

# Global Preparatory Seminar for the United Nations World Data Forum

## Household Surveys in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Challenges and opportunities in an evolving environment

Dr. Albina Chuwa

Director General of Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics.  
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# Contents

- Leveraging technologies and innovations to scale up data production through household based surveys in 21<sup>st</sup> Century – 230 Indicator Framework;
- What are the opportunities and Challenges for enhancing the role of the household surveys for monitoring SDG' s?
- What is being done in Tanzania to improve household Surveys in future?
- Recommendations to the Global UN Data Forum Meeting – January, 2017

# Opportunities and Challenges – Household Sample Surveys

- Traditional sources of micro data to monitor the performance of on going national development frameworks, regional and global;
- Manageable if well planned at all stages of execution and involvement of well coordinated partners i.e. mass media and informed respondents on the importance of the survey  
.....to mention just a few;

# Major Challenges

- Outdated Sample Frames – (it relies on the Population Censuses developed every after 10 years) –
- Sampling errors – (improper sample designing) – biasness, disaggregation (leave no one behind – level of statistical significance at a certain level i.e. people with disability, maternal mortality (you need large sample – whole coverage)
- Inadequate resources – during data collection – to mention just a few

## What should be Done – Case of Tanzania

- Under NSDS – National Surveys Calendar – align with Five Year National Development Plan (2016/17 - 2020/21) – Consultations in the NSS when prepared linked with national indicators – Africa Development Agenda 2063 and now we are working on how to link with the SDGs using ADAPT TOOL –PARIS 21
- Release Calendar (involving all users and producers) and dialogue is being held on quarterly basis - posted in the website ([www.nbs.go.tz](http://www.nbs.go.tz)) - all data are available at micro level after removing identifiers – more than 30 households surveys are available through TNADA

# Technologies and Innovations

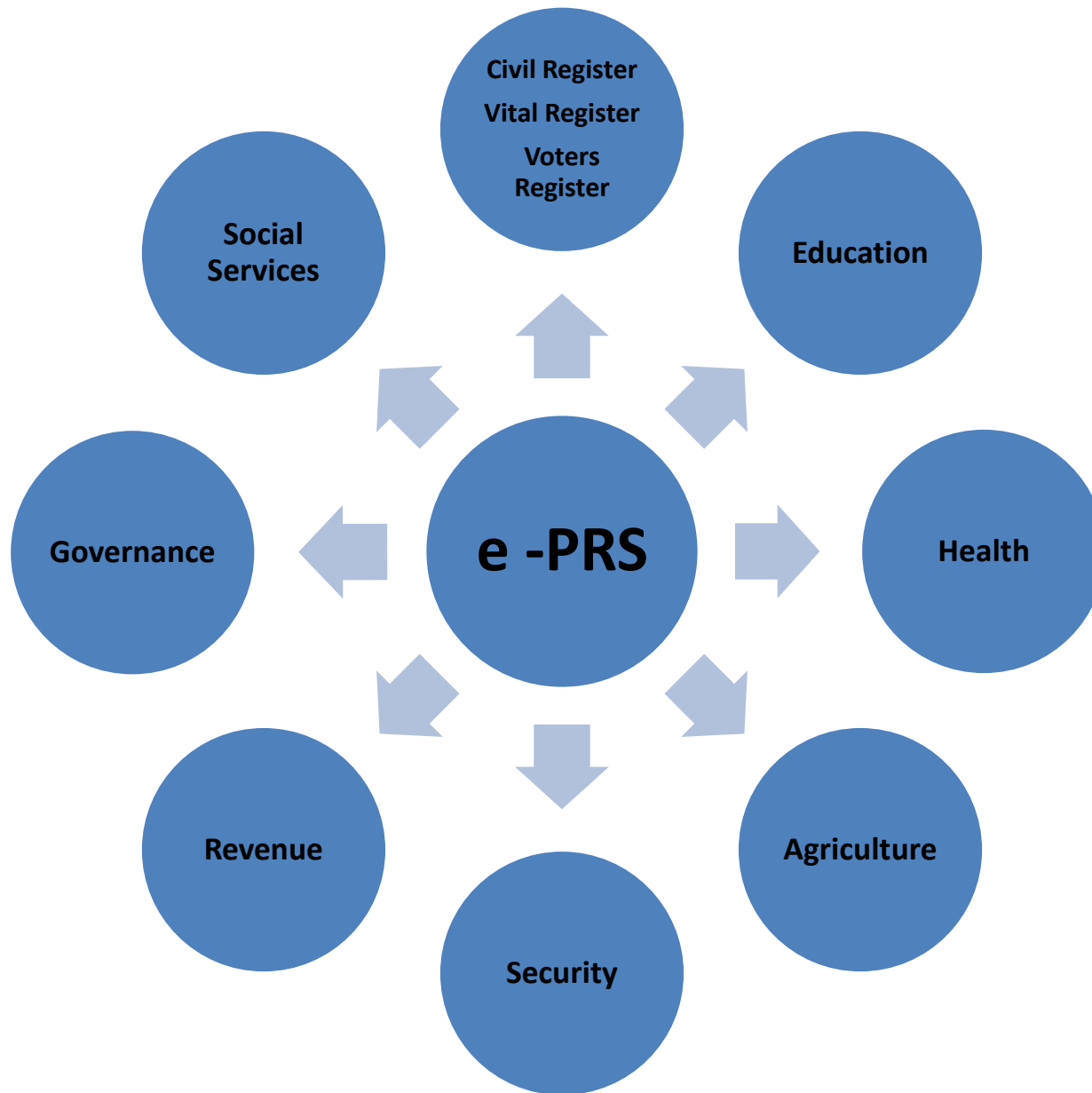
In Tanzania since our CRVS is incomplete we have opt for the Electronic Population Register (e-PRS) (Routine data collection tool) –Real time data

– Collect routine data at the local level (home of our citizens) – Local Government where decentralization by devolution takes place

In the current household survey, data collection is being collected using CAPI, Mobile phones – financial inclusion “survey to go” has cuts costs by almost half;

# The Electronic Population Register

- an inventory of residents within a country;
- record characteristics (Name, date of birth and gender);
- uses mobile phone technologies and GPS (locate Households);
- designed by Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre data scientists in collaboration with IT Staff at **TNBS** ; and
- intended to reduce multiple registrations and generate data.
- It aggregated data at national, regional, district, ward and at village level
- It will be up dated by the Village Executive Officer for any deaths occur, new born, migration from one locality to another .



Android Mobile Phone – USD 50 (Tshs. 100,000) is used to collect information at household level and GPS is also used to collect coordinates. It can be used offline



# Village Executive Office -updating



**Uhamisho wa  
mwanakaya**



**Uhamisho wa kaya**



# At sub village level

ABDALLAH SAID SESEME	4	3	1
Abduli Ramadhan Mashauri	1	0	1
ABDULI MWAIMU YUMAA	1	1	0
Adam Rajabu Miraji	3	1	2
Adam A Ndasa	2	1	1
ADAM AMPI RAGO	1	0	1

# Children under five etc

Mwavi	416	201	215
Kidomole	360	172	188
Mkenge	254	130	124
<b>Fukayosi (Kata)</b>	<b>1565</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>794</b>

# Recommendations and Conclusions

- i. Sustainable and proper technologies and innovations should be at the centre of household sample surveys and fostering dialogues in the coming Global Meeting on Data Forum becomes imperative;
- ii. Develop training courses targeting at developing methodologies for use of mobile and other technologies;
- iii. Engagement of mutually agreed partners (roles) such as data scientist, researchers, political leaders, decision makers needs further discussions; and
- iv. Emphasis on use of Administrative Records that will minimize household surveys and reduce numbers of questions in the census questionnaire has to be debated further – This should also be discussed under the implementation of the 2020 RPC.

# END

- Thank you for your Kind attention