



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**POVERTY TREND
FROM 1991 TO 2020**

Dodoma - Tanzania

October 2020

Definition of Poverty:

Poverty in relation to Household Budget Survey 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 to be able to meet these basic needs. 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). According to World Health Organization (WHO) definition, a food poverty line is the monetary value of minimum food bundle or basket containing 2,200 kilocalories per adult per day for one month, based on the food consumed by 10 to 50 percent of the population.

**Poverty Status for all Phases of the Government of
the United Republic of Tanzania**



First Phase Government: 1964 to 1985

01.

During the First Phase Government, poverty statistics were collected for the first time in 1969, and for the second time in 1977;

02.

Data production for 1969 and 1977 were only for Dar es Salaam region and did not comply with a set of scientific principles and standards set and hence results were only for internal use.



Second Phase Government: 1985 to 1995

01. Basic needs poverty was 39 percent;

02. Food poverty was 22 percent;

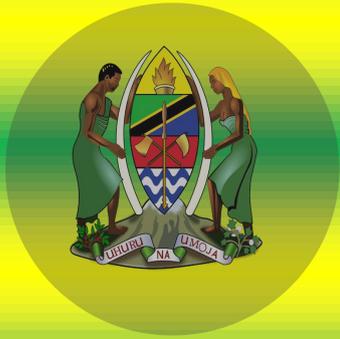
Non-Income Poverty Indicators: Some of these indicators include education, health, housing status and others.

03. Proportion of primary school children aged 7 to 13 years who were attending school was 57 percent.



Third Phase Government: 1995 to 2005

01. Basic needs poverty was 36 percent;
02. Food poverty was 19 percent;
03. Proportion of primary school children aged 7 to 13 years who were attending school was 61 percent.



Fourth Phase Government: 2005 to 2015

01. Basic needs poverty was 28 percent;
02. Food poverty was 10 percent;
03. Proportion of primary school children aged 7 to 13 years who were attending school was 82 percent;



Fifth Phase Government: 2015 to 2020

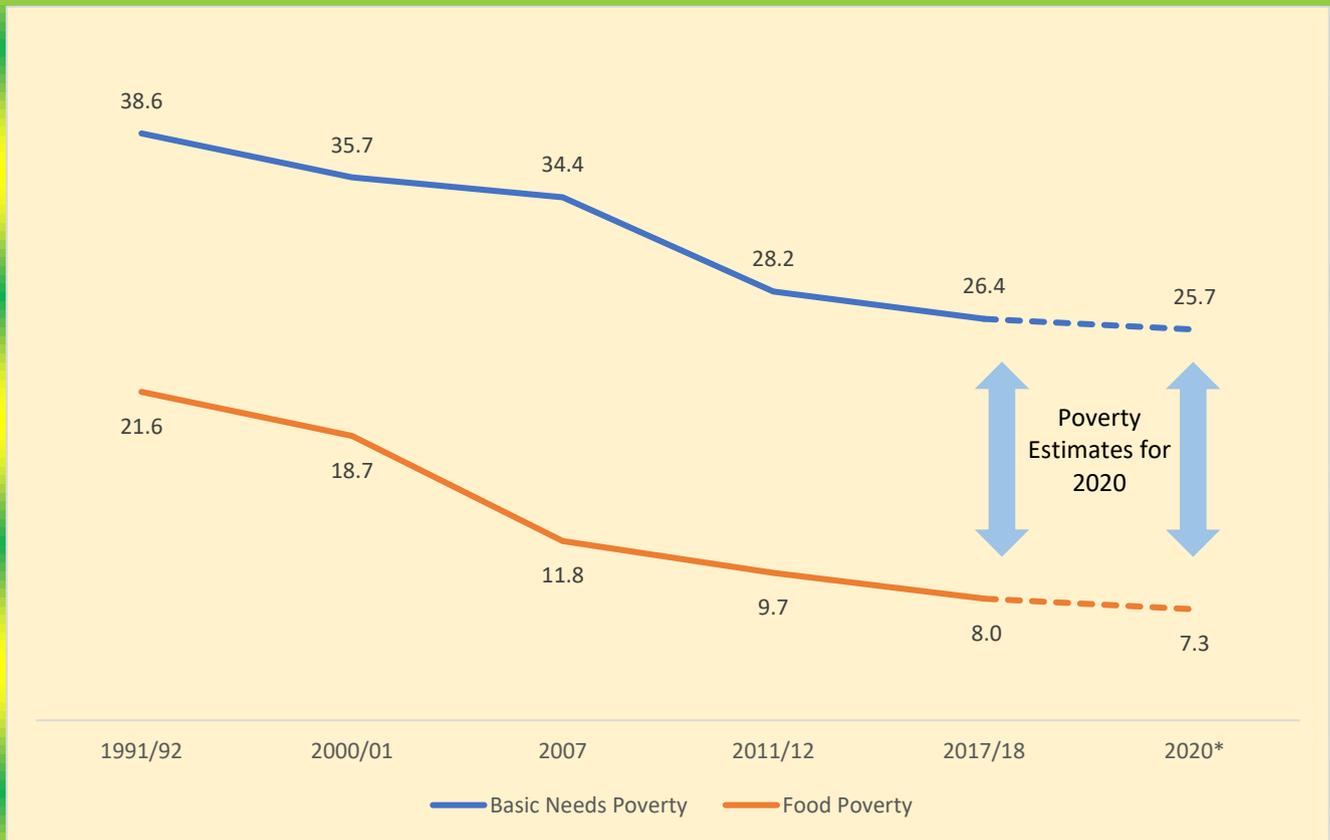
01. In 2018, basic needs poverty was 26.4 percent;

02. In 2020, NBS and REPOA estimated that, poverty is annually decreasing by 0.21 percent. With this assumption, poverty has decreased from 26.4 in 2018 to 25.7 percent in 2020;

03. Food poverty was 8.0 percent;

04. In year 2020, proportion of primary school children aged 7 to 13 years who are attending school are more than 90

Trends of Basic Needs Poverty and Food Poverty from 1991 to 2020



Poverty Status for other Sub-Saharan African Countries

According to the World Bank estimates in 2015 to 2018 using National Definitions (Head Count Ratio or National Poverty Line), poverty status for different Sub-Saharan African countries is shown in the figure below:

Status of Income Poverty for Selected African Countries According to the 2015 – 2018 World Bank Estimates

