



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA MAINLAND



HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY MAIN REPORT, 2011/12



National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam
July, 2014

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United Republic of Tanzania

Household Budget Survey, 2011/12

National Bureau of Statistics
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania



The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey was conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) from 1st October 2011 to 12th October 2012. The funding for the 2011/12 HBS was provided by the Tanzania Government, Department for International Development (DFID), European Union (EU), UNDP, UNFPA and other development partners who contributed towards the TSMP basket funds. The technical assistance was supported by the World Bank (WB) and DFID.

Additional Information about the HBS survey may be obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics, Director General, Director General, 18 Kivukoni Road, Post Office Box 796, 11992 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Telephone +255 22 2122722/4, +255 22 2122724, Fax +255 22 2130852, **E-mail:** dg@nbs.go.tz and **website:** www.nbs.go.tz.

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PREFACE

The 2011/12 HBS is a nationally representative survey, designed to provide estimates at the National level, Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Areas and Rural Areas. The main objective of the survey was to get information from private households on economic activities, household income and expenditure, housing characteristics as well as asset ownership.



The fight against poverty is a long standing agenda in the history of Tanzania. Various initiatives and strategies were designed to eradicate poverty and increase economic growth. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 designed in 1999, the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) designed in 1998 and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) designed in 2000, set the goal of eradicating abject poverty by 2025. In the wake of Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, PRSP was developed as a short to medium term strategy that focused on interventions in priority sectors. The review of PRSP guided formulation of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP or MKUKUTA). These second generation of PRSPs generated a strong agenda, aiming at sustaining broad-based growth whilst emphasizing equity and good governance. The MKUKUTA strategy has been the guiding frameworks for growth and poverty reduction in Tanzania. To monitor all these; information from Household Budget Survey (HBS) is very crucial in providing socio-economic indicators that are not easily obtained from other national surveys.

The 2011/12 Tanzanian Household Budget Survey (HBS) is the sixth Government initiative since independency introduced to monitor and evaluate efforts done by Government in collaboration with development partners to the implementation of the Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP or MKUKUTA) Strategy.

The 2011/12 HBS, like the 2007 HBS, is a useful source of information to planners and policy makers, non-government organizations, academicians and other stakeholders, including regional and international organizations. The survey findings also facilitate formulation of policies, planning and evidence based decision making within the Government and the business community and stimulate further research and in-depth analysis.

Preface

The successful completion of the 2011/12 HBS and publication of this report depended upon the cooperation and contributions from the Government, various institutions and the public at large. The project could not have been feasible without the commitment and efforts made by EC, UNDP, DFID, UNFPA and other development partners who contributed towards the TSMP basket funds, thus ensuring that the 2011/12 HBS was fully financed. Appreciation also goes to the WB, international and national consultants for their valuable inputs toward the successful implementation of the survey.

I would also like to express my gratitude to all the household respondents who agreed to spare their time for the interview and provided useful information that has enabled NBS to obtain the required indicators/information.

Finally, I am very pleased to announce that Tanzania has successfully managed to reduce poverty among Tanzanians. Incidence of Basic Needs Poverty has declined from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 28.2 percent in 2011/12 whereas Extreme Poverty has been reduced by 6.5 percent between 2007 and 2011/12. Likewise, food poverty has declined from 11.8 percent in 2007 to 9.7 percent in 2011/12, lower than the targeted 12.5 percent by 2015. Gini Coefficient stands at 0.34, a slight fall in poverty inequality compared to 0.37 in 2007.



Hon. Saada M. Salum (MP)
Minister for Finance

Acknowledgements

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

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



I do appreciate the substantial contributions made by David Megill, the international consultant for sampling and weighting together with his local counterpart Dr. G. Naimani; Mr. Sasun Tsurunyan, the international consultant for poverty analysis and Dr. J. Mduma, a local counterpart and Ms. Rachel Smith-Govoni, the international consultant for quality assurance for her substantial contribution towards the overall quality aspects of the survey. The advice given by Patrick Ward and Matthew Powell (OPM) during the questionnaire development phase is also greatly appreciated. In the same vein I would like to recognize the contribution of the numerous members of the 2011/12 HBS Technical Committee who made extra efforts in supporting this important survey technically.

Gratitude is expressed to the hard work and commitment of the staff members of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), under close supervision of Mrs. Aldegunda Komba, the Director for Statistical Operations, Mr. Sango Simba, the Departmental Manager for Environmental Statistics and Statistical Analysis, and the two Desk Officers, Sylvia Meku and Stephen Maganda, without forgetting the contributions made by the interviewers, supervisors, Regional Statistical Managers, Programmers, Data Entry Operators and Editors. All these people worked tirelessly to ensure that the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey was successfully implemented.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to all the households for supporting the survey undertaking, particularly in the time consuming data collection exercise across the country and by providing the much needed information. The guidance provided by the Regional and District Officials as well as local leaders played a big role in the successful implementation of the survey.

It is my expectation that this report will be a useful source of information to planners and policy makers, non-government organisations, academicians and other stakeholders, including regional and international organisations. It is also expected to facilitate planning within the Government and the Business Community and stimulate further research and in-depth analysis.

Dr Albina Chuwa
Director General
National Bureau of Statistics
September, 2014

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List of Abbreviations

BNPL	Basic Needs Poverty Line
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
DFID	Department for International Development
DPs	Development Partners
EU	European Union
FYDP	Five Year Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HIPPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HQ	Head Quarters
HCR	Head Count Ratio
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILFS	Integrated Labour Force Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
IP	Incidence of Poverty
ISIC	International Standard of Industrial Classification
KCAL	Kilo Calorie
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NA	Not Available
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NMS	National Master Sample
NPES	National Poverty Eradication Strategy

NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
PGI	Poverty Gap Index
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PL	Poverty Line
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
RSMs	Regional Statistical Managers
SPGI	Squared Poverty Gap Index
TASCO	Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupation
TC	Technical Committee
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UNDP	United National Development Program
UNFPA	United Nation Fund for Population Activities
WB	World Bank

This report presents the findings of the 2011/12 Tanzania Household Budget Survey (HBS), which covered Tanzania Mainland. The analysis focuses on poverty-relevant indicators, including those defined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025; Five Year Development Plan (FYDP), 2011/12-2015/16; the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), commonly referred to by its Kiswahili acronym, MKUKUTA. The similarity of survey design and format to earlier Household Budget Surveys, conducted in 2007, 2000/01 and 1991/92, means that the report can in some indicators provide information on trends in key indicators over the period particularly on poverty trend that occurred since 2007.

The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey

A nationally representative sample of 10,400 households was interviewed. The sample was based on a revised National Master Sample developed from the 2002 Census data. Sampling weights were used to make representative estimates. Estimates are provided for the Tanzania Mainland population as a whole and separately for three areas: Dar es Salaam, other urban and rural areas.

The HBS collected information on a range of individual and household characteristics. These included

- a) Household members' education, economic activities, and health status
- b) Household utilities, water and sanitation
- c) Household expenditure, consumption and business
- d) Ownership of consumer goods and assets
- e) Housing structure and materials
- f) Distance to services and facilities
- g) Agriculture

Information was collected using four main household questionnaires, together with a diary recording household purchase, consumption and expenditure for 28 days.

Questionnaires were almost similar to those used in 2007 though there were some improvements based on the lesson learned and experience gained from the previous HBS's. There were two major additions; household businesses and agriculture and also different durations for recall questions were introduced to capture more expenditure. These additions, though complicating some comparisons, allow for more detailed analysis at national and domain levels.

KEY FINDINGS

Household Demographic Composition

Average household size has increased slightly since 2007, from 4.8 to 5 members in 2011/12. The age distribution is broadly similar to the 2007 survey; population is characterized by young population and very few old people per household. The proportion of dependants has increased in all areas; rural, other urban areas and Dar es Salaam. Overall, some 32 percent of the population has a birth certificate or birth notification.

There has been an increase in the proportion of female-headed households in rural areas between 2007 and 2011/12, and although there has been a slight decrease in other areas, the results show that, overall almost one quarter of all households are headed by women. Looking at the age of head of the household, the results show that the leading age group is 30-44 (41 percent). The majority of male household heads are married while women who head households tend to be widowed, divorced, or separated.

Household Dwellings, Facilities and Consumer Goods

There was an increase in the proportion of households living in dwellings made of modern materials – concrete, stone, cement and metal. About 39 percent of all households were constructed with non-earth floors, 48 percent with durable walls and over half with metal roofs. There was an increase in the use of these materials in all areas since 2007.

The proportion of households in Tanzania Mainland that reported a connection to the electricity grid increased from 12 percent in 2007 to 18 percent in 2011/12. The proportion of households using solar electricity remained very low. Coverage by the grid continued to be concentrated in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas, with rural areas having coverage of only 3.8 percent in 2011/12.

Nationally, some 66 percent of households depended on firewood as their main source of energy for cooking, although its use decreased from 73 percent in 2007. Charcoal was the main source of energy for cooking for 28 percent of the households that increased from 23 percent in 2007. In Dar es Salaam, there was a marked shift from paraffin/kerosene to charcoal for cooking since 2007. Paraffin provided the main source of energy for lighting nationally, and was used by 61 percent of households whereas electricity was the main source in Dar es Salaam.

Nationally, in the dry season, some 38 percent of households used piped water and another 23 percent used other protected sources for drinking water. As would be expected, use of a piped source was much more common in urban areas. Barriers to access safe drinking water that involved long travel distances continued to affect a large number of rural households; about 36 percent of these households had to travel more than a kilometre to reach the nearest drinking water source in the dry season. There has been an increase in the proportion of households reporting a drinking water source within one kilometre in the population as a whole since 2007, largely driven by urbanization.

A large proportion of Tanzania Mainland households reported using toilet facilities in 2011/12, including households in rural areas. Use of toilet facilities of some kind stood at 88 percent nationally.

The ownership of many durable goods continued to increase after the 2000/01. Urban areas have seen the largest increase in the ownership of most electrical goods, although the ownership of many non-electrical goods has increased in rural areas. On access to communications, there was a remarkable rise between 2007 and 2011/12 in the proportion of households that had a telephone from 25 percent to 57 percent, largely due to the mobile phone revolution. Computer ownership remained very low. There has been a large increase in the proportion of households owning mosquito nets from 69 percent in 2007 to 87 percent in 2011/12 HBS.

Education and Health

There was a slight decrease from 23.6 percent in 2007 to 20 percent in 2011/12 of the adult population who have no education. In rural areas, a quarter of adults have never had any education. The disparity between men and women continues to be large: 24 percent for adult women had no education compared with 13 percent of men. The proportion of women with no education decreased from 30 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2011/12. Literacy rates have increased marginally from 72.5 to 77.2 in 2007 and 2011/12 respectively. This indicator alerts the Government and other stakeholders to make efforts to eradicate illiteracy through adult education campaign.

On the other hand, school enrolment, dropped from 84 percent of 7 – 13 years old attending primary school in 2007, compared with 77 percent in 2011/12. The gap between urban and rural areas was not significant. Girls are now having similar or higher levels of attendance at primary school compared to boys.

Enrolment in secondary education has increased. There was an improvement in the net secondary school enrolment ratio from 15 percent to 30 percent between 2007 and 2011/12, although levels are still quite low.

Individuals in rural areas were the most likely to report having been ill or injured in the previous four weeks; 22 percent of the rural population reported this. Children under five and older adults reported more illness than other age groups. Over 70 percent of individuals who reported illness or injury consulted a health care provider of some type. Some 55 percent of individuals who consulted a health care provider used a Government service. Among individuals who reported illness or injury in the last 4 weeks, preceding the survey day, results show that 25 percent did not seek medical care because it was too expensive. On the other hand, 46 percent of individuals who reported illness or injury did not consult a health-care provider because they had medicine at home. The percentage of ill persons, who did not seek medical care, because they had medicine at home, was lower in 2011/12 HBS (46 percent) than that reported in the 2007 HBS (55 percent).

Productive Activities and Productive Assets

The survey results show that, 84.5 percent of the total population of age 15 years and above in 2011/12 were economically active and 15.5 percent were not economically active. Among the economically active population, 98.2 percent were employed while 1.8 ¹percent was unemployed. The proportion of unemployed persons slightly increased from 1.5 percent in 2007 to 1.8 percent in 2011/12. In addition, total employment increased from 18,339,644 persons in 2007 to 19,738,718 persons who were employed in 2011/12. This indicates that, total employment increased by 7.6 percent from 2007 to 2011/12.

The results further reveal that, about 75.4 percent of Tanzanians were currently employed in agricultural and fishery occupations with 87.6 percent of them living in rural areas. The second and third most common occupations were elementary occupations with 10.8 percent of the total currently employed persons while 4.4 percent were service and shop sales workers.

Industrial classification of economic activities follows the International System of Industrial Classification (ISIC). 2011/12 HBS has used ISIC Rev.4 while 2007 HBS used ISIC Rev.3; this makes the direct comparison of employment by type of industries impractical. Results from 2011/12 HBS reveal that, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employed 76.1 percent of the total employed persons in Tanzania with 88.2 percent of them living in rural areas, 58.2 percent in other urban areas and only 7.3 percent were living in Dar es Salaam. The second industry which has higher proportion of employed persons was private households. Apart from private households, the main non-agricultural industry of employment in Dar es Salaam included transportation and storage (12.4 percent), manufacturing (11.5 percent) and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles by 11.0 percent.

Agriculture and Livestock

The survey collected information on household ownership of productive assets, particularly items related to agricultural production and on the ownership of animals and land/farm. As would be expected, ownership of most items was common in rural areas. The proportion of households owning specialized or mechanized agricultural equipment such as tractors and tractor ploughs was still very limited (0.1 percent). The proportion of households with at least a hand hoe dominated in all geographical areas with the highest percent in rural areas (96.5 percent) .

The results showed that irrigation practiced in Tanzania Mainland was still low at 6.6 per cent of all agricultural parcels. Irrigation was practiced more in urban areas, than in rural areas. It was also found out that there was a low application of both organic and inorganic fertilizer. Overall, about 11.7 and 9.1 percent of agricultural plots were applied with organic and inorganic fertilizers respectively. Application of both fertilizers was higher in other urban (35.8 percent) than in rural areas (19.2 percent).

¹ International definition was used to collect information on employment population

Maize, which is one of the staple foods in Tanzania Mainland, was the most grown crop, where about 80.6 percent of all farming households grew it. Furthermore, maize is the most grown crop in farming households in the three geographic areas, rural areas (81.1 percent), urban areas (80.7 percent) and Dar es Salaam (34.6 percent). Other common crops grown by farming households includes: beans, paddy, potatoes, groundnuts, cassava and bananas. Cereal crops, which included maize, paddy, millets, sorghum, wheat and barley constituted around 56 percent of all harvested crops in the period under review. In general the results further indicate that 49 percent of the harvested crops were marketed while about 43 percent were consumed by the households.

Information on livestock keeping from households who reported to have reared at least one type of livestock was recorded in the 2011/12 HBS. Overall, 51.4 percent of Tanzanian households keep at least one kind of livestock. As would be expected, the proportion of households that keep livestock was highest in rural areas (65.9%) and lowest in Dar es Salaam (8.1%).

Household Consumption and Expenditure

Mean consumption expenditure per capita in Tanzania Mainland had risen from 26,550 shillings in 2007 to 51,689 shillings in 2011/12. The median – which shows the value below which half of the population falls – was substantially lower, because a small number of extreme values have more effect on the mean.

In both periods, (2007 and 2011/12) mean per capita expenditure in Dar es Salaam was around twice as much as the national average. At least 2.4 times higher than that of the rural areas and at least 1.5 times higher than that of other urban areas. Differences in average consumption expenditure per household between Dar es Salaam and rural areas were slightly larger because the majority of households in rural areas depended on own produce for food consumption, whereas their Dar es Salaam counterparts depended on purchased consumption.

On average, the expenditure of consumption basket had increased since 2007. Dar es Salaam was still above the Tanzania Mainland average. Rural per capita expenditures are consistent with Tanzania Mainland averages. This comparison shows that national average real consumption levels have increased only modestly since 2000/01. The mean and median consumption expenditure levels have increased by around 4 and 7 percent respectively, in real terms. This change in national average levels is due to the increasing urban share of the population: within each area (Dar es Salaam, Other urban and Rural) there was little increase in per capita consumption levels.

The average household consumption basket in 2011/12 suggests that the basket is still dominated by food. Looking by area it was observed that Dar es Salaam witnessed around 44 percent of food part in the basket and the rural area had around 62 percent of food part in the consumption basket.

Income Poverty and Inequality

From 2011/12 HBS food 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 income required to satisfy those needs.

The food poverty line is the level at which households total spending on all items is less than the need to spend to meet the needs for food. It is also often referred to as the extreme poverty line. Individuals who fall below this level are classified as extremely poor.

According to these estimates, a person will be considered to be Basic Needs Poor if his consumption expenditure per day falls below TZS 1,216. Likewise, the person is food poor if his expenditure per day on food is below TZS 857.60. Using the 2011/12 HBS data, the estimated Basic Needs Poverty Line is 36,482 TZS per adult equivalent per month, and Food Poverty Line is 26,085 TZS per adult equivalent per month.

In 2011/12 HBS, 28.2 percent of the Tanzanian Mainland population did not meet their daily basic needs, while in 2007 HBS about 34.4 percent could not. This is about 6.2 percentage point decline in five years. The decline is more apparently in Dar es Salaam (10.0 percent point) than in rural areas (6.1 percent point) and other urban areas (one percent point).

The poverty headcount rate describes the percentage of poor in the population. It is also possible to examine the distribution of poor population and poor households (living below the basic needs poverty line) within Tanzania Mainland. The 2011/12 HBS revealed further that poverty difference is significant between urban and rural population.

One of the indicators for measuring inequality of distribution of per capita consumption expenditure is the “Gini coefficient (commonly known as Gini)”. **Inequality** in the population as a whole in 2011/12, according to the Gini coefficient, stood at 0.34. This measure shows a slightly small fall in inequality when compared to 0.35 for 2007. The results revealed that Gini Coefficient values for other urban areas were slightly higher (0.37) than in Dar es Salaam (0.35). The rural areas show the lowest inequality with 0.29.

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 in size, and have a larger number of dependents; if they have a head who is economically inactive; or if they are dependent 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 being part of the formal sector and receiving a wage, salary, or business income. Results from the 2011/2012 HBS show that both basic needs and food poverty rates increase with household size.

The incidence of poverty is also associated with the education level of head of household. Those households headed by individuals with education level of secondary and above are less likely to be poor than households headed by individuals with low level of education. For example in 2011/2012 HBS, the basic needs poverty rate for households headed by persons with secondary and above level of education is 5 percent compared to 41 percent level of basic needs poverty for households headed by individuals with no education. A similar scenario is also observed in food poverty.

Household poverty status was also related to social facilities such as water, sanitation, electricity and sources of energy. Poor households are more likely to have limited access to those facilities. As might be expected, basic needs poverty and food poverty rates are low for households with well-furnished facilities such as improved water sources, toilet and connected to electric grid. For example, households which use non improved sources of water are 1.3 times more likely to be poor in basic needs than those which use improved water sources. Households that used firewood as main source of energy for cooking were more likely to be poor than those which used electricity, gas/biogas, kerosene and charcoal.

Household Income and Businesses

In 2011/12 HBS, new questions regarding household businesses were introduced in order to measure income of household members derived from these businesses.

Findings from 2011/12 HBS shows that 29.8 percent of household members in Tanzania Mainland were operating their businesses in a non- fixed location or mobile. Most of these businesses operated with no fixed location or mobile were in rural areas which accounted for 31.1 percent. This is probably due to the fact that, many businesses in rural areas are informal.

About 36.2 percent of businesses main source of start-up capital were obtained from own savings while a source from agricultural production was favoured by 32.4 percent of households. One percent of the household members involved in business in Tanzania Mainland secured loans from financial institutions for starting their business. .

Overall, 72.4 percent of the households in Tanzania Mainland received their business income from the sales of goods purchased for re-sale. This pattern does not differ much in all three areas of Dar es Salaam, other urban areas and rural areas. This reveals that most household businesses concentrate more in small activities of selling materials/goods bought for resale after a minor value addition made to them.

Classification of household members in business by Status of Employment portray that, most of household members were working proprietors (71.2 percent) with rural areas having the most households (61.5 percent). Experience shows that this economic activity plays a big role in income poverty alleviation as well as creating employment opportunities.

On average, most of household's disposable income was attained through loans. About 16 percent of the household's income was sourced through loans, of which the largest (19.8

percent) of households were from other urban areas. Other important sources of household's income included rent of residential premises in Tanzania Mainland which accounts for 14.8 percent of households.

Tourism

For the first time in the Household Budget Survey a series of questions on tourism were included. Findings from the 2011/12 HBS show that less than a half of households in HBS 2011-12 had made at least one overnight trip in the last 12 months. Such trips were more common in households living in other urban areas followed by respondents living in Dar es Salaam and finally for those living in rural areas. When asked about the purpose of the most recent trip by far the main reason for travelling was to visit friends and the second reason was for business.

More than 75 percent tourists mentioned buses as their main means of transport on their trips. In terms of personal trips it has been observed that the bulk of expenditure took place in relation to the transportation (TZS 25,038) for all trips in the last twelve months. The next major item of expenditure during personal trips was for shopping (TZS 14,538) and then for food and drinks (TZS 7,864) during the trip. Expenditure on accommodation for personal trip was generally low (1,855) as the majority of tourists tend to take advantage of staying in other people's homes. Business trips showed interesting differences. In relation to these trips the expenditure for shopping was much higher, (TZS 64,676) presumably as this involved the purchase of raw materials etc. for business purposes. The expenditure on accommodation was also higher than that of personal trips perhaps the traveller could not take advantage of the support from family or friend during those trips.

Key Indicators from the Household Budget Surveys

	1991/92	2000/01	2007	2011/12
THE HOUSEHOLD				
Average household size	5.7	4.9	4.8	5
Mean percentage of dependants	40	42	43	48
Percentage of female-headed households	18	23	25	25
Percentage of the population with a birth certificate or/ notification	--	--	19	32
HOUSING, WATER AND SANITATION, COMMUNICATIONS				
Percentage of households with a modern roof	36	43	55	68
Percentage of households with modern walls	16	25	35	46
Average number of persons per room for sleeping	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.7
Percentage of households with electricity	9	12	13	18
Percentage of households with a protected water source	46	55	52	60
Percentage of population within 30 min. of protected water source	--	--	39	
Percentage of households within 1 km of drinking water	50	55	57	71
Percentage of households using a toilet facilities	93	93	93	88.3
Percentage of households owning a radio	37	52	66	54
Percentage of households owning a telephone	1	1	25	57
EDUCATION AND HEALTH				
Percentage of adult men with any education	83	83	83	87
Percentage of adult women with any education	68	67	71	76
Percentage of literate adults	--	71	73	77
Primary school net attendance ratio	--	59	84	77
Percentage of children aged 7-13 years studying	57	61	86	
Secondary net enrolment ratio (Forms I-IV)	--	5	15	29
Percentage of households within 2 km of a primary school	66	63	62	--
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health provider	--	69	69	71
Percentage of users satisfied with health provider	--	--	68	--
Percentage of households within 6 kms of a primary health facility	75	75	76	--
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE				
Percentage of adults whose primary activity is in agriculture, livestock or fishing	73	62	57	75
Mean area of land owned by rural households (in acres)	--	6.0	5.0	5.6
Percent of rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season passable road	--	--	52	--
Percentage of households with a member with a bank account	18	6	10	--
CONSUMPTION AND POVERTY				
Percentage of consumption expenditure on food	71	66	51.3	55.5
Percentage of population below the food poverty line	22	19	17	10
Percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line	39.0	36.0	34.4	28.2
Percentage of population living in female-headed households below the basic needs poverty line	35	35	33	20
Gini coefficient	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.34
Percentage of total consumption by the poorest 20 percent of population	7	7	7	6

Note: - means data was not collected on the respective survey year

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

1.1 Introduction

Chapter One gives the history of the household budget surveys conducted in Tanzania Mainland and outlines the contents and implementation of the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS). It also discusses type of questionnaires administered, sample size used, concept and definition used, response rate, areas covered at analysis. Quality assurance was also covered in this chapter.

1.2 The History of the Household Budget Survey

The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey is the sixth survey to be conducted in Tanzania Mainland since independence. Others were that of 1969 and 1976/77. The first scientific household budget survey was conducted in 1991/92, of which a total of 222 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were drawn. A total of 52 PSUs were drawn from Dar es Salaam, 70 from other urban areas and 100 from rural locations. Two households were interviewed per month in each PSU, and a total of 4,823 households were interviewed in 1991/92 HBS.

The second scientific household budget survey was conducted in 2001/02, with a sample size of 1,158 PSUs and a total of 22,178 households managed to produce poverty incidences at national, rural, urban and regional levels. The 2001/02 HBS interviewed two households per month, and a total of 1,225 households were interviewed in Dar es Salaam, 13,384 in other urban areas and 7,569 in rural areas at the end of fieldwork.

The 2007 Household Budget Survey was the third scientific survey to be conducted in Tanzania Mainland. Unlike 2001/02 HBS, the 2007 HBS drew a sample size of 447 PSUs. A total of 10,446 households were interviewed, of which 3,456 were from Dar es Salaam, 3,737 other urban areas and 3,273 rural areas. Unlike the 2001/02 Survey, the analysis of the 2007 Survey was done in Rural, Other Urban areas and Dar es Salaam region.

1.3 The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey

The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey is the sixth Government initiative to collect data on household income and expenditure in the country. Like previous HBSs, it forms the basis for tracking progress resulting from the Government's poverty-reduction initiatives for the past five years. Therefore, the 2011/12 HBS collected a wide range of food and non - food data as well as several new items were included for the first time. The 2011/12 HBS sample size was designed to cover Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Areas and Rural domains.

The preparation of 2011/12 HBS began in October 2010 by establishing a Technical Committee (TC) which drew members from MDAs and DPs. The TC was responsible for provision of technical and financial support to the survey. The reviewing of the survey instruments was done in 2011. A Pilot Survey took place between May and June 2012. Training of the supervisors and enumerators took place between July and September, 2012. Fieldwork began in October, 2012 and lasted for 12.5 months covering all regions of Tanzania Mainland.

For the first time in HBS new interviews began every two weeks, rather than always at the beginning of the month to remove any bias that might be caused by how consumption patterns are linked to the time within a month. This is a major improvement to fieldwork implementation. As a result, a total of 26 households were interviewed in each PSU. Enumerators, resident in or near the PSU, conducted an initial interview and then visited the households during 28 days on a regular basis to fill in other three questionnaires as well as to record household transactions, covering expenditure, consumption and income. These visits were scheduled to take place every day for households without a literate member and every two or three days for the others. Four enumerators were supervised by a field supervisor together with Regional Statistical Managers and quality control team from NBS head office as well as a separate team of data quality assurance. The edited questionnaires were sent to head office for data entry. Fieldwork was completed in October 2012.

Data entry, using CSPro programme, went on in parallel with fieldwork, beginning in January, 2012 and completed in March, 2013. Data cleaning started in April, 2013 and was completed in August, 2013. Thorough consistency checks and cleaning continued until September 2013 and analysis was completed by October, 2013 with Key Findings disseminated during the Poverty Policy Week in November, 2013.

1.4 Concepts and Definitions

This section provides concepts and definitions used to interpret and analyze the 2011/12 HBS Report.

Household

Refers to people who live together and share income and also 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 one-person or multi-person-household. There are two types of common households used. These include;

- a) *One person household* which is a person who lives alone in whole or part of a housing unit and has independent consumption;
- b) *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 husband², wife and children. Other relatives, borders, visitors and their 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 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 does not contribute and share meals with his resident he 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

A member of the household who holds the role of decision maker in that household. Other residents normally recognize this individual as their head. In most cases the household head should take part in the economy, control the welfare of the household in general.

² A husband with more than one wife and spends his time in more than one household will be 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.

a) Married

“Married” referred to two people, male and female married traditionally, Government or Religious. Also 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) Divorce

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 as separated (separated not legally).

d) Widowed

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

e) Never Married

A person living alone who does not qualified to the definition “a)” above or children, 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 date 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 2011/12 HBS the domain can either be Other Urban, Rural or Dar es Salaam.

Urban Domain

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

Dar es Salaam Domain

For the purpose of the HBS, Dar es Salaam Region has been given a separate domain due to its population size and large urban part in the country.

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 and Dar es Salaam 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

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

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 educational attainment.

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 the 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 to be able to meet these basic needs. Poverty analysis tries to identify within each society 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 are poor and others are not. The analysis also helps to understand common characteristics that are associated with poverty (whether lack of education, age, sex or employment status of the head of household). By analysing household expenditure data it is possible to begin gaining 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 2011/12 HBS is 10,186 households. The estimations provided are only reliable at domain level (Dar es Salaam, other urban and rural areas). Reliability

statistics calculated for some of the estimations of most important variables of the survey are provided in the 2011/12 HBS Technical Report.

Basic Needs Poverty and Food Poverty

Two different concepts of poverty were used in the 2011/12 HBS; basic needs poverty and food poverty often also 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’. If it is affording food and other essential needs such as clothes it is termed as ‘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 capita 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 capita expenditure above the poverty line then none of the members are considered to be poor.

The Incidence of Basic Needs Poverty

The Basic Needs Poverty Line (BNPL) or 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 observed 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 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 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.

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 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's calculated by averaging the square of the poverty gap ratio, by squaring each poverty gap data, the measure puts more weights 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 and Quintile Ratios:

The Gini Co-efficient and Quintile ratios are the most common indices or indicators used to measure the depth of inequality (by per capita income) of a distribution

The Gini Co-efficient is the measure of inequalities among the population. 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.

The Quintile Ratio is a ratio of consumption of the richest 90 percent to consumption of the poorest 10 percent.

1.5 Questionnaire

The 2011/12 HBS used six types of questionnaires. Listing questionnaire were used during listing stage. This type of questionnaire was used mainly for obtaining information which was used for identification of households. It was also used to list all households in the selected enumeration areas. Form I was used to capture socio-economic and demographic information of household members. It has sections on demographic information, immigration, education, health, disability, and time use. Data on non-food consumption was recorded in form II. It has sections on dwelling, utilities, water, sanitation and household expenditures. Form III collected data on labour status, household businesses and individual income. Form IV was used to collect data on agriculture, crops and livestock. Form V which

is also known as household diary was used to record daily transactions on consumptions and expenditures of the household.

1.6 Sampling and Weights

The sample frame used based on the National Master Sample (NMS) that was developed during 2002 Population and Housing Census Cartographic Work. For the 2011/12 HBS, the NMS provided the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) for the national urban and rural sample.

PSU's were selected using probability proportional to the number of households recorded 2002 PHC. A comprehensive household listing was undertaken in each of the sampled clusters. The sample selection process was done at the head office and each regional supervisor was supplied with their respective list of pre-selected households.

1.7 Areas Covered by the Survey and the Analysis

Unlike previous household budget surveys, the 2011/12 HBS collected information on a wide range of household and individual characteristics. Many indicators that are central to poverty monitoring in Tanzania have been estimated. This analysis has focused on indicators that are comparable to ones presented in the previous HBS surveys, with the aim of examining poverty level and trends in Tanzania. They include consumption (income) poverty and other productive and social sector indicators.

2011/12 HBS collected information on the following;

- i. Household members' education, economic activities, and demographic information;
- ii. Utilities, water and sanitation;
- iii. Household expenditure, consumption and income;
- iv. Ownership of durable goods and assets;
- v. Housing structure and materials;
- vi. Health status, distance to services and facilities,
- vii. Migration and tourism; and
- viii. Food security.

With the intention of maximizing the comparability between surveys, the 2011/12 HBS questionnaire was broadly similar to that used in 2007. The two most substantial changes were in the information that was collected on employment, where standard occupation and

industry coding was introduced, and in the classification of consumption items in the diary. This introduced the use of a revised ‘Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose’ coding system which divides the consumption items into more detailed categories. The new coding system introduced some complications in terms of comparability to previous surveys but provided more detail, particularly in relation to non-food products.

The 2011/12 HBS questionnaire had significant improvements based on the lesson learnt with experience gained from the previous HBS’s. Most sections in the 2011/12 HBS captured current circumstances and add information needed for some MKUKUTA II indicators. For instance, information on access to the internet and ownership of mobile phones was added; as was possession of a birth certificate or notification, and whether parents were still alive or dead for respondents under the age of years 18. Other changes included additional questions to capture other modules such as migration, tourism and agriculture as well as the recall periods for purchased non-food items.

This report presents estimates disaggregated for Dar es Salaam, other urban areas and rural areas for this and the 2007 survey. Some tables include revised figures for the 2007 survey to ensure comparability with the analysis of the 2011/12 data. The surveys also provide information on the population for the years in which they were undertaken. This will, to varying degrees, reflect the particular economic and environmental circumstances at the time.

1.8 Final Response Rate

The final household response rate is in reference to the original households selected. A total of 9,788 original sample households (out of 10,400) were interviewed with a final response rate of 94.1percent. A further 398 replacement households were utilized to increase sample size of 2011/12 HBS to 10,186 households. Table 1.1 shows the distribution of sample sizes in each of the analytical areas of 2007 and 2011/12 HBS’s.

Table 1.1: Number of Clusters and Households included in the analysis of 2007 and 2011/12 HBS’s

Number	2007				2011/12			
	DSM	Other Urban	Rural	Total	DSM	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Clusters	152	158	137	447	120	120	160	400
Households	3,456	3,737	3,273	10,466	3,016	3,040	4,130	10,186

Analytical weights were defined as the inverse of each household's selection probability, taking into account the selection of the primary sampling units and stratification within each PSU. The weights were adjusted so that the sum of individuals by area was equal to its population for 2012.

The 2011/12 HBS had 71 percent of the population in rural areas, compared with 75 percent in the 2007 HBS. This fall in the rural proportion was due to urban growth and re-classification of rural areas as urban. The latter may be substantial because the 2007 HBS used a sample frame based on the 2002 census.

1.9 Quality Assurance

As part of the entire process of 2011/12 HBS data collection, a quality control team was formed. The team was required to make sure that the data collected met the expected quality and standards. The team made field visits to regions to inspect the survey. The quality assurance was instituted in all processes; pre-testing and piloting for questionnaire development, checking interviews in the field with RSMs and supervisors, checking editing and coding in regional offices and HQ and checking the production of key statistics.

2

HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC COMPOSITION

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

2.1 Introduction

The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey (HBS) collected information on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of household members involved in the survey. These characteristics include age, sex, education, marital status, migration, place of residence and relationship to the head of the household among others. This chapter presents information on household demographic structure, in particular: household size; the age, sex and marital status of household members; the distribution of household head by sex and age; the mean proportion of dependants; dependency ratio; and possession of a birth certificate or birth notification.

2.2 Household Composition and Household Size

On average, Tanzanian Mainland households consist of 5 members (Table 2.1). It is worth noting that, the average household size reported in the 2011/12 HBS is slightly higher than that of the Tanzania Mainland average reported in the 2012 Population and Housing Census (PHC) which is 4.8. The average household size of Dar es Salaam in the 2011/12 HBS was 4 persons per household. Moreover, the average household size of households in rural areas was higher compared to their counterparts in other urban areas, 5.3 and 4.7 respectively.

Table 2.1: Average Household Size by Survey and Area

Survey	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

Source: HBS's 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Table 2.2 presents the distribution of household members in broad age groups according to the 2011/12 HBS. The proportion of people within 0 to 14 age group comprised about 44 percent of the total Tanzania Mainland population. The proportion of population aged 15-64 years was 52 percent those aged 65 and above was 4 percent. This pattern remained unchanged between the three survey periods.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by Broad Age Groups and Area

Age Group	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
0 – 14	34.9	32.6	31.7	40.3	41.0	38.7	45.7	45.7	46.7	44.3	43.9	43.7
15 – 29	34.7	32.5	34.0	30.4	28.2	30.1	25.1	23.6	23.8	26.4	25.1	26
30 – 44	18.7	22.2	22.5	17.1	17.9	18.0	15.3	15.5	14.8	15.8	16.4	16.2
45 – 64	9.5	10.3	9.9	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.0	9.8	10.2	10
65 +	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.9	4.6	3.7	4.4	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the 2011/12 HBS, about 51 percent of the total Tanzanian Mainland population was female (Table 2.3). This was in line with the 2012 Population and Housing Census results. The 2011/12 HBS results further show that, more than four in ten people of Tanzania Mainland were below 15 years of age with approximately equal proportion of males and females in this age category.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Members by Sex, Age Group and Area

Sex/Age	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Males												
0 – 14	16.5	16.4	15.7	20.1	20.4	19.5	23.1	23.1	23.8	22.3	22.1	22.2
15 – 29	15.8	13.7	15.0	12.5	12.0	13.5	11.0	10.8	11.6	11.5	11.2	12.3
30 – 44	9.8	11.5	11.6	8.7	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.6	7.1	7.9	8.1	7.8
45 – 64	6.0	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	4.9
65 +	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.9
Total	49.1	48.7	48.7	47.5	47.5	47.6	48.5	49.0	49.6	48.4	48.7	49.1
Females												
0 – 14	18.4	16.2	16.0	20.2	20.6	19.2	22.6	22.7	22.9	22.0	21.8	21.5
15 – 29	18.9	18.8	19.0	17.9	16.2	16.6	14.1	12.8	12.1	14.9	13.9	13.7
30 – 44	9.0	10.8	10.9	8.4	9.0	9.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.4
45 – 64	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.1
65 +	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.2
Total	50.9	51.3	51.3	52.5	52.5	52.4	51.5	51.0	50.4	51.6	51.3	50.9

2.3 Mean Proportion of Dependants

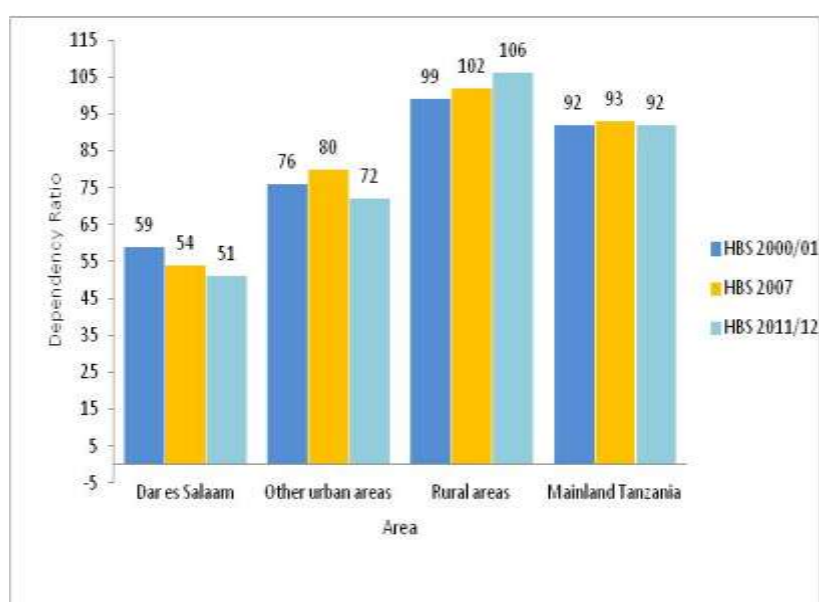
The mean proportion of dependants represents the ratio of the aggregated child population (under the age of 15 years) and aged population (65 and above) to the total population. Overall, the mean proportion of dependants in Tanzania Mainland has increased from 40 percent in 1991/92 to 48 percent in 2011/12. A similar pattern has been observed in Dar es Salaam, Other Urban and Rural Areas. (see Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Mean Proportion of Dependants by Area and Survey

Survey	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

Figure 2.1: Trend in Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio represents the ratio of the aggregated child population (under the age of 15 years) and aged population (65 and above) to the population of intermediate age (15-64) or economically active group. Dependency ratio is used as a proxy for the ratio between part of the population that is not economically active and that part which is economically active. Results from the 2011/12HBS show



that, for every 100 persons in Tanzania Mainland in the economically active group, there were 92 dependent persons and this figure was slightly lower than that reported in the previous survey (Figure 2.1). Figure 2.1 also shows trends in dependency ratio among the three domains. It was observed that dependency in the rural population shows an upward trend from previous studies whereas a reverse scenario is observed in Dar es Salaam.

2.4 Marital Status

In the 2011/12 HBS, questions were asked to determine marital status of respondents aged 15 years and above. In Tanzania Mainland, the percentage of adults who are married or living together has declined from about 60 percent in 2007 to about 57 percent in 2011/12. On the other hand, the percentage of divorced or separated adults has remained the same over the past five years (Table 2.5). It has been revealed further that, the percentage of population that has never married has increased by 3 percent from 28 percent in 2007 to 31 percent in 2011/12.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Both Sexes Aged 15 Years and Above by Marital Status

Marital Status	Male			Female			Total		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Never married	35.4	33.8	37.4	23.3	23.1	25.3	29.0	28.2	31.1
Married/living together	59.9	60.4	57.1	61.2	59.2	56.1	60.6	59.7	56.5
Divorced/separated	2.9	4.0	3.6	6.5	7.5	7.8	4.8	5.8	5.8
Widowed	1.7	1.8	1.9	9.0	10.3	10.9	5.6	6.2	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.6 presents the distribution of households by sex of head of household according to the 2011/12 HBS. In Tanzania Mainland, more than 75 percent of the households are headed by men while 25 percent of the households are headed by women. A similar scenario was observed in the 2007 HBS. Differentials across the three areas show that other urban areas had the highest percentage of female-headed households (28 percent), followed by households in Urban Areas (24 percent); while households in Dar es Salaam had the lowest percentage (23 percent). Survey results further show that, except households in rural areas, between 2007 HBS and 2011/12 HBS the percentage of female-headed households has declined both in Dar es Salaam (from 24 percent to 23 percent) and other urban areas (from 30 percent to 28 percent).

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household in Different Survey Periods

Survey	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

The distribution of the marital status of heads of households is shown in Figure 2.2. Eighty nine percent of male household heads are married (monogamous or polygamous unions) or living together in ‘informal unions’ compared to about 22 percent of female household heads. The proportion of never-married is 5 percent for male household heads and 9 percent for female household heads. About 70 percent of female household heads are divorced, separated, or widowed; while male household heads account for only 6 percent

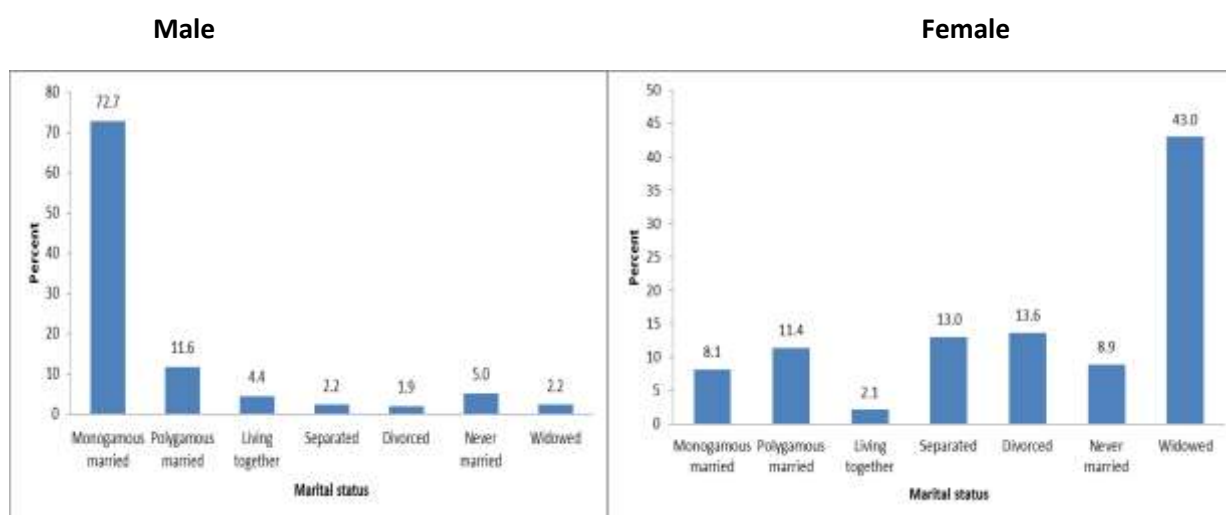
Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Marital Status

Table 2.7 presents the distribution of households by age of head of household according to the 2011/12 HBS. More than four in ten households (41 percent) in Tanzania Mainland are headed by persons whose ages lie between 30 to 44 years. A similar pattern can be observed across Dar es Salaam, Other Urban and Rural areas since the HBS of 2000/01.

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Age of Head of Household and Area

Age Group	Dar es Salaam			Other urban areas			Rural areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Under 18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
18-29	20.3	20.8	20.6	20.3	18.1	16.2	16.8	14.7	12.8	17.4	15.9	14.4
30-44	45.2	47.5	47.8	43.2	44.1	43.8	39.9	37.8	39.4	40.7	40.0	41.4
45-64	29.5	26.7	26.9	28.5	28.7	31.0	31.0	31.8	32.0	30.5	30.7	31.2
65+	5.1	5.0	4.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	12.4	15.7	15.7	11.3	13.4	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.5 Birth Certificate or Notification

Birth registration is an important record required by the government in order to establish how many children are born at each particular point in time. Prompt registration at birth is seen as an important means of protecting a child's right to identity, as well as respect for other child rights. In Tanzania Mainland, possession of either a birth certificate or birth notification has increased remarkably over the past five years (Table 2.8). While the 2011/12 HBS results revealed that more than three in ten people (30 percent) possess either a birth certificate or birth notification, only one in five people (20 percent) had either of the two in 2007 HBS. As it was the case in the 2007 HBS, the 2011/12 HBS results have also shown that people living in Dar es Salaam are more likely to possess either a birth certificate or birth notification as compared to other areas. About 66 percent of the Dar es Salaam population possesses either a birth certificate or birth notification as compared to 45 percent and 24 percent of Other Urban and Rural people, respectively.

Table 2.8: Possession of Birth Certificate or Birth Notification by Area Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Item	Dar es Salaam		Other urban areas		Rural areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Birth certificate	44.1	49.6	16.9	25.3	7.3	7.1	11.8	14.8
Birth notification	10.0	16.2	10.5	19.5	7.4	17.4	8.2	17.6
Neither	45.9	32.5	72.6	54.1	85.3	74.8	80.0	66.7
Don't know	-	1.7	-	1.1	-	0.7	-	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The option "Don't know was not asked in 2007

Table 2.9 presents information about whether children aged 0-4 years possess a birth certificate or notification according to 2011/12 HBS. Results show that 40 percent of children aged 0-4 years in Tanzania Mainland have birth notification or a birth certificate. As expected, Dar es Salaam recorded the highest percentage of children with either birth notification or a birth certificate (90 percent) followed by children in rural areas (56 percent) while children in other urban registered the lowest percentage (32 percent).

Table 2.9: Possession of a Birth Certificate or Birth Notification for Children Under 5 Years in Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Item	Dar es Salaam	Other urban areas	Rural areas	Tanzania Mainland
Birth certificate	58.0	29.9	9.4	16.0
Birth notification	32.2	26.6	22.4	23.8
Neither	9.6	43.0	67.8	59.8
Don't know	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

HOUSEHOLD DWELLINGS, FACILITIES AND DURABLE GOODS

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

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents information on physical characteristics of the dwelling in which a household lives. The characteristics which are analysed include construction materials such as type of flooring, wall and roofing, number of rooms in the dwelling used for sleeping, household housing tenure, sources of energy for cooking and lighting. Access to electricity, sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities and ownership of durable goods are discussed in this chapter.

3.2 Housing Construction and Tenure

3.2.1 Housing Construction

Table 3.1 presents the distribution of households by main materials used for housing construction. In 2011/12 the largest proportion of Tanzania Mainland houses walls were constructed using baked/burnt bricks (27.3 percent) (*see picture No. 1*), followed by mud bricks (24.7 percent) and mud and poles or stones (23.6 percent). Large differences existed between Dar es Salaam and other Urban areas where most of the houses in Dar es Salaam (96.9 percent)

Picture No. 1: A building with Burnt Bricks and Iron Sheets



Source: Rachel Govoni – 2011/12 HBS

are constructed by concrete, cement and stones compared to 25.8 percent in Other Urban Areas. In Rural areas the houses with walls of concrete, cement and stones were only five percent. It is also apparent from Table 3.1 that there has been a significant increase in the proportion of houses constructed using mud bricks, baked or burnt bricks and concrete or cement or stone between 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's.

Overall, most of the households were living in dwellings with floors made of earth (58.5 percent) followed by cement (39.4 percent). However, in rural areas 77.3 percent of households were in units with floors made of earth. In other urban, 68.4 percent of the dwellings had cement floors and 30.8 percent had earth floor. The findings show that households living in dwellings with floor made of cement or tiles increased by 7.6 percentage points between 2007 and 2011/12.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households' by Construction Materials and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Construction Material	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
House floor												
Earth	6.7	8.7	3.2	38.3	37.1	30.8	86.6	83.1	77.3	74.0	67.0	58.5
Cement, tiles	92.4	90.4	96.5	61.1	61.9	68.4	12.5	15.6	20.0	25.2	31.8	39.4
Other	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.8	0.8	1.2	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
House walls												
Poles, branches, grass	0.9	1.5	0.0	5.3	4.6	0.2	19.3	16.9	1.0	16.0	13.0	0.7
Mud & poles or stones	5.2	4.7	2.5	13.1	10.9	11.9	21.8	22	31.1	19.4	18.2	23.6
Mud only ³	2.2	1.9	-	12.1	10.3	-	18.1	12.0	-	16.1	10.7	-
Mud bricks	3.2	1.3	0.3	30.8	22.6	19.0	23.5	26.4	31.0	23.3	23.2	24.7
Baked or burnt bricks	1.3	1.6	0.2	15.9	29.9	42.0	13.7	18.8	28.1	13.2	19.3	27.3
Concrete, cement, stone	87.2	88.3	96.9	22.4	20.7	25.8	3.0	3.1	5.0	11.5	14.8	20.9
Other	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	3.8	0.5	0.9	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
House Roof												
Grass, leaves, bamboo	1.1	2.1	0.8	14.3	12.3	7.4	55.7	48.2	38.6	45.8	36.8	27.5
Mud & leaves	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	2.6	1.8	12.5	9.2	5.7	10.1	7.1	4.2
Concrete, cement	3.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Galvanized metal sheets/iron sheets	91.7	94.4	95	81.9	84.1	88.5	31.1	41.8	54.2	42.8	55.1	66.3
Asbestos sheets	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Tiles	2.4	1.2	3.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Other	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

³ In 2011/12, the option of Mud only was not asked

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

Between 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's, the mean number of persons per room increased marginally (Table 3.2). The mean number of persons per room was highest in rural areas (2.8), followed by other urban areas (2.3) and Dar es Salaam (2.2).

Table 3.2: Average Number of Persons Per Sleeping Room by Area, Tanzania Mainland 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Year	Dar es Salaam	Other urban	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
1991/92	2.45	2.31	2.61	2.56
2000/01	2.50	2.21	2.44	2.41
2007	2.10	2.22	2.29	2.26
2011/12	2.20	2.30	2.80	2.70

3.2.2 Household Tenure

The survey collected information about the ownership of the building(s) of the households' main residence. Ownership of houses is one of the economic indicators; it reflects wealth and social status. Table 3.3 shows that, more than 75 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland owned the houses in which they were currently living. Ownership in rural areas, Urban Areas and in Dar es Salaam was 89.3 percent; 57.9 percent and 37.1 percent respectively.

The proportion of households living in their own house shows a declining trend since 2001. Conversely, the proportion of households living in privately rented houses has increased (See Figure 3.1 and Table 3.3). In 2011/12, about 17.4 percent of households were living in privately rented houses, mostly in Dar es Salaam where more than half of the households were living in privately rented dwellings.

There was an increase in households living without paying rent in 2011/12 HBS compared to 2007 HBS. About five percent of households were living in dwellings that they don't own without paying rent. This happens especially in Urban Areas where households live with relatives or friends.

Figure 3.1: Percentage of Households Which Own Houses They In, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

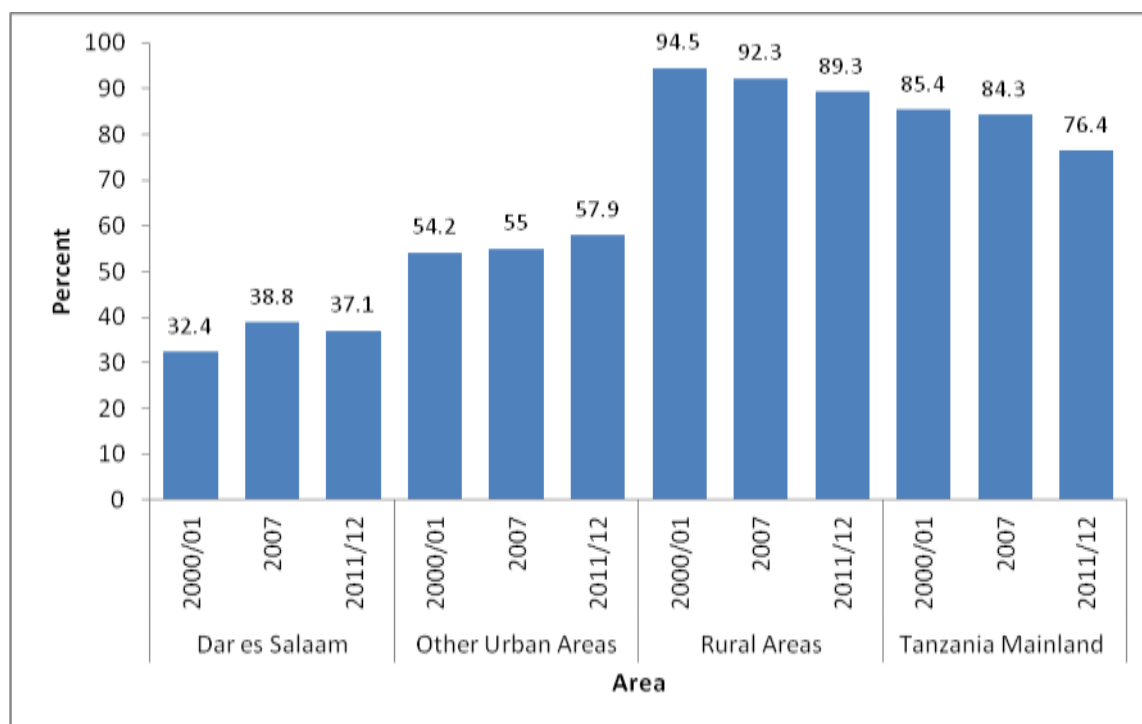


Table 3.3: Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Tenure and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

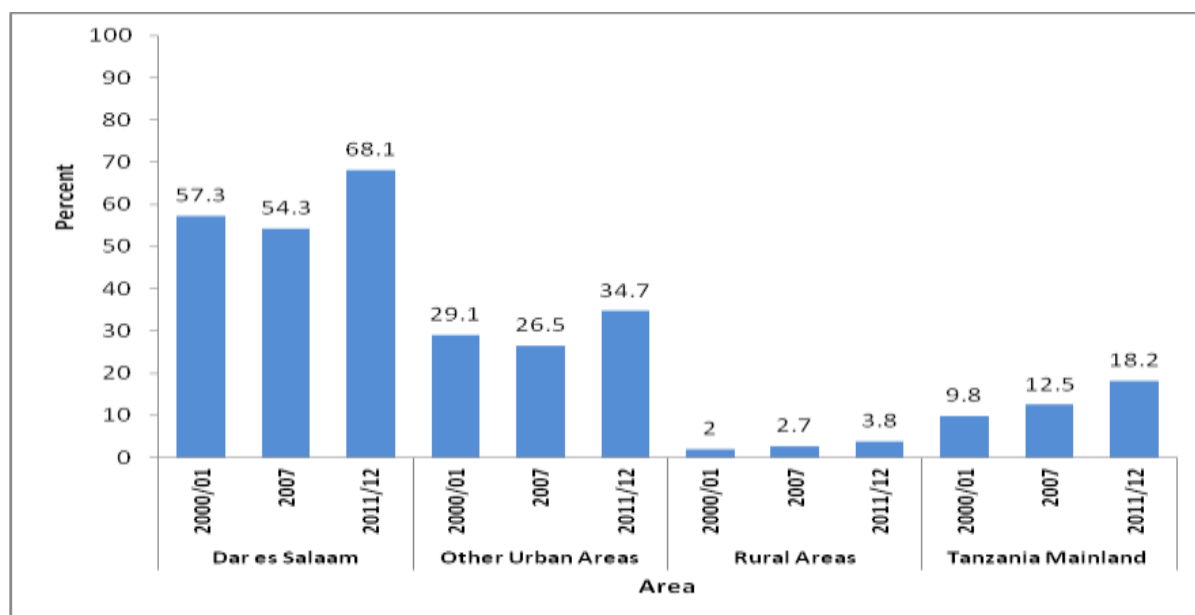
Type of Tenure	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Owned by Household	32.4	38.8	37.1	54.2	55	57.9	94.5	92.3	89.3	85.4	84.3	76.4
Living Without Paying Rent	3.6	5.3	7.8	4.1	4.6	5.6	2.3	3.1	4.7	1.8	2.7	5.3
Rented Privately	54.9	52.5	54.2	35.9	37.6	34.7	2.3	3.3	5.3	10.5	10.8	17.4
Rented from NHC and other public real estate company	5.6	1.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.2
Rented from Employer (inc. govt.)	1.5	1.5	0.1	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
Subsidized Renting from Employer (inc. govt.)	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Subsidized Renting from Relative / Friend	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: the wording of the categories of house tenure in 2011/12 was slightly different, but still could allow inter-survey comparison. "Rented from NHC & other public real estate company" in 2011/12 were considered to be similar to "Rented from public real estate company (NHC, NSSF, PPF etc)"; "Rented From Employer (inc. govt.)" was considered to be the same as "government, parastatal or private or Religious organization (Excluding NHC, NSSF, PPF etc)"; "Subsidized Renting From Employer (inc. govt.)" was considered to be the same as "Rented from employers including government, parastatal or private at a subsidized rent".

3.3 Household Facilities and Distances to Services

3.3.1 Sources of Energy and Fuel

Electricity is the preferred form of energy to supply power for many household applications, especially for lighting. Although connection to the national electricity grid remains limited, some progress has been noted. Figure 3.2 shows that the proportion of households in Tanzania Mainland which are connected to the electricity grid increased from 12 percent in 2007 to 18.4 percent in 2011/12. The connection to electricity grid in Dar es Salaam has been increasing from 54.3 percent in 2007 to 68.1 percent in 2011/2012. The results also show that other urban (from 26.5 percent in 2007 to 34.7 percent in 2011/2012) and rural areas (from 2.7 percent in 2007 to 3.8 percent in 2011/2012) have recorded an increase in the proportion of households connected to the grid.

Figure 3.2: Percentage of Households with Electricity, Tanzania Mainland, 1991/92, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Access and use of electricity as the main sources of lighting have consistently increased since 2000/01 HBS. Table 3.4 shows that the proportion of households using electricity as a source of energy for lighting has increased from 12.5 percent in 2007 to 18.2 percent in 2011/12. On the other hand, the proportion of households using other sources, such as paraffin or kerosene has declined from 83.9 percent in 2000/01 to 61.0 percent in 2011/12. In Dar es Salaam, the most common source of energy for lighting was electricity (68 percent). However, paraffin was used by the majority of households in Tanzania Mainland (61.0 percent), especially in Rural Areas (69.9 percent).

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Lighting and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Source of Energy for Lighting	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Electricity	57.3	54.3	68.1	29.1	26.5	34.7	2.0	2.7	3.8	9.8	12.5	18.2
Gas - biogas	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Paraffin /Kerosene	40.4	42.4	23.3	69.6	72.0	55.2	90.4	91.2	69.9	83.9	83.0	61.0
Candles	1.8	2.6	4.2	0.3	0.8	3.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.0	2.0
Firewood	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	1.6
Other source	NA	NA	3.4	NA	NA	5.4	NA	NA	20.3	NA	NA	15.2
Wood/farm residuals	0.5	0.3	-	0.7	0.7	-	7.1	5.2	-	5.7	3.6	-
Solar	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NA	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Option, 'Firewood' and 'Other source' were combined in 2000/01 and 2007; 'Solar' not asked in 2000/01 and 2007

In terms of energy for cooking, the composition of sources of energy in Tanzania Mainland has not changed in a substantial way over the last three rounds of HBS's. It is evidenced from Table 3.5 that about 95 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland used firewood and charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking in 2011/12 HBS.

While overall usage of firewood has declined, the use of charcoal has increased from 23 percent in 2007 to 28 percent in 2011/2012. It is noted that despite a decline in the use of charcoal in Dar es Salaam, between 1991/92 and 2000/01, its use has increased slightly from 75 percent in 2007 to 77 percent in 2011/12, replacing paraffin.

There was a slight increase in the use of industrial gas for cooking from 0.2 percent in 2007 to 0.8 percent in 2011/12 in Tanzania Mainland. In Dar es Salaam about five percent of the total households have used industrial gas as a source of energy for cooking in 2011/12. The percentage of households has increased from 0.4 in 2000/01 to 4.8 in 2011/12.

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Energy for Cooking and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Source of Energy for Cooking	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Electricity	4.8	2.2	1.2	3.2	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.3
Gas – industrial	0.4	0.9	4.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8
Gas – biogas	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-
Paraffin or Kerosene	43.0	12.4	9.4	8.9	6.0	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.9	5.0	3.0	2.5
Coal	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Charcoal	46.2	74.9	76.5	53.3	53.9	61.7	3.9	7.0	9.1	14.2	22.7	28.2
Firewood	4.6	8.0	2.5	33.8	37.7	30.4	93.4	91.8	89.1	78.5	73.1	66.3
Wood or farm residuals	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Solar	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA	0.1
Generator or Private	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.2
Other	0.3	1.1	5.0	0.2	0.2	2.7	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: 'Solar' and 'Generator/private' were not asked on 2000/01 and 2007

3.3.2 Drinking Water

Increasing access to improved drinking water is one of the Millennium Development Goals that Tanzania, along with other nations worldwide, has adopted (United Nations General Assembly, 2002). Different sources of drinking water have different implications on the quality of water (e.g. likelihood of being contaminated, pollution and water borne diseases). Thus, water sources serve as proxy indicator of whether water is suitable for drinking or not.

Table 3.6 presents the distribution of households by main source of drinking water and by area. Sources that are likely to provide water that is suitable for drinking are identified as improved sources. The improved sources include a piped source within the dwelling, yard, or plot; a public tap or standpipe, protected dug well or spring, tube well or borehole, rainwater and bottled water. Access to most of these sources is likely to be affected by seasons within the year.

Overall, Table 3.6 indicates that, in 2011/12 there is a difference in access to clean water during the rainy season and dry season. About 69 percent of Tanzania Mainland households use drinking water from improved sources of water during the rainy season. However, this percentage has slightly declined to 60 percent during the dry season. According to the past three rounds (1991/92, 2000/01 and 2007) of HBS, the proportion of households with access to protected sources of drinking water progressively increased from 46 percent in 1991/92, to 55.3 percent in 2000/01, and decreased from 55.3 percent in 2000/01 to 51.8 percent in 2007.

Over 78.6 percent of Dar es Salaam households had access to improved sources of drinking water during the rainy season compared to 75.6 percent in dry season. The same seasonal fluctuations are observed in other urban and rural areas.

The improved source of drinking water used by majority of households in Tanzania Mainland during the rainy and dry season was public tap or standpipe (17.5 percent and 22.4 percent respectively) although rural households' preferred rainwater collection (20.9 percent) to any other improved source.

Thirty four percent (34) of Tanzania Mainland households used non-improved sources of drinking water during the dry season, and 26 percent during the rainy season. Non-improved sources are used mostly by households in rural areas (34.8 percent during the rainy season and 44.5 percent during the dry season). The common source used by the majority is unprotected dug well. In 2007, some 48 percent of all Tanzania Mainland households, and 60 percent of the population in rural areas, depended on an unprotected source of drinking water.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water in the Rainy and Dry Seasons by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Source of Water	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Area		Tanzania Mainland	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Improved Source	78.6	75.6	85.0	78.0	62.4	52.5	69.1	60.5
Piped water into dwelling	14.4	14.5	18.6	19.2	2.9	3.0	7.5	7.7
Piped water to yard/plot	17.6	17.7	18.7	18.9	2.2	2.2	7.5	7.5
Public tap or standpipe	20.0	23.0	19.4	24.3	16.4	21.7	17.5	22.4
Protected dug well	7.9	9.2	5.0	7.3	9.2	11.1	8.2	10.1
Protected spring	0.0	0.0	2.9	4.2	6.0	8.1	4.6	6.3
Rainwater collection	8.7	0.2	18.1	0.6	20.9	0.4	18.8	0.4
Bottled water	3.6	3.9	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.6
Tube-well or borehole	6.4	7.1	1.9	3.1	4.8	5.8	4.4	5.5
Non-improved Source	8.3	10.7	7.9	14.1	34.8	44.5	25.9	34.1
Unprotected dug well	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.7	16.0	19.9	10.9	14.4
Unprotected spring	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	4.4	5.8	3.2	4.1
Cart with small tank or drum	4.4	5.5	1.4	2.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6
Tanker-truck	3.3	4.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	-	0.5	0.8
Surface water*	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.1	14.1	18.2	10.3	13.2
Other	13.1	13.8	7.1	7.9	2.9	3.0	5.0	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: *Surface water includes river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channels

Proper handling and storage of water at home is important to avoid water contamination. Thus, HBS 2011/12 asked the households about the methods used to store water. Table 3.7 indicates that about 58.8 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland used buckets with lids to store water. Most households (82.5 percent) in Dar es Salaam also used buckets with lids; 75 percent in other urban areas and 49.5 percent in rural areas. Other methods of storing water included the use of traditional clay pots with cover (8.5 percent and 20.6 percent in other urban and rural areas, respectively). Buckets with lid and clay pots with cover are recommended as the best methods to store water to avoid contamination.

Table 3.7: Percentage of Households using Containers for Storage of Drinking Water by Type of Container and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Type of Storage Container	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Overhead tank	5.8	1.5	0.2	1.2
Underground tank	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
Drums - metal or plastic	3.6	5.0	4.1	4.2
Bucket with lid	82.5	75.0	49.5	58.8
Bucket without lid	0.5	1.8	3.3	2.7
Jerry can	6.3	7.1	20.6	16.1
Traditional clay pot with cover	0.3	8.5	20.6	15.6
Traditional clay pot without cover	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.7
Other	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In addition to fetching water from an improved source, home water treatment can be effective in improving the quality of household drinking water. Table 3.8 presents the measures taken by the households to ensure that the water they fetch is safe for drinking. It was observed that 52.4 percent of households did not take any measures to treat water for drinking purpose, 24.7 percent boiled water for the purpose of drinking, 10.7 percent treated it with chemicals, six percent (6) used a water filter, and one percent (1) used bottled water.

Table 3.8 further shows that, rural households had limited access to protected sources of water; and that they also lagged behind in adopting measures to ensure water they drink is safe. About 60 percent of Rural Areas households used untreated drinking water. Over 50 percent of households in Dar es Salaam, and more than 35 percent of households in other urban areas, usually boil their drinking water.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Measures Taken to Ensure Safe Drinking Water and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Type of Measures	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Boil	52.4	35.5	16.2	24.7
Use water filter	3.0	6.6	6.6	6.2
Strain through a cloth	1.3	5.8	13.9	10.7
Treated with chemicals	3.4	7.5	1.7	3.1
Bottled water	7.6	1.1	0.2	1.3
Other	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6
None	30.8	41.5	59.8	52.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3.3 Distance to Main Source of Drinking Water

The distance to a source of drinking water is an important factor in defining access to safe clean water (see Picture No. 2). Like the previous HBSs, the 2011/12 HBS collected information about the distance to the main source of drinking water, but this time distinguishing between dry and rainy season.

Picture No. 2: Woman Fetching Water outside the households.

Source: Rachel Govoni – 2011/12 HBS

Table 3.9 shows that 47 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland fetched water from sources located less than 500m away from their houses during the rainy season. This proportion declines to 45 percent during the dry season in 2011/12, as some households were forced to go further away from their households for searching alternative sources. However, households in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas did not suffer much in fetching water from distant sources in either season. The effect of seasonality is more pronounced in rural areas. The proportion of households, fetching water at a distance between 2 to 5 kilometres in rural areas, doubled from 5.7 percent in rain season to 11.5 percent in dry season. This increase account to five times at a distance of 5 to 8 kms in the dry season. Generally, about 29 percent

of Tanzania Mainland households fetched water at a distance of greater than one kilometre during the dry season.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Households by Distance from Home to Water Source, Season and Area, Tanzania Mainland , 2011/12

Distance	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
At home	15.8	6.3	25.6	8.3	16.9	2.5	18.1	3.8
Less than 500m	72.8	80.0	53.2	58.2	42.3	37.8	47.0	45.2
500m – 1km	9.8	11.4	15.9	21.8	20.9	24.0	19.0	22.4
Greater than 1 km	1.5	2.3	5.3	11.7	19.9	35.6	15.8	28.6
1-2 km	1.4	2.0	3.9	8.6	13.5	20.4	10.8	16.7
2-5 km	0.1	0.3	1.3	2.8	5.7	11.5	4.5	9.1
5-8 km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.2	0.5	2.4
Greater than 8km	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The time burden of water fetching influences the volume of water collected by households as well as time spent on other socio-economic activities, including income generating activities and childcare. The 2011/12 Survey found that 78.5 percent of women of age 15 years and above fetched water for their households compared to 14.2 percent of men of age 15 years and above in Tanzania Mainland. The same pattern is observed for women and men of rural areas (79 percent and 13 percent respectively), other urban areas (79.9 percent and 14.3 percent respectively) and Dar es Salaam (73.3 and 22.7 percent respectively). The pattern for adult male and female was the same for boys and girls. It was found that five percent of female children and two percent of male children were involving in fetching water.

Table 3.10: Percentage Distributions of Household Members Responsible for Fetching Water by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 HBS

Category of Household Member	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Adult women (15+years)	73.3	79.9	79.0	78.5
Adult men (15+ years)	22.7	14.3	13.0	14.2
Female child (under 15 years)	2.6	4.1	5.5	5.0
Male child (under 15 years)	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.11 shows households' members who are responsible for fetching water in relation to distance they travelled in 2011/12. Most women in Tanzania mainland households fetch water from a source that is located less than half a kilometre from their homes during the rainy and dry seasons. It is noted that at a distance of greater than one kilometre, 35.4 percent of adult men (age 15 years and above) fetch water compared to 27.1 percent of adult women (age 15 years and above).

Table 3.11: Percentage of Household Members Responsible for Fetching Water from the Sources by Distance Travelled, Age and Season, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Distance Travelled	Adult Women (15+ year)		Adult Men (15+ years)		Female Child(under 15 year)		Male Child (under 15 years)		Tanzania Mainland	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
At home	17.4	3.9	18.1	2.8	27.5	3.5	22.1	6.0	18.1	3.8
Less than 500m	48.1	46.3	44.2	41.0	41.1	42.5	39.8	41.3	47.0	45.2
500m -1km	19.2	22.7	19.2	20.8	16.6	21.1	17.9	24.0	19.0	22.4
Greater than 1 km	15.3	27.1	18.5	35.4	14.8	32.9	20.2	28.7	15.8	28.6
1-2 km	10.5	16.3	12.3	18.0	11.2	21.7	10.4	11.7	10.8	16.7
2-5 km	4.2	8.4	5.8	12.4	3.1	7.8	9.4	14.4	4.5	9.1
5-8 km	0.5	2.1	0.4	4.2	0.5	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.5	2.4
Greater than 8km	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.3.4 Household Sanitation Facilities

While the proportion of households without a toilet facilities are found to be 7.2 percent in 1991/92, 7.1 percent in 2000/01 and 7.4 in 2007; the 2011/12 shows that 11.7 percent of households did not have toilet facilities. The increase recorded in 2011/12 comes from rural areas and other urban Areas. Dar es Salaam registered a decline in the proportion of households without toilets. Note that to improve accuracy in this measure, the 2011/12 HBS interview used, for the first time, a card showing different types of toilet and this may partially explain some of the differences.

Picture No. 3: Poor Flash Type of Toilet

Source: 2011/12 HBS

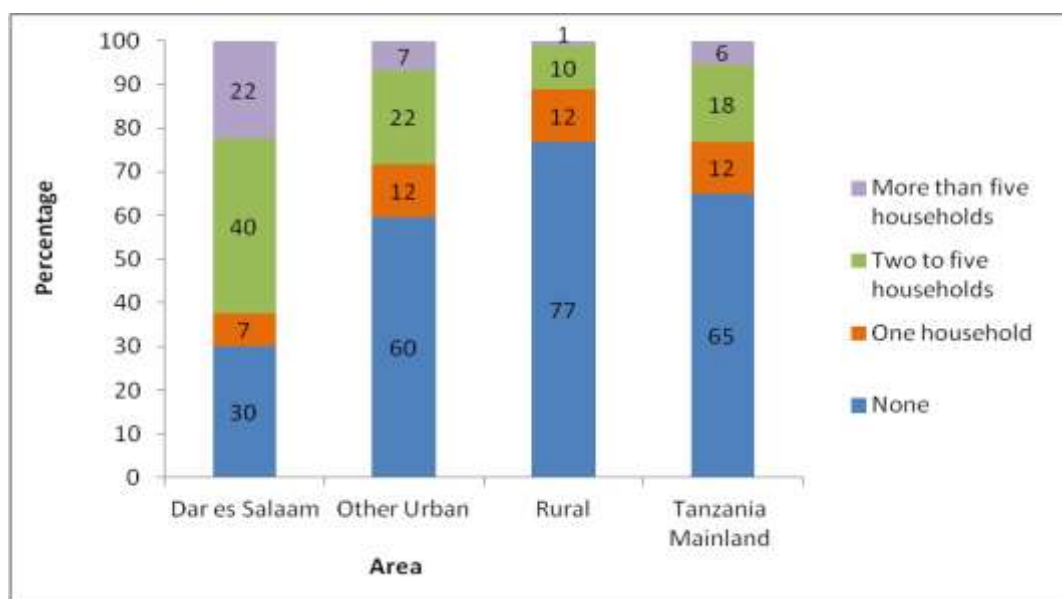
Table 3.12 shows that 88.3 percent of households use different type of toilet facilities. A large number of households still use simple pit latrine with slab (not washable). In rural areas, 83.0 percent of households reported having use of toilet facilities. The proportions of households using a toilet facilities in Dar es Salaam have increased compared to previous HBS's, especially the use of pit latrine (washable) and pour flush toilets.

Table 3.12: Percentage Distribution of Households Using Type of Toilet Facility by Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Type of Toilet Facility	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
No toilet / bush / field	0.4	1.6	16.9	11.7
Total with toilets	99.5	98.4	83.0	88.3
Open pit without slab	16.5	23.6	27.1	25.0
Pit latrine with slab (not washable)	13.3	22.2	44.2	35.9
Pit latrine with slab (washable)	28.9	17.0	6.3	11.3
Ventilated improved pit latrine	14.0	13.6	2.8	6.4
Pour flush toilet	21.8	16.9	1.5	7.2
Flush toilet with cistern	3.8	2.5	0.3	1.2
Composting toilet/ecosan latrine	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
Other	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The use of toilet facilities is important for hygiene in human life; if such facilities are shared the risk of spreading diseases is great. Figure 3.3 shows that 63.5 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland use toilet facilities that are not shared with other households. Sharing of toilet facilities was higher in Dar es Salaam (62 percent) followed by Other Urban Areas (27 percent) and Rural Areas (24 percent) where two or more households reported sharing a toilet facility.

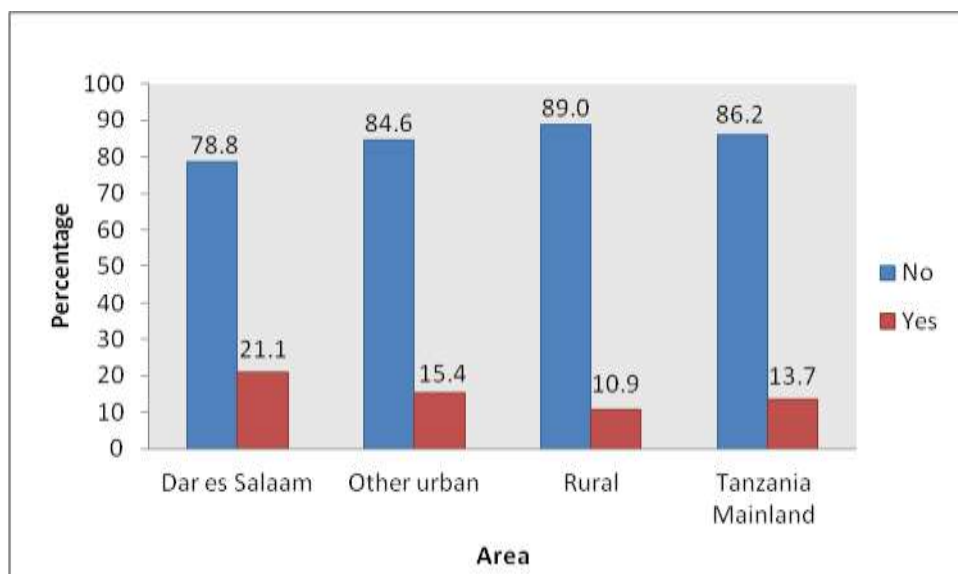
Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Households Sharing Toilets Facilities and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12



Hand washing after using toilet is an important aspect of hygiene, especially when washing hands with soap and clean running water. The acceptance of hand washing is increased if facilities are conveniently located, clean and properly working. Thus, 2011/12 HBS asked respondents if they had hand-washing facilities with soap as well as where the facility is located.

Figure 3.4 shows that 86 percent of Tanzania Mainland households do not have places for hand washing with soap and water. About 79 percent of households in Dar es Salaam, 79.1 percent in other urban and 89.5 percent in rural areas also reported that they have no places for hand-washing with soap and water. Overall, it is only about one household out of ten, which reported to have hand-washing facilities near to the latrine or kitchen or other locations which are recommended by hygienic practitioners.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Households with Hands Washing Facilities with Soap and Water by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12



In 2011/12 HBS, respondents were also asked where they usually dispose of their youngest child's stools. The safe disposal of children's stools is of particular importance because these are the most likely cause of faecal contamination to the immediate household environment. Correct disposal of stools is linked with lower risks of diarrhoea.

Table 3.13 shows that four in 10 households in Tanzania Mainland put or rinsed children's stools into a toilet or latrine and in 30.3 percent of the households, the youngest child used a toilet or latrine. In all areas most of the households disposed their children's stools into the toilets or latrines. A significant proportion of households in rural areas throw children's stools into the garbage (12.7 percent) compared to other urban (6.7 percent) and Dar es Salaam (1.6 percent). The burying practice was also used in rural areas where 14.1 percent of households buried their children stools. A small percentage of households did not take any action with their children's stools as they just left it in the open spaces. This happened more in rural (2.2 percent) than in other areas in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 3.13: Percentage Distribution of Household by Disposal of the Last Children's Stools and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Modes of Disposal	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Child used toilet/latrine	38.8	37.7	27.1	30.3
Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	54.4	45.7	37.7	41.0
Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.8
Thrown into garbage	1.6	6.7	12.7	10.4
Buried	0.9	3.8	14.1	10.8
Left in the open	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.6
Other	2.3	3.1	4.6	4.0
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

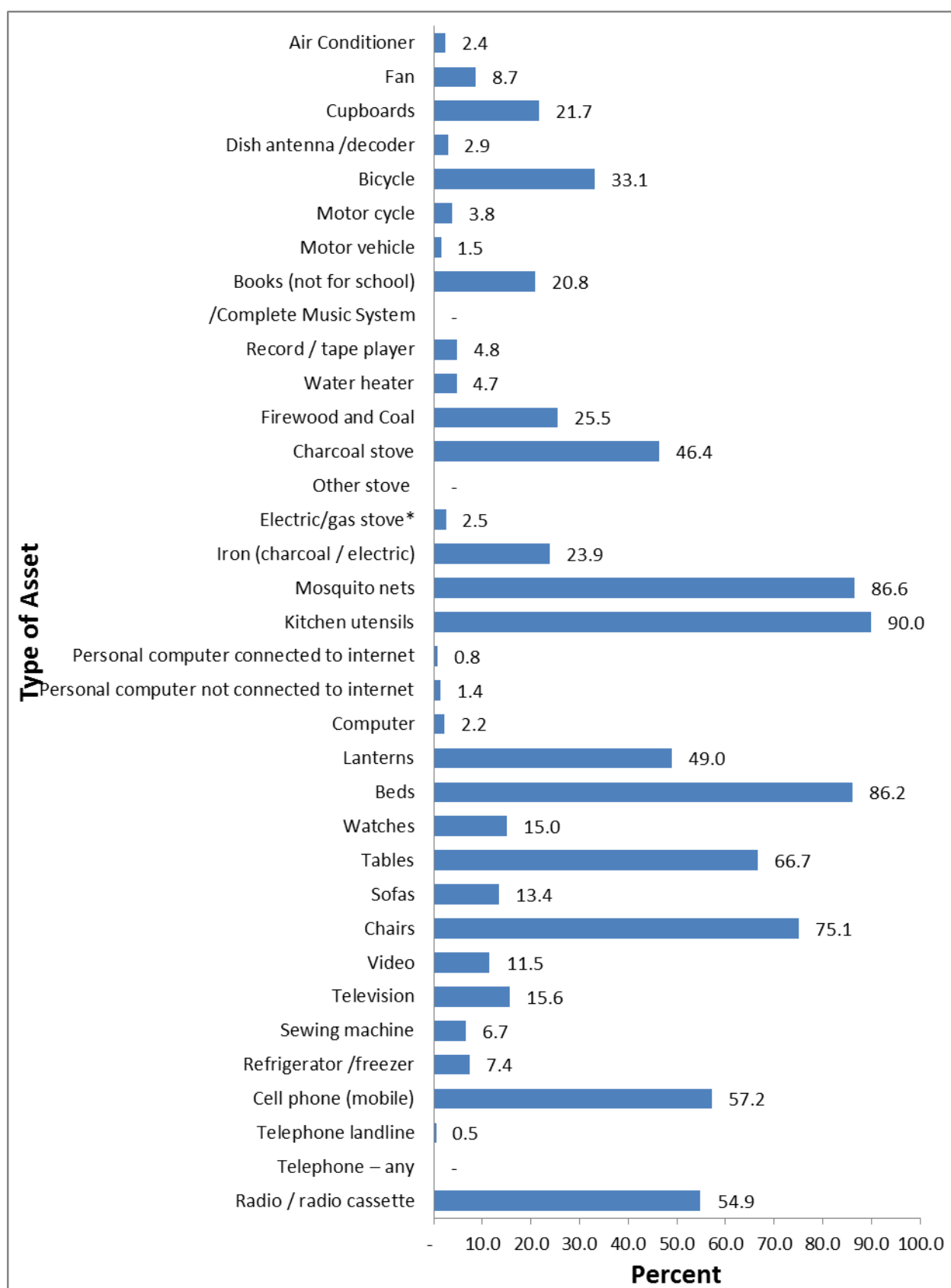
3.3.5 Ownership of Durable Goods

Ownership of assets is also an important variable in assessing the household's economic well-being, both in terms of the capacity of assets to generate income and economic security which is useful for financing consumption expenditure. In 2011/12 HBS, respondents were asked if they have durable goods, transport and communication equipment.

Analysis of asset ownership between 2007 and 2011/12 is difficult due to differences in the questionnaires used in the two surveys. Figure 3.5 shows the type of assets by ownership from the 2011/12 HBS. The results reveal that most of the households own kitchen utensils (90 percent) followed by mosquito nets (86.6 percent), beds (86.2 percent), chairs (75.1 percent) and tables (66.7 percent).

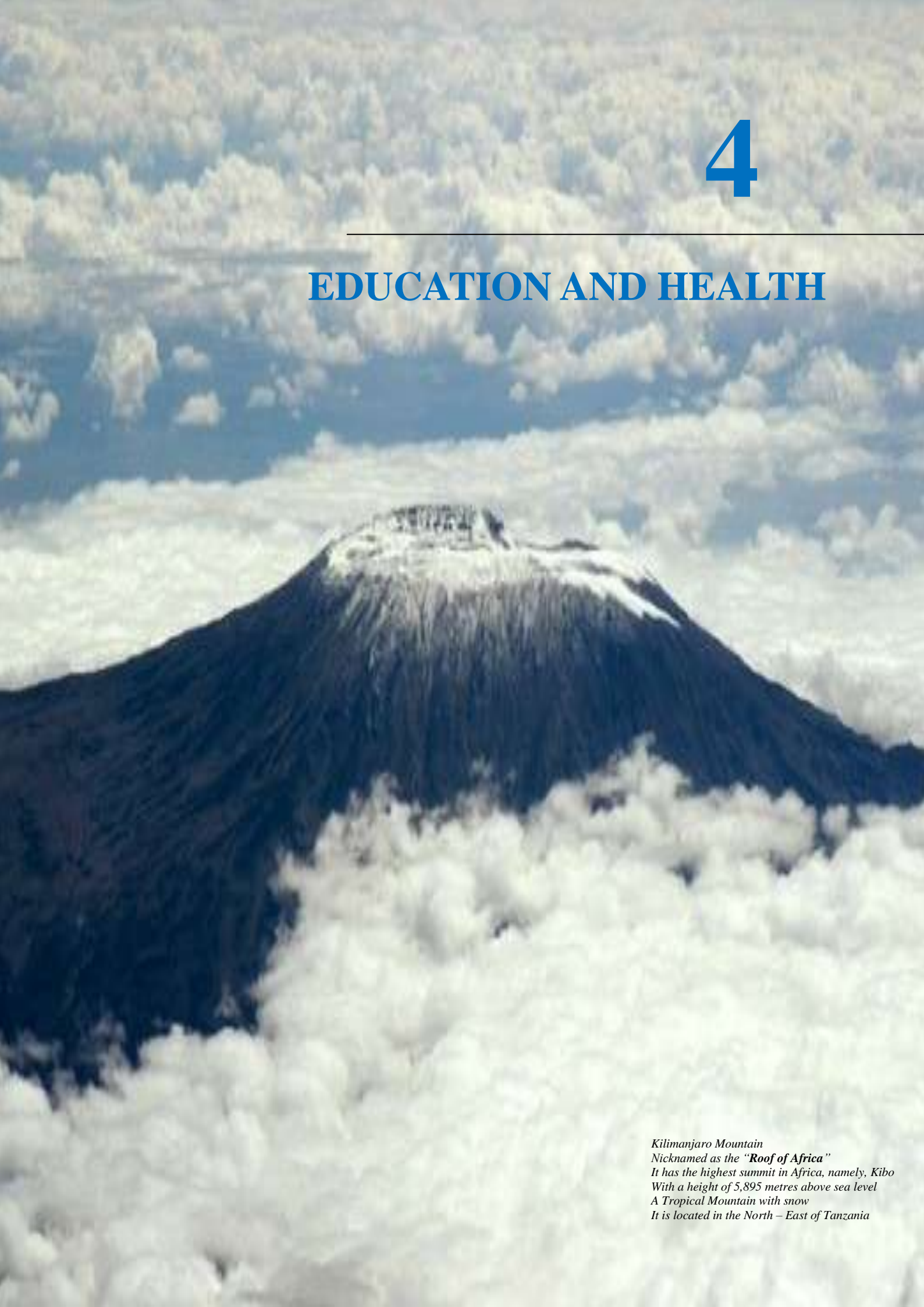
Mobile phones have become more popular during recent years. The percentage of households having a mobile phone doubled from 24.5 percent in 2007 HBS to 57.2 percent in 2011/12 HBS. The increase was more rapid in rural areas and other urban areas than in Dar es Salaam. In rural areas, ownership of mobile phone increased from 13.9 percent in 2007 to 45.2 percent in 2011/12. Mobile phone ownership reached 88.4 percent in Dar es Salaam and 77.5 percent in other urban in 2011/12. More information on assets ownership and comparison with previous HBS see Annex Table A2.

Figure 3.5: Percent of Households Reporting Ownership of Selected Durable Goods by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12 HBS



4

EDUCATION AND HEALTH



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

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents education and health facilities provided to the household members in 2011/12.

4.2 Education

4.2.1 Education Level

For household members of age five years and above, the 2011/12 HBS collected information on literacy and school attendance, the highest class completed, current school and class attendance. For those in the school age but not attending school, the survey sought reasons for non-attendance. For those attending schools, the survey further collected data on time and means of transport used to reach to school.

Table 4.1 shows the percentage distribution of household members aged 15 years and above by their corresponding highest level of education achieved in Tanzania Mainland. The result shows that, there was a decrease in population age 15 years and above with no education from 24 percent in 2007 to 19 percent in 2011/12. There was also a decrease in the proportion of the population with Standard 5 – 8 education level from 54 percent in 2007 to 51 percent in 2011/12.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Household Members of Age 15 and Above by Highest Level of Education Achieved and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Level of Education Achieved	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
No education	7.6	7.9	4.4	13.1	12.1	8.9	29	28.5	24.2	25.2	23.6	18.6
Pre School	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Adult education only	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	2.3	1.2	0.4	2.1	1.1	0.4
Primary 1 – 4	6.4	5.2	3.4	9.8	7.9	6.5	12.8	12.3	10.8	11.9	10.9	9.0
Primary 5 – 8*	60.6	57.0	48.6	57.6	58.9	50.6	52.5	52.4	51.8	53.8	54.0	51.2
Form 1 – 4	14.9	16.6	27.2	12.7	13.7	25.3	2.2	4.1	10.6	4.6	7.0	15.7
Form 5 – 6	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
Diploma / university	2.9	2.6	7.6	0.7	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.8
Course after primary	1.6	2.0	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2
Course after form IV	2.7	4.8	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.7
Course after form VI	-	0.8	0.6	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.2	1.5
Other certificate	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: * The education system in Tanzania runs for seven years for primary school, however there are still some people in Tanzania who went through eight-year circle of primary education

NB: 'Course after form VI' was not asked in 2000/01 and 'No education' category' includes 'pre-school' in 2000/01 and 2007

Table 4.2 provides gender disaggregation of the population aged 15 years and above by highest level of education achieved. The trend shows that, there was a decrease in the proportion of individuals with no education in all areas for both sexes. However, the proportion of women with no education decreased by 5.6 percentage points from 29.5 percent in 2007 to 23.9 percent in 2011/12 as compared to that of men which decreased by 4.0 percentage points from 16.9 percent in 2007 to 12.9 percent in 2011/12. However, a large number of women in rural areas still had no education (31 percent) compared to 6 percent in Dar es Salaam and 12 percent in other urban areas in 2011/12. Likewise, gender disparity in rural areas was noted, indicating 17 percent for men and 31 percent for women in 2011/12.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Household Members of Age 15 and Above by Highest Level of Education Achieved, by Sex and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Level Achieved	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Men												
No education	4.5	4.5	2.4	7.6	6.9	4.9	19.8	20.9	17.1	16.9	16.9	12.9
Pre School	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Adult education only	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	2.7	1.4	0.5	2.3	1.2	0.4
Primary 1 – 4	7.4	5.2	3.4	11.2	8.5	6.3	15.4	14.6	12.3	14.2	12.6	10.0
Primary 5 – 8*	59.6	55.5	46.1	56.1	59.2	50.3	57.6	55.7	54.1	57.5	56.3	52.4
Form 1 – 4	16.7	17.9	29.2	15.7	16.0	28.1	2.8	5.3	13.0	5.7	8.4	18.0
Form 5 – 6	1.8	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
Diploma / university	4.1	3.6	9.4	1.2	1.3	3.8	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	2.4
Course after primary	1.6	2.7	0.2	1.8	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.2
Course after form IV	3.0	4.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9
Course after form VI	-	0.9	0.7	-	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.2
Other certificate	0.7	1.4	3.3	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women												
No education	10.6	11.1	6.3	17.7	16.6	12.2	37.1	35.3	30.9	32.5	29.5	23.9
Pre –School	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Adult education only	1.4	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.4
Primary 1 – 4	5.3	5.2	3.5	8.5	7.5	6.7	10.6	10.3	9.4	10.0	9.3	8.1
Primary 5 – 8*	61.7	58.4	50.9	59.0	58.7	50.9	48.1	49.3	49.6	50.6	51.9	50.1
Form 1 – 4	13.0	15.4	25.4	10.1	11.8	22.9	1.7	3.0	8.4	3.7	5.8	13.5
Form 5 – 6	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Diploma / university	1.7	1.8	6.0	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2
Course after primary	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
Course after form IV	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.6
Course after form VI	-	0.7	0.4	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.1
Other certificate	0.9	0.8	3.3	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NB: 'Course after form VI' was not asked in 2000/01 and 'No education' category includes 'pre-school' in 2000/01 and 2007

Note * *The education system in Tanzania runs for seven years of primary school, however there are still some people in Tanzania who went through eight-year circle of primary education*

4.2.2 Literacy Rate

The survey collected data needed to estimate literacy rate of population aged 5 years and above. Respondents were asked if they could read and write a short sentence in Swahili, English, both Swahili and English or any other language. Total literacy rate of adults is the percentage of the population of aged 5 years and above who can read and write a short or simple statement on their everyday life. The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates of age 5 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

The 2011/12 HBS shows that, the overall illiteracy rate in the population of aged 5 years and above decreased from 27.5 percent in 2007 to 22.8 percent in 2011/12. However, the literacy in Swahili language only in Tanzania Mainland decreased by 1.9 percentage points while literacy in both language (Swahili and English) increased by 5.8 percentage points from 9.7 percent in 2007 to 15.5 percent in 2011/12.

Literacy for men increased from 79.5 percent in 2007 to 83.5 percent in 2011/12 while for women it increased from 66.1 percent in 2007 to 71.4 percent in 2011/12. This shows that, participation in education for both men and women have increased between 2007 and 2011/12.

Mainland: 2007 and 2011/12

	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
Language of Literacy	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Swahili	64.3	56.3	64.2	61.5	59.7	58.7	60.9	59.0
English	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.0
Swahili & English	22.3	34.7	18.5	24.4	5.8	9.3	9.7	15.5
Other languages	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.7
Unable to read/write any	-	4.9	-	10.9	-	29.5	-	22.7
Not stated	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Literacy Rate	91	95.1	85.8	89.0	66.8	70.4	72.5	77.2
Illiteracy Rate	9.0	4.9	14.2	10.9	33.2	29.5	27.5	22.7
Not Stated	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1
Percentage of adult men literate	94.6	97.3	91.5	93.5	74.7	78.1	79.5	83.5
Percentage of adult women literate	87.7	93.1	80.9	85.2	59.5	63.0	66.1	71.4

Note: Adults are persons of age 15 years and above. The percentage of adults literate by sex is for literacy in any language.

NB: The option of "Unable to read/write" and "Not stated" was not asked on 2007

There were differences in literacy between men and women in all areas with man literacy being higher than women literacy. The 4.3b shows that, the literacy rate was 93 percent for men and 85 percent for women in urban areas while it was 78 percent for men and 63 percent for women in rural areas.

2011/2012

[illegible]

4.2.3 Net and Gross Enrolment Ratios for Primary and Secondary Schools

The 2011/12 HBS shows that there was a slight decrease in the net primary school enrolment ratio for children of age 7 to 13 from 84 percent in 2007 to 77 percent in 2011/12. Children in Dar es Salaam and other urban areas are more likely to attend school than children in rural areas. There was no significant difference between boys and girls.

Table 4.4: Primary School Net and Gross Enrolment Ratios by Sex and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Measure	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Net enrolment ratio:								
Total	90.8	89.5	91.3	88.1	81.5	74.0	83.7	77.4
Boys	91.0	90.5	91.0	90.2	78.7	71.2	81.4	75.9
Girls	90.7	88.6	91.6	85.7	84.4	77.0	86.1	79.9
Gross enrolment ratio :								
Total	116.5	102.3	121.1	106.6	114.5	91.7	115.7	95.0
Boys	117.1	104.4	121.0	108.4	113.6	90.8	115.1	94.8
Girls	115.9	100.2	121.1	104.7	115.4	92.6	116.4	95.2

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.

Table 4.5 shows that, enrolment in secondary schools in 2011/12 HBS reached 31 percent compared to 15 percent in 2007. Note that, a larger increase was for boys than girls in Dar es Salaam and other urban but higher for girls in rural areas.

Table 4.5: Secondary School Net and Gross Enrolment Ratios by Sex and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Measure	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Form I – IV (Age 14 – 17)								
Net enrolment ratio:								
Total	31.5	53.8	28.1	46.9	10.4	21.9	15.2	30.5
Boys	33.7	60.6	25.7	50.1	9.7	21.1	13.9	30.6
Girls	29.8	48.1	30.2	44.0	11.2	22.8	16.5	30.3
Gross enrolment ratio:								
Total	54.3	84.2	51.0	78.2	19.4	40.7	27.8	53.1
Boys	62.9	94.1	52.2	84.4	20.4	45.1	28.5	57.6
Girls	47.6	75.8	49.8	72.6	18.3	36.0	27.0	48.6
Forms I – VI (Age 14 – 19)								
Net enrolment ratio:								
Total	31.7	49.7	29.2	48.2	11.4	22.8	16.4	31.1
Boys	35.8	58.7	29.0	53.2	11.7	24.2	16.5	33.2
Girls	28.5	42.7	29.4	43.8	11.1	21.4	16.3	29.0
Gross enrolment ratio:								
Total	42.5	60.5	38.5	57.1	14.6	28.4	21.3	37.9
Boys	49.7	72.1	41.3	63.1	16.0	31.3	22.8	41.4
Girls	37.1	51.5	36.1	51.7	13.2	25.2	19.9	34.3

Note: These rates are calculated using the age groups 14-17 (Forms I-IV) and 14-19 years (Forms I-VI)

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

Table 4.6 shows that, entry into Standard I at the correct age (7 years) improved from 66 percent in 2007 to 69 percent in 2011/12. Likewise, there was an improvement in the entry into Standard VII for the thirteen-years old from 13 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2011/12

Table 4.6: Children of Age 7-13 Attending School by Age and Class Attended, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Age	Pre - School	St. I	St. II	St. III	St. IV	St. V	St. VI	St. VII	Above St. VII	Total
2007										
7	16.6	65.6	15.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
8	2.5	42.9	39.1	11.8	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	2.2	21.3	36.3	29.5	8.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	0.4	12.4	18.4	32.6	26.8	8.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
11	0.1	3.7	12.0	23.7	34.8	21.6	3.4	0.6	0.1	100.0
12	0.1	2.2	4.3	13.7	29.9	30.2	15.7	3.3	0.4	100.0
13	0.0	1.7	3.1	6.7	15.7	26.7	31.5	13.0	1.4	100.0
2011/12										
7	0.0	68.6	26.4	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
8	0.0	30.0	49.8	16.7	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
9	0.0	15.6	32.2	33.9	14.4	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
10	0.0	7.2	19.7	31.2	28.9	10.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
11	0.0	3.2	8.9	17.7	25.5	32.3	11.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
12	0.0	1.1	5.5	8.4	17.8	28.1	28.7	10.5	0.0	100.0
13	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.8	9.0	24.5	33.5	24.0	0.0	100.0

Table 4.7 shows that 72.8 percent of boys and 65.2 percent of girls of aged seven years were in Standard I, meaning that more boys than girls in that age, were in Standard I. Boys of age thirteen who were attending Standard VII were fewer than girls of the same age by 6 percentage points (21 percent for boys and 27 percent for girls).

Table 4.7: Children of Age 7-13 and Attending School by Age, Sex and Class Attended, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 and 2011/12

Age /Sex	St. I	St. II	St. III	St. IV	St. V	St. VI	St. VII	Total
Boys								
7	72.8	21.8	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	100.0
8	28.3	55.1	14.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0
9	17.7	33.7	31.2	14.9	2.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
10	8.2	21.1	31.8	29.1	8.9	0.4	0.4	100.0
11	4.6	9.0	19.3	25.8	29.3	10.8	1.2	100.0
12	1.8	8.1	10.9	19.2	27.6	24.7	7.7	100.0
13	0.0	4.2	6.7	9.7	26.1	32.0	21.4	100.0
Group total	16.6	21.7	17.9	15.6	14.1	9.8	4.2	100.0
Girls								
7	65.2	30.1	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
8	31.7	44.9	18.3	3.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	100.0
9	13.5	30.8	36.7	14.0	4.4	0.0	0.6	100.0
10	6.0	18.4	30.5	28.7	12.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
11	1.7	8.7	16.1	25.3	35.3	11.7	1.1	100.0
12	0.4	3.0	6.0	16.5	28.5	32.4	13.2	100.0
13	0.0	1.8	4.8	8.5	22.7	35.2	26.9	100.0
Group total	16.1	19.8	17.1	14.6	15.4	11.6	5.4	100.0

Table 4.8 shows several reasons of children of age 7 to 13 for not attending school, however direct comparison with the previous survey is not possible because some of the reasons mentioned were not included in both 2007 and 2011/12 HBS questionnaires. The reasons frequently given by primary-age children not attending school were:

- i. School is useless or uninteresting was 16 percent in Dar es Salaam, 34 percent in other urban and 41 percent in rural areas;
- ii. Failed examination was 15 percent in Dar es Salaam, 5 percent in other urban, and 7 percent in rural areas;
- iii. Too expensive or cannot afford was 15 percent in Dar es Salaam, 14 percent in other urban and 5 percent in rural area.

Table 4.8: Percentage of Children of Age 7 to 13 Not Attending School by Reasons for Not Attending and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Reason for Not Attending School	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Too old / completed school	50.9	NA	46.9	NA	49.0	NA	48.9	NA
Too old	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0
Completed	NA	46.6	NA	35.7	NA	25.7	NA	28.5
Too far away	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	9.9	3.9	9.1	3.2
Too expensive/cannot afford	6.2	15.0	9.0	14.0	4.6	5.3	4.9	7.2
Is working	3.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.5	0.6	8.4	0.5
School is useless/uninteresting	22.2	16.4	10.9	33.5	14.3	40.8	14.3	38.2
Illness/ pregnancy	5.9	NA	9.6	NA	8.1	NA	8.2	NA
Illness	NA	0.5	NA	0.5	NA	5.1	NA	4.1
Pregnancy	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0
Failed exam	1.1	15.0	2.5	5.4	0.2	7.4	0.3	7.6
Too young	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	2.5	NA	1.9
Got married	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Others	10.1	7.0	11.6	9.6	5.4	8.8	5.9	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.4 Mode of Transport and Time Used by Primary School Students

Among other factors affecting children's access to school, are distance and the time taken to travel to and from school. These factors particularly affect young children (Standard 1 and Standard 2 of primary school).

Table 4.9 shows that, 96.3 percent of primary school students went to school on foot. As expected, the highest proportion of primary schools students was found in other urban Areas and rural areas compared to Dar es Salaam. It was also observed that 12.2 percent of primary school children in Dar es Salaam were using public vehicles or private vehicles.

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Primary School Children by Mode of Transport to School and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Mode of Transport	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
On Foot	78.1	93.9	98.8	96.3
On bike	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.9
By Private vehicle	4.0	0.9	0.1	0.5
By public vehicle	12.2	2.2	0.1	1.4
Other	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not Stated	4.2	1.5	0.2	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Primary school children used different modes of transport to and from school. Table 4.10 summarizes the time taken from home to school using various means of transport. In Dar es Salaam 90.3 percent of primary school children took less than 15 minutes to arrive to school on foot and 95 percent in other urban areas. While in rural areas 99 percent use more than two hours to arrive at the nearest primary school on foot.

Table 4.10: Percentage Distribution of Primary School Children by Mode of Transport, Time Taken in Minutes and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Area	Time	Mode of Transport					Total
		On foot	Bike	Private vehicle	Public vehicle	Other	
Dar-es-Salaam	Less than 15 minutes	90.3	0.9	1.5	6.8	0.5	100.0
	15 - 29 minutes	85.2	1.9	2.4	9.9	0.6	100.0
	30 - 59 minutes	75.6	0.2	5.5	17.4	1.3	100.0
	Greater than 1 hour < 2hrs	36.7	0.0	21.5	41.8	0.0	100.0
	2+hours	33.2	0.0	18.1	48.7	0.0	
	Total	81.5	0.8	4.1	12.8	0.7	100.0
Other Urban Areas	Less than 15 minutes	95.4	0.9	1.1	2.4	0.2	100.0
	15 - 29 minutes	94.9	2.8	0.6	1.7	0.0	100.0
	30 - 59 minutes	95.2	1.6	0.6	2.3	0.2	100.0
	Greater than 1 hour < 2hrs	95.5	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
	2+hours	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total	95.3	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.2	100.0
Rural	Less than 15 minutes	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
	15 - 29 minutes	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	30 - 59 minutes	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
	Greater than 1 hour < 2 hrs	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	2+hours	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0

O-level Secondary school children use different means of transport to and from school. Table 4.11 shows mean average time in minutes taken to arrive at school. Overall, secondary school children take 31 minutes to arrive to school on foot, 34 minutes for those who are using bike, 40 minutes for those who are using private vehicles and 39 minutes for those who were using public vehicles.

Table 4.11: Mean Time (in minutes) Used to Arrive to a Nearest Secondary School by Mode of Transport and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Area	Mode of Transport				
	On foot	On bike	By private vehicles	By public vehicles	Other
Urban	29	26	38	33	10
Rural	32	39	29	25	0.0
Dar-es-salaam	28	27	49	46	33
Tanzania Mainland	31	34	40	39	24

The 2011/12 HBS also collected information on the time to arrive at the nearest pre-school. The average time used differed according to the mode of transport used. Table 4.12 shows that in Dar es Salaam, children have used an average of 15 minutes to arrive at a nearest pre-school on foot and 26 minutes for those who were using public vehicles. Overall, children used an average of 23 minutes to arrive at the nearest pre-school on foot.

Table 4.12: Mean Time (in minutes) Used to Go to the Nearest Pre-school by Mode of Transport and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Area	Mode of Transport				
	On foot	On bike	By private vehicle	By public vehicles	Other
Other Urban	18	21	13	30	20
Rural	25	21	-	-	-
Dar-es-Salaam	15	15	53	26	10
Tanzania Mainland	23	20	33	28	16

4.3 Health

In the 2011/12 HBS, questions were asked to determine whether any person has had illness or injury during the last 4 weeks preceding the survey and if so, whether treatment or medical care from any health-care provider was sought.

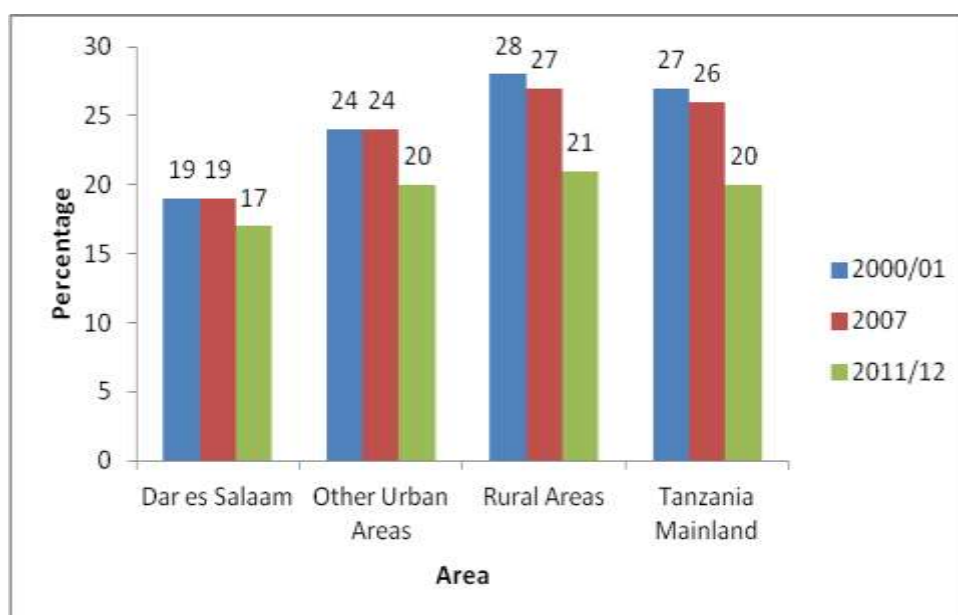
It is evident from Table 4.13 that 20 percent of the population reported that they were sick or injured during the last four weeks preceding the survey day. Results further show that more than one in five individuals (22 percent) in rural and other urban areas got sick or injured in the last four weeks preceding the survey day, compared to only 17 percent of individuals living in Dar es Salaam and Other Urban areas.

Table 4.13: Percentage of Household Reporting Illness or Injury in the Past Four Weeks by Age Group and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12 HBS's

Age Group	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
0-4	33.9	31.6	23.9	27.8	32.2	21.9	30.4	33.2	23.3	30.2	32.9	23.1
5-14	15.7	14.5	14.5	19.1	19.6	12.1	21.9	19.4	15.0	21.2	19.1	14.4
15-24	12.0	11.8	12.4	17.3	17.5	13.6	22.2	19.6	15.4	20.7	18.5	14.7
25-34	18.6	17.7	16.0	21.9	22.1	17.6	28.1	23.5	20.9	26.5	22.6	19.4
35-44	20.9	16.8	17.0	24.4	23.9	17.3	32.7	26.4	24.6	30.6	25.0	22.1
45-54	22.0	21.8	19.5	30.2	30.2	20.9	35.4	35.5	27.4	33.8	33.5	25.4
55-64	27.3	28.3	21.1	43.6	32.3	27.7	42.0	39.7	39.0	41.5	37.7	35.4
65+	39.3	46.5	39.7	53.0	54.7	43.0	55.5	51.1	49.3	54.7	51.4	48.0
All Age Group	19.4	19.0	16.9	23.5	24.4	20.0	28.3	26.7	21.5	27.1	25.7	20.3

The percentages of ill or injured persons during the last four weeks prior to the survey day as reported in all areas in the 2011/12 HBS were lower than that reported in the 2001 and 2007 surveys (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Trend of Percentage of Household Members Reporting Illness or Injury in the Past Four Weeks Preceding the survey by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12



Reported cases of illness or injury in the past four weeks prior to the survey were highest among individuals aged 65 years and above followed by individuals aged 55 to 64 years with 48 percent and 35 percent respectively. While individuals in the age group of 5-14 had the lowest percentage (14 percent) of being ill or injured (Table 4.13).

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage of individuals who reported illness or injury in the past four weeks preceding the survey by age group and sex. About 23 percent of children under five years of age reported having been ill or injured in the past four weeks preceding the survey. From the figure it can be generalized that, the proportions of females with illness or injury cases were observed to be higher at all age group compared to their males counterparts, these proportions were relatively increasing over higher age groups.

Figure 4.2: Percentage of Household Members Reporting Illness or Injury in the Past Four Weeks Preceding the Survey by Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

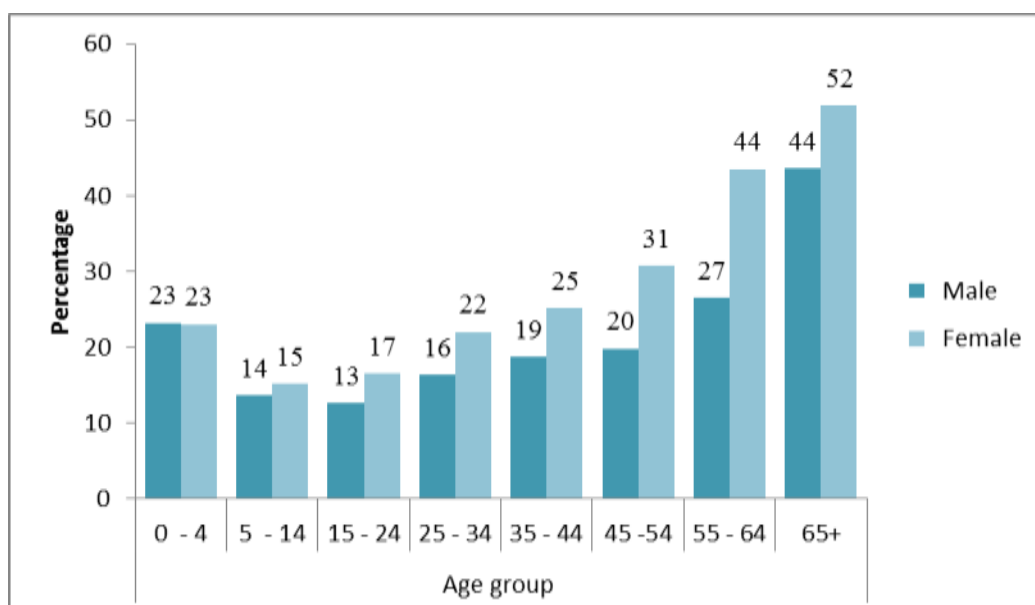


Table 4.14 shows that, there was a decrease of children under 15 years who had malaria from 39.5 percent in 2007 to 37.2 percent in 2011/12 while 29 percent of adults (15+ years) in 2011/12 had malaria compared to 31 percent in 2007. There was not a large difference between men and women having malaria.

Table 4.14: Percentage of Household Members Reporting Illness or Injury by Type of Illness or Injury, Age Group and Sex, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Age Group and Illness or Injury	Male		Female		Total	
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Children (under 15 years):						
Fever/Malaria	76.7	NA	77.5	NA	77.1	NA
Fever	49.7	44.2	50.8	42.5	53.0	43.3
Malaria	39.7	37.6	39.2	36.7	39.5	37.2
Diarrhoea	12.4	9.3	12.0	10.7	12.2	10.0
Accident	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.4	2.5	1.8
Dental	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
Skin condition	4.2	2.8	4.1	3.7	4.1	3.3
Eye	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6
Ear, nose or throat	6.8	4.1	7.7	6.6	7.3	5.4
Chronic illnesses	2.8	1.7	2.1	0.7	2.4	1.2
Other	8.0	6.4	8.5	6.2	8.3	6.3
Asthma	NA	1.1	NA	1.9	NA	1.5
Headache	NA	0.4	NA	0.3	NA	0.4
Coughing	NA	1.0	NA	1.8	NA	1.5
Influenza	NA	1.4	NA	0.5	NA	0.9
Intestinal	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0
Stomach ache	NA	1.2	NA	1.8	NA	1.5
Not stated	NA	4.5	NA	5.2	NA	4.8
% who reported multiple complaints	16.4	NA	16.5	NA	16.5	NA
Adults (15+ years):						
Fever/Malaria	61.0	N/A	63.1	NA	62.2	NA
Fever	39.5	35.5	41.5	36.2	40.6	35.9
Malaria	30.2	28.9	31.5	29.0	31.0	29.0
Diarrhoea	7.3	6.0	7.0	6.1	7.1	6.0
Accident	7.9	6.9	3.6	2.4	5.4	4.2
Dental	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.7
Skin condition	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.7
Eye	4.6	5.5	4.7	5.4	4.6	5.4
Ear, nose or throat	6.0	3.7	6.5	3.2	6.3	3.4
Chronic illnesses	13.2	5.7	13.5	8.1	13.4	7.1
Other	15.1	14.0	17.8	13.9	16.7	13.9
Asthma	NA	2.6	N/A	2.4	NA	2.5
Headache	NA	0.8	NA	1.3	NA	1.1
Coughing	NA	0.3	NA	0.6	NA	0.5
Influenza	NA	0.3	NA	0.4	NA	0.3
Intestinal	NA	0.3	NA	0.4	NA	0.4
Stomach ache	NA	2.3	NA	3.7	NA	3.2
Not stated	NA	6.9	NA	8.2	NA	7.7
% who reported multiple complaints	17.9	NA	19.6	NA	18.9	NA

Table 4.15 presents the percentage of ill or injured individuals who consulted any health-care provider by sex and area. Overall, seven out of ten individuals who reported being ill or injured in the past four weeks prior to the survey day said that they consulted a health-care provider, with females being slightly more likely to seek consultation than males, 71 percent and 69 percent respectively. Like the previous two surveys, results from the 2011/12 HBS showed that individuals who were living in Dar es Salaam, were more likely to have consulted a health-care provider than their counterparts in other urban and rural areas. This could be due to the fact that accessibility and availability of health services was higher in Dar es Salaam than in other areas.

Table 4.15: Percentage of Ill or Injured Household Members who Consulted any Health-Care Provider by Sex and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12)

Sex	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Both sexes	80.2	83.7	86.4	76.2	75.7	76.3	67.1	66.5	67.6	68.7	69.0	70.5
Male	75.9	83.3	85.6	74.2	76.3	73.9	66.2	66.6	66.9	67.6	69.2	69.9
Female	84.3	84.0	87.1	77.9	75.2	77.9	67.8	66.5	68.1	69.7	68.9	71.2

The 2011/12 HBS collected the information of individuals who consulted any health-care provider which have been categorized into four groups (Government, Private, Religious hospitals and other sources, Table 4.16). Overall, over half of the individuals who consulted any health-care provider visit a Government provider. In Dar es Salaam 51.7 percent of individuals consulted Government health-care providers, while 35.5 percent of individuals consulted Private health-care providers.

Table 4.16: Source of Consultation for Individuals who Consulted any Health-care Provider, 2011/12

Source of Consultation	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Total
Government				
Public National/Teaching hospital	5.7	4.5	2.4	3.1
Public Regional hospital	4.5	11.5	3.5	5.0
Public District hospital	13.6	19.4	8.0	10.5
Public Health Centre	12.6	10.6	9.8	10.2
Public Dispensary	15.3	8.4	32.2	26.4
Private				
Private hospital	21.1	10.8	5.6	8.1
Private health Centre	5.1	4.5	2.3	3.0
Private Dispensary	9.0	7.4	3.2	4.5
Private Doctor/Dentist	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Religious hospital				
Mission hospital	0.8	4.0	4.0	3.7
Mission health Centre	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
Mission Dispensary	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.3
Mission Referral hospital	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Traditional health healer	1.6	1.2	5.6	4.4
Pharmacy	9.7	14.2	19.1	17.3
Other Source	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As in previous HBSs a question in the 2011/12 Survey asking for reasons of not receiving medical care was asked for individuals who reported illness or injury in the last 4 weeks preceding the survey day and did not seek consultation from any health-care provider. Among individuals who reported illness or injury in the last four weeks preceding the survey day, results show that one in four individuals did not seek medical care because it was too expensive (Table 4.17). On the other hand, 46 percent of individuals who reported illness or injury did not consult any health-care provider because they had medicine at home. The percentage of ill persons who did not seek medical care because they had medicine at their homes was lower than that reported in the 2007 HBS.

Table 4.17: Reasons for Not Using Medical Care for Individuals who Reported Illness in the Past Four Weeks

Reason	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
No need	58.1	32.4	27.5	50.3	23.7	18.5	42.5	15.1	19.2	43.6	16.7	19.4
Too expensive	34.5	13.0	20.9	39.1	24.4	20.9	32.4	27.4	26.0	33.1	26.5	25.1
Too far	6.7	0.7	0.0	2.8	3.6	0.0	10.9	8.3	3.9	10.0	7.5	3.3
Had medicine at home	-	51.3	46.5	-	51.6	55.8	-	55.5	44.5	-	54.9	46.0
Other reason	6.9	3.3	5.1	8.9	4.0	4.8	20.2	4.3	6.5	18.8	4.2	6.2

Note: The option of 'Had medicine at home' was not asked on 2000/01

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTIVE ASSETS

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

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on economic activities and non-economic activities of household members and their characteristics. It provides a wide range of Labour Market Information including the currently economic active population, inactive population, employed persons, unemployment rates, employment to population ratios, employment status, occupations, employment by type of industries and newly created employments. In addition, unlike the 2007 HBS, the 2011/12 HBS questionnaire included a full Agriculture Module of questions which provides detailed information on household members who were engaged in agricultural activities like level of land ownership and utilization, income and other related characteristics. Information on ownership of productive assets and household financial activities is also analysed in this chapter.

Tanzania Standard Classification of Occupations (TASCO) is used to classify occupations for household members who were currently employed and the type of economic activities is classified using the International Standards of Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.4). The analysis provides Labour Market Information based on the International Standard definition of employment. The international definition of employment refers to a person who worked for at least one hour in the reference period in any of a wide range of economic activities or was temporarily absent from such activity. Except where otherwise indicated, the analysis on Labour Market Information is based on current main economic activities.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Population 15 Years and Above (number) Using Standard Definitions, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12 HBS

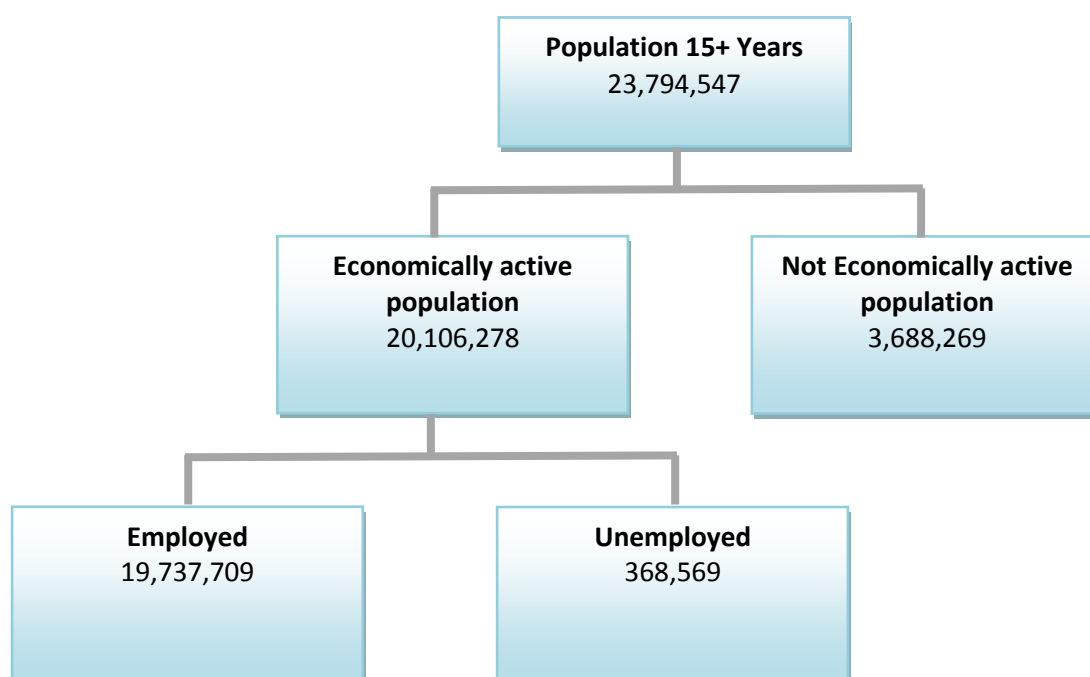


Figure 5.1 shows that, 84.5 percent of the total population aged 15 years and above in 2011/12 were economically active and 15.5 percent were not economically active. Among the economically active population, 98.2 percent were employed while 1.8 percent were unemployed. The proportion of unemployed persons slightly increased to 1.8 percent in 2011/12 from 1.5 percent in 2007. In addition, total employment in 2011/12 increased to 19,738,718 persons from 18,339,644 persons who were employed in 2007. This indicates that, total employment increased by 7.6 percent from 2007 to 2011/12.

5.2 Employment to Population Ratios

Employment to population ratio is the proportion of an economy's working age population that is employed. The employment ratio is an important indicator of the ability of the economy to provide employment to its growing population. A decline in the employment to population ratio is often regarded as an indicator of economic slowdown.

Table 5.1: Employment to Population Ratios for Population of Age 15 Years and Above by Age Group and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Area	Age Group								Total	
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 64		65 +			
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Dar es Salaam	60.9	31.5	87.3	66.4	90.2	77.9	54.2	35.0	79.0	57.9
Other Urban Areas	54.5	51.2	87.6	78.7	92.9	87.1	58.2	53.2	76.9	70.4
Rural Areas	83.1	85.4	94.3	96.1	94.8	97.3	72.3	76.4	88.7	91.3
Total	74.7	71.4	92.0	87.8	94.1	93.0	69.5	71.0	85.6	83.0

Table 5.1 shows employment to population ratios by Area and age groups. Total Employment to population ratio has decreased to 83.0 percent in 2011/12 from 85.6 percent in 2007. This was attributed to the decrease in employment to population ratio in urban areas where by Dar es Salaam marks the lowest ratio of 57.9 percent in 2011/12 compared to 79.0 percent in 2007. On the other hand, the ratio in rural areas increased to 91.3 percent in 2011/12 from 88.7 percent in 2007.

Total employment ratio was higher in rural areas than in urban areas across all age groups. There is a similar pattern of employment ratio among age groups for 2007 and 2011/12. The overall employment ratio in 2011/12 was highest among individuals aged 35 – 64 years old

(93.0 percent) and was lowest among individuals aged 65 years old and above (71.0 percent). The difference in employment ratio was noticeable in Dar es Salaam region, where it has decreased significantly across all age groups. The lower employment ratio in Dar es Salaam was due to both higher unemployment rates and more females being economically inactive.

5.3 Occupation

This section focuses on the employment by type of occupation for main activity rather than secondary activity. A main activity is measured by the activity which a person spent most of his time in doing such activity over the specified time period.

Table 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population of Age 15 Years and Above by Main Occupation and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Type of Occupation	Area			Total
	Dar-es-salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	
Legislators, administrators and managers	2.7	1.2	0.1	0.5
Professionals	8.1	3.1	0.4	1.5
Technicians and associate professionals	7.5	4.9	1.1	2.3
Clerks	4.3	1.0	0.1	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	25.5	8.1	1.1	4.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	7.2	57.0	87.6	75.4
Craft and related workers	12.9	4.2	0.6	2.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13.8	4.2	0.3	2.2
Elementary occupations	18.1	16.4	8.7	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.2 reveals that 75.4 percent of Tanzanians were currently employed in agricultural and fishery occupations with 87.6 percent of them living in rural areas. The second and third common occupations were elementary occupations with 10.8 percent of the total currently employed persons and service and shop sales workers with 4.4 percent. Within Dar es Salaam, the most common occupation was service and shop sales worker (25.5 percent) while in other urban areas agricultural and fishery workers takes the lead with 57.0 percent.

Table 5.3: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population of Age 15 Years and Above by Main Occupation and Sex, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Type of Occupation	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Legislators, administrators and managers	0.8	0.3	0.5
Professionals	1.8	1.2	1.5
Technicians and associate professionals	2.5	2.1	2.3
Clerks	0.5	0.7	0.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	4.4	4.3	4.4
Agricultural and fishery workers	72.6	78.3	75.4
Craft and related workers	3.7	0.9	2.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.0	0.3	2.2
Elementary occupations	9.7	11.9	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

As indicated in Table 5.3, a large proportion of females were employed in Agricultural and fishery activities and elementary occupations with 78.3 percent and 11.9 percent respectively. A similar pattern was observed for their males' counterparts where 72.6 percent of them were agricultural and fishery workers and 9.7 percent were engaged in elementary occupations. In addition, there were more males who were working as legislators, administrators and managers, professionals and technicians and associate professionals than females.

5.4 Industry

Industrial classification of economic activities follows the International Standard of Industrial Classification Revision 4 (ISIC Rev.4). ISIC Rev.4 provides Labour Market Information by type of industries in a more disaggregated level compared to ISIC Rev.3. In 2007, ISIC Rev.3 were used, the changes in classification makes the direct comparison of employment by type of industries impossible.

Table 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Currently Employed Population of Age 15 Years and Above by Main Industry and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Industry	DSM	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.3	58.2	88.2	76.1
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2
Manufacturing	11.5	3.8	0.4	1.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Construction	6.2	1.8	0.2	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.0	3.0	0.3	1.7
Transportation and storage	12.4	3.5	0.2	1.8
Accommodation and food service activities	5.5	1.8	0.2	0.9
Information and communication	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	3.2	2.0	0.2	0.8
Education	5.7	3.9	1.3	2.1
Human health and social work activities	3.4	1.7	0.3	0.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other service activities	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.6
Private Households	20.7	15.5	8.1	10.5
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.4 reveals that, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs 76.1 percent of the total employed persons in Tanzania Mainland with 88.2 percent of them living in rural areas, 58.2 percent in other urban areas and only 7.3 percent were living in Dar es Salaam. The second industry which had higher proportion of employed persons was private households with 10.5 percent where 20.7 percent of them were also residents of Dar es Salaam region. Apart from private households, the main non-agricultural industry of employment in Dar es Salaam includes transportation and storage (12.4 percent), manufacturing (11.5 percent) and wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles by 11.0 percent.

5.5 Unemployed Population

Three definitions of employment and unemployment have been used in Tanzania since the 2000/01 integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) in an attempt to reflect the intrinsic conditions of the local labour market. To maintain international data comparability, the first and second definitions refer respectively to the strict (only those actively looking for work) and relaxed (those actively looking plus those not actively looking) international definitions of unemployment adopted by International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 1982. The third definition adds those persons with marginal attachment to employment to the unemployment pool rather than classifying them as employed. Persons with marginal attachment were those persons who were not sure of their employment for the next day in terms of its availability and income satisfaction capacity.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the first two definitions were recommended for international data comparability whereas the third definition accurately reflects the situation of most developing economies such as Tanzania. Information on the labour market both in the 2007 and 2011/12 HBS captures only the first definition of unemployment. The detailed information of employment and unemployment using all three definitions is normally captured using the Labour Force Surveys.

Table 5.5: Current Unemployment Rates by Age Group and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Area	Age group								Total	
	15 – 24		25 - 34		35 - 64		65 +			
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
DSM	NA	17.2	NA	5.8	NA	2.5	NA	9.3	NA	6.7
Other Urban	NA	5.7	NA	3.4	NA	2.0	NA	1.9	NA	3.4
DSM and Other Urban Areas	9.3	8.9	3.0	4.4	1.0	2.2	1.1	3.2	3.7	4.5
Rural	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9
Total	3.1	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.8

Table 5.5 provides unemployment rates by age groups and Area. The Unemployment rate slightly increased to 1.8 percent in 2011/12 from 1.5 percent in 2007. The Unemployment rate was highest in Dar es Salaam region with 6.7 percent and lowest in rural areas with 0.9

percent. This rate was attributed to high proportion (17.2 percent) of unemployed youth aged between 15 to 24 years living in Dar es Salaam. Unemployment rate for youth aged between 15 to 34 years slightly increased to 2.0 percent in 2011/12 from 1.5 percent recorded in 2007. Persons aged 35 to 64 years recorded the lowest unemployment rates for both 2007 and 2011/12 HBS with a slight increase of 0.4 percentage points.

5.6 New Employment Reported in 2011

In this survey, a question was asked about the year of entry into any income-generating employment particularly for the employment commencing in 2011. There were 894,308 new jobs created in 2011/12. Among those, 33.9 percent were Service workers and shop sales workers and 16.4 percent were Elementary occupations workers. Dar es Salaam had more new created jobs of about 326,613 with most of them (130,826) working as service workers and shop sales workers.

The highest proportion of new employment in service workers and shop sales was dominant in Dar es Salaam and other urban by 40.1 percent and 35.8 percent respectively while employment in agricultural and fishery workers took the lead in rural areas by 20.7 percent. Other important employment in the three Areas included craft and its related works (14.5 percent), plant and machine operators and assemblers (9.1 percent). Table 5.6 above reveals all these.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Newly Employed Persons of Age 15 Years and Above by Occupation and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Occupations (Number)	DSM	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Total
Legislators, administrators and managers	8,321	8,834	3,255	20,409
Professionals	19,477	15,538	10,292	45,306
Technicians and associate professionals	16,805	25,108	30,471	72,385
Clerks	12,233	7,468	3,448	23,150
Service workers and shop sales workers	130,826	105,290	67,365	303,481
Agricultural and fishery workers	4,008	12,072	56,529	72,608
Craft and related workers	49,691	40,175	39,387	129,252
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	43,756	28,567	8,833	81,156
Elementary occupations	41,495	50,962	54,103	146,560
Total	326,612	294,014	273,683	894,307
Occupations (Percent)				
Legislators, administrators and managers	2.5	3.0	1.2	2.3
Professionals	6.0	5.3	3.8	5.1
Technicians and associate professionals	5.1	8.5	11.1	8.1
Clerks	3.7	2.5	1.3	2.6
Service workers and shop sales workers	40.1	35.8	24.6	33.9
Agricultural and fishery workers	1.2	4.1	20.7	8.1
Craft and related workers	15.2	13.7	14.4	14.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13.4	9.7	3.2	9.1
Elementary occupations	12.7	17.3	19.8	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.7 Agriculture and Livestock

5.7.1 Introduction

Agriculture remains to be the foundation of the Tanzanian economy, contributing about 22 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012. The sector provides employment and source of livelihood for about three-quarters of the Tanzania Mainland households and it was still dominated by small-scale farmers. The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP II) also identified agriculture as an important driver of economic growth. Growth in this sector had a positive impact on the overall macro-economic growth due to its inter-linkages and multiplier effect with other sectors of the economy like manufacturing and trade.

In the 2011/12 HBS, the agriculture module was administered to households engaged in agricultural and livestock activities during the reference period (i.e. the last 12 months). In this survey therefore, the household was eligible for agricultural module if one or more members of the household owned or cultivated any plot in the last 12 months. Also, the livestock questions were administered in the households that said they kept at least one animal in the last 12 months.

5.7.2 Agriculture

The 2011/12 HBS shows that majority of households (74.7 percent) in Tanzania Mainland owned or cultivated some land 12 months before the interview. The proportion of household owning or cultivating land was highest in the rural areas (95.2 percent) and lowest in Dar es Salaam (7.8 percent). About 48.5 percent of households in other urban areas owned or cultivated some land.

5.7.3 Agricultural Land Size Owned / Cultivated

Land size indicates an important understanding into the farming structure and household capacity for agricultural production. Table 5.7 presents data on average land size as observed during the 2011/12 HBS. Many households in urban areas owned and cultivated land. On average, rural households owned around 6 acres and cultivated around 5 acres, although this reflects a skewed distribution in which 59 percent of households owned less than 5 acres (Table 5.7). The mean area of land owned and cultivated by urban households was smaller at 4.9 percent and 4.4 percent respectively. The mean area owned (5.5 acres) increased from 5 percent in 2007 to 6 percent in 2011/12.

Table 5.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Size of Land Owned by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Land Owned (acres)	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban Areas			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12	2000/01	2007	2011/12
Less than 1	14.4	11.5	13.0	9.9	7.0	7.9	6.2	2.6	4.3	6.7	3.3	4.9
1.00 - 1.99	21.1	27.2	21.3	23.6	23.0	20.6	12.7	15.6	14.9	13.8	16.7	15.7
2.00 - 2.99	14.4	17.5	15.5	22.2	26.9	21.2	18.3	21.5	15.7	18.6	22.1	16.4
3.00 - 3.99	16.0	14.4	8.3	12.7	14.5	10.7	14.5	16.8	12.6	14.4	16.5	12.3
4.00 - 4.99	6.6	5.3	6.5	8.7	9.1	7.9	10.6	12.3	10.4	10.4	11.8	10.0
5.00 - 5.99	6.5	7.5	9.2	5.6	4.7	7.6	8.1	8.2	9.1	7.9	7.8	9.0
6.00 - 6.99	6.7	4.5	1.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	6.7	5.2	6.2	6.5	5.0	5.9
7.00 - 7.99	1.2	1.9	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.9	3.6	3.4	4.5	3.4	3.2	4.1
8.00 - 8.99	4.1	1.4	1.8	1.9	0.9	2.2	4.2	1.9	4.0	4.0	1.7	3.7
9.00 - 9.99	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.6	1.3	2.5
10.00 -19.99	6.8	4.9	11.9	5.4	4.5	8.2	8.6	7.4	11.1	8.2	7.0	10.8
20.00 +	1.5	3.8	6.2	3.8	3.1	7.0	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.6	3.6	4.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Land Area Owned /Cultivated	3.8	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.1	4.9	6.0	5.0	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.5
Mean Cultivated Land	-	-	4.3	-	-	4.4	-	-	5.3	-	-	5.2

5.7.4 Land Ownership

The 2011/12 HBS shows that the majority of households owned the land they reported to have or cultivated 12 months before the survey. Nationally, about 87.7 percent of the agricultural land reported in the survey was owned or cultivated by the households. Also, as shown in Table 5.8, in the rural areas about 88.2 percent of agricultural lands were owned by the household, while 84.2 and 80.4 percent of lands were owned or cultivated by the households in other urban areas and Dar es Salaam respectively. The remaining agricultural land reported in the survey were used for free, rented, shared or jointly owned by the households.

Table 5.8: Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Land, by Ownership Status and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Area	Owned	Used Free of Charge	Rented	Shared Rent	Jointly Owned	Total
Dar es Salaam	80.4	8.6	5.3	1.2	4.6	100.0
Other urban	84.2	4.7	9.5	0.3	1.4	100.0
Rural areas	88.2	4.1	6.4	0.3	1.0	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	87.7	4.2	6.7	0.3	1.1	100.0

5.7.5 Household Ownership of Farm Implements and other Machinery

The 2011/12 HBS collected information on household ownership of productive assets, particularly items related to agricultural production and on the ownership of animals and land. As would be expected, ownership of most agricultural items was common in rural areas (Table 5.9). The proportion of households owning specialized or mechanized agricultural equipment such as tractors and tractor ploughs was still very limited. The proportion of households with at least a hand hoe dominated in all geographical areas with highest (96.2 percent) in rural areas compared to 87.6 percent in the 2007 HBS.

Table 5.9: Percentage of Households owning Farm Implements and Machinery by Type of Implement and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Item	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Hand hoe	19.5	80.0	96.52	82.6
Hand powered sprayer	1.6	6.3	5.63	5.5
Ox plough	0.1	4.5	16.24	10.0
Ox seed planter	0.0	0.1	0.28	0.2
Ox cart	0.0	0.6	4.09	2.3
Tractor	0.04	0.2	0.08	0.1
Tractor Plough	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.1
Tractor Harrow	0.2	0.3	0.24	0.3
Sheller/thresher	4.2	9.8	12.42	10.6
Hand mill/Grinder	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Watering can	0.3	2.2	3.14	2.5
Farm buildings/storage facilities	0.5	3	9.45	6.0
Geri cans	4.6	8.9	20.31	14.2
Drums	4.6	7.3	14.18	10.5
Cattle hoe	0.04	0.2	0.06	0.1
Spraying pump	0.4	0.2	1.03	0.6
Others	2.8	11.5	15.87	12.9

5.7.6 Crop Farming Activities

The 2011/12 HBS shows that 92.0 percent of the land owned by households was used for crop farming activities. As would be expected the proportion cultivated was highest in rural areas (93.6 percent) and lowest in Dar es Salaam (66.5 percent). In other urban areas, about 88.7 percent of land was cultivated (Table 5.10). Also, during the 2011/12 HBS, information on agricultural production and productivity was collected at the household level.

Table 5.10: Percentage Distribution of Land by Type of Use (in the Last 12 Months), and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Area	Cultivated	Rented Out	Given Out	Fallow	Forest	Others	Total
Dar es Salaam	66.5	2.7	3.5	23.1	2.3	1.9	100.0
Other Urban	88.7	1.9	1.2	6.5	1.6	0.1	100.0
Rural Areas	93.6	1.1	0.9	3.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
Tanzania Mainland	92.0	1.3	1.0	4.8	0.8	0.1	100.0

5.7.6.1 Irrigation, Use of Fertilizers and Pesticide

Table 5.11 shows the proportion of land plots on which irrigation farming was practiced in the last 12 months prior to the survey. The table also shows the proportion of plots in which fertilizers and pesticides were applied for agriculture. The results show that irrigation practiced in Tanzania was still low at 6.6 per cent of all agricultural parcels. There were noticeable variations in the proportion of parcels irrigated in rural and urban areas. Irrigation was more practiced in urban areas, Dar es Salaam (14.4 percent) and other urban areas (8.5 percent) than in rural areas. It was also found out that the 2011/12 HBS showed a low application of both organic and inorganic fertilizer. Inorganic fertilizer refers to mineral salts manufactured commercially, while organic fertilizer comprises animal waste and decomposing plants, for example, animal manure, green manure and dung. Overall, about 11.7 and 9.1 percent of agricultural plots were applied with organic and inorganic fertilizers respectively. Application of both fertilizers was higher in other urban than in rural areas. Furthermore, the finding shows that there was higher use application of pesticides in Dar es Salaam than any other area in the country.

Table 5.11: Percentage of Plots Applied with Irrigation, Fertilizers and Pesticides by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Item	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Area	Rural Area	Tanzania Mainland
Irrigation	14.3	8.5	6.4	6.6
Organic Fertilizer	29.3	12.0	11.5	11.7
Inorganic Fertilizer	6.5	23.8	7.7	9.1
Pesticide	23.1	15.4	9.2	9.8

When the same analysis was carried out considering gender equality (Table 5.12), except for the application of irrigation, proportion of more male-headed households applied both types of fertilizers and pesticide in their plots than female-headed households in the country. However, the same trend of disparities was observed in Dar es Salaam, other urban and rural areas.

Table 5.12: Percentage of Plots Applied with Irrigation, Fertilizers and Pesticides by Sex of Head and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Item	Dar es Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Area		Tanzania Mainland	
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed	Male Headed	Female Headed
Irrigation	17.5	1.4	8.3	8.9	6.2	6.9	6.5	7.0
Organic Fertilizer	34.0	1.1	12.4	10.6	12.0	9.9	12.2	9.9
Inorganic Fertilizer	6.4	7.1	22.8	27.2	8.1	6.0	9.4	8.2
Pesticides	25.0	10.9	14.9	17.1	9.5	7.9	10.1	8.8

5.7.6.2 Main Crops Grown

In the 2011/12 HBS households that responded to the agriculture module were also asked about crops they had grown in their plots over the previous 12 months. Maize, which is one of the staple foods in Tanzania Mainland, is the most grown crop, where about 80.6 percent of all farming households grew it (Table 5.13). Furthermore, maize was the most grown crop in farming households in the three geographic areas, rural areas (81.1 percent), urban areas (80.7 percent) and Dar es Salaam (34.6 percent). Other common crops grown by farming households in Tanzania Mainland included beans (31.9 percent), paddy (20.7 percent), potatoes (20.6 percent), groundnuts (14 percent), cassava (9.6 percent) and bananas (9.6 percent).

Table 5.13: Proportion of Households Growing the selected Crops by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12 HBS

Crop	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Maize	34.6	80.7	81.1	80.6
Beans	3.0	19.8	34.0	31.9
Paddy	23.9	21.2	20.6	20.7
Potatoes	34.6	9.2	22.1	20.6
Groundnuts	1.1	4.5	15.5	14.0
Cassava	6.3	2.0	14.7	13.0
Sorghum	0.8	5.5	10.3	9.6
Bananas	6.3	3.6	10.5	9.6

5.7.6.3 Livestock Keeping

Information was also collected on livestock keeping from households who reported to have reared at least one type of livestock in the last 12 months. The 2011/12 HBS findings show that overall, 51.4 percent of Tanzania Mainland households keep at least one kind of livestock. As would be expected, the proportion of households that kept livestock was high in rural areas at 65.9 percent and low in Dar es Salaam at 8.1 percent. Table 5.14 shows the mean and median number of livestock kept by households in the last 12 months before the 2011/12 HBS.

Table 5.14: Mean and Median Number of Livestock Owned per Household by Type of Livestock and Area, Tanzania Mainland;2011/12

Type of Livestock	Dar-es-Salaam		Other Urban Areas		Rural Areas		Tanzania Mainland	
	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
Bulls	3.7	1.0	2.7	2.0	4.2	2.0	3.9	2.0
Cows	4.3	2.0	3.4	2.0	5.0	3.0	4.5	2.0
Steers	5.8	2.0	3.0	2.0	4.2	3.0	4.0	3.0
Heifers	6.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	3.4	2.0
Male Calves	3.8	4.0	2.2	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.0
Female Calves	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.0
Ox	10.6	16.0	4.0	3.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.0
He Goat	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.0
She Goats (old)	6.5	6.0	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.0	5.2	3.0
Male goat kids	3.4	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.0
Female goat kids	4.4	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.0
Rams	3.6	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0
Ewes	7.7	10.0	3.7	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.0	3.0
Male Lambs	3.0	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0
Female Lambs	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.0	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
Other Types of Livestock	8.8	16.0	3.2	1.0	4.9	2.0	4.5	2.0

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION AND EXPENDITURE

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

6.1 Introduction

One of the major components of the Household Budget Surveys is the households' consumption and expenditure. This component collects expenditure and consumption data of the households and hence allows the establishment of the consumption basket that is used by surveys or studies that deal with consumer prices. Together with the basket, the survey also establishes the sources of items in the basket. This chapter examines the overall level of household consumption and how it has changed over time. It also examines the structure of household consumption, presenting the share of consumption that is taken by various categories of goods and services.

6.2 Measuring Consumption and Expenditure

Consumption and expenditure in the current and previous HBSs is measured in a number of ways. The first one is the individual diary that is kept by household members who were aged 5 years and above. This individual diary was kept by eligible members of the households for 28 days. They were used for recording consumption and expenditure incurred on a daily basis. All individual consumption and expenditures were being recorded in these diaries. All items purchased, owned produced, received as gifts, received as payment in kind, gathered, etc., were recorded in the diary as long as they were consumed or made available to the household member during the survey period in the given 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 nearby market places was provided. The resident enumerator was trained on how to establish these prices in case the household member experiences difficulties in doing so.

The enumerator was then responsible for transferring the records from individual diaries to the household level diary. Together with transferring these records the enumerator was also charged with the responsibility of coding all items. A list of all items with its COICOP code was provided to the enumerator to enable coding.

During the 2011/12 HBS the diary was improved to capture more accurate consumption. The diary was divided into two main sections. Section A was used to record **expenditure** of goods and services; while, Section B recorded **actual consumption**. Previous HBSs recorded only consumed items. The 2011/12 HBS, therefore, allows for separation between the expenditure and consumption independently.

The second way of recording expenditure and consumption was the use of recall. The recall method is used for items whose nature of consumption is not daily. Such expenditures 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 can 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 was collected for 28 days, the calculations have been standardized to one full month. This and other methodological improvements introduced during the 2011/12 survey, complicate to certain extent comparability between this survey and the previous ones. However, efforts including re-calculating some indicators of the 2007 survey have been implemented to maximise the potential for comparability.

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, the consumption expenditure measure is used as the basis for an analysis of households' money-metric welfare that is, the value of consumption which can be determined in terms of money if the consumed goods or services were bought.

6.3 Average Household Consumption Expenditure Levels

Table 6.1 shows the average levels of consumption expenditure per month by area for 2007 and 2011/12 at current (nominal) prices. The table provides comparison between the surveys before and after applying the 2011/12 methodology to the 2007 data. The comparison discussed under this chapter will concentrate on comparison of similar methodologies.

Mean consumption per capita in Tanzania Mainland has risen from 26,550 shillings in 2007 to 51,689 shillings in 2011/12. The median – which shows the value below which half of the population falls – was substantially lower, because a small number of extreme values have more effect on the mean.

In both periods, mean per capita expenditure in Dar es Salaam was around twice as much as compared to the national average; at least 2.4 times higher than in rural areas; and at least 1.5 times higher than in other urban areas. Differences in average consumption expenditure per household between Dar es Salaam and rural areas were slightly larger because the majority of households in rural areas depended on own produce for food consumption, whereas their Dar es Salaam counterparts depended on purchased consumption.

Table 6.1: Average Consumption Expenditure Levels (28 days expenditure, TZS), Tanzania Mainland; 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Methodology	Measure	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Old Methodology	2000/1				
	Mean expenditure per capita	21,415	14,185	8,456	9,997
	Median expenditure per capita	16,203	11,407	6,825	7,434
	Mean expenditure per household	92,767	63,657	42,999	49,428
	2007				
	Mean expenditure per capita	42,074	27,100	16,418	20,212
	Median expenditure per capita	32,383	21,388	13,408	14,992
	Mean expenditure per household	154,904	118,582	82,715	96,600
New Methodology	2007				
	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
	2011/12				
	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

Note: Consumption expenditure in nominal prices.

Expenditures in Dar es Salaam (mean and median) seem to have large influence in the overall both per capita as well as per household. An adjustment for price inflation is required to compare expenditure in 2011/12 and 2007. This is calculated using internal HBS price information. With data on both the quantity consumed and its value, a Fisher Ideal price index is calculated.

According to Table 6.2 it is clearly suggested that on average; the consumption basket has increased in price by a certain factor since 2007. The consumption expenditure level of Dar es Salaam is still above the average of Tanzania Mainland. The rural per capita expenditures were consistent with the averages of Tanzania Mainland.

This comparison shows that national average real consumption levels have increased only modestly since 2000/01. The mean and median consumption levels have increased by around 4 and 7 percent respectively, in real terms. Most of this national change is due to the increasing urban share of the population: within each area there has been little increase in per capita consumption levels.

Table 6.2: Real per Capita Expenditure (Monthly in 2011/12 TZS) by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Item	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Dar es salaam	Tanzania Mainland
2007				
Mean	74,904.51	52,800.30	93,502.41	59,997.16
Median	59,120.57	42,659.58	71,235.96	46,034.38
2011/12				
Mean	73,879.22	52,763.86	10,9030.25	62,395.51
Median	57,559.85	45,089.14	85,959.56	49,346.80

Analysis of the mean household consumption basket in 2011/12 suggests that the basket is still dominated by food, around 55.5 percent. This is an increase of around 4.2 percentage points as compared to consumption basket in 2007. While Dar es Salaam witnessed around 44 percent of food share in the basket, the rural area had around 62 percent of food share in the consumption basket. Other urban areas had almost an equal share between food and non-food in the consumption basket (50.4 percent of food in the basket). Table 6.3 presents this analysis and comparison between the two surveys.

Table 6.3: Mean Household Consumption (current year prices, nominal figures, monthly, TZS) by Category and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Item	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania Mainland
Total household consumption				
2007	153,754.24	109,415.01	190,138.13	126,414.65
2011/12	296,740.65	212,599.97	442,818.10	258,751.43
Total food consumption				
2007	70,329.50	61,675.58	75,500.68	647,91.15
2011/12	149,506.67	131,723.28	196,430.03	143,512.70
Total non-food consumption				
2007	83,424.74	47,739.43	114,637.45	61,623.50
2011/12	147,233.98	80,876.68	246,388.08	115,238.73

Table 6.4: Median Household Consumption (current year prices, nominal figures, monthly, TZS) by Category and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Item	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania Mainland
Total household consumption				
2007	112,940.37	85,505.58	133,479.38	93,578.20
2011/12	223,091.53	172,271.43	326,419.17	195,716.76
Total food consumption				
2007	57,973.19	50,440.97	63,895.28	52,738.58
2011/12	127,152.53	111,159.88	174,095.22	119,950.30
Total non-food consumption				
2007	51,691.20	31,891.60	67,210.56	37,415.97
2011/12	85,536.90	53,200.00	145,016.67	66,094.35

A similar image is reflected by analysing the composition of household consumption basket using median. Dar es Salaam is still having the least share of consumption basket that goes to food. The remaining two areas have more than 50 percent their consumption that goes to food. Analysis of the food basket across all areas (Annex Table A3 and Annex A4) since 2007 shows that bread and cereals has been dominating the basket in other urban areas, rural and overall and in Dar es Salaam (2007 only). In 2011/12, the food basket in Dar es Salaam was dominated by food eaten outside homes (restaurants, hotels, cafes, bars, etc) followed by bread and cereals.

Among non-food items; housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels were the most important across all areas with Dar es Salaam being the highest (see Annex Table A5 and Annex Table A6).

7

INCOME POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

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

7.1 Introduction

The chapter presents findings on indicators of income poverty and inequality. Like in the 2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS) report, consumption expenditure information is used to provide a monetary measure of poverty. In 2011/12 HBS, data for measuring poverty were collected based on households' consumption expenditure. The reason behind was that it was easier for respondents to remember their consumption expenditure than income data. A further reason for choosing consumption expenditure data is that people tend to underreport their income. Another reason is 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 was more likely to be stable over time than income, whereby fluctuation depends on the seasonal pattern of earnings and also on unexpected economic shocks. Using this approach, there is a significant decline in the incidence of both Basic Needs Poverty and Food Poverty. Also, there is an overall decrease in inequality from year 2007 and 2011/12 in Tanzania Mainland.

7.2 Estimation of Poverty Line

The 2011/12 HBS recorded everything that was purchased and consumed over 28 days in sampled households. This included records on food and non-food items that were purchased; it also included food that was grown by the household. It excluded household expenditure that was not for consumption, for example, purchasing inputs for a farm or other businesses operated by the household.

The monetary value of each household's consumption adjusted to a common national basis, to take account of different price levels between locations, and the variation of prices during the year. For example, the price of most foodstuffs is higher in Dar es Salaam than in rural areas, so it costs more to purchase enough food for 2,200 calories in Dar es Salaam. Then finally, the Poverty Line (PL) for Tanzania Mainland and the extent or Incidence of Poverty (IP) was estimated 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. This includes:
 - 1.1 Estimation of total consumption of household
 - 1.2 Estimation of consumption per adult equivalent for each Household.
 - 1.3 Adjusting it by spatial and temporal price deflators (Fisher Index) derived from HBS data.
2. Estimation of poverty lines using cost of basic needs approach;
 - 2.1 Estimation of food poverty line which is the cost of 2200 KCAL food bundle consumed in reference population (population deciles 2-5, in other words poorest 50 percent of population excluding the poorest decile)
 - 2.2 Estimation of food share in total poverty line according to consumption patterns of the households whose consumption per adult equivalent is close to food poverty line.
 - 2.3 Estimation of total poverty line which is food poverty line divided by food share in total poverty line.
3. Measuring main poverty statistics - poverty incidence, gap and severity.

7.3 Food Ratio

One of the principal indicators used to measure living standards of a population is the indicator of food ratio. This indicator is measured by the proportion of expenditure on food consumption to total expenditure and is given in percentage. The 2011/12 HBS revealed that the total average monthly per capita consumption expenditure for both food and non-food was TZS 316,380. Out of which, an amount of TZS 178,301 was spent on food by a household on average. Hence the computed food ratio is 56.3 percent for 2011/12. The computed food ratios for Dar es Salaam, Other Urban Areas and Rural Areas were 43.6 percent, 50.4 percent and 62.0 percent respectively. It is clear from the results that people who lived in Dar es Salaam spent more on non-food items such as kerosene, charcoal, transport, health, education, housing, clothing and recreation than the population living in other urban areas. However, the populations in rural areas spent more on food than on non-food items (See Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1)

Table 7.1: Monthly Average Households Expenditure on Food, Non-Food in TZS and their Ratios by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 and 2011/12

Area	Food Consumption Monthly		Non-Food Consumption Monthly		Total Consumption Monthly		Food Ratio		Non-Food Ratio	
	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
Other Urban Areas	86,346	179,299	101,151	176,321	187,497	355,620	46.1%	50.4%	53.9%	49.6%
Rural Areas	75,092	169,368	57,497	103,589	132,589	272,957	56.6%	62.0%	43.4%	38.0%
Dar es salaam	95,746	239,493	139,916	310,433	235,662	549,926	40.6%	43.6%	59.4%	56.4%
Tanzania Mainland	78,750	178,301	71,874	138,079	150,625	316,380	52.28	56.36	47.72	43.64

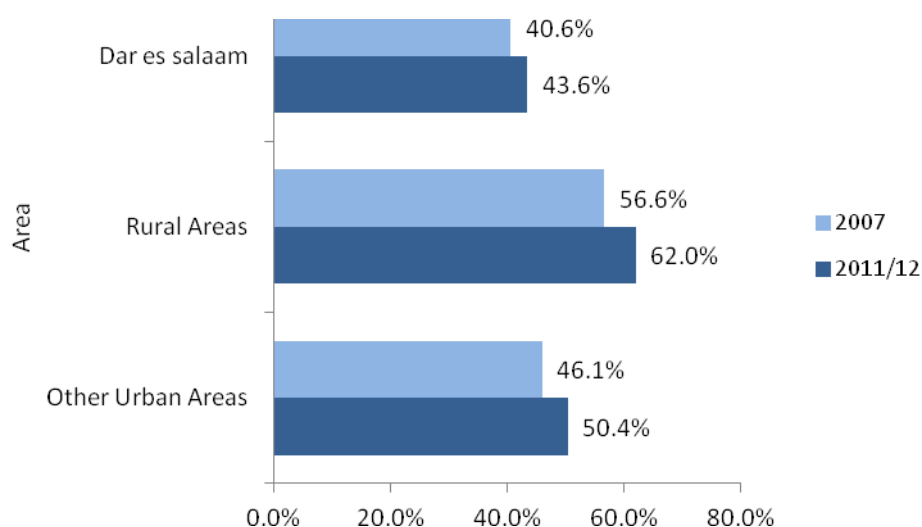
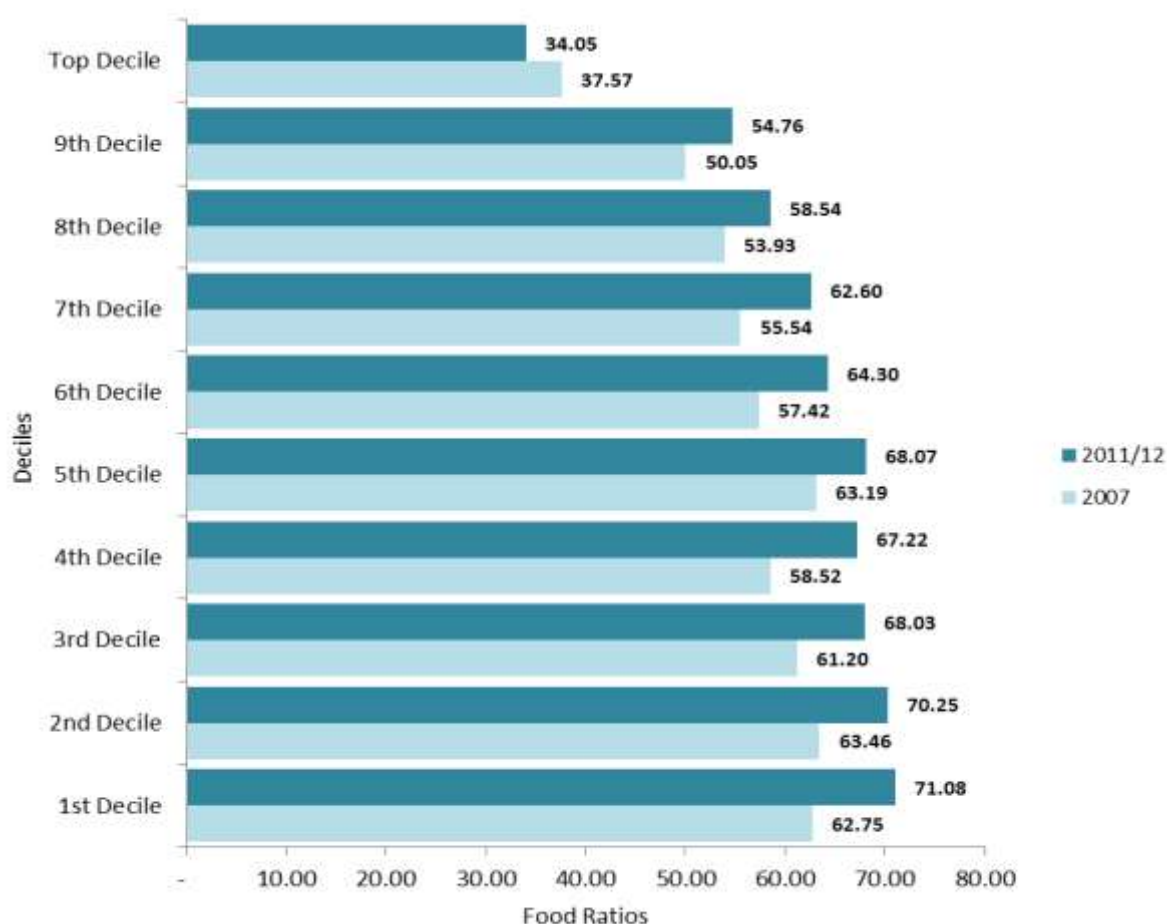
Figure 7.1: Food Ratio by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 and 2011/12

Table 7.2 displays the food ratios for 2011/12 of national monthly household consumption expenditures deciles. It shows that the first 8 deciles were higher than the national average of 56.36 percent and only the top decile reports the food ratio below 50 percent revealing that households were spending more on food than on non-food items.

Table 7.2: Average Monthly Household Expenditure (in TZS) on Food and Non-Food Items by National Household Expenditure Deciles, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 & 2011/12

Decile	2007 HBS			2011/12 (HBS)			Food Ratio (Percent)		Non-Food Ratio (Percent)	
	Food	Non-Food	Total	Food	Non-Food	Total	2007	2011/12	2007	2011/12
1st Decile	33,586	19,933	53,520	98,740	40,167	138,907	62.75	71.08	37.25	28.92
2nd Decile	48,411	27,879	76,289	135,772	57,500	193,272	63.46	70.25	36.54	29.75
3rd Decile	56,171	35,608	91,779	140,646	66,092	206,738	61.20	68.03	38.80	31.97
4th Decile	64,069	45,421	109,490	164,772	80,368	245,139	58.52	67.22	41.48	32.78
5th Decile	79,199	46,142	125,341	174,257	81,747	256,004	63.19	68.07	36.81	31.93
6th Decile	76,800	56,954	133,754	178,286	98,975	277,261	57.42	64.30	42.58	35.70
7th Decile	83,197	66,595	149,792	201,799	120,559	322,358	55.54	62.60	44.46	37.40
8th Decile	94,581	80,800	175,381	197,920	140,198	338,119	53.93	58.54	46.07	41.46
9th Decile	118,159	117,920	236,079	229,830	189,857	419,687	50.05	54.76	49.95	45.24
Top Decile	133,258	221,447	354,705	260,958	505,380	766,338	37.57	34.05	62.43	65.95
Total	78,750	71,874	150,625	178,301	138,079	316,380	52.28	56.36	47.72	43.64

Figure 7.2: Average Monthly Household Expenditure (in percent) on Food and Non-Food Items by Household Expenditure Decile, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12



7.4 Poverty Lines

From 2011/12 HBS two poverty lines, namely food poverty line and basic needs poverty line, were estimated. The basic needs approach was used to measure absolute poverty in Tanzania Mainland. It attempted to define the absolute minimum resources necessary for long-term physical well-being in terms of consumption of goods. Poverty lines are usually defined as the amount of income required to satisfy those needs.

The food poverty line is the level at which households total spending on all items is less than they need to spend to meet their needs for food. It is also often referred to as the extreme poverty line. Individuals who fall below this level were classified as extremely poor.

The estimated food poverty line and the part of food expenditure of population whose food consumption per adult equivalent is around the food poverty line are then used to estimate the basic needs poverty line. The part of food consumption of these for 2011/12 HBS is 0.71502.

The inverse of this share is used to inflate food poverty line to account for basic needs poverty line. More technical details on how the poverty lines were derived are presented in methodological report.

Table 7.3 below compares the poverty lines in 2007 and 2011/12 HBSs. According to these estimates, a person was considered to be Basic Needs Poor if her/his consumption expenditure per day falls below TZS 1,216. Likewise, a person was considered food poor if her/his expenditure per day on food was below TZS 857.60. Using the 2011/12 HBS data, the estimated Basic Needs Poverty Line was TZS 36,482 per adult equivalent per month, and Food Poverty Line was TZS 26,085 per adult equivalent per month.

Table 7.3: Monthly Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines (in TZS) Per Adult Equivalent, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Line	2007	2011/12	Factor Change
Food Poverty Line.	12,144	26,085	2.1
Basic Needs Poverty Line.	19,201	36,482	1.9

7.5 Incidence of Poverty and Poverty Gap

a) Head Count Ratio (HCR)

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 observed poverty line. Households were categorized as poor if their consumption per adult equivalent, adjusted for the price differences and demographic composition of the household falls below the poverty line. The results reveal that the incidence of Basic Needs Poverty has been declined since 2007. In 2007, 34.4 percent of the Tanzania Mainland population did not meet their daily basic needs, while in 2011/12 only 28.2 percent could not. This is a decline of about 6.2 percentage point in five years. The decline was more apparent in Dar es Salaam (10.0 percent point) than in rural areas (6.1 percent point) and other urban areas (1.0 percent point).

b) Incidence of Food Poverty

Food poverty line is the monetary value of minimum food bundle or basket of 2,200 kilocalories that were required by a poor adult person per day for one month, based on the food consumed by the poorest 10 to 50 percent of the population. From 2011/12 HBS, the daily cost of the food poverty line is TZS 858 per adult equivalent. This is based on purchasing the 153 most common food items purchased in Tanzania.

Table 7.4, 7.5, Figure 7.3 and 7.4 present level of food poverty, those households with adult equivalent consumption expenditure per month less than the Food Poverty Line (“Extreme” poverty). The 2011/12 HBS data shows that on average 7.2 percent of all households, representing 9.7 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 appears to be very low, 0.7 percent of households and 1.0 percent of population. However, the Tanzania Mainland Rural Areas experience the highest level of extreme poverty above the national average; the corresponding figures were 8.8 percent of rural households and 11.3 percent of rural population followed with Other Urban areas with 6.0 percent of other urban households and 8.7 percent of its population falling in extreme poverty.

Table 7.4: Persons and Households Food and Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rates (in percentages) by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Area	2007				2011/12			
	Population		Households		Population		Households	
	Food	Basic Needs	Food	Basic Needs	Food	Basic Needs	Food	Basic Needs
Other Urban	8.9	22.7	6.6	18.3	8.7	21.7	6.0	16.0
Rural Area	13.5	39.4	10.3	32.7	11.3	33.3	8.8	26.7
Dar-es-salaam	3.2	14.1	2.0	9.8	1.0	4.1	0.7	2.6
Tanzania Mainland	11.8	34.4	8.7	27.5	9.7	28.2	7.2	21.5

The incidence of food poverty declined from 11.8 percent in 2007 to 9.7 percent in 2011/12. The ratio of food consumption in total consumption increased from 56.2 percent in 2007 to 63.1 percent in 2011/12.

Table 7.5: Food and Basic Needs Poverty Headcount Rates (in percentage) by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Type of Poverty	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Basic Needs Poverty Line (Monthly per adult equivalent)				
2007	14.1	22.7	39.4	34.4
2011/12	4.1	21.7	33.3	28.2
Food Poverty Line or Extreme Poverty (Monthly per adult equivalent)				
2007	3.2	8.9	13.5	11.8
2011/12	1.0	8.7	11.3	9.7

There is substantial variation in poverty levels across domains as shown in Table 7.5. In 2011/12, the proportions of the poor population ranged from 4.1 percent in Dar es Salaam to 33.3 percent in rural areas (a range of 29.2 percentage points). In 2007 HBS, the lowest incidence was 14.1 in Dar es Salaam and the largest was 39.4 in rural areas (a range of 25.3 percentage point). The increase in the range in 2011/12 HBS results indicates divergence. As such, while poverty decreased by 18 percent in Tanzania Mainland, it decreased remarkably in Dar es Salaam (10 percent point) more than in other urban areas (1 percent point) and rural areas (6.2 percent point).

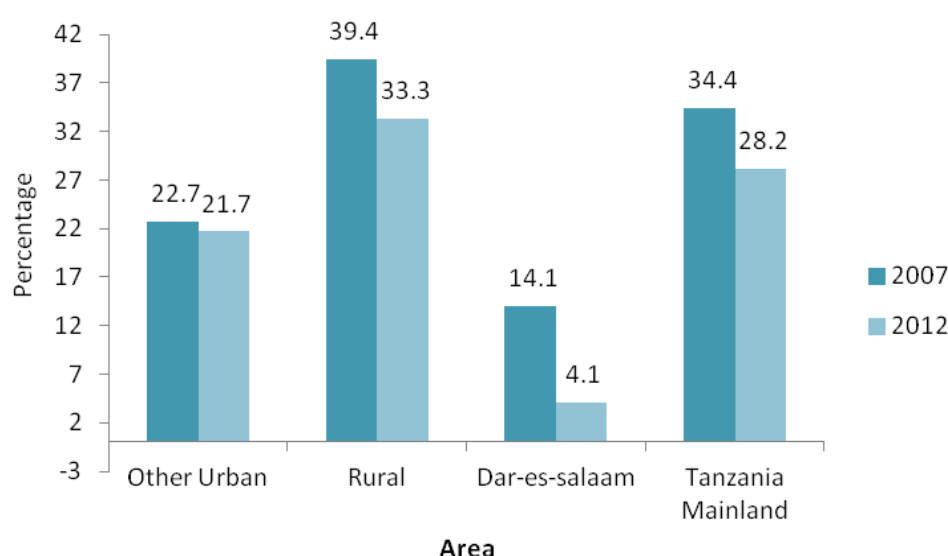
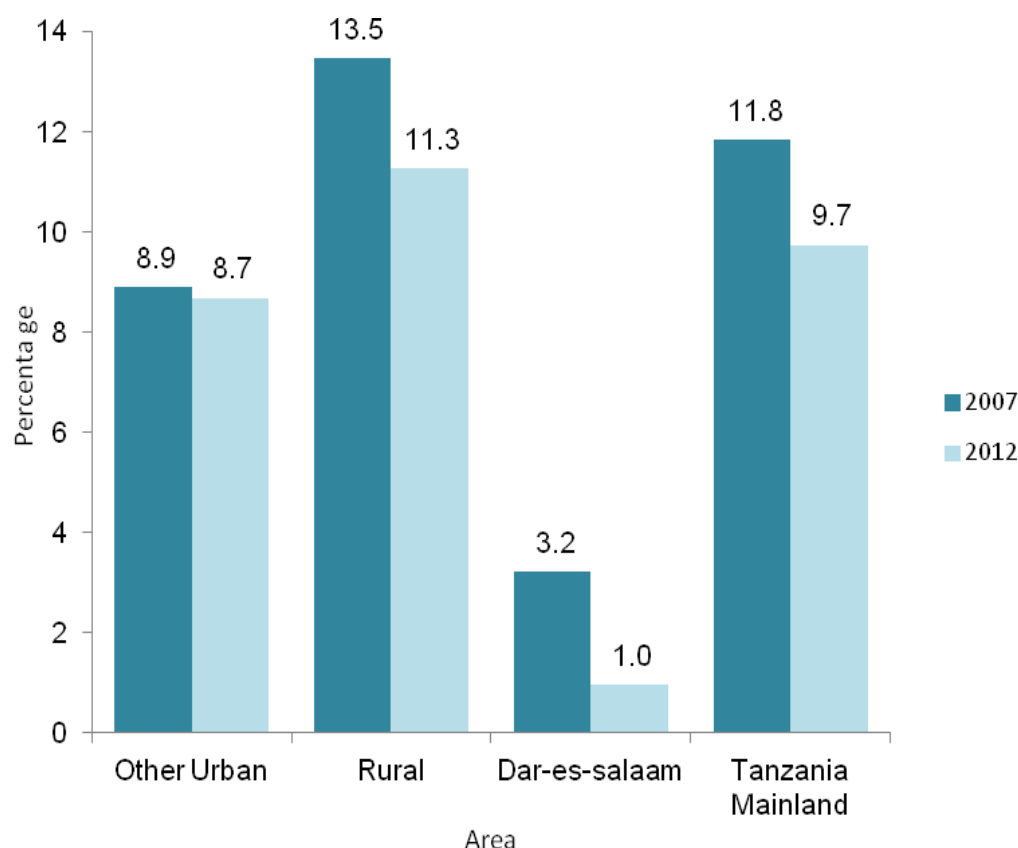
Figure 7.3: Percentage of Population Below the Basic Needs Poverty Line by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Figure 7.4: Percentage of Population Below the Food Poverty Line by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12



Where are the Poor Households and Persons?

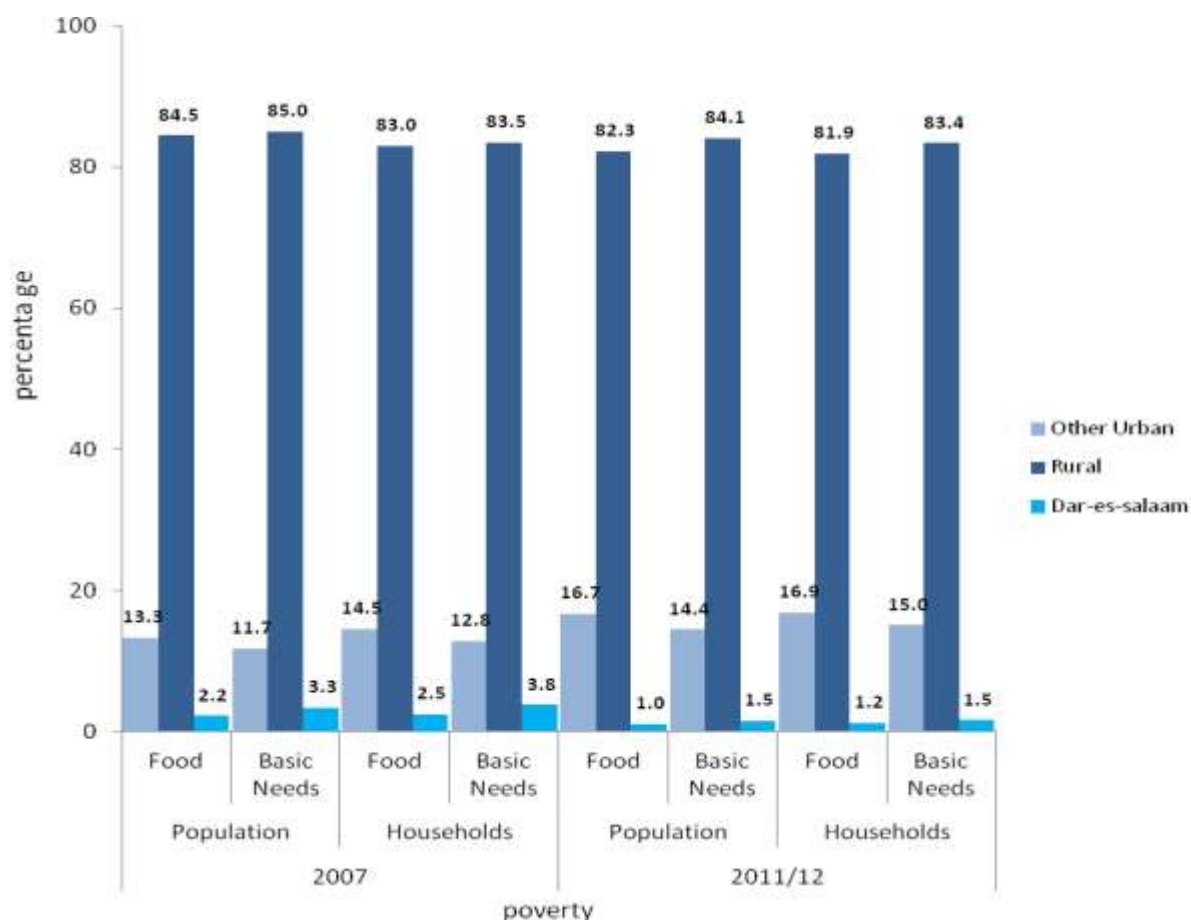
The poverty headcount rate describes the percentage of the poor in the population. We can also examine the distribution of poor population and households (living below the basic needs poverty line) within Tanzania Mainland. The 2011/12 HBS revealed that poverty difference is significant between **urban** and **rural population**. At one extreme, Dar es Salaam is substantially better off than the rest of the country; at the other, rural population and rural households were much poorer than those in urban areas. Less than two (1.5) percent of the poor population and poor households lived in Dar es Salaam, 14.4 percent lived in other urban areas and over three quarters of the poor population (more than 80 percent) lived in rural areas.

It is also noted that the absolute number of the Basic Needs poor people decreased marginally between 2007 and 2011/12. This may be explained by the rate of decline of poverty during the two periods. Table 7.6 presents the number of poor persons and households by area. The rural areas have a share of more than 80 percent of all poor people and households in Tanzania Mainland both in 2007 and 2011/12 HBSs.

Table 7.6: Distribution of Poor Persons and Households by Type of Poverty and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

[illegible]

Figure 7.5: Distribution of Poor Persons and Households by Type of Poverty and Area; Tanzania Mainland, 2007 and 2011/12



7.6 Poverty Gap and Squared Poverty Gap

The depth of poverty is measured by the Poverty Gap Index (PGI) while the severity of poverty is measured by Squared Poverty Gap Index (SPGI). The PGI is a measure of the depth of poverty being experienced by each household below the basic needs poverty line. The SPGI measures the severity of poverty by giving more weight to the poorest households whose poverty gap is greatest. The higher the indices the greater is the depth and/or severity of poverty within the population. Table 7.7 shows that poverty has also declined when measured by the poverty gap. In 2007 the poor population were a little far below the Basic Needs Poverty line (10.3) as compared to 2001/12 (6.7). The decline is also shown between all three domains. For 2011/12, the PGI for Dar es Salaam was 0.8, other urban areas 5.5. Not surprisingly, given the reported higher level of food poverty, the rural areas generated a higher PGI of 7.8. The Poverty Gap Index is an important poverty indicator being Indicator 2 of Target 1, Goal 1 of the MDGs.

The severity of poverty or SPGI at the national level in 2011/12 was measured at 2.3. Across the domains, the SPGI was 2.7 in rural areas, 2.1 in other urban areas, and 0.3 in Dar es Salaam (where the incidence of poverty is also the lowest). In overall, there has been a downward trend of the PGI and SPGI from year 2007 to 2011/12.

Table 7.7: Depth and Severity of Poverty by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 – 2011/12

Area	Poverty Gap Index (PGI)		Squared Poverty Gap Index (SPGI)	
	2007	2012	2007	2012
Other Urban	7.3	5.5	3.3	2.1
Rural	11.8	7.8	5.1	2.7
Dar es Salaam	3.5	0.8	1.3	0.3
Tanzania Mainland	10.3	6.7	4.5	2.3

Figure 7.6: Depth by PGI and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 – 2011/12

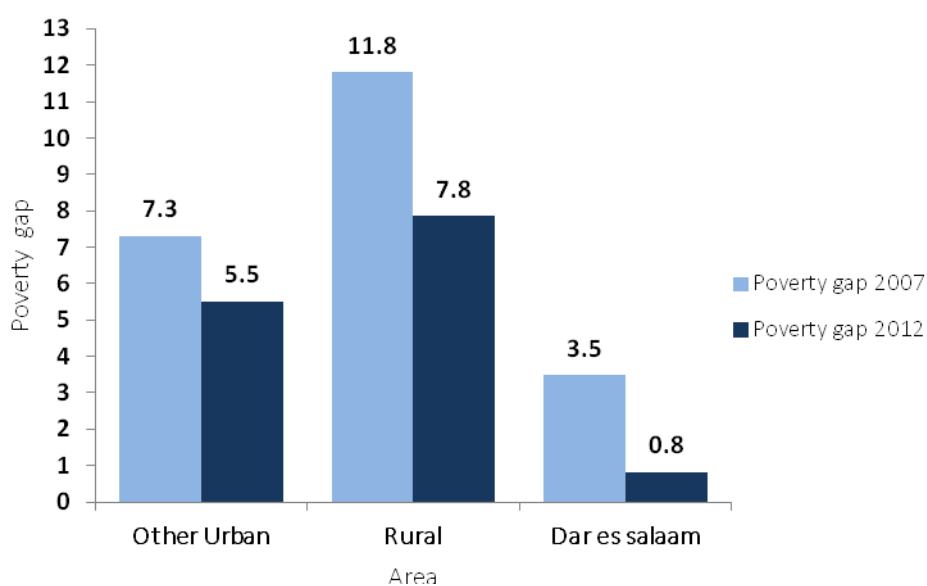
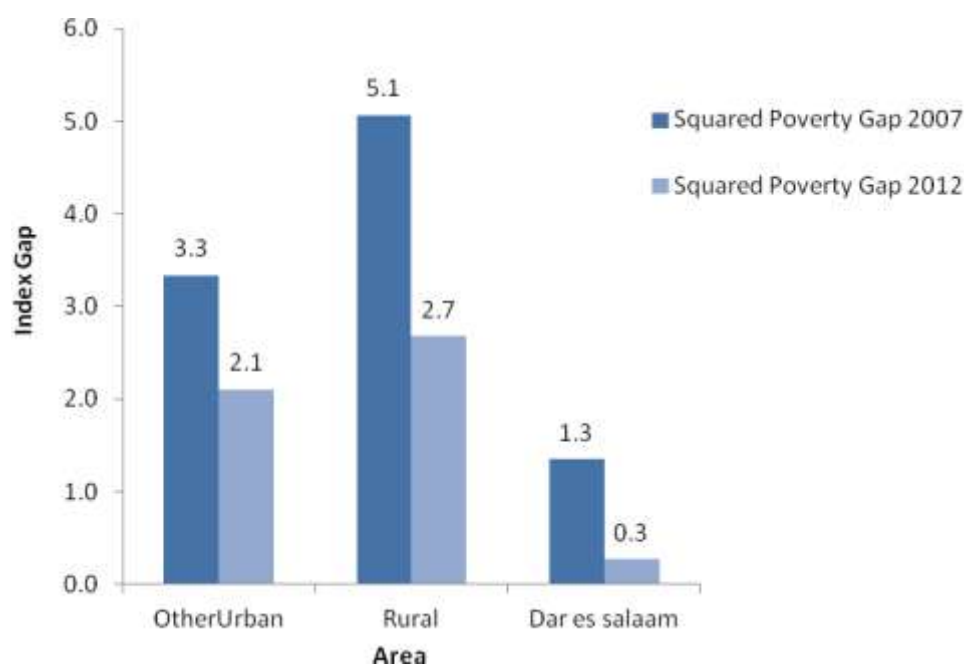


Figure 7.7: Severity by SPGI and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 – 2011/12

7.7 Inequality

One of the indicators for measuring inequality of distribution of per capita consumption expenditure is the “Gini coefficient (commonly known as Gini)”. The Gini is based on the Lorenz curve which plots cumulative percentage of the total expenditure of the population in Y_{axis} and cumulative percentage of households in X_{axis} . The Gini takes values between zero and one ($0 \leq Gini \leq 1$). The diagonal of the Lorenz curve (line drawn at 45 degrees) represents a distribution with zero Gini value. A zero Gini value indicates perfect equality while a value of 1 indicates perfect inequality in the distribution. The Lorenz curve shown in Figures 7.8 and 7.9 is based on the monthly per capita consumption expenditure values reported in 2011/12 HBS. The 2011/12 HBS results revealed that Gini values for other urban areas were higher (0.37) than in Dar es Salaam (0.35). The rural areas value shows the lowest inequality with 0.29 of Gini. The details of inequality in monthly per consumption expenditure are presented in Table 7.8, Figures 7.8 and 7.9.

Table 7.8: Mean and Median Per Capita Consumption Expenditure and Gini Coefficient by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

HBS Year /Area	Mean	Median	Gini Coefficient
2007			
Other Urban	39,423.4	31,116.1	0.38
Rural	27,789.6	22,452.4	0.35
Dar es Salaam	49,211.8	37,492.6	0.37
Total	31,577.5	24,228.6	0.37
2012			
Other Urban	73,879.2	57,559.9	0.37
Rural	52,763.9	45,089.1	0.29
Dar es Salaam	109,030.3	85,959.6	0.35
Total	62,395.5	49,346.8	0.34

Figure 7.8: Lorenz Curve for Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure for Tanzania Mainland, 2007 and 2011/12

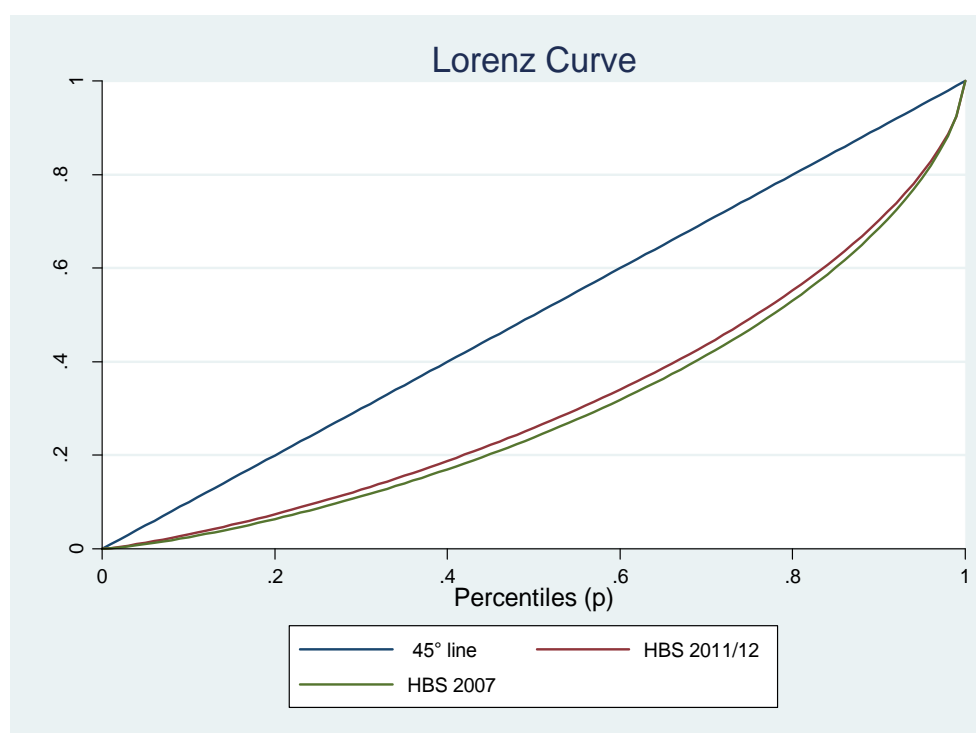
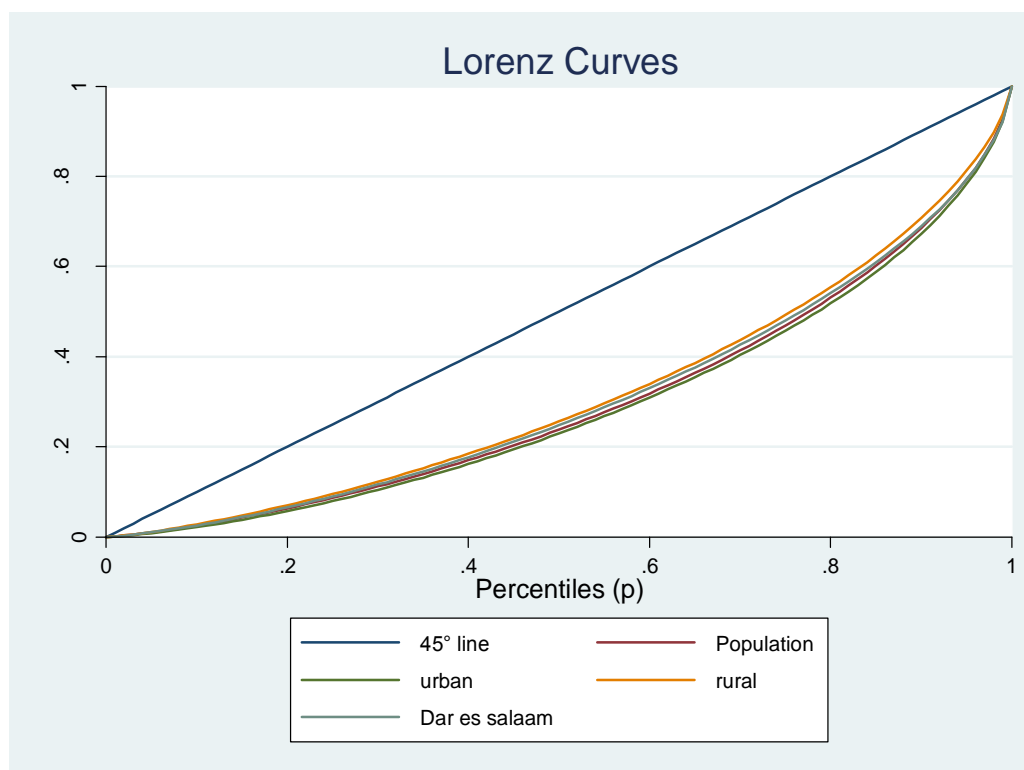


Figure 7.9: Lorenz Curve for Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12



A POVERTY PROFILE



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

8.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the relationship between poverty levels and other characteristics of households and individuals. It looks at how far poverty is associated with a household's demographic structure and with other characteristics of its members, and whether that relationship has changed over time. It also looks at the extent to which basic social services were related to poverty.

8.2 Poverty and Household Economic and Demographic Characteristics

The chances of a household being poor were related to its demographic structure and its economic activities. In this section, we look at how poverty levels vary according to the demographic structure and economic characteristics of the household such as household size, education, economic activities, health and household's social services. The tables in the section present the percentage of individuals in each category who were poor according to basic needs and food poverty lines. These two poverty lines give a clear indication of whether a particular characteristic is associated with different levels of poverty and, if so, how it varies over the two survey periods.

8.2.1 Poverty and Household Size

Having a particular characteristic may 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. Looking at relationship between poverty and household size, the analysis was done to see how household size is associated with poverty. Household size consists of the number of persons usually residing in household and share household expenses ('common' kitchen). Table 8.1 shows the extent of poverty incidence by size of household. A household with many members is more likely to be poor than a household with fewer members. As it was the case in the 2007 HBS, results from the 2011/2012 HBS show that both basic needs and food poverty rates increase with increase in household size. For instance, in 2011/12 the basic needs poverty for a four-member household is 16.4 percent while it is 41.9 percent for a 10 or more member household. Overall, over the period of five years food and basic needs poverty rates have decreased in different categories of household sizes.

Table 8.1: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) by Household Size, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Household Size	2007 HBS		2011/2012 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic needs poverty	Food Poverty	Basic needs poverty
1	2.4	8.4	0.4	2.1
2	3.2	13.9	2.7	9.1
3	5.9	18.6	3.4	12.9
4	5.5	23.5	4.6	16.4
5	10.4	31.1	6.8	23.1
6	10.3	36.4	10.5	28
7	13.3	43.8	14	33.7
8	15	40.4	14.5	39.1
9	19.6	48.7	12.4	39
10+	22.6	49.4	14.5	41.9
Total	11.8	34.4	9.7	28.2

8.2.2 Poverty and Dependants

The proportion of dependants is the ratio of the aggregated child population (under the age of 15 years) and the elderly population (65 and above) in the household to the household size. As is expected, households with a higher proportion of dependants – that is, children under 15 years and adults 65 years and over – were more likely to be poor (Table 8.2). It was also the case in the 2007 HBS. Results in the 2011/2012 HBS show that both food and basic needs poverty rates increase as the proportions of dependants increase. For example, the food poverty in 2012 increased from 4 percent to 15 percent when the ranges of proportion of dependants were 0 to 0.25 and 0.75 to 1. Similarly, basic needs poverty in 2012 range from 16 percent to 38 percent when the proportions of dependants at these poverty points were between 0 and 0.25 and between 0.75 and 1.

Table 8.2: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) by Proportion of Dependants, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Proportion of Dependants	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS	
	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty
0.00 to 0.25	6.7	22.7	4.0	15.6
0.25 to 0.50	10.0	29.4	8.4	23.5
0.50 to 0.75	14.9	42.6	12.9	37.4
0.75 to 1.00	18.8	46.7	14.9	37.7
Total	11.8	34.4	9.7	28.2

Note: Dependants are individuals aged under 15 and 65 and above.

8.2.3 Poverty and Sex of Head of Household

Table 8.3 shows the relationship between poverty and sex of head of household. Broadly speaking, female-headed households were poorer than male-headed households. The findings reveal that, between 2007 HBS and 2011/2012 there was a notable decrease in the food and basic needs poverty rates of the households headed by either males or females. For example, food poverty among female-headed households had decreased from 13 percent in 2007 HBS to 10 percent in 2011/2012 HBS. A similar pattern was observed among male-headed households.

Table 8.3: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) by Sex of Household Head, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Sex of Head	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS	
	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty
Male	11.4	34.0	9.6	28.4
Female	13.4	35.9	10.4	27.1
Total	11.8	34.4	9.7	28.2

8.2.4 Poverty and Employment Status of Household Head

Respondents in the 2011/2012 HBS were asked about their employment status in the 12 months prior to the survey. Table 8.4 presents the poverty status of heads of households engaged in a variety of activities 12 months before the survey. Households headed by individuals who were not employed, because they were too old or disabled, had the highest levels of food and basic needs poverty of 12 percent and 43 percent respectively.

Table 8.4: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) by Activity Status of the Household Head in the 12 months before the Survey, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Activity Status of Head	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty
Employee	1.4	10.0
Self-employed with/without employees	11.2	31.0
Unpaid family helper in business	0.0	41.8
Housewife	10.8	27.8
Student	9.4	25.1
Long term unemployed	7.2	23.6
Retired	0.5	4.7
Too old/Disabled	11.6	43.0
Other	10.1	27.0
Total	9.7	28.2

8.2.5 Poverty and Education of the Head of Household

The incidence of poverty is also associated with the education level of head of household. Households headed by individuals with education level of secondary and above were less likely to be poor than households headed by individuals with low level of education. For example, in 2011/2012 HBS, basic needs poverty rate for households headed by persons with secondary, and above, level of education was 5 percent compared to 41 percent level of basic needs poverty for households headed by individuals with no education (Table 8.5). A similar scenario was also observed for food poverty.

Table 8.5: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) by Education of Head of Household, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Education of Household Head	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS	
	Food Poverty	Basic needs poverty	Food Poverty	Basic needs
No education	19.6	48.7	12.0	40.8
Adult education	22.9	42.9	12.8	28.4
Primary incomplete	12.1	40.1	11.4	32.1
Primary complete	9.2	30.1	10.1	26.9
Secondary and above	2.1	6.0	1.4	5.4
Total	11.8	34.4	9.7	28.2

8.2.6 Poverty and Marital Status of Head of Household

In 2011/12 HBS, marriage was categorized into monogamous and polygamous marriages, while in 2007 these two groups were put together, whereas other groups of marital status remained the same in the two surveys. In 2011/12 HBS, total basic needs poverty for married head of household was 28 percent. For polygamous marriage, it was 34 percent, and 27 percent for monogamous marriage. On the other hand, in 2011/12 HBS food poverty rate was higher for those who were separated or divorced, than in other categories of marital status. In 2007 HBS a similar picture was seen for widows (Table 8.7). Broadly speaking, over the past five years both basic needs and food poverty rates have decreased across all marital status categories.

Table 8.6: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) by Marital Status of Head of Household, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12

Marital Status of Head	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS	
	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty	Food Poverty	Basic needs poverty
Never married	5.9	17.0	5.0	15.5
Married	11.7	34.7	9.6	28.3
Monogamous married	NA	NA	9.2	26.8
Polygamous married	NA	NA	11.6	34.4
Living together	9.7	29.5	8.3	30.4
Separated/ Divorced	12.1	34.4	12.7	29.4
Widowed	15.3	38.6	10.1	28.5
Total	11.8	34.4	9.7	28.2

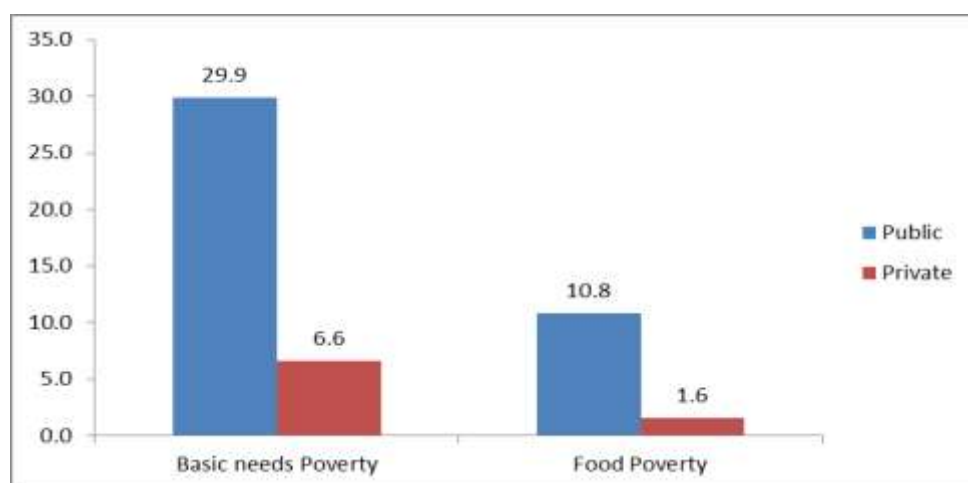
8.3 Poverty and the Social Sectors

This section examines the association between poverty status and selected social sectors such as education (school type) and health. Household poverty status was also related to social facilities such as water, sanitation, electricity and sources of energy. A household is said to be poor or extremely poor if it falls below basic needs poverty line or food poverty line.

8.3.1 Poverty and Type of School Currently Attended by Population of Age 5 Years and Above

The analysis was done to see how basic needs and food poverty levels were related to type of school attended by population of age 5 years and above who were currently attending school. School type was categorized into public and private schools. The figure 8.1 shows that both basic need and food poverty rates were higher for households with students who were currently attending public school (30 percent and 11 percent, respectively) than those who were currently attending private schools (7 percent and 2 percent, respectively).

Figure 8.1: Poverty Distribution (in percent) for Households with Students by Type of School and Poverty, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12



8.3.2 Poverty and Health

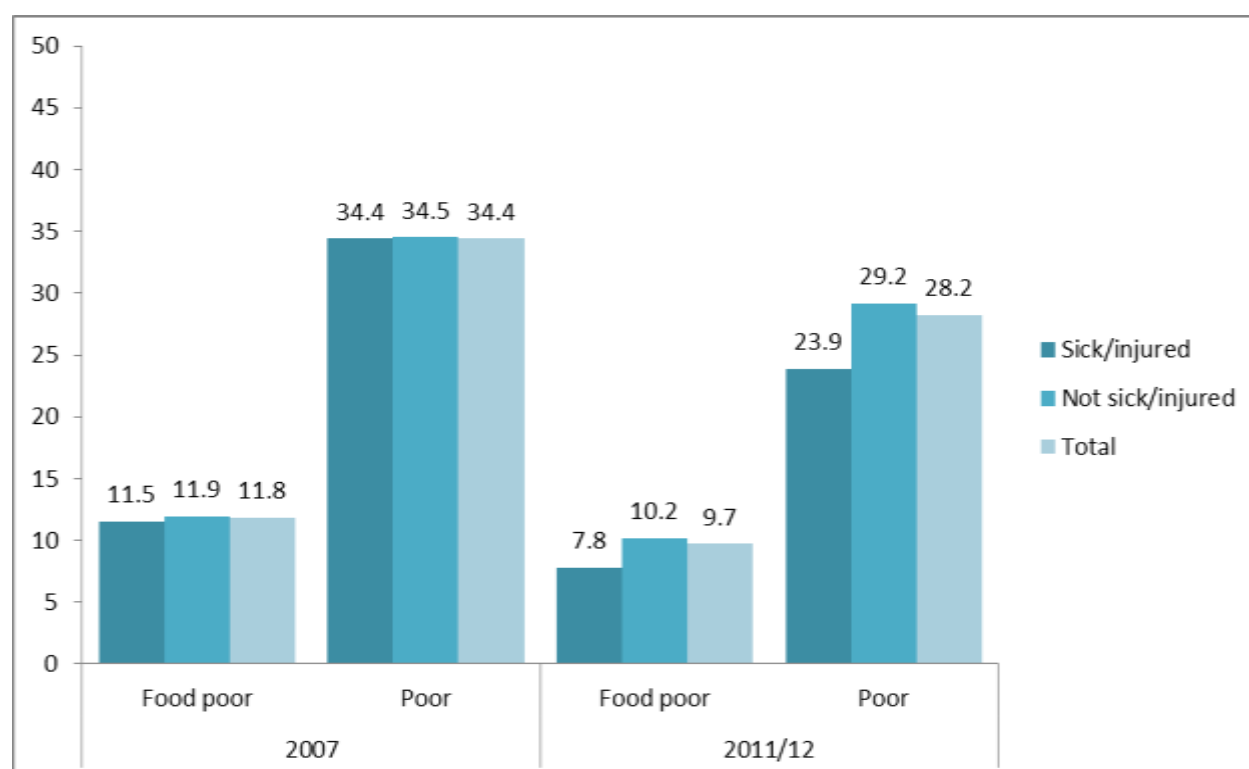
As in the total population, there is a reduction in the food and basic needs poverty profiles in the past 5 years among households who had sick or injured persons during the last 4 weeks prior to the survey day (Table 8.8). Between 2007 HBS and 2011/2012 HBS, food poverty has declined by 4 percent among all respondents with reported cases of illness or injury during the last 4 weeks before the survey day, a similar pattern in the decline in food poverty is observed among children under 15 years of age and adults with reported cases of illness or injury. In basic needs poverty, the corresponding decline is from 34 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2011/2012, with children aged below 15 years and who were sick or injured during the last 4 weeks before the survey day marked the higher decline in basic needs poverty than adults.

Table 8.7: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) for Households Reporting ill or Injured Members During the Last 4 Weeks before the Survey, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2012

Age Group	2007 HBS		2011/12 HBS	
	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty	Food poverty	Basic needs poverty
Children < 15 years	12.2	36.7	8.0	25.1
Adults	11.0	32.0	7.7	23.3
Total	11.5	34.0	7.8	23.9

Figure 8.2 shows the relationship between poverty rates and individuals with and without reported cases of illness or injury in the past four weeks before the survey. In 2007 there was no significant difference in the poverty levels of those who were or were not sick.

Figure 8.2: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) by Households With and Without Reported Cases of Illness or Injury During the Last 4 Weeks Before the Survey Day, Tanzania Mainland; 2007 and 2011/12



8.3.3 Distribution of Poverty by 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 8.8 presents the relationship between poverty and some of the household facilities such as sources of water, toilets, electricity, types of energy used for lighting and cooking. As might be expected, basic needs poverty and food poverty rates were low for households with well-furnished facilities, such as improved water sources, toilet and connected to electricity grid. For example, households which use non improved sources of water were 1.3 times more likely to be poor in basic needs than those which use improved water sources. Furthermore, households with no toilets were two (2) times more likely to be poor in food than those with toilets. Poverty levels varied among households that used different sources of energy for lighting and cooking. Households that used sources of energy for lighting such as kerosene or paraffin and other sources (candles, firewood, solar power) were more likely to be poor than households that used electricity. Moreover, households that used firewood as main source of energy for cooking were more likely to be poor than those which used electricity, gas/biogas, kerosene and charcoal.

Table 8.8: Distribution of Poverty (in percent) for Households with Selected Household Facilities by Type of Facility and Poverty, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Type of Household Facilities	Food Poverty	Basic needs poverty
Water supply		
Improved water sources	6.9	19.7
Non Improved water sources	8.2	25.3
Other sources	4.7	16.8
Toilet Facilities		
No toilet/Bush/Field	10.8	31.6
With any toilet	6.7	20.1
Connected to Electricity Grid		
With Electricity	0.8	3.4
Without Electricity	8.6	25.6
Energy used by Household for lighting		
Electricity	0.8	3.9
Kerosene/Paraffin	8.2	24.4
Others (Solar ,candles, etc)	9.9	28.4
Energy used by Household for cooking		
Electricity	1.3	1.3
Kerosene/Paraffin	0.4	2.6
Charcoal	1.6	6.7
Firewood	10.1	29.2
Others (Solar, Generator, etc)	1.4	6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND BUSINESSES



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

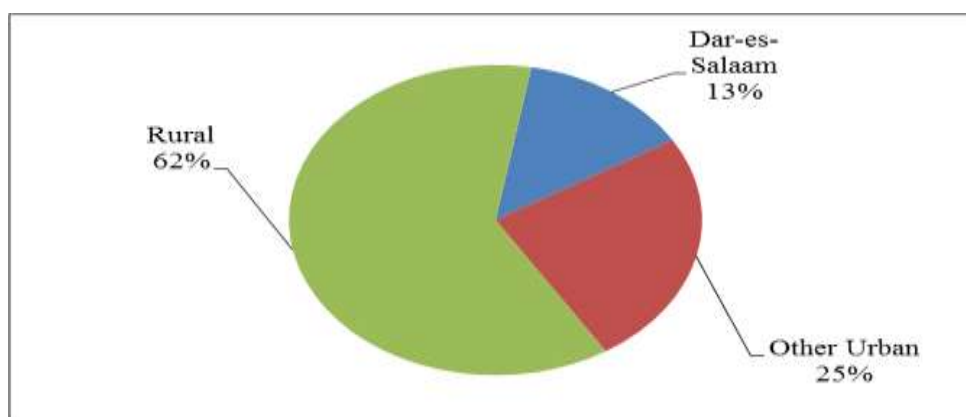
9.1 Introduction

Income is one of the monetary dimensions for measuring well-being of household members. In 2011/12 HBS, new questions regarding household businesses were introduced in order to measure income of household members derived from these businesses. Household's source of income from business, both in cash and in-kind, were analysed. Information was also given on household's business by type of premises where they operated, ownership and household involvement in business by gender. Business by status of registration and taxpaying, source of start-up capital for the business, expenditure on business inputs, types of investments, employment status of household and non-household members in business are also discussed in this chapter.

9.2 Households Reporting running their own Businesses

As reported in the Introduction, one of the new components of HBS 2011/12 involved asking households information on businesses they ran. Overall, in Tanzania Mainland, 21 percent of households reported running a business. Households living in rural areas were much more likely to report running their own business (62 percent) while Dar es Salaam has the lowest (13 percent). A declining pattern has been experienced in recent years on the contribution of agriculture activities to total GDP. This might be due to the apparent growth in rural households setting up their own businesses.

Figure 9.1: Proportion (percent) of Household with Members Running their Own Businesses by Area; Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12



9.3 Household Members engaging in Business and Business Premises

Information on the type of premises (fixed or no-fixed) in which a business is operating is vital for business formalization and tax payment. Businesses operating in no-fixed locations were often not formalized and were unregistered, thus not paying taxes. Table 9.1 shows 29.8 percent of household members in Tanzania Mainland were operating their businesses in non-fixed (mobile) location, 26.4 percent at their own homes with a dedicated business space and 13.5 percent were operating at their own homes without dedicated business space. The majority of household businesses operating with non-fixed business location were in rural areas (31.1 percent), other urban (29.2 percent) and Dar es Salaam (25.2 percent).

Table 9.1: Percentage of Household Members with Businesses by Type of Premises and Area, Tanzania Mainland 2011/12

Type of Business Premises	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
In own home or business partners home with dedicated business space	23.7	23.7	28.0	26.4
In own home or business partners home without dedicated business space	7.8	6.9	11.2	9.7
Permanent building other than own home	11.3	10.8	6.0	7.9
Fixed stall or kiosk at a market	12.8	15.5	12.8	13.5
Fixed stall or kiosk on the street	14.0	8.0	4.4	6.6
Vehicle, cart, temp stall on the street	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.8
No fixed location/mobile	25.2	29.2	31.1	29.8
Other	3.1	4.4	3.8	3.8
Not stated	0.1	0.8	2.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.4 Business by Type of Ownership

Business ownership relates to the amount of start-up capital injection to run a business. Not all business operators (employees) own the business they were running. Respondents were asked whether they themselves or any household member owned a business or formed a partnership with others such as NGOs or religious organizations.

Table 9.2: Percentage Distribution of Businesses by Type of Ownership and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Type of Ownership	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Sole Proprietorship	94.0	95.2	92.0	93.0
Partnership	5.2	4.2	6.8	5.9
Religious	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
NGO	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Other	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.5 Main Source of Initial Capital in Business

Table 9.4 shows the sources of initial capital disaggregated by domain. In Tanzania Mainland the largest (36.2 percent) source of start-up capital came from respondents own savings. Start-up capital coming from agricultural production was reported by 32.4 percent of households. Dar es Salaam had the largest 66.5 proportion of household members with own savings source of start-up capital for businesses; it was followed by other urban areas (50.8 percent). In rural areas, agricultural production was the dominant source reporting 46.5 percent of household business owners. Only one (1) percent of the household members involved in business in Tanzania Mainland secured loans from banks for starting their business investments. Insignificant proportion of household members (0.8 percent) sold their owned assets for accumulating start-up capital for their business.

Table 9.3: Percentage of Household Businesses by Main Source of Start-up Capital and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Source of Capital	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Proceeds from agricultural production	1.8	13.7	46.5	32.4
Proceeds from non-agricultural production	0.3	1.0	2.7	2.0
Loan from bank	2.2	2.3	0.3	1.0
Loan from SACCOS	2.4	2.2	0.5	1.2
Gift from family/friends	14.1	14.6	8.0	10.5
Loan from family/friends	7.0	6.1	4.7	5.4
From inheritance	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0
Sale of assets owned	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.8
Own savings	66.5	50.8	23.6	36.2
Other	3.0	4.9	4.7	4.5
No need	0.5	1.1	6.2	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.6 Expenditure on Inputs for Business

Business inputs refer to the value added to the materials purchased in order to sell those at a profit (everything necessary to add value to a product). Table 9.4 displays various costs associated with running a household business that were incurred a month prior to the survey period. The highest monthly total reported cost of business inputs was 719,401 billion TZS, equivalent to 58.7 percent of total business costs and was spent on purchasing goods for resale. This was followed by the cost of other non-specified materials or services amounting to 196, 855 billion TZS, or 16.1 percent, while the cost of purchasing raw materials (accounting for 9.8 percent of total cost) was 120,521 billion TZS. Variation of inputs cost across areas shows that businesses in Dar es Salaam had consistently higher inputs costs compared to the other two areas. In general, the cost of goods bought for resale, plus costs incurred in raw materials and other non-specified materials/services, accounted for 84.6 percent of total costs for running businesses in the country.

Table 9.4: Distribution of Household Business Cost (in billion TZS) in Thirty Days prior to the Survey by type of Cost and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Type of Cost	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Dar-es-salaam	Tanzania Mainland
Costs of goods bought for resale	251,831	224,785	242,784	719,401
Other expenses	178,309	11,180	7,366	196,855
Cost of raw materials	46,808	35,207	38,507	120,521
Tools and equipment	9,380	11,966	12,635	33,980
Bad debts, donation, less recoveries	11,767	3,907	4,745	20,419
Phone bills	7,486	7,467	5,347	20,300
Taxes including trading fees	7,486	3,759	6,101	17,346
Rent for land building	5,880	2,412	9,032	17,324
Car running costs	2,840	272	6,735	9,847
fuel and lubricants	1,484	5,579	1,745	8,808
Electricity	3,460	1,175	2,948	7,583
Interest paid on a loan	4,346	902	2,147	7,394
Security	2,942	1,587	2,583	7,112
Clean water charges	2,016	1,376	2,000	5,392
Bajaj running costs	1,599	3,014	730	5,342
Packaging materials	1,062	2,455	1,819	5,335
Rent for equipment hire	1,454	1,915	1,369	4,739
Travel allowances paid to employees	1,904	633	1,152	3,689
Repair and maintenance of equipment	1,113	1,475	963	3,551
Tricycle running costs	421	1,324	835	2,581
Advertising	637	243	1,358	2,237
Bank charges	1,307	141	498	1,946
Brokerage, commission	1,086	300	560	1,946
Sewerage charges	398	148	160	706
Fixed phone bills	213	86	99	399
Legal expenses	91	95	185	371
Postage	176	83	108	367
Total	547,495	323,487	354,511	1,225,492

9.7 Main source of Household's Business Income

A households' main source of business income can provide an indication of business performance and its contribution to a household's disposable income. Table 9.5 shows the distribution of households by their business's main source of income expressed both in absolute numbers and percentages. The activities are those usual at a household level rather than the most capital intensive investment performed in larger enterprises. Overall, billion 1,070,426 TZS constituting 72.4 percent of the households in Tanzania Mainland received their business income from sales of goods purchased for resale. A large proportion of households receiving business income from sales of goods for resale were from other urban areas (34 percent) followed by rural areas (33.3 percent) and Dar es Salaam (32.7 percent).

Table 9.5: Distribution of Household's Business Income (billion TZS) during Thirty Days prior to Survey by Source of Income and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Source of Business Income	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Sales of goods purchased from others for resale	350,020	363,660	356,746	1,070,426
Sales of products mined/manufactured	37,934	44,581	99,357	181,871
Income/receipts for services provided	43,382	75,294	50,689	169,364
Interest/commission receivable	103	14,235	1	14,339
Construction works done	2,371	5,062	5,217	12,651
Property tax fee (on buildings)	2,025	3,211	1,741	6,977
Land rent fee	596	4,668	1,488	6,752
Income received as a gift, donation, gain in the sale	813	915	3,706	5,433
Dividend/shares receivable	527	1,891	1,762	4,180
Other sources	343	149	3,166	3,658
Hiring out of equipment and tools	472	532	1,743	2,747
Total	438,585	514,198	525,615	1,478,398
Percentages				
Sales of goods purchased from others for resale	79.8	70.7	67.9	72.4
Sales of products mined/manufactured	8.6	8.7	18.9	12.3
Income/receipts for services provided	9.9	14.6	9.6	11.5
Interest/commission receivable	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.0
Construction works done	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
Property tax fee (on buildings)	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5
Land rent fee	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.5
Income received as a gift, donation, gain in the sale	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4
Dividend/shares receivable	0.12	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other sources	0.08	0.03	0.6	0.2
Hiring out of equipment and tools	0.11	0.10	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.8 Capital Investment in Business

Investment is accumulation of newly produced physical entities such as factory, houses, and machinery and goods inventories. Table 9.6 display the total amount and their percentage contribution spent for business investment disaggregated by area. Total expenditure investment of billion 91,246 TZS (44.6 percent) was used in capital repair, the largest form of capital investment. This type of investment was highest (52.2 percent) in Dar es Salaam. Overall, higher total investment was realized in other urban areas as compared to other areas in Tanzania Mainland. The high expenditure on transportation equipment in other urban areas may be associated with poor infrastructure as well as geographical distances. The lowest expenditure of billion 11,708 TZS (5.7 percent) was spent on the purchase of machinery and equipment.

Table 9.6: Total Business Investment (in billions TZS) during the Last Twelve Months prior to the Survey by Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Item	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Value				
Purchase of premises (shops, offices, and so on)	10,817	8,262	1,324	20,403
Expenditures of own construction of business premises	15,833	22,419	9,443	47,694
Expenditures on capital repair	42,334	34,357	14,555	91,246
Expenditure on machinery and equipment	3,779	4,143	3,786	11,708
Expenditure on transportation equipment	8,351	20,212	4,906	33,468
Total	81,113	89,392	34,013	204,519
Percentage				
Purchase of premises (shops, offices, and so on)	13.3	9.2	3.9	10.0
Expenditures of own construction of business premises	19.5	25.1	27.8	23.3
Expenditures on capital repair	52.2	38.4	42.8	44.6
Expenditure on machinery and equipment	4.7	4.6	11.1	5.7
Expenditure on transportation equipment	10.3	22.6	14.4	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.9 Other Non-Capital Expenditure on Business

Other than capital investment, other expenditure is incurred by household business in many aspects. Thus, amount was spent on land, buildings and other fixed assets for the purpose of furthering business objectives. Five types of expenditure on business by area during the twelve months prior to the survey were shown in Table 9.7. The largest amount of billion 120,218 TZS equivalent to 31.6 percent was spent on activities related to buildings and the least billion 28,220 TZS was spent on other machinery and equipment. This represented 7.4 percent of total expenditure. This pattern may be due to the fact that few households were engaged on industrial processing activities which in fact require more capital investments.

Table 9.7: Total Amount (in billion TZS) Spent on Business during Twelve Months prior to the Survey by Category of Expenditure and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Category of Expenditure	Dar-es-salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Value				
Land	30,155	12,765	7,828	50,748
Buildings	71,547	29,509	19,161	120,218
Other structures	22,444	26,751	12,762	61,957
Other machinery and equipment	15,558	8,209	4,453	28,220
Expenditure on transport equipment	11,558	91,254	16,498	119,310
Total	151,261	168,488	60,704	380,453
Percentage				
Land	19.9	7.6	12.9	13.3
Buildings	47.3	17.5	31.6	31.6
Other structures	14.8	15.9	21.0	16.3
Other machinery and equipment	10.3	4.9	7.3	7.4
Expenditure on transport equipment	7.6	54.2	27.2	31.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.10 Business Registration, Tax Payment and Record Keeping

The law requires any business of any size in Tanzania, prior to starting operation, to obtain a business license/registration. This is meant to ensure that a very proposed business adheres to the country laws and regulations including payment of tax. It is difficult for the government to collect taxes from unregistered businesses. Table 9.8 shows that 88.3 percent of the businesses in Tanzania Mainland were not registered and therefore the government lost a lot of revenue from tax collection. Rural areas with unregistered businesses at 93.5 percent of all

businesses were leading followed by Dar es Salaam (83.6 percent) and other urban areas (77.9 percent).

Table 9.8: Percentage Distribution of Businesses by Status of Registration and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Status of Registration	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Registered	16.4	22.0	6.4	11.6
Not registered	83.6	77.9	93.5	88.3
Not stated	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

As the majority of businesses (88.3 percent of all businesses in Tanzania Mainland) were not registered, less tax was collected. This is evident from Table 9.9 which shows that 1,640,460 businesses in rural areas, 580,778 in other urban areas and 360,846 in Dar es Salaam did not pay any tax.

Table 9.9: Number of Businesses by Type of Tax Paid and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Type of Tax Paid	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas
Value Added Tax (VAT)	22 798	37 653	26 585
Pay as you earn (PAYE)	13 198	43 149	77 312
Income tax	58 249	131 588	142 863
Other	29 172	94 717	281 063
None	360 846	580 778	1,640 460

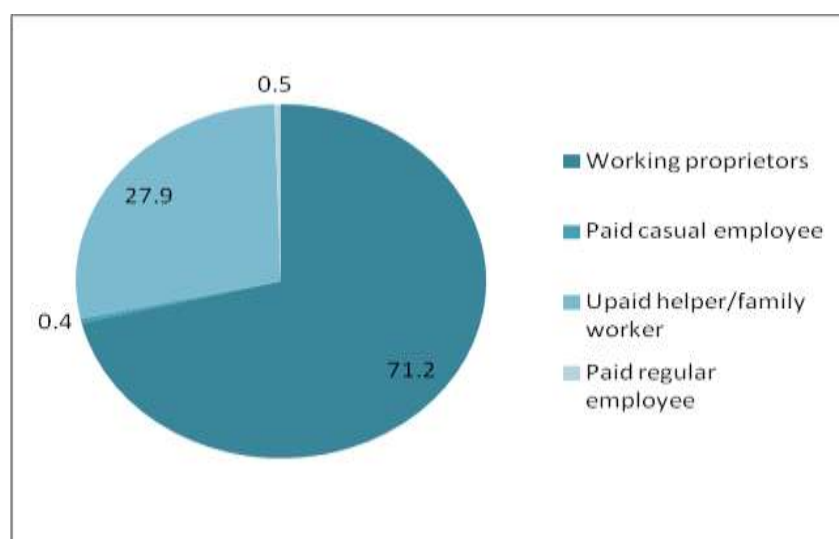
Record keeping of business transactions is also important in the assessment of business status. Table 9.10 shows that 73.7 percent of household businesses in Tanzania Mainland were not keeping records which inhibited business trend assessment for business owners themselves and also for government authorities responsible for tracking business information. Tax collection evasion and failure of business formalization were among the consequences of lack of business information.

Table 9.10: Percentage Distribution of Businesses by Status of keeping Records of Transactions and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Status of keeping Records	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Keeping records	40.2	37.8	18.7	26.3
Not keeping records	59.8	62.2	81.3	73.7
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

9.11 Employment of Household Members in Business

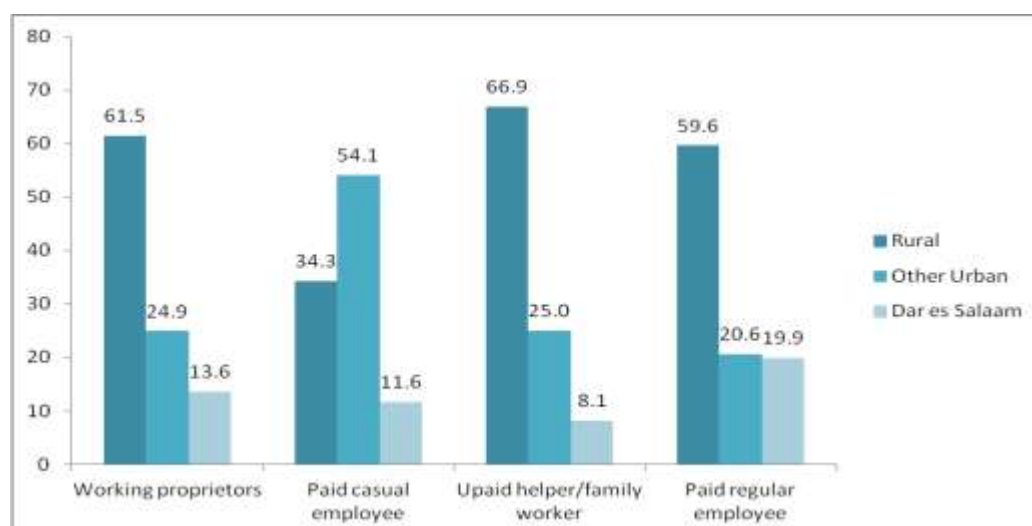
Distribution of household members in their household businesses in Tanzania Mainland by employment status (Table 9.11 and Figure 9.2) shows that most household members worked as proprietors (3,605,960 or 71.2 percent) in Tanzania Mainland. Rural area reported having the most 2,217,293 (61.5 percent).

Figure 9.2: Percentage of Households Members working in Household Businesses by Status of Employment, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Household members working in household businesses as paid casual employees were the minority (18,081 or 0.4 percent). Figure 9.3 shows that the largest proportion of unpaid family workers assistance employees (66.9 percent) was found in rural areas. Paid casual employees (54.1 percent) were mainly working in other urban areas and the largest proportion (19.1 percent) of paid regular employees was in Dar es Salaam. The proportion of regular paid workers was largest in Dar es Salaam may be due to household businesses being of a slightly larger size which could afford to pay additional household members.

Table 9.11: Number of Household Members Working in Household Businesses by Employment Status and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Employment Status	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Total
Working proprietors	490,206	898,461	2,217,293	3,605,960
Paid regular employees	5,111	5,298	15,330	25,739
Paid casual employees	2,090	9,786	6,205	18,080
Unpaid workers/family member	114,771	353,228	944,249	1,412,248
Total	612,178	1,266,773	3,183,077	5,062,028

Figure 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Household Members Working in Household Businesses by Employment Status and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

9.11.1 Employment of Non-household Members

Paid casual employees dominated the non-household members working in household businesses in Tanzania Mainland. Table 9.12 shows that the majority of non-household members working in household businesses (657,890 persons, 36.7 percent) were engaged as paid casual employees. For each category of employees, the number of non-household members engaged in household businesses varied by area with rural areas having the largest number.

Table 9.12: Number of Non-household Members working in Household Businesses by Employment Status and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Employment Status	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Total	Percent
Working proprietors	18,601	15,021	263,245	296,868	16.6
Paid regular employees	80,277	44,475	250,639	375,391	21.0
Paid casual employees	113,066	114,980	429,845	657,890	36.7
Unpaid workers/family members	55,357	34,800	371,247	461,404	25.7
Total	267,301	209,276	1,314,976	1,791,553	100.0

9.11.2 Employment Status in Business by Sex

Most household businesses in Tanzania Mainland were run informally and with no limitation on types of employees. Table 9.13 shows the number and percentage of non-household members employed in household businesses. As expected in many developing countries there were more paid casual workers (77.6 percent) than paid regular employed in household businesses. In terms of a gender distribution, it is only in rural areas where female paid regular employees (61.1 percent) predominate over their male counterparts.

Table 9.13: Non - household members working in the household Business by Sex, employment status and locality/area

[illegible]

9.12 Income in Business, In Cash and In-kind

9.12.1 Payment in Cash

An average monthly cash payment for non-household member working in the household businesses regardless of employment status was TZS.90, 811. The cash payment was higher for paid regular employees (TZS 203,711) than to paid casual workers (TZS 58,205). Moreover, there was a large disparity in mean monthly payment between rural and the other two areas of Dar es Salaam and other urban areas (Table 9.14).

Table 9.14: Mean Monthly Payment In Cash (in TZS) to Non - household Members Employees Working in Household Businesses by Employment Status and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Employment Status	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Paid regular employees	331, 015	489, 198	13,893	203,711
Paid casual workers	63,977	82, 278	41,071	58,205
Total	149,494	149,629	34,976	90,811

9.12.2 Payments in – kind

Payment in kind refers to remuneration given for work done which does not involve direct cash payment. Instead of a cash payment, materials or services are given to a worker. In the HBS respondents were asked to estimate the monetary value of these in-kind payments. Table 9.15 shows the average amount of payment made in-kind to non-household members employed in household businesses according to their employment status.

The average monthly payment made to regular employees non-household members working in household businesses was TZS 25,627. The amount of TZS 12,041 was paid to casual workers non household members. The lowest payment was found in rural areas where the average monthly payment was TZS 7,545 while in Dar es Salaam was TZS 32,645. In all areas the average monthly payment was higher for paid regular employees than paid casual workers.

Table 9.15: Mean Monthly Payment In-Kind (in TZS) to Non - household Members Working in the Household Businesses by Employment Status and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Employment status	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Paid regular employees	55,160	30,198	8,514	25,627
Paid casual workers	22,037	14,612	7,265	12,041
Total	32,645	17,192	7,545	15,086

Although higher average monthly payments were made to regular employees, more total payments in kind were made to casual workers (Table 9.16). As there were more of them, Dar es Salaam had the lowest share of the total monthly payments in-kind made to non-household members working in the household businesses indicating perhaps that more non-household employees in town prefer cash payment to payment in-kind.

Table 9.16: Total in -Kind Monthly Payment (in TZS) to Non - household Member Working in the Household Businesses by Employment Status and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12

Employment status	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Paid regular employees	1,848,688,347	863,321,899	557,440,149	3,269,450,396
Paid casual workers	1,567,730,303	2,106,215,024	1,645,290,724	5,319,236,052
Total	3,416,418,651	2,969,536,923	2,202,730,874	8,588,686,447

9.13 Household Disposable Income

To a large extent, household's income refers to that income which is exposed to direct household expenditure. This is a disposable income defined as the income (both in cash and in kind) derived from employment, property and transfers (mainly pensions and other social security benefits) after deduction of income taxes and social security contributions. In the survey, each household member aged five years and above was asked of his/her income in previous 12 months. The income recorded in this section included both cash and imputed income for payment in kind and doesn't involve any kind of wage or salary payment.

More specifically, the sources from where the income originated were recorded. On average, most of household's mean monthly disposable income was attained through loan. About 15.7

percent of the household's mean monthly income (amounting to 292,500 of TZS) was sourced through loans, of which the largest 23.3 percent of households with a mean monthly loan of 569,266 TZS were from other urban areas and 17.9 percent of the households with a mean monthly loan of 787,030 TZS dwelled in Dar es Salaam.

Other important sources of household's mean monthly income included rent of residential premises in Tanzania which accounts for 14.1 percent of households, mean monthly income from Government or NGO cash programs and other unspecified sources accounted for an average of 11.7 percent each. When analysed by localities, apart from loan most residents in Dar es Salaam acquired their household's mean monthly income from cash transfer programs by the Government and other NGOs (12.4) percent while in other urban areas of Tanzania, 11.8 percent of household's mean monthly income were sourced from domestic residential renting and for rural areas the most 11.6 percent of households also accessed their mean monthly income from domestic residential rentals.

Table 9.17: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Mean Monthly Income and Locality by Area

Source of Income	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural Areas	Tanzania Mainland
Earnings from food or food work program	5.8	9.3	10.3	7.0
Income from rent of residential premises abroad	7.7	3.2	0.6	5.9
Income from rent of residential premises in Tanzania	8.6	11.8	11.6	14.1
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc. abroad	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.5
Income from rent of non-agricultural business premises, garages, etc. in Tanzania.	13.2	9.4	4.0	10.2
Money from other households or persons in Tanzania	2.4	3.5	4.2	3.3
Money from other households or persons abroad (remittances)	10.6	4.8	8.6	8.1
Food assistance	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.0
Assistance with school uniform or shoes	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.0
Assistance with teaching aids, books etc.	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5
Assistance with bed nets	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
A loan	17.9	23.3	12.0	15.7
Exemption or waiver for school fees	6.3	12.0	5.0	5.1
Exemption or waiver for health expenses	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2
Cash transfer program (Government or NGO)	12.4	4.8	15.8	11.7
Anything else	8.6	10.6	17.9	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TOURISM AND COMMUNICATION



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

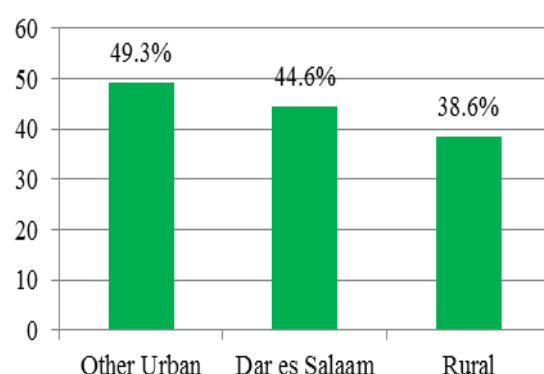
10.1 Introduction

For the first time in the Household Budget Survey a series of questions were dedicated to issues relating to tourism. Specific questions were included in the survey following the request of the Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources.

10.2 Taking at least One Trip Overnight in the last 12 Months

Overall 41.5 percent of the 10,176 households in 2011/12 HBS had made at least one overnight trip in the last twelve months. Such trips were more common in households living in other urban areas (49.3percent) followed by respondents living in Dar es Salaam (44.6percent) and finally for those living in rural areas (38.6percent). If households had made multiple trips in the last twelve months they were asked about the most recent.

Figure 10.1: Percentage of Households who Had Taken at Least One Overnight Trip in the Last 12 Months by Area, Tanzania mainland; 2011/12



Two thirds of these trips (66 percent) were undertaken by one person in the household, followed by trips that were undertaken by two people (23 percent) then trips undertaken by three or more people (11 percent). The trips were made by 4,230 households (41.5 percent of all households interviewed) and 98 percent of these households made the trips within Tanzania and the top ten regions⁴ visited were:

1. Mwanza (9.2%)
2. Morogoro (7.8%)
3. Tanga (7.6%)
4. Dar es Salaam (7.5%)
5. Mbeya (6.3%)
6. Dodoma(6.1%)



Source: Rachel Govoni – 2011/12 HBS

⁴ HBS 2011-12 survey also collected district so it is possible to examine destinations in more detail.

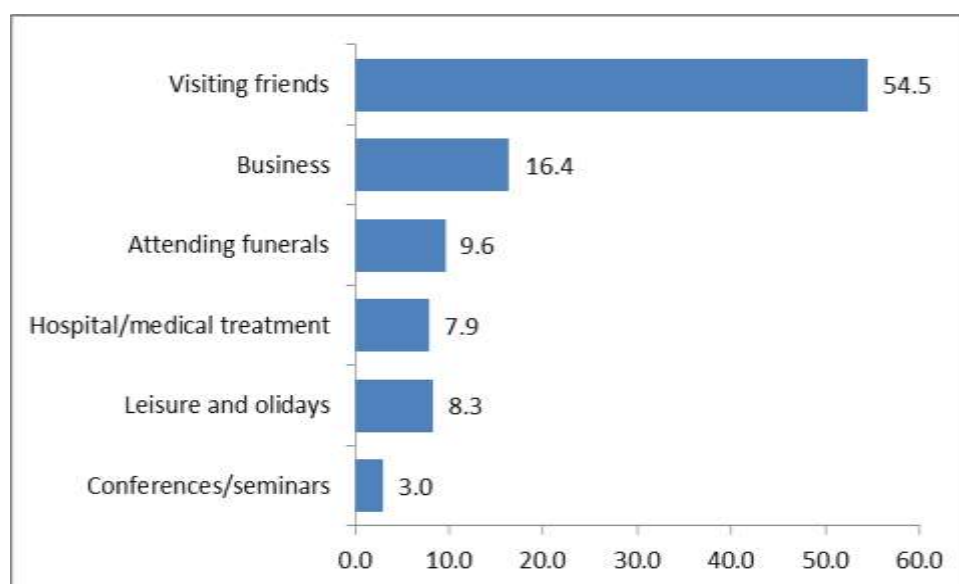
7. Kagera (4.4%)
8. Kilimanjaro (4.3%)
9. Ruvuma (4.3%)
10. Mara (4.2%)

Only 2 percent of the trips were made abroad and the majority of these were to neighbouring countries (Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda and Burundi).

10.3 Purpose of the Trip

When asked about the purpose of the most recent trip, by far the biggest reason for travel was to visit friends (54.5 percent of households).⁵ The second reason started was business (16.4percent) followed by the reason to attend a funeral (9.6 percent)

Figure 10.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Purpose of the Most Recent Trip in the Last 12 Months, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12



When asked about the main activities undertaken during the trip (again respondents were allowed to mention up to three activities) the ranking was as follows:

1. Visiting friends (46.6%)
2. Doing business (20.0%)
3. Caring for the sick (9.7%)
4. Culture/historical tourism (5.2%)
5. Beach tourism (4.3%)
6. Hunting (1.0%)
7. National Park safari (0.9%)

Picture No.5.Men playing trational game “Bao”



Source: Rachel Govoni – 2011/12 HBS

⁵ Households were allowed up to three mentions

The main type of transport used to make the most recent trip was by bus (80.0 percent), own car (4.5 percent), by bicycle (3.2 percent) and by boat (2.8 percent). In regard to the type of place the respondents stayed in during the trip, by far the majority (86.7 percent) stayed in private homes, followed by guest houses (7.2 percent), in hotels (1.8 percent), in hostels (1.2 percent) and in lodges (only 0.5 percent). The average number of nights spent on the trip was 12 nights (slightly higher for Dar es Salaam respondents at 15 nights per trip).

Expenditure on Personal and Business Trips

Respondents were also asked to estimate their total expenditure for **all trips** in the last twelve months.

Table 10.1: Expenditure (in TZS) on Personal Trips in the last 12 months within Tanzania by Type of Expenditure and Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2011/12

Type of Expenditure	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania Mainland
Food and drinks	7,873	7,111	11,298	7,864
Accommodation	1,848	1,497	3,498	1,855
Transport	27,587	18,766	49,276	25,038
Shopping	10,213	16,870	11,393	14,538
Recreation	423	440	3,172	810

In terms of personal trips the results show that the bulk of expenditure in regard to transportation in the last twelve months. The next major item of expenditure during personal trips was shopping and then for food and drinks. Expenditure on accommodation for the trip was generally low as the majority of people stayed in other people's homes.

Table 10.2: Expenditure (in TZS) on Business Trips in the last 12 Months within Tanzania by Type of Expenditure and Area, Tanzania Mainland; 2011/12.

Type of Expenditure	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Dar es Salaam	Tanzania
Food and drinks	10,126	3,454	6,869	6,766
Accommodation	7,559	1,430	5,868	4,870
Transport	10,658	7,199	12,997	10,149
Shopping	132,853	31,418	27,515	64,676
Recreation	383	84	406	283

Business trips showed interesting differences. On these trips the expenditure on shopping was much higher than other types of expenditure, presumably as this involves the purchase of raw materials etc. for business purposes. The expenditure on accommodation was also higher than for personal trips as perhaps the traveller could not take advantage of family/friend connections for these trips. Costs for transportation for business trips were lower, suggesting that these trips were either fewer or nearer to home. The data can also be examined for the costs related to personal and business trips abroad, although the number of cases was few.

CONCLUSION



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This report documents the findings of the 2011/12 Household Budget Survey through a number of important indicators of the welfare of the population. It reports on trends since 1991/92, with a focus on changes observed since 2007 Household Budget Survey. On the other hand, the 2011/12 HBS survey implemented improvements on questionnaires and data collection methods. Based on that, efforts were made on data analysis so as to maximise the comparability of the results across the previous surveys. This should help to give the most reliable picture of trends. However, it should be remembered that each survey provides a ‘snapshot’ at the time it was undertaken and may to some extent reflect particular conditions then.

The 2011/12 survey showed a continuation in many of the trends in household demographic composition that were seen during the 2007. This time the average household size has increased, compared to the previous survey where it showed the decreasing trend. The age distribution is broadly similar to the 2007 survey and the share of households headed by women has remained the same. These women were most likely to be widowed, divorced or separated.

There has been an increase in the use of modern materials for housing since 2000/01; in most cases, this is seen in both rural and urban areas. There has been also an increase in the coverage of the electricity grid. The proportion of households using protected water sources during dry season has increased. The ownership of many consumer goods has continued to increase in both urban and rural areas.

In education, the 2011/12 survey shows a decrease in the proportion of primary school age children who were currently studying. The decrease is from 86 percent in 2007 to 82 percent in 2011/12. Enrolment in secondary education has also increased. There has been an improvement in the net secondary school attendance ratio from 15 percent to 30 percent between 2007 and 2011/12, although levels were still low.

The frequency and age distribution of self-reported illness is similar in the 2011/12 and 2007 surveys. Individuals in rural areas were the most likely to report having been ill or injured in the previous four weeks. Adult women report more illness than men, and children under five and older adults report more than other age groups. Most individuals who reported illness or injury consulted a health care provider of some type. More than half of individuals who consulted a health care provider used a government service. The percent is higher in rural than other areas and this might be due to the fact that disadvantaged population is in rural areas. The percentage of ill persons who did not seek medical care because they had medicine at their homes is lower than that reported in the 2007 HBS.

The 2011/12 HBS collected information on employment and economic activities. The survey shows that, 84.5 percent of the total population aged 15 years and above in 2011/12 survey were economically active and 15.5 percent were not economically active. The results reveal that, about three-quarters (75.4 percent) of Tanzanians were currently employed in agricultural and fishery occupations with 87.6 percent of them living in rural areas. Results reveal that, agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employs more than three quarter of the total employed persons in Tanzania most of them living in rural areas followed by other urban areas.

According to the National Account data, the agricultural sector is contributing about 22 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012. It provides employment and source of livelihood for about three-quarters of the Tanzanian households and it is still dominated by small-scale farmers. The 2011/12 HBS shows that majority of households in Tanzania Mainland owned or cultivated some land. The proportion of households owning or cultivating land is highest in the rural areas.

The survey collected information on household ownership of productive assets, particularly items related to agricultural production and on the ownership of animals and land/farm. As would be expected, ownership of most items is common in rural areas. The proportion of households owning specialized or mechanized agricultural equipment such as tractors and tractor ploughs is still very limited.

Information on livestock keeping from households who reported to have reared at least one type of livestock was recorded. The results show that overall, 51.4 percent of Tanzanian

households keep at least one kind of livestock. As would be expected, the proportion of households that keep livestock is highest in rural areas and lowest in Dar es Salaam.

Mean expenditure per capita in Tanzania Mainland rose from 26,550 shillings in 2007 to 51,689 shillings in 2011/12. Per capita expenditure in Dar es Salaam was around twice as much as compared to the national average; Differences in average consumption expenditure per household between Dar es Salaam and Rural areas were slightly larger because majority of households in rural depend on own produce for food consumption whereas their Dar es Salaam counterparts depend on purchased consumption.

Inequality in the population as a whole in 2011/12, according to the Gini coefficient stands at 0.34. This measure shows a slightly small fall in inequality when compared to 0.37 in 2007. The results revealed that Gini Coefficient values for other urban areas were higher (0.37) than in Dar es Salaam (0.35). Rural areas show the lowest inequality with 0.29 Gini Coefficient.

From the 2011/12 results it can be revealed that households tend to be non poor when being part of the formal sector and receiving a wage, salary, or business income. It further shows that both basic needs and food poverty rates increase with household size. Incidence of poverty is also associated with the education level of head of household. Households headed by individuals with secondary school education level and above were less likely to be poor than households headed by individuals with low level of education.

Household poverty status was also related to social facilities such as water, sanitation, electricity and sources of energy. Poor households were more likely to have limited access to those facilities. For example, households which use non improved sources of water were 1.3 times more likely to be poor in basic needs than those which use improved water sources.

ANNEXES

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Chapter 2

[illegible]

Chapter 3

Table A2: Percent of Households Reporting Ownership of Selected Durable Goods by Area, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01, 2007 and 2011/12

Item	Dar es Salaam			Other Urban			Rural Areas			Tanzania Mainland		
	00/01	2007	11/12	00/01	2007	11/12	00/01	2007	11/12	00/01	2007	11/12
Radio / radio cassette	79.6	79.1	64.7	71.5	73.3	60.5	45.7	62.2	51.4	51.9	66	54.9
Telephone – any	9.8	66.6	N/A	2.9	43.3	N/A	0.2	14.3	N/A	1.2	25	N/A
Telephone landline	N/A	2.9	1.1	N/A	1.9	1.5	NA	0.6	0.1	N/A	1.1	0.5
Cell phone (mobile)	N/A	65.8	88.4	N/A	42.5	77.5	NA	13.9	45.2	N/A	24.5	57.2
Refrigerator /freezer	20.2	26.9	33.7	5.6	8	11.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	2.5	4.9	7.4
Sewing machine	14.3	13.7	10.9	14.2	12.2	11.0	3.1	4.1	4.6	5.5	6.6	6.7
Television	20.1	40.3	58.0	7	15.8	28.4	0.2	1.8	3.8	2.6	8.2	15.6
Video	15	22.1	39.9	6.6	11.9	20.4	1	1.2	3.4	2.7	5.3	11.5
Chairs	81.9	82.5	69.1	88.2	85.9	77.4	74.7	76.6	75.5	77.2	79	75.1
Sofas	65.2	71.8	41.2	48.4	50	22.8	9	14	5.3	18.7	26.6	13.4
Tables	87.3	86.4	82.0	86.5	85.3	79.1	60.9	63.6	60.1	66.5	70.1	66.7
Watches	62.5	59.3	45.1	53.4	54.3	24.4	31.6	39.5	6.5	36.9	44.3	15.0
Beds	95.2	95.8	93.4	93.9	93.4	90.2	83.7	89.5	83.6	86	90	86.2
Lanterns	67.8	66.3	56.7	74.5	71.3	63.2	44.4	48.4	43.3	50.5	54.6	49.0
Computer	1.4	3.5	11	1.5	0.5	2.7	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.5	2.2
Personal computer not connected to internet	N/A	N/A	7.0	N/A	N/A	1.5	N/A	N/A	0.3	N/A	N/A	1.4
Personal computer connected to internet	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A	N/A	0.1	N/A	N/A	0.8
Kitchen utensils	87.1	92	90.4	92.9	93.9	88.6	92.2	93.7	90.3	91.9	93.6	90.0
Mosquito nets	79.6	92.6	89.1	66.3	84.1	88.4	27.9	61.3	85.6	37.1	68.9	86.6
Iron (charcoal / electric)	52.6	54	55.0	46.3	41.7	35.6	18.9	18.4	14.5	25.3	26.4	23.9
Electric/gas stove	13.4	11.2	10.8	8.9	7	4.3	1.2	1	0.5	3.2	3.2	2.5
Other stove	89.7	85.8	N/A	77.9	74.8	N/A	27.5	25.6	N/A	39.3	41	N/A
Charcoal stove	N/A	N/A	87.9	N/A	N/A	78.4	N/A	N/A	29.0	N/A	N/A	46.4
Firewood and Coal	N/A	N/A	6.0	N/A	N/A	19.5	N/A	N/A	30.9	N/A	N/A	25.5
Water heater	8.5	11.8	13.6	20.7	15.6	5.8	23.4	14.2	2.7	22	14.1	4.7
Record / tape player	1.7	1.9	5.7	2.1	1.7	7.9	1.3	1.4	3.7	1.5	1.5	4.8
/Complete Music System	2.5	4.9	N/A	1.2	1.6	N/A	0.5	0.4	N/A	0.7	1	N/A
Books (not for school)	22.5	38.5	32.5	33.7	34.7	28.2	29.6	29.3	16.4	29.8	31.1	20.8
Motor vehicle	5.9	4.8	6.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.5
Motor cycle	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.9	5.2	0.7	1.2	3.8	0.9	1.5	3.8
Bicycle	11.6	12.9	7.4	34.3	35.9	33.2	38.4	45.4	37.9	36	40.5	33.1
Dish antenna /decoder	10.6	7.2	7.1	3.9	6.2	6.5	2.2	1.2	0.9	3	2.7	2.9
Cupboards	N/A	N/A	54.2	N/A	N/A	35.6	N/A	N/A	11.4	N/A	N/A	21.7
Fan	N/A	N/A	46.5	N/A	N/A	10.5	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	N/A	8.7
Air Conditioner	N/A	N/A	5.2	N/A	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A	1.9	N/A	N/A	2.4

Chapter 6

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

		Location type			Tanzania Mainland
		Other Urban	Rural	Dar es Salaam	
Total food consumption	2007	70329.50	61675.58	75500.68	64791.15
	2011/12	149506.67	131723.28	196430.03	143512.70
Bread and cereals	2007	23583.69	23843.73	24917.54	23906.24
	2011/12	52163.70	55633.84	49804.92	54195.30
Meat	2007	7877.28	6961.72	7875.18	7233.76
	2011/12	14411.88	8982.97	17083.06	11104.30
Fish	2007	5863.91	4562.14	6514.56	5017.46
	2011/12	10545.04	9344.43	10283.94	9705.55
Milk, cheese and eggs	2007	1782.17	1735.34	1943.26	1766.15
	2011/12	3568.43	5140.75	2894.19	4538.97
Oils and fats	2007	4891.94	3076.45	3988.00	3521.57
	2011/12	6788.66	4783.67	7785.59	5568.44
Fruit	2007	3752.03	3081.96	6014.45	3518.40
	2011/12	4339.87	3442.74	6396.86	3998.15
Vegetables	2007	13494.57	12932.79	14129.95	13166.46
	2011/12	26787.51	29134.57	28060.50	28525.33
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2007	5231.86	3225.66	4980.20	3795.87
	2011/12	6493.39	3016.02	5865.18	4078.17
Food products n.e.c.	2007	604.24	676.41	440.38	637.77
	2011/12	1087.45	1016.40	1018.51	1030.99
Coffee, tea and cocoa	2007	1152.21	586.05	1482.09	789.00
	2011/12	759.88	497.23	1096.06	626.10
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	2007	2095.59	993.33	3215.06	1438.47
	2011/12	1194.83	621.07	2213.08	938.59
Eating outside home (excl. alcohol)	2007
	2011/12	21366.02	10109.59	63928.14	19202.81

Table A4: Median Household Food Expenditures by Coicop Group (Current year prices , nominal figures , Monthly, TZ Shillings)

		Location type			Tanzania Mainland
		Other Urban	Rural	Dar es Salaam	
Total food consumption	2007	57973.19	50440.97	63895.28	52738.58
	2011/12	127152.53	111159.88	174095.22	119950.30
Bread and cereals	2007	19034.95	19289.24	21291.67	19397.98
	2011/12	45081.85	43452.38	44430.06	43886.90
Meat	2007	4660.62	2649.19	4120.97	3041.67
	2011/12	8690.48	4888.39	11732.14	6191.96
Fish	2007	4156.94	2943.55	4461.11	3286.96
	2011/12	7669.35	5431.55	8147.32	6191.96
Milk, cheese and eggs	2007	294.35	.00	405.56	.00
	2011/12	.00	.00	.00	.00
Oils and fats	2007	3286.96	1693.19	2452.96	2027.78
	2011/12	5648.81	3802.08	7061.01	4562.50
Fruit	2007	2099.73	1216.67	4111.16	1599.33
	2011/12	1955.36	977.68	4671.13	1412.20
Vegetables	2007	11203.47	10302.42	12117.61	10694.89
	2011/12	23572.92	22377.98	26017.11	23029.76
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2007	3728.49	1594.42	3728.49	2354.84
	2011/12	4616.82	651.79	4095.39	1520.83
Food products n.e.c.	2007	392.47	441.53	217.26	405.56
	2011/12	481.24	601.82	310.68	543.15
Coffee, tea and cocoa	2007	588.71	202.78	902.69	333.60
	2011/12	358.48	.00	814.73	108.63
Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	2007	588.71	.00	1875.69	196.24
	2011/12	.00	.00	.00	.00
Eating outside home (excl. alcohol)	2007
	2011/12	4997.02	2063.99	52957.59	3584.82

Table A5: Median Household Non-Food Expenditures by COICOP Group (Current year prices , nominal figures , Monthly, TZ Shillings)

		Location type			Tanzania Mainland
		Other Urban	Rural	Dar es salaam	
Total non-food consumption	2007	51691.20	31891.60	67210.56	37415.97
	2011/12	85536.90	53200.00	145016.67	66094.35
Alcohol, tobacco and narcotics	2007	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2011/12	.00	.00	.00	.00
Clothing and footwear	2007	8742.07	5673.61	7833.33	6434.14
	2011/12	13250.00	9458.33	18291.67	11000.00
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2007	9023.61	6843.75	9576.34	7492.64
	2011/12	25000.00	20300.00	46000.00	23400.00
Furnishings, household equip., maintenance of the house	2007	5474.40	3636.90	4678.57	4030.56
	2011/12	1583.33	1166.67	2416.67	1333.33
Health	2007	1194.09	666.67	1541.67	833.33
	2011/12	.00	.00	.00	.00
Transport	2007	2500.00	750.00	9187.50	1291.67
	2011/12	3700.00	.00	17000.00	.00
Communication	2007	.00	.00	4500.00	.00
	2011/12	15000.00	.00	27000.00	5000.00
Recreation and culture	2007	525.00	504.86	287.50	499.70
	2011/12	500.00	.00	1083.33	.00
Education	2007	.00	.00	.00	.00
	2011/12	.00	.00	.00	.00
Restaurants and hotels	2007	196.24	.00	4765.28	49.06
	2011/12	.00	.00	.00	.00
Miscellaneous goods and services	2007	4440.92	2855.65	4329.51	3207.80
	2011/12	.00	.00	416.67	.00

Table A6: Mean Household Non-Food Expenditures by COICOP group (Current year prices, nominal figures, Monthly, TZ Shillings)

		Location type			Tanzania Mainland
		Other Urban	Rural	Dar es Salaam	
Total non-food consumption	2007	83424.74	47739.43	114637.45	61623.50
	2011/12	147233.98	80876.68	246388.08	115238.73
Alcohol, tobacco and narcotics	2007	2575.95	3365.45	2649.85	3138.42
	2011/12	950.25	1378.50	1047.23	1250.18
Clothing and footwear	2007	15419.91	10146.69	15168.83	11688.48
	2011/12	20950.35	14150.70	27607.02	17227.50
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2007	12162.56	9584.84	13652.38	10507.57
	2011/12	33304.06	26153.56	60069.98	31895.53
Furnishings, household equip., maintenance of the house	2007	9805.23	6393.03	9453.89	7370.89
	2011/12	5655.94	3978.22	9945.11	5073.00
Health	2007	3110.85	2069.13	4208.06	2493.94
	2011/12	8997.96	7370.61	9913.29	8021.03
Transport	2007	10480.69	3189.39	21368.44	6499.05
	2011/12	28082.74	10319.88	60446.79	20256.35
Communication	2007	5922.48	1543.00	12684.80	3554.27
	2011/12	22595.43	8589.65	38416.55	15194.72
Recreation and culture	2007	4213.31	3034.16	2767.46	3233.23
	2011/12	11466.79	3579.94	12817.42	6340.89
Education	2007	5475.98	1167.39	9604.97	2881.52
	2011/12	9527.68	2107.90	12247.54	4889.11
Restaurants and hotels	2007	4488.30	1233.56	11280.06	2913.45
	2011/12	1293.76	964.52	5255.12	1574.95
Miscellaneous goods and services	2007	9769.49	6012.78	11798.72	7342.66
	2011/12	4409.03	2283.22	8622.03	3515.47

Chapter 9

Table A7: Distribution of Household Main Activities by Year Started and Area

Industry group of Main product and service	1961-1990			1991 - 2000			2001 - 2010			2011 - 2012			Not stated		
	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural	Dar-es-Salaam	Other Urban	Rural
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		5096	28925	2 038	8 135	29 714	4 794	16 852	92 203	1 791	2 377	21 705			
Mining and quarrying	333	1457	4271		3 134	8 430	395	3 688	12 801	472		7 014		270	
Manufacturing	1799	5401	33197	6 330	13 782	46 701	11 353	38 964	70 802	2 459	8 505	20 090		1 038	2 663
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply				712							300				
Water supply; sewage, waste management and remediation activities							1 046								
Construction		1557		958	2 516	2 018	1 088	1 602			300	3 986			
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and mot	17169	26211	141099	47 483	92 463	255 723	245 642	408 992	791 559	66 728	124 722	367 479	349	3 374	14 791
Transportation and storage		300	881	713	2 603	2 372	1 372	9 942	12 451	3 280	5 486	7 588			
Accommodation and food service activities	1296	1443	4889	4 607	4 746	11 291	22 008	31 083	52 864	12 192	8 137	37 802		841	
Information and communication				427	771		2 340	464	6 795		366				
Financial and insurance activities		391						755			365				
Real estate activities					467										
Professional, scientific and technical activities				174	309	1 752		1 661	912						
Administrative and support service activities							2 037	1 162		836	700	1 163			
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security					307										
Education					514		243								
Human Health and social work activities		968	4308	243	930	6 772	221	1 000	1 972						
Arts, entertainment and recreation				229		2 038	250	514	2 914						
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated good		790	4224			3 561	445	1 586	14 516	305	300	7 545			2 112
Other service activities	842	1156	10737	3 735	6 001	4 273	7 220	14 505	22 148	1 999	1 382	3 509			

Annex B: SAMPLING ERROR FOR SELECTED INDICATORS

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

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

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

Area	Estimate Extreme Poverty Gap	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	0.019	0.0088	.0012	.0360	.476	24.812	3040
Rural	0.021	0.0026	.0156	.0259	.125	8.446	4130
Dar-es-salaam	0.002	0.0007	.0007	.0036	.338	.881	3016
Tanzania Mainland	0.018	0.0025	.0136	.0234	.135	11.817	10186

Annex B

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

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

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

Area	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	73879.218	4574.4763	64885.9925	82872.4437	.062	4.302	3040
Rural	52763.864	1512.7105	49789.9394	55737.7883	.029	13.538	4130
Dar-es-salaam	109030.255	4489.4280	100204.2306	117856.2793	.041	.998	3016
Tanzania Mainland	62395.513	1486.9617	59472.2098	65318.8167	.024	4.491	10186

Annex B

Area	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	355619.724	21739.6573	312880.4837	398358.9652	.061	6.652	3040
Rural	272956.787	13452.7474	246509.2583	299404.3157	.049	22.143	4130
Dar-es-salaam	549926.160	29707.1533	491523.1615	608329.1590	.054	1.983	3016
Tanzania Mainland	316380.236	10465.9081	295804.7065	336955.7662	.033	9.235	10186

Area	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	179298.505	7816.9921	163930.6309	194666.3784	.044	8.788	3040
Rural	169368.085	7608.5672	154409.9660	184326.2045	.045	27.752	4130
Dar-es-salaam	239492.909	7264.2620	225211.6794	253774.1391	.030	2.914	3016
Tanzania Mainland	178300.752	5535.8312	167417.5436	189183.9604	.031	20.059	10186

Area	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper			
Urban	176321.220	15216.8271	146405.5856	206236.8539	.086	4.865	3040
Rural	103588.702	7657.3823	88534.6141	118642.7894	.074	15.779	4130
Dar-es-salaam	310433.251	25037.9617	261209.6842	359656.8177	.081	1.660	3016
Tanzania Mainland	138079.484	6588.5847	125126.6072	151032.3614	.048	5.566	10186

