HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY

2017 - 18

KEY INDICATORS REPORT

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Tanzania Mainland

Key Indicators Report

2017-18 Household Budget Survey

National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance and Planning

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Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Foreword

The 2017-18 Household Budget Survey (HBS) is the fifth scientific household survey in series conducted in Tanzania Mainland since 1991/92. The 2017-18 HBS was implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Hon. Dr. Philip I. Mpango, (MP)
Minister for Finance and Planning

The main objective of the 2017-18 HBS was to obtain current information on poverty and its associated characteristics and to assess the progress made in improving the living standards of the people. The results will be used for monitoring the implementation of national, regional and global commitments such as Tanzania Development Vision 2025, National Second Five Year Development Plan II 2016/17 - 2020/21, East Africa Community Vision 2050, Africa Development Agenda 2063 and Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals.

This report presents a summary of key indicators observed from 2017-18 HBS. According to the publication plan the main report of 2017 -18 HBS will be issued in December, 2019.

The 2017-18 Household Budget Survey had many collaborators including the President's Office, Region Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG); Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability; Bank of Tanzania (BOT); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT); Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST); Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC); Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF); Research on Poverty Alleviation (REPOA); University of Dar es Salaam - Department of Economics; Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC); National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF); World Bank (WB); UN Women; United Nations Development Program (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Irish Embassy; Swedish Embassy; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC).

It is my hope that, this Key Indicators Report will provide key information to policy makers, programme managers and other stakeholders until the main report is made available.

Hon. Dr. Philip I. Mpango, (MP.)
Minister for Finance and Planning

Acknowledgements

The 2017-18 HBS Key Indicators Report presents current indicators of poverty from the 2017-18 HBS. The successful implementation of the Survey was a result of efforts of many individuals and institutions. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to all persons and institutions that were involved in ensuring that the 2017-18 Household Budget Survey was carried out as planned.

Dr. Albina Chuwa
Statistician General
National Bureau of Statistics

This report is expected to facilitate planning within the Government and the business community and stimulate further research and in-depth analysis. It is my expectation that this report will be a useful source of information to planners and policy makers, non-government organizations, academicians and other stakeholders, including regional and international organizations.

Dr. Albina Chuwa,
Statistician General,
National Bureau of Statistics.

1   INTRODUCTION

Tanzania Mainland through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has been conducting the household budget surveys (HBSs) since 1969 to collect data on consumption, expenditure and the poverty situation in the country. The first round of scientific HBSs that represented urban and rural areas was conducted in 1991. Since then NBS has successfully completed five rounds of scientific HBS including the 2017-18 HBS. The HBS data series is the major sources of information for estimation of poverty and its associated characteristics. It provides empirical evidence for users to understand the income (using the consumption expenditure as proxy to income) dimension of poverty.

In carrying out this survey, the NBS collaborated with Poverty Eradication Division in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Other institutions included President's Office, Region Administration and Local Government (PORALG); Prime Minister's Office - Labour, Youth, Employment and Disability; Bank of Tanzania (BOT); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT); Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training (MoESTVT); Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC); Economic and Social Research Foundation; Research on Povert Alleviation (REPOA); University of Dar es Salaam - Department of Economics; Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC); National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF); World Bank (WB); UN Women; United Nations Development Program (UNDP); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); Irish Embassy; Swedish Embassy; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC).

Technical assistance during the planning and implementation of the survey was provided by the World Bank, UNICEF and UN Women.

Funding of the 2017-18 HBS project was provided by the Government of Tanzania and Development Partners (World Bank, UN Women, Irish Embassy, Swedish Embassy, Global Affairs Canada (GAC) and UNICEF).

1.1 *Objectives of the Survey*

The main objective of the 2017-18 HBS was to obtain current information on poverty estimation and its associated characteristics and to assess the progress made in improving the living standards of the people. The result will be used for monitoring the implementation of national, regional and global commitments such as Tanzania Development Vision 2025, national Second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP-II 2016/17 2020/21), East Africa Community Vision 2050 (EAC 2050), Africa Development Agenda 2063 (ADA 2063) and Global Agenda 2030 on Sustainable

Development Goals (2030 SDGs).

Specifically, the 2017-18 HBS aimed at:

a) providing series of data for assessing poverty and changes in the households' living standards over time; and for monitoring and evaluation of the impacts of socio-economic policies and programs on the welfare of people;

b) providing baseline data for compiling household accounts such as the Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) component of the demand side of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as recommended in the System of National Accounts (SNA); and

c) rebasing of GDP and Consumer Price Indices (CPI).

2 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

The preparation of 2017-18 HBS began in July 2016 by establishing a Technical Committee (TC), which drew members from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Development Partners (DPs). The TC was responsible for provision of technical and financial support for the implementation of the survey.

2.1 Survey Design

The sample for the 2017-18 HBS covered the population residing in private households in Tanzania Mainland. A representative probability sample of 9,552 households was selected. This sample was designed to allow separate estimates for each of the 26 regions of the Tanzania Mainland, also urban and rural areas separately at the national level.

The 2017-18 HBS adopted a two-stage cluster sample design. The first stage involved selection of enumeration areas (primary sampling units – PSUs) from the 2012 Population and Housing Census (2012 PHC) Frame. A total of 796 PSUs (69 from Dar es Salaam, 167 from Other Urban Areas and 560 from Rural Areas) was selected. The NBS carried out listing exercise in which households residing in selected PSUs were freshly listed to update the 2012 PHC list before selecting households.

The second stage of sampling involved systematic sampling of households from the updated PSUs list. A sample of 12 households was selected from each selected PSU. All household members regardless of their age, who were usual members of the selected households and all visitors who were present in the household on the night before the survey interview, were eligible for the survey.

2.2 Improvements

There were major changes in the survey methodology while implementing the 2017-18 HBS as compared to previous similar surveys. These included:

Methodological changes
   a) Sample design was developed to provide estimates at regional level;
   b) Administration of a 14 days-diary instead of a 28 days-diary;
   c) Twelve (12) interviews per selected PSU instead of 24 interviews;
   d) More disaggregated COICOP coding for food items;
   e) Use of tablets for data collection (computer assisted personal interviews - CAPI);

Additional modules and questions on:
f) Time Use (TUS) for profiling gender related time use indicators;
g) Social security services (insurance, ID documents);
h) Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) Food security;
i) Individual gender-related ownership of assets;
j) Nutrition for children under-five years; and
k) Child and adults' mortality.

2.3 *Questionnaires*

The 2017-18 HBS was implemented using six electronic questionnaires (Forms I – V and VII) and a paper questionnaire (Form VI). The information collected was the following:

a) **Form I:** Demographics; parents' survivorship; birth delivery and breast feeding; citizenship and migration; education; literacy; health; disability; insurances, individual asset ownership and identification documents; labour market indicators; non-farm household businesses; and individual non-wage income;

b) **Form II:** Dwellings; utility; water and sanitation; transport and communications; tourism; investments; banking; and households' recall expenditures; children and adult mortality. The form also contained the TASAF and food security modules;

c) **Form III:** Crops, livestock and food security;

d) **Form IV:** Time use (5+ years Household members);

e) **Form V:** Household diary for recording daily household consumption and expenditure over a 14-days period;

f) **Form VI:** Individual diary for recording daily consumption and expenditure for each household member age five years or more; and

g) **Form VII:** Access to community services (selected communities).

2.4 *Pilot Test*

The reviewing of the survey instruments was conducted in Morogoro in December 2017. A Pilot Survey took place in June 2018 in Dodoma and Kilimanjaro regions.

2.5   *Listing, Recruitment and Training*

Listing of households was conducted in all 796 PSUs in July, 2017. The listing exercise was followed by a systematic selection of households involved in the survey.

A total of 680 interviewers were recruited from their respective regions to conduct interviews in the selected households.

Training of Trainers (ToT) took place in the last week of October 2017 in Dodoma Region. Training of field staff (interviewers, supervisors, quality control staff and editors) was conducted in Dodoma City for 14 days from 6th to 19th November 2017.

2.6   *Data Collection*

Data collection took place over 12 consecutive months from December 2017 to November 2018. This exercise was conducted using tablets (CAPI) with internet connectivity for a timely transmission of data to NBS Headquarters.

2.7   *Data Management*

Data collection, editing and processing were done concurrently. The Survey Solutions software combined the interviewing component with a powerful survey management system. All consistency checks were run in the field while the interview was taking place.

2.8   *Response Rate*

Out of 9,552 selected households, 9,465 households participated in the survey yielding a response rate of 99 percent.

3 MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY

The **basic needs** approach is used to measure **absolute poverty** in Tanzania Mainland. It attempts to define the minimum resources necessary for long-term **physical well-being** in terms of **consumption of goods**. Poverty lines are then defined as the amount of **income** required to satisfy those needs.

The **food poverty line** is the level at which households total spending is used to meet their needs for food. It is also often referred to as the extreme poverty line. Individuals who fall below this level are classified as extremely poor.

3.1 *Poverty Indices*

The most widely used poverty indices are the percentage of the poor below a poverty line (headcount index), the aggregated poverty gap (poverty gap index), and an aggregate (average) of individual squared gap index (poverty severity index). The poverty measure itself is a statistical function that translates the comparison of the indicator of household well-being and the chosen poverty line into one aggregate number for the population as a whole or a population subgroup. Many alternative measures exist, but the three measures described below are the ones most commonly used.

a) **The Incidence of Poverty (headcount index)**
The Incidence of Poverty or commonly known as the headcount index or rate is the share of the population whose income or consumption is below the poverty line; that is, the share of the population that cannot afford to buy a basic basket of goods. There are two types of poverty namely; the Basic Needs Poverty which is an aggregation measure of poverty that takes into account both the food and non-food requirements and Food Poverty which refers to aggregation of daily food consumption.

b) **Poverty Gap Index (PGI) or Depth of Poverty**
The Poverty Gap Index **(**PGI) shows how far households are from the poverty line. PGI measures the average poverty gap in the population as a proportion of the poverty line. It captures the mean aggregate consumption shortfall relative to the poverty line across the whole population. PGI is obtained by adding up all the shortfalls of the poor (assuming that the non-poor have a shortfall of zero) and dividing the total by the population. In other words, it

estimates the total resources needed to bring all the poor to the level of the poverty line.

c) **Squared Poverty Gap Index (SPGI) or Severity Poverty Index (SPI)**
   The Squared Poverty Gap Index (SPGI) or Severity Poverty Index (SPS) measures not only the distance separating the poor from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. A higher weight is placed on those households that are far away from the poverty line. All previous Household Budget Surveys and poverty reports in many countries use all the three poverty indices above to describe poverty.

How Poverty is Measured

In Tanzania, poverty is measured by comparing a household's consumption per adult equivalent to the national poverty line using Household Budget Survey (HBS) data. The consumption aggregate comprises food, including food produced by the households themselves, and expenditures on a range of other goods and services (e.g., clothing, utilities, transportation, communication, health, and education). It excludes rent and other housing-related expenditures as well as spending on exceptional events (e.g., marriages, funerals) and larger consumer durable items (cars, TVs, etc.).

The **food poverty line** is the monetary value of minimum food bundle or basket containing 2,200 kilocalories per adult per day for one month, based on the food consumed by **10 to 50 percent** of the population. The daily cost of the food poverty line is **TZS 1,109.53** per adult equivalent or **TZS 33,748** per adult per month in 2018 HBS. This is based on the **251** most common food items consumed in Tanzania. The **basic needs poverty line** adds an allowance for basic non-food necessities to the food poverty line such as clothes, transportation, education, health, e.t.c (**TZS 49,320 per adult per month**).

The following four poverty measures are commonly used to assess poverty: The **basic needs poverty (headcount poverty rate)** measures the proportion of the population whose monthly consumption per adult equivalent is below the basic needs poverty line. The **food poverty (extreme headcount poverty rate)** measures the proportion of the population living below the food poverty line. The **depth of poverty** (poverty gap) indicates how far, on average, poor households are from the poverty line. Capturing the mean consumption shortfall relative to the poverty line across the whole population, it is measured as the sum of the consumption deficit from the poverty line for the poor (the nonpoor have a shortfall of zero) divided by the total population. The depth of poverty shows the total resources needed per adult equivalent to eliminate poverty, assuming that all poor individuals have exactly the same shortfall between their consumption and the poverty line. The **severity of poverty** (the squared poverty gap) captures both how far the poor are from the poverty line and consumption inequality among the poor.

4   KEY INDICATORS

4.1 *Structure of Consumption*

The 2017-18 HBS revealed that average consumption per household per month in Tanzania Mainland was TZS 416,927. The average household consumption expenditure was higher in Urban Areas (TZS 534,619) than in Rural Areas (TZS 361,956).

There are significant variations in the average monthly consumption expenditure per household across regions, ranging from TZS 720,946 in Dar es Salaam Region to TZS 268,041 in Rukwa Region (Table 4.1). A similar pattern is observed in average monthly food, non-food and total consumption per adult equivalent.

Table 4.1:   **Average Monthly Household Consumption and Average Monthly Food, Non-Food and Total Consumption per Adult Equivalent by Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS**

Characteristics	Average Monthly Household Consumption (TZS)	Type of Average Monthly Consumption (TZS) per Adult Equivalent		
		Food	Non-food	Total
Rural/Urban				
Rural	361,956	44,473	31,593	76,065
Urban	534,619	58,835	76,694	135,529
Region				
Dodoma	356,357	51,007	39,694	90,700
Arusha	457,258	50,261	58,908	109,169
Kilimanjaro	496,661	67,457	57,014	124,470
Tanga	385,116	51,709	42,851	94,559
Morogoro	405,535	49,751	52,202	101,953
Pwani	402,107	58,532	52,495	111,027
Dar es Salaam	720,946	70,966	115,639	186,605
Lindi	270,850	46,844	28,000	74,844
Mtwara	346,447	52,387	45,702	98,090
Ruvuma	350,782	47,626	44,367	91,993
Iringa	307,315	45,731	38,078	83,810
Mbeya	350,620	56,247	44,022	100,269
Singida	354,533	42,990	26,383	69,373
Tabora	423,218	41,473	37,618	79,091
Rukwa	268,041	35,169	24,547	59,716
Kigoma	273,625	34,353	29,446	63,799
Shinyanga	456,246	45,825	24,199	70,024
Kagera	294,275	39,334	28,246	67,580
Mwanza	390,236	42,439	31,563	74,003
Mara	463,417	49,356	37,038	86,394
Manyara	395,340	44,593	38,486	83,079
Njombe	400,727	51,674	52,983	104,657
Katavi	489,780	45,819	25,138	70,957
Simiyu	452,304	41,416	29,835	71,251
Geita	417,713	37,865	29,696	67,561
Songwe	455,973	46,814	40,836	87,650
Total (average)	**416,927**	**49,045**	**45,952**	**94,997**

4.2   *Poverty Line*

Food and basic needs poverty lines for Tanzania Mainland from 2017-18 HBS are Tanzanian Shillings 33,748 and 49,320 per adult equivalent per month, respectively (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2:   **Food and Basic Needs Poverty Lines (TZS) per Adult Equivalent per Month, Tanzania Mainland; 1991-92 to 2017-18 HBSs**

Year	Basic Needs Poverty Line (TZS per month)	Food Line (TZS per month)
1991-92	2,777	2,083
2000-01	7,253	5,295
2007	13,998	10,219
2011-12	36,482	26,085
2017-18	49,320	33,748

Trend: The food and basic needs poverty lines have increased from TZS 26,085 and 36,482 in 2011-12 to TZS 33,748 and 49, 320 in 2017-18 respectively.

4.3   *Incidence and Depth of Poverty*

The proportion of Tanzanians living below the national basic needs poverty line, set at TZS 49,320 per adult per month based on the 2018 Household Budget Survey (HBS), declined from 34.4 percent in 2007 to 26.4 percent in 2018 (Figure 1.1). The basic needs poverty headcount fell in all areas but most dramatically in rural areas. In the past decade the proportion of Tanzanians who are extremely poor and cannot afford to buy basic foodstuffs to meet their minimum nutritional requirements of 2,200 kilocalories (Kcal) per adult per day also declined from about 12 to 8 percent (Box 1.1).

The incidence of poverty is higher in Rural Areas (31.3%) than in Urban Areas (15.8%) while it is highest in Rukwa Region (45.0%) and lowest in Dar es Salaam Region (8.0%) (Table 4.3).

Moreover, 8.0 percent of the population are food poor (extemely poor) i.e they fall below the food poverty line. Extreme poverty is more pronounced in rural areas (9.7%) than in urban areas (4.4%). At regional level, the incidence of poverty for food poverty is highest in Rukwa Region (19.8%) and lowest in Kilimanjaro Region (2.1%).

Not only was the proportion of the population living in poverty reduced, but also the depth and severity of poverty. From 2007 to 2018, the depth of poverty (or poverty gap) decreased from 10 to 6 percent and the severity of poverty was more

than halved, from 5 to 2 percent. The poverty gap can allow quantification of the absolute minimum in terms of how much money (transfer) would be needed to bring the poor population up to the poverty line. The amount of transfer is obtained by multiplying the poverty gap for Tanzania Mainland (0.062) by the total population living in private households (52,691,314 million) and multiply by the basic needs poverty line value (49,320 TZS). These results in **TZS 161.1 billion per month (approximately US\$ 70.1 million per month)** needed to bring the total poor population of Tanzania Mainland up to the basic needs poverty line.

Table 4.3:   Poverty indices by Rural/urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Characteristic	Basic Needs Poverty			Food Poverty		
	Incidence	Gap	Severity	Incidence	Gap	Severity
Rural/Urban						
Rural	31.3	7.4	2.6	9.7	1.7	0.5
Urban	15.8	3.5	1.2	4.4	0.7	0.2
Region						
Dodoma	23.2	4.1	1.2	3.7	0.7	0.2
Arusha	24.7	5.8	1.9	7.6	1.2	0.3
Kilimanjaro	10.5	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.0
Tanga	21.0	5.1	1.7	8.0	1.0	0.2
Morogoro	19.3	3.7	1.1	4.3	0.5	0.1
Pwani	27.9	8.7	3.7	12.1	3.1	1.1
Dar es Salaam	8.0	2.0	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.1
Lindi	38.0	9.6	3.3	15.3	2.2	0.5
Mtwara	29.1	5.9	2.1	9.0	1.6	0.4
Ruvuma	30.6	6.7	2.1	6.6	1.0	0.3
Iringa	24.0	5.6	1.9	8.0	1.1	0.3
Mbeya	21.4	5.0	1.8	7.7	1.2	0.3
Singida	34.0	7.4	2.3	9.3	1.3	0.3
Tabora	34.5	8.3	2.8	11.1	1.7	0.4
Rukwa	45.0	12.9	4.8	19.8	3.4	0.9
Kigoma	34.5	10.1	4.4	14.2	3.8	1.5
Shinyanga	31.9	6.7	2.1	8.2	1.2	0.3
Kagera	31.9	8.3	3.2	12.0	2.5	0.7
Mwanza	34.6	7.8	2.6	9.4	1.4	0.3
Mara	23.2	4.2	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.1
Manyara	30.5	6.5	2.1	8.0	1.2	0.4
Njombe	13.2	2.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	0.1
Katavi	29.0	6.7	2.1	9.2	1.1	0.2
Simiyu	39.2	8.2	2.3	7.5	0.9	0.2
Geita	37.5	9.9	3.8	14.5	2.9	0.9
Songwe	20.7	4.4	1.4	5.6	0.7	0.3
Total (average)	**26.4**	**6.2**	**2.1**	**8.0**	**1.4**	**0.4**

4.4   *Poverty Trend*

The basic needs poverty has declined from 28.2 percent in 2011-12 HBS to 26.4 percent in the 2017-18 HBS. Similarly, the food poverty declined from 9.7 percent in 2011-12 to 8.0 percent in 2017-18 (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1:   Poverty Trend, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 to 2017-18
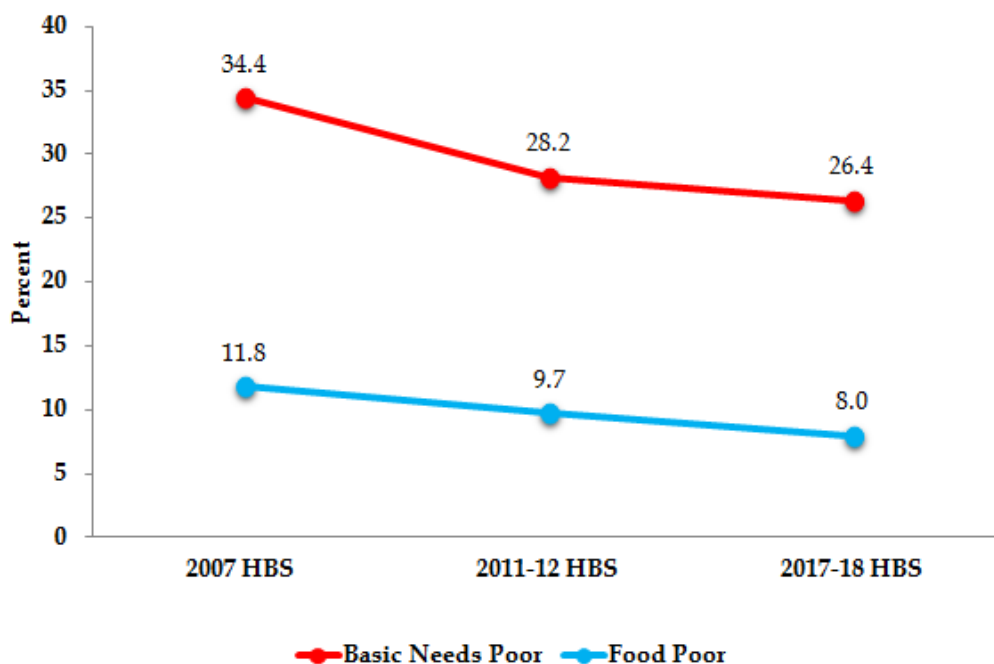
4.5   *Distribution of Poor Population*

Distribution of basic needs poor population (living below the basic needs poverty line) within Tanzania Mainland indicate significant differences between urban and rural population. Eighty one percent of the poor population reside in Rural Areas, 16.1 percent in Other Urban Areas and 3.0 percent are in Dar es Salaam Region. However, when compared to the 2011-12 HBS there is a change in the distribution of poor people. Proportion of poor population in rural areas decreased from 84.1 percent in 2011-12 to 81.0 percent in 2017-18, the poor in Dar es Salaam doubled from 1.5 to 3.0 percent and in Other urban areas it increased form 14.4 to 16.1 percent (Figure 4.2).

The HBS 2017-18 results at national level shows that, Mwanza region has the highest number of poor people and Njombe has the lowest (Figure 4.2b).

Figure 4.1: **Percentage Distribution of Basic Needs Poor People by Location,** Tanzania Mainland, **2011-12 and 2017-18 HBSs**
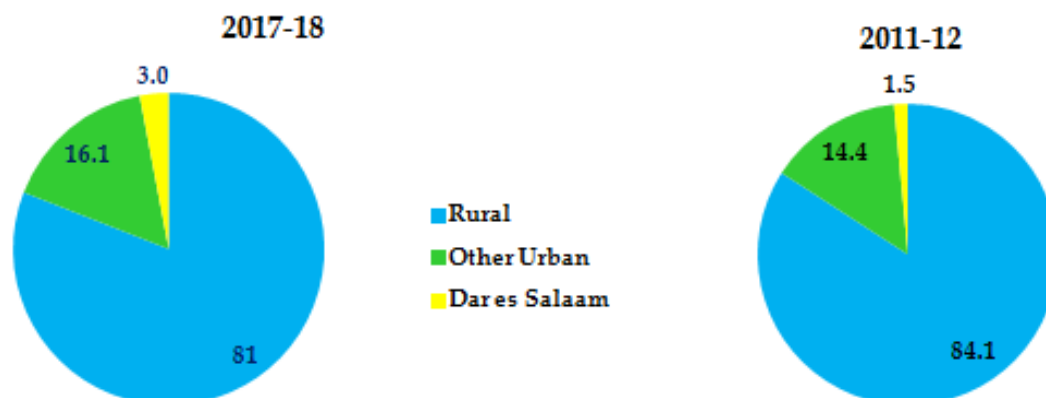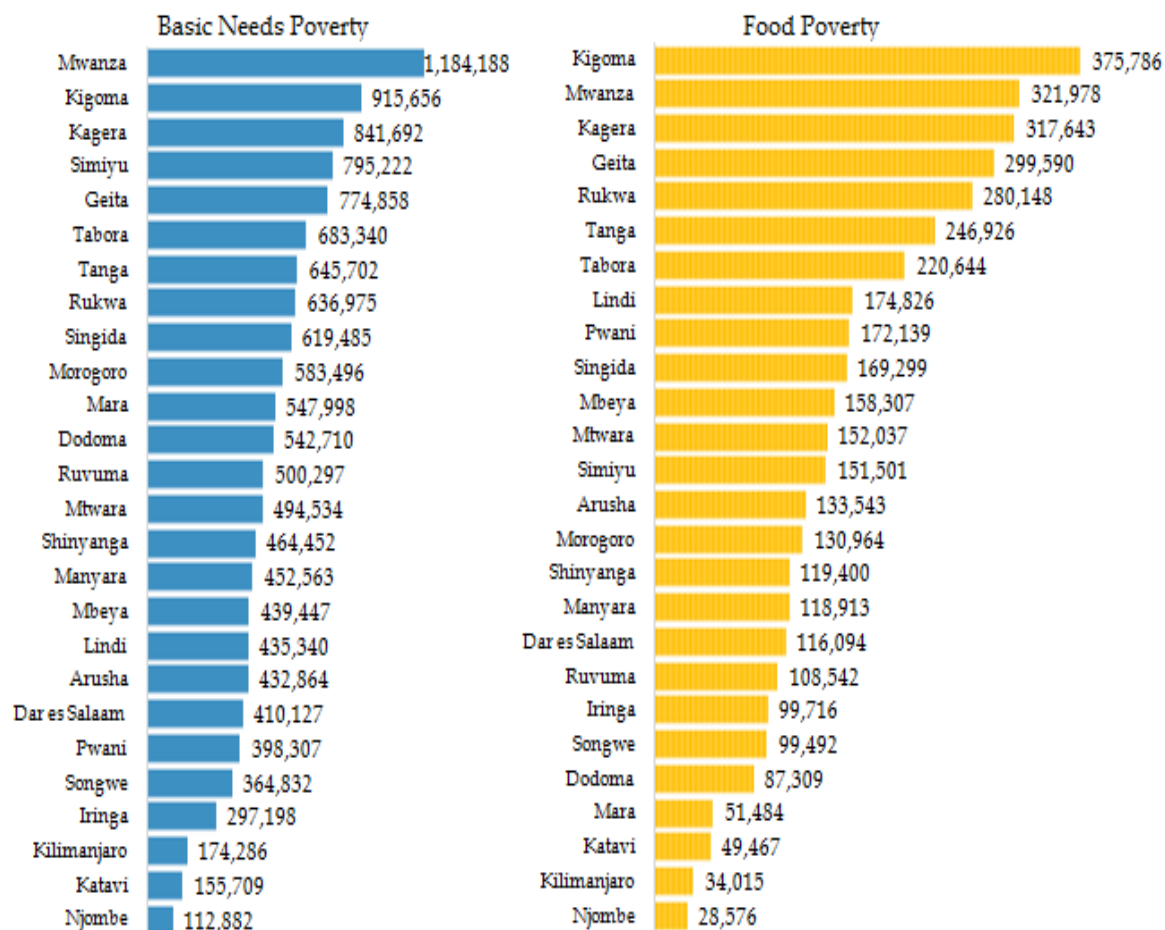
Figure 4.2: **Distribution of Poor People (Number) by Type of Poverty and Region,** Tanzania **Mainland 2017-18 HBS**

4.6 *Poverty by Household Composition*

4.6.1 Poverty by Household Size

The 2017-18 HBS results show that poverty increases with an increasing number of household members. Basic needs poverty is lowest in one-person households (0.1% for food poverty and 1.7% for basic needs poverty) while the highest poverty rate is found in households with 7 or more household members (12.9% for food poverty and 38.7% for basic needs poverty) (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Figure 4.3:   Incidence of Poverty by Size of Household, 2017-18, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS
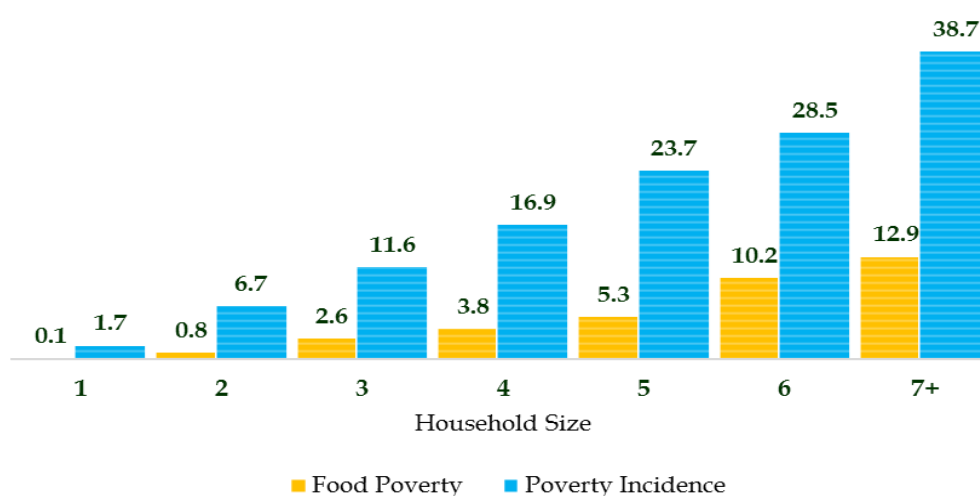
Table 4.4:   Incidence of Poverty (percent) by Size of Household and Type of Poverty, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Household Size	Food Poverty	Basic Needs Poverty
1	0.1	1.7
2	0.8	6.7
3	2.6	11.6
4	3.8	16.9
5	5.3	23.7
6	10.2	28.5
7+	12.9	38.7
Total (average)	**8.0**	**26.4**

4.6.2 Poverty by Sex of Household Head

The findings of the 2017-18 indicate that poverty is associated with the sex of the household head. Twenty-six percent of male headed households and 27.4 percent of the female headed households are poor by basic poverty measurement. On the other hand, 8.1 percent of male headed and 7.9 percent of female headed households are food poor (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Incidence of Poverty (percent) by Sex of Household Head, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Characteristic	Basic Needs Poverty			Food Poverty		
	Incidence	Gap	Severity	Incidence	Gap	Severity
Sex of Household Head						
Male	26.1	6.2	2.1	8.1	1.4	0.4
Female	27.4	6.1	2.1	7.9	1.3	0.4

4.6.3 Poverty by Number of Children

As in the 2011-12 HBS, the 2017-18 HBS shows the association between the number of children and incidences of food and basic needs poverty. Basic needs povery rate for households with no children under age five is 20.6 percent and increases with increasing number of children to 40.7 percent for household with six or more children. A similar pattern is observed for food poverty, where the rate increases with increasing number of under five children from 5.9 percent in households with no children to 17.4 percent in households with 6 or more children (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Incidence of Poverty (percent) by Number of Children Under Age Five, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Number of Children Under Age Five	Basic Needs Poverty			Food Poverty		
	Incidence	Gap	Severity	Incidence	Gap	Severity
No Child	20.6	4.7	1.5	5.9	0.9	0.2
One Child	22.3	5.1	1.7	6.5	1.1	0.3
Two Children	32.0	7.4	2.7	9.8	1.9	0.6
Three to Five Children	41.5	10.3	3.6	13.7	2.3	0.6
Six or More Children	40.7	11.1	4.1	17.4	3.0	0.9

4.6.4 Poverty by Age Group and Sex

More than sixty percent (60.8%) of basic needs poverty is accounted by individuals aged 0-19 although there is no difference by sex. In Tanzania Mainland, age groups 0-4 (17.5%) and age groups 10-14 (17.1%) have the highest basic needs poverty share compared to other age groups.

4.7 Inequality

Income inequality refers to the extent to which income is distributed unevenly among the population. Consumption per adult equivalent can be used to examine inequality of income. **Gini coefficient** is the most common index used to measure inequality. The Gini coefficient ranges from 0 (every person has the same consumption) to 1 (one person has all of the consumption in the country). The 2017-18 HBS showed a rise in consumption inequality from 0.34 in 2011-12 to 0.38. The rise was also observed in Other Urban Areas (from 0.37 to 0.38), Dar es Salaam (from 0.35 to 0.42) and Rural Areas (from 0.29 to 0.32). There is more inequality among the individuals in Dar es Salaam (0.42) than in Other Urban Areas (0.38) and Rural Areas (0.32) (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: **Trends in Gini Coefficients for Selected Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS**

Year	Dar es Salaam	Other Urban Area	Rural Area	Tanzania Mainland
1991-92	0.30	0.35	0.33	0.34
2000-01	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.35
2007	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.35
2011-12	0.35	0.37	0.29	0.34
2017-18	0.42	0.38	0.32	0.38

5   NON-INCOME POVERTY INDICATORS

5.1 *Household Profile*

5.1.1   Average Household Size

The average household size in Tanzania Mainland is 4.6 persons. Male headed households have a larger average household size (4.9) than female headed households (3.9). Households in Rural Areas have a larger average household size (4.9) than households in Urban Areas (4.2). Across the regions, Simiyu has the largest average household size (6.7) while Mbeya Region has the smallest household size (3.7) (Table 5.1).

Trend: There is a slight decline in average household size from 4.9 in 2011-12 HBS to 4.6 in 2017-18 HBS.

Table 5.1:   **Average Household Size by Sex of Head of Households, Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS**

Characteristic	Average Household Size
Sex of Head of Household	
Male	4.9
Female	3.9
Rural/Urban	
Rural	4.9
Urban	4.2
Total	**4.6**

Map 1:   **Average Household Size by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS**
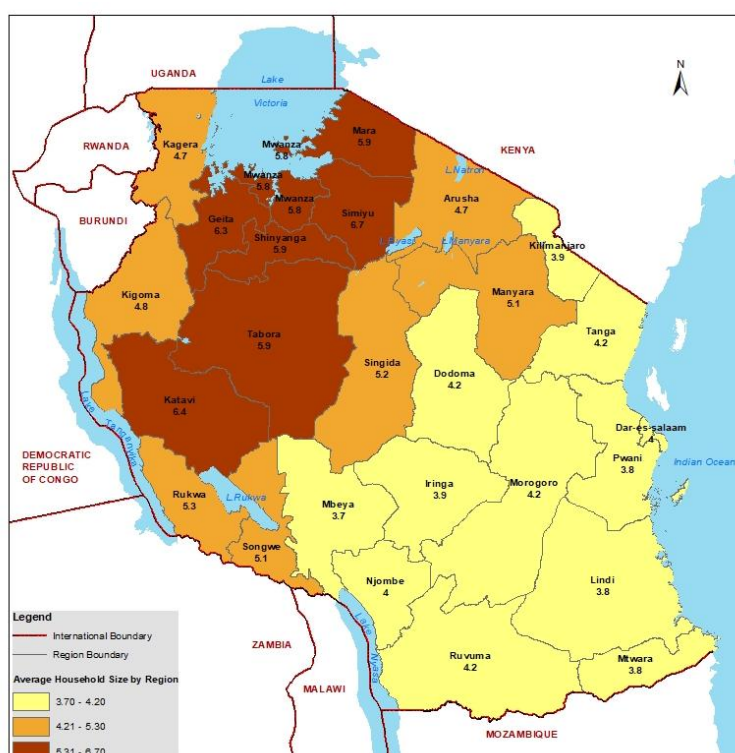
5.1.2 Proportion of Dependants

The proportion of dependants (age dependence) is 0.48 at national level. More than half (0.51) of the Rural population is dependant compared to 0.40 of Urban population. Proportion of dependants varies among regions with Simiyu (0.55 having the largest proportion of dependants and Dar es Salaam Region (0.35) the smallest (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Proportion of Dependants and Non-Dependants by Sex, Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Characteristic	Dependants	Non Dependants	Total
Sex			
Male	49.1	50.9	100.0
Female	46.6	53.4	100.0
Rural/Urban			
Rural	51.3	48.7	100.0
Urban	40.4	59.6	100.0
Region			
Dodoma	48.1	51.9	100.0
Arusha	48.7	51.3	100.0
Kilimanjaro	46.5	53.5	100.0
Tanga	47.5	52.5	100.0
Morogoro	43.8	56.2	100.0
Pwani	43.2	56.8	100.0
Dar es Salaam	35.0	65.0	100.0
Lindi	47.7	52.3	100.0
Mtwara	44.3	55.7	100.0
Ruvuma	44.6	55.4	100.0
Iringa	46.9	53.1	100.0
Mbeya	43.8	56.2	100.0
Singida	53.2	46.8	100.0
Tabora	53.5	46.5	100.0
Rukwa	53.7	46.3	100.0
Kigoma	49.9	50.1	100.0
Shinyanga	51.6	48.4	100.0
Kagera	51.1	48.9	100.0
Mwanza	50.1	49.9	100.0
Mara	54.9	45.1	100.0
Manyara	50.5	49.5	100.0
Njombe	45.2	54.8	100.0
Katavi	51.1	48.9	100.0
Simiyu	55.2	44.8	100.0
Geita	53.8	46.2	100.0
Songwe	48.5	51.5	100.0
Total (average)	**47.8**	**52.2**	**100.0**

5.2 *Housing Conditions*

The use of modern roofing, wall and flooring materials for dwelling units has increased over time. Dwelling units are more likely to have modern roofing materials (84.1%) compared to modern wall (78.8%) or modern flooring (50.1%). However, the most significant improvement in the use modern materials was for the walls. The use of modern materials increased by 33 percentage points from 46 percent in 2011-12 to 79 percent in 2017-18. Increases in use of modern roofing and flooring materials during that same period were lower, 16 and 10 percentage points, respectively. Percentages of Rural households using modern roof, walls and floor materials are 76.6, 70.5 and 32.1 respectively and 97.6, 94.0 and 85.6 in Urban Areas respectively (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1:   **Percentage of Households with Houses Built with Modern Materials by Type of Material, Tanzania Mainland, 1991-92 to 2017-18 HBS**
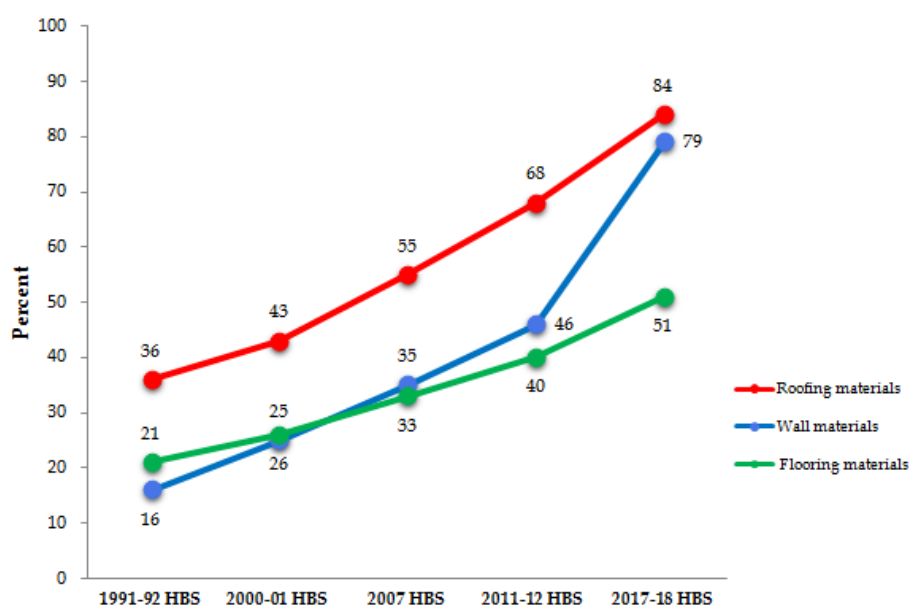
Table 5.3: **Percentage of Households in Houses built using Morden Materials by Sex of Head of household, Rural/Urban, Region and Type of Material, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS**

Characteristic	Morden Materials for		
	Roof	Wall	Floor
Sex of Head of Household			
Male	83.9	79.3	51.0
Female	84.4	77.6	51.0
Rural/Urban			
Rural	76.6	70.5	32.1
Urban	97.6	94.0	85.6
Region			
Dodoma	86.2	73.4	45.3
Arusha	80.5	54.7	51.1
Kilimanjaro	98.6	64.2	64.2
Tanga	79.4	52.8	48.2
Morogoro	83.4	84.3	53.8
Pwani	79.8	45.5	60.5
Dar es Salaam	99.6	97.8	96.6
Lindi	63.1	50.6	27.2
Mtwara	71.4	76.1	49.3
Ruvuma	82.4	98.0	51.3
Iringa	85.9	67.4	52.1
Mbeya	87.4	95.2	59.9
Singida	74.4	84.9	28.8
Tabora	62.9	85.9	36.4
Rukwa	77.6	97.9	45.4
Kigoma	77.7	81.8	28.5
Shinyanga	72.3	90.2	33.4
Kagera	88.7	44.0	24.6
Mwanza	91.5	95.8	58.7
Mara	81.0	75.0	41.1
Manyara	79.7	58.7	30.8
Njombe	93.8	97.7	56.3
Katavi	65.3	94.1	35.6
Simiyu	85.0	95.5	26.2
Geita	86.7	92.0	43.0
Songwe	89.7	97.8	49.7
Total (average)	**84.1**	**78.8**	**50.1**

5.3 *Electricity Connectivity*

Survey results show that about 29 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland are connected to electricity (TANESCO). This is an increase of 11.1 percentage points from that of 2011-12 HBS. Six in ten (63.2%) households in Urban Areas are connected to electricity compared to 1 in 10 (10.4%) households in Rural Areas (Figure 5.2). Electricity connectivity varies across regions with Dar es Salaam having the largest percentage (79.9 percent of households) followed by Kilimanjaro (44.9%). The smallest percentage of households connected to electricity is found in Singida Region (7.5%) (Table 5.4).

Figure 5.2: Percentage of households with Main Building Connected to Electricity, Tanzania Mainland, 1991-92 to 2017-18 HBS
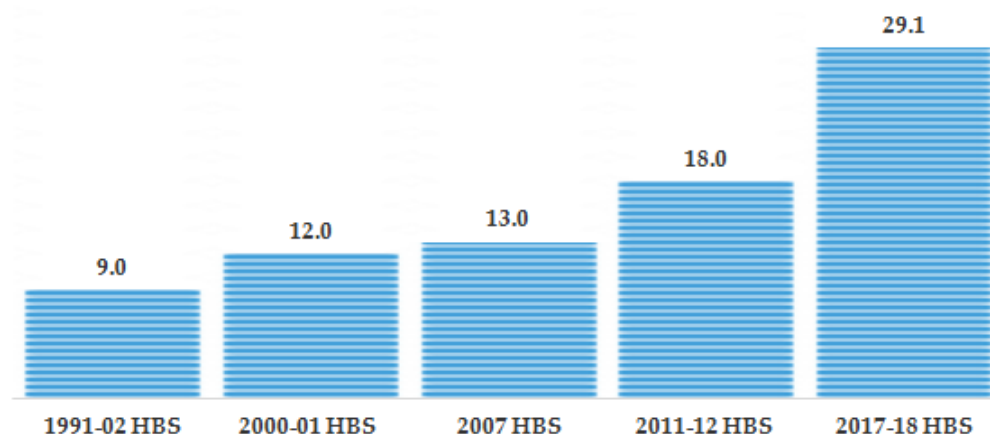
Table 5.4: Percentage of Households Connected to Electricity by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Characteristic	Percent
Sex of Head of Household	
Male	29.1
Female	29.1
Rural/Urban	
Rural	10.4
Urban	63.2
Total (average)	**29.1**

Map 2: Percentage of Households Connected to Electricity by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS
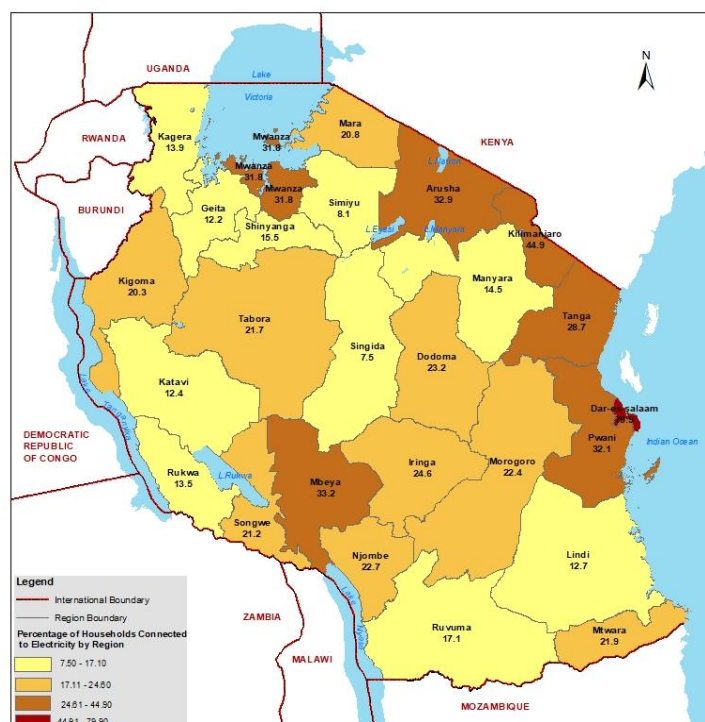
5.4 *Energy Use*

5.4.1 Main Source of Energy for Lighting

Overall, 29.0 percent of Tanzania Mainland's households use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting followed by torch or rechargeable lamp (27.5 percent of households), solar power (26.5%) and kerosene (wick lamps) (7.0%). Proportion of households using electricity for lighting is higher in Urban Areas (63.7%) than in Rural Areas (10.0%). At regional level, Dar es Salaam (80.0%) has the largest percentage of households that use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting, followed by Kilimanjaro (45.7%) and Mbeya (34.7%) while Singida Region (7.0%) has the smallest (Table 5.5)

Table 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban, Region and Main Source of Energy for Lighting, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Characteristic	Main Source of Energy for Lighting										Total
	Electricity	Solar	Acetylene lamp	Kerosene (lantern / chimney)	Kerosene (wick lamps)	Candles	Firewood	Paraffin	Torch / rechargeable lamps	Other (specify)	
Sex of Head of Household											
Male	29.0	29.4	2.1	2.2	5.6	1.0	1.2	1.9	26.7	1.0	100.0
Female	28.9	19.1	2.4	3.2	10.5	1.3	1.6	2.2	29.4	1.4	100.0
Rural/Urban											
Rural	10.0	33.1	2.6	1.7	9.1	0.4	2	2.3	37.4	1.5	100.0
Urban	63.7	14.4	1.4	3.8	3.1	2.3	0.1	1.4	9.4	0.2	100.0
Region											
Dodoma	22.7	25.2	0.5	1.4	7.9	0.4	2.3	0.8	37.5	1.4	100.0
Arusha	33.0	31.9	4.2	3.3	5.6	1.0	5.2	1.0	14.2	0.7	100.0
Kilimanjaro	45.7	17.4	4.6	7.8	12.5	1.0	0.0	2.5	6.6	1.9	100.0
Tanga	27.8	17.6	7.6	3.7	21.9	0.8	0.2	5.0	13.6	1.8	100.0
Morogoro	23.7	30.0	3.1	3.2	5.8	0.4	0.0	1.7	30.7	1.3	100.0
Pwani	31.9	19.3	3.0	3.1	18.4	0.4	0.3	2.9	19.9	0.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	80.0	5.4	1.3	3.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	6.8	0.2	100.0
Lindi	12.0	44.2	0.2	0.2	8.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	30.4	1.2	100.0
Mtwara	22.4	51.7	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.6	1.0	20.2	1.2	100.0
Ruvuma	17.1	50.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	0.0	2.9	0.6	22.6	0.9	100.0
Iringa	23.9	33.5	1.8	6.1	6.5	0.8	1.9	2.1	23.5	0.0	100.0
Mbeya	34.7	16.4	0.9	1.8	5.9	5.0	0.8	0.5	33.7	0.4	100.0
Singida	7.0	40.1	0.6	0.3	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.7	40.4	5.2	100.0
Tabora	21.4	35.8	1.2	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	34.4	0.7	100.0
Rukwa	13.5	32.3	5.8	3.9	16.4	0.2	3.1	4.4	19.2	1.2	100.0
Kigoma	19.2	36.5	1.6	2.0	6.9	0.0	3.7	4.8	25.2	0.2	100.0
Shinyanga	14.6	27.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	55.5	0.3	100.0
Kagera	13.2	21.9	4.4	0.9	17.5	0.6	0.8	7.0	30.3	3.4	100.0
Mwanza	31.4	23.7	0.6	3.1	1.9	2.4	0.3	0.4	35.5	0.7	100.0
Mara	20.7	26.6	0.9	4.0	8.3	1.1	1.1	1.9	35.3	0.0	100.0
Manyara	14.7	34.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	5.4	0.7	40.5	0.3	100.0
Njombe	23.0	38.8	0.0	1.4	3.3	5.1	0.7	2.3	23.4	2.0	100.0
Katavi	11.2	40.3	1.5	0.3	3.3	0.4	1.0	3.5	38.0	0.5	100.0
Simiyu	8.3	22.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	65.5	1.3	100.0
Geita	11.6	26.4	0.8	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.9	0.1	53.4	1.0	100.0
Songwe	21.8	20.2	2.6	2.1	7.5	0.0	2.0	4.1	39.5	0.2	100.0
Total	**29.0**	**26.5**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**7.0**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**2.0**	**27.5**	**1.0**	**100.0**

5.4.2 Main Source of Energy for Cooking

The main source of energy for cooking in Tanzania Mainland is firewood (60.9%) followed by charcoal (28.8%), industrial gas (3.2%), Electricity (2.1%), paraffin (1.3%) and solar (1.1% of households). Use of firewood as the main source of energy for cooking is more common in Rural Areas (84.8% of households) than in Urban Areas (17.4%) (Table 5.6).

Kagera Region (87.5%) has the largest percentage of households using firewood as a source of energy for cooking while Dar es Salaam (5.9%) has the smallest.

Table 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban, Region and Main Source of Energy for Cooking, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Characteristic	Main Source of Energy for Cooking							Total
	Firewood	Charcoal	Gas (industrial)	Electricity	Paraffin	Solar	Other Sources	
Sex of Head of Household								
Male	61.0	28.4	3.1	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.8	100.0
Female	60.7	29.9	3.2	2.5	1.1	0.7	1.7	100.0
Rural/Urban								
Rural	84.8	11.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.5	100.0
Urban	17.4	60.5	8.1	5.5	2.8	1.2	4.4	100.0
Region								
Dodoma	62.9	28.4	1.1	2.4	0.3	2.1	2.8	100.0
Arusha	64.2	10.5	14.8	1.3	4.3	0.9	3.9	100.0
Kilimanjaro	79.2	6.8	3.8	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	100.0
Tanga	75.0	18.5	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.5	2.9	100.0
Morogoro	46.9	43.9	4.0	0.1	0.7	2.5	1.9	100.0
Pwani	54.1	32.0	6.1	4.7	1.0	1.8	0.4	100.0
Dar es Salaam	5.9	58.9	13.3	7.8	6.5	0.0	7.7	100.0
Lindi	74.4	20.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.5	100.0
Mtwara	68.0	25.2	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.2	4.7	100.0
Ruvuma	74.7	23.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	100.0
Iringa	73.5	20.3	1.4	2.3	0.1	1.5	0.9	100.0
Mbeya	57.7	30.6	2.0	4.3	0.7	1.0	3.7	100.0
Singida	80.1	10.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	8.1	100.0
Tabora	71.6	27.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Rukwa	62.0	35.7	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0
Kigoma	57.2	35.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	4.3	2.0	100.0
Shinyanga	77.7	17.6	1.0	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0
Kagera	87.5	11.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0
Mwanza	53.7	40.0	3.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	100.0
Mara	72.9	23.5	1.4	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.4	100.0
Manyara	80.0	16.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.9	100.0
Njombe	75.5	21.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	100.0
Katavi	60.8	29.3	1.4	4.9	0.8	2.6	0.2	100.0
Simiyu	83.8	12.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.6	100.0
Geita	64.7	33.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0
Songwe	69.3	28.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Total	**60.9**	**28.8**	**3.2**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**2.5**	**100.0**

5.5 *Water*

In Tanzania Mainland, nearly nine in ten households (87.8 %) use water from improved water sources during the rainy season while 73.0 percent uses such water during the dry season (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7:   Percentage of Households with Improved Water Source during Rainy and Dry Seasons by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

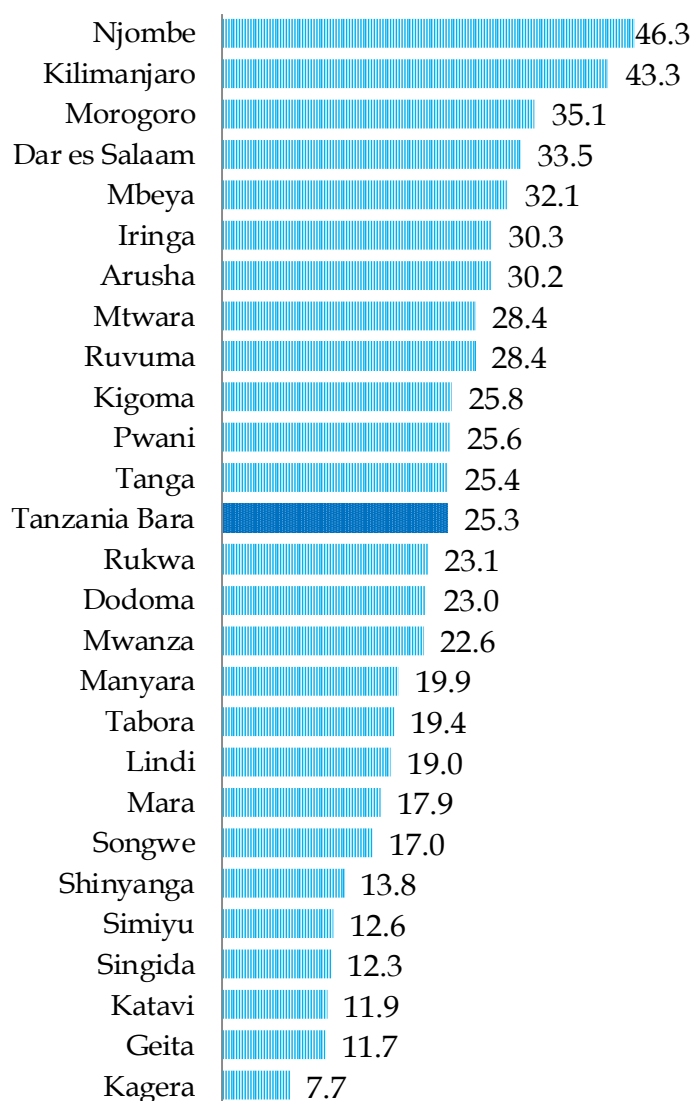| Characteristic	Improved Water Source During the Rainy Season	Improved Water Source During the Dry Season
Sex of Head of Household		
Male	87.1	72.5
Female	89.4	74.2
Rural/Urban		
Rural	83.5	65.0
Urban	95.6	87.6
Region		
Dodoma	81.8	73.3
Arusha	86.7	80.5
Kilimanjaro	96.2	78.6
Tanga	86.5	58.7
Morogoro	88.4	75.5
Pwani	88.0	73.4
Dar es Salaam	95.2	89.9
Lindi	79.6	62.7
Mtwara	78.1	59.9
Ruvuma	97.5	90.8
Iringa	88.5	75.4
Mbeya	94.8	87.7
Singida	78.7	61.2
Tabora	70.8	59.2
Rukwa	88.3	78.6
Kigoma	88.8	83.2
Shinyanga	76.8	73.4
Kagera	90.0	39.8
Mwanza	92.9	73.8
Mara	89.6	66.8
Manyara	85.7	66.1
Njombe	87.0	74.3
Katavi	73.3	64.9
Simiyu	81.2	69.9
Geita	85.0	72.6
Songwe	89.8	74.4
Total	**87.8**	**73.0**

5.6   *Toilet Facilities*

In Tanzania Mainland, 93.0 percent of households have any toilet facility (Table 5.9). Out of households with any toilet facility, 82.0 percent have un-improved toilet facilities while 18.0 percent have improved toilet facility. Households in Urban Areas (33.5%) are more likely to have improved toilet facilities than households in Rural Areas (8.9%). Regions with relatively large percentages of households with un-improved toilet facilities are Kagera (95.9%), Manyara (94.7%) and Singida (93.6%) (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8:   **Percentage of Households with Any, Improved and Un-Improved Toilet Facilities by Sex of Head of Household, Rural/Urban and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS**

Characteristic	Households with Any Toilet Facility	Toilet Facility		
		Un-improved	Improved	Total
Sex of Head of Household				
Male	93.3	74.4	25.6	100.0
Female	92.1	75.3	24.7	100.0
Rural/Urban				
Rural	89.9	84.0	16.0	100.0
Urban	98.6	58.8	41.2	100.0
Region				
Dodoma	95.2	77.0	23.0	100.0
Arusha	78.2	69.8	30.2	100.0
Kilimanjaro	98.3	56.7	43.3	100.0
Tanga	88.2	74.6	25.4	100.0
Morogoro	93.7	64.9	35.1	100.0
Pwani	94.1	74.4	25.6	100.0
Dar es Salaam	99.0	66.5	33.5	100.0
Lindi	96.5	81.0	19.0	100.0
Mtwara	93.0	71.6	28.4	100.0
Ruvuma	96.6	71.6	28.4	100.0
Iringa	98.2	69.7	30.3	100.0
Mbeya	96.0	67.9	32.1	100.0
Singida	92.1	87.7	12.3	100.0
Tabora	84.0	80.6	19.4	100.0
Rukwa	96.4	76.9	23.1	100.0
Kigoma	95.2	74.2	25.8	100.0
Shinyanga	88.8	86.2	13.8	100.0
Kagera	94.4	92.3	7.7	100.0
Mwanza	93.7	77.4	22.6	100.0
Mara	81.9	82.1	17.9	100.0
Manyara	92.4	80.1	19.9	100.0
Njombe	98.7	53.7	46.3	100.0
Katavi	89.1	88.1	11.9	100.0
Simiyu	87.2	87.4	12.6	100.0
Geita	86.6	88.3	11.7	100.0
Songwe	92.4	83	17.0	100.0
Total	**93.0**	**74.7**	**25.3**	100.0

Figure 5.3:   Percentage of Households with Improved Toilet Facility by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Region	Value
Njombe	46.3
Kilimanjaro	43.3
Morogoro	35.1
Dar es Salaam	33.5
Mbeya	32.1
Iringa	30.3
Arusha	30.2
Mtwara	28.4
Ruvuma	28.4
Kigoma	25.8
Pwani	25.6
Tanga	25.4
Tanzania Bara	25.3
Rukwa	23.1
Dodoma	23.0
Mwanza	22.6
Manyara	19.9
Tabora	19.4
Lindi	19.0
Mara	17.9
Songwe	17.0
Shinyanga	13.8
Simiyu	12.6
Singida	12.3
Katavi	11.9
Geita	11.7
Kagera	7.7

5.7   *Ownership of Bank Accounts*

Overall, 12.3 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland have at least one person who operates a bank account. Households in Urban Areas (23.8%) are about four times more likely to have members who operate bank accounts than households in Rural Areas (6.1%) (Table 5.9).

Households with members who operate bank accounts vary greatly across regions, from 31.4 percent in Dar es Salaam to only 2.3 percent in Kigoma (Figure 5.4).

Table 5.9:   Percentage of Households with at Least One Member Who Operates a Savings or Current Bank Account by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2017-18 HBS

Characteristic	At least one member has a bank account	No member with a bank account	Total
Sex of Head of Household			
Male	13.5	86.5	100.0
Female	9.4	90.6	100.0
Rural/Urban			
Rural	6.1	93.9	100.0
Urban	23.8	76.2	100.0
Region			
Dodoma	9.1	90.9	100.0
Arusha	10.1	89.9	100.0
Kilimanjaro	11.4	88.6	100.0
Tanga	9.0	91.0	100.0
Morogoro	9.6	90.4	100.0
Pwani	12.3	87.7	100.0
Dar es Salaam	31.3	68.7	100.0
Lindi	13.4	86.6	100.0
Mtwara	15.4	84.6	100.0
Ruvuma	13.9	86.1	100.0
Iringa	13.2	86.8	100.0
Mbeya	11.1	88.9	100.0
Singida	3.0	97.0	100.0
Tabora	12.0	88.0	100.0
Rukwa	10.1	89.9	100.0
Kigoma	2.3	97.7	100.0
Shinyanga	7.7	92.3	100.0
Kagera	7.4	92.6	100.0
Mwanza	11.7	88.3	100.0
Mara	11.6	88.4	100.0
Manyara	5.6	94.4	100.0
Njombe	17.9	82.1	100.0
Katavi	4.4	95.6	100.0
Simiyu	7.6	92.4	100.0
Geita	7.3	92.7	100.0
Songwe	11.7	88.3	100.0
Total	**12.3**	**87.7**	**100.0**

Summary of Key Indicators for Tanzania Mainland from Household Budget Surveys, 1991-92 to 2017-18

Indicator	1991-92	2000-01	2007	2011-12	2017-18
Household and Housing					
Average household size	5.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.6
Mean percentage of dependants	40	42	43	48	48
Percentage of female-headed households	18	23	25	25	28
Percentage of the population with a birth certificate or/ notification	--	--	19	32	31
Housing, Electricity, Water and Sanitation					
Percentage of households with a modern roof	36	43	55	68	84
Percentage of households with modern walls	16	25	35	46	79
Percentage of households with modern floors	-	-	-	-	51
Average number of persons per room for sleeping	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.4
Percentage of households with electricity	9	12	13	18	29
Proportion of households using protected water source in the rainy season	-	-	-	69	88
*Proportion of households using protected water source in the dry season	46	55	52	61	73
Household within a kilometre to a source of drinking water in rainy season	-	-	-	84	89
Household within a kilometre to a source of drinking water in dry season	-	-	-	71	77
Proportion of households with any toilet facility	93	93	93	88	93
Ownership of Transport and Communication Facilities					
Percentage of households owning a radio	37	52	66	55	43
Percentage of households owning a television	-	-	-	16	24
Percentage of households owning a motorcycle	0.7	0.9	1.5	4.0	11

Percentage of households owning a landline telephone	1	1	1.1	1	0.2
Percentage of households owning a mobile phone	-	-	-	57	78
Education and Health					
Percentage of adult men with any education	83	83	83	87	87
Percentage of adult women with any education	68	67	71	76	78
Primary net enrolment ratio	–	59	84	78	83
Percentage of children age 7-13 years currently studying	57	61	86	82	83.4
Secondary net enrolment ratio (forms I-IV)	–	5	15	29	33.7
Percentage of literate adults	--	71	73	77	79
Percentage of ill individuals who consulted any health provider	–	69	69	71	56
Economic Activities					
Percentage of employed adult person (15 years and above) with agriculture as their main employment status	-	-	-	74	52
Percentage of households with a member with a bank account	18	6	10	--	12
Consumption and Poverty					
Percentage of consumption expenditure on food	71	66	51.3	55.5	51.6
Percentage of population below the food poverty line	22	19	17	10	8.0
Percentage of population below the basic needs poverty line	39.0	36.0	34.4	28.2	26.4
Percentage of population living in female-headed households below the basic needs poverty line	35	35	33	20	27
Gini coefficient	0.34	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.38
Percentage of total consumption by the poorest 20 percent of population	7	7	7	6	7

Note:

'-'   *Data not available* Note: