

# Tanzania - National Panel Survey 2008-2009, Wave 1

**National Bureau of Statistics**

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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In order to monitor progress toward the MKUKUTA goals, it was vital that the NPS have a nationally-representative sample design. As such, in 2008/09 the NPS interviewed 3,280 households spanning all regions and all districts of Tanzania, both mainland and Zanzibar.

The sample size of 3,280 households was calculated to be sufficient to produce national estimates of poverty, agricultural production and other key indicators. It will also be possible in the final analysis to produce disaggregated poverty rates for 4 different strata: Dar es Salaam, other urban areas on mainland Tanzania, rural mainland Tanzania, and Zanzibar.

Alternatively, estimates of most key indicators can be produced at the zone level, as used for the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) reports and other surveys. There are 7 of these zones in total on the mainland: North, Central, Eastern, South, Southern Highlands, West and Lake. As with any survey though, the confidence of the estimates declines as statistics are disaggregated into smaller zones.

Due to the limits of the sample size it is not possible to produce reliable statistics at the regional or district level.

The guiding principle in the choice of sample size, following standard practice for NBS surveys, was to produce estimates with a 95% confidence interval no larger than 5% of the mean for key indicators. In this case, household consumption and maize yields were used as the basis for those calculations.

The NPS was based on a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample design. The principle strata were Mainland versus Zanzibar, and within these, rural versus urban areas, with a special stratum set aside for Dar es Salaam. Within each stratum, clusters were chosen at random, with the probability of selection proportional to their population size. In urban areas a 'cluster' was defined as a census enumeration area (from the 2002 Population and Housing Census), while in rural areas an entire village was taken as a cluster. This primary motivation for using an entire village in rural areas was for consistency with the HBS 2007 sample which did likewise.

Based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census, rural residents comprise roughly 77% of the population, compared with 63% of the NPS sample. The NPS sample gives slighter greater weight to urban areas due to the higher levels of inequality in these areas, and added difficulty in estimating poverty rates and other statistics. Similarly, Zanzibar comprised roughly 3% of the Tanzanian population in the 2002 census, but constitutes nearly 15% of the NPS sample, so as to allow separate Zanzibar-specific estimates to be presented for most indicators.

Finally, although it has been stressed that the 2008/09 round is the first year of the NPS, the sample design for year 1 was deliberately linked to the 2007 HBS to facilitate comparison between the surveys. On mainland Tanzania, 200 of the 350 in the NPS were drawn from the 2007 HBS sample (this included all 140 rural HBS clusters). Within these 200 HBS clusters, a portion of the (8) households sampled for the NPS were taken from the sample of (24) HBS households in the cluster. (The number of HBS households sampled varied from cluster to cluster, in proportion to the share of the population, as measured through a comprehensive household listing, that had remained stationary in the cluster since the time of the HBS. This was done to ensure that the NPS sample remained nationally representative despite possible non-random attrition of HBS households.)

This design created a panel of approximately 1,200 HBS households - interviewed in both the HBS and NPS - within the total sample of 3,280 NPS households.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The main survey instrument of the NPS was the household questionnaire. This was administered to all households in the sample.

General household information – including food consumption and other household expenditure, which is central to poverty measurement – was solicited from the household head or another knowledgeable adult member of the household. In addition, wherever possible, each individual member over 5 years of age was interviewed directly for sections on education, health, labour, and food eaten outside the home.

In addition to the household questionnaire, a separate 46-page agricultural questionnaire was administered to all households with any agricultural activities (including farming, fishing or livestock, or ownership of any shamba even if not under cultivation). The agricultural questionnaire included detailed sections on each plot and each crop under cultivation, as well as information on farm assets, extension services, use and marketing of farm by-products, etc. For a sample of roughly 25% of the farming households, enumerators used GPS devices to directly measure the size of all farming plots.

Finally, apart from the questionnaires administered to households, a separate community questionnaire collected information from village, kitongoji and/or mtaa leaders. The community questionnaire covered topics including local administration and governance and access to basic services.

In a number of places, the NPS questionnaires provide extra detail relevant to MKUKUTA progress that goes beyond the specific indicators outlined in the MKUKUTA monitoring framework. In such cases, additional tables and statistics have been presented – in the relevant sections of the report – as a way of providing a deeper understanding of the process at work underlying progress on the core indicators. Key examples here are the enormous detail available on smallholder farming activities, which go far beyond the basic MKUKUTA indicators on technology usage and food production, and the in depth questions in the NPS on genderbased violence.

# Data Collection

## Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2008-10	2009-09	N/A

## Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Timeline & organization of fieldwork The first round of the NPS was collected over a 12-month period between October 2008 and September 2009.

Seven mobile survey teams conducted interviews year round, with each team working year round in a specific “work zone” of the country. Note that in order to balance the workload and travel times across teams, these work zones did not correspond perfectly to the administrative zones of the country. (The work zones were divided as follows: North-coast including Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Manyara and Tanga; Lake zone included Kagera, Kigoma, Mwanza and Shinyanga; Central zone including Dodoma, part of Iringa, Morogoro, Singida and Tabora; Southern zone including part of Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa and Ruvuma; Eastern zone including Lindi, Mtwara, and Pwani; the Dar es Salaam zone and finally a separate zone for Zanzibar.

Within each zone, each district and each region were visited at 3 separate (randomly assigned) points during the year, so as to account for seasonal fluctuations.

The mobile teams spent roughly 4 to 5 days in each cluster (village or urban enumeration area). The first day was devoted to listing the cluster, i.e., compiling a list of the population of households in the cluster from which to draw a sample. The second and third days were devoted to interviews and the fourth to finalize data entry, call backs, etc. Median interview time was approximately 2.5 hours for the household questionnaire and 1.5 hours for the agricultural questionnaire.

Considerable additional time was spent on anthropometric measurement of all household members and taking direct GPS measurement of a sub-sample of respondents’ farm plots.

Each mobile team was overseen by a supervisor from NBS and included a driver, four enumerators, and a data entry operator equipped with a laptop. The data entry operator was responsible for entering all questionnaires using the CsPro software package while in the field, conducting consistency checks of the data and instructing enumerators to re-visit households when problems were flagged by the software. Once entered and validated in CsPro, the electronic data was sent on a weekly basis from the field teams to NBS headquarters by email using 3G modems.

# Data Processing

No content available

# Data Appraisal

No content available



## Related Materials

### Questionnaires

#### National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009) - Household Questionnaire Year 1

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Title National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009) - Household Questionnaire Year 1  
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics  
 Date 2008-01-01  
 Country Tanzania  
 Filename NPS Household Qx - English (Year 1).xls

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#### National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009) - Agriculture Questionnaire Year 1

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Title National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009) - Agriculture Questionnaire Year 1  
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics  
 Date 2008-01-01  
 Country Tanzania  
 Filename NPS Agriculture Qx - English (Year 1).xls

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#### National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009) - Community Questionnaire Year 1

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Title National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009) - Community Questionnaire Year 1  
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics  
 Date 2008-01-01  
 Country Tanzania  
 Filename NPS Community Qx - English (Year 1).xls

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### Reports

#### Tanzania National Panel Survey Report - Round 1, 2008-2009

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Title Tanzania National Panel Survey Report - Round 1, 2008-2009  
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics  
 Country Tanzania  
 Filename National\_Panel\_2008-2009\_report\_Year\_1.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Basic Information Document - National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009)

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Title Basic Information Document - National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-2009)  
 Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics  
 Country Tanzania  
 Filename Basic\_Information\_Documentation.pdf

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## Enumerator Manual - National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-09)

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Title Enumerator Manual - National Panel Survey (NPS 2008-09)

Author(s) National Bureau of Statistics

Date 2008-01-01

Country Tanzania

Filename NPS\_Enumerator\_Manual\_English\_2008.pdf

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