



The United Republic of Tanzania

THE INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY 2024 - 2025

Pilot Survey Report



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My gratitude should first go to the Government of Tanzania and The World Bank for their financial and technical support to the survey. In the same vein, I would like to recognize the contribution of numerous key stakeholders and members of the 2024-25 Technical Committee who supported this important survey technically.

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This report serves as a vital preparatory activity designed to test and refine the methodologies and logistics that will be used in the main survey. This means that, the results from the IHBS 2024-25 Pilot provides the necessary information that will be used to improve the actual implementation of planned activities during the enumeration stage for the 2024-25 Integrated Household Budget Survey.



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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The history of the Household Budget Surveys (HBSs) in Tanzania dates back to the late 1960s. This period marked a significant milestone in the country's efforts to gauge and manage its economic development. The HBS was established as a crucial source to provide insights about the levels of poverty, living standards, socio-economic characteristics of the population and economic challenges faced by Tanzanians. Since then, a series of comprehensive HBSs with varying content, scope, design, coverage and the levels of estimations of indicators have been conducted in Tanzania Mainland, namely: HBS 1969, HBS 1976-77, HBS 1991-92, HBS 2000-01, HBS 2007, HBS 2011-12 and HBS 2017-18. Using comparable methodologies as in Mainland, a separate series of HBSs have been conducted in Zanzibar: HBS 2009-10, HBS 2014-15 and HBS 2019-20.

The 2024-25 Integrated Household Budget Survey (IHBS) is the first comprehensive household-based survey in a series of HBSs to be conducted jointly by Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in Tanzania Mainland and the Office of Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar (OCGS). The survey is funded by the Government of Tanzania and the World Bank through the TSMP II funds and is also implemented in close collaborations with Ministries responsible for finance and other key stakeholders from both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

The survey is designed to inform the national, regional and global commitments such as the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Government's Five-Year Development Plan III 2021/22 – 2025/26 (FYDP-III 2021/22 – 2025/26), the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, the East Africa Community Vision 2050 (EAC 2050), Africa Development Agenda 2063 (ADA 2063) and 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (2030 SDGs). In addition, a couple of crosscutting issues will be addressed by the survey, including clean energy for cooking, climate change, and digital and financial inclusion.

The 2024-25 IHBS incorporates a “bridge” survey to test the new EAC recommendations for household food consumption data collection. The “bridge” survey will allow for implementing the EAC's 7-day recall-based and the NBS and OCGS' existing 14-day diary-based approach to food consumption data collection in the same enumeration area, but on different households. The IHBS also absorbs the sample of households interviewed in the National Panel Survey (NPS), a nationally representative household panel survey conducted since 2008.

1.2 Objectives of the 2024-25 Integrated Household Budget Survey

The primary objective of the 2024-25 IHBS is to provide up-to-date estimates of socio-economic indicators to guide the planning, implementation, and monitoring development programmes at both national and regional levels, and for monitoring the achievement of the 2030 SDGs. The specific objectives of the 2024-25 IHBS will be to provide data for:

1. Updating Poverty/Welfare Measures
 - a. Estimate welfare levels (Headcount poverty index, Poverty gap, Poverty Severity).
 - b. Estimate Income Inequality (Gini Coefficient i.e. disparity in income distribution across population).
 - c. Estimate child poverty using consensual approach;
 - d. Estimate Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to complement the monetary measures of poverty by focusing on deprivations suffered by households.
 - e. Estimate the Nutritional Status of Children and Adults;
 - f. Facilitate assessment of the four pillars of food security namely; availability, accessibility, utilization, and sustainability; and
 - g. Provide data on the type, volume and distribution of resources under different Social Safety Nets Programmes (PSSN) - TASAF.
 - h. Get data on household consumption and expenditure using both the diary and recall methods consistent with the guidelines developed by the East Africa Community (EAC) Statistics Department;
 - i. Compare the diary-based and recall-based consumption aggregates;
 - j. Follow the households that have been a part of the extended panel survey since 2008.
2. Updating household consumption expenditure patterns to generate new CPI weights for both rural and urban areas, generate country-specific CPI components and set a new CPI base. In addition, the survey will provide data for computing EAC-Harmonized Consumer Price Index weights for comparability within the East Africa Community and Southern African Development Community (SADC) blocks.

3. Updating the key labour market indicators;
 - a. Update available information on the structure and composition of the labour force by collecting information on the current level of employment, and labour underutilization in Tanzania;
 - b. Provide manpower profiles by establishing the skills and education attainment of the Tanzania labour force, and hence assess the capacity to sustain the FYDP-III 2021/22 – 2025/26;
 - c) Analyze the character, nature, size and reasons for child labour in the country for uses such as monitoring and evaluation of child labour;
 - d) Measure the extent of informality within the Tanzanian labour market;
 - e) Provide updated indicators for un-incorporated household enterprises; and
 - f) Analyze the extent and value of unpaid care work in Tanzania.
4. Benchmark indicators for household production, income generation and use of goods and services required for compiling and updating of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other national accounts statistics;
 - a) Estimate total household consumption expenditure as a component of expenditure on GDP;
 - b) Update classification of household consumption expenditure components by Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP);
 - c) Provide estimates of household savings and social contribution, transfers and income;
 - d) Provide data for input-output structure for crops and live-stocks;
 - e) Provide detailed information on un-incorporated household enterprise (informal sector activity) estimates;
 - f) Provide data to test differences in monetary poverty and inequality between recall and diary approaches to food consumption data collection;
 - g) Provide detailed information on health status and educational level of the population;
 - h) Provide data on disability, migration, domestic tourism, and food security;
 - i) Obtain data on financial services; and
 - j) Provide data on insurance coverage, individual asset ownership and consumer goods; possession of birth certificate and identification documents of the population.

1.3 Sampling Design for the 2024-25 IHBS

The sample for the 2024-25 IHBS will cover the population residing in private households in Tanzania. A representative probability sample of households will be selected.

A stratified two-stage sample design will be used for the 2024-25 IHBS. The geographic domains of analysis for this survey are the 26 regions of Tanzania Mainland, and the 11 districts of Zanzibar as well as urban and rural areas separately at the national level.

The first stage involves the selection of enumeration areas (primary sampling units – PSUs) from the 2022 Population and Housing Census (2022 PHC) Frame. A total of 1,368 PSUs (972 from Tanzania Mainland and 396 from Zanzibar) were selected. In total, 51 sampling strata were created and samples were selected independently in each sampling stratum. NBS and OCGS will conduct the household listing exercise prior to the main data collection whereby households residing in selected PSUs will be listed to update the 2022 PHC list before selecting households main survey.

The second stage of sampling will involve systematic selection of households from the updated PSUs list. A sample of 24 households (12 households for the diary questionnaire and 12 households for the recall questionnaire) will be selected from each selected PSU. Detail sample design will be presented in the Main Report of the survey.

CHAPTER TWO

The 2024-25 HBS PILOT SURVEY

2.0 Introduction

The implementation of 2024-25 IHBS is divided into three main stages, namely the pre-enumeration, enumeration and post-enumeration. In the pre-enumeration stage, one of the key steps is to conduct a Pilot Survey prior to enumeration stage.

On this foundation, the Government of United Republic of Tanzania through the National Bureau of Statistics in collaboration with Office of the Chief Government Statistician Zanzibar conducted a Pilot Survey for the 2024-25 IHBS from 1st to 14th August, 2024.

This chapter of the report presents the objectives of the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot, and the processes involved in its implementation. It includes the list of regions that were randomly selected for the pilot, training of enumerators and supervisors, logistics, and fieldwork exercise.

2.1 Objectives of the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot Survey

The pilot is a crucial pre-enumeration stage prior to the full-scale implementation of the 2024-25 IHBS. This preliminary survey serves as a vital preparatory activity designed to test and refine the methodologies and logistics that will be used in the main survey. The specific objectives of the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot include:

1. **Testing Methodologies:** Similar to previous HBSs, the NBS and OCGS will use the diary method as the main procedure for collecting expenditure and consumption data for the 2024-25 IHBS, but as indicated above, food consumption data will also be collected using the 7-day recall method in a separate representative sample of households, so that the results from the two methods can be compared. The results from this methodological experiment will guide NBS and OCGS in deciding between the 14-day diary and 7-day recall approaches to food consumption data collection in future HBSs.
2. To evaluate and improve the survey instruments: Evaluate the clarity, relevance and effectiveness of the instruments including the assessment of question wording, response categories and overall IHBS 2024 Excel and Computer Assisted-Personal Interviewing (CAPI) questionnaire's structure,
3. Test Survey Solutions CAPI application for data collection to ensure all validation conditions, skips patterns, and range checks are properly implemented. In addition, the pilot exercise tested the Survey Solutions server for fieldwork management to ensure the system is working and is well suited for the main survey,

4. **Evaluate Training Needs:** Determine adequacy of procurements, training materials (recruitment, stationaries, fieldwork gears, hard copy questionnaires and manuals). This will ensure that enumerators, supervisors, ITs adequate staff for main survey,
5. **To train Field staff and Enumerators;** allowing them to practice the survey procedures, become familiar with the data collection process and equip them with the necessary skills to serve as trainers or co-facilitators for the training of enumerators.
6. **Identifying Logistical Challenges:** To uncover any practical issues or logistical challenges that could arise during the main survey, such as connectivity, response rate, CAPI system, interviewers and respondent's fatigue. This will facilitate adjustments to be made before the main data collection exercise;
7. **Refining Procedures:** To make necessary adjustments to the data capture system and survey or questionnaire designing, based on the pilot findings so as to refine and make improvement about the overall design and implementation strategy of the main survey.
8. **Gathering Feedback:** Obtain feedback from the pilot staff, respondents and key stakeholders to make any necessary adjustments to improve IHBS process and outcomes;
9. **Refining the Total Survey Budget and Resources:** Refine the financial and human resources required for the main survey.
10. To estimate the average time taken to complete the questionnaire. The time taken to complete a questionnaire often depends on several factors including the length of the questionnaire, the complexity of the questions and the individual's familiarity with the topic.

Based on the main and specific objectives, the results from the IHBS 2024-25 Pilot provide necessary information that was used to improve the actual implementation of the main survey. Due to the complexity of the main IHBS 2024-25 exercise, it was therefore important to conduct a Pilot Survey prior in order to identify challenges and develop strategies to overcome them in order to have a successful Survey.

2.2 Processes of Implementing the Pilot Survey

2.2.1 Selected Regions for the Pilot Survey

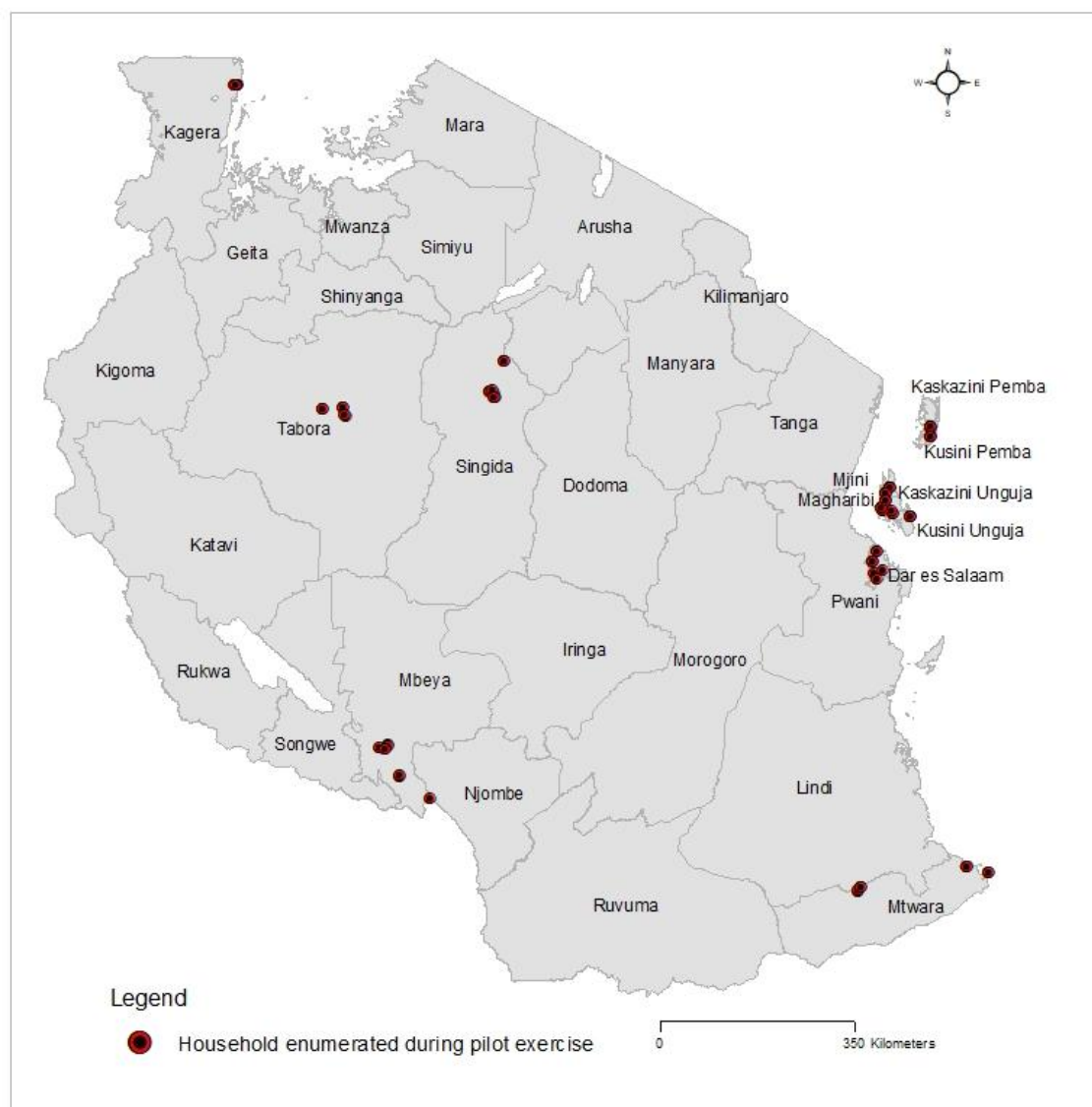
The Pilot Survey for the IHBS 2024-25 was conducted in 10 regions, of which six (6) were in Tanzania Mainland and four (4) in Zanzibar. The 10 regions for the pilot survey were randomly selected from the nine (9) zones of Tanzania. A total of 38 Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the 10 regions were selected for the pilot exercise, of which 22 EAs were from Tanzania Mainland and 16 from Zanzibar. In each EA, two households were selected for the interview, one household participated in the diary questionnaire while the second household participated in the recall questionnaire. In addition, the community questionnaire was administered at the ward level whereby the local leaders were interviewed. Table 2.1 presents the summary of selected regions and the distribution of EAs within each region.

Table 2. 1: List of Selected Regions and Distribution of EAs and Number of Households Interviewed

S. No	Sampled Region	Number of EAs		Number of Households (Diary & Recall Questionnaires)	Number of Community Questionnaires
		Urban	Rural		
1	Dar es Salaam	4	0	8	4
2	Mbeya	2	2	8	4
3	Mtwara	1	3	8	4
4	Tabora	1	2	6	3
5	Singida	2	2	8	4
6	Kagera	3	0	6	2
7	Kusini Unguja	2	2	8	1
8	Mjini Magharibi	2	2	8	1
9	Kaskazini Unguja	2	2	8	1
10	Kusini Pemba	2	2	8	1
	Total	21	17	76	25

Map 2.1 presents the spatial distribution of the number of households interviewed in each of the 10 selected pilot regions.

Map 2.1: Spatial Distribution of Number of Households in 2024-25 IHBS Pilot Survey



2.3 Training of Field Personnel for the Pilot Survey

2.3.1 Training of Fieldworkers

The training of field staff for the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot took place at Tanzania Regional Immigration Training Academy (TRITA) Conference Hall in Moshi Town in Kilimanjaro for 21 days starting from 8th – 28th July, 2024. The training was designed to equip field personnel with the relevant skills to undertake the pilot data collection, and also enable them serve as trainers or co-trainers for the main survey. The training was comprehensive and approaches included the following key areas:

1. **Paper Questionnaires:** The initial phase focused on understanding the fundamentals of data collection through interviews. This involved:
 - a) **Basics of Interviewing:** Training on how to effectively conduct interviews, ensuring that field staff understand the interviewing techniques of engaging with respondents and obtaining accurate responses.

- b) **Module Descriptions:** Detailed explanations of each module in the IHBS 2024-25 questionnaires, covering the content and purpose of each.
- c) **Filling Out Questionnaires:** Step-by-step instructions on how to correctly fill out each question, including handling different types of responses and common issues.
- d) **Interviewing Procedures:** Guidelines on best practices for conducting interviews, such as how to frame questions, manage interview flow, and handle sensitive topics.
- e) **Field Procedures:** Overview of the protocols to follow in the field, including logistics, first time approaches to local community, and ensuring confidentiality.

2. **Mixed Training Approaches:**

- a) **Class Presentations/Lectures:** These provided a structured overview of the survey's objectives, methodologies, and specific requirements.
 - b) **Mock Interviews:** Practical exercises to simulate real interviewing scenarios, allowing pilot staff to practice and refine their skills.
 - c) **Field Practice:** Hands-on experience in the field to apply theoretical knowledge in a practical setting, helping to bridge the gap between training and actual survey work.
 - d) **Recaps:** Daily morning sessions to review and summarize key points to reinforce learning and address any areas of confusion.
 - e) **Tests:** Assessments to evaluate understanding and ensure that all pilot staff are proficient in the required procedures and concepts.
3. **CAPI Interviewing Process:** The third approach of the training was devoted to the use of the tablets and how to fill in responses during the interviewing process. Issues in the survey tools (questionnaires and computer programs) which came out during the two approaches of the training were discussed and corrected. Similarly, errors in translation into Kiswahili found in both the questionnaires and manuals were reconciled with the English version and corrected. Additional trainings on sources of population data, fieldwork ethics, management of Government Assets and self-awareness were provided to the trainees.

Overall, the training approach was intended to equip the trainees with the necessary skills and knowledge to conduct the pilot survey effectively, ensuring that they are well-prepared for both the technical and practical aspects of pilot data collection.

2.3.2 **Training Participants**

The training involved 54 statisticians (31 from Mainland Tanzania and 23 from Zanzibar) as interviewers. In addition, 24 staff from NBS and OCGS as well as other staff from the Ministry of Finance (MoF), Workers Compensation Fund (WCF), Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC), Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) and UNICEF acted as Trainers. Representatives from the World Bank (WB) and East Africa Community Poverty Secretariat (EAC – Poverty) also attended the pilot training.

2.3.3 Topics covered

Topics covered include the importance of conducting the 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey and objective of all questions in all IHBS Questionnaires. Along with theoretical training, participants were exposed to the use of CAPI and field practical at selected EAs in Kilimanjaro region where the training was conducted.

i. The 2024-25 IHBS Questionnaires

Theoretical training included how to read, interviewing techniques and fill in questionnaires that would be used in the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot questionnaires. The detailed structure of the questionnaires are as follows: -

- (a) 14-day Food Consumption Diary Module:** This questionnaire aims at collecting information on households and household members. The diary questionnaire is used for recording information on consumption and expenditure incurred by the household or household member on a daily basis. Each individual is required to record all daily consumption and expenditures in his or her diary. The major component of the diary module is the administration and transferring of records from individual diaries to the household diary.
- (b) 7-day Food Consumption Recall Module:** This questionnaire aims at collecting information on households and households' members. 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.
- (c) Common Questionnaire Modules:** Besides the 14-day food consumption diary and 7-day food consumption recall that were administered to the diary and recall households respectively, all households received common modules, details of which are reported in Table 2.2.

The modules for the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot questionnaires are presented in Table 2.2

Table 2. 2: List of Modules in the 2024-25 IHBS

SECTION #	SECTION NAME	DIARY QUESTIONNAIRE	RECALL QUESTIONNAIRE
A	HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION	X	X
B	HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND INDIVIDUAL GENDER ASSETS	X	X
C	EDUCATION	X	X
D	HEALTH, INCLUDING DISABILITY	X	X
M	LABOUR	X	X
MM	INSURANCE, DIGITAL AND FINANCIAL INCLUSION	X	X
E	FOOD AWAY FROM HOME	X	X
FF	FOOD CONSUMPTION - DIARY	X	
F	FOOD CONSUMPTION - RECALL		X
G	NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE - LAST 7-DAYS	X	X
G	NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE - LAST 30-DAYS	X	X
G	NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE - LAST 6-MONTHS	X	X
H	NON-FOOD EXPENDITURE - LAST 12-MONTHS	X	X
I	DURABLES	X	X
J	HOUSING	X	X
K	UTILITIES AND SANITATION	X	X
L	PROPERTY AND OTHER INCOMES	X	X
NN	NON-FARM ENTERPRISES	X	X
BB	CLIMATE CHANGE	X	X
JJ	REMITTANCES	X	X
LL	TASAF (PSSN)	X	X
KK	FOOD SECURITY	X	X
S	DIETARY DIVERSITY	X	X
U	TIME USE (TUS)	X	X
T	CONSENSUAL	X	X
W	OSHA - DEATH	X	X
Z	CONTACT INFORMATION	X	X
R	AGRICULTURE - CROPS (SHORT)	X	X
RR	AGRICULTURE - LIVESTOCK (SHORT)	X	X
Y	TOURISM	X	X
	AGRICULTURE - CROPS (LONG QUESTIONNAIRE)		
	AGRICULTURE - LIVESTOCK (LONG QUESTIONNAIRE)		

ii. Field Practical Training

Fieldwork practice during the pilot training was undertaken in clusters with rural and urban characteristics. Fieldwork practice was organized in two phases. Each phase lasted for 2 days and was conducted using tablets. GPS coordinates were recorded for each household visited. In both phases, each interviewer was assigned one household to conduct the interviews.

The first phase took place soon after completion of the in-class theoretical and CAPI trainings of the Integrated HBS questionnaire. This phase was meant to collect information using the Diary and Recall questionnaires. Individual diaries/forms were given to household members aged 5 years and above in the households that participated in the dairy questionnaire. These members were instructed by the enumerators on how to record individual daily consumption and expenditure. The forms were collected on the second day of the fieldwork practice.

The second phase was devoted to the data collection using the Long Agriculture (Crops and Livestock) questionnaires. In addition, local leaders assisted the enumerators in identifying the households and introduced them to the households. The next day after each phase of the field practice was devoted to debriefing from the interviewers and trainers. They shared their experiences on what they encountered and observed during the field practice. All issues regarding the questionnaires, translation and computer program were discussed and resolved.

2.4 The Implementation of Pilot Survey Fieldwork

2.4.1 Logistics for the Pilot Exercise

Prior to the start of data collection for the Pilot survey, the NBS and OCGS prepared and sent the introduction letter to the Ministries responsible for Local Government. The letter intended to establish communication with key stakeholders and gain their support. In addition, the letter provided details about the survey and the overall objective of the pilot exercise and introduced the fieldwork team to the selected EAs. Introducing interviewers to local leaders helps in building trust and establishing a positive working relationship. In each region, interviewers visited the Ward Executive Offices a day before the start of fieldwork for the purpose of introducing themselves to the local leaders, identifying the enumeration areas and the households to be interviewed. Understanding the local context and identifying the correct enumeration areas in advance helped in minimizing errors during pilot data collection.

2.4.2 Data Collection Exercise

The data collection for the 2024-25 IHBS pilot started on 1st August, 2024 immediately after the completion of training of fieldworkers. The fieldwork exercise was conducted for 14 days in all selected EAs within the selected 10 regions for the IHBS Pilot. The enumerators were distributed

to respective EAs within a selected region. In each EA, the enumerator was assigned to two households to conduct the interviews upon their consent. The first household participated in the diary questionnaire for 14 days, all household members aged 5 years and above in the diary household were eligible for the individual diary questionnaire. The interviewers were responsible for ensuring all eligible household members are given individual diaries for them to be able to record their daily consumptions and expenditure. The interviewers were also responsible in transferring the records from individual diaries to household diary.

The second household was visited for the recall questionnaire interviews and basically according to the logistics, the interviews for the recall questionnaires started from the 8th day after the diary households being interviewed.

2.4.3 Fieldwork Quality Control

Quality control is an essential process and was observed continuously throughout all steps of 2024-25 IHBS Pilot exercise in order to make sure that data is collected according to standard and instructions of quality control manuals developed by the NBS and OCGS. During the 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey, different quality control measures were used to monitor activities in the data collection process. They included; physical observation, spot checking, quality control visits, and immediate assistance. The IT team addressed technical issues to ensure quality of data collected. Additionally, other directives were followed to ensure that the survey process remained consistent with the required standards.

CHAPTER THREE

The 2024-25 HBS PILOT SURVEY SELECTED KEY FINDINGS

3.0 Introduction

The analysis of the 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey report is based on some key selected indicators. The scope of analysis is limited based on the sample size.

3.1.1 Households Composition

A total population of 440 were residing in private households for the 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey, of which 213 (48.4 percent) were males and 227 (51.6 percent) were females. For Tanzania Mainland males' population was 114 (47.3 percent) and females were 127 (52.7 percent) while in Tanzania Zanzibar males' population were 99 (49.7 percent) and females were 100 (50.3 percent). The average household size for Tanzania is 5.8 whereby in Tanzania Mainland is 5.5 persons and in Tanzania Zanzibar is 6.2 persons, Table 3.1.

Table 3. 1: Households Composition by Area and Sex

Area	Number of Households	Male	Female	Total	Average Household Size
Tanzania	76	213	227	440	5.8
Tanzania Mainland	44	114	127	241	5.5
Tanzania Zanzibar	32	99	100	199	6.2

3.1.2 Household Headship

Results from the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot survey show that in Tanzania, the percentage of male-headed households (77.6 percent) is more than 3 times that of female-headed households (22.4 percent). Similar observation is made in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar (Table 3.2). Although the pilot sample was small, the results similar patters with the 2022 Population Housing Census and other surveys conducted by NBS and OCGS.

Table 3. 2:Percentage of Households by Sex of the Head of Household and Areas

Area	Number of Households	Percent of Households	
		Male -Headed	Female -Headed
Tanzania	76	77.6	22.4
Tanzania Mainland	44	81.8	18.2*
Tanzania Zanzibar	32	71.9	28.1*

*Note: * indicates number of observations is less than 25 cases*

3.1.3 Time Taken to Complete Questionnaire

Table 3.3 presents summary statistics for the time taken (in minutes) to complete different modules of the 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey questionnaire. The time is presented in minutes.

Table 3. 3:Time Taken (Minutes) to Complete Specific Module in 2024-25 IHBS Pilot Survey Questionnaire

Questionnaire Module	Name of the Module	Diary Questionnaire				Recall Questionnaire			
		Number of Households	Mean	Min	Max	Number of Households	Mean	Min	Max
Section A	Identification Particulars	38	9.4	4	31.9	38	9.1	2.7	21.1
Section B	Household Roster	38	56.4	20.1	102.8	38	50.8	14.1	103.5
Section BB	Climate Adaptation	38	3.1	0.3	11.2	38	2.8	0.3	9
Section C	Education	38	34.8	5.3	94	38	25.9	3.8	59.4
Section D	Health	38	19.2	5.1	45.6	38	18.2	2.6	61.2
Section E	Meals Outside the Household	38	*	*	*	38	15.8	4.2	59
Section G	Non-Food Expenditure	38	47.4	0	100.8	38	38.4	14.2	108.1
Section H	Semi Durable Expenditure	38	16.6	0	57.3	38	15.3	2	38.9
Section I	Durable Expenditure	38	59	22.5	116.2	38	55	8.1	134
Section J	Housing	38	8.2	3.3	23.4	38	7	2.6	25.3
Section JJ	Remittances	38	1.4	0	6.9	38	1	0	5.4
Section K	Water, Sanitation and Energy	38	16.4	8.1	29.5	38	11.8	4.5	22.7
Section KK	Recent and Long term Food Insecurity	38	0.9	0	10.1	38	0.5	0	2
Section L	Property and Other Income	38	7.8	2.1	29.7	38	8.8	2.4	20.2
Section LL	TASAF	38	7.9	2.3	28.9	38	8.2	2.5	28.3
Section M	Labour	38	75.3	30.1	208.2	38	55.4	16.1	233.2
Section MM	Digital and Financial Inclusion	38	7.5	1.9	17.8	38	6.2	2	16.1
Section NN	Household Non-Farm Enterprises	38	6.8	0	68.8	38	1.5	0	17.8
Section R	Crops - Short Questionnaire	38	38.8	0.5	115.7	38	43.3	0.8	145.4
Section RR	Livestock - Short Questionnaire	38	9.3	0.2	61.3	38	13.4	0.2	44.9

Questionnaire Module	Name of the Module	Diary Questionnaire				Recall Questionnaire			
		Number of Households	Mean	Min	Max	Number of Households	Mean	Min	Max
Section S	Dietary Diversity	38	11.5	5.2	22.7	38	9.6	3.8	18.3
Section T	Consensual Approach	38	106.1	37.2	559.1	38	86.7	30.4	520.1
Section W	OSHA Deaths	38	0.4	0	3	38	0.4	0	5.1
Section Y	Tourism	38	3.4	0.1	18.8	38	2.7	0	17.7
Section Z	Househol Recontact	38	2.1	0.4	8.1	38	2.4	0.4	22.7
Section TUS	Household Member Time Use	38	31.6	11.4	207.2	38	26.1	9.7	177.3
Section ag0	Filter Questions	38	*	*	*	38	28.6	0.9	74.4
Section ag01	Plot Roster	38	*	*	*	38	1.3	0	3.9
Section ag02	Plot Details	38	*	*	*	38	15.8	0	49.2
Section ag03	Conservation Agriculture	38	*	*	*	38	4.3	0	12.6
Section ag04	Plot Measurement	38	*	*	*	38	2	0	18.2
Section ag5a	Input use on Plot	38	*	*	*	38	6.5	0	23.1
Section ag5b	Input use on Plot -1	38	*	*	*	38	1.9	0	12.5
Section ag6a	Labour - Long Rainy Season	38	*	*	*	38	6.2	0	23.9
Section ag6b	Labour - Short Raint Season	38	*	*	*	38	1.9	0	22.6
Section ag7a	Labour - Long Rainy Season 1	38	*	*	*	38	2.4	0	13.3
Section ag7b	Labour - Short Raint Season 1	38	*	*	*	38	0.6	0	3.8
Section ag8a	Plot Crop - Long Rainy Season	38	*	*	*	38	18.7	0	57.6
Section ag8b	Plot Crop - Short Rainy Season	38	*	*	*	38	3.5	0	22.9
Section ag9a	Plot Crop - Long Rainy Season 1	38	*	*	*	38	10.1	0	48.5
Section ag9b	Plot Crop -Short Rainy Season 1	38	*	*	*	38	1.1	0	13.3
Section ag10a	Fruit Crops	38	*	*	*	38	6.1	0	28.6

Questionnaire Module	Name of the Module	Diary Questionnaire				Recall Questionnaire			
		Number of Households	Mean	Min	Max	Number of Households	Mean	Min	Max
Section ag10b	Permanent Crops	38	*	*	*	38	2.5	0	23.1
Section ag11a	Fruit Crops 1	38	*	*	*	38	1.9	0	13.2
Section ag11b	Permanent Crops 1	38	*	*	*	38	1.3	0	14.7
Section ag12	Processed and By-products	38	*	*	*	38	1	0	10.2
Section ag13	Input Purchases/Acquisition	38	*	*	*	38	5.7	0	25.7
Section ag14	Farm Implements and Machinery	38	*	*	*	38	4.7	0	14.5
Section ag15	Extension Services	38	*	*	*	38	3	0	8.6
Section lf02	Livestock Stock	38	*	*	*	38	16.6	0	59.5
Section lf03	Animal Health	38	*	*	*	38	4.6	0	20.5
Section lf04	Feed, Water, Housing, Breeding	38	*	*	*	38	7.3	0	38.1
Section lf05	Labour	38	*	*	*	38	1.7	0	8.7
Section lf06	Milk	38	*	*	*	38	1.4	0	11
Section lf07	Animal Power	38	*	*	*	38	1.8	0	9.6
Section lf08	Livestock Products	38	*	*	*	38	1.7	0	12.7
Section A - Z	A to Z **	38	485.6	211.2	1587.2	*	*	*	*
Section AG0_LF8	Long Agriculture and Livestock	38	*	*	*	38	165.7	42.3	431.8

Note: * Indicates not applicable;

** computations excluded the Diary Module.

CHAPTER FOUR

Achievements, Challenges and Lessons Learned from the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot

4.0 Introduction

The 2024-25 IHBS Pilot provided invaluable insights that inform subsequent full-scale deployments of the 2024-25 IHBS Main Survey. This chapter explores the multifaceted experiences encountered during the 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey, offering a snapshot of the successes achieved, the challenges faced, and the lessons learned.

4.1 Successes

a. Pilot Training

- i. Training to IHBS 2024-25 Pilot enumerators was successfully conducted which enabled them to undertake 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey exercises effectively;
- ii. Draft questionnaires ready for the 2024-25 IHBS Pilot survey in place;
- iii. Draft Data capture system developed using Survey Solutions ready for the 2024-25 IHBS pilot survey in place;

b. Fieldwork Logistics for the Pilot Survey

- i. Strong collaboration between NBS and PO-RALG and other key partners of the survey;
- ii. Secured the introduction letter for fieldwork team on time;

c. Fieldwork for the Pilot Survey

- i. Good relationship between enumerators and local leaders in the selected EAs, the interviewers managed to be introduced to the households and successfully conducted the interviews;
- ii. Fieldwork logistics for administering Diary and Recall questionnaires: The interviewers were able to administer Diary and Recall questionnaires as planned;
- iii. Smooth flow of pilot survey data collected from the field to NBS central server;
- iv. Dataset from the pilot survey enabled to produce some key indicators of the Pilot Survey Report;
- v. Improved version of the questionnaires ready for the 2024-25 IHBS ToT in place;
- vi. Improved version of the Data Capture System (CAPI) developed using Survey Solutions ready for the 2024-25 IHBS ToT in place.

4.2 Challenges

a. Pilot Training

- i. Lack of equipment for measuring plots in the long agriculture questionnaire during field practices;

b. Fieldwork for the Pilot Survey

- Lack of equipment for measuring plots in the long agriculture questionnaire during the fieldwork for pilot survey;
- Lengthy questionnaire:
 - i. **Feedback from Respondents:** Compilation from interviewer's reports revealed most respondents complained about the long time taken to complete interviews. Some respondents asked to be compensated for their time.

Potential Risk: Lengthy questionnaires may lead to respondent fatigue, reducing the quality of information collected and reliability of responses.
 - ii. **Feedback from Interviewers:** Similarly, all interviewers reported about the long time taken for interviews.

Potential Risk: Lengthy questionnaires may lead to interviewer fatigue, affecting the consistency and quality of collected data.

4.3 Lessons Learned

- i. Respondents' engagement: The response rate was high as expected, primarily due to the engagement of local leaders;
- ii. Fieldwork logistics for administering diary and recall questionnaires: Smooth implementation of the logistics in administering the diary and recall questionnaires. During the main survey, the enumerators will administer the diary questionnaire for the first 7 days of fieldwork and on the 8th day they will administer the recall questionnaire while continuing with the diary for the remaining seven days;
- iii. Lengthy questionnaire

Way forward on Specific Issues Related to the Pilot Survey

Length of the questionnaire

Based on the above feedback and findings from the Pilot Survey, the Technical Team recommends reducing the length of the questionnaire by prioritizing and/or trimming some of the modules. This adjustment aims to enhance the quality of the collected data, minimize respondent burden and interviewer fatigue. It is further suggested to drop the long agriculture (crops and livestock) questionnaires. The NBS /OCGS and other stakeholders can take advantage of other similar forthcoming annual agriculture surveys to accommodate the two modules/ some questions.

Advantage: A revised, shorter questionnaire will likely lead to higher completion rates and more reliable responses, ultimately improving the overall reliability and accuracy of the survey results.

Way forward on Specific Issues Related to the Next Survey Planned Activities

A. Insufficient tablets for data collection relative to the number of enumerators during Training of Enumerators and data collection

We have contacted other institutions to secure the required number of tablets to be used during the main training and data collection. NBS is also in the process of procuring about 2,000 tablets for IHBS and other ongoing surveys.

B. Budget Gap

The survey suffers a budget gap of USD 1.28 mill. The gap reflects the need for additional resources to ensure successful implementation of the 2024-24 IHBS.

