	100.0
Mbeya	81.3	10.4	4.2	1.0	3.2	100.0
Singida	73.0	11.1	1.7	0.5	13.6	100.0
Tabora	70.0	13.3	6.9	5.3	4.6	100.0
Rukwa	83.4	3.8	7.5	0.3	5.0	100.0
Kigoma	68.5	13.3	7.7	6.0	4.5	100.0
Shinyanga	66.9	19.5	4.9	2.7	6.0	100.0
Kagera	52.8	19.0	9.9	9.9	8.4	100.0
Mwanza	82.6	7.7	6.8	1.8	1.0	100.0
Mara	80.9	9.0	4.2	2.6	3.4	100.0
Manyara	65.1	23.6	4.6	4.9	1.7	100.0
Njombe	78.9	6.9	4.5	5.1	4.5	100.0
Katavi	83.6	6.4	4.8	2.5	2.6	100.0
Simiyu	86.8	6.4	4.2	0.7	1.9	100.0
Geita	77.0	9.0	6.8	3.7	3.5	100.0
Songwe	89.4	3.9	4.4	2.1	0.3	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.10 Mean Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water

The distribution of households by distance to the main source of drinking water is presented in Tables 3.10.1 and 3.10.2. The majority of households in Tanzania Mainland (89.1% in HBS 2017/18 and 84.1% in HBS 2011/12) obtained water from a source that was within one kilometre of home during the rainy season, Table 3.10.1.

Ruvuma region (62.2%) had the largest percentage of households accessing drinking water at a distance of less than 500 meters during the rainy season and Kagera region (20.1%) had the

smallest. In the dry season, similar access was highest in Ruvuma region (59.9%) and lowest in kagera (23.9%), Table 3.10.2.

The percentage of households whose main source of drinking water was home in the dry season increased from 3.8 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 20.3 percent in HBS 2017/18, Table 3.10.1.

**Table 3.10.1: Percentage of Households by Distance from Home to Water Source, Area and Season, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Distance	Dar es Salaam				Other Urban Areas				Rural Areas				Tanzania Mainland			
	Rainy		Dry		Rainy		Dry		Rainy		Dry		Rainy		Dry	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
<b>Less than 1 km</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>77.4</b>
At home	15.8	50.4	6.3	47.3	25.7	54.0	8.3	40.7	16.9	32.7	2.5	8.0	18.1	39.9	3.8	20.3
Less than 500m	72.8	46.0	80.0	47.5	53.2	32.6	58.2	38.7	42.3	34.8	37.8	37.2	47.0	35.5	45.2	38.7
500m – 1km	9.8	1.6	11.4	2.8	16.0	8.4	21.8	11.6	20.9	17.8	24.0	23.6	19.0	13.7	22.4	18.3
<b>Greater than 1 km</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>22.6</b>
1-2 km	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.9	4.2	8.6	5.5	13.5	11.4	20.5	19.3	10.8	8.5	16.7	14.0
2-5 km	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	2.8	2.9	5.7	2.7	11.5	8.9	4.6	2.0	9.1	6.5
5-8 km	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.3	1.8	0.6	0.2	2.4	1.3
Greater than 8km	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.10.2: Percentage of Households by Distance from Home to Water Source by Season and by Region, HBS 2017/18**

Region	Rainy Season								Dry Season							
	At home	Less than 500 m	500 m - 999 m	1 - 1.9 km	2 - 4.9 km	5 - 7.9 km	8 km and above	Total	At home	Less than 500 m	500 m - 999 m	1 - 1.9 km	2 - 4.9 km	5 - 7.9 km	8 km and above	Total
Dodoma	41.4	29.3	17.6	10.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	14.9	39.1	17.7	20.1	3.9	1.6	2.8	100.0
Arusha	37.6	32.0	15.7	9.3	4.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	21.1	30.4	14.0	18.4	9.9	3.4	2.8	100.0
Kilimanjaro	48.8	42.1	7.3	1.8	-	-	-	100.0	39.4	45.2	10.3	3.7	1.5	-	-	100.0
Tanga	44.7	33.2	11.6	7.8	1.6	0.5	0.7	100.0	17.5	41.7	15.2	13.3	8.4	2.4	1.6	100.0
Morogoro	33.3	47.3	17.0	1.8	0.7	-	-	100.0	19.9	52.6	21.3	4.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
Pwani	41.8	44.2	8.6	3.9	1.3	0.2	-	100.0	19.1	52.0	11.3	7.8	6.3	1.3	2.2	100.0
Dar es Salaam	50.4	46.0	1.6	1.5	0.4	-	0.1	100.0	47.3	47.5	2.8	1.7	0.7	-	-	100.0
Lindi	35.6	40.5	12.5	8.9	1.7	0.8	-	100.0	8.8	43.8	19.8	15.2	8.3	3.0	1.2	100.0
Mtwara	47.7	26.3	16.6	7.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	25.9	25.5	17.9	15.7	11.0	3.5	0.5	100.0
Ruvuma	26.0	62.2	8.1	2.5	1.3	-	-	100.0	22.2	59.9	11.7	4.3	1.9	-	-	100.0
Iringa	39.3	29.6	23.1	5.4	2.0	0.6	-	100.0	22.7	34.6	33.6	6.0	2.4	0.6	-	100.0
Mbeya	44.0	35.6	13.0	5.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	34.6	37.5	16.9	7.1	3.1	-	0.9	100.0
Singida	28.3	30.1	22.0	14.9	4.7	-	-	100.0	4.4	33.7	27.1	23.3	11.5	-	-	100.0
Tabora	19.6	32.8	17.1	23.8	6.2	0.5	-	100.0	14.5	28.4	18.6	23.3	12.3	2.1	0.8	100.0
Rukwa	24.9	48.6	17.7	8.1	0.6	-	0.2	100.0	5.9	48.9	27.6	13.0	3.2	0.7	0.7	100.0
Kigoma	14.0	33.7	19.6	27.9	3.9	0.5	0.4	100.0	7.5	30.7	21.0	28.0	11.1	1.1	0.6	100.0
Shinyanga	34.0	33.3	22.9	7.4	1.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	16.3	30.0	19.4	15.2	13.3	4.8	0.9	100.0
Kagera	48.0	20.1	14.3	13.1	4.0	0.5	-	100.0	5.3	23.9	30.1	24.4	14.5	1.3	0.5	100.0
Mwanza	67.7	20.6	6.7	3.7	1.2	-	-	100.0	20.1	33.4	20.2	16.2	6.8	0.6	2.7	100.0
Mara	41.4	26.5	17.6	13.4	0.9	0.1	-	100.0	11.8	26.3	24.6	23.4	10.0	3.2	0.7	100.0
Manyara	37.4	28.6	18.8	11.9	3.3	-	-	100.0	11.3	27.9	17.8	27.2	11.3	4.0	0.6	100.0
Njombe	46.9	33.3	6.6	10.6	2.6	-	-	100.0	24.6	40.8	12.6	16.7	4.4	0.8	-	100.0
Katavi	22.7	51.7	19.7	4.7	0.8	-	0.4	100.0	11.4	54.8	21.5	7.8	3.4	0.4	0.7	100.0
Simiyu	31.0	33.1	20.0	11.7	4.0	0.2	-	100.0	7.7	37.6	28.7	17.9	7.2	0.7	0.2	100.0
Geita	32.7	27.5	24.4	13.4	1.9	-	0.1	100.0	12.4	30.6	32.3	19.3	4.7	0.6	0.1	100.0
Songwe	36.7	33.1	15.6	10.5	4.1	-	-	100.0	5.5	38.7	25.1	19.9	10.1	0.7	-	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.11 Households Sanitation Facilities

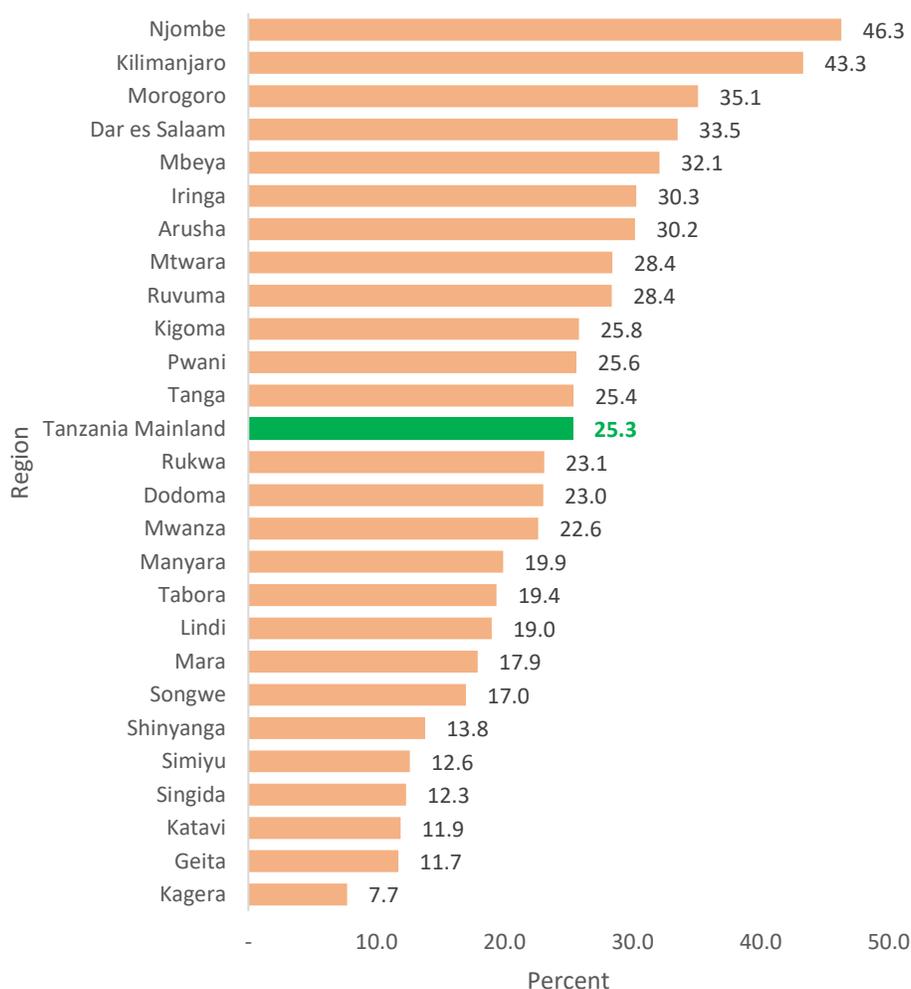
Proper sanitation facilities promote health because they allow people to dispose off their waste appropriately. Household access to different types of toilet facilities is presented in table 3.11.1 and table 3.11.2. The results show that, in HBS 2017/18, 94.2 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland had toilet facilities. Out of households with toilet facilities, 74.7 percent had an unimproved toilet facility while 25.3 percent had improved facilities (Table 3.11.3). Improved facilities include pit latrines with slab (washable), ventilated improved pit latrines, pour flush toilets, flush toilet with cistern and composting toilet/ecosan latrines. Households reported to have not shared toilet facilities increased from 65.0 percent in HBS 2011/12 to 68.2 percent from HBS 2017/18, Table 3.11.4. Table 3.11.5 shows the percentage distribution of households sharing toilet facilities by selected characteristics.

Households in Urban Areas (41.2%) are more likely to have improved toilet facilities than households in Rural Areas (16.0%), Table 3.11.3.

HBS 2017/18 showed variation in the use of improved toilet facilities across regions. Njombe region (46.3%) had the largest percentage of households using improved toilet facilities and Kagera region (7.7%) had the smallest, Figure 3.11.1.

The situation of having no toilet has significantly decreased from 11.7 percent in 2011/12 to 5.8 percent in 2017/18, Table 3.11.1.

**Figure 3.11.1: Percentage of Households with Improved Toilet Facilities by Region, Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS**



**Table 3.11.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Type of Toilet Facility	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
<b>No toilet / bush / field</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Total with toilets</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>94.2</b>
Open pit without slab	16.5	10.3	23.6	19.2	27.1	49.8	25.0	38.0
Pit latrine with slab (not washable)	13.3	6.2	22.2	9.2	44.2	20.2	35.9	15.9
Pit latrine with slab (washable)	28.9	18.1	17.0	14.1	6.3	8.8	11.3	11.1
Ventilated improved pit latrine	14.0	21.3	13.6	26.0	2.8	5.8	6.4	12.4
Pour flush toilet	21.8	36.3	16.9	26.8	1.5	5.0	7.2	13.8
Flush toilet with cistern	3.8	6.7	2.5	3.1	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.6
Composting toilet/ecosan latrine	0.3	-	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	0.9	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.11.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities and Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS**

Type of Toilet Facility	No toilet / bush / field	Open pit without slab	Pit latrine with slab (not washable)	Pit latrine with slab (washable)	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pour flush toilet	Flush toilet with cistern	Composting toilet / ecosan latrine	Other	Total
<b>Sex of Household Head</b>										
Male headed household	5.4	38.4	15.7	11.3	12.2	13.9	1.7	0.1	1.2	100.0
Female headed household	6.8	36.9	16.6	10.7	13.0	13.6	1.4	0.1	1.1	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Rural/Urban</b>										
Rural	8.6	49.8	20.2	8.8	5.8	5.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	100.0
Urban	0.7	16.3	8.3	15.4	24.5	29.8	4.2	0.1	0.7	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Areas</b>										
Rural Areas	8.6	49.8	20.2	8.8	5.8	5.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	100.0
Other Urban Areas	0.8	19.2	9.2	14.1	26.0	26.8	3.1	0.1	0.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	0.4	10.3	6.2	18.1	21.3	36.3	6.7	-	0.7	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>										
Dodoma	3.4	39.9	18.4	12.9	7.7	14.5	1.8	-	1.4	100.0
Arusha	21.0	23.9	9.2	17.6	10.7	14.8	2.1	-	0.8	100.0
Kilimanjaro	1.5	30.6	17.9	16.9	15.3	15.7	1.7	-	0.2	100.0
Tanga	9.3	37.2	15.6	13.9	11.1	10.0	0.5	-	2.5	100.0
Morogoro	4.9	31.9	14.5	7.7	11.5	26.1	1.9	-	1.4	100.0
Pwani	5.3	32.0	22.7	15.1	14.8	8.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	100.0
Dar es Salaam	0.4	10.3	6.2	18.1	21.3	36.3	6.7	-	0.7	100.0
Lindi	2.7	39.1	33.4	6.7	9.4	7.1	0.8	-	0.8	100.0
Mtwara	5.9	24.4	31.0	7.0	17.8	11.6	1.2	-	1.1	100.0
Ruvuma	2.8	45.1	16.6	10.8	5.9	18.1	-	-	0.6	100.0
Iringa	1.0	38.5	22.1	13.5	11.8	12.1	0.1	-	0.8	100.0
Mbeya	3.4	39.5	11.0	13.5	18.7	10.0	2.9	0.5	0.6	100.0
Singida	7.9	53.5	23.0	6.6	3.6	4.2	1.3	-	-	100.0
Tabora	14.6	46.2	18.9	5.5	6.9	4.7	0.7	1.0	1.4	100.0
Rukwa	1.7	55.2	15.9	10.5	9.6	4.9	0.3	-	1.9	100.0
Kigoma	2.5	51.0	14.5	13.3	10.3	6.3	-	-	2.2	100.0
Shinyanga	9.6	51.1	17.9	5.4	9.7	4.1	0.7	-	1.6	100.0
Kagera	2.7	65.4	15.9	4.4	5.7	3.0	-	-	2.9	100.0
Mwanza	5.7	35.0	14.2	11.9	16.3	15.4	0.9	0.1	0.5	100.0
Mara	17.9	34.3	15.5	5.5	12.6	12.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	100.0
Manyara	7.2	48.9	18.5	17.1	3.7	3.6	0.7	-	0.4	100.0
Njombe	0.8	27.1	22.8	10.6	23.4	13.6	1.1	-	0.5	100.0
Katavi	10.2	46.7	14.4	7.3	14.2	5.5	1.0	-	0.7	100.0
Simiyu	12.8	61.3	8.7	3.5	6.2	7.1	0.3	-	-	100.0
Geita	11.9	43.0	14.6	3.8	14.6	10.6	-	-	1.4	100.0
Songwe	3.2	56.0	11.7	6.6	9.7	6.3	1.3	0.7	4.4	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.11.3: Percentage of Households with Any, Improved and Un-Improved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Household Head, Rural/Urban Area and Region, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Households with Any Toilet	Un-improved sanitation	Improved sanitation	Total
<b>Sex of Household Head</b>				
Male headed household	94.6	74.4	25.6	100.0
Female headed household	93.2	75.3	24.7	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	94.2	74.7	25.3	100.0
<b>Rural/Urban</b>				
Rural	91.4	84.0	16.0	100.0
Urban	99.3	58.8	41.2	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Areas</b>				
Rural Areas	91.4	84.0	16.0	100.0
Other Urban Areas	99.2	55.2	44.8	100.0
Dar es Salaam	99.6	66.5	33.5	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Dodoma	96.6	77.0	23.0	100.0
Arusha	79.0	69.8	30.2	100.0
Kilimanjaro	98.5	56.7	43.3	100.0
Tanga	90.7	74.6	25.4	100.0
Morogoro	95.1	64.9	35.1	100.0
Pwani	94.7	74.4	25.6	100.0
Dar es Salaam	99.6	66.5	33.5	100.0
Lindi	97.3	81.0	19.0	100.0
Mtwara	94.1	71.6	28.4	100.0
Ruvuma	97.2	71.6	28.4	100.0
Iringa	99.0	69.7	30.3	100.0
Mbeya	96.6	67.9	32.1	100.0
Singida	92.1	87.7	12.3	100.0
Tabora	85.4	80.6	19.4	100.0
Rukwa	98.3	76.9	23.1	100.0
Kigoma	97.5	74.2	25.8	100.0
Shinyanga	90.4	86.2	13.8	100.0
Kagera	97.3	92.3	7.7	100.0
Mwanza	94.3	77.4	22.6	100.0
Mara	82.1	82.1	17.9	100.0
Manyara	92.8	80.1	19.9	100.0
Njombe	99.2	53.7	46.3	100.0
Katavi	89.8	88.1	11.9	100.0
Simiyu	87.2	87.4	12.6	100.0
Geita	88.1	88.3	11.7	100.0
Songwe	96.8	83.0	17.0	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3.11.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Households Sharing Toilets Facilities and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Sharing Status	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
None	30.0	40.9	60.0	64.6	77.0	74.8	65.0	68.2
One	7.0	10.7	12.0	9.3	12.0	14.2	12.0	12.5
Two to five	40.0	34.8	22.0	20.4	10.0	10.3	18.0	15.8
Six or more	22.0	13.5	7.0	5.7	1.0	0.7	6.0	3.5

**Table 3.11.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Households Sharing Toilets Facilities by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

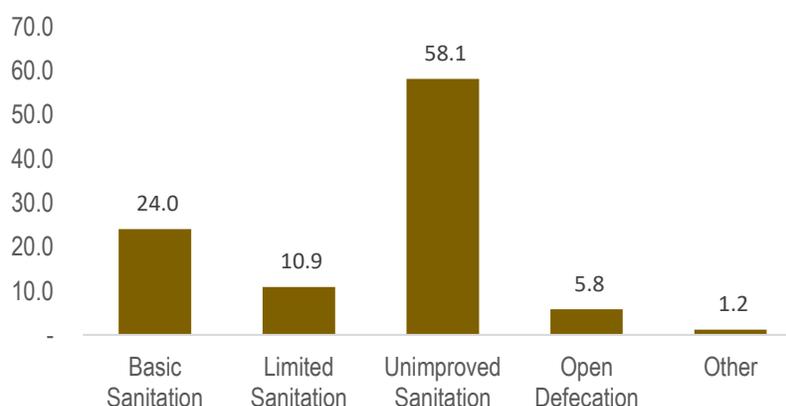
Characteristic	None	One	Two to five	Six or more	Total
<b>Rural/Urban</b>					
Rural	74.8	14.2	10.3	0.7	100.0
Urban	57.0	9.7	25.1	8.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Areas</b>					
Rural Areas	74.8	14.2	10.3	0.7	100.0
Other Urban Areas	64.6	9.3	20.4	5.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	40.9	10.7	34.8	13.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Region Name</b>					
Dodoma	58.7	21.8	16.6	2.9	100.0
Arusha	55.2	9.2	27.8	7.7	100.0
Kilimanjaro	87.1	6.9	5.4	0.6	100.0
Tanga	70.2	11.8	15.8	2.2	100.0
Morogoro	68.1	12.0	15.5	4.4	100.0
Pwani	68.8	10.3	19.5	1.3	100.0
Dar es Salaam	40.9	10.7	34.8	13.5	100.0
Lindi	85.0	5.7	8.4	1.0	100.0
Mtwara	79.9	9.6	10.5	-	100.0
Ruvuma	83.8	7.8	7.2	1.2	100.0
Iringa	79.7	14.0	4.9	1.4	100.0
Mbeya	73.3	12.0	13.6	1.2	100.0
Singida	78.5	9.4	11.3	0.8	100.0
Tabora	78.6	11.0	9.7	0.7	100.0
Rukwa	72.3	15.8	11.9		100.0
Kigoma	73.7	12.2	11.0	3.1	100.0
Shinyanga	69.3	14.2	15.2	1.4	100.0
Kagera	77.5	12.3	7.7	2.5	100.0
Mwanza	58.3	16.5	22.1	3.1	100.0
Mara	54.9	21.2	21.8	2.1	100.0
Manyara	75.9	9.2	11.3	3.6	100.0
Njombe	90.5	6.5	1.2	1.8	100.0
Katavi	60.7	20.6	18.1	0.6	100.0
Simiyu	72.2	18.7	7.8	1.3	100.0
Geita	60.8	18.4	17.3	3.5	100.0
Songwe	71.9	15.4	11.4	1.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.12 Household Sanitation Facilities by SDG 2030 Ladder

The HBS 2017/18 shows that, according to SDG 2030 ladder, more than half of households in Tanzania Mainland use un-improved sanitation facilities (58.1%) followed by households using basic sanitation facilities (24.0%), limited sanitation (10.9%) and those using open defecation (5.8%), Figure 3.12.1. Sanitation by SDG ladder and selected characteristics is also presented in Table 3.12.1.

SDG 2030 Ladder	Description
1. Safely-Managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.
2. Basic	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.
3. Limited	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households.
4. UN-IMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines.
5. OPEN DEFECATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches

**Figure 3.12.1: Percentage of Households Using Different Types of Sanitation Facilities According to SDG Sanitation Ladder, Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS**



**Table 3.12.1: Percentage of Households Using Types of Toilet Facilities under SDG Sanitation Ladder by Selected Characteristic, Tanzania Mainland 2017/18 HBS**

Characteristic	SDG SANITATION LADDER					Total
	Basic Sanitation	Limited Sanitation	Unimproved Sanitation	Open Defecation	Other	
<b>Location</b>						
Rural	14.7	2.9	72.3	8.6	1.5	100.0
Urban	40.9	25.4	32.3	.7	.7	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	24.0	10.9	58.1	5.8	1.2	100.0
<b>Location-1</b>						
Rural	14.7	2.9	72.3	8.6	1.5	100.0
Other Urban Areas	44.4	21.1	33.0	.8	.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	33.4	34.7	30.9	.4	.7	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	24.0	10.9	58.1	5.8	1.2	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	22.2	9.6	63.3	3.4	1.4	100.0
Arusha	24.8	12.8	40.6	21.0	.8	100.0
Kilimanjaro	42.7	4.5	51.0	1.5	.2	100.0
Tanga	23.2	6.7	58.4	9.3	2.5	100.0
Morogoro	33.5	10.4	49.8	4.9	1.4	100.0
Pwani	24.4	9.3	60.4	5.3	.6	100.0
Dar es Salaam	33.4	34.7	30.9	.4	.7	100.0
Lindi	18.5	4.6	73.5	2.7	.8	100.0
Mtwara	26.9	10.2	55.9	5.9	1.1	100.0
Ruvuma	27.7	6.1	62.8	2.8	.6	100.0
Iringa	30.0	4.9	63.3	1.0	.8	100.0
Mbeya	31.1	9.5	55.3	3.4	.6	100.0
Singida	11.4	3.1	77.6	7.9		100.0
Tabora	16.7	1.8	65.5	14.6	1.4	100.0
Rukwa	22.7	2.4	71.3	1.7	1.9	100.0
Kigoma	25.1	4.5	65.8	2.5	2.2	100.0
Shinyanga	12.6	4.5	71.7	9.6	1.6	100.0
Kagera	7.5	4.7	82.2	2.7	2.9	100.0
Mwanza	21.4	16.2	56.2	5.7	.5	100.0
Mara	14.8	15.1	52.0	17.9	.3	100.0
Manyara	18.5	3.0	70.9	7.2	.4	100.0
Njombe	45.9	2.6	50.1	.8	.5	100.0
Katavi	10.9	10.6	67.7	10.2	.7	100.0
Simiyu	11.0	3.6	72.5	12.8		100.0
Geita	10.4	17.7	58.6	11.9	1.4	100.0
Songwe	16.4	7.4	68.5	3.2	4.4	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	24.0	10.9	58.1	5.8	1.2	100.0

### **3.13 Financial Access**

Households employ a wide range of mechanisms for savings including participating in formal and informal institutions. The choice of savings instrument has micro and macroeconomic implications. In Tanzania Mainland, 23.9 percent of households had at least one member who participated in formal credit and savings, 22.2 percent had at least one member participated in informal savings and 12.3 percent had at least one member who operated a savings or current accounts. In addition, males (13.5%) are more likely to operate bank accounts than females (9.4%), Table 3.13.1.

The percentage of households with at least one member operating a savings or current account are almost four times more in Urban Areas (23.8%) than in Rural Areas (6.1%).

Across the Tanzania Mainland regions, the percentage of household with at least one member operating a savings or current account is largest in Dar es Salaam (31.4%) and smallest in Kigoma region (2.3%).

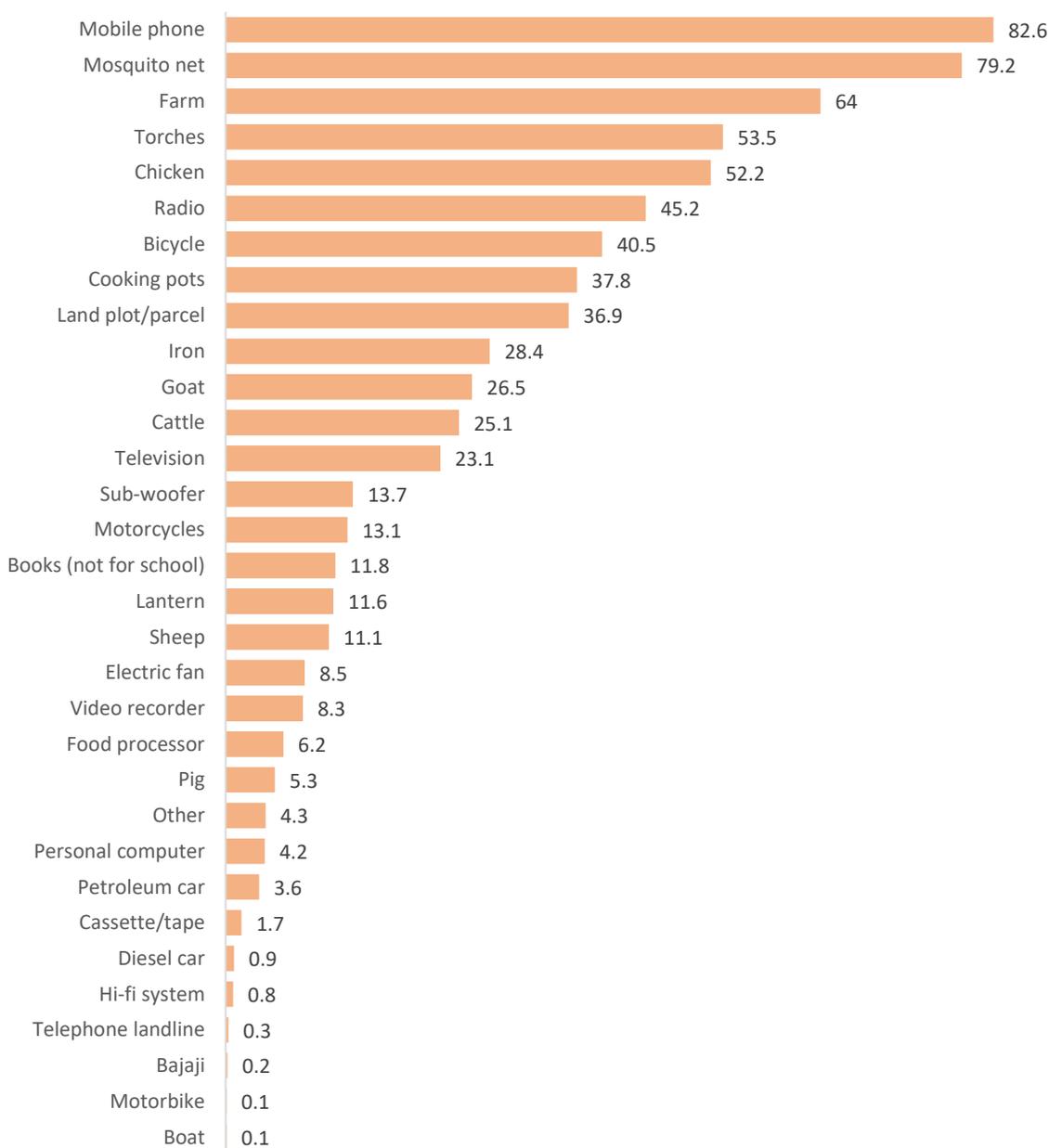
**Table 3.13.1: Percentage of Household with At Least one member who Operate a Bank Account, who have Taken a Bank Loan, have been Engaged in Formal and Informal Credit and Savings Group System by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Households with at least one member			
	Operate a Savings or Current Account	Taken a Bank Loan During the Last 12 Months	Participate in an Informal Savings Group System	Participate in any Formal Credit and Savings Group System
<b>Sex of Household Head</b>				
Male	13.5	2.1	19.6	21.6
Female	9.4	1.2	32.5	33.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Rural/Urban</b>				
Rural	6.1	1.0	21.8	16.7
Urban	23.8	3.3	22.4	28.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	13.5	2.1	19.6	21.6
Female	9.4	1.2	32.5	33.1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Dodoma	9.1	0.2	-	-
Arusha	10.1	0.6	100.0	100.0
Kilimanjaro	11.4	1.1	59.9	59.9
Tanga	9.0	1.6	26.1	12.1
Morogoro	9.6	2.0	31.4	42.8
Pwani	12.3	3.5	35.6	8.6
Dar Es Salaam	31.4	4.0	31.7	32.7
Lindi	13.4	2.0	-	-
Mtwara	15.4	3.7	-	-
Ruvuma	13.9	3.0	29.3	29.3
Iringa	13.2	1.1	-	-
Mbeya	11.1	1.2	40.9	27.2
Singida	3.0	0.8	-	-
Tabora	12.0	2.9	-	5.8
Rukwa	10.1	0.2	-	-
Kigoma	2.3	-	-	-
Shinyanga	7.7	3.0	40.8	31.3
Kagera	7.4	1.3	-	78.2
Mwanza	11.7	1.1	-	25.8
Mara	11.6	1.8	13.8	11.8
Manyara	5.6	2.1	-	31.1
Njombe	17.9	4.7	9.6	38.0
Katavi	4.4	2.2	-	9.2
Simiyu	7.6	1.6	36.7	11.2
Geita	7.3	0.3	-	-
Songwe	11.7	0.7	-	-
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>

### 3.14 Ownership of Selected Items

Ownership of assets is one of the indicators of household economic status. The HBS 2017/18 results revealed that the majority of households in Tanzania Mainland owned mobile phones (82.6%), followed by a mosquito net (79.2%) and a farm (64.2%), Figure 3.14.1. The ownership of assets differs between Urban Areas and Rural Areas. Details of ownership of items by rural/urban are shown in Table 3.14.1.

**Figure 3.14.1: Percentages of Households Owning Selected Items, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**



**Table 3.14.1: Ownership of Selected Consumer Goods by Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Consumable Goods	Percent of Households with at Least one Member Owning		
	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland
Diesel car	0.41	1.90	0.88
Petroleum car	1.38	8.33	3.57
Motorcycles	13.56	12.09	13.10
Motorbikes	0.04	0.06	0.05
Bajaji	0.04	0.49	0.19
Camper vans	-	0.03	0.01
Bicycle	45.58	29.42	40.48
Boat	0.07	0.26	0.13
Telephone landline	0.23	0.44	0.29
Mobile phone	78.31	91.88	82.59
Personal computer	0.85	11.35	4.16
Television	9.08	53.55	23.11
Video recorder	2.77	20.21	8.27
Radio	41.82	52.50	45.19
Hi-fi system	0.15	2.08	0.76
Cassette/tape	1.26	2.67	1.71
Books (not for school)	8.36	19.19	11.78
Sub-woofer	7.81	26.50	13.70
Cooking pots	37.54	38.41	37.82
Electric fan	1.77	23.09	8.49
Food processor	1.93	15.46	6.20
Iron	18.06	50.94	28.44
Lantern	9.52	15.96	11.55
Mosquito net	76.79	84.34	79.18
Torches	61.71	35.70	53.51
Farm	78.23	33.07	63.98
Land plot/parc	40.30	29.62	36.93
Cattle	33.85	6.03	25.08
Goat	35.88	6.05	26.47
Sheep	15.39	1.65	11.05
Pig	6.33	3.07	5.30
Chicken	63.68	27.44	52.24
Others	5.02	2.80	4.32

### 3.15 Household Receiving TASAF Benefits

In general, 8.4 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland have benefited from TASAF Fund. In 2017/18 the average amount a household received from Fund is TZS 32,553.73 in Rural Areas and 34,456.43 in Other Urban Areas and TZS 33,818.38 in Dar es Salaam. Across regions, the average amount per household was highest in Arusha (TZS 39,670.81) and lowest in Iringa (TZS 22,519.54), Table 3.15.1.

**Table 3.15.1: The average Value (TZS) of Benefits a Household Received from TASAF, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Average Value (TZS)</b>
<b>Rural/Urban</b>	
Rural	32,553.73
Urban	34,353.53
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>32,949.45</b>
<b>Areas</b>	
Rural Areas	32,553.73
Other Urban Areas	34456.43
Dar es Salaam	33,818.38
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>32,949.45</b>
<b>Region</b>	
Dodoma	27,720.89
Arusha	39,670.81
Kilimanjaro	32,086.81
Tanga	38,829.16
Morogoro	31,808.59
Pwani	28,957.20
Dar es Salaam	33,818.38
Lindi	31,821.05
Mtwara	33,686.15
Ruvuma	37,180.87
Iringa	22,519.54
Mbeya	30,815.62
Singida	31,716.03
Tabora	37,714.42
Rukwa	34,577.57
Kigoma	33,471.09
Shinyanga	34,739.06
Kagera	30,850.72
Mwanza	34,065.50
Mara	33,187.26
Manyara	33,294.07
Njombe	26,361.09
Katavi	30,912.39
Simiyu	35,024.76
Geita	30,610.61
Songwe	32,736.34
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>32,949.45</b>

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **EDUCATION AND HEALTH**

#### **KEY FINDINGS**

1. More than half (59.4%) of the Tanzania Mainland population aged 15 years or more had completed primary school education and 17.4 percent had secondary education.
2. Literacy rate in Tanzania Mainland was 77.7 percent. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for primary school in Tanzania Mainland was 100.9 percent and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 83.4 percent.
3. Eighteen percent of the Tanzania Mainland populations were reported to be sick or injured during the last two weeks preceding the survey in 2017-18.

#### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents education and health information that was provided by household members in HBS 2017/18. The education indicators include highest level of education attained ;school attendance and reasons for non-attendance; literacy rate; primary net and gross enrolment ratio; and, secondary net and gross enrolment ratios. Information on health includes reported illness or injuries for household members; type of health facility visited; number of visits; number of people admitted to health facility and; number of days admitted.

#### **4.1 Education**

The HBS 2017/18 results indicates that 18.1 percent of population aged 15 and above had not attained any level of formal education This rate has not changed significantly compared to the 18.8 percent in 2011/12 . The rural population was more likely than urban population to have had no formal education, 23.7 percent compared to 9.2 percent, respectively. A comparison at regional level shows Katavi (34.2%) with the highest percentage of persons with no formal education, while Dar es Salaam had the lowest (4.5% The gender disparity indicates that females (22.5%) were

more likely than males (12.7%) to have no formal education, 22.5 percent and 12.7 percent respectively, Tables 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 and 4.1.3.

The results also showed that, majority of population (50.7%) in Tanzania Mainland had highest level of education of Primary 5–8. Similarly, highest level of education on Primary 5-8 is observed in rural areas (52.6%), followed by other urban areas (49.4%) and lowest among Dar es Salaam (42.7%) residents.

**Table 4.1.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Members of Age 15 Years or More by Highest Level of Education Attained and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Highest Level of Education Attained	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
No education	4.4	4.7	8.9	9.2	24.5	23.7	18.8	18.1
Adult education only	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Primary 1 – 4	3.4	4.2	6.5	5.8	10.8	10.6	9.0	8.7
Primary 5 – 8*	48.6	42.7	50.6	49.4	51.8	52.6	51.2	50.7
Form 1 – 4	27.2	30.5	25.3	26.2	10.6	10.4	15.7	16.5
Form 5 – 6	2.0	3.1	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.0
University/diploma	7.6	9.2	2.7	4.5	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.7
Course after primary	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
Course after Form IV	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6
Course after Form VI	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1
Other	-	1.6	-	1.5	-	0.5	-	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Primary education in Tanzania runs for seven years, but previously it ran for eight years.

**Table 4.1.2: Percent of Household Members of Age 15 Years or More by Sex, Highest Level of Education Attained and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Highest Level of Education Attained	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
<b>Male</b>								
No education	2.4	2.4	4.9	4.7	17.2	17.5	13.0	12.9
Adult education only	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Primary 1 – 4	3.4	3.6	6.3	5.0	12.3	12.4	10.0	9.8
Primary 5 – 8*	46.1	41.2	50.3	48.7	54.1	55.0	52.4	52.0
Form 1 – 4	29.2	32.4	28.1	29.4	13.0	11.4	18.0	17.8
Form 5 – 6	2.7	3.8	2.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3
University/diploma	9.4	11.2	3.8	5.8	0.7	1.2	2.4	3.4
Course after primary	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
Course after form IV	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7
Course after form VI	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>								
No education	6.3	6.6	12.2	12.7	31.0	29.4	24.0	22.5
Adult education only	0.1	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Primary 1 – 4	3.5	4.8	6.7	6.4	9.4	9.0	8.1	7.9
Primary 5 – 8*	50.9	44.0	50.9	50.0	49.6	50.3	50.1	49.5
Form 1 – 4	25.4	28.8	22.9	23.6	8.4	9.5	13.5	15.3
Form 5 – 6	1.4	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7
Diploma / university	6.0	7.5	1.7	3.6	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.1
Course after primary	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5
Course after form IV	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5
Course after form VI	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	3.3	1.6	2.6	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Primary education in Tanzania runs for seven years, but previously it ran for eight years.

**Table 4.1.3: Percent of Household Members of Aged 15 Years or More by the Highest Level of Education Attained and by Selected Characteristic, Tanzania Mainland; HBS 2017/18**

Selected Characteristic	No education, Never attended	Pre-Primary	Nursery	Adult education only	Primary education	Trainings after Primary	Secondary education	Trainings after Secondary	Diploma	University	Other certificates	Total
<b>Sex of Head of Household</b>												
Male	16.3	-	0.2	0.3	61.1	0.5	17.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	100.0
Female	22.6	-	0.2	0.2	54.2	0.5	18.6	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.5	100.0
<b>Rural/Urban</b>												
Rural	23.5	-	0.3	0.3	63.2	0.3	10.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	100.0
Urban	7.6	-	0.1	0.1	52.5	1.0	29.7	1.4	2.4	3.7	1.5	100.0
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	12.7	-	0.2	0.3	61.8	0.6	19.1	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.0	100.0
Female	22.3	-	0.2	0.2	57.3	0.5	16.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	100.0
<b>Region</b>												
Dodoma	23.1	-	-	0.6	57.0	-	14.8	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.0	100.0
Arusha	22.1	-	-	0.6	47.3	0.7	23.5	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.9	100.0
Kilimanjaro	7.8	-	0.1	0.2	64.7	1.2	20.3	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	100.0
Tanga	19.1	-	0.3	-	60.2	0.3	17.2	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	100.0
Morogoro	16.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	60.3	0.7	17.9	0.6	0.2	2.3	1.0	100.0
Pwani	19.2	-	-	0.3	63.5	0.3	14.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0
Dar es Salaam	4.5	-	0.1	0.1	47.0	1.5	33.6	2.4	3.6	5.6	1.6	100.0
Lindi	25.7	-	0.2	0.1	62.3	0.7	9.3	-	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0
Mtwara	15.8	-	-	0.2	65.3	0.8	11.6	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.8	100.0
Ruvuma	10.1	-	-	0.5	69.1	0.3	16.1	1.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	100.0
Iringa	14.0	-	0.4	0.2	63.1	0.1	17.2	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	100.0
Mbeya	17.1	-	0.3	-	55.3	0.8	22.1	0.1	1.8	1.7	0.9	100.0
Singida	18.3	-	0.1	0.2	68.9	-	10.8	-	0.4	0.5	0.7	100.0
Tabora	27.9	-	0.2	0.2	57.6	0.3	11.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0
Rukwa	22.9	-	0.4	0.4	61.9	-	13.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	100.0
Kigoma	24.9	-	0.3	0.2	57.3	0.5	16.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Shinyanga	25.1	-	0.3	0.3	59.4	0.3	13.0	-	0.5	0.4	0.7	100.0
Kagera	23.2	-	0.8	0.3	62.3	0.2	11.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	100.0
Mwanza	16.6	-	0.1	0.1	61.0	0.4	18.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	100.0
Mara	15.5	-	0.3	0.6	65.0	0.4	15.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	100.0
Manyara	22.9	-	0.1	0.5	59.8	0.6	13.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Njombe	14.8	-	0.3	0.7	60.0	0.8	18.9	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.8	100.0
Katavi	34.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	55.3	-	8.0	-	0.4	1.3	0.2	100.0
Simiyu	24.3	-	0.4	0.1	63.7	-	9.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	100.0
Geita	21.5	-	0.1	0.2	63.8	0.1	12.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	100.0
Songwe	22.4	-	0.1	0.1	63.3	-	13.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4.1.1 School Attendance

Table 4.1.4 presents the percentage distribution of children aged 7 – 13 currently attending school by age and class attending. It shows that most children are below the class they should be attending for their age. In 2017/18, 23.2 percent of children age 13 were in Standard 7 as they should be.

However, 63.7 percent were lagging behind in Standard 6 or lower standards while, 13.1 percent were ahead.

**Table 4.1.4: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 7-13 Years Attending School by Age and Class Attended, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Age	Pre - School	Nursery	Adult Education	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Std 4	Std 5	Std 6	Std 7	Above Std 7	Total
<b>HBS 2007</b>												
7	16.6	NA	NA	65.6	15.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8	2.5	NA	NA	42.9	39.1	11.8	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	2.2	NA	NA	21.3	36.3	29.5	8.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	0.4	NA	NA	12.4	18.4	32.6	26.8	8.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
11	0.1	NA	NA	3.7	12.0	23.7	34.8	21.6	3.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
12	0.1	NA	NA	2.2	4.3	13.7	29.9	30.2	15.7	3.3	0.4	100.0
13	0.0	NA	NA	1.7	3.1	6.7	15.7	26.7	31.5	13.0	1.4	100.0
<b>HBS 2011/12</b>												
7	0.0	NA	NA	68.6	26.4	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
8	0.0	NA	NA	30.0	49.8	16.7	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	0.0	NA	NA	15.6	32.2	33.9	14.4	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
10	0.0	NA	NA	7.2	19.7	31.2	28.9	10.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
11	0.0	NA	NA	3.2	8.9	17.7	25.5	32.3	11.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
12	0.0	NA	NA	1.1	5.5	8.4	17.8	28.1	28.7	10.5	0.0	100.0
13	0.0	NA	NA	0.0	3.1	5.8	9.0	24.5	33.5	24.0	0.0	100.0
<b>HBS 2017/18</b>												
7	0.3	17.3	0	45.5	30.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8	0.1	5.8	0	26.7	45.0	19.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	0	2.6	0.1	14.4	30.4	32.4	16.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	0	0.9	0	4.8	18.0	32.0	29.7	12.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
11	0	0.7	0.1	2.8	8.6	19.5	25.5	26.8	12.7	3.3	0.0	100.0
12	0.0	0.5	0	0.9	4.9	11.9	18.8	26.6	24.1	10.1	2.2	100.0
13	0	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.7	6.6	11.5	17.3	24.2	23.2	13.1	100.0

*NA: Not Applicable*

When asked about the reasons for not attending school, 17.1 percent of children said that school is useless or uninteresting, 8.1 percent said they failed school examination and 7.3 percent said that they were sick. Reasons for not attending school are summarized in Tables 4.1.5 and 4.1.6.

**Table 4.1.5: Percentage of Children Age 7 to 13 Years Not Attending School by Reason for Not Attending, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Reason for Not Attending School	Tanzania Mainland		
	2007	2011/12	2017/18
Too old / completed school	48.9	NA	34.4
Too old	NA	0.0	1.2
Completed	NA	28.5	33.2
Too far away	9.1	3.2	3.1
Too expensive/cannot afford	4.9	7.2	5.0
Is working	8.4	0.5	2.8
School is useless/uninteresting	14.3	38.2	17.1
Illness/ pregnancy	8.2	NA	NA
Illness	NA	4.1	7.3
Pregnancy	NA	0.0	0.0
Failed exam	0.3	7.6	8.1
Too young	NA	1.9	NA
Got married	0.0	NA	NA
Others	5.9	8.8	22.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*NA: Not Applicable*

**Table 4.1.6: Percentage of Children Age 7 to 13 Years Not Attending School by Reason for Not Attending and Selected Characteristic, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Too Old	Completed School	Too Far Away	Child Is Working	School Useless/Uninteresting	Illness	Pregnancy	Failed Exam	Caring for Sick Person	Can't Afford School	Other	Total
<b>Sex of Head of Household</b>												
Male	1.8	34.8	4.4	3.3	14.8	9.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	5.1	20.1	100.0
Female	0.0	29.9	0.6	1.7	21.9	3.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	4.9	26.4	100.0
<b>Rural/Urban</b>												
Rural	1.6	28.7	3.9	2.9	20.4	9.2	0.0	7.7	0.0	2.8	22.9	100.0
Urban	0.0	51.1	0.0	2.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	13.8	19.2	100.0
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	2.6	25.7	2.5	3.2	27.0	7.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	6.9	17.4	100.0
Female	0.0	40.2	3.7	2.4	7.9	7.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	3.2	26.5	100.0
<b>Region</b>												
Dodoma	0.0	38.3	0.0	7.2	27.9	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	10.9	100.0
Arusha	0.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	100.0
Kilimanjaro	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Tanga	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	82.1	100.0
Morogoro	0.0	39.6	0.0	0.0	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	100.0
Pwani	0.0	15.0	15.5	0.0	41.2	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Dar es Salaam	0.0	45.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2	30.2	100.0
Lindi	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mtwara	0.0	17.3	34.3	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
Ruvuma	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Iringa	0.0	21.1	0.0	28.8	15.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	100.0
Mbeya	0.0	57.2	2.5	0.0	5.9	2.8	0.0	6.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	100.0
Singida	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	40.4	9.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	20.5	100.0
Tabora	0.0	33.0	8.2	0.0	21.5	17.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	13.5	100.0
Rukwa	0.0	11.7	0.0	21.5	15.2	6.9	0.0	23.7	0.0	5.2	15.9	100.0
Kigoma	29.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Shinyanga	0.0	32.1	14.5	0.0	16.9	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	100.0
Kagera	0.0	17.1	0.0	4.2	29.4	24.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.8	18.6	100.0
Mwanza	0.0	29.5	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.3	100.0
Mara	0.0	26.5	5.3	0.0	6.0	10.6	0.0	15.4	0.0	5.3	30.9	100.0
Manyara	0.0	51.3	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4	100.0
Njombe	0.0	89.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Katavi	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	13.6	100.0
Simiyu	0.0	30.5	0.0	2.6	30.2	3.4	0.0	15.9	0.0	3.7	13.6	100.0
Geita	0.0	12.2	3.8	9.3	31.5	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	25.3	100.0
Songwe	5.7	45.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	12.3	0.0	2.4	13.4	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 4.1.2 Literacy Rate

The ability to read and write is an important asset which provides one with increased opportunities in life. In the HBS 2017/18, information on ability to read and write a short or simple statement in Kiswahili, English, or both was collected from each persons of age 15 years or more. A person was considered literate if he or she could read and write a short or simple sentence in Kiswahili, English, or both. Total literacy rate for adults is the percentage of the persons age 15 years or more who are literate. The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates of aged 15 years and above by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

The HBS 2017/18 revealed that the literacy rate of persons aged 15 years and above was 77.6 percent in Tanzania Mainland. This rate is similar to the HBS 2011/12 (77.2%). The literacy rate of adults aged 15 years and above in Swahili language in 2017/18 HBS was 59.4 percent followed by both Swahili and English language (17.4%). The literacy rate in Kiswahili language is higher in Other Urban Areas than in Rural Areas (61.6% and 59.5%, respectively). There existed gender disparity in literacy rate whereby adult males (83.2%) were more literate than females (72.7%). Illiteracy rate in Tanzania Mainland remained almost the same 2011/12 (22.7%) to HBS 2017/18 (22.3%), Table 4.1.3.1.

Across regions, there were remarkable differences with Dar es Salaam region having largest percent of literacy rate 94.2% and Katavi region having the smallest (62.0%), Table 4.1.3.2.

**Table 4.1.3.1: Percentage of Adults (Persons Age 15 and Above) Literate by Language of Literacy and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Language of Literacy	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
Kiswahili	56.3	54.6	61.5	61.6	58.7	59.5	59.0	59.4
English	3.9	0.8	2.6	1.2	1.5	0.5	2.0	0.7
Kiswahili and English	34.7	38.7	24.4	25.8	9.3	10.5	15.5	17.4
Other language	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1
Unable to read/write any language	4.9	5.8	10.9	11.4	29.6	29.5	22.8	22.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Literacy Rate	95.1	94.2	89.0	88.6	70.4	70.5	77.2	77.6
Illiteracy Rate	4.9	5.8	10.9	11.4	29.5	29.5	22.7	22.4
Not Stated	0.0		0.1		0.1		0.1	
Percentage of adult males' literate	97.3	96.0	93.5	94.1	78.1	77.3	83.5	83.2
Percentage of adult females' literate	93.1	92.8	85.2	84.4	63.0	64.3	71.4	72.7

**Table 4.1.3.2s: Percentage of Adults (Persons Age 15 and Above) Literate by Language of Literacy and Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Selected Characteristics	Kiswahili	English	Kiswahili and English	Other Language	None	Total	Percentage literate
<b>Sex of Head of</b>							
Male	61.3	0.6	17.3	0.1	20.7	100.0	<b>79.3</b>
Female	53.6	0.8	17.9	0.0	27.8	100.0	<b>72.2</b>
<b>Location</b>							
Rural	59.5	0.5	10.5	0.1	29.5	100.0	<b>70.5</b>
Urban	59.3	1.1	30.1	0.1	9.5	100.0	<b>90.5</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	61.9	0.8	20.5	0.1	16.8	100.0	<b>83.2</b>
Female	57.2	0.6	14.8	0.1	27.3	100.0	<b>72.7</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Dodoma	58.4	1.2	13.8	0.1	26.6	100.0	<b>73.4</b>
Arusha	54.1	2.4	19.8	0.0	23.7	100.0	<b>76.3</b>
Kilimanjaro	61.9	2.1	23.1	0.2	12.7	100.0	<b>87.3</b>
Tanga	62.4	0.7	12.8	0.2	24.0	100.0	<b>76.0</b>
Morogoro	59.9	0.3	18.9	0.1	20.8	100.0	<b>79.2</b>
Pwani	65.3	0.7	12.7	0.0	21.3	100.0	<b>78.7</b>
Dar es Salaam	54.6	0.8	38.7	0.2	5.8	100.0	<b>94.2</b>
Lindi	59.6	0.8	9.2	0.0	30.4	100.0	<b>69.6</b>
Mtwara	62.9	0.2	12.3	0.0	24.6	100.0	<b>75.5</b>
Ruvuma	75.3	0.9	9.3	0.0	14.6	100.0	<b>85.4</b>
Iringa	65.6	0.5	18.7	0.0	15.3	100.0	<b>84.7</b>
Mbeya	54.2	0.8	23.7	0.1	21.3	100.0	<b>78.7</b>
Singida	63.5	0.2	13.7	0.0	22.5	100.0	<b>77.5</b>
Tabora	55.8	0.4	12.9	0.0	30.9	100.0	<b>69.1</b>
Rukwa	62.6	0.0	12.0	0.0	25.5	100.0	<b>74.5</b>
Kigoma	58.0	0.1	13.5	0.0	28.4	100.0	<b>71.6</b>
Shinyanga	54.2	0.4	11.2	0.0	34.3	100.0	<b>65.7</b>
Kagera	59.7	1.0	9.3	0.1	29.9	100.0	<b>70.1</b>
Mwanza	58.2	0.5	19.3	0.0	22.0	100.0	<b>78.0</b>
Mara	60.6	0.4	14.1	0.2	24.7	100.0	<b>75.3</b>
Manyara	60.3	0.5	15.0	0.0	24.2	100.0	<b>75.8</b>
Njombe	63.6	1.1	15.5	0.0	19.9	100.0	<b>80.2</b>
Katavi	53.1	0.2	8.7	0.0	38.0	100.0	<b>62.0</b>
Simiyu	55.5	0.2	10.8	0.0	33.5	100.0	<b>66.5</b>
Geita	62.5	0.4	8.9	0.0	28.2	100.0	<b>71.8</b>
Songwe	54.7	0.7	14.8	0.0	29.8	100.0	<b>70.2</b>
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77.6</b>

### 4.1.3 Gross and Net Enrolment Ratio

#### Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios for Primary Schools

The HBS 2017/18 shows that, the primary school Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for children of age 7 to 13 in Tanzania Mainland was 100.9 percent and the corresponding Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 83.4 percent. The GER for both sexes in Dar es Salaam and Other Urban Areas was more than 100. However, the corresponding rates in Rural Areas was less than 100 percent.

On NER for primary schools there was little difference between sexes in Dar es Salaam (90.1% for males and 90.2% for females) but significant differences in Other Urban Areas (90.0% for males and 88.6% for females) and Rural Areas (79.9% for males and 82.6% for females), Table 4.1.4.1.

The primary school GER increased from 95.0 percent in 2011/12 to 100.9 in 2017/18. While, the NER increased from 77.4 percent in 2011/12 to 83.4 in 2017/18, Table 4.1.4.1.

**Table 4.1.4.1: Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios for Primary School Children by Sex and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Measure	Sex	Rural Areas		Other Urban Areas		Dar es Salaam		Tanzania Mainland	
		2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18	2011/12	2017/18
GER	Male	90.8	99.5	108.4	109.8	104.4	100.7	94.8	101.6
	Female	92.6	98.3	104.7	105.7	100.2	105.0	95.2	100.3
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>100.9</b>
NER	Male	71.2	79.9	90.2	90.0	90.5	90.1	75.9	82.5
	Female	77.0	82.6	85.7	88.6	88.6	90.2	79.9	84.3
	<b>Both Sexes</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>83.4</b>

*Note: The ratios are calculated using the official age group of 7-13 years*

*The net enrolment ratio (NER) is the percentage of the official primary school-age population that attends primary school. The gross enrolment ratio (GER) is the total number of students attending primary school - regardless of age - expressed as a percentage of the official primary school-age population.*

The results also indicate that net enrolment attrition is highest between Standard 2 (45%) and Standard 3 (32.4%). Net enrolment was reduced by 12.6 percentage points, far higher compared to attrition between the other standards which ranged from 0.5 to 3 percentage points. Attrition from Standard 6 to Standard 7 was one of the lowest, one percentage point. This indicates that a student is more likely to complete primary education (Standard 7) once she reaches Standard 6.

## **Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios for Secondary Schools**

### ***Lower Secondary School (From I – IV for children of Age 14 – 17)***

The lower secondary school Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Tanzania Mainland was 45.0 percent while the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 32.9 percent. There was no significant differences between males and females on GER and NER. In Dar es Salaam and Other Urban Areas however, there were significant differences between males and females on GER and NER, Table 4.1.4.2.

The lower secondary school NER increased from 30.5 percent in 2011/12 to 32.9 in 2017/18. Likewise, GER decreased from 53.1 percent in 2011/12 to 45.0 percent in 2017/18.

### ***Upper Secondary School (From V – VI for children of Age 14 – 19)***

The upper secondary school Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Tanzania Mainland in 2017/18 was 34.0 percent while the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 29.5 percent. As was the case with lower secondary schools, there were insignificant gender disparities in GER and NER for Tanzania Mainland and Rural Areas. However, noticeable gender disparity in GER and NER were observed in Dar es Salaam (GER of 48.1 for males and 55.4 for females; and NER of 41.7 for males and 47.0 for females) and in Other Urban Areas (GER of 43.9 for males and 48.0 for females; and NER of 35.3 for males and 40.0 for females, Table 4.1.4.2.

The upper secondary school NER decreased from 31.1 percent in 2011/12 to 29.5 in 2017/18, while the GER decreased from 37.9 percent to 34.0 percent during the same period.

**Table 4.1.4.2: Secondary School Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios by Sex and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Measure and Sex	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18
<i>Form I – IV (Age 14 – 17)</i>												
<b>NER</b>												
Both Sexes	31.5	53.8	68.3	28.1	46.9	51.8	10.4	21.9	23.2	15.2	30.5	32.9
Boys	33.7	60.6	52.9	25.7	50.1	43.7	9.7	21.1	27.9	13.9	30.6	34.5
Girls	29.8	48.1	60.0	30.2	44.0	47.4	11.2	22.8	25.4	16.5	30.3	33.7
<b>GER</b>												
Both Sexes	54.3	84.2	84.2	51.0	78.2	70.0	19.4	40.7	32.9	27.8	53.1	45.0
Boys	62.9	94.1	64.7	52.2	84.4	59.3	20.4	45.1	35.8	28.5	57.6	44.8
Girls	47.6	75.8	73.7	49.8	72.6	64.1	18.3	36.0	34.3	27.0	48.6	44.9
<i>Forms I – VI (Age 14 – 19)</i>												
<b>NER</b>												
Both Sexes	31.7	49.7	53.1	29.2	48.2	45.9	11.4	22.8	21.7	16.4	31.1	29.5
Boys	35.8	58.7	41.7	29.0	53.2	35.3	11.7	24.2	23.9	16.5	33.2	28.7
Girls	28.5	42.7	47.0	29.4	43.8	40.0	11.1	21.4	22.7	16.3	29.0	29.1
<b>GER</b>												
Both Sexes	42.5	60.5	64.0	38.5	57.1	53.1	14.6	28.4	24.6	21.3	37.9	34.0
Boys	49.7	72.1	48.1	41.3	63.1	43.9	16.0	31.3	26.1	22.8	41.4	33.1
Girls	37.1	51.5	55.4	36.1	51.7	48.0	13.2	25.2	25.3	19.9	34.3	33.6

*NER: Net Enrolment Ratio*

*GER: Gross Enrolment Ratio*

## 4.2 Health

### 4.2.1 Population Reporting Illness or Injury in the Past Two Weeks Prior to the Survey

The HBS 2017/18 collected information on whether individuals had been ill or injured during the last two weeks preceding the survey and if so what type of illness, whether treatment or medical care was sought from any health care provider and at which health facility.

Table 4.2.1 shows that 18.1 percent of the population reported that they were sick or injured during the two weeks preceding the survey day. Similar rates were reported in Dar es Salaam (18.9%), and Rural Areas (18.8%) while, the rate was lower in Other Urban Areas (15%). Reported illness or injury shows a common pattern by age, with the highest rate occurring among the under

five and older adults. The largest percentage of ill or injured persons was among the elderly 65 years or older in Other Urban Areas (42.0%) followed by this same age group in in Rural Areas (41.4%).

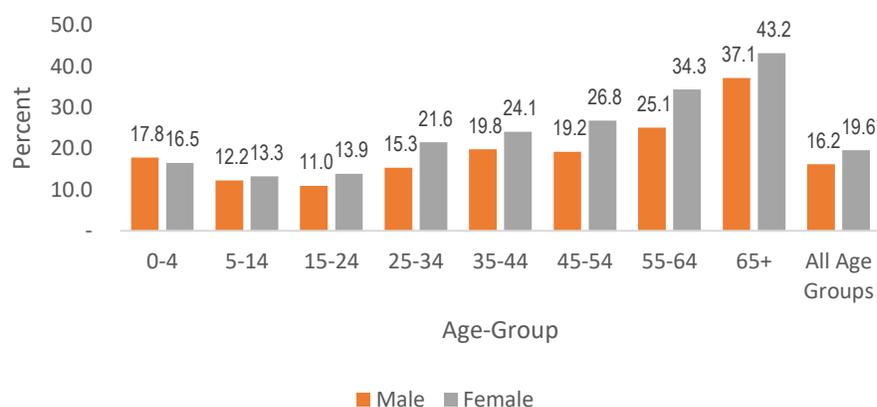
Reported incidence of ill or injury was lower in the HBS 2017/18 compared to HBS 2011/12 in all areas, except in Dar es Salaam where there was an increase.

**Table 4.2.1: Percentage of Total Population Reporting Illness or Injury by Age Group and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS's**

Age Group	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18
0-4	31.6	23.9	19.8	32.2	21.9	16.4	33.2	23.3	17.1	32.9	23.1	17.2
5-14	14.5	14.5	14.2	19.6	12.1	9.1	19.4	15.0	13.6	19.1	14.4	12.8
15-24	11.8	12.4	12.4	17.5	13.6	10.7	19.6	15.4	13.2	18.5	14.7	12.5
25-34	17.7	16.0	21.0	22.1	17.6	14.8	23.5	20.9	19.9	22.6	19.4	18.8
35-44	16.8	17.0	21.0	23.9	17.3	18.4	26.4	24.6	23.9	25.0	22.1	22.1
45-54	21.8	19.5	21.0	30.2	20.9	19.0	35.5	27.4	24.8	33.5	25.4	23.1
55-64	28.3	21.1	37.8	32.3	27.7	25.2	39.7	39.0	29.7	37.7	35.4	29.8
65+	46.5	39.7	26.7	54.7	43.0	42	51.1	49.3	41.4	51.4	48.0	40.6
<b>All Age Groups</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>18.1</b>

The proportions of females that reported illness or injury cases was higher at national level and in all age groups compared to their males counterparts. The rate of illness and injury increased as age group increased (Figure 4.2.1).

**Figure 4.2.1: Percentage of Household Members Reporting Illness or Injury in the Past Four Weeks Preceding the Survey by Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**



## CHAPTER FIVE

### FOOD SECURITY



#### KEY FINDINGS

1. More than half of the households in Tanzania Mainland usually have 3 or more meals per day
2. About 2 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland usually have only one meal per day
3. Forty percent of households in Tanzania Mainland had fewer numbers of meals than usual on any given day during the period of 30 days before the survey
4. Twenty-three percent of households in Tanzania Mainland often had problems in meeting food needs in the year before the survey

## **5.0 Introduction**

Being food secure is a state when all people in a household or in a community, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and productive life.

The HBS 2017/18 collected information on food security in a series of specific questions that were not in the HBS 2011/12. However, presentation of the trend in food security status in this chapter will focus on 2001, 2007 and 2017/18.

The HBS 2017/18 included specific questions in order to collect information about the usual number of meals consumed by the household per day, whether households ever had fewer number of meals per day than usual, types of food consumed by households, the worries of the households to run out of food stock and households that were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of inadequate financial and/or other relevant resources.

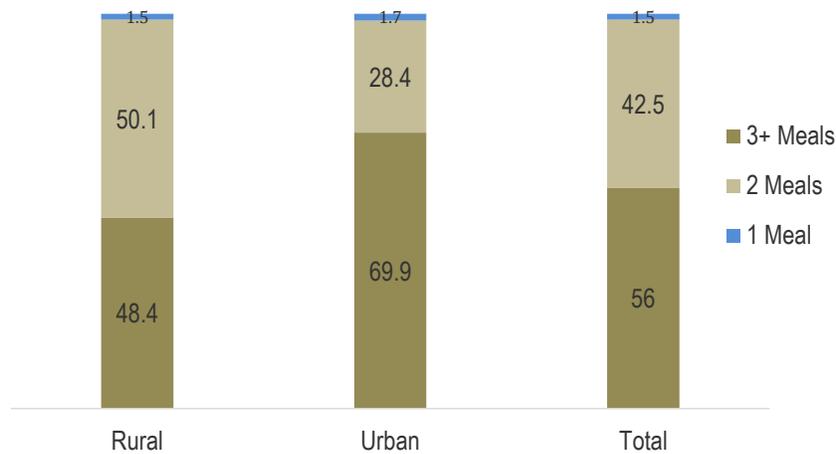
### **5.1 Number of Usual Meals per Day**

According to the HBS 2017/18 results, more than half (56.0%) of the households in Tanzania Mainland usually have three or more meals per day. About 43.0 percent of households consume two meals per day and only 1.5 percent usually have one meal per day (Table 5.1.1). Urban households (69.9%) are more likely to have three or more meals per day than rural households (48.4%) (Figure 5.1.1). However, the difference between male and female-headed households in percentage of households consuming at least 2 meals per day is not substantial. Differences in the percentages of households consuming 3 or more meals per day exist across regions, ranging from 20.3 percent in Rukwa region to 76.3 percent in Tanga region.

**Table 5.1.1: Percentage Distribution of households by Usual Number of Meals Consumed per Day by Selected Household Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Selected Characteristics	Usual Number of Meals per Day			
	1 Meal	2 Meals	3 Meals	Total
<b>Sex of Head of Household</b>				
Male	1.4	42.2	56.4	100.0
Female	1.8	43.1	55.1	100.0
<b>Region</b>				
Dodoma	3.2	51.9	44.9	100.0
Arusha	2.2	29.0	68.8	100.0
Kilimanjaro	3.4	25.6	71.0	100.0
Tanga	0.2	23.5	76.3	100.0
Morogoro	0.8	34.3	64.8	100.0
Pwani	1.6	25.8	72.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	2.7	29.0	68.2	100.0
Lindi	1.3	40.4	58.3	100.0
Mtwara	2.2	35.3	62.4	100.0
Ruvuma	0.2	40.1	59.7	100.0
Iringa	0.4	36.4	63.2	100.0
Mbeya	1.0	50.2	48.8	100.0
Singida	1.2	47.8	51.0	100.0
Tabora	0.3	33.9	65.8	100.0
Rukwa	1.6	78.1	20.3	100.0
Kigoma	2.0	58.3	39.7	100.0
Shinyanga	0.5	35.0	64.6	100.0
Kagera	2.7	71.8	25.5	100.0
Mwanza	0.8	57.1	42.1	100.0
Mara	1.9	45.2	52.9	100.0
Manyara	1.2	25.2	73.6	100.0
Njombe	1.0	39.9	59.1	100.0
Katavi	2.1	51.4	46.5	100.0
Simiyu	1.1	44.7	54.2	100.0
Geita	0.6	70.0	29.4	100.0
Songwe	0.0	60.1	39.9	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

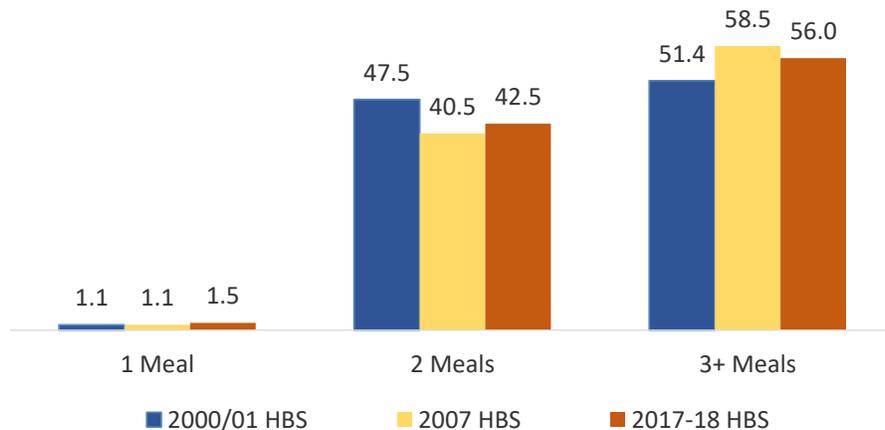
**Figure 5.1.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Usual Meals Consumed per day According to Type of Residence, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**



## 5.2 Trends in Food Security Status

From HBS 2000/01 to 2017/18, the percentage of households consuming the recommended number of meals (three or more per day) increased from 51.4 percent to 56.0 percent. However, the percentage of households whose usual meals were three or more per day decreased from 58.5 percent in 2007 to 56.0 percent in 2017/18. The number of households consuming one meal per day in Tanzania Mainland has consistently remained less than 2 percent across the three surveys, (Figure 5.2.1).

**Figure 5.2.1: Trends in the Percentage of Households Consuming One, Two or Three Meals per Day, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007 and 2017/18 HBS**



### **5.3 Less than Usual Number of Meals per Day**

In HBS 2017/18 respondents were also asked whether their households had fewer numbers of meals than usual on any given day in the past 30 days before the survey. If yes, they were further asked for how long did that situation occur. Table 5.3.1 shows that four out of 10 households in Tanzania Mainland, both in rural and Urban Areas, had fewer numbers of meals than usual on any given day in previous 30 days before the survey. Female-headed households were more likely to experience this situation than male-headed households (47.2% of female-headed versus 37.9% of male-headed). There are marked regional differences in the percentage of households with fewer than usual number of meals on any given day in the past 30 days before the survey. While 60.9 percent of households in Mtwara region had fewer than the usual number of meals on any given day in the past 30 days before the survey, it is only 22.3 percent of households in Songwe region experienced that situation.

Among households which had fewer than usual number of meals on any given day in the past 30 days before the survey in Tanzania Mainland, majority (85.6%) had experienced the situation between 1 and 10 days.

**Table 5.3.1: Percent of Households that Had Less than Usual Number of Meals per Day and Percent Distribution of Number of Days Households had less Number of Meals than Usual in the past 30 days Before the Survey by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Selected Characteristics	Percentage of Households with Less than Usual Number of Meals in the past 30 Days before the Survey	Percent Distribution of Number of Days Households had less Number of Meals than Usual in the past 30 days Before the Survey			
		1 - 10 days	11- 20 days	21 - 30 days	Total
<b>Sex of Household Head</b>					
Male	37.9	86.1	10.7	3.2	100.0
Female	47.2	84.8	12.6	2.7	100.0
<b>Rural/Urban</b>					
Rural	40.5	85.4	11.3	3.3	100.0
Urban	40.5	86.1	11.3	2.6	100.0
<b>Region</b>					
Dodoma	36.4	90.2	7.4	2.4	100.0
Arusha	50.2	89.4	9.3	1.3	100.0
Kilimanjaro	38.5	76.6	18.5	4.9	100.0
Tanga	39.1	89.8	6.5	3.6	100.0
Morogoro	44.3	87.4	7.0	5.7	100.0
Pwani	47.0	89.1	7.7	3.2	100.0
Dar es Salaam	41.4	82.4	12.4	5.2	100.0
Lindi	56.8	87.1	10.5	2.4	100.0
Mtwara	60.9	86.1	13.1	0.8	100.0
Ruvuma	34.6	90.2	9.2	0.6	100.0
Iringa	34.0	90.7	7.9	1.4	100.0
Mbeya	40.7	80.7	17.7	1.6	100.0
Singida	26.1	83.8	14.8	1.4	100.0
Tabora	29.5	73.5	23.6	3.0	100.0
Rukwa	35.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0
Kigoma	50.9	83.3	14.3	2.4	100.0
Shinyanga	45.9	85.2	9.0	5.8	100.0
Kagera	34.9	89.2	7.6	3.2	100.0
Mwanza	39.0	90.0	8.4	1.6	100.0
Mara	55.9	86.2	11.0	2.9	100.0
Manyara	26.4	80.5	14.5	5.0	100.0
Njombe	24.9	85.0	12.1	2.9	100.0
Katavi	40.8	76.3	18.0	5.8	100.0
Simiyu	40.8	80.1	16.4	3.5	100.0
Geita	37.9	83.3	14.6	2.0	100.0
Songwe	22.3	88.0	8.8	3.2	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5.4 Problems in Meeting Food Needs

The findings from the HBS 2017/18 show that 22.9 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland often had problems in meeting food needs in the year before the survey. Nearly 47 percent of all households in Tanzania Mainland were rarely (seldom) experiencing a problem with food insecurity in the year before the survey. Furthermore, the results show that male-headed households (46.8%) were more likely to experience food insecurity than female-headed households (42.5%). Moreover, 23.8 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland did not experience this problem at all (Table 5.4.1).

**Table 5.4.1: Percentage Distribution of Households with a Problem of Satisfying Food Needs in the period of One Year Before the Survey by Frequency of Problem and Selected Characteristics, 2017/18 HBS**

Selected Characteristics	Frequency of the Problem					Total
	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always	
<b>Sex of Household Head</b>						
Male	25.5	46.8	6.6	20.3	0.9	100.0
Female	19.5	42.5	6.6	29.7	1.6	100.0
<b>Rural/Urban</b>						
Rural	22.4	46.4	5.6	24.3	1.3	100.0
Urban	26.3	44.1	8.3	20.5	0.9	100.0
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	21.5	49.3	6.4	21.2	1.6	100.0
Arusha	15.3	50.7	6.7	25.9	1.4	100.0
Kilimanjaro	26.5	48.3	4.3	20.2	0.8	100.0
Tanga	27.0	49.4	6.2	16.1	1.4	100.0
Morogoro	18.3	47.7	8.5	23.9	1.6	100.0
Pwani	25.9	35.9	4.2	34.0	0.0	100.0
Dar es Salaam	26.5	42.0	10.1	20.4	1.0	100.0
Lindi	28.1	45.1	4.9	21.6	0.3	100.0
Mtwara	19.7	55.1	4.0	20.7	0.5	100.0
Ruvuma	35.0	41.6	6.0	17.2	0.3	100.0
Iringa	42.8	37.8	4.8	14.3	0.3	100.0
Mbeya	27.8	49.8	2.2	19.5	0.7	100.0
Singida	22.0	46.3	8.5	22.0	1.2	100.0
Tabora	27.8	47.2	2.3	20.3	2.3	100.0
Rukwa	26.7	50.4	5.7	16.6	0.6	100.0
Kigoma	18.3	41.1	9.5	29.7	1.3	100.0
Shinyanga	11.2	44.1	8.8	34.7	1.2	100.0
Kagera	17.7	52.3	6.7	22.0	1.3	100.0
Mwanza	11.7	39.6	11.7	35.8	1.2	100.0
Mara	12.7	46.1	2.4	36.3	2.5	100.0
Manyara	28.9	45.8	7.2	16.9	1.3	100.0
Njombe	53.9	32.4	7.6	5.9	0.2	100.0
Katavi	26.8	39.5	5.7	26.2	1.8	100.0
Simiyu	12.9	44.3	6.3	35.4	1.0	100.0
Geita	17.8	44.5	3.1	31.6	3.0	100.0
Songwe	38.6	47.9	4.5	9.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER SIX

### HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE



#### KEY FINDINGS

1. Mean household consumption basket is still dominated by food (59.9). The share is higher in Rural Areas (63.2%) than in Urban Areas (55.2%).
2. The average monthly consumption per household in Tanzania Mainland is TZS 416,927.03 at the national level.
3. About half of the income group share (46.1%) in Tanzania Mainland is held by the highest twenty percent income group (ninth and tenth deciles), while only 3.1 percent share is held by the lowest ten percent income group (first decile).
4. The low-income households (first decile) spend more on food items (69.6%) than on non-food items (30.4%) while the rich households (tenth decile) spend less on consumption of food items (33.9%) and more on non-food items

## **6.0 Introduction**

The major component of the household budget survey is the household consumption and expenditure. The collection of expenditure and consumption data of households allows the establishment of the consumption basket that is used by other surveys or studies that deal with consumer prices. Besides the construction of the basket, the survey also establishes the sources of items in the basket. This chapter summarizes the structure of household consumption, presenting the share of consumption from various categories of goods and services.

### **6.1 Measuring Consumption and Expenditure**

The Household Budget Survey 2017/18, like the previous HBS' measured consumption and expenditure by two methods. One method was through recoding daily individual diary that was kept by household members who were aged 5 years or more. This individual diary was kept by eligible members of the households for 14 days. The diary was used for recording consumption and expenditure incurred by the household on a daily basis. Each individual was required to record all daily consumption and expenditures to his or her diary. All items purchased, own 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 in the respective household. For all recorded items, both the quantity and price were recorded. For non-purchased items, an estimated price using the prevailing prices of the existing market in particular places was provided. The resident enumerator was trained on how to establish these prices in cases where household member experienced difficulties in doing so.

The enumerator was then responsible for transferring the records from individual diaries to the household level diary. In addition to transferring these records the enumerator was also given the task of coding all items. A list of all items with its COICOP code was provided to the enumerator to enable coding. The diary was divided into two main sections. Section A was used to record expenditure of goods and services; while, Section B was used for recording the actual consumption.

The survey also used the recall method to record expenditure and consumption. This method is used for items whose nature of consumption is not daily. Such expenditures as health, education, electricity bills, water bills, telephone bills, etc, were not necessarily consumed daily and by every member of the household. 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 could be calculated, denoting household consumption expenditure. This includes food consumption, health and educational expenses, expenditure on consumer durables and expenditure on other non-durables. Though the data were collected for 14 days, the calculations have been standardized to one full month.

The Survey also collected information on household incomes. Household incomes in developing countries fluctuate frequently over a short term, and it is often reported less accurately. Therefore, consumption expenditure provides a more reliable measure of households' income, reducing reporting errors and smoothing out short-term fluctuations. For this reason, consumption expenditure is used as the basis for a monetary measure of welfare, that is, the value of consumption which can be determined in terms of money if the consumed goods or services were bought.

## **6.2 Average Household Expenditure Levels**

Table 6.2.1 shows trends in the average levels of household expenditure per month by area for HBS 2007 to 2017/18 at current prices. Mean expenditure per household in Tanzania Mainland in HBS 2017/18 was TZS 488,676. The median expenditure per capital which shows the value below which half of the population falls – was substantially lower (TZS 71,935), because a small number of large values have more effect on the mean.

Mean expenditure is highest in Dar es Salaam (TZS 809,728) followed by Other Urban Areas (TZS 516,204) and lowest in Rural Areas (TZS 340,519). Since 2007, the mean per capita expenditure in Dar es Salaam remains about twice the Tanzania Mainland average. In 2017/18, the mean per capita expenditure in Dar es Salaam was about 2.8 times higher than in Rural Areas; and 1.6 times higher than in Other Urban Areas. The differences in average consumption per household between urban and rural were slightly larger. This is due to the fact that the majority of households in Rural Areas depend their own produce for food consumption while in Urban Areas most of their consumption is purchased.

The average household's expenditure in Tanzania Mainland increased over the three HBSs (Table 6.2.1).

**Table 6.2.1: Average Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure Levels (TZS) by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18**

Measure	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
<b>2007</b>				
Mean expenditure per capita	51,872	35,130	21,751	26,550
Median expenditure per capita	37,858	27,045	17,451	19,358
Mean expenditure per household	190,138	153,754	109,415	126,415
<b>2011/12</b>				
Mean expenditure per capita	111,237	63,741	40,078	51,689
Median expenditure per capita	85,486	48,658	33,928	38,426
Mean expenditure per household	442,818	296,741	212,600	258,751
<b>2017/18</b>				
Mean expenditure per capita	238,603	145,706	85,664	113,854
Median expenditure per capita	160,062	100,024	59,879	71,935
Mean expenditure per household	809,728	516,204	340,519	488,676

### 6.3 Mean Monthly Household Consumption at Current Prices

The analysis of 2017/18 household consumption basket indicates that the basket is still dominated by food. More than half of the basket (59.9%) was food consumption an increase of 4 percentage points as compared to consumption basket in 2011/12. The share of food in the basket was higher in Rural (63.2%) than in Urban (52.6%) (Table 6.3.1).

The mean monthly household consumption per household was TZS 416,927 in 2017/18 at the national level. A household in Urban Areas consumed on average 1.5 times more than a household in Rural Areas (TZS 534,619 in Urban and TZS 361,956 in Rural Areas) (Table 6.3.1).

The largest mean monthly household consumptions in 2017/18 was recorded in Dar es Salaam (TZS 720,946), followed by Kilimanjaro (TZS 496,661) and Katavi (TZS 489,780). Other regions whose mean monthly household consumption exceeds the Tanzania Mainland average of TZS 416,927 include Mara (TZS 463,417), Arusha (TZS 457,25), Shinyanga (TZS 456,246), Songwe (TZS 455,973), Simiyu (TZS 452,304), Tabora (TZS 423,218) and Geita (TZS 417,713) and the smallest mean monthly households consumptions was recorded in Lindi region at TZS 270,850 followed by Kigoma region with TZS 273,625 (Table 6.3.2).

**Table 6.3.1: Mean Monthly Household Consumption, Household Expenditure and Per Capital Consumption by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Mean Monthly Consumption			Mean Monthly Expenditure			Food Percent Share	Per Capita Consumption		
	Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total		Food	Non-Food	Total
<b>Rural/Urban</b>										
Rural	214,387	147,570	361,956	174,395	220,387	394,783	63.2	44,986	31,949	76,935
Urban	233,941	300,678	534,619	210,861	478,840	689,702	52.6	57,179	73,725	130,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,612</b>	<b>196,315</b>	<b>416,927</b>	<b>186,005</b>	<b>302,671</b>	<b>488,676</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>48,868</b>	<b>45,250</b>	<b>94,117</b>
<b>Areas</b>										
Rural Areas	214,387	147,570	361,956	174,395	220,387	394,783	63.2	44,986	31,949	76,935
Other Urban Areas	212,914	239,230	452,144	189,060	402,036	591,096	55.2	53,740	59,513	113,253
Dar es Salaam	281,444	439,502	720,946	260,115	652,358	912,472	46.6	64,950	105,832	170,781
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,612</b>	<b>196,315</b>	<b>416,927</b>	<b>186,005</b>	<b>302,671</b>	<b>488,676</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>48,868</b>	<b>45,250</b>	<b>94,117</b>

**Table 6.3.2: Mean Monthly Household Consumption, Household Expenditure and Per Capital Consumption by Region, 2017/18**

Characteristic	Mean Monthly Consumption			Mean Monthly Expenditure			Food Percent Share	Per Capita		
	Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total		Food	Non-Food	Total
<b>Region</b>										
Dodoma	201,738	154,618	356,357	181,739	254,061	435,800	0.63	49,773	38,687	88,460
Arusha	204,657	252,601	457,258	168,109	419,612	587,721	0.573	46,108	54,141	100,249
Kilimanjaro	276,039	220,622	496,661	240,790	306,932	547,722	0.583	68,350	57,675	126,025
Tanga	210,690	174,427	385,116	197,324	240,010	437,334	0.608	51,759	42,891	94,649
Morogoro	200,875	204,660	405,535	188,033	346,338	534,372	0.549	49,411	51,869	101,280
Pwani	211,740	190,368	402,107	225,580	316,465	542,046	0.614	55,298	49,623	104,921
Dar es Salaam	281,444	439,502	720,946	260,115	652,358	912,472	0.466	64,950	105,832	170,781
Lindi	165,538	105,312	270,850	174,390	163,365	337,754	0.679	44,281	26,461	70,742
Mtwara	182,656	163,791	346,447	165,763	273,045	438,809	0.599	50,152	43,686	93,839
Ruvuma	180,332	170,450	350,782	147,268	232,346	379,614	0.582	46,229	43,057	89,286
Iringa	165,548	141,767	307,315	132,800	209,931	342,731	0.587	44,416	36,940	81,356
Mbeya	203,302	147,317	350,620	136,808	233,384	370,192	0.628	56,986	44,511	101,498
Singida	217,309	137,224	354,533	126,788	190,133	316,921	0.656	42,332	25,971	68,303
Tabora	233,305	189,912	423,218	201,082	266,667	467,750	0.619	44,116	40,034	84,150
Rukwa	157,549	110,492	268,041	150,051	155,884	305,935	0.622	36,803	25,656	62,459
Kigoma	152,949	120,677	273,625	139,547	176,161	315,708	0.607	39,995	34,222	74,217
Shinyanga	299,798	156,447	456,246	219,088	202,667	421,755	0.69	44,480	23,486	67,966
Kagera	168,277	125,997	294,275	137,334	219,099	356,433	0.62	44,979	32,259	77,238
Mwanza	231,053	159,183	390,236	183,764	246,592	430,356	0.632	43,414	32,299	75,713
Mara	263,273	200,144	463,417	197,029	291,072	488,101	0.63	49,922	37,457	87,378
Manyara	209,400	185,940	395,340	160,101	310,548	470,649	0.584	44,377	38,254	82,631
Njombe	199,637	201,090	400,727	174,545	296,081	470,626	0.572	52,007	53,239	105,245
Katavi	332,149	157,631	489,780	189,725	232,242	421,967	0.67	48,015	26,299	74,313
Simiyu	270,244	182,060	452,304	212,441	395,562	608,003	0.656	41,645	30,071	71,717
Geita	236,823	180,890	417,713	200,296	267,777	468,074	0.606	38,521	30,188	68,709
Songwe	245,659	210,315	455,973	201,369	328,781	530,150	0.574	48,540	42,252	90,792
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,612</b>	<b>196,315</b>	<b>416,927</b>	<b>186,005</b>	<b>302,671</b>	<b>488,676</b>	<b>0.599</b>	<b>48,868</b>	<b>45,250</b>	<b>94,117</b>

#### 6.4 Median Monthly Household Expenditure at Current Prices

The median monthly household expenditure per household for Tanzania Mainland was TZS 311,656 in 2017/18. On average, a household in Urban Areas spends about 1.7 times more than a household in Rural Areas (TZS 454,950 in Urban and TZS 271,318 in Rural) (Table 6.4.1).

Median consumption is highest in Dar es Salaam (TZS 530,529) and lowest in Lindi (TZS 210,012). More details on the composition of household consumptions and expenditures and per capita consumption (mean and median) are summarized in Table 6.4.2.

**Table 6.4.1: Median Monthly Household Consumption, Household Expenditure and Per Capital Consumption for Food and Non-Food Items by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Characteristic	Median Monthly Household Consumption			Median Monthly Household Expenditure			Median Per Capital Consumption		
	Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total
<b>Rural/Urban</b>									
Rural	174,675	105,133	279,808	131,878	122,533	271,318	39,153	20,802	61,900
Urban	197,987	184,613	382,600	175,113	261,143	454,950	48,968	42,363	95,324
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,033</b>	<b>125,037</b>	<b>306,070</b>	<b>146,869</b>	<b>152,643</b>	<b>311,656</b>	<b>41,782</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>69,681</b>
<b>Area</b>									
Rural Areas	174,675	105,133	279,808	131,878	122,533	271,318	39,153	20,802	61,900
Other Urban Areas	185,302	147,815	333,117	160,913	212,081	385,003	46,218	36,549	84,470
Dar es Salaam	241,745	288,784	530,529	226,713	408,199	653,185	57,053	60,688	118,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,033</b>	<b>125,037</b>	<b>306,070</b>	<b>146,869</b>	<b>152,643</b>	<b>311,656</b>	<b>41,782</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>69,681</b>

**Table 6.4.2: Median Monthly Household Consumption, Household Expenditure and Per Capital Consumption by Region, 2017/18**

Characteristic	Median Monthly Household Consumption			Median Monthly Household Expenditure			Median Per Capital Consumption		
	Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total
<b>Region</b>									
Dodoma	179,893	97,046	276,938	158,175	123,286	301,332	42,805	22,685	66,089
Arusha	174,620	125,799	300,419	146,000	184,214	333,984	40,215	26,453	66,898
Kilimanjaro	188,051	137,471	325,522	151,236	180,866	342,410	53,053	38,005	93,634
Tanga	180,327	130,903	311,231	164,478	137,658	318,099	45,339	28,400	75,247
Morogoro	176,987	144,107	321,094	148,933	195,420	345,210	42,492	34,129	79,249
Pwani	180,714	93,666	274,380	168,921	124,911	309,256	47,532	27,052	77,850
Dar es Salaam	241,745	288,784	530,529	226,713	408,199	653,185	57,053	60,688	118,427
Lindi	139,221	70,791	210,012	129,054	93,162	240,202	38,123	15,063	57,384
Mtwara	162,091	117,444	279,536	146,869	141,190	292,498	43,901	26,087	75,053
Ruvuma	160,461	117,736	278,197	126,012	154,482	290,724	39,127	25,455	70,379
Iringa	147,575	100,209	247,784	113,085	132,642	250,119	40,064	27,192	70,406
Mbeya	172,285	103,394	275,679	125,143	124,695	259,000	49,614	26,354	83,370
Singida	189,669	113,515	303,184	98,963	116,150	229,419	38,494	17,884	57,734
Tabora	191,190	138,402	329,592	158,058	130,310	327,222	39,201	20,058	62,070
Rukwa	133,501	93,451	226,952	123,296	104,687	243,741	31,894	17,583	52,777
Kigoma	135,480	91,010	226,490	120,037	102,646	239,798	33,857	20,732	57,614
Shinyanga	215,866	106,137	322,003	148,607	124,637	292,715	40,841	15,954	59,033
Kagera	153,198	80,091	233,289	109,283	106,753	221,401	39,856	22,150	63,373
Mwanza	200,109	127,026	327,135	157,080	157,119	322,603	36,353	20,431	58,242
Mara	234,469	138,785	373,254	162,946	162,983	354,084	42,829	22,936	69,066
Manyara	165,858	125,990	291,848	122,318	139,866	280,312	36,422	24,650	66,105
Njombe	170,485	148,582	319,068	139,178	165,564	331,707	45,781	31,779	78,819
Katavi	225,237	133,608	358,846	127,533	164,033	308,406	43,060	17,382	63,963
Simiyu	224,452	101,094	325,546	163,598	120,470	297,440	38,021	17,170	55,908
Geita	186,128	130,384	316,512	142,088	158,505	305,941	34,922	19,448	56,577
Songwe	191,842	152,456	344,299	143,176	196,226	339,646	42,532	30,696	71,532
<b>Total</b>	<b>181,033</b>	<b>125,037</b>	<b>306,070</b>	<b>146,869</b>	<b>152,643</b>	<b>311,656</b>	<b>41,782</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>69,681</b>

## 6.5 The Structure of Consumption

A similar picture was reflected by analysing the composition of household consumption and expenditure basket using median. Urban Areas still had the largest share of consumption and expenditure basket when compared with Rural Areas (Table 6.5.1).

**Table 6.5.1: Mean Household Consumption (Current Year Prices, Nominal Figures, Monthly, TZS) by Category and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Category	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania Mainland
Total household consumption				
2007	153,754	109,415	190,138	126,415
2011/12	296,741	212,600	442,818	258,751
2017/18	452,144	361,956	720,946	416,927
Total food consumption				
2007	70,330	61,676	75,501	64,791
2011/12	149,507	131,723	196,430	143,513
2017/18	212,914	214,387	281,444	220,612
Total non-food consumption				
2007	83,425	47,739	114,637	61,624
2011/12	147,234	80,877	246,388	115,239
2017/18	147,815	105,133	288,784	125,037

## 6.6 Income Share

The HBS 2017/18 analysed data on share of income by group of consumption (adult equivalent consumption, monthly). Table 6.6.1 gives trends in income group share from five HBSs; 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18. The results show a similar pattern within the group across the different surveys. Top decile and quintile groups represented the largest income share as compared with lower income groups. In 2017/18 HBS, the 46.1 income share was held by the highest twenty percent income group while only 3.1 share was held by lowest ten percent income group.

**Table 6.6.1: Trends in Income Share Groups (Adults Equivalent Consumption, Monthly), Tanzania Mainland 1990/91, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Income Share Held By:	1990/91	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2017/18
Lowest Ten Percent	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.1
Lowest Twenty Percent	7.4	7.3	6.8	7.4	7.4
Second Twenty Percent	12.2	11.8	11.1	11.1	11.0
Third Twenty Percent	16.6	16.3	15.6	14.9	14.8
Fourth Twenty Percent	22.2	22.3	21.7	20.7	20.6
Highest Ten Percent	26.6	27.0	29.6	31.0	31.2
Highest Twenty Percent	41.6	42.3	44.8	45.8	46.1

## 6.7 Consumption by Decile Group

Table 6.7.1 provides information on the percentage distribution of consumption on food and non-food items as well as by decile groups. The distribution follows the Engel's laws whereby low-income households spend more on consumption of food items. On the other hand, the rich households spend less on consumption of food items and more on non-food items. This is evidenced by Table 6.7.1 which shows that households in the Decile-1 spent 69.6 percent of total consumption on food and 30.4 percent on non-food while households in the Decile-10 spent 33.9 percent on food and 66.1 percent on non-food. In 2017/18, the Tanzania Mainland average share of food was 59.9 percent. As you move from decile 1 to 10, the data show a trend of diminishing share of consumption on food for Rural and Urban Areas.

**Table 6.7.1: Percent of Household Consumption on Food and Non-Food Items by Decile Group of Households and Urban/Rural, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Decile	Tanzania Mainland		Rural		Urban	
	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food	Food	Non-food
1	69.6	30.4	70.2	29.8	67.0	33.0
2	67.3	32.7	68.0	32.0	63.7	36.3
3	66.1	33.9	67.4	32.6	60.8	39.2
4	64.2	35.8	65.8	34.2	58.1	41.9
5	63.1	36.9	64.7	35.3	57.4	42.6
6	60.9	39.1	62.4	37.6	56.6	43.4
7	57.6	42.4	59.5	40.5	54.0	46.0
8	53.5	46.5	54.5	45.5	52.1	47.9
9	50.3	49.7	53.9	46.1	46.5	53.5
10	33.9	66.1	40.6	59.4	30.9	69.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## INCOME POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

### KEY FINDINGS

1. The Food and basic need poverty lines for Tanzania Mainland in 2017/18 were TZS 33,748 and TZS 49,320 per adult equivalent per month, respectively.
2. More than quarter of Tanzania Mainland (26.4%) in 2017/18 could not afford their basic needs (13.9 Million People).
3. One in eight Tanzanians were extremely poor (4.1 Million People).
4. Inequality as measured by GINI was 0.38, higher in Urban Areas (0.41) than in Rural Areas (0.32).

### 7.0 Introduction

This chapter presents findings on indicators of income poverty and inequality. Like in the previous Household Budget Surveys reports, the basis for assessing poverty is a measure of household consumption expenditure information. Consumption expenditure is used as proxy for income (monetary term). Consumption expenditure data are preferred to income data because of a number of reasons including the tendency of respondents to remember their consumption expenditure than their income data; underreporting of income and the fact that sometimes the own production of goods and services may not be treated as an income to a person or a household as a unit of analysis. Likewise, consumption is more likely to be stable over time than income, whereby fluctuations depend on the seasonal pattern of earnings and also on unexpected economic shocks. Household consumption expenditure is compared with a poverty line, which represents the cost of a basic basket of consumption. Households that fall below the poverty line are considered poor; individuals are classed as poor if they live in a poor household. Using this approach, findings from the HBS 2017/18 data indicate a significant decline in the incidence of both Basic Needs Poverty and Food Poverty from the first national level HBS in 1991/92. Also, over the same period there is an overall decrease in inequality in Tanzania Mainland.

### 7.1 Measurement of Consumption and Poverty Lines

The measure used in the estimation of the levels of poverty excludes household expenditure that was not for consumption, for example, purchasing inputs for a farm or other businesses operated

by the households. The 2017/18 HBS recorded all household purchases and consumption over a period of 14 days in sampled households. The information included records on food and non-food items that were purchased and food that was obtained from the household own produce. It should be noted that the 2011/12 recorded the same information but for 28 days. Therefore the 14 days consumption expenditure was converted to 28 days for comparison purposes with the previous surveys.

## **7.2 Measurement of Household Consumption Expenditure**

Total household consumption was adjusted for the number of individuals present in the household, since it was expected that larger households require a higher expenditure than smaller households to meet their needs. The adjustment uses an adult equivalence scale, which allows for the fact that children have lower consumption needs than adults. Children count as a fraction of an adult on this scale, the fraction depending on their age. In this way, household size was represented by the number of ‘adult equivalents’ rather than simply the number of individuals. The basic measure of household welfare used in this analysis was then each household’s consumption expenditure per adult equivalent over 28 days.

The monetary value of each household’s consumption was adjusted to a common national basis, to take into account different price levels between locations (spatial), and the variation of prices during the year (temporal). For example, the price of most food stuffs is higher in Urban Areas than in Rural Areas, so it costs more to purchase enough food for 2,200 calories in Urban Areas.

## **7.3 Estimation of Poverty Lines**

The process of establishing the Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines (PL) for Tanzania Mainland is summarized in Box 1.1 and in the following steps:

1. Estimation of main welfare measure of households, i.e. consumption per adult equivalent of households comparable across different regions and survey period. These includes:
  - Estimation of total consumption of household
  - Estimation of consumption per adult equivalent for each household
  - Adjusting the consumption by spatial and temporal price deflators (Fisher Index) derived from survey data

2. Estimation of poverty lines using cost of basic needs approach;
  - Estimation of food poverty line which is the cost of 2,200 Kcal food bundle consumed by the reference population (population deciles 2-5, in other words poorest 50 percent of population excluding the poorest decile)
  - Estimation of food share in total poverty line according to consumption patterns of the households whose consumption per adult equivalent is close to the food poverty line
  - Estimation of total poverty line which is the food poverty line divided by the food share in total poverty line, and
3. After the steps above, then main poverty statistics – poverty incidence, poverty gap and severity of poverty were estimated.

**Table 7.3.1: Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines (TZS) per Adult Equivalent per Month, Tanzania Mainland; 1991-92, 2000/01, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Survey Year	Food/extreme poverty Line	Basic Needs Poverty Line
	(TZS Household Monthly)	(TZS Household Monthly)
1991/92	2,083	2,777
2000/01	5,295	7,253
2007	10,219	13,998
2011/12	26,085	36,482
2017/18	33,748	49,320

Table 7.3.1 indicates that food and basic need poverty lines for the 2017/18 HBS were TZS 33,748 and TZS 49,320 per adult equivalent per month, respectively. Households with consumption expenditure per day below the indicated level of food and basic needs poverty line were considered food or basic needs poor respectively. Table 7.3.1 also shows the food and basic needs poverty from the 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's.

### BOX 1: How Poverty is Measured

In Tanzania, poverty is measured by comparing a household's consumption per adult equivalent to the national poverty line using Household Budget Survey (HBS) data. The consumption aggregate comprises food, including food produced by the households themselves, and expenditures on a range of other goods and services (e.g., clothing, utilities, transportation, communication, health, and education). It excludes rent and other housing-related expenditures as well as spending on exceptional events (e.g., marriages, funerals) and larger consumer durable items (cars, TVs, etc.). Price deflators are used to adjust consumption per adult equivalent for price differences in different locations and over the course of the HBS fieldwork. The *poverty lines* are based on the cost of basic needs: The food poverty line (TZS 33,748 per adult per month in the 2018 HBS) is based on the cost of a food basket containing 2,200 calories per adult per day given consumption patterns in a reference population. The basic needs poverty line (TZS 49,320 per adult per month) adds an allowance for basic non-food necessities to the food poverty line.

The following four poverty measures are commonly used to assess poverty: The basic needs headcount poverty rate ("poverty rate" in the text) measures the proportion of the population whose monthly spatially- price-adjusted total household consumption per adult equivalent is below the basic needs poverty line. The extreme headcount poverty rate ("extreme poverty rate") measures the proportion of the population living below the food poverty line. The depth of poverty (poverty gap) indicates how far, on average, poor households are from the poverty line. Capturing the mean consumption shortfall relative to the poverty line across the whole population, it is measured as the sum of the consumption deficit from the poverty line for the poor (the non-poor have a shortfall of zero) divided by the total population. The depth of poverty shows the total resources needed per adult equivalent to eliminate poverty, assuming that all poor individuals have exactly the same shortfall between their consumption and the poverty line. The severity of poverty (the squared poverty gap) captures both how far the poor are from the poverty line and consumption inequality among the poor.

## 7.4 Poverty Indices

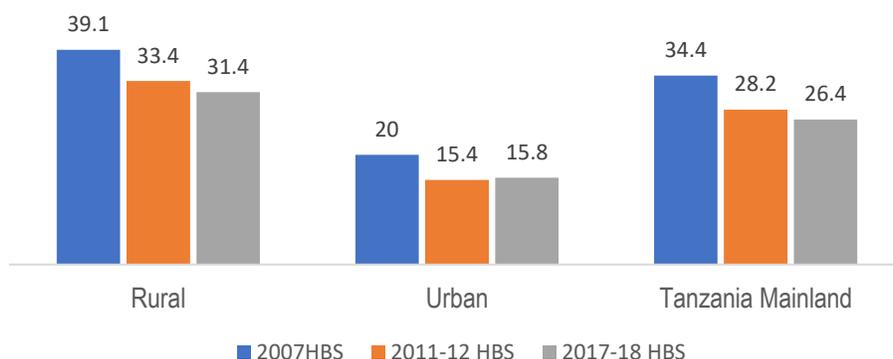
### 7.4.1 Incidence of Poverty

The HBS 2017/18 findings revealed that 26.4 percent (about 14 million people) of Tanzania Mainland Population was living below the basic need poverty line. The proportion of the basic poor population has declined from 34.4 percent reported in 2007 (Figure 7.4.1.1). Furthermore, the incidence of poverty in HBS 2017/18 is higher in Rural Areas (31.4%) than in Urban Areas

(15.8%). The food poverty (extreme poverty) is more pronounced in Rural Areas (9.7%) than in Urban Areas (4.4%).

The results also show that in the past decade, poverty in Tanzania Mainland has continued with its downward trend. The reduction of poverty was faster in the period between 2007 and 2012 than thereafter, Figure 7.4.1.1.

**Figure 7.4.1.1: Percentage of the Population Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line by Urban/Rural, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**



On the other hand, the results show that in the past decade the proportion of Tanzanians who were extremely poor and could not afford to buy basic food stuffs to meet their minimum nutritional requirements of 2,200 kilocalories (Kcal) per adult per day also declined from 11.7 percent in 2007 to 8.0 percent in 2017/18, (Figure 7.4.1.2).

**Figure 7.4.1.2: Percentage of the Population Below the Food Poverty lines by Locatin, Mainland Tanzania, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS**

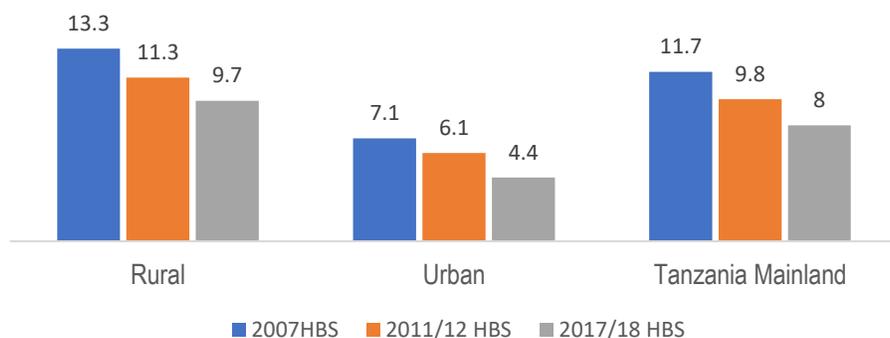


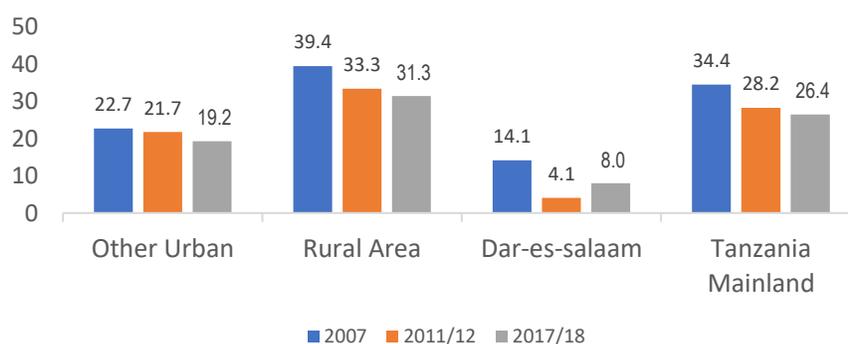
Table 7.4.1.1 presents level of extreme poverty, for households with adult equivalent consumption expenditure per month less than the Food Poverty Line (“Extreme” poverty). The HBS 2017/18 observed that on average 5.6 percent of all households, representing 8.0 percent of the population had consumption expenditure which would be inadequate to meet basic food requirements as defined by the food poverty line. For Dar es Salaam, the level of extreme poverty appeared to be very low, 1.7 percent of households and 2.3 percent of population. However, the Tanzania Mainland Rural Areas experience the highest level of extreme poverty above the national average; the corresponding figures were 7.0 percent of rural households and 9.7 percent of rural population followed with Other Urban areas with 3.9 percent of Other Urban Areas households and 5.4 percent of its population falling in extreme poverty.

Moreover, in the last decade the basic needs poverty headcount fell across the board but most dramatically in Rural Areas. While in Rural Areas the incidence of poverty fell from 39.4 percent in 2007 to 31.3 percent in 2017/18, in Urban Areas the proportion of the basic poor population decreased from 20.0 percent in 2007 to 15.8 in 2017/18, Figure 7.4.1.3.

**Table 7.4.1.1: Incidence of Poverty by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

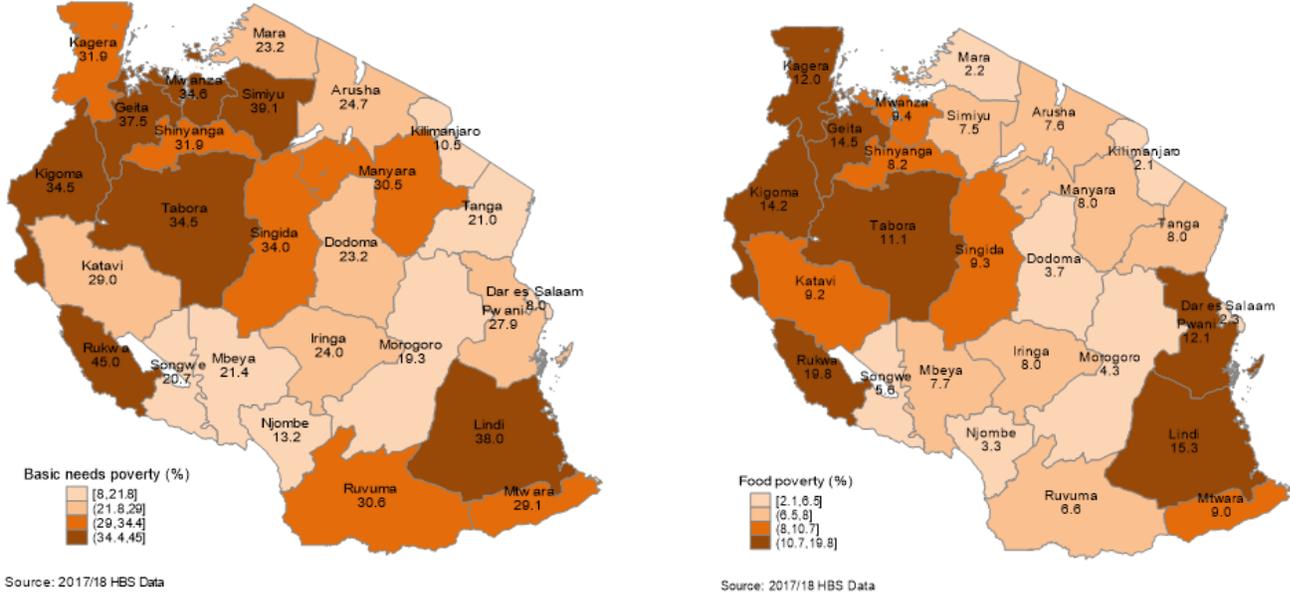
Area	2011/12				2017/18			
	Population		Households		Population		Households	
	Extreme Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty						
Other Urban Areas	8.7	21.7	6.0	16.0	5.4	19.2	3.9	14.5
Rural Areas	11.3	33.3	8.8	26.7	9.7	31.3	7.0	24.6
Dar-es-Salaam	1.0	4.1	0.7	2.6	2.3	8.0	1.7	5.8
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>

**Figure 7.4.1.3: Percentage of Population Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**



The HBS 2017/18 also provides poverty estimates by regions for Tanzania Mainland. The basic needs poverty was highest in Rukwa region (45.0%) and lowest in Dar es Salaam region (8.0%), Map 7.4.1.1. On the other hand, food poverty was highest in Rukwa region (19.8%) and lowest in Kilimanjaro region (2.1%) as depicted by Map 7.4.1.1.

**Map 7.4.1.1: Percentage of Population below Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines by Region, Tanzania Mainland; 2017/18 HBS**



**7.4.2 Poverty Gap (Depth of Poverty) and Poverty Severity**

The depth of poverty or poverty gap is measured by the Poverty Gap Index (PGI) while the severity of poverty is measured by Squared Poverty Gap Index (SPGI).

The Poverty Gap shows how far households are from the poverty line. It measures the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. PGI captures the mean aggregate consumption shortfall relative to the poverty line across the whole population. In other words, the sum of the poverty gap gives the minimum cost of eliminating poverty if transfers were perfectly targeted.

On the other hand, poverty severity measure indicates the distance separating the poor from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. A higher weight is placed on those households that are far away from the poverty line. The higher the indices the greater is the depth and/or severity of poverty within the population.

The HBS 2017/18 results show that poverty gap had also shown a downward trend, from 2007 to 2018. In that period the depth of poverty (or poverty gap) decreased from 10.3 percent in HBS 2007 to 6.2 percent in HBS 2017/18 (Table 7.4.2.1). This means that, in 2007 the poor population were a little far below the Basic Needs Poverty line (10.3%) as compared to 2017/18 (6.2%). The poverty gap can allow quantification of the absolute minimum in terms of how much money (transfer) would be needed to bring the poor population up to the poverty line. The amount of transfer is obtained by multiplying the poverty gap for Tanzania Mainland (0.062) by the total population living in private households (52,691,314 million) and thereafter multiply the answer by the basic needs poverty line value (TZS 49,320). This results in TZS 161.1 billion per month (approximately US\$ 70.1 million per month) which is amount of money needed to bring the total poor population of Tanzania Mainland up to the basic needs poverty line.

**Table 7.4.2.1: Depth and Severity of Poverty by Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Poverty Measure	Poverty Gap Index			Poverty Severity		
	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18
<b>Basic Need Poverty</b>						
Rural	11.8	7.9	7.4	5.1	2.7	2.6
Urban	6.1	3.9	3.5	2.7	1.5	1.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Extreme/Food Poverty</b>						
Rural	3.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.5
Urban	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Overall, there has been a downward trend of the poverty gap and severity of poverty in Mainland Tanzania from year 2007 to 2017/18. The HBS 2017/18 findings also revealed that the severity of poverty was more than halved, from 4.5 in 2007 to 2.1 percent in 2017/18 (Table 7.4.2.1).

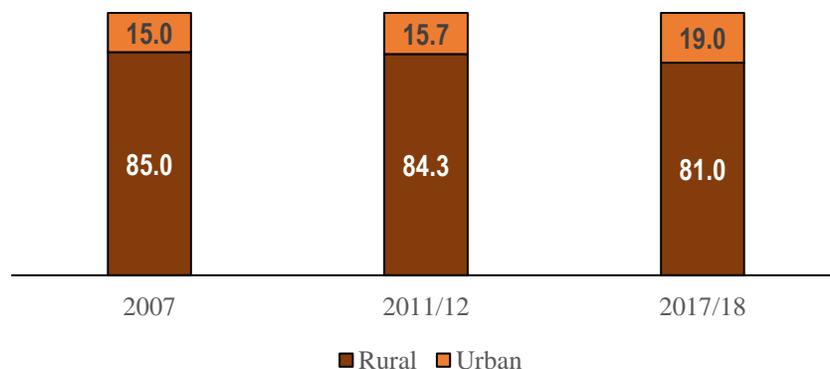
The HBS 2017/18 results indicate that poverty gap in Rural Areas at 7.4 percent was above the national average (6.2%) and more than twice that of Urban Areas (3.5%). While the national poverty severity index stood at 2.1 percent with rural poverty severity index (2.6%) being considerably higher than the national average and that of Urban Areas (1.2%), lower.

## 7.5 Distribution of Poor Population (number/percent)

The poverty headcount rate describes the percentage of the poor in the population. Distribution of poor population and households (living below the basic needs poverty line) within Tanzania Mainland was also examined to get a true picture of where the poor people live.

Distribution of basic needs poor population (living below the basic needs poverty line) within Tanzania Mainland indicated significant differences between urban and rural populations. Eighty one percent of the poor population in Tanzania Mainland lives in Rural Areas and 19.0 percent in Urban Areas. There has been an indication of changes in the distribution of the poor population between 2007 and 2017/18 indicating an increase of the percentage of poor people in urban and decrease of the poor people in Rural Areas. The change between 2011/12 and 2017/18 is bigger than in the period between 2007 and 2011/12. The percentage of poor population in Rural Areas decreased from 85.0 percent in 2007 to 84.3 percent in 2011/12 and 81.0 percent in 2017/18. In Urban Areas the percentage of poor people increased from 15.0 percent in 2007 to 15.7 percent in 2011/12 and 19.0 percent in 2017/18, Figure 7.5.1.

**Figure 7.5.1: Percentage Distribution of Basic Needs Poor People by Urban/Rural, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**



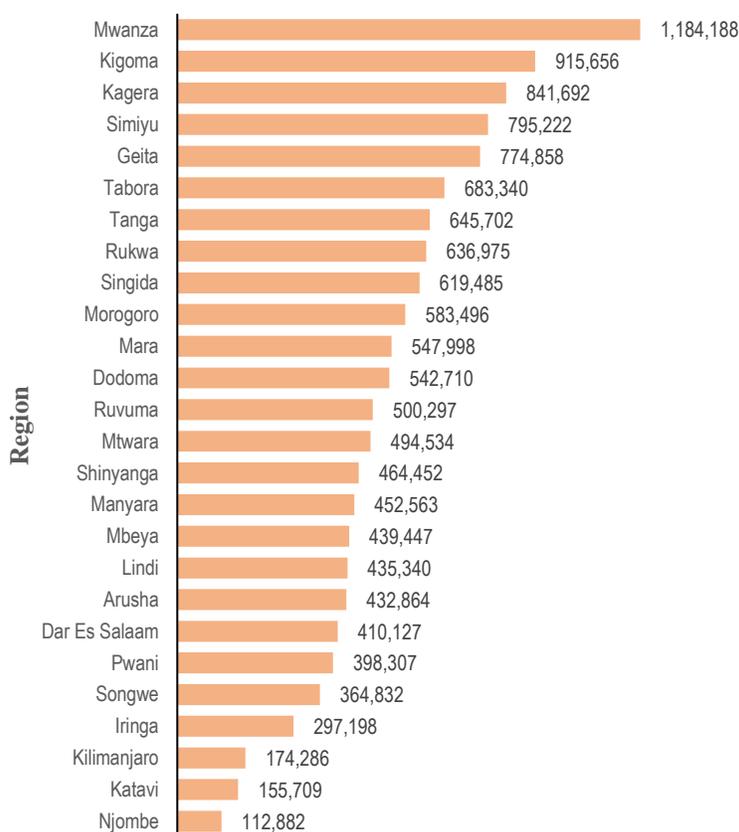
Furthermore, Table 7.5.1 provides details of the number of total population and poor population for Tanzania Mainland and by Rural and Urban Areas. Although the percentage of the population who are poor in Tanzania Mainland decreased from 28.2 percent in 2011/12 to 26.4 percent in 2017/18, the absolute number of poor people in Tanzania Mainland increased from 11,909,427 to 13,904,158. This is mainly due to population growth. Population was reported to increase from 42,270,137 in 2011/12 to 52,691,314 in 2017/18. The rate of the population growth is higher than the rate of poverty decline.

**Table 7.5.1: Population and Number of Poor People by Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland in 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18**

Characteristic	Population ('000')			Number of Poor People ('000)		
	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007	2011/12	2017/18
Rural	28,423.0	30,084.7	35,916.0	11,201.5	10,039.5	11,258.9
Urban	9,866.6	12,185.4	16,775.4	1,974.1	1,874.2	2,645.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>38,289.6</b>	<b>42,270.1</b>	<b>52,691.3</b>	<b>13,175.5</b>	<b>11,913.8</b>	<b>13,904.2</b>

At regional level, the HBS 2017/18 results show that, Mwanza region had the largest number of poor people (1,184,188) and Njombe had the smallest (112,882), Figure 7.5.2. Although Rukwa was the region with the largest percentage of poor people (45.0%), the largest number of the poor people was in Mwanza. This information is useful for allocation of resources in the implementation of interventions against poverty in the country. Table 7.5.2 (additional tables for Chapter 7) provides detailed information of the population and number of basic poor people for all regions of Tanzania Mainland.

**Figure 7.5.2: Distribution of Basic Poor People (Number) by Region, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**



## 7.6 Inequality

Income inequality refers to the extent to which income is distributed unevenly among the population. Consumption per adult equivalent can be used to examine inequality of income. One of the indicators for measuring inequality of distribution of per capita consumption expenditure is the “Gini coefficient (commonly known as Gini)”. Gini coefficient is the most commonly used index to measure inequality. The Gini is based on the Lorenz curve which plots cumulative percentage of the total expenditure of the population on Y-axis and cumulative percentage of households on X-axis. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 (perfect equality where every person has the same consumption expenditure) to 1 (perfect inequality where one/few persons share all of the consumption level in the country). Inequality can also be presented using Lorenz curve, which is based on the monthly per capita consumption expenditure values. The diagonal of the Lorenz curve (line drawn at 45 degrees) represents a distribution with zero Gini value.

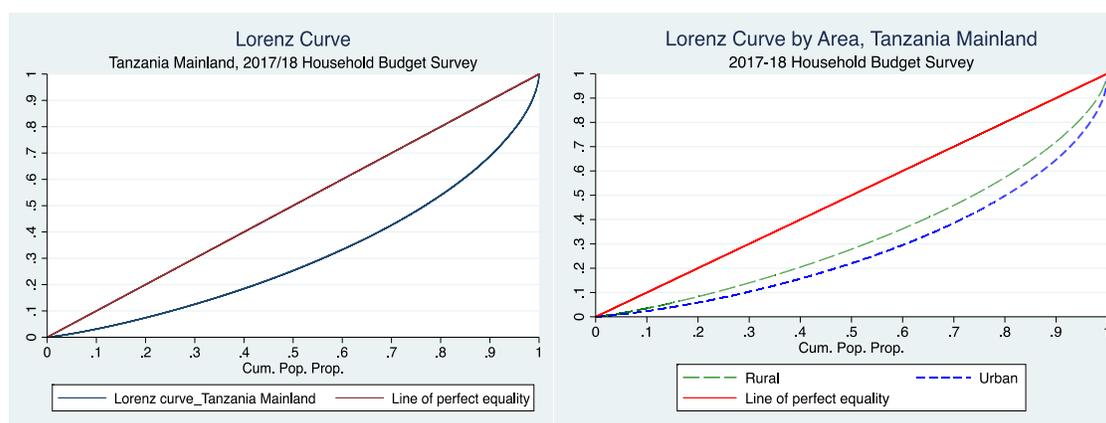
The HBS 2017/18 shows a rise in consumption inequality as measured by Gini Coefficient, from 0.34 in 2011/12 to 0.38 in 2017/18. The rise is also observed in both Urban (0.37 to 0.41) and Rural areas (0.29 to 0.32), Table 7.6.1.

**Table 7.6.1: Gini Coefficient by Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18**

Survey Year	Rural	Urban	Tanzania Mainland
2007	0.35	0.39	0.37
2011/12	0.29	0.37	0.34
2017/18	0.32	0.41	0.38

Consumption inequality is also presented using Lorenz curve in Figure 7.6.1.

**Figure 7.6.1: Lorenz Curve for Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**



In HBS 2017/18, despite Dar es Salaam having the smallest percentage of poor people, it is one of the regions with the highest inequality (0.42). and Arusha Region experienced this same level of inequality and and Pwani (0.41), Tabora (0.38) and Kilimanjaro (0.37) followed closely behind. . The lowest inequality among Tanzania Mainland regions was found in Shinyanga region (0.26) which had 31.2 percent of the basic poor population, Table 7.6.2.

**Table 7.6.2: Poverty Incidences and Gini Coefficient by Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Characteristic	Basic Needs Poverty			Extreme Poverty			Gini-Coefficient (inequality)
	Incidence	Gap	Severity	Incidence	Gap	Severity	
<b>Rural/ Urban</b>							
Rural	31.3	7.4	2.6	9.7	1.7	0.5	0.32
Urban	15.8	3.5	1.2	4.4	0.7	0.2	0.41
<b>Region</b>							
Dodoma	23.2	4.1	1.2	3.7	0.7	0.2	0.34
Arusha	24.7	5.8	1.9	7.6	1.2	0.3	0.42
Kilimanjaro	10.5	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.37
Tanga	21.0	5.1	1.7	8.0	1.0	0.2	0.34
Morogoro	19.3	3.7	1.1	4.3	0.5	0.1	0.35
Pwani	27.9	8.7	3.7	12.1	3.1	1.1	0.41
Dar es Salaam	8.0	2.0	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.42
Lindi	38.0	9.6	3.3	15.3	2.2	0.5	0.32
Mtwara	29.1	5.9	2.1	9.0	1.6	0.4	0.35
Ruvuma	30.6	6.7	2.1	6.6	1.0	0.3	0.35
Iringa	24.0	5.6	1.9	8.0	1.1	0.3	0.29
Mbeya	21.4	5.0	1.8	7.7	1.2	0.3	0.35
Singida	34.0	7.4	2.3	9.3	1.3	0.3	0.27
Tabora	34.5	8.3	2.8	11.1	1.7	0.4	0.38
Rukwa	45.0	12.9	4.8	19.8	3.4	0.9	0.3
Kigoma	34.5	10.1	4.4	14.2	3.8	1.5	0.36
Shinyanga	31.9	6.7	2.1	8.2	1.2	0.3	0.26
Kagera	31.9	8.3	3.2	12.0	2.5	0.7	0.32
Mwanza	34.6	7.8	2.6	9.4	1.4	0.3	0.33
Mara	23.2	4.2	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.33
Manyara	30.5	6.5	2.1	8.0	1.2	0.4	0.34
Njombe	13.2	2.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.36
Katavi	29.0	6.7	2.1	9.2	1.1	0.2	0.28
Simiyu	39.2	8.2	2.3	7.5	0.9	0.2	0.32
Geita	37.5	9.9	3.8	14.5	2.9	0.9	0.31
Songwe	20.7	4.4	1.4	5.6	0.7	0.3	0.33
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.38</b>

## 7.7 Child Poverty

The 2017/18 HBS revealed that 30.1 percent of children age 0 to 17 years were basic needs poor and 9.4 percent were food poor, Table 7.7.1. The basic needs poverty for children under age 18 was higher in Rural Areas (34.5%) than in Urban Areas (18.7%). A similar pattern was observed in food poverty with 11.0 percent of children under age 18 in Rural Areas against 5.4 percent in Urban Areas. The survey results depict that there was no relationship between child poverty and sex of a child. This is evident from the fact that incidence of basic needs poverty was 30.1 percent for both boys and girls. while the food poverty was 9.5 percent for boys and 9.4 percent for girls.

Across the regions, Rukwa region (47.6%) had the largest percentage of children aged 0 to 17 who were basic needs poor and Dar es Salaam (9.6 %) had the smallest percentage. Child extreme poverty for children under age 18 was highest in Rukwa region (21.2%) and lowest in Mara region (1.9%), Table 7.7.1.

**Table 7.7.1: Incidences of Poverty for Children Aged 0-17 Years by Selected Characteristics, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Characteristic	Type of Poverty	
	Basic Needs Poverty	Extreme/Food Poverty
<b>Rural/Urban</b>		
Rural	34.5	11.0
Urban	18.7	5.4
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	30.1	9.5
Female	30.1	9.4
<b>Region</b>		
Dodoma	26.1	4.5
Arusha	28.9	8.9
Kilimanjaro	12.9	2.3
Tanga	24.5	11.3
Morogoro	20.8	5.2
Pwani	32.1	14.3
Dar es Salaam	9.6	2.8
Lindi	40.8	16.8
Mtwara	34.9	10.7
Ruvuma	33.5	8.0
Iringa	27.4	9.4
Mbeya	22.8	9.1
Singida	37.1	11.0
Tabora	36.8	11.5
Rukwa	47.6	21.2
Kigoma	38.5	16.8
Shinyanga	34.4	8.5
Kagera	36.8	14.8
Mwanza	36.9	9.8
Mara	24.3	1.9
Manjara	34.5	9.5
Njombe	15.2	3.8
Katavi	32.6	10.6
Simiyu	41.5	8.0
Geita	40.8	15.2
Songwe	22.4	6.2
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>

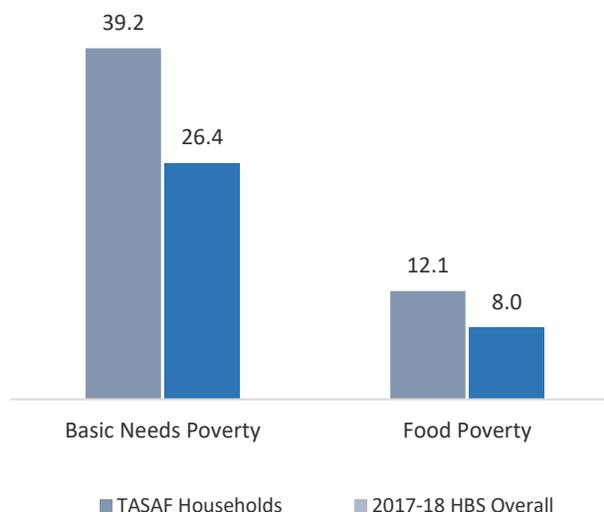
## 7.8 Incidence and Depth of Poverty for TASAF Beneficiaries

The percentage of TASAF beneficiaries living below basic needs poverty line based on the HBS 2017/18 results was 39.2 percent. The incidence of basic needs poverty among TASAF beneficiaries was slightly larger in Urban Areas (41.4%) than in Rural Areas (38.6%). Geita Region (73.1%) had the largest percentage of TASAF beneficiaries living below basic needs poverty line, whereas Arusha region (15.9%) had the smallest percentage, Table 7.8.1. Moreover, the incidence of food poverty (extremely poverty) for TASAF beneficiaries was 12.1 percent (i.e. they fall below the food poverty line). The extreme poverty among TASAF beneficiaries was slightly higher in Urban Areas (12.8%) than in Rural Areas (11.9%). Across the regions, the incidence of food poverty was largest in Geita region (47.3 %) and smallest in Arusha, Iringa and Katavi regions (0 percent each).

Figure 7.8.1 compares the results for basic needs and food poverty obtained from the analysis of the overall HBS 2017/18 (Tanzania Mainland) and the TASAF beneficiary households. Basic needs and food poverty figures for TASAF beneficiaries were relatively higher compared to the Tanzania Mainland figures obtained from the HBS 2017/18.

**Figure 7.8.1: Comparison of Basic Needs and Food Poverty for Overall 2017/18 HBS (National Figures) and the TASAF Beneficiaries (Households), Tanzania Mainland**

The basic needs poverty gap for TASAF beneficiaries was 8.8 percent. The basic needs poverty gap can allow quantification of the absolute minimum in terms of how much money (transfer) would be needed to bring the poor TASAF beneficiaries up to the poverty line. The amount of transfer can be obtained by multiplying the basic needs poverty gap for TASAF beneficiaries (0.088) by the total population living in TASAF beneficiary households (4,218,337) and the results is then multiplied by the basic needs poverty line value (TZS 49,320). This means, on average, these amount to **TZS 18.3 billion per month** needed to bring the total poor TASAF beneficiaries up to the basic needs poverty line.



**Table 7.8.1: Poverty Indices for TASAF Beneficiaries by Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Characteristics	Basic Needs Poverty			Food Poverty		
	Incidence	Gap	Severity	Incidence	Gap	Severity
<b>Rural/urban</b>						
Rural	38.6	8.6	2.9	11.9	1.9	0.5
Urban	41.4	9.8	3.4	12.8	1.9	0.6
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	41.4	3	0.4	2.4	0	0
Arusha	15.9	1.9	0.4	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	35.5	7.9	2.4	14.8	1	0.1
Tanga	18.6	7	2.8	14.3	2.4	0.5
Morogoro	30.5	5.3	1.2	7.3	0.2	0
Pwani	30.6	10.8	5.3	11.1	5.2	2.5
Dar es Salaam	39.2	8.9	2.3	7.7	0.2	0
Lindi	40.5	9.3	2.7	7.6	1.5	0.3
Mtwara	55.6	14.1	5.4	28.9	3.8	1
Ruvuma	46.8	8.8	2.2	10.5	0.3	0
Iringa	21.6	0.6	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	43.4	6	2.5	6.4	2.5	1
Singida	51.9	6.5	1.3	6.3	0.4	0
Tabora	49.2	13.5	4.3	27.8	1.5	0.1
Rukwa	47.4	15.2	5.2	37.1	2.5	0.2
Kigoma	34.7	8.3	3.5	14.1	3	1.1
Shinyanga	32.3	6.7	2.3	12.6	1.4	0.2
Kagera	42.4	11.5	4.3	14.4	3.1	1
Mwanza	45.4	12.9	4.8	12.6	3.5	1.1
Mara	31.3	6.5	2	1.7	1.2	0.8
Manyara	59	9.8	2.2	8.2	0.8	0.1
Njombe	38	12.2	5.6	22.8	5.9	1.5
Katavi	23.4	4.3	0.9	0	0	0
Simiyu	45.1	7	1.7	1.4	0.4	0.1
Geita	73.1	25.3	10	47.3	6.8	1.9
Songwe	46.9	8.4	1.7	5.5	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>

## Additional Tables for Chapter 7

**Table 7.9.1: Trends of Food Poverty by Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Characteristic	Food Poverty Indices Over Time			Percentage Change		
	2007	2011/12	2017/18	2007 to 2011/12	2011/12 to 2017/18	2007 to 2017/18
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>						
Headcount Poverty Index	11.7	9.8	8	-16.2	-18.4	-31.6
Poverty Gap Index	3	1.9	1.4	36.7	26.3	-53.3
Poverty Severity Index	1.1	0.6	0.4	45.5	33.3	-63.6
<b>Rural Areas</b>						
Headcount Poverty Index	13.3	11.3	9.7	15.0	14.2	-27.1
Poverty Gap Index	3.4	2.1	1.7	38.2	-19.0	-50.0
Poverty Severity Index	1.3	0.6	0.5	53.8	-16.7	-61.5
<b>Urban Areas</b>						
Headcount Poverty Index	7.1	6.1	4.4	14.1	-27.9	-38.0
Poverty Gap Index	1.9	1.3	0.7	31.6	-46.2	-63.2
Poverty Severity Index	0.8	0.4	0.2	50.0	-50.0	-75.0

**Table 7.9.2: Population and Number of Poor People by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Region	Population ('000')	Number of Poor People ('000')
Dodoma	2,340.2	542.7
Arusha	1,756.0	432.9
Kilimanjaro	1,655.4	174.3
Tanga	3,081.9	645.7
Morogoro	3,023.8	583.5
Pwani	1,428.4	398.3
Dar es Salaam	5,147.1	410.1
Lindi	1,145.3	435.3
Mtwara	1,696.8	494.5
Ruvuma	1,634.5	500.3
Iringa	1,240.9	297.2
Mbeya	2,054.4	439.4
Singida	1,822.0	619.5
Tabora	1,980.1	683.3
Rukwa	1,416.6	637.0
Kigoma	2,653.7	915.7
Shinyanga	1,456.0	464.5
Kagera	2,640.5	841.7
Mwanza	3,418.3	1,184.2
Mara	2,363.3	548.0
Manyara	1,482.7	452.6
Njombe	858.1	112.9
Katavi	537.4	155.7
Simiyu	2,028.0	795.2
Geita	2,067.6	774.9
Songwe	1,762.3	364.8
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>52,691.3</b>	<b>13,904.2</b>

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## A POVERTY PROFILE

### KEY FINDINGS

1. Poverty levels increased as the number of people living in a household increase
2. Households with a high dependants are more likely to be poor
3. Female headed households are more likely to be basic needs poor than male headed households
4. The higher the level of education of the household head the lower the incidence of poverty.
5. Households whose heads are supported by agriculture are more likely to be poor than those in other types of employment
6. Poverty is highly correlated with a higher number of under 18 children living in the household.
7. Households which get drinking water from an unprotected source and households that use firewood as main source of energy for cooking had much higher poverty levels

### 8.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the relationship between poverty levels and selected key demographic and socio-economic characteristics of households and individuals. It looks at how poverty is associated with a households' demographic structure and with other characteristics of its members. The selected key demographic and socio-economic characteristic may in one way or another be associated with poverty without necessarily being the source of poverty. Instead, it could be an outcome of poverty, or both poverty and the characteristic may be due to association with another factor. Such association provides a context for formulating policies for targeting the poor. The selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics include households size, proportion of dependants, age and sex of head of household, highest level of education attained by household head, type of employment of household head, marital status of household head, number of children under age five, number of children under aged 18, type of school currently attended by population of aged 5 years and above, health and household facilities. The relationship of poverty levels and these characteristics over time is also examined.

## 8.1 Poverty and Household Size

The results of the HBS 2017/18 reveal that both basic needs and food poverty rates increased with an increasing household size. This pattern was also observed in the 2007 and the 2011/12 Household Budget Surveys. A household size is the number of persons who usually living in households and shared household expenses ('common' kitchen /pot). In the HBS 2017/18, poverty was lowest in one-person households (1.7% for basic needs poverty and 0.1% for food poverty) and was highest in households with 9 and 10 or more household's members (46.4% and 40.0% for basic needs poverty and 13.8% and 15.2% for food poverty, respectively) as presented in Table 8.1.1.

**Table 8.1.1: Distribution of Poverty (in Percent) by Household Size, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Household Size	2007 HBS		2011/2012 HBS		2017/18 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
1	2.4	8.4	0.4	2.1	0.1	1.7
2	3.2	13.9	2.7	9.1	0.8	6.7
3	5.9	18.6	3.4	12.9	2.6	11.6
4	5.5	23.5	4.6	16.4	3.8	16.9
5	10.4	31.1	6.8	23.1	5.3	23.7
6	10.3	36.4	10.5	28.0	10.2	28.5
7	13.3	43.8	14.0	33.7	12.5	37.0
8	15	40.4	14.5	39.1	9.6	34.2
9	19.6	48.7	12.4	39.0	13.8	46.4
10+	22.6	49.4	14.5	41.9	15.2	40.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26.4</b>

## 8.2 Poverty and Dependants

The proportion of dependants is the ratio of the aggregated child population (under the aged of 15 years) and the elderly population (age 65 or more) in the household to the household size. Results of the HBS 2017/18 show that both food and basic needs poverty rates increase with increasing proportions of dependants. Table 8.2.1 shows that in HBS 2017/18 the food poverty increased from

2.9 percent to 11.4 percent when the ranges of proportion of dependants were 0 to 0.25 and 0.75 to 1, respectively. Similarly, the basic needs poverty increased from 12.8 percent to 39.8 percent as the proportions of dependants ranged from 0 - 0.25 to 0.75 - 1, respectively.

**Table 8.2.1: Poverty Levels (in percent) by Type and Proportion of Dependants, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Proportion of Dependants	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS		2017/18 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
0.00 to 0.25	6.7	22.7	4.0	15.6	2.9	12.8
0.25 to 0.50	10.0	29.4	8.4	23.5	6.1	23.0
0.50 to 0.75	14.9	42.6	12.9	37.4	9.9	29.9
0.75 to 1.00	18.8	46.7	14.9	37.7	11.4	39.8
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>

Note: Dependants are individuals aged less than 15 years and those aged 65 or more years.

The 2017/18 HBS and the two previous surveys show that both basic needs and food poverty rates increase as the proportions of dependants increase.

### 8.3 Poverty and Sex of Household Head

Table 8.3.1 provides information about how poverty level is less associated with the sex of the household head. According to the HBS 2017/18 findings, female headed households have a slightly higher chance of being basic needs poor (27.4%) than male headed households (26.1%). With regards to food poverty, both male and female headed households are almost the same level although for male headed households the level is slightly higher than that of female headed households (8.1% for male headed households against 7.9% for female headed households).

**Table 8.3.1: Poverty levels (Percent) by Type and Sex of Household Head, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18HBSs**

Sex of Household Head	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS		2017/18 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
Male	11.4	34.0	9.6	28.4	8.1	26.1
Female	13.4	35.9	10.4	27.1	7.9	27.4
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>

Unlike the HBS 2017/18 results, the findings from the previous two household budget surveys give a similar message with slight differences. The HBS 2007 found female headed households to have slightly higher poverty levels compared to male headed households, the HBS 2011/12 showed that male headed households (28.4%) were more likely to be basic needs poor than female headed households (27.1%) while female headed households (10.4%) were slightly more likely to be food poor than male headed households (9.6%).

#### 8.4 Poverty and Highest Level of Education of the Household Head

The HBS 2017/18 findings indicated that poverty was inversely correlated with education attainment of the household head. In Tanzania Mainland, both food and basic need poverty levels were highest for households headed by less educated persons and somewhat declined with increased levels of education of the household head. Table 8.4.1 shows that basic needs poverty rate for households headed by persons with no education was 35.7 percent which is six times more likely to be poor than households headed by persons with secondary or higher level of education (5.9%). A similar pattern is observed for food poverty.

**Table 8.4.1: Poverty Levels (Percent) by Type and Education of Head of Household, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Education of Head of Household	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS		2017/18 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
No education	19.6	48.7	12.0	40.8	11.0	35.7
Adult education	22.9	42.9	12.8	28.4	19.2	31.0
Primary incomplete	12.1	40.1	11.4	32.1	10.8	35.0
Primary complete	9.2	30.1	10.1	26.9	7.9	25.9
Secondary and above	2.1	6.0	1.4	5.4	1.0	5.9
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>

Poverty levels are strongly associated with the educational level of the head of household as evidenced by the 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 Household Budget Surveys. Individuals where the household heads have low levels of education were more likely to be poor than individuals in households where household heads had higher levels of education.

## 8.5 Poverty by Activity Status of the Household Head in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey

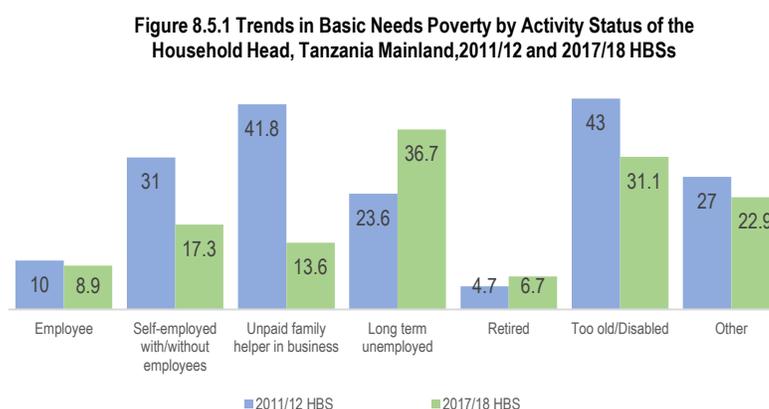
Respondents in the HBS 2017/18 were also asked about their employment status in the 12 months before to the survey. Table 8.5.1 presents the poverty status of heads of households engaged in a various activity during the 12 months preceding the survey. In Tanzania Mainland, households whose heads are supported by agriculture as unpaid household help (36.6%), those who worked on own farm (33.5%) or those who were out of employment for a long term (36.7%) were more likely to be basic needs poor than those engaged in other types of employment. Over one-third of households headed by individuals who worked in agriculture as unpaid household helper, worked on own farm or being out of employment for a long term had the highest levels of basic needs poverty (Table 8.5.1). These results may indicate that, the labor market profile of the poor in Tanzania Mainland is heavily skewed toward agriculture. Similarly, the food poverty rate increases from 2.0 percent for households whose heads are employed to 10.3percent when the household head works in his or her own farm and 14.3 percent when the head works in agriculture as unpaid household helper, highlighting its subsistence character.

Across Rural-Urban Areas the results indicate that, about half of households (49.2%) in Rural Areas whose heads are out of employment for a long term are basic needs poor while in Urban Areas only 17.6 percent of such households are basic needs poor.

**Table 8.5.1: Distribution of Poverty (in Percent) by Activity Status of the Household Head in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey and Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Activity Status of the Head of Household	Tanzania Mainland		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty
Employee	8.9	2.0	14.3	4.6	6.3	0.7
Self-employed with/without employees - Non-Agriculture	17.3	4.7	20.9	6.5	14.5	3.4
Unpaid Household Helper in Business	13.6	8.1	18.1	10.8	0.0	0.0
Unpaid Household Helper in Agriculture	36.6	14.3	36.4	14.8	37.8	10.2
Working on Own farm	33.5	10.3	34.0	10.2	29.4	11.6
Housewife/Househusband	32.2	7.7	34.2	9.2	29.0	5.2
Long Term Unemployed	36.7	9.4	49.2	10.6	17.6	7.5
Retired	6.7	2.8	13.5	4.8	4.4	2.2
Too Old/Disabled	31.1	9.1	38.7	10.6	14.8	5.8
Other	22.9	8.0	28.4	11.6	13.2	1.7

Since HBS 2011/12, basic needs poverty rates have decreased across different types of economic activities undertaken by household heads. However, basic needs poverty rates for households whose heads are retired or are out of employment for a long term have increased between HBS 2011/12 and HBS 2017/18, Figure 8.5.1.



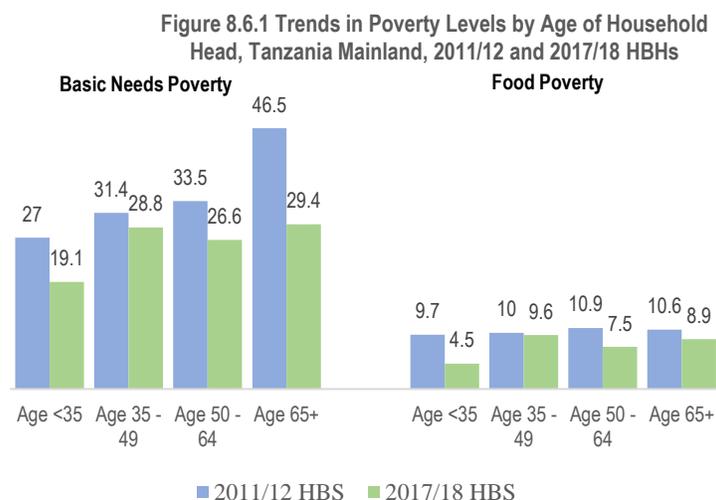
## 8.6 Poverty by Age of the Household Head

In Tanzania Mainland, households headed by persons younger than 35 years are less likely to be both basic needs and food poor than households headed by persons with older ages. Nearly 2 in 10 (19.1%) of households headed by younger persons are basic needs poor compared to nearly 3 in 10 (29.4 %) households whose heads are 65 years or more. A similar pattern is also observed for food poverty. In Rural Areas, nearly 2 in 10 (22.5%) of households headed by younger heads are basic needs poor compared to nearly 3 in 10 (32.2%) households whose heads are 65 years or more. The situation is different in Urban Areas whereby households headed by persons aged less than 35 years and those headed by persons aged between 50 and 64 years have the same level of basic needs poverty rates (12.2% each) compared to heads of other age categories, Table 8.6.1.

**Table 8.6.1: Distribution of Poverty (in Percent) by Age of Household Head and Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 HBS**

Age of Head of Household (Years)	Tanzania Mainland		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty
<35	19.1	4.5	22.5	5.4	12.2	2.9
35-49	28.8	9.6	34.3	11.7	18.2	5.8
50-64	26.6	7.5	32.8	9.8	12.2	2.3
65+	29.4	8.9	32.2	9.7	21	6.8

Between HBS 2011/12 and HBS 2017/18, both basic needs and food poverty rates decreased across all age groups of household heads, Figure 8.6.1.



## 8.7 Poverty and Marital Status of the Household Head

The HBS 2017/18 results show that households headed by single heads of households (never married) in Tanzania Mainland were less likely to be basic needs and food poverty poor than households headed by heads with other marital statuses. More than a quarter (27.2%) of households headed by married household heads were basic needs poor compared to less than one-sixth (16.8%) of households whose heads were single. However, 8.6 percent of households whose heads were married were food poor compared to 0.6 percent of households whose heads were single (Table 8.7.1).

**Table 8.7.1: Distribution of Poverty Levels (Percent) by Type and Marital Status of Head of Household, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Marital Status of Head of Household	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS		2017/18 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
Never married	5.9	17.0	5.0	15.5	0.6	16.8
Married	11.7	34.7	9.6	28.3	8.6	27.2
Living together	9.7	29.5	8.3	30.4	6.7	23.8
Separated/ Divorced	12.1	34.4	12.7	29.4	6.7	24.9
Widowed	15.3	38.6	10.1	28.5	7.2	25.9
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>

Poverty levels in HBS 2017/18 were relatively small in all categories of marital status compared to the 2007 and 2011/12HBSs.

### 8.8 Poverty and Number of Children Under Age Five (0-4 years)

The relationship between poverty rates and household size is similar to the relationship between poverty rates and the number of children aged less than five years living in the households. In the HBS 2017/18, basic needs poverty levels range from as low as 21.1 percent for households with no children under age five to as high as 40.9 percent for households with 6 or more children under age five. Similarly, food poverty rate increase with the increasing number of children under age five from 6.0 percent for households with no children under age five to 18.3 percent for households with 6 or more children. There are similar relationships between poverty rates and number of children under age five in rural and urban areas (Table 8.8.1).

**Table 8.8.1: Poverty Levels (Percent) by Type, Number of Children Under Age Five Living in the Households and Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

Number of Children (0-4 Years)	Tanzania Mainland		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty
0	21.1	6.0	25.6	7.4	13.3	3.5
1	24.0	7.6	29.1	9.1	15.0	5.1
2	31.7	9.1	35.2	10.7	20.7	3.8
3-5	45.3	14.9	47.2	15.2	32.4	12.7
6+	40.9	18.3	39.9	18.8	77.4	*

\* Means no observations

### 8.9 Poverty and Number of Children Aged 0-17 Years

Poverty for households with children under age 18 showed a similar pattern as children under age five. The survey results reveal that basic needs and food poverty rates increased with the increasing number of children under age 18 years living in the household. The basic needs poverty rate for households with six or more members below 18 years was 44.3 percent, more than 5 times higher

than the rate of households with no member below 18 years old (7.7%). In regard to food poverty, households with six or more members below 18 years was 16.6 percent, more than 11 times higher than the rate of households with no member below 18 years (1.4%). Similar pattern exists in Rural and Urban Areas, Table 8.9.1.

**Table 8.9.1: Distribution of Poverty (in Percent) by Number of Children 0-17 Living in the Household and Rural/Urban, Tanzania Mainland, HBS 2017/18**

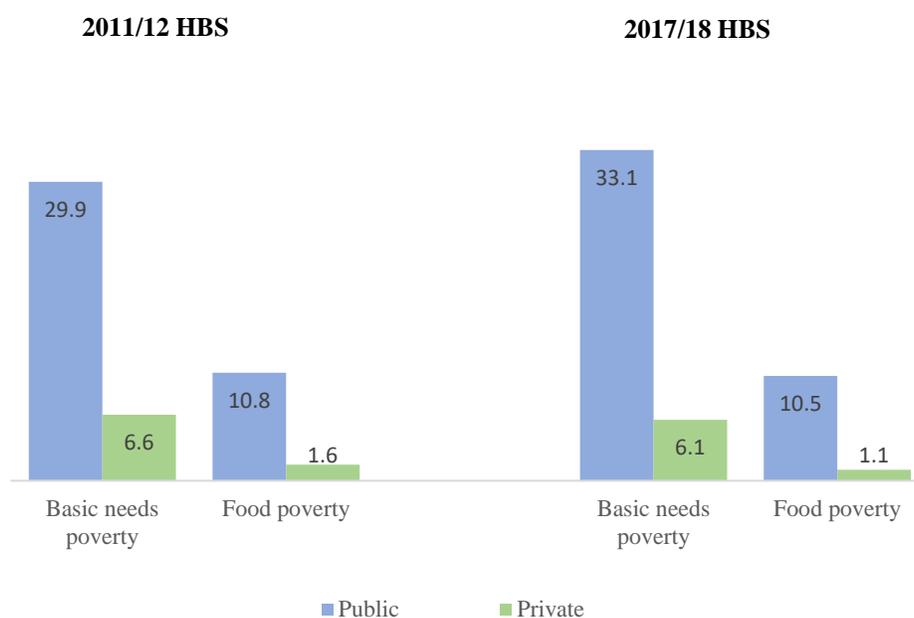
Number of Children (0-17 Years)	Tanzania Mainland		Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty
0	7.7	1.4	9.5	1.5	5.3	1.3
1	13.9	3.0	16.8	3.7	10.3	2.1
2	18.7	4.1	24.1	5.4	9.8	2.0
3-5	30.3	9.2	34.5	10.4	20.6	6.5
6+	44.3	16.6	45.3	17.5	37.7	11.0

Generally, over the past five years both basic needs and food poverty levels have decreased with the number of children under age 5 as well as the number of children under age 18.

### **8.10 Poverty and Type of School Currently Attended by Population of Age 5 Years and Above**

The analysis was performed to see how basic needs and food poverty levels were related to type of school currently attended by household members of age 5 years and above. School type was categorized into public and private schools. According to the 2017/18 HBS findings, the basic needs poverty rate for households with individuals aged 5 years and above who were currently attending public schools was 33.1%, more than 5 times the rate of households with individuals currently attending private schools (6.1%). A similar scenario but different magnitudes is observed for food poverty, Figure 8.10.1.

**Figure 8.10.1: Poverty Distribution (Percent) for Households with Students Currently Attending School by Type of School and Poverty, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**



As it was the case in the 2011/12 HBS, results from the 2017/18 HBS show that households with individuals aged 5 years and above who were currently attending public schools have relatively much higher poverty levels (both basic needs and food poverty rates) than households with individuals currently attending private schools.

### 8.11 Poverty and Health

Table 8.11.1 provides information on poverty levels in relation to the history of illness or injury of household members during the last 4 weeks before the survey. The HBS 2017/18 results indicated that, households with members aged less than 15 years who were sick or injured during the last 4 weeks before the survey had higher basic needs and food poverty rates than households with members aged 15 years and above who were sick or injured during the same period. The basic needs poverty rate of households with members below 15 years who were sick or injured during the last 4 weeks before the survey was 28.8 percent compared to 26.5 percent for households with adults who were sick or injured during the same period. The corresponding food poverty rates were 7.7 percent for households with members below 15 years and 6.8 percent for households with adults.

**Table 8.11.1: Distribution of Poverty (in Percent) for Households Reported ill or Injured Members During the Last 4 Weeks Before the Survey by Age Group, Tanzania Mainland; 2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs**

Age Group	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS		2017/18 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
Children < 15 years	12.2	36.7	8.0	25.1	7.7	28.8
Adults	11.0	32	7.7	23.3	6.8	26.5
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>

In the three household budget surveys (2007, 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBSs), households with sick or injured members aged less than 15 years during the 4 weeks before the survey had relatively higher poverty levels (both basic needs and food poverty rates) compared to households with sick or injured adult members (aged 15 years or more) during the 4 weeks before the survey.

## 8.12 Poverty Levels in Relation to Household Facilities

Poor households were more likely to have limited access to basic services such as, drinking water, safe sanitation and electricity. Lack of basic services is an impediment to poverty reduction initiatives. Table 8.12.1 presents poverty levels in relation to household's accessibility to some of the household basic facilities such as sources of water for drinking, toilets, electricity and types of energy used for lighting and cooking. As expected, basic needs and food poverty levels were low for households with basic facilities such as improved water sources, toilet and connection to electricity grid. Findings from the HBS 2017/18 show that households which depend on unprotected sources of drinking water had relatively higher poverty levels than households which obtained water from protected sources. For example, households which obtained water from non improved sources of water were more likely to be both food and basic needs poor than households obtained water from improved water sources. A similar pattern is observed between poverty levels for households with no toilets against households with toilets. Furthermore, poverty levels varied among households that use different sources of energy for lighting and cooking. For households that used sources of energy for lighting such as kerosene or paraffin or other sources (candles, firewood, solar power) were more likely to be poor than households that used electricity. Moreover, households that used firewood as the main source of energy for cooking were more likely to be poor than households that used other sources of energy like electricity, gas/biogas, kerosene or charcoal.

**Table 8.12.1: Poverty Levels (Percent) for Households with Access to Selected Household Facilities by Type of Facility and Poverty, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12 and 2017/18 HBS**

Type of Facility	2011/12 HBS		2017/18HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic needs Poverty	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
<b>Water Source</b>				
Improved water sources	6.9	19.7	5.2	18.7
Non -Improved water sources	8.2	25.3	8.9	31.2
Other sources	4.7	16.8	0.0	18.4
<b>Toilet Facilities</b>				
No toilet/Bush/Field	10.8	31.6	9.1	28.4
With any toilet	6.7	20.1	5.4	19.5
<b>Connected to Electricity Grid</b>				
With Electricity	0.8	3.4	1.2	4.9
Without Electricity	8.6	25.6	7.4	26.2
<b>Source of Energy for Lighting</b>				
Electricity	0.8	3.9	1.1	4.8
Kerosene/Paraffin	8.2	24.4	9.4	28.4
Others (Solar, candles, etc)	9.9	28.4	7.1	25.9
<b>Source of Energy for Cooking</b>				
Electricity	1.3	1.3	1.1	6.4
Kerosene/Paraffin	0.4	2.6	1.4	4.4
Charcoal	1.6	6.7	2.1	9.9
Firewood	10.1	29.2	7.9	27.2
Others (Solar, Generator, etc)	1.4	6.9	2.9	5.9

The basic needs poverty level for households using improved water sources decreased from 19.7 percent in 2011/12 to 18.7 percent in 2017/18, while the food poverty level for such households decreased from 6.9 percent to 5.2 percent during the same period. On the other hand, basic needs poverty level for households using non improved sources of water increased from 25.3 percent in 2011/12 to 31.2 percent in 2017/18 while the food poverty level increased from 8.2 percent to 8.9 percent during the same period. The same pattern is observed for households with no toilet facilities and those using firewood as the main source of energy for cooking. On the other hand, the basic needs poverty levels for households using charcoal as the main source of energy for cooking increased from 6.7 percent in 2011/12 to 9.9 percent in 2017/18, whereas the food poverty level increased from 1.6 percent to 2.1 percent in the same period, Table 8.12.1.

# CHAPTER NINE

## TIME USE

### KEY FINDINGS

1. On average, men of age 15 years and above spend more time per day in SNA activities (4.3 hours) than time spent by women of the same age (2.5 hours).
2. Women of age 15 years and above spend more time per day in unpaid care work (4.5 hours) than men (1.5 hours).
3. The time spent per day for women in SNA activities in urban areas (2.3 hours) is lower compared to rural areas (2.6 hours).
4. Njombe Region is leading in spending more time per day in SNA activities 5.2 hours where the lowest is in Singida is (1.9 hours) per day.
5. In unpaid care work, Singida Region is leading by spending 4.6 hours per day. where the lowest is in Ruvuma and Lindi (2.4 hours each)
6. The time spent per day for unpaid care activities (5.4 hours) peak for women of age 25 to 34 years. In contrast, time spent per day on SNA activities is highest among men of the same age group (5.2 hours).
7. Average time spent on SNA activities per day increases with educational level. Persons with education above secondary level use more time per day (4.5 hours). in SNA activities than other levels of education
8. Time spent per day for unpaid care work decreases as education level increases (3.3 hours for the persons with no education compared to 2.0 hours for persons with education above secondary level).
9. Women who are married or living together with spouses spend more time per day on unpaid domestic and care work than men (5.1 hours and 1.5 hours. respectively) compared to those in other marital status.
10. There is differential pattern of time spend on SNA activities between poor and non-poor people with age 15 years and above. Poor people spend more time for production of goods for own final use and non-poor people spend more time for employment and related activities.

## **9.0 Introduction**

Time use was included for the first time as a module in HBS 2017-18. Previously, it was embedded in the Integrated Labour Surveys conducted in 2006 and 2014. The time use statistics produced are a result of increasing demand to understand how people spend their time on economic and non economic activities in relation to poverty status. Some activities considered as non work, yet very important in social development are not given the desired economic reward. This chapter provides the distribution of average time spent on all activities in last 24 hours (reference time). This allows the pattern of time spent for caring and household work by women and men. The information has been further disaggregated by residence, region, age, education level, marital status, disability status and poverty status.

### **9.1 Categorization of Activities**

Time use module uses a recommended International Classification Activities for Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) of 2016 developed by United Nations which classifies all the activities on which a person may spend time during 24 hours in a day. The ICATUS 2016 was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission for use as international statistical classification. The classification system has three-level hierarchical classification (composed of major divisions, divisions and groups) of all possible activities undertaken by the general population during the 24 hours in a day. ICATUS 2016 has 165 groups classified into 56 divisions and nine major divisions and is aligned with forms of work defined in the 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolutions on Statistics of Work, Employment and Labour Under Utilization (previous versions had no distinction between production of goods for the market or for own final use).

For accounting and valuation purposes, human activities are categorized on the basis of the System of National Accounts (SNA) which defines the rules that countries must use in calculating gross domestic product (GDP). The main classification criterion that has been used in the construction of ICATUS is the “productive” nature of an activity. Daily activities can be categorized into those considered productive and those considered non-productive (personal activities) from an economic/SNA point of view. An activity is said to be productive or fall within the general production boundary if it satisfies the third-person criterion (i.e. the activity can be delegated to another person and yield the same desired results). Productive activities can be distinguished into two types (i) activities within the SNA production boundary and (ii) those outside the SNA production boundary but within the general production boundary (non-SNA production).

On this basis, human activities were grouped into nine major divisions, the first five covering the different productive activities and forms of work such as i) employment and related activities ii) production of goods for own final use iii) Unpaid domestic services for household and family

members, iv) unpaid caregiving services for household and family members, unpaid volunteer, v) trainee and other unpaid work vi) learning, socializing and communication vii) community participation and religious practice, viii) culture, leisure, mass media and sport practices and x) self-care and maintenance such as sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care, travels related to self-care & maintenance and other self care and maintenance. These groups are again divided into subgroups and into activities

## 9.2 Activity Classification System

Main Classification	SNA Categories		Major Division
Productive	Activities within SNA boundary	1	Employment and related activities
		2	Production of goods for own final use
	Non-SNA production	3	Unpaid domestic services for household and family members <sup>[SEP]</sup>
		4	Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members <sup>[SEP]</sup>
		5	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
Non-Productive	Personal activities	6	Learning
		7	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
		8	Culture, leisure, mass media and sports practices
		9	Self-care and maintenance

To show the gender difference, the analysis was done by considering three categories i.e. SNA activities, Unpaid care work and other activities.

## 9.3 Average Time Spent on Activities

This section presents the distribution of average time spent in 24 hours by the population aged 15 years and above, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics.

Table 9.3.1 shows that on average people spend 3.3 hours per day for SNA activities, 3.1 hours for unpaid domestic work and care work, 4.1 hours for other activities and 13.4 hours for self-care and maintenance. Men spend more time per day in SNA activities (4.3 hours) than time spend by women (2.5 hours). On the other hand, women spend more time per day in unpaid domestic and care work (4.5 hours per day) than men (1.5 hours).

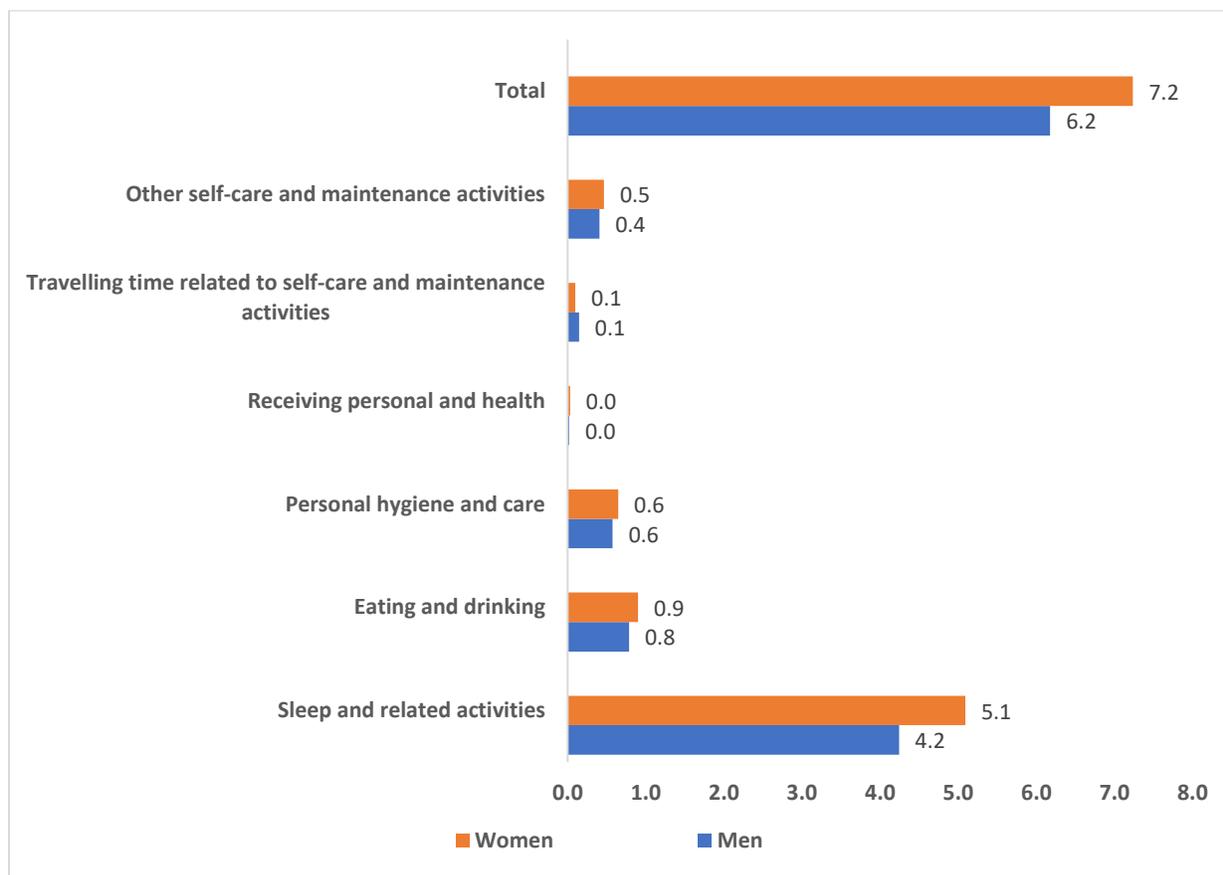
**Table 9.3.1: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by activity and sex**

Activity	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>
1. Employment and related activities	2.5	1.2	1.8
2. Production of goods for own final use	1.8	1.3	1.6
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.3	3.8	2.7
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.7	0.5
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.5	0.3	0.4
6. Learning	0.7	0.5	0.6
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.7	1.3	1.5
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.9	1.3	1.6
<b>9. Self-care and maintenance*</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

*\*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance; \*\* \*\* Women; M=Men, T=Tanzania Mainland*

On average people spend more time per day on self care and maintenance (13.4 hours) which include sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care, travels related to self-care & maintenance and other self care and maintenance. Figure 9.3.1 shows the breakdown of time spent per day in the self care and maintenance whereby the total time spend by women in self-care and maintenance is higher than that time spend (7.2 hours) by men (6.2 hours). The highest contribution is from sleeping (5.1 hours for women and 4.2 hours for men)

**Figure 9.3.1: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above in the self-care and maintenance activities**



#### 9.4 Time Spent by Residence

Total time use per day on SNA activities for the population of age 15 years and above were not found to be significantly different in rural and urban areas (3.3 hours and 3.4 hours respectively). However, the time spent per day for women in SNA activities in urban areas (2.3 hours) was lower as compared to rural areas (2.6 hours). This may be due to the fact that women in rural areas generally participate in agricultural activities, which are treated as SNA activities. With exception of time spent in other activities, women in rural and urban areas spend more time per day in unpaid care work (4.6 hours and 4.4 hours respectively) than men (1.7 hours and 1.2 hours respectively).

**Table 9.4.1: Mean time spent in hours by population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by Activity and Location**

Activity	Rural			Urban		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
1. Employment and related activities	1.6	0.8	1.2	4.2	1.9	2.9
2. Production of goods for own final use	2.4	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.5	3.9	2.7	1	3.7	2.5
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
6. Learning	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.8
9. Self-care and maintenance*	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.0</b>

\*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance; \*\* \*\* W=Women; M=Men, T=Tanzania Mainland

## 9.5 Time Spent on Activities by Region

Table 9.5.1 reveals that men are leading in spending more time per day in SNA activities while women are leading in spending more time per day in unpaid care work in all regions. The average time ranges from 2.7 hours to 5.6 hours for men in SNA activities and 3.5 hours to 6.6 hours for women in unpaid care work activities. Njombe Region is leading in spending more time per day in SNA activities (5.2 hours with 5.9 hours for men and 4.6 hours for women). In unpaid care work, Manyara Region is leading by spending 4.8 hours per day. Lowest time spent per day in SNA activities is found in Singida Region (1.9 hours). For unpaid care work, the lowest time spent per day is found in Lindi Region (2.4 hours).

**Table 9.5.1: Mean time spent in hours by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by Activity and Region**

Region	SNA Activities			Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)			Other Activities			Self-care and Maintenance			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Dodoma	3.8	2.2	2.9	1.9	4.5	3.4	5.3	4.3	4.7	13	13	13	24	24	24
Arusha	4.9	2.6	3.6	1.8	5.6	3.8	3.8	2.4	3	13.6	13.5	13.6	24	24	24
Kilimanjaro	3.1	1.7	2.4	2	4.9	3.6	5	3.5	4.2	13.9	13.8	13.8	24	24	24
Tanga	3.1	1.7	2.4	2.4	4.7	3.6	3.6	2.6	3	14.9	15.1	15	24	24	24
Morogoro	3.7	1.9	2.7	2.5	5.3	4	5.1	3.9	4.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	24	24	24
Pwani	5.5	2.2	3.7	1.6	5.2	3.5	3.4	2.8	3	13.6	13.8	13.7	24	24	24
Dar es Salaam	5.3	2.4	3.7	0.8	4.1	2.6	5.7	4.6	5.1	12.2	12.9	12.6	24	24	24
Lindi	3.8	2.3	3	0.9	3.6	2.4	5.4	4.4	4.8	13.9	13.7	13.7	24	24	24
Mtwara	5	3.5	4.1	1.1	3.9	2.6	4.9	3.5	4.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	24	24	24
Ruvuma	3.8	2.8	3.3	1.8	4.4	3.2	5.3	4.1	4.7	13.1	12.7	12.9	24	24	24
Iringa	5.6	3.4	4.4	0.9	4.6	2.9	4.6	3	3.7	12.9	13	13	24	24	24
Mbeya	3.7	2.1	2.8	1.3	3.9	2.7	4.9	3.7	4.3	14	14.3	14.2	24	24	24
Singida	2.7	1.1	1.9	3	6.1	4.6	4.9	3.5	4.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	24	24	24
Tabora	4.4	2.6	3.5	1.7	4.5	3.1	3.4	2.2	2.8	14.5	14.7	14.6	24	24	24
Rukwa	4.2	2.5	3.3	1.7	5	3.4	5.1	3.5	4.3	13	12.9	12.9	24	24	24
Kigoma	3.4	3.3	3.4	1.2	4	2.7	5.9	3.3	4.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	24	24	24
Shinyanga	4.7	2.6	3.6	1.3	4.9	3.1	4.4	2.6	3.5	13.7	13.9	13.8	24	24	24
Kagera	4.7	3.5	4.1	1	4.3	2.7	4.4	3	3.7	13.9	13.2	13.6	24	24	24
Mwanza	4.6	2.5	3.5	1.2	4.2	2.7	4.9	3.6	4.2	13.3	13.7	13.5	24	24	24
Mara	4.6	2.9	3.7	1.3	4.9	3.2	5.1	3.6	4.3	13	12.6	12.7	24	24	24
Manyara	3	1.7	2.4	3.2	6.6	4.8	5	2.9	4	12.8	12.8	12.8	24	24	24
Njombe	5.9	4.6	5.2	1	3.5	2.4	3.7	2.8	3.2	13.4	13.1	13.2	24	24	24
Katavi	3.1	1.6	2.4	1.7	4.5	3.1	4.4	3.1	3.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	24	24	24
Simiyu	4.5	3	3.7	1.4	4.2	2.9	4.4	3.2	3.8	13.7	13.5	13.6	24	24	24
Geita	4.6	3	3.8	1.2	4.6	2.9	5.3	3.3	4.3	12.9	13.2	13	24	24	24
Songwe	4.9	3.4	4.1	1.1	4.2	2.8	4	2.5	3.2	14	13.9	13.9	24	24	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

*\*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance; \*\* \*\* W=Women; M=Men, T=Tanzania Mainland*

## 9.6 Time Spent on Activities by Age group

Comparison of main activities by age show that unpaid care activities (5.4 hours per day) peak for women of age 25 to 34 years while time spent on SNA activities is highest among men of the same age group (5.2 hours per day). Those aged 65+ years spend the highest time for self care and maintenance compared to other age groups. The eldest group has the most leisure time and sleep, compared to other age groups but for the case of SNA and caring activities, people of age 25-34 years and 35-64 years spend more time compared with other age groups.

**Table 9.6.1: Mean time in hours spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by Activity and Age group**

Activity	15 - 24			25 - 34			35 - 64			65 +		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
1. Employment and related activities	1.4	0.8	1.1	3.5	1.4	2.3	3	1.5	2.2	10	0.4	0.7
2. Production of goods for own final use	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.5	3.8	2.7	1.3	4.4	3	1.2	3.8	2.6	1.4	2.8	2.2
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
6. Learning	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2	1.4	1.7
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.9
9. Self-care and maintenance*	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

\*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance; \*\* \*\* W=Women; M=Men, T=Tanzania Mainland

## 9.7 Time Spent on Activities by Level of Education

Average time spent on SNA activities increases with educational level. Persons with education above secondary level are likely to use more time per day (4.5 hours) in SNA activities than those with lower levels of education. On average, those with above secondary level education spend more time on employment and related activities (4.2 hours) than on the production of goods for own final use (0.3 hours). Total average time spent per day on unpaid domestic work decreases as the education level increases, that is, from 3.3 hours for population with no education to 2.0 hours for population with education above secondary level.

**Table 9.7.1: Mean time spent by population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by Activity and Education level)**

Activity	No Education			Primary			Secondary			Above Secondary		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
1. Employment and related activities	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.5	1.2	1.8	2.8	1.6	2.2	4.7	3.6	4.2
2. Production of goods for own final use	2.4	1.8	2	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.5	3.5	2.8	1.3	4.1	2.8	1.3	3.6	2.5	0.9	2.7	1.6
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
6. Learning	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.7
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.3
<b>9. Self-care and maintenance*</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

\*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance; \*\* \*\* W=Women; M=Men T=Tanzania Mainland

## 9.8 Time Spend on Activities by Marital Status

Table 9.6 indicates that women and men of age 15 years and above who are married or living together with spouses spend more time per day on SNA production activities (3.7 hours). Women spend more time per day on unpaid domestic and care work than men (5.1 hours and 1.4 hours respectively) compared to those in other marital status. Never married spend more time in other activities which includes unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work; learning; socializing and communication; community participation and religious practices; Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices. In addition, widowed women spend less time per day in SNA activities (2.3 hours) and spend more time per day in unpaid care work (3.2 hours).

**Table 9.8.1: Average time spent in hours per day (24 hrs) by activity and marital status, age 15+ years**

Activity	Never married			Married or living together			Divorce or separated			Widowed/Widower		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>
1. Employment and related activities	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.9	1.1	2	2.5	1.9	2	2	1	1.1
2. Production of goods for own final use	1.6	0.8	1.3	2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.2	4.3	2.8	1.7	3.4	3	1.6	3	2.8
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
6. Learning	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.3	2	1.6	1.6
9. Self-care and maintenance*	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

\*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance; \*\* \*\* W=Women; M=Men, T=Tanzania Mainland

## 9.9 Time Use for the population above poverty line

Time use in relation to poverty is important to determine how the population above and below poverty line spend their time in different activities. Table 9.7 shows the time spent by rural and urban areas for the population below poverty line and above poverty line. For the population above poverty line, the most contribution of time spent per day in SNA activities is from employment and related activities (3.2 hours) in urban areas. In rural areas, production of goods for own final use (1.9 hours) leads in time spent per day in SNA activities.

**Table 9.9.1: Mean time spent per day (24 hours) by the population of age 15 years and above who are above poverty line by activity and Location**

Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
1. Employment and related activities	1.8	0.8	1.3	4.5	2.1	3.2	2.9	1.4	2.1
2. Production of goods for own final use	2.2	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	1	1.2
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.7	4	2.9	1	3.7	2.5	1.4	3.9	2.8
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
6. Learning	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.7	1.3	1.5	2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.6
9. Self-care and maintenance*	13.7	13.6	13.6	12.6	13.3	13	13.2	13.4	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>								

## 9.10 Time Use for the population below poverty line

It is observed that the population of age 15 years and above living below poverty line spend more time per day in SNA activities (3.1 hours) than unpaid domestic and care work (2.9 hours). For SNA activities the most time per day is spent in production of goods for own final use out of total time used.

**Table 9.10.1: Mean time spent per day (24 hours) by the population of age 15 years and above who are below poverty line by activity and Location**

Activity	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
1. Employment and related activities	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.7	1
2. Production of goods for own final use	2.8	2.2	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.8	2.1
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.2	3.7	2.5	1.3	3.8	2.7	1.2	3.7	2.5
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
6. Learning	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.9	2	1.7	1.3	1.5
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.4	2	1.2	1.6
9. Self-care and maintenance*	13.9	13.7	13.8	12.9	14	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

## 9.11 Time spent on Activities by disability Status

Both disabled and not disabled population of age 15 years and above spend more time per day in unpaid domestic care work (4.7 hours for not disabled and 3.9 hours for disabled). Not stated population are the population who were not declared whether they are disabled or not disabled.

**Table 9.11.1: Mean time spent by the population of age 15 years and above per day (24 hours) by activity and disability status**

Activity	Not Stated			Disabled			Not Disabled		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>SNA Activities</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
1. Employment and related activities	2	1	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.9
2. Production of goods for own final use	2.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4
<b>Unpaid Domestic and Care Work (UCW)</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
3. Unpaid domestic services for household and family members	1.2	3.8	2.6	1.3	3.4	2.6	1.4	4	2.7
4. Unpaid caregiving services for household and family members	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
<b>Other Activities</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
5. Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
6. Learning	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.6
7. Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practices	1.4	1.1	1.2	2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5
8. Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	2	1.4	1.7	2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.6
<b>9. Self-care and maintenance*</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>						

\*Self-care and maintenance includes sleeping, eating & drinking, personal hygiene & care, receiving personal health care and travels related to self-care & maintenance: \*\* \*\*W=Women; M=Men T=Tanzania Mainland

**Table A1: Mean Household Food Expenditures by COICOP group (Current year prices, nominal figures, Monthly, TZ shillings) by Selected Characteristics, 2017-18**

Selected Characteristic	Bread and cereals	Meat	Fish	Milk, cheese and eggs	Oils and fats	Fruits	Vegetables	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	Food products n.e.c.	Coffee, tea and cocoa	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	Total food Expenditure
<b>Location</b>												
Rural	61,772.13	15,502.90	13,226.59	5,897.26	7,559.06	4,134.72	40,961.42	5,731.64	1,559.67	467.20	2,549.31	159,361.88
Urban	56,098.04	19,362.76	18,744.73	3,499.11	10,287.67	5,852.66	37,476.85	8,576.76	1,571.46	549.62	2,207.87	164,227.53
Dar es Salaam	65,751.76	25,656.74	19,353.64	3,181.60	10,321.60	11,295.20	42,676.83	8,411.66	1,439.57	805.50	2,669.99	191,564.08
<b>Tanzania Mainland Region</b>	<b>60,908.68</b>	<b>17,346.58</b>	<b>15,042.88</b>	<b>5,102.74</b>	<b>8,431.08</b>	<b>5,213.31</b>	<b>40,359.99</b>	<b>6,621.31</b>	<b>1,550.54</b>	<b>518.43</b>	<b>2,485.74</b>	<b>163,581.29</b>
Dodoma	75,286.35	15,803.77	8,067.11	2,997.13	10,156.29	3,740.77	34,386.78	6,729.69	644.85	514.48	1,967.94	160,295.17
Arusha	46,111.51	21,335.68	4,156.59	16,370.88	12,440.36	2,707.98	33,344.67	10,699.83	1,073.24	1,334.63	1,041.96	150,617.32
Kilimanjaro	43,286.28	25,537.92	7,293.38	8,644.87	11,531.09	3,887.66	43,166.74	9,237.34	1,009.61	730.44	3,479.84	157,805.17
Tanga	64,325.34	14,557.14	16,688.96	4,470.18	10,071.51	8,589.61	39,203.99	12,174.06	2,556.62	1,075.82	5,106.99	178,820.25
Morogoro	69,647.25	17,269.70	13,655.91	7,965.24	8,252.03	7,428.43	34,581.48	5,877.27	1,034.51	453.49	1,878.46	168,043.77
Pwani	100,013.12	10,790.87	15,762.63	2,694.86	8,144.87	10,292.98	39,669.34	11,107.39	2,494.53	1,656.77	1,398.16	204,025.52
Dar es Salaam	65,751.76	25,656.74	19,353.64	3,181.60	10,321.60	11,295.20	42,676.83	8,411.66	1,439.57	805.50	2,669.99	191,564.08
Lindi	78,542.74	6,735.88	14,028.41	962.18	4,009.81	11,085.66	36,198.05	5,861.40	3,410.70	840.69	1,650.46	163,325.98
Mtwara	51,690.66	12,592.50	21,011.01	726.36	4,374.79	9,413.71	34,267.72	5,698.55	1,432.66	544.45	3,994.19	145,746.60
Ruvuma	41,893.29	15,217.16	12,348.21	2,079.13	8,684.88	4,335.12	37,762.13	7,891.30	1,720.29	686.36	1,629.42	134,247.31
Iringa	48,777.34	13,762.28	8,426.56	1,546.48	7,310.62	2,686.19	31,516.89	5,032.48	793.88	443.33	612.13	120,908.20
Mbeya	36,802.88	14,371.91	8,913.02	5,018.02	9,011.79	3,674.54	30,092.08	3,362.38	1,086.76	220.09	4,666.67	117,220.13
Singida	33,129.18	15,464.50	5,193.28	5,047.71	6,213.20	1,769.34	32,389.55	4,609.15	898.92	178.25	1,016.49	105,909.58
Tabora	81,746.98	18,158.78	7,664.18	6,774.00	8,874.08	3,582.41	43,966.08	5,878.56	2,797.48	379.82	981.82	180,804.19
Rukwa	55,309.09	12,712.41	15,095.60	1,268.83	8,082.35	3,029.04	32,996.22	3,969.95	1,925.52	495.48	6,138.00	141,022.51
Kigoma	49,421.20	6,153.37	22,945.68	112.84	8,723.94	2,373.84	36,757.07	3,626.16	2,517.17	151.81	2,459.63	135,242.70
Shinyanga	83,998.51	28,116.68	8,570.84	9,187.94	10,092.14	3,967.47	56,630.90	4,765.80	2,501.92	175.76	521.86	208,529.82
Kagera	27,418.50	9,263.96	10,004.77	1,887.11	4,770.66	7,737.21	62,497.66	4,085.59	1,063.96	226.59	2,219.13	131,175.15
Mwanza	63,655.93	14,127.62	26,520.44	2,428.79	7,934.98	2,513.12	43,995.37	5,843.87	1,039.22	238.81	1,005.44	169,303.60
Mara	60,811.76	21,185.35	29,316.05	8,652.01	7,827.54	2,588.39	39,609.60	8,597.45	1,256.39	257.02	3,743.22	183,844.77
Manyara	58,020.18	14,929.19	4,400.55	13,116.66	8,498.13	1,615.52	33,136.79	6,362.79	858.54	441.99	897.10	142,277.43
Njombe	60,752.80	18,535.67	7,831.91	2,714.99	8,880.73	3,869.71	35,225.56	8,758.59	1,295.63	549.48	885.46	149,300.52
Katavi	58,621.45	33,406.88	15,658.40	5,509.66	11,161.27	1,743.99	45,916.39	4,935.08	1,955.76	436.98	2,800.17	182,146.01
Simiyu	75,692.53	29,195.66	13,361.63	9,645.07	7,234.90	2,150.32	53,602.79	4,920.67	1,353.35	146.00	5,619.77	202,922.71
Geita	82,210.77	15,967.51	26,792.68	2,713.12	7,034.86	2,932.06	43,286.12	6,162.29	1,510.77	263.83	1,629.93	190,503.95
Songwe	72,207.89	23,679.73	16,427.10	11,929.94	7,462.69	4,221.82	38,639.06	3,712.08	1,943.70	389.83	2,077.75	182,691.59
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>60,908.68</b>	<b>17,346.58</b>	<b>15,042.88</b>	<b>5,102.74</b>	<b>8,431.08</b>	<b>5,213.31</b>	<b>40,359.99</b>	<b>6,621.31</b>	<b>1,550.54</b>	<b>518.43</b>	<b>2,485.74</b>	<b>163,581.29</b>

**Table A2: Median Household Food Consumption by COICOP group (Current year prices, nominal figures, Monthly, TZ shillings) by Selected Characteristics, 2017-18**

Selected Characteristic	Bread and cereals	Meat	Fish	Milk, cheese and eggs	Oils and fats	Fruits	Vegetables	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	Food products n.e.c.	Coffee, tea and cocoa	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	Total food Expenditure
<b>Location</b>												
Rural	40,193.45	4,345.24	7,604.17	0.0000	4,779.76	217.26	31,068.45	1,520.83	543.15	0.0000	0.0000	124,378.10
Urban	48,883.93	13,035.71	14,122.02	0.0000	7,386.90	2,172.62	32,372.02	5,648.81	651.79	0.0000	0.0000	143,175.60
Dar es Salaam	55,619.05	15,208.33	13,035.71	0.0000	6,517.86	6,469.58	37,803.57	5,648.81	651.79	0.0000	0.0000	166,639.88
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>44,813.89</b>	<b>6,517.86</b>	<b>9,342.26</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>5,431.55</b>	<b>1,086.31</b>	<b>32,172.14</b>	<b>3,041.67</b>	<b>651.79</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>0.0000</b>	<b>133,194.72</b>
<b>Region</b>												
Dodoma	66,264.88	10,863.10	3,258.93	0.00	6,735.12	1,520.83	30,525.30	4,236.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	143,936.01
Arusha	40,193.45	13,035.71	0.0000	7169.64	8,690.48	0.00	27,809.52	9,776.79	651.79	434.52	0.00	130,357.14
Kilimanjaro	31,068.45	17,380.95	5,431.55	2607.14	6,517.86	869.05	38,020.83	6,517.86	434.52	0.00	0.00	135,658.33
Tanga	56,441.87	4,345.24	11,080.36	0.00	6,517.86	3,910.71	31,285.71	11,297.62	955.95	651.79	0.00	149,263.27
Morogoro	55,944.94	8,690.48	9,342.26	0.00	6,083.33	4,127.98	30,851.19	3,041.67	869.05	0.00	0.00	139,156.25
Pwani	67,785.71	3,258.93	11,514.88	0.00	4,997.02	5,431.55	35,196.43	7,604.17	1086.31	434.52	0.00	160,773.81
Dar es Salaam	55,619.05	15,208.33	13,035.71	0.00	6,517.86	6,469.58	37,803.57	5,648.81	651.79	0.00	0.00	166,639.88
Lindi	54098.2143	0.0000	9,776.79	0.00	2,172.62	4,562.50	28,520.18	3,041.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	121,883.93
Mtwara	38,238.10	7604.1667	17,598.21	0.00	3,476.19	4,453.87	30,851.19	3,476.19	0.00	0.00	1086.31	124,056.55
Ruvuma	33,458.33	8,690.48	9,994.05	0.00	5,214.29	1,086.31	33,241.07	4,127.98	1086.31	108.63	0.00	117,321.43
Iringa	37,151.79	9,776.79	5,431.55	0.00	5,866.07	0.00	28,461.31	1,303.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	106,023.81
Mbeya	25,854.17	6,517.86	6,517.86	0.00	6,083.33	1,303.57	29,113.10	434.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	106,756.29
Singida	13,035.71	6,517.86	2,172.62	0.00	4,345.24	0.00	26,071.43	217.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	79,952.38
Tabora	58,660.71	5,431.55	4,345.24	0.00	6,517.86	0.00	34,110.12	1,303.57	1086.31	0.00	0.00	142,632.44
Rukwa	47,580.36	7,604.17	10,863.10	0.00	5,648.81	651.79	27,592.26	434.52	1086.31	0.00	217.26	119,059.52
Kigoma	36,282.74	0.000	17,380.95	0.00	5,214.29	217.26	28,461.31	0.00	1086.31	0.00	0.00	119,259.63
Shinyanga	52,142.86	3,258.93	5,431.55	0.00	6,952.38	0.0000	36,282.74	1,520.83	65.18	0.00	0.00	138,183.10
Kagera	17,706.85	-	5,431.55	0.00	3,258.93	434.52	52,477.65	0.00	1086.31	0.00	0.00	102,350.37
Mwanza	50,187.50	6,517.86	22,812.50	0.00	5,431.55	0.00	34,110.12	3041.6667	434.52	0.00	0.00	146,325.89
Mara	39,976.19	13,035.71	22,812.50	0.00	5,214.29	0.00	28,026.79	4562.5000	1086.31	0.00	0.00	155,313.92
Manyara	40,193.45	-	1,086.31	0.00	5,431.55	0.00	25,962.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	110,260.42
Njombe	44,645.01	10,863.10	3,258.93	0.00	5,431.55	434.52	28,147.71	3693.4524	977.68	0.00	0.00	128,227.98
Katavi	28,244.05	8,690.48	9,776.79	0.00	7,604.17	0.00	31,937.50	434.5238	651.79	0.00	0.00	123,622.02
Simiyu	46,928.57	-	9,776.79	0.00	4,779.76	0.00	38,238.10	0.00	217.26	0.00	0.00	156,435.09
Geita	39,107.14	5,431.55	16,294.64	0.00	4,779.76	651.79	31,688.94	2,172.62	434.52	0.00	0.00	130,574.40
Songwe	48,449.40	11,949.40	8,690.48	2172.62	5,214.29	1,086.31	32,154.76	0.0000	1,086.31	0.00	0.00	131,742.19
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>44,813.89</b>	<b>6,517.86</b>	<b>9,342.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>5,431.55</b>	<b>1,086.31</b>	<b>32,172.14</b>	<b>3,041.67</b>	<b>651.79</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>133,194.72</b>

**Table A3: Mean Household Non-Food Expenditures by COICOP group (Current year prices, nominal figures, Monthly, TZ Shillings)**

Location type	Alcohol and Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equip., maintenance of the house	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Total non-food expenditures
Rural	2,354.81	20,540.99	53,122.68	9,323.61	8,271.27	20,283.58	8,638.87	7,014.61	4,163.72	896.11	12,880.86	220,387.30
Urban	928.52	22,264.68	65,404.57	12,126.36	10,989.22	39,005.98	13,602.22	26,255.34	21,152.38	3,240.92	24,259.96	402,035.75
Dar es Salaam	1,888.02	39,940.69	107,419.82	21,317.07	16,504.25	104,114.43	25,631.33	22,869.17	51,362.11	4,135.62	44,319.36	652,357.59
<b>Tanzania Mainland Region</b>	<b>1,994.45</b>	<b>22,816.42</b>	<b>61,137.06</b>	<b>11,113.70</b>	<b>9,675.31</b>	<b>32,604.25</b>	<b>11,394.10</b>	<b>12,809.52</b>	<b>12,523.39</b>	<b>1,730.02</b>	<b>18,463.10</b>	<b>302,671.07</b>
Dodoma	1,389.83	16,906.64	49,281.72	8,342.75	6,151.78	20,798.53	10,312.18	5,747.51	18,937.39	4,341.78	12,408.32	254,060.98
Arusha	913.05	17,119.95	65,983.97	11,210.16	6,633.19	26,877.64	11,779.68	60,497.80	31,309.79	1,716.30	18,511.22	419,611.73
Kilimanjaro	7,384.58	24,927.72	70,624.09	11,597.22	7,063.48	41,138.95	10,404.25	9,094.88	7,395.94	952.05	30,014.28	306,932.37
Tanga	1,637.64	22,569.38	61,051.03	11,492.99	6,722.45	26,634.05	10,909.81	12,182.61	6,639.23	777.08	13,810.34	240,010.10
Morogoro	1,172.40	23,476.85	55,758.33	13,234.85	11,765.45	37,349.05	13,882.63	13,916.20	9,360.93	344.00	24,375.20	346,338.19
Pwani	2,060.62	24,407.12	64,240.22	11,643.17	7,469.07	27,748.22	15,184.01	10,745.06	5,265.46	5,814.88	15,527.42	316,465.28
Dar Es Salaam	1,888.02	39,940.69	107,419.82	21,317.07	16,504.25	104,114.43	25,631.33	22,869.17	51,362.11	4,135.62	44,319.36	652,357.59
Lindi	1,544.45	13,937.21	30,715.16	6,314.55	4,412.61	17,889.80	8,171.81	4,473.21	3,474.07	226.16	13,851.74	163,364.67
Mtwara	874.96	25,024.48	43,116.24	8,395.79	8,817.76	27,078.60	10,607.21	8,274.22	12,473.52	2,515.71	16,612.46	273,045.47
Ruvuma	2,055.35	22,334.63	55,607.72	14,305.79	6,447.25	21,503.76	9,668.19	7,297.19	12,868.35	277.69	18,084.01	232,345.52
Iringa	2,098.97	19,988.06	49,390.80	11,141.31	6,090.47	16,534.22	8,149.67	8,495.89	4,525.38	4,664.87	10,687.01	209,930.71
Mbeya	1,514.45	16,543.34	54,877.70	8,424.53	4,610.29	23,118.76	9,387.21	5,920.21	3,704.19	2,400.15	16,816.34	233,384.10
Singida	2,363.85	20,766.94	58,331.05	8,630.11	5,626.09	11,843.52	6,831.42	6,253.16	4,731.22	275.21	11,571.27	190,132.83
Tabora	949.95	20,913.92	66,490.12	8,970.20	10,890.40	31,877.12	8,832.61	16,950.02	10,860.46	1,438.80	11,738.82	266,667.29
Rukwa	1,844.97	18,686.99	41,211.26	8,110.91	6,686.72	10,138.17	6,772.51	5,746.15	2,187.34	194.80	8,911.98	155,883.90
Kigoma	435.01	14,341.94	43,564.87	6,581.39	14,946.16	16,631.86	7,243.11	4,698.32	3,111.09	310.38	8,488.97	176,160.79
Shinyanga	1,066.55	16,788.94	89,079.75	8,273.08	4,928.44	12,435.21	8,093.07	6,270.49	2,310.44	55.09	7,146.29	202,667.49
Kagera	3,008.06	15,148.64	42,917.80	7,655.35	6,543.84	25,145.26	5,961.16	4,610.91	4,851.53	1,428.35	8,726.58	219,099.40
Mwanza	720.84	22,087.27	50,627.33	9,344.18	12,621.41	22,174.72	9,043.86	5,503.88	7,917.91	364.07	18,750.47	246,591.99
Mara	952.68	25,626.38	66,885.60	11,327.37	7,807.27	22,266.95	9,487.24	32,382.31	5,846.18	2,260.47	15,301.79	291,071.67
Manyara	2,124.18	19,883.80	61,881.52	9,415.94	19,704.03	29,946.49	10,433.99	4,516.20	5,527.85	1,950.62	20,555.14	310,548.28
Njombe	6,514.81	21,377.99	58,303.48	11,479.50	10,328.63	35,795.86	10,047.04	13,433.80	10,858.50	3,009.05	19,941.41	296,081.21
Katawi	4,347.31	20,701.43	63,234.40	12,516.03	9,110.05	14,874.23	11,447.97	5,797.54	3,202.48	749.54	11,639.01	232,241.86
Simiyu	1,904.54	21,422.77	53,569.80	12,039.98	14,185.53	36,396.27	10,443.10	5,868.88	6,120.71	861.72	19,246.31	395,562.35
Geita	1,665.28	23,156.08	62,916.25	12,032.76	9,713.55	23,621.20	11,564.39	8,846.42	5,588.14	1,107.65	20,217.53	267,777.30
Songwe	6,740.56	35,217.13	55,632.65	9,168.51	7,801.11	29,488.71	12,262.09	22,689.10	15,059.49	1,631.45	14,623.72	328,781.02
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,994.45</b>	<b>22,816.42</b>	<b>61,137.06</b>	<b>11,113.70</b>	<b>9,675.31</b>	<b>32,604.25</b>	<b>11,394.10</b>	<b>12,809.52</b>	<b>12,523.39</b>	<b>1,730.02</b>	<b>18,463.10</b>	<b>302,671.07</b>

**Table A4: Average Household Food Consumption Expenditure by Detail COICOP (Current year prices, nominal figures, TZ Shillings)**

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
1	111504	Maize Flour White - Loose	2,582,601,707.92	5,534,146,516.97	184,471,550.57
2	111510	Sorghum flour	887,989,687.34	1,902,835,044.31	63,427,834.81
3	115401	Sunflower oil or seeds	775,403,489.90	1,661,578,906.92	55,385,963.56
4	112101	Beef - with bones	679,076,477.92	1,455,163,881.26	48,505,462.71
5	111501	White Maize Grain	532,459,205.65	1,140,984,012.10	38,032,800.40
6	117301	Tomatoes	481,119,120.53	1,030,969,543.99	34,365,651.47
7	112301	Goat meat	337,562,770.17	723,348,793.23	24,111,626.44
8	117314	Beans, dry	302,254,839.70	647,688,942.21	21,589,631.41
9	118101	Brown sugar	261,870,823.75	561,151,765.18	18,705,058.84
10	122102	Mineral waters	239,421,542.43	513,046,162.35	17,101,538.74
11	117313	Soya beans	230,541,073.30	494,016,585.65	16,467,219.52
12	117401	Round onions	207,999,061.36	445,712,274.35	14,857,075.81
13	113402	Other preserved or processed fish and seafood and fish and seafood preparations	192,830,022.38	413,207,190.82	13,773,573.03
14	111599	Other grains/flours (Specify)	186,629,398.24	399,920,139.08	13,330,671.30
15	113302	Dried sardines	173,294,409.45	371,345,163.12	12,378,172.10
16	111506	Wheat Flour	164,358,958.92	352,197,769.11	11,739,925.64
17	111102	Mbeya rice	158,039,919.76	338,656,970.92	11,288,565.70
18	111103	Morogoro rice	148,175,461.29	317,518,845.62	10,583,961.52
19	117701	Potatoes (Irish)	144,180,208.36	308,957,589.35	10,298,586.31
20	117110	Wild leaf vegetables	135,352,930.86	290,041,994.69	9,668,066.49
21	117101	Mchicha	134,990,671.28	289,265,724.17	9,642,190.81
22	117399	Other vegetable cultivated for their fruit (specify)	133,816,397.93	286,749,424.15	9,558,314.14
23	111402	Wheat buns, scones	126,860,656.81	271,844,264.60	9,061,475.49
24	111107	Kitumbo rice	121,093,461.01	259,485,987.87	8,649,532.93
25	111503	Green maize cob	116,135,969.33	248,862,791.43	8,295,426.38
26	112402	Traditionally - frozen chicken	110,728,796.33	237,275,992.13	7,909,199.74
27	117107	Peas leaves	104,202,803.99	223,291,722.84	7,443,057.43
28	113301	Dried fish	100,481,290.39	215,317,050.84	7,177,235.03
29	117312	Spotted beans	98,515,996.63	211,105,707.07	7,036,856.90
30	111101	Rice- Grade 1 - Pishori/Basmati	93,899,297.11	201,212,779.53	6,707,092.65
31	111508	Millet Flour	91,392,462.53	195,840,991.13	6,528,033.04
32	114101	Fresh cow milk	85,925,594.61	184,126,274.17	6,137,542.47
33	114401	Yogurt	75,156,952.38	161,050,612.23	5,368,353.74
34	117199	Other leafy vegetables (specify)	71,718,657.66	153,682,837.83	5,122,761.26
35	117501	Dried vegetables	68,753,314.50	147,328,531.08	4,910,951.04
36	117316	Green beans	67,519,763.42	144,685,207.33	4,822,840.24
37	117105	Potato leaves	67,240,160.50	144,086,058.22	4,802,868.61

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
38	118102	White sugar	64,849,190.72	138,962,551.54	4,632,085.05
39	111105	Shinyanga rice	63,299,679.57	135,642,170.50	4,521,405.68
40	117704	Sweet potato	60,273,293.03	129,157,056.49	4,305,235.22
41	119201	Salt	59,351,730.13	127,182,278.85	4,239,409.29
42	113102	Fresh fish (fresh water)	53,466,181.90	114,570,389.78	3,819,012.99
43	116803	Natural groundnuts (unroasted, husked)	52,099,292.75	111,641,341.61	3,721,378.05
44	113305	Fresh dried fish	47,838,965.53	102,512,069.00	3,417,068.97
45	117108	Pumpkin leaves	47,789,031.81	102,405,068.16	3,413,502.27
46	111404	Kitumbua	44,960,583.50	96,344,107.51	3,211,470.25
47	112201	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of swine	43,479,285.28	93,169,897.02	3,105,663.23
48	114701	Eggs traditional	43,401,754.27	93,003,759.15	3,100,125.30
49	117309	Pumpkin	41,281,508.02	88,460,374.32	2,948,679.14
50	116201	Bananas	40,030,258.21	85,779,124.74	2,859,304.16
51	111301	Spaghetti	38,158,437.61	81,768,080.59	2,725,602.69
52	117801	Cassava, fresh	37,956,676.63	81,335,735.63	2,711,191.19
53	111104	Magugu rice	37,885,029.48	81,182,206.04	2,706,073.53
54	111403	Chapatti	35,837,508.49	76,794,661.05	2,559,822.03
55	117303	Bitter tomatoes	32,716,573.19	70,106,942.55	2,336,898.09
56	111509	Sorghum grain	32,343,526.40	69,307,556.57	2,310,251.89
57	117320	Cowpea,dry	29,756,078.94	63,763,026.31	2,125,434.21
58	112403	Purchase of other poultry	27,014,698.18	57,888,638.96	1,929,621.30
59	112202	Pork meat	26,243,487.54	56,236,044.74	1,874,534.82
60	117106	Cassava leaves	26,033,123.66	55,785,264.99	1,859,508.83
61	111513	Boiled maize grains, Kande	25,774,933.66	55,232,000.70	1,841,066.69
62	111109	Cooked rice	24,670,669.38	52,865,720.10	1,762,190.67
63	116801	Natural groundnuts (unroasted, unhusked)	23,983,596.61	51,393,421.31	1,713,114.04
64	111199	Others rice varieties (specify)	23,009,078.86	49,305,168.98	1,643,505.63
65	117306	Okra	22,169,365.23	47,505,782.64	1,583,526.09
66	121201	Tea (tea leaves)	18,646,676.09	39,957,163.05	1,331,905.44
67	113101	Fresh fish (Marine)	18,201,091.02	39,002,337.89	1,300,077.93
68	116899	Other dried fruits(specify)	18,187,645.52	38,973,526.12	1,299,117.54
69	113104	Fresh small sardines	17,796,916.07	38,136,248.71	1,271,208.29
70	117201	Cabbages	14,437,472.73	30,937,441.55	1,031,248.05
71	117404	Mushroom	14,166,111.51	30,355,953.23	1,011,865.11
72	116808	Sugar canes	12,948,810.31	27,747,450.67	924,915.02
73	116501	Mangoes	12,775,730.56	27,376,565.48	912,552.18
74	114105	Other whole milk raw, pasteurised or sterilised	12,474,859.39	26,731,841.54	891,061.38
75	114201	Low fat cow milk	12,364,047.85	26,494,388.25	883,146.28

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
76	111201	Flat bread	12,174,379.08	26,087,955.16	869,598.51
77	114104	UHT- fresh flavoured Milk	12,092,022.67	25,911,477.14	863,715.90
78	122202	Fanta	10,512,287.24	22,526,329.79	750,877.66
79	111505	Wheat grain	9,934,514.55	21,288,245.46	709,608.18
80	114402	Clotted milk	9,396,810.50	20,136,022.49	671,200.75
81	117315	Broad beans	9,232,294.51	19,783,488.25	659,449.61
82	112702	Traditional bred live chicken	9,217,836.83	19,752,507.48	658,416.92
83	117805	Cooking banana	9,072,584.28	19,441,252.02	648,041.73
84	112703	Live goat	9,013,006.10	19,313,584.50	643,786.15
85	111203	Round bread	8,689,530.75	18,620,423.04	620,680.77
86	117321	Green cowpeas, husked	8,054,540.43	17,259,729.49	575,324.32
87	111202	Loaf of white bread	7,472,307.89	16,012,088.33	533,736.28
88	117102	Spinach	7,231,126.75	15,495,271.61	516,509.05
89	116703	Melons	6,933,214.10	14,856,887.36	495,229.58
90	111204	Sliced bread	6,882,175.90	14,747,519.79	491,583.99
91	111106	Rukwa rice	6,852,274.02	14,683,444.32	489,448.14
92	121203	Tea without milk	6,365,528.58	13,640,418.39	454,680.61
93	116599	Other stone fruits -fresh, chilled or frozen(specify)	6,242,849.05	13,377,533.67	445,917.79
94	117322	Lentils and other pulses	5,840,345.33	12,515,025.70	417,167.52
95	115102	Ghee from milk	5,677,748.02	12,166,602.90	405,553.43
96	117899	Other tubers and products of tuber vegetables (specify)	5,575,321.42	11,947,117.34	398,237.24
97	116799	Other fresh, chilled or frozen fruits (specify)	5,556,734.14	11,907,287.44	396,909.58
98	112102	Beef - without bones	5,316,088.93	11,391,619.13	379,720.64
99	117103	Lettuce	5,098,659.89	10,925,699.77	364,189.99
100	116999	Other preserved fruit and fruit? based products (specify)	5,092,978.27	10,913,524.86	363,784.16
101	116101	Oranges	4,840,443.61	10,372,379.16	345,745.97
102	116701	Pawpaws	4,831,670.73	10,353,580.14	345,119.34
103	119401	Pumba	4,283,568.25	9,179,074.83	305,969.16
104	117403	Carrots	4,194,820.72	8,988,901.53	299,630.05
105	117702	Fried potatoes, chips	4,084,869.90	8,753,292.63	291,776.42
106	118401	Sweets	4,051,560.55	8,681,915.47	289,397.18
107	111499	Other pastry-cook products (specify)	4,000,212.03	8,571,882.91	285,729.43
108	117499	Other Root crops, non-starchy bulbs and mushrooms (specify)	3,901,967.49	8,361,358.92	278,711.96
109	117310	Cucumber	3,796,956.82	8,136,336.04	271,211.20
110	117318	Peas, dry	3,771,706.25	8,082,227.68	269,407.59
111	111405	Kalimati, Pie, sambusa	3,710,716.35	7,951,535.03	265,051.17
112	117307	Capsicums	3,696,383.89	7,920,822.62	264,027.42
113	117323	Pulse products (e.g. bagia, etc)	3,372,643.23	7,227,092.63	240,903.09

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
114	117319	Green peas, husked	3,296,155.03	7,063,189.36	235,439.65
115	112705	Purchase of other domesticated live animals	3,148,609.96	6,747,021.34	224,900.71
116	111502	Yellow broken maize grains	3,067,268.79	6,572,718.83	219,090.63
117	119299	Other spices and culinary herbs (specify)	2,969,864.21	6,363,994.74	212,133.16
118	116802	Roasted groundnuts	2,895,488.16	6,204,617.49	206,820.58
119	116804	Coconut (unhusked)	2,841,571.20	6,089,081.15	202,969.37
120	113303	Smoked small sardines	2,828,728.68	6,061,561.45	202,052.05
121	111514	Barley	2,788,089.65	5,974,477.82	199,149.26
122	117405	Radishes, beets, turnips	2,722,742.72	5,834,448.68	194,481.62
123	112799	Other fresh, chilled or frozen edible meat (specify)	2,563,232.23	5,492,640.48	183,088.02
124	119199	Other sauces, condiments (specify)	2,334,689.01	5,002,905.02	166,763.50
125	115101	Butter oil	2,320,212.88	4,971,884.74	165,729.49
126	116807	Almonds and other nuts	2,223,805.32	4,765,297.12	158,843.24
127	122203	Pepsi	2,049,046.17	4,390,813.22	146,360.44
128	112199	Other Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of bovine animals (specify)	1,734,656.57	3,717,121.21	123,904.04
129	122201	Coca cola	1,615,327.18	3,461,415.39	115,380.51
130	117402	Spring onions	1,534,181.58	3,287,531.95	109,584.40
131	113204	Other sea foods	1,515,789.44	3,248,120.22	108,270.67
132	117305	Aubergines-Egg plant	1,514,256.80	3,244,836.01	108,161.20
133	117308	Fresh green peper	1,480,044.21	3,171,523.31	105,717.44
134	112501	Offals (kidney, pancreas etc)-Utumbo	1,364,070.90	2,923,009.08	97,433.64
135	115202	Peanut butter	1,338,933.75	2,869,143.74	95,638.12
136	114302	Canned milk	1,268,581.56	2,718,389.05	90,612.97
137	119203	Ginger	1,257,261.54	2,694,131.87	89,804.40
138	112503	Dried or salted meat	1,255,212.08	2,689,740.16	89,658.01
139	112104	Barbeque, Meat balls	1,191,455.03	2,553,117.92	85,103.93
140	116199	Other citrus fruit (specify)	1,170,693.99	2,508,629.98	83,621.00
141	111208	Biscuits	1,157,886.26	2,481,184.85	82,706.16
142	117104	Celery	1,037,290.76	2,222,765.92	74,092.20
143	122205	Other cola-based drinks	1,028,076.96	2,203,022.06	73,434.07
144	111401	Cakes/half Cake	994,752.14	2,131,611.73	71,053.72
145	117602	Other preserved or processed vegetables	877,884.21	1,881,180.46	62,706.02
146	118501	Edible ices and ice cream	737,522.83	1,580,406.06	52,680.20
147	118402	Chewing gum	631,216.88	1,352,607.60	45,086.92
148	115201	Margarine (Tanbond/Bluband)	591,454.55	1,267,402.60	42,246.75
149	115402	Cottonseed oil	582,973.57	1,249,229.09	41,640.97
150	122302	Canned and bottled juices and squashes	561,990.91	1,204,266.25	40,142.21
151	122301	Fruit juices	502,356.37	1,076,477.93	35,882.60

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
152	117406	Garlic	497,865.52	1,066,854.69	35,561.82
153	116901	Preserved fruit	402,217.02	861,893.62	28,729.79
154	117304	Courgette	355,202.84	761,148.93	25,371.63
155	119202	Curry powder	351,527.68	753,273.59	25,109.12
156	118302	Chocolate sweets za chokoleti	346,391.13	742,266.71	24,742.22
157	116602	Grapes	230,036.12	492,934.55	16,431.15
158	113399	Other dried or salted fish/ seafood (specify)	228,765.40	490,211.57	16,340.39
159	116104	Lemon	219,973.56	471,371.92	15,712.40
160	118403	Other confectionery products	198,172.35	424,655.03	14,155.17
161	111511	Cornflakes	197,039.50	422,227.49	14,074.25
162	115301	Olive oil	190,942.20	409,161.86	13,638.73
163	122101	Bottled Water, Uhai, Kilimanjaro etc	183,597.79	393,423.83	13,114.13
164	111512	Cooking oats	165,811.48	355,310.32	11,843.68
165	118601	Syrup	127,953.29	274,185.62	9,139.52
166	118603	Cocoa-based foods	117,971.26	252,795.55	8,426.52
167	118602	Mollasses	78,754.53	168,759.70	5,625.32

**Table A5: Average Household Non-Food Consumption expenditure by Detail COICOP (Current year prices, nominal figures, TZ Shillings)**

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
1	101110	Primary school fee (Private)	5,680,567,023.50	12,172,643,621.78	405,754,787.39
2	454102	Firewood	4,409,155,460.49	9,448,190,272.47	314,939,675.75
3	454101	Charcoal	1,633,448,653.35	3,500,247,114.33	116,674,903.81
4	441102	Water carriers	1,076,466,133.03	2,306,713,142.21	76,890,438.07
5	831101	Air time and voucher	883,675,424.29	1,893,590,194.91	63,119,673.16
6	444199	Cost of other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c. (specify)	606,751,963.50	1,300,182,778.92	43,339,425.96
7	722102	Petrol	576,697,497.33	1,235,780,351.41	41,192,678.38
8	452201	Cooking gas in cylinders	484,911,645.06	1,039,096,382.27	34,636,546.08
9	732102	Bus fare, urban	409,326,491.34	877,128,195.73	29,237,606.52
10	561102	Laundry Soap, powdered	408,968,936.69	876,362,007.19	29,212,066.91
11	453101	Karosene	387,315,668.89	829,962,147.62	27,665,404.92
12	127110	Religious contributions	326,939,320.44	700,584,258.09	23,352,808.60
13	561101	Laundry soap, bar	313,236,317.57	671,220,680.52	22,374,022.68
14	127113	Contributions for weddings, funerals and other ceremonies	214,852,913.48	460,399,100.32	15,346,636.68
15	127119	Other services (specify)	212,319,668.74	454,970,718.73	15,165,690.62
16	432199	Services of other artisans for maintaince of dwelling (speify)	212,252,588.95	454,826,976.32	15,160,899.21
17	451101	Charges for electricity (TANESCO)	210,429,417.91	450,920,181.23	15,030,672.71
18	732104	Motor cycles fare (bodaboda)	181,252,822.19	388,398,904.70	12,946,630.16
19	311106	Wax print (new)	169,929,771.12	364,135,223.82	12,137,840.79
20	732103	Bus/lorry fare, inter-urban	160,997,975.40	344,995,661.57	11,499,855.39
21	722101	Diesel	155,902,029.98	334,075,778.52	11,135,859.28
22	511103	Simple single bed	146,001,472.89	312,860,299.05	10,428,676.63
23	127112	Cost of grinding	140,470,085.13	301,007,325.29	10,033,577.51
24	831199	Other Telephone and telefax services (specify)	136,025,871.43	291,484,010.21	9,716,133.67
25	127111	Remittance to relative	128,948,310.38	276,317,807.96	9,210,593.60
26	312106	Trousers (new)	120,811,752.24	258,882,326.23	8,629,410.87
27	121310	Jelly, vaseline	114,522,388.16	245,405,117.48	8,180,170.58
28	611106	Cough syrup	102,732,049.52	220,140,106.12	7,338,003.54
29	213108	Other bottled/canned beers	99,845,583.35	213,954,821.46	7,131,827.38
30	562102	Hiring of other personel for domestic services	98,617,263.69	211,322,707.90	7,044,090.26
31	611199	Other pharmaceutical products (specify)	89,263,052.24	191,277,969.08	6,375,932.30
32	521106	Bed Sheets	85,097,951.71	182,352,753.67	6,078,425.12
33	511107	Sofas	82,973,716.43	177,800,820.92	5,926,694.03

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
34	112110	Accommodation services in Guest house, lodge, hotel, motel	80,699,135.75	172,926,719.46	5,764,223.98
35	441101	Monthly water bill	80,502,647.37	172,505,672.93	5,750,189.10
36	531599	Other cleaning equipment (specify)	79,976,426.05	171,378,055.82	5,712,601.86
37	453199	Other liquid fuels (specify)	76,465,317.50	163,854,251.78	5,461,808.39
38	552199	Other small tools and miscellaneous accessories (specify)	74,292,460.94	159,198,130.59	5,306,604.35
39	911103	Video tape players and recorders	67,632,637.34	144,927,080.01	4,830,902.67
40	312206	Women's gown (new)	66,969,802.60	143,506,719.86	4,783,557.33
41	121110	Hair dressing for women	65,835,332.98	141,075,713.53	4,702,523.78
42	552109	Jembe, panga	61,117,372.20	130,965,797.57	4,365,526.59
43	312299	Other garments for women (new) (specify)	60,112,073.54	128,811,586.15	4,293,719.54
44	431104	Purchase of timber for maintainance of own house/ alteration extension	58,413,952.15	125,172,754.60	4,172,425.15
45	312101	Simple shirt dress (new)	55,743,467.26	119,450,286.99	3,981,676.23
46	951101	Text books for school	53,075,289.72	113,732,763.68	3,791,092.12
47	732199	Other passenger transport by road (specify)	52,238,193.18	111,938,985.38	3,731,299.51
48	311107	Kitenges (new)	51,936,302.93	111,292,077.71	3,709,735.92
49	127111	House-tax, site-tax	51,622,833.53	110,620,357.56	3,687,345.25
50	561201	Matches	50,461,633.88	108,132,072.59	3,604,402.42
51	321201	Leather shoes (new)	47,309,260.04	101,376,985.81	3,379,232.86
52	312204	Women's panties (new)	46,835,056.00	100,360,834.28	3,345,361.14
53	954101	Notebooks, diaries	44,550,986.37	95,466,399.37	3,182,213.31
54	821101	Mobile phone and mobile phone equipment	43,115,999.42	92,391,427.34	3,079,714.24
55	121311	Toilet soap	42,606,143.47	91,298,878.85	3,043,295.96
56	121311	Toothpaste	42,547,012.54	91,172,169.73	3,039,072.32
57	312208	Women's sweaters (new)	40,585,190.45	86,968,265.25	2,898,942.18
58	312102	T-shirts (new)	38,413,153.80	82,313,900.99	2,743,796.70
59	541301	Cooking sufurias	38,294,343.27	82,059,307.00	2,735,310.23
60	724103	Driving lessons (cars or motor cycles), driving tests and driving licences	37,596,604.74	80,564,153.01	2,685,471.77
61	321101	Leather shoes (new)	35,359,197.45	75,769,708.82	2,525,656.96
62	221101	Cigarettes (sportsman)	35,031,610.35	75,067,736.47	2,502,257.88
63	541304	Buckets/basins	32,773,151.63	70,228,182.06	2,340,939.40
64	213110	Other traditional brews - Komoni, denge, wanzuki etc	32,709,009.09	70,090,733.76	2,336,357.79
65	321107	Leather shoes (second hand)	32,283,295.44	69,178,490.23	2,305,949.67
66	431101	Purchase of iron sheets for maintainance of own house/ alteration/extension	31,209,052.76	66,876,541.63	2,229,218.05
67	312216	School uniform, skirts (new)	30,615,589.89	65,604,835.48	2,186,827.85

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
68	312215	School uniform, shirt (new)	30,453,375.66	65,257,233.56	2,175,241.12
69	454199	Other solid fuels(specify)	30,320,486.64	64,972,471.37	2,165,749.05
70	221102	Cigarettes (sweet menthol)	29,729,797.39	63,706,708.69	2,123,556.96
71	211102	Other spirits	29,584,416.65	63,395,178.54	2,113,172.62
72	213106	Safari	29,486,938.40	63,186,296.58	2,106,209.89
73	127112	Saving in Credit Union	29,015,091.31	62,175,195.67	2,072,506.52
74	312301	Shirt (new)	28,327,126.24	60,700,984.79	2,023,366.16
75	121110	Beauty shops, manicures, pedicures	27,903,338.96	59,792,869.21	1,993,095.64
76	311103	Women's dresses cloth (new)	27,302,872.39	58,506,155.11	1,950,205.17
77	212102	Other wines	27,135,329.78	58,147,135.23	1,938,237.84
78	934102	Pet foods	25,925,583.89	55,554,822.62	1,851,827.42
79	912299	Other optical instruments (specify)	25,010,525.72	53,593,983.69	1,786,466.12
80	321202	Artificial leather Shoes (new)	24,491,135.96	52,481,005.64	1,749,366.85
81	321309	Girls' leather shoes (new)	24,476,608.67	52,449,875.72	1,748,329.19
82	431105	Purchase of cement for maintainance of own house/ alteration extension	23,864,823.31	51,138,907.09	1,704,630.24
83	312315	Trousers/Shorts (second hand)	22,960,236.08	49,200,505.90	1,640,016.86
84	312318	Sweater (second hand)	22,544,155.32	48,308,904.25	1,610,296.81
85	552115	Fluorescent lighting tubes and bulbs	22,318,639.81	47,825,656.74	1,594,188.56
86	552117	Batteries for general use	21,059,587.43	45,127,687.35	1,504,256.25
87	312230	Other garments for women (second hand) (specify)	20,825,317.81	44,625,681.01	1,487,522.70
88	913199	Other Information processing equipment (specify)	20,666,579.63	44,285,527.78	1,476,184.26
89	121310	Hair cream/Hair tonic	20,654,199.31	44,258,998.53	1,475,299.95
90	321299	Other womens shoes or footwear (new) (specify)	20,600,908.01	44,144,802.87	1,471,493.43
91	621199	Doctor's consultations fee private practitioners	19,928,262.62	42,703,419.90	1,423,447.33
92	721299	Other car, motor cycle and bicycle spear parts and accessories (specify)	19,836,679.25	42,507,169.83	1,416,905.66
93	954199	Other stationery and drawing materials (specify)	19,792,678.36	42,412,882.20	1,413,762.74
94	935199	Veterinary and other services for pets(specify)	19,557,464.58	41,908,852.67	1,396,961.76
95	213107	Serengeti	19,533,334.51	41,857,145.39	1,395,238.18
96	623199	Other services of medical analysis laboratories and X-ray centres (specify)	19,282,439.68	41,319,513.61	1,377,317.12
97	103110	Fee for post -secondary non-tertiary education	19,138,729.00	41,011,562.15	1,367,052.07
98	123210	travel bags	19,094,220.33	40,916,186.42	1,363,872.88
99	736199	Other purchased transport services (specify)	18,635,267.68	39,932,716.46	1,331,090.55
100	121311	Toilet articles for babies	17,978,443.31	38,525,235.66	1,284,174.52
101	312113	Pullovers (new)	17,500,020.25	37,500,043.40	1,250,001.45

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
102	121110	Hair cut for men	17,434,760.84	37,360,201.80	1,245,340.06
103	312124	Trousers (second hand)	17,243,986.46	36,951,399.56	1,231,713.32
104	541104	Mugs	17,107,021.06	36,657,902.27	1,221,930.08
105	541399	Other household durables(specify)	16,915,491.53	36,247,481.84	1,208,249.39
106	312398	Other Garments for children (3 to 13 years) and infants (0 to 2 years) (second hand)(specify)	16,578,079.31	35,524,455.66	1,184,148.52
107	127111	Payments of debts for goods/services	16,448,145.91	35,246,026.95	1,174,867.56
108	121311	Pre?shave and after?shave products	16,009,468.88	34,306,004.74	1,143,533.49
109	321108	Artificial leather Shoes (second hand)	15,706,485.57	33,656,754.78	1,121,891.83
110	321198	Other men's footwear (second hand) (specify)	15,608,778.50	33,447,382.49	1,114,912.75
111	121319	Other appliance, articles and products for personal care (specify)	15,605,124.00	33,439,551.43	1,114,651.71
112	312201	Women's blouses (new)	15,361,971.08	32,918,509.45	1,097,283.65
113	431103	Purchase of roofing materials for maintainance of own house/alteration/extension	15,357,313.21	32,908,528.30	1,096,950.94
114	312119	School uniform, short (new)	15,133,511.20	32,428,952.58	1,080,965.09
115	312131	Pullovers (second hand)	15,034,682.61	32,217,177.03	1,073,905.90
116	321205	Women's sandals - Plastic (new)	14,748,461.40	31,603,845.86	1,053,461.53
117	911101	Radio	14,220,817.71	30,473,180.81	1,015,772.69
118	212201	Non alcoholic wines	14,187,602.67	30,402,005.72	1,013,400.19
119	312305	Sweater (new)	14,021,946.40	30,047,028.00	1,001,567.60
120	611104	Medicine anti-malaria	13,710,559.55	29,379,770.47	979,325.68
121	312218	Women's blouses (second hand)	13,672,563.40	29,298,350.14	976,611.67
122	321104	Local Sandals (new)	12,926,872.48	27,700,441.03	923,348.03
123	211101	Konyagi	12,666,073.32	27,141,585.68	904,719.52
124	561207	Candles	12,388,423.58	26,546,621.95	884,887.40
125	313199	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories (new)(specify)	12,207,088.24	26,158,046.23	871,934.87
126	321301	Boys' leather shoes (new)	11,493,180.76	24,628,244.48	820,941.48
127	311110	Tetron cloth (new)	11,249,785.22	24,106,682.62	803,556.09
128	954102	Writings pads	11,136,780.23	23,864,529.07	795,484.30
129	623101	Malaria test	10,726,713.77	22,985,815.22	766,193.84
130	312199	Other garments for men (new) (specify)	10,370,488.70	22,222,475.79	740,749.19
131	561109	Shoe polish /Cream	10,298,593.14	22,068,413.87	735,613.80
132	941101	Entry fee to footbal game	10,214,585.52	21,888,397.55	729,613.25
133	552116	Torches, flashlights, hand? lamps	10,012,974.16	21,456,373.21	715,212.44
134	561299	Other non durable husehold articles(specify)	9,999,787.92	21,428,116.98	714,270.57
135	321208	Women's Shoes - Rubber (second hand)	9,986,362.78	21,399,348.81	713,311.63

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
136	213105	Balimi beer	9,968,643.25	21,361,378.39	712,045.95
137	724199	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (specify)	9,526,563.47	20,414,064.57	680,468.82
138	723104	Motor cycle repair	9,244,920.46	19,810,543.85	660,351.46
139	451199	Charges for other sources of Electricity	9,155,932.24	19,619,854.80	653,995.16
140	312226	Trousers (second hand)	8,893,153.42	19,056,757.32	635,225.24
141	431106	Purchase of other building materials for maintainance of own house/ alteration extention	8,788,214.15	18,831,887.46	627,729.58
142	127112	Loans given out	8,530,624.42	18,279,909.46	609,330.32
143	521199	Other household textiles (specify)	8,418,306.09	18,039,227.34	601,307.58
144	321105	Plastic Sandals (new)	8,300,963.65	17,787,779.26	592,925.98
145	312205	Girls dresses (new)	8,202,312.43	17,576,383.78	585,879.46
146	314102	Tailoring charges women's dress	8,169,838.85	17,506,797.53	583,559.92
147	321109	Rubber Shoes (second hand)	8,152,996.79	17,470,707.40	582,356.91
148	312109	Underpant - briefs (new)	8,130,435.99	17,422,362.83	580,745.43
149	621102	Doctor's consultations fee Government dispensaries	8,116,713.10	17,392,956.64	579,765.22
150	221301	Pipe tobacco	8,009,954.86	17,164,188.99	572,139.63
151	722103	Motor oil	7,971,670.00	17,082,150.00	569,405.00
152	561209	Steel wool,	7,717,975.21	16,538,518.32	551,283.94
153	123210	School bags	7,672,282.95	16,440,606.32	548,020.21
154	121311	Toothbrushes	7,490,520.78	16,051,115.95	535,037.20
155	561199	Other materials for Cleaning and maintenance products (specify)	7,379,243.45	15,812,664.53	527,088.82
156	321302	Boys' shoes - plastic (new)	6,995,682.89	14,990,749.05	499,691.64
157	521113	Repair of household textiles	6,848,421.09	14,675,188.05	489,172.93
158	121310	Face cream	6,808,176.85	14,588,950.40	486,298.35
159	561104	Insecticide sprays for house	6,781,715.69	14,532,247.91	484,408.26
160	312311	Girl's Dress (new)	6,759,016.05	14,483,605.81	482,786.86
161	121311	Sanitary towels	6,625,927.71	14,198,416.52	473,280.55
162	312103	Batik shirt (new)	6,607,033.84	14,157,929.66	471,930.99
163	312302	Trousers/Shorts (new)	6,482,896.69	13,891,921.47	463,064.05
164	213101	Kilimanjaro beer	6,412,992.67	13,742,127.15	458,070.91
165	321308	Boys' Sandals (second hand)	6,121,222.53	13,116,905.42	437,230.18
166	121311	Toilet paper	6,101,499.68	13,074,642.17	435,821.41
167	611101	Panadol	6,088,005.23	13,045,725.49	434,857.52
168	213103	Castle	6,053,586.79	12,971,971.70	432,399.06
169	312322	Girl's blouse (second hand)	6,002,563.91	12,862,636.94	428,754.56

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
170	941199	Entry fee to other recreational and sporting services (specify)	5,993,397.96	12,842,995.62	428,099.85
171	943101	Sports betting	5,614,741.84	12,031,589.65	401,052.99
172	621101	Doctor's consultations fee Government hospitals/health center	5,399,149.84	11,569,606.80	385,653.56
173	321203	Women's Shoes - Rubber (new)	5,274,277.64	11,302,023.52	376,734.12
174	961101	All inclusive holidays or tours which provide for travel, food, accommodation, guides, etc	5,065,043.75	10,853,665.18	361,788.84
175	312323	Girl's Skirt (second hand)	5,026,021.14	10,770,045.30	359,001.51
176	312122	T-shirts (second hand) (second hand)	4,916,504.12	10,535,365.98	351,178.87
177	123229	Other personal effects (specify)	4,890,112.25	10,478,811.96	349,293.73
178	736102	Services of porters and luggage forwarding services	4,691,025.56	10,052,197.63	335,073.25
179	312399	Other Garments for children (3 to 13 years) and infants (0 to 2 years) (new) (specify)	4,686,763.17	10,043,063.94	334,768.80
180	954104	Pens	4,633,039.43	9,927,941.63	330,931.39
181	213109	Kibuku	4,523,350.61	9,692,894.17	323,096.47
182	312129	Shorts (second hand)	4,471,939.90	9,582,728.36	319,424.28
183	942499	Other services (specify)	4,239,001.54	9,083,574.72	302,785.82
184	321305	Boys' leather shoes (second hand)	4,224,675.35	9,052,875.74	301,762.52
185	631103	Medicines and other pharmaceutical products	4,113,499.68	8,814,642.17	293,821.41
186	312202	Women's skirts (new)	3,957,923.82	8,481,265.33	282,708.84
187	561105	Insecticide, coils for house	3,957,923.82	8,481,265.33	282,708.84
188	831104	Installation of telephone and telefax systems	3,957,923.82	8,481,265.33	282,708.84
189	127110	Other in-kind expenses and contributions for education	3,951,471.89	8,467,439.77	282,247.99
190	312117	Vest (new)	3,938,288.54	8,439,189.74	281,306.32
191	321206	Leather shoes (second hand)	3,870,614.64	8,294,174.22	276,472.47
192	915102	Repair of Radio	3,870,123.29	8,293,121.33	276,437.38
193	443101	Sewerage collection	3,671,232.78	7,866,927.38	262,230.91
194	311105	Materials for men's trouser (new)	3,636,168.52	7,791,789.69	259,726.32
195	934103	Grooming products for pets and fish tanks	3,520,734.60	7,544,431.28	251,481.04
196	221201	Cigars	3,461,558.23	7,417,624.78	247,254.16
197	312307	Socks (new)	3,286,407.71	7,042,302.25	234,743.41
198	511199	Other furniture and fixtures (specify)	3,200,854.38	6,858,973.67	228,632.46
199	127110	Mass organizations fees	3,161,431.79	6,774,496.68	225,816.56
200	431107	Purchase of small plumbing items for maintenance of own house/ alteration extension	3,137,364.34	6,722,923.59	224,097.45
201	611103	Diclofenac/Diclopa	3,120,751.33	6,687,324.27	222,910.81
202	321316	Girls's sandals (second hand)	3,108,844.74	6,661,810.15	222,060.34
203	732101	Taxi fare	2,867,935.20	6,145,575.42	204,852.51

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
204	312104	Socks (new)	2,816,489.80	6,035,335.29	201,177.84
205	551105	Cultivators	2,724,339.49	5,837,870.33	194,595.68
206	723105	Bicycle repair	2,723,722.83	5,836,548.93	194,551.63
207	541201	Spoons	2,717,665.60	5,823,569.13	194,118.97
208	954105	Pencils	2,635,573.26	5,647,656.98	188,255.23
209	121119	Other salon services (specify)	2,618,160.67	5,610,344.29	187,011.48
210	121311	Perfumes and deodorants	2,570,080.40	5,507,315.15	183,577.17
211	314103	Repairs to clothing for men	2,531,670.41	5,425,008.02	180,833.60
212	321312	Girls' sandals (new)	2,522,273.27	5,404,871.30	180,162.38
213	561202	Basin plastic	2,518,887.97	5,397,617.07	179,920.57
214	312314	Shirt (second hand)	2,516,006.02	5,391,441.48	179,714.72
215	121110	Hair cut for women	2,514,330.42	5,387,850.90	179,595.03
216	312198	Other garments for men (second hand) (specify)	2,510,424.15	5,379,480.32	179,316.01
217	442101	Refuse collection	2,481,179.61	5,316,813.46	177,227.12
218	312324	Girl's Dress (second hand)	2,441,654.99	5,232,117.84	174,403.93
219	313198	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories (second hand)(specify)	2,430,139.74	5,207,442.29	173,581.41
220	312121	Simple shirt dress (second hand)	2,241,221.44	4,802,617.37	160,087.25
221	552114	Switches, wiring flex	2,223,513.34	4,764,671.44	158,822.38
222	121310	Powder	1,867,204.21	4,001,151.87	133,371.73
223	611105	Medicines - Antiworms	1,757,723.99	3,766,551.40	125,551.71
224	121310	Razor blade, wembe	1,683,332.31	3,607,140.66	120,238.02
225	953105	Calendars	1,624,060.11	3,480,128.81	116,004.29
226	312213	Socks (new)	1,605,294.45	3,439,916.67	114,663.89
227	541299	Other cutlery, flatwear and silverwear(specify)	1,524,852.14	3,267,540.31	108,918.01
228	321313	Girls' leather shoes (second hand)	1,509,851.63	3,235,396.35	107,846.54
229	531501	Vacuum cleaner	1,413,196.16	3,028,277.49	100,942.58
230	321199	Other men's footwear (new) (specify)	1,355,727.96	2,905,131.35	96,837.71
231	951102	Other books	1,273,092.70	2,728,055.79	90,935.19
232	313107	Handkerchiefs (new)	1,269,405.50	2,720,154.63	90,671.82
233	552121	Mirrors	1,245,167.47	2,668,216.01	88,940.53
234	126210	Charges for mobile money	1,179,712.56	2,527,955.48	84,265.18
235	941104	Entry fee to fairs and amusement parks	1,103,899.03	2,365,497.92	78,849.93
236	121310	Scissors	968,803.06	2,076,006.57	69,200.22
237	954106	Rubbers, pencil sharpeners	927,759.06	1,988,055.12	66,268.50

No.	Detail COICOP Code	Non-Food Item	Average Consumption 14 days (TZS)	Average Monthly Consumption (TZS)	Average Daily Consumption (TZS)
238	314199	Other cleaning, repair and hire of clothing (specify)	838,872.51	1,797,583.96	59,919.47
239	561206	Broom head	835,091.54	1,789,481.88	59,649.40
240	562299	Other domestic household services (specify)	761,317.74	1,631,395.16	54,379.84
241	561203	Scrubbing brush	755,768.97	1,619,504.93	53,983.50
242	321310	Girls' shoes - plastic (new)	725,377.28	1,554,379.89	51,812.66
243	312306	Underwear (new)	573,782.99	1,229,534.99	40,984.50
244	541204	Plates	523,544.77	1,121,881.65	37,396.05
245	212101	Wine from grape	521,726.32	1,117,984.97	37,266.17
246	455101	Hot water and steam purchased from plants	436,812.95	936,027.74	31,200.92
247	121310	Combs, hair brushes	412,046.35	882,956.46	29,431.88
248	942101	Entry fee to cinemas	405,318.48	868,539.61	28,951.32
249	312310	Girl's Skirt (new)	376,871.27	807,581.30	26,919.38
250	611102	Aspirin	316,374.91	677,946.23	22,598.21
251	561208	Lamp/stove wicks	309,268.03	662,717.21	22,090.57
252	321210	Women's sandals - Plastic (second hand)	238,344.36	510,737.92	17,024.60
253	455102	Ice used for coolig and refregeration	211,233.77	452,643.79	15,088.13
254	452203	Gas storage containers	199,025.90	426,484.06	14,216.14
255	612199	Other medical products (specify)	152,956.54	327,764.02	10,925.47
256	532199	Other small electric household appliances(specify)	137,577.37	294,808.66	9,826.96

**Table B1: Sampling Errors for Selected Indicators by Selected Characteristics, HBS 2017-18**

Selected Characteristics	Indicator	Estimate	95 Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Deft
			Lower	Upper		
<b>Location</b>						
Rural	Basic Needs Poverty	31.3	28.4	34.3	4.8	2.6
	Food/Extreme Poverty	9.7	7.4	11.9	11.7	3.1
Urban	Basic Needs Poverty	15.8	12.6	18.9	10.0	2.4
	Food/Extreme Poverty	4.4	2.8	6.1	18.8	2.2
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	Basic Needs Poverty	23.2	15.3	31.0	17.0	1.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty	3.7	0.7	6.8	40.7	1.6
Arusha	Basic Needs Poverty	24.7	12.4	36.9	25.1	2.5
	Food/Extreme Poverty	7.6	0.1	15.1	49.6	2.5
Kilimanjaro	Basic Needs Poverty	10.5	6.1	14.9	20.9	1.2
	Food/Extreme Poverty	2.1	-0.6	4.8	66.2	1.7
Tanga	Basic Needs Poverty	21.0	11.3	30.6	23.1	2.8
	Food/Extreme Poverty	8.0	2.4	13.6	35.4	2.5
Morogoro	Basic Needs Poverty	19.3	13.7	24.9	14.5	1.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty	4.3	0.1	8.6	49.4	2.4
Pwani	Basic Needs Poverty	27.9	17.9	37.9	18.0	1.8
	Food/Extreme Poverty	12.1	2.6	21.5	39.4	2.3
Dar es Salaam	Basic Needs Poverty	8.0	4.7	11.3	20.8	1.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty	2.3	0.5	4.0	38.8	1.8
Lindi	Basic Needs Poverty	38.0	27.0	49.0	14.5	1.6
	Food/Extreme Poverty	15.3	5.5	25.1	32.3	2.0
Mtwara	Basic Needs Poverty	29.1	19.8	38.5	16.2	1.8
	Food/Extreme Poverty	9.0	1.5	16.4	41.6	2.3
Ruvuma	Basic Needs Poverty	30.6	18.7	42.5	19.5	2.2
	Food/Extreme Poverty	6.6	1.1	12.2	42.0	1.9
Iringa	Basic Needs Poverty	24.0	12.7	35.2	23.5	2.0
	Food/Extreme Poverty	8.0	1.8	14.3	39.0	1.7
Mbeya	Basic Needs Poverty	21.4	10.8	31.9	24.8	2.5
	Food/Extreme Poverty	7.7	0.1	15.3	49.4	2.7
Singida	Basic Needs Poverty	34.0	21.7	46.3	18.2	2.4
	Food/Extreme Poverty	9.3	4.9	13.7	23.6	1.4
Tabora	Basic Needs Poverty	34.5	22.5	46.6	17.6	2.4
	Food/Extreme Poverty	11.1	4.1	18.2	31.8	2.1
Rukwa	Basic Needs Poverty	45.0	28.4	61.5	18.5	2.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty	19.8	8.6	31.0	28.5	2.3
Kigoma	Basic Needs Poverty	34.5	22.7	46.3	17.2	2.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty	14.2	4.3	24.0	35.1	3.1
Shinyanga	Basic Needs Poverty	31.9	27.0	36.8	7.7	0.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty	8.2	5.0	11.4	19.7	1.0
Kagera	Basic Needs Poverty	31.9	21.2	42.5	16.8	2.5
	Food/Extreme Poverty	12.0	3.4	20.6	36.0	2.9
Mwanza	Basic Needs Poverty	34.6	25.2	44.0	13.6	2.5
	Food/Extreme Poverty	9.4	4.5	14.3	26.1	2.1
Mara	Basic Needs Poverty	23.2	14.9	31.4	17.9	2.0
	Food/Extreme Poverty	2.2	0.7	3.7	35.2	1.1
Manyara	Basic Needs Poverty	30.5	21.2	39.9	15.4	1.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty	8.0	4.0	12.0	24.9	1.2
Njombe	Basic Needs Poverty	13.2	6.8	19.5	24.3	1.2
	Food/Extreme Poverty	3.3	-0.1	6.7	51.5	1.2
Katavi	Basic Needs Poverty	29.0	15.5	42.5	23.4	1.5
	Food/Extreme Poverty	9.2	1.1	17.3	44.1	1.4
Simiyu	Basic Needs Poverty	39.2	30.1	48.3	11.6	1.8
	Food/Extreme Poverty	7.5	3.8	11.1	24.6	1.3
Geita	Basic Needs Poverty	37.5	28.8	46.1	11.6	1.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty	14.5	6.1	22.8	29.0	2.3
Songwe	Basic Needs Poverty	20.7	7.6	33.8	31.7	2.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty	5.6	0.5	10.8	45.5	2.0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>Basic Needs Poverty</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
	<b>Food/Extreme Poverty</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>

Table B2: Sampling Errors for Basic Needs Poverty Gap and Food/Extreme Poverty Gap by Selected Characteristics, HBS 2017-18

Selected Characteristics	Indicator	Estimate	95 Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Deft
			Lower	Upper		
<b>Location</b>						
Rural	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	7.4	6.2	8.6	8.4	3.5
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.7	1.2	2.2	15.6	3.1
Urban	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	3.5	2.5	4.5	14.7	2.8
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.7	0.4	1.0	21.5	2.0
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	4.1	2.1	6.1	24.8	2.0
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.7	0.1	1.3	44.1	1.6
Arusha	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	5.8	1.6	9.9	36.3	2.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.2	-0.2	2.6	59.8	2.4
Kilimanjaro	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	1.7	0.4	2.9	37.7	1.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.2	-0.1	0.4	67.1	1.5
Tanga	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	5.1	2.4	7.7	26.1	2.6
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.0	0.3	1.6	34.5	2.0
Morogoro	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	3.7	1.8	5.6	25.7	2.3
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.5	0.0	1.0	55.6	2.0
Pwani	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	8.7	3.8	13.7	28.7	2.4
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	3.1	-0.2	6.5	53.6	2.7
Dar es Salaam	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	2.0	1.0	3.0	24.9	1.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.5	0.0	0.9	46.0	1.8
Lindi	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	9.6	5.5	13.7	21.5	1.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	2.2	0.9	3.5	29.7	1.4
Mtwara	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	5.9	2.1	9.8	32.3	2.5
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.6	0.1	3.1	47.8	2.0
Ruvuma	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	6.7	3.4	10.0	25.0	2.2
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.0	0.0	2.0	50.6	1.7
Iringa	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	5.6	2.1	9.1	31.4	2.1
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.1	0.1	2.1	47.2	1.5
Mbeya	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	5.0	1.1	8.9	39.0	3.0
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.2	-0.1	2.6	54.1	2.4
Singida	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	7.4	4.3	10.5	21.3	2.2
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.3	0.5	2.2	30.8	1.4
Tabora	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	8.3	4.9	11.8	20.9	2.3
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.7	0.6	2.9	32.9	1.7
Rukwa	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	12.9	7.3	18.5	22.0	2.6
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	3.4	1.1	5.6	33.5	2.0
Kigoma	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	10.1	4.1	16.1	30.0	3.6
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	3.8	0.0	7.7	50.7	3.6
Shinyanga	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	6.7	4.9	8.5	13.8	1.2
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.2	0.6	1.8	26.3	0.9
Kagera	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	8.3	4.2	12.5	25.1	2.9
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	2.5	0.8	4.2	34.9	2.3
Mwanza	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	7.8	5.4	10.3	15.6	2.2
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.4	0.6	2.3	30.4	2.0
Mara	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	4.2	2.6	5.9	19.5	1.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.4	0.1	0.8	41.7	1.1
Manyara	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	6.5	4.0	9.0	19.2	1.6
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.2	0.4	1.9	31.7	1.0
Njombe	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	2.4	0.8	4.0	32.9	1.1
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.7	-0.2	1.5	62.9	1.3
Katavi	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	6.7	2.6	10.7	30.8	1.6
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	1.1	0.1	2.1	47.9	1.1
Simiyu	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	8.2	5.9	10.4	14.1	1.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.9	0.1	1.7	45.6	1.9
Geita	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	9.9	5.8	14.0	21.0	2.4
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	2.9	0.7	5.1	38.9	2.4
Songwe	Basic Needs Poverty Gap	4.4	1.2	7.7	36.8	2.7
	Food/Extreme Poverty Gap	0.7	-0.2	1.6	65.7	1.6
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>Basic Needs Poverty Gap</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
	<b>Food/Extreme Poverty Gap</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Table B3: Sampling Errors for Severity of Poverty (PSG) and Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG) by Selected Characteristics, HBS 2017-18

Selected Characteristics	Indicator	Estimate	95 Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Deft
			Lower	Upper		
<b>Location</b>						
Rural	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.6	2.0	3.1	11.1	3.5
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.5	0.3	0.7	20.7	3.1
Urban	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.2	0.8	1.6	17.0	2.5
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.2	0.1	0.3	24.9	1.6
<b>Region</b>						
Dodoma	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.2	0.4	1.9	32.6	1.9
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.2	0.0	0.3	46.9	1.4
Arusha	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.9	0.2	3.6	44.5	2.8
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	-0.1	0.7	70.7	2.1
Kilimanjaro	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	0.4	0.0	0.8	49.3	1.7
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	1.5
Tanga	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.7	0.8	2.6	27.6	2.3
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.2	0.1	0.3	35.6	1.6
Morogoro	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.1	0.4	1.8	33.0	2.3
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.1	0.0	0.2	59.8	1.7
Pwani	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	3.7	0.8	6.6	39.6	2.6
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	1.1	-0.2	2.3	58.5	2.6
Dar es Salaam	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	0.7	0.3	1.2	31.5	1.9
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.1	0.0	0.3	54.8	1.8
Lindi	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	3.3	1.6	5.0	25.2	1.8
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.5	0.2	0.8	29.2	1.1
Mtwara	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.1	0.4	3.8	40.4	2.4
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.4	0.0	0.9	49.7	1.7
Ruvuma	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.1	0.8	3.4	30.9	2.1
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	-0.1	0.6	61.8	1.6
Iringa	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.9	0.5	3.2	37.1	1.9
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	0.0	0.6	54.8	1.2
Mbeya	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.8	0.2	3.4	45.5	2.8
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	-0.1	0.7	65.3	1.9
Singida	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.3	1.2	3.4	24.4	1.8
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	0.1	0.5	39.0	1.3
Tabora	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.8	1.5	4.1	23.7	1.9
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.4	0.1	0.8	38.8	1.5
Rukwa	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	4.8	2.4	7.2	25.3	2.3
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.9	0.2	1.7	39.5	1.7
Kigoma	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	4.4	0.9	7.9	39.9	3.6
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	1.5	-0.4	3.4	62.4	3.5
Shinyanga	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.1	1.4	2.8	16.2	1.0
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	0.1	0.5	34.2	0.8
Kagera	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	3.2	1.3	5.1	30.5	2.7
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.7	0.2	1.3	36.8	2.0
Mwanza	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.6	1.6	3.5	18.2	2.0
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	0.1	0.6	36.8	1.8
Mara	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.1	0.6	1.7	23.8	1.4
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.1	0.0	0.3	62.2	0.9
Manyara	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.1	1.1	3.0	22.9	1.3
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.4	0.1	0.7	40.7	0.9
Njombe	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	0.8	0.1	1.6	46.4	1.2
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.1	-0.1	0.4	71.4	1.4
Katavi	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.1	0.6	3.6	35.2	1.4
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.2	0.0	0.4	50.9	0.8
Simiyu	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	2.3	1.4	3.3	19.5	1.8
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.2	0.0	0.4	57.7	1.9
Geita	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	3.8	1.6	6.0	28.9	2.5
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.9	0.1	1.8	47.0	2.4
Songwe	Severity of Poverty (PSG)	1.4	0.2	2.5	41.2	1.9
	Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)	0.3	-0.2	0.8	88.0	1.6
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>Severity of Poverty (PSG)</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
	<b>Severity of Extreme Poverty (FSPG)</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>

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Yosia Yerima Mkusa  
Amani Omary Masoud  
Keneth Reuellian Rugaimukamu  
Raphael Wilwa Paulini  
Hassan Yassin Msogoti  
Philipo Faustine Pius  
Emanuel Anthony Kigata  
Ramadhani Hamisi Nzige

#### **KIGOMA REGION**

Aloyce Josephath Ngeleka  
Anna Felix Chongera

Alberto Alberto Nyambuya  
Adson Rutajmbukilwa Adrian  
Meoli Leiyo Kipuyo  
Shani Mahamoud Mkiza  
Cosmas Thomas Ipin  
Yusuph Juma Ngoma  
Adamu Kidabala Msengi  
Hamisi Ramadhani Ngaiillah  
Emanuel Thomaso Mpanda  
Taleck Robert Taiwap  
Joseph Zephania Makala

#### **RUKWA REGION**

Claudio Ladislaus Kamande  
Diana Kanyampala  
Henry Alfred Malogo  
Peter Mathias Kikoso  
Pius Pascal Ulaya  
Cleard Edward Kapususu  
Josephat Benedicto Joachim  
Regina Raymond Lugonda  
Dorice Raphael Mwaseba  
Martha Richard Komba  
Bahati Hamisi Bahali  
Jiles Leons Kipeta  
Damas Rodrick Mahundi  
Fatuma Omary Shomary  
Lewis Jackson Simwinga  
Jestina Jastini Mpet  
Denis Charles Lusesa  
Chrispin Daniel Stima  
Lauden Lazaro Ngemela  
Debora Alfredi Chalula  
Elesa Saidi Manyika  
Thobias Mgala

#### **SHINYANGA REGION**

Machiya Mabula Yahaya  
Happyness Y. Yusuph

Mayengo Enock Dickson  
Abisaid Raphael Selemani  
Leonia Amos Matambo  
Goodluck Jotham Kasaba  
Msafiri Charles Hiza  
Joyce Stefano Fanuel  
Festus Aloyce Nzobona  
Edwin Christian Pastory  
Kened Charles Eldadi  
Kwigize Kahagaze Venance  
Wema Elias Nyamkola  
Emanuelia Raphael Ndebha  
Prexedi Fidel Muhiba  
John Deogratius Muzi  
Daniel Oswald Kavula  
Peter Paul Bilihanyuma  
Fidos Lameck Kekenwa

**KAGERA REGION**

Eradius Rwehumbiza Tibamanya  
Domisian Christian Rugakingila  
Samwel Byakatonda Kahisi  
Savera Aisiliza Isdory  
Alicia Archard Nyakayanga  
Devatha James Kamugisha  
Lilian Sylvester Bagege  
Edson Celestine Patrick  
Renatus Peter Nyamutuku  
Kelvin Mwandu Bulimbe  
Claudio Yohana Kilibuche  
Furaha Cristopher Kitokez  
Bartazary Gaspary Kagina

Chai Dida Aloys  
Erick Anasel Maro  
Francis Arbogast Mahatame  
Sangi Maganza Lutelemla  
Selina John Kalinganira  
Theresia Andrew Masanje  
Mpejiwa Paul Mpanduji  
Donard Joseph Kifafa  
Benson Betuel Akyoo  
Kitina Somanda Luhemeja  
Arod Lawrance Kityege  
Agness Simon Fungo  
Emmanuel Charles Izengo  
Said Hamza Mayuhana  
Samwel Peter Zacharia  
Milton Gervas Ruzemvya  
Hollo Peter Himbi  
Paul Charles Manyama  
Happiness Martin Melele  
Juliana Joshua Rian  
Christina Luhende Tengwa  
Frank Richard Shilatu  
Alexander Njina Mhoja  
Godwin Stephen Lukona  
Catherine Robert Mlazi  
Gervas Milton Ruzemvya

**MWANZA REGION**

Dome Matela Mshingwa  
Nestory Joseph  
Magreth Elias Ndale  
Pascal Makoye James  
Alice Mussa Mwaluko  
Mariagoreth Francis John  
Pascal Jumanne Makoye  
Boniface Daud Elikana  
Constatine Joseph Ngusa  
Ephraim Joseph Wahero  
Ezekiel Sadikiel Temba  
Manyende Vedastus Julius  
Pauline Bulabondama Gervas

Stella Simeon Stephano  
Eliud Kaijage Gidion  
Joyce Andrea Kagwa  
Bunuri Stividana Webiro  
Nasfath Rugimbana Salvatory  
Mathayo Primu Ngeze  
Reovidius Bremile Theophil  
Jenifer Benard Kyarori  
Oscar Cyliro Byabantao  
Selestina Stephano Mbua  
Deus Gervas Desidery  
Siraji Kamugisha Swaburi  
Harrison Rinebugisa Buberwa

#### **MARA REGION**

Ibrahim Abubakar  
Nicholaus Jakoracha  
Samweli Joel Nyange  
Mahindi Simon Kaswamila  
Hawa Rajabu Bwire  
Alex Chacha Bega  
Pascal Segere Nkororo  
Magembe Makoye Makuru  
Mrimi Juma James  
Wilson Katikiro Ziliyo  
Pendo Edes Mushi  
Theresia Dismas Kamili  
Ester Mtete Patrice  
Pius Julius Ginane  
Bwire Mangasa Bitaro  
Hassan Issa Magoti  
Mwita Kisaika Mosira  
Mwita Matharo Omary  
Bernard Masese Marwa  
Immakulata Innocent Mzee  
Felister Emmanuel Mnyaga  
Zuhura Juma Bakari  
Banerd Sillah Mayara  
Savera Charles Bakekera

Mayala Mayala Charles  
Bestina Murondoro Gwabara  
Adam Francis Warucha  
Emmanuel Antony Kwilasa  
Oliver Maarufu Hilary  
Hafidhi Suleiman Kusoya  
Stanlaus Mihayo Kasubiri  
Frank Godfrey William  
Stephano John Ngoga  
Nhyama Alex Mabala  
Renatus Tengule Lucas  
Deogratias Mayala Mashamba  
Magreth Kafaransa Peter  
Ellizabeth Jackson Kahabi  
Mawazo Mathias Muhekela  
Peter Emily Mathias

#### **MANYARA REGION**

Ibrahim Juma Selemani  
Thomas T. Gauday  
Janeth Madeha Silau  
Fatina I. Dede  
Esther G. Lawala  
Fredrick Simon Surumbu  
Inosensia Karera Lusiani  
Wilifrida Ezekiel Huche  
Magreth Pius Girangay  
Elizabeth Johas Hossea  
Florian Petro Ingi  
John Gabriel Munuo  
Samwel Yohani Qamara  
Stephano Zakayo Hooram  
Daniel Sulle Mabe  
Rehema Daniel Hange  
January Johnson Masong  
Mariam Isack Mbwambo  
Longida Saipi Saruni  
Shukuru Mahungu Yohana

Maximilian Victor Kibusi  
Charles Samson Wambura

**NJOMBE REGION**

Jerome Bange  
Veronica Dilunga  
Aida Alphonse Mgina  
Exaud Herizon Msigwa  
Albert John Mwinuka  
Faraja Daudi Kiluswa  
Norbeth Mahali  
Jamsony John Mhagama  
Luphinus Philipo Gowele  
Oward Patrick Longole  
Kiza Abeli Ngamilaga  
Epro Menard Kilasi  
Stella Germanus Mayemba  
Happiness Onespholia Mwinuka  
Gloria Stanley Sanga  
Ibraith John Mbwama  
Zawadi Ernest Kihaka  
Musa Isaya Njogolo  
Cecilia Joel Kapanga  
Ahadi Edward Luoga  
Rehema Isack Mhanje  
Scola Stephano Msite  
Runica Jacob Mligo

**SIMIYU REGION**

Honest Aloyce Munishi  
Pili Mayala  
Shibeshi Pastory  
Anna Peter  
Daniel Nshela Kamata  
Daud James Mgogo  
Nyanditi Said Mbalamla  
Damian Nyagawa  
Jackson Phaustine Mangu  
John Kazimili Masanja  
Masumbuko Charles Makaranga  
Mwise Lemi Webiro  
Kija Peter Juma  
Magembe Mashala Nsuzi

**KATAVI REGION**

Stellah Bruno Chenchele  
Constantino Fortunatus Haule  
Christina M. Samwel  
Anthony Manase Lugema  
Godfrey Makaranga  
Khadija Issa Kipingu  
Chrispin Clavery Chambanenge  
Ndosela Madaha Ihologo  
Edina Amulike Panja  
Lazaro Oscar Masumbuko  
Paul Nazarius Mwanakulya  
Gladness Abubakary Salum  
Sara George Nyato  
Rose Chikoma Charles  
Ruth Daniel Mnyambo  
George Pius Mahona  
John Edward Maganga  
Philbert Joseph Simon  
Radislaus Joseph Tabani  
Hemedi Abdallah Sumry  
Masanja Nghabi Nzumbi  
Nicko Jandothy Isacka

**GEITA REGION**

Fredrick Makubi Sadick  
Noel Alexander Mbambagwa  
Clement Masungwi Hangaiki  
Regina Pascal Mahanehane  
Elias Jumanne John  
Laurian Masome Anthony  
Monica Bahati Musita  
Phoebe Malale Nghinda  
Evelina Aman Damian  
George Kalwani Wilson  
Bathromeo Simon Kangombe  
Salome Ezekiel Fumakule  
Abed Leonard Lufuma  
Peter Zakayo Machalila

Magesa Francisco Magesa  
Misana Shirinde Ponda  
Wilfred Kasuka Huja  
Pendo Peter Dotto  
Joyce Luhende Maduka  
Emmanuel Masanja Kazimil  
Baraka Magembe Mhoja  
Sabina Mussa Malima  
Christina Bundala Chalya  
Yusuph Joseph John  
Rachel Maselle Mpejiwa  
Paul Lufunga Manyiruzu  
Kessy Mataula Chardy  
Grace Emmanuel Nyolobi  
Margreth Charles Shibeshi  
Emmanuel Joseph Badili

Mathew Lazaro Jilulu  
Japhet Yohana Maduhu  
Japhet Donald Lushiku  
Deoglatias Ngwakule Ngakama  
Ntumani James Kashalale  
Mathias Elias Mbeho  
Alex Apolinary Mtelani  
Mpambala Ally Salehe  
Method Sylvester Luchagula  
Lameck Sospeter Keya  
Paschal Wigelwa Lukenza  
Jonas Nestory Kagambo

### **SONGWE REGION**

Joseph George Cosmas  
Yotham Wellington Kibona  
Fransis Anthony  
Imani Cheko Mwankemwa  
Joshua Petro Musa  
Hosea Sylvester Mwalyego  
Tumaini Daudi Ndimbwa  
Davascar Nicholousi Champande  
Yuda Nabwike Angetile  
Balbina Beno Magungu  
Emmanuel Ezekiel Kaizota  
Masoudi Mwinyimady Matata  
Neema Amanyisye Kalesi  
Oscar Cosmas Chengula  
Nobel Williard Mwalembe  
Clementina Alson Mwampamba  
Joseph Msambala  
Amida Asegelile Mwakyoma  
Anna John Mshani  
Kennedy Jackson Namwene  
Keneth Asimikisye Mulungu

