



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT FOR CONSUMER PRICE INDEX 2023

# TANZANIA MAINLAND



JUNE, 2024

## Table of contents

Table of contents .....	i
Definition of terms .....	ii
Abbreviation .....	v
1. Introduction .....	1
2. Objectives .....	2
3. Methodology.....	2
4. Scope .....	2
5. Detailed Assessment Results.....	3
6. Conclusion .....	31
7. Recommendations.....	31
8. References .....	33

## Definition of terms

<b>Dimension</b>	highest level of data quality assessment according to IMF where five broad data quality dimensions are commonly
<b>Element</b>	second level of data quality assessment according to IMF where granular quality dimensions are considered.
<b>Indicator</b>	third level of data quality assessment where components of quality elements are identified.
<b>Focal issue</b>	provides more detail for each indicator that is tailored to the dataset in question
<b>Key point</b>	identifies quality features that may be considered in addressing the focal issues. The key points are meant to be suggestive, not exhaustive
<b>Relevance</b>	the extent to which the statistics satisfy the needs of the users
<b>Accuracy</b>	the closeness of estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.
<b>Reliability</b>	the closeness of the initially estimated value(s) to the subsequent estimated value(s) if preliminary figures are disseminated.
<b>Timeliness</b>	the length of time between the end of a reference period (or date) and the dissemination of the statistics.
<b>Punctuality</b>	the time lag between the release date and the target date by which the data or statistics should have been delivered.
<b>Accessibility</b>	the ease and conditions with which statistical information can be obtained
<b>Clarity</b>	the availability of appropriate documentation relating to the statistics and the additional assistance that producers make available to users.

<b>Coherence</b>	the ability to reliably combine statistics and data sets in different ways and for various uses. <i>Consistency</i> is often used as a synonym for coherence.
<b>Comparability</b>	the extent to which differences in statistics from different geographical areas, non-geographical domains, or over time, can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistics.
<b>Full compliance</b>	could be defined as meeting at least 80 per cent of the applicable key points (only little room for improvement).
<b>Partial compliance</b>	meeting between 30 and 80 per cent of the applicable key points (some major improvements are needed)
<b>No compliance</b>	meeting at most 30 per cent of the applicable key points (urgent action is necessary).
<b>Not applicable</b>	an item is not part of the practice in the methodology or process of the statistical product which is assessed.
<b>Prerequisites of quality</b>	Although not itself a dimension of quality, this group of “pointers to quality” includes elements and indicators that have an overarching role as prerequisites, or institutional preconditions, for quality of statistics.
<b>Assurances of integrity</b>	This dimension relates to the adherence to the principle of objectivity in the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics. The dimension encompasses institutional arrangements that ensure professionalism in statistical policies and practices, transparency, and ethical standards.
<b>Methodological soundness</b>	This dimension covers the idea that the methodological basis for the production of statistics should be sound and that this can be attained following internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices. This dimension is necessarily dataset-specific, reflecting different methodologies for different datasets
<b>Accuracy and reliability</b>	This dimension covers the idea that statistical outputs sufficiently portray the reality of the economy This dimension is also data specific, reflecting the sources used and their processing.

**Serviceability** This dimension relates to the need that statistics are disseminated with an appropriate periodicity in a timely fashion, are consistent internally and with other major datasets, and follow a regular revision policy.

**Accessibility** This dimension relates to the need for data and metadata to be presented in a clear and understandable manner on an easily available and impartial basis, that metadata are up-to-date and pertinent, and that a prompt and knowledgeable support service is available

## Abbreviation

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CPA	Classification of Product by Activity
CPC	Central Product Classification
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DQAF	Data Quality Assessment Framework
EAC	East Africa Community
GDDS	General Data Dissemination System
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HCPI	Harmonized Consumer Price Index
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monitoring Fund
ITDM	Information, Technology and Data Management
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
OCCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistics
PAPI	Paper Assisted Personal Interview
PEPMIS	Performance Management Information System
RSM	Regional Statistics Managers
SDDS	Data Dissemination Standard
SNA	System of National Account
TQAF	Tanzania Quality Assurance Framework
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan

## 1. Introduction

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has the responsibility of coordinating, producing, and disseminating all statistics including official administrative statistics as national survey and censuses. In addition, the NBS, as the mandated oversight institutions for producing statistics in Tanzania Mainland acknowledge the importance of providing relevant and quality statistics to users.

Through Tanzania Statistical Master Plan Phase Two (TSMP II) 2022/23-2026/27 a development goal has been set to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS) in Tanzania to enable it to produce quality statistics for decision makers in an objective, timely, and cost-effective manner. Production of high quality statistics depends on the assessment of data quality. Without a systematic assessment of data quality, the Bureau will risk to lose control of the various statistical processes such as data collection, editing or weighting. Doing without data quality assessment would result in assuming that the processes cannot be further improved and that problems will always be detected without systematic analysis.

Given the varied quality of the official statistics and the increased demand for data use at all levels, the NBS embarked on this data quality assessment (DQA) to characterize the quality of routine data, and to identify factors associated with the quality and use of routine data in Tanzania Mainland. Understanding data quality, processes of data collection and the associated barriers to enhancing quality helps to formulate tailor-made strategies to improve data quality and use.

This report provides detailed information on indicators of statistical practices in the areas of the consumer price index (CPI) which was gathered from the assessment conducted by the department of Research and Standards and publicly available documents. The information was provided by the experts of the department of Labour and Price Statistics of the National Bureau of Statistics. This assessment was conducted in lines of the generic International Monitoring Fund (IMF) Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) and used to prepare the summary assessment of data quality elements based on a four-part scale of compliance which is full compliance, partial compliance, no compliance and not applicable.

The IMF Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) identifies quality-related features of Governance statistical systems, statistical processes, and statistical products. It is rooted in the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and grew out of the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and General Data Dissemination System (GDDS), the IMF's initiatives on data dissemination.

## 2. Objectives

The main purpose for conducting qualitative assessment for the CPI was to ensure that the NBS overseeing the production of these statistics are aware of the strengths, weaknesses (and risks), and limitations of their performance data as well as the extent to which the data can be trusted to influence management decisions and eventually, the identification of possible improvement actions.

## 3. Methodology

The Research and Standards Department in ensuring that data quality assessment for the CPI is undertaken successfully, the key procedures for conducting the assessment was followed including: issuing the roadmap for the assessment; undertaking orientation to the NBS Management and staff from the Labour and Price Statistics Department; conducting pre-assessment; and conducting the actual assessment.

## 4. Scope

The assessment was based on levels whereby the first level covers the prerequisites of quality and five dimensions of quality; assurances of integrity, methodological soundness, accuracy and reliability, serviceability, and accessibility. For each of these prerequisites and five dimensions, there are elements (two-digit level) and indicators (three-digit level.). At the next level, focal issues that are specific to the compilation of the CPI are addressed.



## 5. Detailed Assessment Results

The following are detailed results of the assessment based on the four (4) levels of the assessment checklist which are dimension, element, indicator and focal issue with narration and links to relative supporting documents such as the Statistics Act Cap. 351, 2008 SNA, EAC guideline and CPI, Advance Release Calendar, NBS staff regulation, Scheme of Service, NBS strategic plan and Statistical Guidelines.

<b>0. Prerequisites of quality</b>	
<b>0.1 Legal and institutional environment</b>	
<b>0.1.1</b>	<p><b>The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly specified</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The primary responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly established</b></li> </ul> <p>The statistics Act Cap. 351 give mandate NBS to collect, compile, analyze and disseminate official statistics. The Statistician General delegate the powers to the heads of government institutions to collect and publish official statistics subject to guidelines issued by the Bureau. The statistics produced by agencies shall qualify to be official statistics if they meet criteria set by the bureau and approved by the Statistician General. The bureau can also make any agreement with any agency to jointly collect official statistics as the need arises.</p> <p>The Statistics Act can be downloaded from <a href="https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/act">https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/act</a></p> <p>Consumer Price Index is produced by NBS and there no any other agency involved in producing CPI statistics. There is no any challenges of duplication of effort and reporting burden.</p> <p>Conflicts or potential conflicts between the legal authority to produce the statistics and other laws or provisions (e.g., access to information law or bank secrecy laws) have been successfully resolved or reconciled with no major impairment to the data production as provided in section 46 of CAP 351</p> <p>Oversight of the NBS is conducted in order to ensure that statistical work accords with the laws or other provisions governing such work. This is stipulated in the section 27 and 28 of the Statistics Act whereby NBS have the right to challenge statistical information from other source and every</p>

		person have the right to challenge official statistics produced by NBS.
	<b>0.1.2</b>	<p><b>Data sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies are adequate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Arrangements or procedures exist to facilitate data sharing and coordination between the agency (agencies) with the primary responsibility for compiling the statistics and other data producing agencies</b></li> </ul> <p>Section 17 of the Statistics Act gives NBS the responsibility of coordinating the National Statistical System (NSS) with a view to having an integrated statistical system to ensure optimal utilization of available resources. The NSS includes data providers, producers and users of statistics, research and training institutions coordination of the NBS and mainly comprises of government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).</p> <p>The Act provides a comprehensive approach to statistical cooperation in Tanzania, including access to data for the purposes of official statistics production. In access to public or other records, the collection of statistics relations to any matter may be obtained from any Government institution, agency, or user or producer of statistics. The Statistician General shall grant access to authorized officer or staff of the bureau for the purpose of getting information.</p> <p>The Statistics Act empowers the Statistician General of NBS to share data at the request of any person or agency free of charge, provided the data shared is not about individual persons or entities.</p> <p>The law does not enforce direct on the flow of source data. Mostly Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) are used in data sharing. NBS has MoU with the key data providers to facilitate data sharing and ensure access of data in a standardized manner.</p>
	<b>0.1.3</b>	<p><b>Individual reporters' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The confidentiality of individual reporters' data is guaranteed and that guarantee is widely known</b></li> </ul>

Sections 31, 33 and 43 of the Statistics Act Cap 351 stipulate restrictions to disclosure of identifiable information and NBS cannot publish, or otherwise make available to any individual or organization, information that would enable the identification of any individual person or entity.

NBS is using consent form in collecting CPI information from the selected outlets and other statistical inquiries whereby respondents are informed of their rights and obligations with regard to the provision of information, and they are informed that the information they provide will be used for the purpose of producing price statistics.

- **Procedures are in place to prevent disclosure of individual reporters' data**

Any person other than staff of the Bureau who is employed in the execution of any duty relating to statistical production under statistics Act are obliged to sign an oath of secrecy for the confidentiality of the statistics collected as stipulated in section 14. NBS Penalties for disclosure of information are also insisted in the Statistics Act Cap 351 under section 43.

The Bureau also takes all necessary steps to ensure the security and confidentiality of the official statistics are kept in accordance with the provision of the Act.

Documentation for statistical products is always done in a secure manner. Staff responsible for production of CPI review all data prepared for dissemination for possible indirect disclosure of individual person or entity data and design tables and outputs in a way that prevents disclosure.

Information collected are stored in the NBS server and staff has password to prevent unauthorized access to individual data

Information is only disseminated in an aggregated manner through Statistical releases and/or on the NBS website.

*Statistics Acts Cap 351 Section 34,35 and 43 (1) (b)*

		<p><b>0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures to encourage response</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A law or other formal provision provides for the reporting of information needed to compile the statistics</b></li> </ul> <p>The Statistics Act Cap 351 and regulation specifies how data and information should be collected to ensure adherence to statistical reporting. National and international frameworks to follow during data collection has been explained in the NBS strategic plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other mechanisms are in place to provide for adequate reporting of data for compiling the statistics</b></li> </ul> <p>During the data collection design, the burden placed on respondents is considered and measures are taken to reduce this burden. NBS policies and practices emphasize the requirement for the authorized person (interviewer) to clearly explain the purposes of the survey/census to the respondent during the introduction. In this explanation, respondents are asked if they are willing to participate and be informed on the duration of the interview.</p> <p>Data collection forms or questionnaire indicates contact persons who can provide assistance in responding, as well as information on how to complete the questionnaire and explanations for answering the questions.</p> <p>Also, every questionnaire contains legally required information on the purpose, type, and scope of the survey, obligation to provide information, reporting unit, confidentiality, and other aspects of the survey. In particular, a reference to the Statistics Act is given in surveys and statistical inquiries. (section 31)</p> <p>NBS provides information on the results of the survey to the respondents upon request and in conformity with established statistical confidentiality guidelines.</p>
<b>0.2 Resources</b>		

		<p><b>0.2.1 Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing are commensurate with statistical programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Staff resources for compiling the statistics are adequate to perform required tasks</b></li> </ul> <p>CPI estimates are compiled in the Labour and Price Statistics department comprising a total of eight staff (four (5) with master’s degree, four (3) bachelor degree in statistics and economics. CPI staff also have the requisite training from reputable institutions such as IMF, EAC, World Bank etc. On job training is also provided to new staff of the department. They all have the required and sufficient computing skills.</p> <p>Salary levels are depending on the Government scheme of service and are adequate for the nature of the work and competitive with other public entities and private sector in the country. Staff are provided with incentives to motivate them.</p> <p>For the purposes of monitoring and evaluation, staff are appraised weekly, monthly, semi-annually and annually through the Public Employee Performance Management Information System (PEPMIS) based on prior agreed targets that are derived from the work plan. All staff are recruited on the basis of professional qualifications, and in an open competition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Computing resources for compiling the statistics are adequate to perform required tasks</b></li> </ul> <p>Currently, data collection is conducted by using paper questionnaire and entered in the excel programme for compilation and processing but the department is planning to use tablet (CAPI) to collect data from the selected outlets. The pilot test for CAPI was conducted in March 2024 and the program used is Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI).</p> <p>All staff in the Labour and Price Statistics department have sufficient computing resources that are available for compiling and disseminating CPI according to the release calendar. Management of database and back-up procedures are utilized by Information, Technology and Data Management (ITDM) Department to ensure security of data.</p>
--	--	---

		<p>The department uses CPI compiler in compiling and analysing CPI statistics and are periodically updated, and well adapted to perform existing and emerging tasks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Physical facilities and other resources are adequate to perform required tasks</b></li> </ul> <p>NBS headquarter office building located in Dodoma and Regional Offices provide adequate working facilities such as lighting, heat, and cooling and office furniture and equipment to perform the tasks. The department of Labor and Price has conducive environment in terms of offices, tables and other furniture that facilitate production of CPI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Other resources are adequate to perform required tasks</b></li> </ul> <p>The transport allowances are provided to data collectors in each Region. Regional statistics Managers (RSM) at regional offices are equipped with all facilities required to collect the information for CPI such as weighing scales, measuring tapes etc. Airtime is provided to RSM to facilitate communication with the respondents from the outlets selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Funding for compiling the statistics is adequate to perform required tasks</b></li> </ul> <p>Funds for the CPI are provided by the Government through Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) although budget is usually tight, work plans are developed in consideration of the resource availability and cost benefit analysis to maximize on outputs and outcomes. CPI budget is reviewed every year and some elements are increased to accommodate all emerging issues required in the production of statistics.</p>
	0.2.2	<p><b>Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Management ensures that resources are used efficiently</b></li> </ul> <p>Management ensures activities for production of CPI are carried out and reviewed on the basis of the annual performance plan and efficient use of resources is monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis by the</p>

		<p>department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. The staff performances are monitored by Department of Administration and Human Resources at NBS level and the President's Office, Public Service Management and Good Governance at Government level, whereby staff are given merits for promotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Costing and budgeting practices are in place and provide sufficient information to management to make appropriate decisions</b></li> </ul> <p>Management ensures resources for carrying out Labour and Price activities are enough and used efficiently. Labour and Price activities are included in the NBS Strategic Plans and annual budget planning. Funds are allocated by the Ministry of Finance (MoF) for ongoing CPI activities and allocation within NBS is based on the priorities and planned activities.</p> <p>Activities are carried out and reviewed on the basis of the annual performance plan and efficient use of resources is monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis by the department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.</p> <p>NBS activities are guided by the Strategic Plan. An annual schedule of activities is then drawn from the NBS strategic plan. The annual work plan includes itemized budget which guide the timing of the activities as well as optimization of resources.</p>
<b>0.3 Relevance</b>		
	0.3.1	<p><b>The relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are monitored</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Specific actions are taken to ensure that current statistics meet needs of data users</b></li> </ul> <p>Labour and Price Statistics department use CPI manual and other agreed guidelines to produce CPI to ensure statistics adhere to national and international standards. Labour and Price Statistics department conduct ad-hoc meetings with users of CPI products to chat on their needs.</p>

		<p>Labour and Price Statistics department monitors data needs from users to inform its plans for further developments of the CPI.</p> <p>Views of users of official statistics are also collected through emails, letters, telephone calls and office visits. Ad-hoc and periodic user satisfaction surveys are also conducted.</p> <p>Release calendar informs stakeholders in advance and NBS organizes CPI release to the press every month in order to disseminate CPI statistics through radios, televisions and newspapers.</p> <p>CPI Stakeholders are informed on particular features of current data through NBS website, publications, workshops and meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mechanisms are in place to identify new and emerging data requirements</b></li> </ul> <p>A structured and periodic process of consultation (e.g., users’ advisory committee or working groups) takes place with policy departments/ministries and other principal data users, which include academia, the press, and/or other private sector representatives to review the usefulness of existing statistics and to identify emerging data requirements.</p> <p>Staff of the department participate regularly in statistical meetings and seminars organized by international and regional organizations and by professional organizations such as IMF and EAC.</p> <p>Staff undertake studies to help identify new and emerging data requirements on CPI through reviews.</p>
<b>0.4 Other quality management</b>		
	0.4.1	<p><b>Processes are in place to focus on quality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>There is recognition throughout the organization that quality builds trust and thus is a cornerstone of statistical work</b></li> </ul> <p>NBS management emphasizes quality of statistics produced by the department by following the recommended and agreed international</p>



		<p>standards. In NBS organization structure, there is a Directorate and Department which is responsible for quality. To ensure the quality of statistics produced by NBS, the standard menu is provided in the website (<a href="http://www.nbs.go.tz">www.nbs.go.tz</a>). Several quality guidelines for production of quality statistics are posted in this menu. There is a handbook of quality guidelines for production of statistics, Statistical Methods and Standard guidelines, Concept and definitions for official statistics.</p> <p><a href="https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/standards/statistical-guidelines">https://www.nbs.go.tz/index.php/en/standards/statistical-guidelines</a></p> <p>NBS and OCGS are in the process of preparing the Tanzania Quality Assurance Framework (TQAF) for Official Statistics and Manual for strengthening and Integrating Administrative data in the Tanzania National Statistical System. Both documents are prepared with objective of ensuring quality of official statistics.</p> <p>The training programs that emphasize the importance of quality give staff who is producing CPI an understanding on how quality may be achieved are conducted at least once per year.</p>
	<p><b>0.4.2</b></p>	<p><b>Processes are in place to monitor quality during the planning and implementation of the statistical program</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Measures are in place for a systematic monitoring and review of quality</b></li> </ul> <p>Production of quality statistics to meet the demands of stakeholders in a timely manner is insisted in the NBS strategic plan and Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (I and II). Monitoring and Evaluation of NBS activities is conducted on quarterly basis.</p> <p>Labor and Price department is using EAC guidelines and CPI compilation manual on the quality and strategies for improving data production of CPI statistics and periodic reviews are undertaken to identify steps necessary to maintain quality requirements and this can be reflected in the rebasing report</p>

<b>1. Assurance of Integrity</b>	
	<b>1.1 Institutional Integrity</b>

	1.1.1	<p><b>Statistics are produced on an impartial basis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The terms or conditions under which the statistics are produced are in accordance with professional independence</b></li> </ul> <p>The Statistics Act Cap 351 Section 9(1) gives the power to the President to appoint a Statistician-General on the recommendation of Minister of Finance. Section 5 of the Act stated that the Bureau shall excise professional independence in collection, processing, analyzing and dissemination of official statistics so as to enhance and protect the integrity and impartiality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Professionalism is actively promoted and supported within the organization</b></li> </ul> <p>Staff are recruited and promoted based on PEPMIS and scheme of services.</p> <p>The organization provides comprehensive training to the staff to increase their skills and knowledge based on their professions as stated in Training need assessment, TSMP II Training Program and NBS training programs.</p> <p>The concept notes that contains the reasons forwarded for conducting any survey is developed, reviewed and approved. These notes are updated to maintain the professionalism of the Bureau.</p>
	1.1.2	<p><b>Choice of data sources and statistical techniques as well as decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The choices of data sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical considerations</b></li> </ul> <p>Development of CPI basket for goods and services is based on the importance of the items in terms of expenditure from Household</p>

		<p>Budget Survey. The systematic and purposive sampling technique is used in selection of outlets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations</b></li> </ul> <p>NBS use release calendar to inform the public about the dissemination of CPI. CPIs are compiled and published on a monthly basis.</p>
	1.1.3	<p><b>The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The data-producing agency comments when its statistics are misinterpreted or misused</b></li> </ul> <p>NBS has the rights to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics where by usually use medias and NBS website is used to give out clarification when there is misinterpretation or misuse of statistics.</p> <p>Additionally, Consumer Price Indices released by NBS are accompanied by key definitions and concepts for the understanding of the users. These help to reduce misinterpretation or misuse of the data. Awareness on how to report and interpret CPI data to media personnel and other users is conducted.</p>
	<b>1.2</b>	<b>Transparency</b>
	1.2.1	<p><b>The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Information is available to the public about the terms and conditions under which the statistical series are compiled and disseminated, including the obligation to compile and disseminate the statistics, the confidentiality of individual reporters' data, and other key features.</b></li> </ul>

			The statistics Act Cap 351 section 18 - 20 and section 31 explains about the terms of which statistics are collected, processed and disseminated. The Bureau takes all necessary steps to ensure confidentiality of the official statistics.
		<b>1.2.2</b>	<p><b>Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The public is made aware of internal government access to statistics prior to their release to the public</b></li> </ul> <p>The CPI is not released to any governmental organization prior to dissemination. The CPI, when completed is disseminated same day and time to all users.</p>
		<b>1.2.3</b>	<p><b>Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Statistical products are clearly identified so that the public is aware of what the data producing agency takes responsibility for.</b></li> </ul> <p>CPI publication are clearly stated by name and logo of NBS, there is no joint publication of CPI.</p>
		<b>1.2.4</b>	<p><b>Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Users of statistics are made aware in advance of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques.</b></li> </ul> <p>Data users are normally well informed in advance about changes in methodologies, data sources and statistical techniques through Metadata reports and these are shared with users on the NBS website and during workshops or dissemination workshops of the CPI.</p>
	<b>1.3</b>	<b>Ethical standards</b>	
		<b>1.3.1</b>	<p><b>Guidelines for staff behavior are in place and are well known to the staff.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A clear set of ethical standards has been prepared</b></li> </ul>

		<p>NBS has a staff regulation and codes of Ethics and conducts that guides management and staff on ethical standards of the office. Therefore, all NBS staff are issued with a copy of the service rule to inform them of ethical standards and each member of staff signs oath of secrecy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Staff are made aware of the ethical standards.</b></li> </ul> <p>NBS staff are made aware of the guiding rules and ethical standards provided under the Code of Ethics for Public Servants and they are periodically reminded during all staff meetings and Workers Council meetings. Newly recruited staff are provided with induction course in order to understand public servants ethics. Management and discipline committee also assures ethical standards are observed by staff.</p>
--	--	---

<b>2. Methodological soundness</b>		
<b>2.1 Concepts and definitions</b>		
	<b>2.1.1</b>	<p><b>The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>CPI concepts and definitions are based on international standards and recommendations, and good practices</b></li> </ul> <p>CPI adhere to the guidelines outlined in the EAC guidelines for compiling consumer price indices (HCPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) Manual, Concepts and Methods 2020 when compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI). National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has developed guidelines for concepts and definitions for official statistics that are in line with the CPI manual, serving as a methodological reference for producing CPI statistics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Expenditure estimates are compiled at a sufficient level of commodity and service detail</b></li> </ul> <p>Level of detail for commodities and services; and household residential capital formation expenditures for the analysis of price movement uses the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) 2018. The CPI uses to classify household consumption and expenditure.</p>

		Basically, the data are collected through Household Budget Survey (HBS) where it used the COICOP at the elementary level. Expenditure estimates from HBS and other sources are developed at an item level.
<b>2.2 Scope</b>		
	<b>2.2.1</b>	<p><b>The scope is broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The institutional unit and transaction scope of the CPI comprises a selection of aggregates fitting within household final consumption and capital formation expenditure as defined in the 2008 SNA.</b></li> </ul> <p>The consumption expenditures of both urban and rural households regardless of their sizes (number of persons), formality of their economic activities and type of economic activities (farming and non-farming) were included in the Household Budget Survey (HBS) and hence in development of final household expenditures. The expenditure data from the HBS helps to determine the weights of the basket of goods and services.</p> <p>The CPI's scope involves selecting components that align with the final consumption expenditure as outlined in the EAC guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Differences in the scope of coverage between the CPI and the consumption and capital formation final expenditure of the household sector as defined in the 2008 SNA are clearly determined.</b></li> </ul> <p>The inclusion and exclusion criteria of the item in the CPI final consumption expenditure aggregate is aligned with the international standards as per 2008 SNA. The sales of illegal market goods and services to willing buyers is excluded as per EAC guidelines requirements.</p>
<b>2.3 Classification/sectorization</b>		
	<b>2.3.1</b>	<p><b>Classification and sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The classification and sectorization used in the compilation of the CPI is in broad conformity with internationally accepted systems.</b></li> </ul>

			The CPI uses the Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP - 2018) classification to categorize consumption and expenditure and also it adheres to the 2008 SNA for classifying institutional units and transactions, nor does it follow CPC/CPA for product classification. These are the Internationally accepted standards of Classification.
<b>2.4 Basis for recording</b>			
		<b>2.4.1</b>	<p><b>Market prices are used to value flows and stocks.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The valuation rules used for recording flows and stocks are in accordance with the 2008 SNA.</b></li> </ul> <p>The rules of valuation used to record expenditures for CPI weights are in accordance with 2008 SNA. The computation of CPI weights from HBS uses final household consumption expenditure paid by households involving trade and transportation margins and applicable taxes less subsidies on products. HBS as the main source in computing the consumption expenditure that include valued at purchasers' prices and value of residential capital acquisitions. The CPI data collection form includes the product specifications comprises of price-determining characteristics of the item, the terms of the transactions, and services provided by the outlet. Any expenditure with discriminatory discounts are excluded. In case of deviations from the concepts earmarked above are kept under review over time to assess their viability.</p>
		<b>2.4.2</b>	<p><b>Recording is done on an accrual basis.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The timing rules used for recording flows are in accordance with the 2008 SNA.</i></li> </ul> <p>Prices of goods and services are recorded as they are in the period they are purchased or posted as outlined under the 2008 SNA.</p>
		<b>2.4.3</b>	<p><b>Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The grossing/netting procedures are in accordance with the 2008 SNA.</i></li> </ul> <p>The grossing/netting procedures complied with 2008 SNA and EAC guidelines.</p>

<b>3. Accuracy and Reliability</b>
------------------------------------

<b>3.1 Source data</b>	
<b>3.1.1</b>	<p><b>Source data are obtained from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The data collection programs employed to compile the consumer price statistics are adequate.</b></li> </ul> <p>Data collection is conducted at regional level where a list of data sources/outlets is developed during rebasing exercise and periodically reviewed to ensure data collection program is executed as required in the guidelines. Outlets for data collection are broadly sufficient to compile the consumer price statistics whereby the random sampling is used for selecting hospitals , schools and petrol station, supermarkets and purposive sampling is used for selecting data sources such as open markets, fixed-place street vendors, permanent shops such as neighborhood shops, specialized shops etc. Sometimes data are acquired from other government agencies such as EWURA for validating data collected from the outlets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Household expenditure statistics are collected through a regular household budget survey program for compiling CPI expenditure weights</b></li> </ul> <p>The NCPI weights are based on monetary expenditures relating to consumption of all households in 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland. The index weights are based on expenditures of both urban and rural households derived from 2017/18 Household Budget Survey. HBS is a multi-stage sample survey derived from the recent population and housing sampling frame with known probability of each selected household. It therefore produces reliable and comprehensive estimates for CPI scope. Data collection for HBS covers twelve months to cater for seasonality nature of household expenditure and includes all residents and non-residents residing in private households, Institutional households such as hospitals and schools are excluded in Tanzania Mainland.</p> <p>HBS Survey questionnaires are constructed involving all key stakeholders and adopts the principles stipulated in EAC guidelines for compilation of poverty indicators. HBS questionnaires are subject to field/pilot testing and observation studies are conducted during the design of survey questionnaires, all these are reviewed periodically to take account of changed circumstances, and proposed changes are pre-</p>



tested to ensure effectiveness.

- **A regular representative price survey is conducted to collect consumer prices.**

Prices for the goods and services used to calculate the CPI are collected from vendors and suppliers of goods and services from about 7,000 retail outlets and service establishments. The CPI basket comprises of 383 goods and services, of which 132 are Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages and 251 are Non-Food items. With regard to geographical coverage, the CPI uses price data collected from all 26 regional headquarters in Tanzania Mainland.

A combination of scientific and purposive sampling procedures are used to select outlets and product varieties. Outlets for data collection are broadly sufficient to compile the consumer price statistics whereby the random sampling is used for selecting hospitals, schools, petrol station and supermarkets. Purposive sampling is used for selecting data sources such as open markets, fixed-place street vendors, permanent shops such as neighborhood shops, specialized shops etc whereas item/product varieties commonly consumed are also selected using purposive sampling. Furthermore, data are acquired from other government agencies such as EWURA for validating data collected from the outlets.

- **The survey is of matched model pricing**

Compilation of CPI is based on a fixed basket of goods and services whereas each product or service contains detailed description of product specifications (Brand, Weight, Content, etc.) making it possible to collect prices of the same items overtime reflecting the pure price change. In event of outlet replacement, a new outlet with similar characteristics with the old outlet in terms of location and lines of items is purposively selected to replace the old outlet.

- **The compilation framework supports supplementary collection.**

New products are introduced during the rebasing period, in event of new product emerging in the market and replacing the old item in CPI survey sample, regional statisticians purposively select a new item similar to the old item to update the survey sample to reflect the current

		<p>pattern.</p> <p>CPI data collection is conducted on monthly basis, though data collection for some items e.g electricity and water bills is done on quarterly basis. However a separate data collection framework is planned to be implemented in the future for collecting price data for rents and other items with high price volatility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The data collection programs are sufficiently open and allow for versatility to new developments in sources.</b></li> </ul> <p>Stakeholders are involved in identifying new product/market developments that the CPI compilation system needs to take into account during the rebasing period. The EAC Guideline is adhered to compilation of CPI including any changes that need to be taken into account in the consumer price index compilation system.</p>
	<b>3.1.2</b>	<p><b>Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, sectorization, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Source data approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required in the CPI</b></li> </ul> <p>The source data are consistent with the definitions, scope and classifications, and the time of recording and valuation of CPI estimates. The frequency of the price collection survey is adequate to support the publication frequency of the index.</p> <p>Selection of data source is based on statistical procedures and prices are collected monthly at specific period of time from all outlets.</p>
	<b>3.1.3</b>	<p><b>Source data are timely.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Source data and detailed data from other statistical systems are obtained on timely</b></li> </ul> <p>Every month, a specified time window is set aside for price collection whereas NBS usually collects CPI price data from all outlets before 14<sup>th</sup> day of the particular reference month. Consumer price statistics are disseminated on the 8<sup>th</sup> of the subsequent month after the surveys reference month.</p>
<b>3.2 Assessment of source data</b>		

	3.2.1	<p><b>Source data – including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records – are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and non-sampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Accuracy of the data from surveys is routinely assessed.</b></li> </ul> <p>Technical reports are prepared and published on website indicating extent of sampling errors, biases and non-response. Periodically survey is conducted to verify the accuracy of the data and during validation missing and outliers value are highlighted for further action to be taken.</p> <p>A matrix of price event is introduced into data collection forms so that earlier detection of outliers is made. Second outlier detection is done by CPI compiler by flagging out price changes exceed a pre-set threshold, NBS does not use automatic deletion of outlier because some outliers are true price value.</p> <p>Item with missing price due to seasonality or temporally absence are imputed to a maximum of three (3) months.</p>
<b>3.3 Statistical techniques Relevance</b>		
	3.3.1	<p><b>Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques to deal with data sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Data compilation procedures are sound</b></li> </ul> <p>CPI Compiler is used to simplify the task to minimize processing errors such as coding, editing, and tabulation errors. Monthly reports on errors observed during data collection, data entry, and data validation stages together with any compilation issues are circulated to relevant members of staff with a view to take action to rectify such errors. Unusual values are identified during validation, imputation method is used for non-response cases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Appropriate statistical methods are used to handle missing prices and the introduction of new products that are within the scope of the CPI.</b></li> </ul> <p>Appropriate statistical methods are used to handle missing prices and to facilitate the introduction of new products that are within the scope of</p>

		<p>the CPI. Missing data is calculated using a well-recognized statistical technique recommended by the CPI manual. Prices of missing products are imputed on a monthly basis using month to month price changes of a higher group. Prices are imputed for seasonal products using the price relative of the sub group in which the items reside. Item with missing price due to seasonality or temporally absence are imputed to a maximum of 3 months.</p> <p>For seasonal products imputation method is done until a product exist in the market. New product qualify in basket if it gains a share of 0.001 and more and it can qualify to be in the basket due to its necessity ( e.g. Salt, match box, razor blade etc).</p>
	<p>3.3.2</p>	<p><b>Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Appropriate techniques are used to address specific issues of measurement for CPI weights.</b></li> </ul> <p>The methodological soundness dimension is assessed against the guidelines outlined in the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Manual – Concept and Methods 2020. The concepts and definitions from the 2008 SNA are used as guidelines with regard to coverage and valuation. The methods and procedures from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Manual – Concept and Methods 2020 are used as guidelines for compiling the CPI, for owner-occupied dwellings, consumption is valued as rentals that tenants would pay for similar accommodation.</p> <p>Goods and services produced for own final consumption are valued at market prices at the time produced. Furthermore, non-monetary expenditure is not covered by the CPI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Calculation of the elementary (item) level indices</b></li> </ul> <p>The arithmetic mean of price relatives (Carli) is not used to calculate the elementary (item) level indexes due to its bias, that the ratio of arithmetic mean prices (Dutot) is only be used for homogeneous item and that the geometric mean of price relatives (equivalent to the ratio of geometric means) is adopted as the preferred measure.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Aggregation of the higher-level indices</b></li> </ul> <p>Currently, the weight reference period precedes the price reference period. When fixed-quantity basket index is desired, the weights are adjusted for price change to align with the price reference period when they were introduced. Price index is calculated at each higher level of aggregation on the basis of the weights and price indices for its components, that is, the lower-level or elementary price indices are aggregated to form the higher indices by weighting together lower-level indices through progressive levels of aggregation, as defined by the classification structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Weight reference period</b></li> </ul> <p>New weight is adopted after every five (5) years as the chain link technique is used to recompute the old index and if there is any changes during rebasing that change is documented.</p> <p>During rebasing new products are introduced into the samples, new formulas, and classification systems are also updated and the weights at the lower level are re-established on the basis of more recent information.</p>
<b>3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and statistical outputs</b>		
	3.4.1	<p><b>Intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data compiled from the main data sources are validated against other independent data sources.</b></li> </ul> <p>The CPI is compared with comparable estimates from other major price indices mainly Producer Price Index (PPI) during price stabilisation committees' meetings. Comparison with export and import price indices are not currently being done, but there are plans in place to start such comparisons.</p>
	3.4.2	<p><b>Statistical discrepancies in intermediate data are assessed and investigated</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Unusual index movements arising from potential problems in price data are investigated.</b></li> </ul> <p>The reasons for the unusual index movement are evaluated and published in the CPI report.</p>

	3.4.3	<p><b>Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Statistical discrepancies, if any, between CPI for geographical areas and the CPI for products are investigated and measures taken to remove or explain them.</b></li> </ul> <p>The CPI data is thoroughly reviewed and edited to correct any errors or inconsistencies. Adjustments are undertaken to deal with discrepancies in the data before finalizing.</p>
<b>3.5 Revision studies</b>		
	3.5.1	<p><b>Studies and analyses of revisions and/or updates are carried out and used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Revision and/or update studies are undertaken on a regular basis.</b></li> </ul> <p>Given the nature of consumer behaviour, items that disappear in the CPI basket are usually substituted with new like items. However, the substitution effects are not studied. Studies of long-term trends in the revision pattern are planned to be conducted in future to identify systematic bias in revisions. In an event of error in CPI aggregation, detailed studies are normally conducted to identify the source of error such as carrying out consistency checks for CPI weights and price data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Measures are undertaken to incorporate the findings from revision and/or update studies in data compilation.</b></li> </ul> <p>Documentation on revisions including methods and data sources during rebasing are documented. However, Studies to examine bias of CPI is not conducted.</p> <p>Findings from revision studies are not carried out to define the optimal revision cycle. However, studies to refine data collection programs for the subsequent periods is normally carried out and outcome of assessment of other sources of error informs CPI compilation methods such as improving the CPI processor. There is no adequate documentations on revision processes.</p>

<b>4. Serviceability</b>
--------------------------

<b>4.1 Periodicity and timeliness</b>		
	<b>4.1.1</b>	<b>Periodicity follows dissemination standards</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The periodicity of the statistics follows the IMF data dissemination standards (Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) or General Data Dissemination System (GDDS))</b></li> </ul> <p>The CPI is disseminated on monthly basis that follows the IMF data dissemination standards (Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS)). The NBS website <a href="http://www.nbs.go.tz">http://www.nbs.go.tz</a> is used to disseminate published monthly CPI and inflation statistics while disseminated time series monthly and annual data are published through the Statistical Abstract.</p>
	<b>4.1.2</b>	<b>Timeliness follows dissemination standards</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The timeliness of statistical series follows the IMF data dissemination standards (SDDS or GDDS).</b></li> </ul> <p>Monthly CPI and Inflation reports are disseminated to the public (ie. policy makers, BOT, EAC, SADC, IMF, researchers and other interested individuals) on the 8<sup>th</sup> of the month following the reference month. This is aligned with the IMF data dissemination standards (SDDS). Moreover dissemination of CPI data is also largely been disseminated within two months according to GDDS.</p>
<b>4.2 Consistency</b>		
	<b>4.2.1</b>	<b>Statistics are consistent within the dataset</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Statistical series is internally consistent</b></li> </ul> <p>Compilation of CPI aggregation is being done hierarchically from elementary aggregates to sub classes, classes, groups, divisions and all items. Each of these levels of aggregations produces all item index regardless of typology of aggregation.</p>
	<b>4.2.2</b>	<b>Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time</b>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The statistical series is consistent over time.</b></li> </ul> <p>During the CPI rebasing exercises, a significant proportion of items in the old basket resurface in the new basket, price data for these items in the old basket are used to recompute indices for previous 12 months. For the foreseen new emerging items, data collection for such items begins 12 months before rebasing period to enable a 12 month index comparison. This facilitates compilation of 12 month price changes of the rebased CPI without altering previous published series.</p> <p>There is clear documentation regarding a list of new items that have emerged in the rebased series, items that have disappeared and those that have resurfaced and necessary adjustment to link the series is well elaborated during the rebasing exercise.</p> <p>CPI is normally affected by changes in economic trends such as decreased production of commodities or changes in demand and supply of commodities in the market. Effect on prices as a result of these changes are well elaborated and made public to users.</p>
	<p><b>4.2.3</b></p>	<p><b>Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical framework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The statistics are consistent or reconcilable with other statistical frameworks.</b></li> </ul> <p>Compilation of CPI uses the same internationally accepted classification to ensure consistency of the CPI series over time is ensured by classifying goods and services into the respective divisions, groups, classes, sub-classes and elementary aggregates according to COICOP 2018. The same classifications is used in aggregation of other economic statistics, making it possible to map CPI with older series and other economic statistics.</p>
<p><b>4.3 Revision policy and practice</b></p>		
	<p><b>4.3.1</b></p>	<p><b>Revisions and/or updates follow a regular and transparent schedule</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The practice of revisions (e.g., from provisional estimates, for weight updates, for changes in methodology) follows a predictable pattern of which users of statistics are informed.</b></li> </ul> <p>CPI Revision is recommended to be done after every five years as per the requirement of the EAC Guideline where the rebasing cycles are well known to CPI users, e.g. 2010, 2015, 2020 and 2025. Incidences of</p>



		<p>revisions are minimized by effective validation and ensuring completeness of data submitted from the field.</p> <p>Availability of new consumption and expenditure data reflecting current consumer behavior from HBS forms a basis for CPI revision. Such reasons are made public to CPI users through stakeholders’ engagement and clear documentation is made in the rebasing report. However, revisions or updates outside the regular cycle are not conducted and planned to be implemented in the future.</p>
	<b>4.3.2</b>	<p><b>Preliminary and/or revised/ updated data are clearly identified</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Data series subject to revision are clearly identified</b></li> </ul> <p>Data series subject to revision are not clearly identified, planned to be implemented in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Users are informed about the preliminary nature of the data.</b></li> </ul> <p>The CPI data released to the press and the publications for the most recent month are not indicated as preliminary and could be revised where applicable. Planned to be implemented in future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Users are informed about the revised and/or updated nature of the data</b></li> </ul> <p>Since CPI does not include data revision, users are not informed about the nature of revision if any over disseminated preliminary data.</p>
	<b>4.3.3</b>	<p><b>Studies and analyses of revisions are made public</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Users are informed of the results and studies of the revisions to the statistics.</b></li> </ul> <p>Tanzania has not adopted the CPI revision policy, and therefore studies are not conducted to assess the differences between the preliminary data and revised data to determine the reliability of preliminary data.</p>

<b>5. Accessibility</b>	
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Data accessibility</b>

	5.1.1	<p><b>Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The presentation of the statistics data is commensurate with users' need</b></li> </ul> <p>CPI is published on a monthly basis with tables and charts explaining the price trend over time. CPI data is disseminated at division and special indices level with indices and inflation rates to suit applications of a wider group of CPI users. Detailed analysis of current price trend is included in the monthly CPI releases and estimates are disseminated with time series to enable assessment of price trend over time.</p> <p>However, the CPI is not adjusted following the seasonality nature of items. Tanzania experiences weakly seasonality, and prices are being use as priced regardless of seasonality nature.</p>
	5.1.2	<p><b>Dissemination media and format are adequate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Statistics are disseminated in formats to suit users' needs.</b></li> </ul> <p>NBS disseminates CPI data in an excel based format, with detailed level of CPI including All item level, divisions and special groups indices and inflation rates, reasons leading to price changes are also detailed in the CPI release making it easier for re-dissemination, especially for non-statistician, such as the Media and the general public as whole. The CPI data is being disseminated in electronic form in NBS website to allow for easier access to a wider range of CPI users.</p> <p>(<a href="https://nbs.go.tz/cpi_info">https://nbs.go.tz/cpi_info</a>).</p>
	5.1.3	<p><b>Statistics are released on a preannounced schedule</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Statistics are released on the preannounced schedule.</b></li> </ul> <p>NBS releases CPI following the release calendar that provides the date for CPI release in advance prior the release date for the whole year. The bureau provides prior notice when there is a delay of CPI release contrary to pre-announced date. The release calendar is available on the NBS Website.</p>

		<a href="https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/Release%20Calender/ADVANCE_RELEASE_CALENDAR_FOR_UNITED_REPUBLIC_OF_TANZANIA_FOR_FY_2023-2024.pdf">https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/Release%20Calender/ADVANCE_RELEASE_CALENDAR_FOR_UNITED_REPUBLIC_OF_TANZANIA_FOR_FY_2023-2024.pdf</a>
	<b>5.1.4</b>	<p><b>Statistics are made available to all users at the same time</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The statistics are made available to all users at the same time</b></li> </ul> <p>By issuing the press release, the data are released simultaneously to all interested parties, for Tanzania, the agreed date is 8<sup>th</sup> of each subsequent month at 1:00 pm. All users obtain CPI statistics after being released by NBS. The public is normally informed that the released statistics are available at the NBS website.</p>
	<b>5.1.5</b>	<p><b>Statistics not routinely disseminated are made available upon request</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Statistics not routinely disseminated are made available to users upon request</b></li> </ul> <p>Users can obtain additional available data and customized tabulations free of charge upon a formal request to the Statistician General or visiting NBS offices.</p>
<b>5.2 Metadata accessibility</b>		
	<b>5.2.1</b>	<p><b>Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices are annotated</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The metadata give adequate information about the meaning of the data and about the methodology used to collect and process them</b></li> </ul> <p>Monthly CPI releases provides a summarized information of the concepts and methods used to compile CPI, while the detailed concepts and definitions, including methodology applied are available in the rebasing report, CPI manual and CPI technical notes.</p> <p>Information of survey data sources is documented and maintained at the regional level to allow survey monitoring, including replacement of survey sources if need arise. CPI uses both scientific (for some items) and purposive sampling which well documented in the rebasing report. Information on response rate is not analyzed and planned to be implemented in future.</p>

		The SDDS/GDDS metadata, SDDS summary methodologies, and other related description are reviewed and updated during rebasing. The 2008 SNA requirements are followed.
	<b>5.2.2</b>	<p><b>Levels of detail are adapted to the needs of the intended audience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Different levels of metadata detail are made available to meet users' requirements</b></li> </ul> <p>Information on statistics produced are made available and published during rebasing and when updates are done. Information on methodology and statistical techniques used in computing CPI are adequately documented during rebasing and readily available on NBS website.</p>
<b>5.3 Assistance to users</b>		
	<b>5.3.1</b>	<p><b>Contact points are publicized</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Adequate assistance is given to users of statistics</b></li> </ul> <p>Contacts for accessing statistical publications are readily available through various channels, including NBS head office, regional offices, libraries, and NBS websites. Users can access the information they need through the NBS websites, and assistance is provided through face-to-face interactions, phone calls, and emails. User satisfaction is monitored through surveys, and there has been a positive response to all methods of assistance.</p>
	<b>5.3.2</b>	<p><b>Publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Publications and other services are available to users of statistics</b></li> </ul> <p>Publications and documents are available freely in soft and hard copies through NBS website, libraries and regional offices. On the other hand, users can access additional CPI information freely upon request.</p>

## 6. Conclusion

In general, the assessment results reveal that the business processes for production of CPI complied to all dimensions as follows:

On **Prerequisites of quality**, the NBS has broadly effective legal frameworks (the Statistics Act, CAP 351) to support the compilation and dissemination of CPI statistics.

On **Assurances of integrity** of NBS, the Statistics Act, CAP 351 clearly assure the professional independence of the Bureau. Recruitment and promotion of staff are mostly based on competence and expertise in specific subject areas. Staff are given every opportunity to take part in training courses and seminars.

On **Methodological soundness**, the general framework for compiling the CPI is the International Labour Organisation (ILO) CPI compilation manual and COICOP is used in the classification.

On **Serviceability**, the CPI is made available to the public on the 10th of each month for the preceding month whose information is being disseminated.

On **Accessibility of data**, CPI are published in a clear manner with charts and tables that make the data easily understood by users

## 7. Recommendations

S/No	Dimension	Recommendation
0.	Prerequisites of Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Budget allocated for production of CPI should be prioritized, sufficient and ringfenced by the government.</li><li>• Continue providing more trainings on CPI and related field to staff so as to upgrade their skills and knowledge which will enable them to improve production of quality statistics.</li></ul>
1.	Assurances of integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue providing awareness on ethical standards to for the betterment and protection of statistics professionalism.</li><li>• Induction course for the new recruited staff should be emphasized and the copies of Staff Regulation and Codes of Ethics and</li></ul>

		Conduct documents should be provided to the staff.
2.	Methodological Soundness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare documentation for each important activity during the production of CPI.</li> </ul>
3.	Accuracy and Reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Periodic studies and analyses of updates should be carried out and used internally to inform statistical processes and the findings from such studies of other sources of error/bias should be used to define the optimal revision cycle that is largely driven by the availability of major data sources, implement change in CPI methods.</li> <li>• The use of the CAPI during production of CPI should be given priority.</li> <li>• Regular training for the collection of price data should be provided to enumerators for the purpose of increasing the quality of data.</li> </ul>
4.	Serviceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efforts should be made to rebase the CPI to shorter intervals. This will increase the proper representation of price trends in this fast-changing world.</li> </ul>
5.	Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize updating the metadata to make readily accessible</li> </ul>

## 8. References

1. IMF Data Quality Assurance Framework
2. The Statistics Act, CAP 351 (R.E 2019)
3. NBS Strategic Plan 2021/22-2025/26
4. Tanzania Statistical Master Plan 2022/23 – 2026/27 (TSMP II)

