

United Republic of Tanzania - National Panel Survey 2014-2016

National Bureau of Statistics

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

TZA_2014-2016_NPS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

TITLE

National Panel Survey 2014-2016

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA

STUDY TYPE

Living Standards Measurement Study [hh/lsms]

SERIES INFORMATION

The 2014/2016 Tanzania National Panel Survey (NPS) is part of the fourth round in a series of nationally representative household panel surveys that collect information on a wide range of topics including agricultural production, non-farm income generating activities, consumption expenditures, and a wealth of other socioeconomic characteristics. All four rounds of the NPS have been implemented by the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The first round of the survey was conducted over twelve months, from October 2008 to September 2009. The main fieldwork of the second round of the NPS started in October 2010 and finished in September 2011, with specialized tracking teams remaining in the field until November 2011. Similarly, the duration and timing of the field work for the third round of NPS was from October 2012 to November 2013. Field work for the fourth round started in October 2014 and lasted until January 2016.

ABSTRACT

The main objective of the NPS is to provide high-quality household-level data to the Tanzanian government and other stakeholders for monitoring poverty dynamics, tracking the progress of the Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) II poverty reduction strategy and its predecessor plans, and evaluating the impact of other major, national-level government policy initiatives. As an integrated survey covering a number of different socioeconomic factors, it compliments other more narrowly focused survey efforts, such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) on health, the Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS) on labour markets, the Household Budget Survey (HBS) on expenditure, and the National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA). Secondly, as a panel household survey in which the same households are revisited over time, the NPS allows for the study of poverty and welfare transitions and the determinants of living standard changes.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The 2014-2015 NPS covers the following topics:

(a) HOUSEHOLD:

- Household identification
- Survey staff details
- Household member roster
- Education
- Health
- Labour
- Food outside the household
- Subject welfare
- Food security
- Housing
- Water and sanitation

Consumption of food over the past one week
 Non-food expenditures (past one week & one month)
 Non-food expenditures (past twelve months)
 Household assets
 Family/household non-farm enterprises
 Assistance and groups
 Credit
 Finance
 Recent shocks to household welfare
 Deaths in the household
 Household recontact information
 Filter questions
 Anthropometry

(b) AGRICULTURE:

Household roster
 Plot roster
 Plot details
 Crops by plot
 Crops - Household totals (production and sales)
 Permanent crops by plot
 Permanent crops - Household totals (production and sales)
 Input vouchers
 Out grower schemes and contract farming
 Processed agricultural products and agricultural by-products
 Farm implements and machinery extension
 Extension

(c) LIVESTOCK AND FISHERY:

Household member roster
 Livestock stock
 Animal health
 Feed
 Water
 Housing
 Breeding
 Livestock-labour
 Milk
 Animal power & dung
 Other livestock products
 Fishery- Household labour
 Fishery- Hired labour
 Fishing inputs
 Fisheries output
 Fish trading

(d) COMMUNITY:

Community identification
 Survey staff details
 Access to basic services
 Investments projects
 Land use
 Demographics, land & livestock, Market prices
 Local units

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO
Food (production, crisis)	FAO
Financial Sector	FAO

Access to Finance	FAO
Payment Systems	FAO
Health	FAO
Nutrition	FAO
Social protection	FAO
Infrastructure	FAO
Water	FAO
Labor Markets	FAO
Poverty	FAO
Social Development	FAO
Community Driven Development	FAO
Children & Youth	FAO
Animal health	FAO

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

UNIVERSE

The universe includes all households and individuals in Tanzania with the exception of those residing in military barracks or other institutions.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Finance and Planning

PRODUCERS

Name	Affiliation	Role
World Bank Living Standard Measurement Study Team	Development Partner	Technical assistance

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
European Commission	EC	Funding
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	BMGF	Funding

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The NPS sample was refreshed for NPS 2014/2016. Longitudinal surveys tend to suffer from bias introduced by households leaving the survey over time (i.e. attrition). Although the NPS maintains a highly successful recapture rate (roughly 96% retention at the household level), minimizing the escalation of this selection bias, a refresh of longitudinal cohorts is typically done to ensure proper representativeness of estimates while maintaining a sufficient primary sample to maintain cohesion

within panel analysis. Additionally, the refreshing of a longitudinal sample realigns the sample with any changes in administrative boundaries, demographic shifts, or updated population information. In the case of Tanzania, a newly completed Population and Housing Census (PHC) in 2012 providing updated population figures, along with changed in administrative boundaries, emboldened an opportunity to realign the NPS sample. Similar to the sample in NPS 2008/2009, the sample design for the "Refresh Panel" allows analysis at four primary domains of inference, namely: Dar es Salaam, other urban areas on mainland Tanzania, rural mainland Tanzania, and Zanzibar.

The sample design is a stratified two-stage design. The design consists of 51 design strata (identified in the data as 'strataid') corresponding to a rural/urban designation for each of the 26 regions; however, Dar es Salaam is pure urban and therefore constitutes only one stratum. The allocation across the design strata was informed by the last round of the NPS and seeks to balance multiple survey objectives and maximize precision given survey parameters. The intended sample design consisted of a new selection of 3,360 households corresponding to 420 EAs from the latest PHC in 2012. This new cohort in NPS 2014/2015 will be maintained and tracked in all future rounds between national censuses. A nationally representative sub-sample was selected to continue as part of an "Extended Panel". This "Extended Panel" allowed general comparison of sample groups and monitoring indicator comparability.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE SAMPLE DESIGN

A new sample design for NPS 2014/2015 consisted of a combination of the original NPS sample and a new NPS sample. A nationally representative sub-sample was selected to continue as part of the "Extended Panel" while an entirely new sample, "Refresh Panel", was selected to represent national and sub-national domains. Similar to the sample in NPS 2008/2009, the sample design allows analysis at 4 primary domains of inference, namely Dar es Salaam, Other Urban areas on Mainland Tanzania, rural Mainland Tanzania, and Zanzibar

RESPONSE RATE

96 percent

WEIGHTING

In order to produce nationally representative statistics with the NPS data, it is necessary to apply weighting or expansion factors. The panel survey weights adjust for differences in the probability of selection into the NPS 2008/2009 sample for observations in various strata, 2008/2009 households splitting into multiple households in 2010/2011 and splitting even further in 2012/2013, and attrition between rounds of the survey. The first round of the NPS sample was a multi-stage clustered sample design. First stage sampling involved the selection of survey clusters with the probability of selection proportional to cluster size within a stratum. The sampling of these clusters was stratified along two dimensions:

- (i) eight administrative zones (seven on Mainland Tanzania plus Zanzibar as an eighth zone)
- (ii) rural versus urban clusters within each administrative zone.

The combination of these two dimensions yields 16 strata. In rural areas a cluster is defined as an entire village. In urban areas a cluster is defined as a census enumeration area. As a general rule, the probability of selection was higher for clusters within strata where existing data sources showed that the variance of key variables of interest for the NPS (e.g., household consumption and maize production) were likely to be very high - implying the need for more observations to produce reliable estimates. The expansion factors for the NPS-EP 2014/2015, variable "y4_panelweight", have been integrated into Section A, "HH_SEC_A" of the household dataset. Additionally, unique identifiers for the first-stage sampling units, "clusterid", and for the sampling strata, "strataid" can also be located in Section A of the household dataset. The methodology used to calculate the panel weights for the NPS 2012/2013 was developed as part of the LSMS-ISA work program.

Details on the methodology can be found in the paper: Himelein, Kristen. 2013. "Weight Calculations for Panel Surveys with Subsampling and Split-off Tracking." *Statistics and Public Policy*, vol (1), pp40-45.)

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2014-10-01	2016-01-01

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Processing

DATA EDITING

Additional data cleaning was conducted as the final stage of the data processing. Further adjustment of the data post-entry was conducted under the principle of absolute certainty where adjustments must be evidence-based and correction values true beyond a reasonable doubt. As such, the resulting final data files may still contain some inconsistencies and outliers. Handling of these values is thus left entirely to the data user. Throughout the data processing system, versions of the data are archived at all key steps and all checking and cleaning syntax documented and archived.

Access policy

CONTACTS

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LSMS Data Manager	The World Bank	lsms@worldbank.org	surveys.worldbank.org/lsms

CONFIDENTIALITY

The Primary Data Investigator undertakes that no attempt will be made to identify any individual person, family, business, enterprise or organization. If such a unique disclosure is made inadvertently, no use will be made of the identity of any person or establishment discovered and full details will be reported to the NBS. The identification will not be revealed to any other person not included in the Data Access Agreement.

ACCESS CONDITIONS

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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania]. 2015. National Panel Survey (NPS) - Wave 4 - Extended Panel 2014 - 2015. Ref.TZA_2014_NPS-R4_v03_M_v01_A_EXT. Downloaded from [URL] on [Date]. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS. (www.nbs.go.tz)

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_TZA_2014-2016_NPS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

TZA_2014-2016_NPS-W4_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
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