

# United Republic of Tanzania - National Sample Census of Agriculture, 2007-2008

**the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and  
Cooperatives (MAFC)**

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## Identification

### SURVEY ID NUMBER

TZA\_2007-2008\_NSCA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### TITLE

National Sample Census of Agriculture, 2007-2008

### COUNTRY

Name	Country code
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA

### STUDY TYPE

Agricultural Census [ag/census]

### SERIES INFORMATION

The 2007/2008 National Sample Census of Agriculture (NSCA) is the fourth agricultural census to be carried out in the United Republic of Tanzania since the country independence. The first agricultural census was conducted in 1971/1972, the second in 1994/1995, and the third in 2002/2003.

### ABSTRACT

At the end of the 2007/08 Agricultural Year, the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Ministries of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, Livestock and Fisheries Development; Water; Industry and Trade; the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO/RALG) and the Office of the Chief Government Statistician, (OCGS), Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Livestock and Fisheries conducted the Agricultural Sample Census. This is the fourth Agricultural Census to be carried out in Tanzania, the first one was conducted in 1971/72, the second in 1993/94 and 1994/95 (during 1993/94 data on household characteristics and livestock count were collected and data on crop area and production in 1994/95), and the third was conducted in 2002/03. The census collected detailed data on crop production, crop marketing, crop storage, livestock production, fish farming, and poverty indicators. In addition to this, the census was large in its scope and coverage as it provides data that can be disaggregated at district level and thus allow comparisons with the 2002/03 National Sample Census of Agriculture. The census covered smallholders in rural areas only and large scale farms. This report presents data disaggregated at regional level and it focuses on livestock kept by small holders and Large Scale Farms.

### KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

### NOTES

The scope of the study covered the following topics:

- Household demographics and activities of the household members
- Land access/ownership/tenure and use
- Crop and livestock production and productivity
- Access to inputs and farming implements
- Access and use of credits
- Access to infrastructure (roads, district and regional headquarters, markets, advisory services, schools, hospitals, veterinary clinics)
- Crop marketing, storage and agro-processing
- Tree farming, agro-forestry and fish farming
- Access and use of communal resources (grazing, communal forest, water for human and livestock, beekeeping)
- Investment activities: Irrigation structures, water harvesting, erosion control, fencing
- Off farm income and non-agriculture related activities
- Household living conditions (housing, sanitary facilities, etc)

- Livelihood constraints Gender issues
- Poverty Indicators

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO
Food (production, crisis)	FAO
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO
Labor	FAO
Access to Finance	FAO
Water	FAO

## KEYWORDS

Keyword
Crop production
Livestock production
Aquaculture
Small-scale farms

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

## UNIVERSE

The statistical unit was the agricultural holding, defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single management consisting of all livestock kept and of all land used for agricultural production, without regard to title, legal form or size. Four types of agricultural holdings (farming) were identified during the interview: (i) crops only; (ii) livestock only; (iii) pastoralist; and (iv) crops and livestock.

## Producers and sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name
the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives (MAFC)

## PRODUCERS

Name	Role
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	Technical support
Ministry of Industry and Trade	Technical support
Ministry of Water	Technical support
Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government	Technical support
Office of the Chief Government Statistician	Technical support

## FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Department for International Development	DFID	Funding
Japan International Cooperation Agency	JICA	Funding
Government of Tanzania	JICA	Funding
Food and Agriculture Organisation	FAO	Funding

## Sampling

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

#### (a) Sample Design

The mainland sample consisted of 3,192 villages. These villages were drawn from the National Master Sample (NMS) developed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to serve as national framework for the conduct of household based surveys in the country. The National Master Sample was developed from the 2002 Population and Housing Census. The total Mainland sample was 47,880 agricultural households. In Zanzibar a total of 317 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected and 4,755 agriculture households were covered. National wide, all regions and districts were sampled except four (three from Mainland and one from Zanzibar). In both Mainland and Zanzibar, a two stage sample was used. The number of villages/Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected for the first stage with a probability proportional to the number of villages/EAs in each district. In the second stage, 15 households were selected from a list of households in each village/EA using systematic random sampling.

#### (b) Frame

The National Master Sample was developed from the Population and Housing Census (PHC) 2002. Listing forms were used to screen the agricultural households in the selected villages.

## Data Collection

### DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start
2009-08

### DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

For some large-scale farms, questionnaires were sent via post for self-interviewing (using the mail-out/mail-back method).

## Questionnaires

### QUESTIONNAIRES

Three different questionnaires were used to collect census data:

- (i) a small-scale farms questionnaire
- (ii) a large-scale farms questionnaire
- (iii) a community-level questionnaire

The questionnaires covered all 16 core items recommended in the WCA 2010, namely;

- 0001 Identification and location of agricultural holding
- 0002+ Legal status of agricultural holder
- 0003 Sex of agricultural holder
- 0004 Age of agricultural holder
- 0005 Household size
- 0006 Main purpose of production of the holding

0007 Area of holding according to land use types  
 0008 Total area of holding  
 0009 Land tenure types on the holding  
 0010 Presence of irrigation on the holding  
 0011 Types of temporary crops on the holding  
 0012 Types of permanent crops on the holding and whether in compact plantation  
 0013 Number of animals on the holding for each livestock type  
 0014 Presence of aquaculture on the holding  
 0015+ Presence of forest and other wooded land on the holding  
 0016 Other economic production activities of the holding's enterprise

## Data Processing

### DATA EDITING

#### (a) Data entry

Scanning and ICR data capture technology was used. This did not only increase the speed of data entry but also increased the accuracy due to reduction of keystroke errors. Interactive validation routines were incorporated into the ICR software to trap errors during the verification process. Prior to scanning, all questionnaires underwent a manual cleaning exercise by checking that the questionnaire had a full set of pages, correct identification and good handwriting. A score was given to each questionnaire based on the legibility and the completeness of enumeration. This score will be used to assess the quality of enumeration and supervision. CSPro was used for data entry of questionnaires that were rejected by ICR extraction application.

#### (b) Batch validation

A batch validation program was developed in CSPro in order to identify inconsistencies within a questionnaire. This is in addition to the interactive validation during the ICR extraction process. The procedures varied from simple range checking within each variable to more complexes checking between variables. After data cleaning, the tables were prepared based on a pre-designed tabulation plan.

#### (c) Tabulation

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to produce the Census tables and Microsoft Excel was used to organize the tables and compute the additional indicators. Excel was also used to produce charts while Arc GIS was used for the maps.

## Data Appraisal

### DATA APPRAISAL

#### Data quality Control:

A great deal of emphasis was placed on data quality throughout the whole exercise, from planning; questionnaire design, training supervision, data entry, validation and cleaning/editing. As a result of this, it is believed that the census is highly accurate and representative of what was experienced at the field level during the census year. With very few exceptions, the variables in the questionnaire are within the norms for Tanzania and they follow expected time series trends when compared to historical data.

## Access policy

### CONTACTS

Name	Email	URL
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### CONFIDENTIALITY

See <https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/references/Terms-and-Conditions.pdf>

### ACCESS CONDITIONS

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See also <https://www.nbs.go.tz/nbs/takwimu/references/Terms-and-Conditions.pdf>

#### CITATION REQUIREMENTS

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## Metadata production

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#### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_TZA\_2007-2008\_NSCA\_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
Census team, Statistics Division	ESS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata producer

#### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

TZA\_2007-2008\_NSCA\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

**Data Dictionary**

Data file	Cases	Variables
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