

## TANZANIA - Agricultural Census 1994/95 - Explanatory Notes

**Historical outline:** The first agricultural census in Tanzania was conducted in 1950 and repeated in 1960 and in 1971/72. The subsequent agricultural censuses, which were conducted in 1993/94 and in 1994/95, were preceded by a pilot census which took place in 1992. Data presented here refer to the 1994/95 census. Between 1972 and 1992, the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Ministry of Agriculture conducted a number of sample surveys. Livestock censuses were conducted in 1971, 1978, 1984 and 1993/94-1994/95. The censuses of 1978 and 1984 were complete enumerations while those of 1971 and 1993/94-1994/95 were sample censuses.

**Organization:** The administrative bodies involved in conducting the census were the National Census Committee, led by the Minister of Agriculture, and the Regional Census Committee, chaired by the Regional Agriculture and Livestock Development Office, both directing the implementation of the census operations along with the National Census Technical Committee, chaired by the Government Statistician, (who was also the Census Commissioner) and the Regional Census Technical Committee, led by the Regional Statistical Officer, both conducting and supervising the census. Field activities involved supervision at three levels: Headquarters, Regional and District; 540 enumerators and 96 district supervisors were involved in field operations. Technical and financial assistance were provided by the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the SIDA/Statistics Sweden.

**Enumeration period:** The census was launched in September 1993 and was completed in 1995.

**Reference date:** The agricultural year 1 October 1994 to 30 September 1995 was the reference year. The livestock count was as of a specific date, i.e. on 30 October 1994.

**Definition:** The selected statistical unit was the Agricultural Household, defined as any household operating at least 25 square meters of land or owing/keeping at least one cattle or five goats/sheep/pigs or fifty chickens/ducks/turkeys.

**Coverage:** The census covered rural areas only. Urban areas and large scale farms were considered outside the scope of the census.

**Frame:** The selection of the 540 villages throughout the country as Primary Sampling Units (PSU) was based on the National Master Sample, which was designed for conducting sample surveys for Tanzania Mainland. Official lists of households in the villages, representing the Secondary Sampling Units (SSU), were maintained by the villages secretaries.

**Methods:** The census was conducted on a sampling basis. Strata were developed, out of which villages were selected systematically using probability proportional to size procedure (PPS); this selection was done by stratum and from each stratum two to eight villages (PSUs) were independently selected up to a total of 540; in each of the 540 villages a sample of 15 agricultural households (SSUs) was selected for interview by the district supervisors, using systematic random sampling procedure; 8100 agricultural households were interviewed in the whole country (mainland).

### Data source:

- National Sample Census of Agriculture 1993/94 and 1994/95, Tanzania Mainland, Report, Volume I, March 1996.
- National Sample Census of Agriculture 1994/95, Tanzania Mainland, Report, Volumes II and III, March - April 1996.

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