

# Tanzania Socio-Economic Database



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# *Presentation*

- About TSED
- How we can make use of Indicators
- Examples of some MKUKUTA/MDGs indicators
- Challenges and Next steps
- Discussions

# *What is TSED?*

- It is an indicator and database administrator system that:
  - Facilitates systematization, storage and analysis of performance indicators
  - Contain tools for the generation of tables, graphs, reports and maps
  - Allows grouping of indicators in different frameworks
  - Currently has over 500 indicators from recognized sources
- It has incrementally developed in the last few years with organizational, technical and financial support by the UN system and government
- Institutionally set within the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) supported by 21 institutions, ministries and departments. Maintenance and updating is done at NBS
- Linkages with the private sector and non government research institutions for training and capacity building.
- Currently has over 500 indicators from recognized sources
- TSED is currently running on stand-alone and on web ([www.tsed.org](http://www.tsed.org)). Tanzania one of the two countries piloting the web version. Based on DevInfo technology.

# *Why a common database?*

## ❖ **Data not easily accessible:**

- disperse in various institutions
- restricted use within Ministries and Institutions
- format not easy to access, read and process
- no proper documentation (definitions/metadata)

# Objectives

- ❖ **Make data more accessible** – managing the growing amount of information and enhancing availability and timely dissemination of socio-economic data in order to support policy analysis and decision making
  - Provide users with a comprehensive set of indicators that help Govt., donors and other interested people to analyze the situation in Tanzania
- ❖ **Enhance statistical capacity and literacy** – improve knowledge relevant to policy design /evaluation. Two focal points in more than 20 TSED collaborating Ministries and Institutions continuously being trained on how to use and update the database.
  - Through TSED, Thematic seminars have been introduced whose aim is to enhance capacity of policy makers, planners, and researchers to make the best use of available data for policy analysis.
- ❖ **Support evidence-based advocacy** – as a database, TSED allows public advocates to monitor progress of international, regional and national goals and commitments.

# ***Who are the target users of TSED?***

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1. *Increasing use for policy design and implementation*
  - **Government officials / Parliamentarians**
  - **Local Government planners and policy makers**
  - **Staff involved in day-to-day policy making and planning**
  - **NGOs**
  - **Donors**
2. *Stimulating public monitoring of policy*
  - **Poverty Eradication Division (PED)**
  - **National Bureau of Statistics**
  - **Universities and research centers**
3. *Improving social communication*
  - **Media**

# Where is data from?



## Census

Population census once every decade



## Surveys

Periodic household surveys on various topics



## Records

Administrative records from various government departments



## Research

Special research conducted in various areas

- Data from various sources available in TSED is disaggregated by gender, rural/urban strata and age groups
- Data available at national, regional, district [village level data for pop counts]

# ***Role of TSED in Poverty Monitoring***

TSED is at the very heart of the poverty monitoring systems: storage and dissemination of all quantitative information generated by the poverty monitoring systems

- TSED contains a 'theme' highlighting the Poverty Monitoring indicators
- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are contained in TSED as a 'goal'
- Highlighting status on certain groups of indicators (PRSP medium term, MDGs long term) and thus assist the government to report on its commitments



# ***Role of TSED in Poverty Monitoring***

## ***(Cont'd...)***

DevInfo (software that has designed TSED), has been selected at the global level to assist in the monitoring and reporting of MDG in virtually all the countries

# *How TSED data can be used*

- To highlight priorities using empirical data
- To inform the public and policy makers on progress on Poverty reduction indicators and MDGs
- To trigger action to meet time-bound targets
- To contribute towards the design of policies based on evidence
- To create public interest in progress at home and abroad

# TSED Database

## Indicators by Themes

The screenshot displays the TSED 5.0 software interface. The title bar reads "TSED 5.0 - TSED 2007.mdb". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", and "Help". The main toolbar contains icons for "Indicator", "Time Period", "Area", "Data", "Gallery", and "Reports". Below the toolbar, there are tabs for "Sector", "Goal", "Framework", "Theme", "Source", "Institution", and "Convention". The "Theme" tab is active, showing a tree view on the left with "Maternal and child health" selected. The main area is divided into two panes: "Available (18)" and "Selected". The "Available (18)" pane lists 18 indicators, each with a folder icon. The "Selected" pane is currently empty.

Indicator	Selected
☞ Average annual rate of reduction in under-5 mortality rate	
☞ Births taking place in health facilities	
☞ Child mortality rate	
☞ Children 12-23 months who have had DPT 3 immunization	
☞ Children 12-23 months who have had measles immunization	
☞ Children under-1 yr who have had DPT3 immunization	
☞ Children under-1 yr who have had measles immunization	
☞ Children under-5 yrs exclusively breastfeed	
☞ Children under-5 yrs who received Vitamin A capsule supplementation within last ...	
☞ Infant mortality rate	
☞ Maternal mortality ratio	
☞ Median breastfeeding duration in months	
☞ Neonatal mortality rate	
☞ Population of women 15-49 yrs who received Vitamin A capsule supplementation ...	
☞ Postneonatal mortality rate	
☞ Projected infant mortality rate	
☞ Projected infant mortality rate with HIV/AIDS assumptions	
☞ Under-5 mortality rate	

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, the TSED 5.0 application, Desktop, and Microsoft PowerPoint. The system tray indicates the computer is Offline, the date is 2007.07.10, and the time is 13:26.

# TSED Database

Indicators by Goals, e.g. MDGs

The screenshot displays the TSED 5.0 - TSED 2007.mdb application window. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Help), a toolbar with icons for Indicator, Time Period, Area, Data, Gallery, and Reports, and a navigation bar with tabs for Sector, Goal, Framework, Theme, Source, Institution, and Convention. Below the navigation bar is a search bar and a set of icons for file operations. The main content area is divided into three panes: a left pane showing a tree view of goals, a middle pane showing a list of 21 available indicators, and a right pane showing a selected indicator table.

**Goal Tree View:**

- Goal
- Millennium Development Goals
  - Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
  - Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education
    - Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere,
  - Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women
  - Goal 4. Reduce child mortality
  - Goal 5. Improve maternal health
  - Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
  - Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability
  - Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development
- MKUKUTA

**Available (21) Indicators Table:**

Indicator	Unit	Subgroup
Literacy rate of population 15-24 yrs	Per Cent	Dar es Salaam
Literacy rate of population 15-24 yrs	Per Cent	Female
Literacy rate of population 15-24 yrs	Per Cent	Male
Literacy rate of population 15-24 yrs	Per Cent	Other urban
Literacy rate of population 15-24 yrs	Per Cent	Rural
Literacy rate of population 15-24 yrs	Per Cent	Total
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Dar es Salaam
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Dar es Salaa...
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Dar es Salaa...
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Female
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Male
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Other urban ...
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Other urban ...
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Other urban ...
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Rural
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Rural, Female
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Rural, Male
Primary school net enrolment ratio	Per Cent	Total
Proportion of pupils starting std 1 wh...	Per Cent	Female
Proportion of pupils starting std 1 wh...	Per Cent	Male
Proportion of pupils starting std 1 wh...	Per Cent	Total

The bottom of the window shows the Windows taskbar with the Start button, the application title bar (TSED 5.0 - TSED 200...), and the system tray (Offline, 2007.07.10, 13:09, EN, 13:09).

# TSED Database

## Indicators by Sector, e.g. Health

The screenshot displays the TSED 5.0 software interface. The title bar reads "TSED 5.0 - TSED 2007.mdb". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for "Indicator", "Time Period", "Area", "Data", "Gallery", and "Reports". Below the toolbar, there are tabs for "Sector", "Goal", "Framework", "Theme", "Source", "Institution", and "Convention".

The main interface is divided into three panes:

- Left Pane (Sector Tree):** A hierarchical tree view showing sectors. The "Health" sector is expanded, showing sub-sectors like "Health Care", "Health Services", "Immunization", "Morbidity", "Mortality", and "Reproductive Health".
- Center Pane (Available Indicators):** A list of 20 indicators under the heading "Available (20)". Each indicator has a small icon to its left. The indicators are:
  - Average annual rate of reduction in under-5 mortality rate
  - Case fatality rates for top ten leading causes of deaths for above 5 yrs
  - Case fatality rates for top ten leading causes of deaths for under-5 yrs
  - Child mortality rate
  - Deaths due to malaria as a percentage of all deaths that occurred in health facilities
  - Infant mortality rate
  - Main causes of neonatal deaths
  - Malaria case fatality rate
  - Maternal mortality ratio
  - Neonatal mortality rate
  - Postneonatal mortality rate
  - Projected infant mortality rate
  - Projected infant mortality rate with HIV/AIDS assumptions
  - Ratio of the richest quintile to that of the poorest quintile in IMR
  - Reported maternal deaths
  - TB deaths as a percentage of smear positive cases
  - Top ten leading causes of death for above 5 yrs
  - Top ten leading causes of death for all ages
  - Top ten leading causes of death for under-5 yrs
  - Under-5 mortality rate
- Right Pane (Selected Indicators):** A list titled "Selected" which is currently empty.

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, the TSED application, "untitled - Paint", "Desktop", and "Microsoft PowerPoint ...". The system tray on the right shows "Offline", "2007.07.10", "13:22", and "EN".

# *Indicators will tell us.....*

- Where we are today
- How far away from the target are we
- What progress is being made

# *Where are we today?*

The value of an indicator tells us what the current level is:

Example: Primary School NER = 97.3 [2007]

In 2006, the value of the indicator was 96.1 %

## **How can this snapshot be used?**

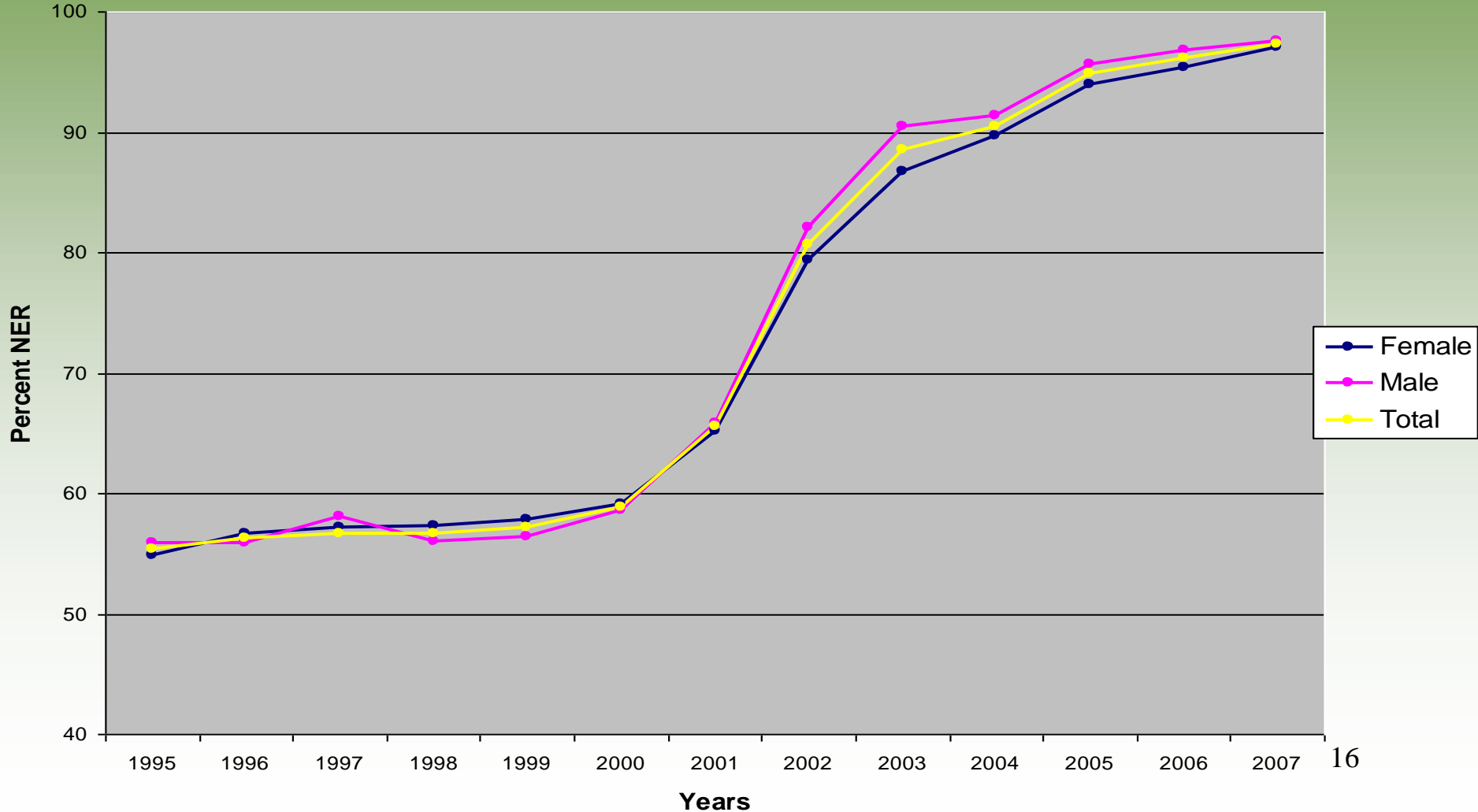
### *Nationally*

- Gives us a picture of the current status
- Tells us the magnitude of the problem
- Provides hard evidence to motivate policy makers
- Quantifies the interventions need

# *What progress is being made?*

Where indicators are available for two or more time points, we have a much stronger picture

**Primary School Net Enrollment - Trend for 1995 - 2007**





# *What extra information does this give us?*

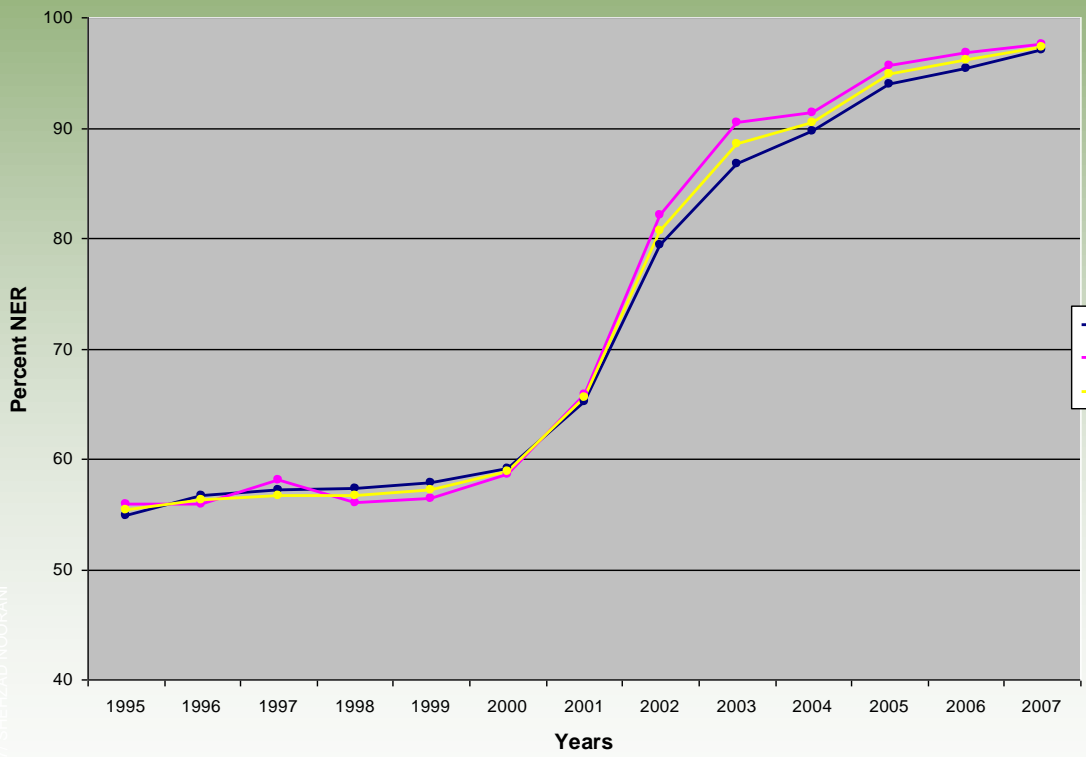
- Shows where change is happening, and in which direction
- Tells us how big the change has been
- Allows us to decide whether the intervention is having the predicted effect
  - Direction
  - Magnitude
- Allows us to estimate trend

# Facts....

Using TSED to track progress towards PRSP/MDG targets

- Example : Primary NER
- Identify districts that need to improve enrolment to meet PRSP target

Primary School Net Enrollment - Trend for 1995 - 2007



Source: BES 2007

The dream of universal and complete primary education may soon be a reality. 97 per cent of girls and boys are now able to access primary schooling.

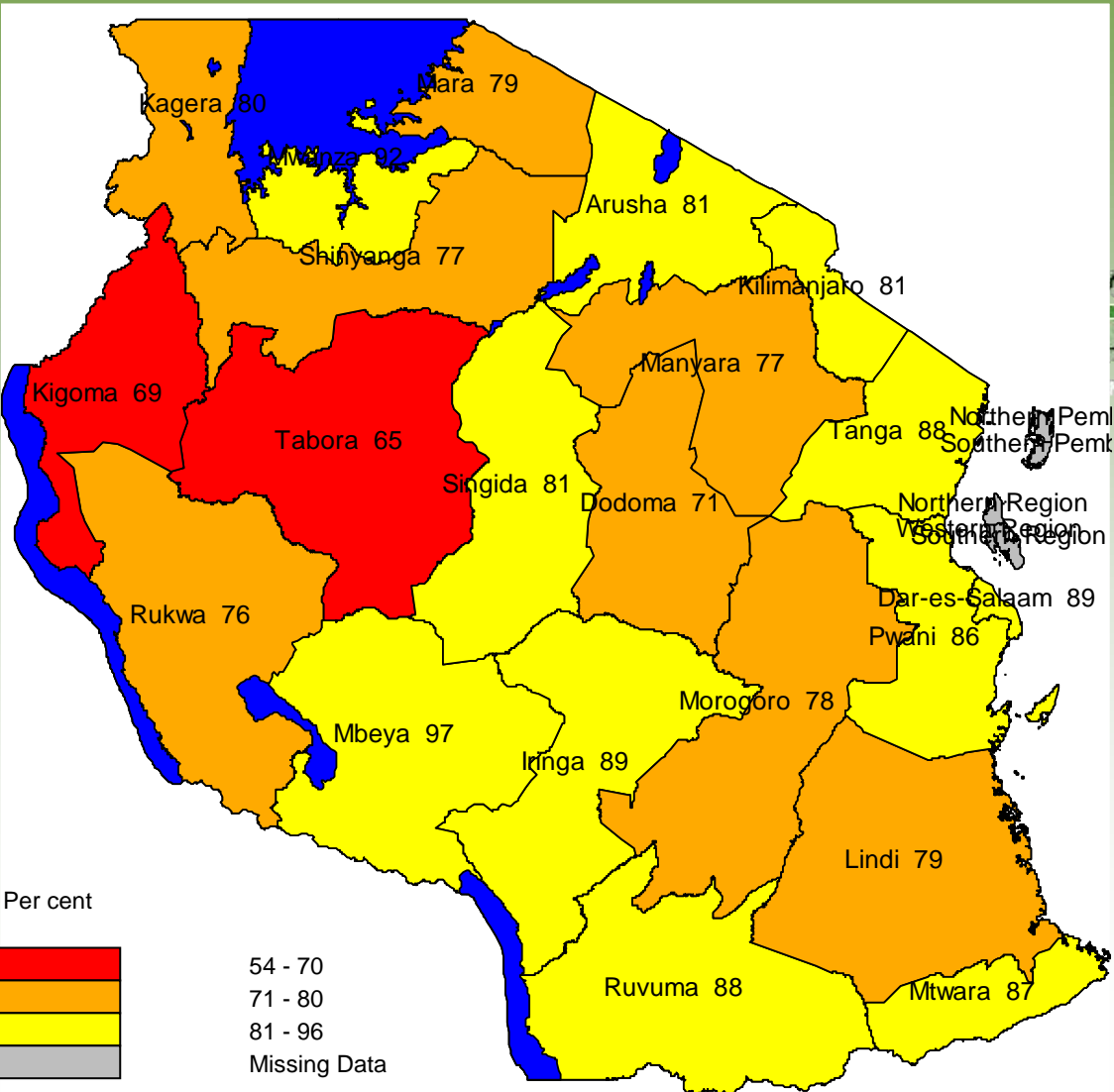


# Primary NER

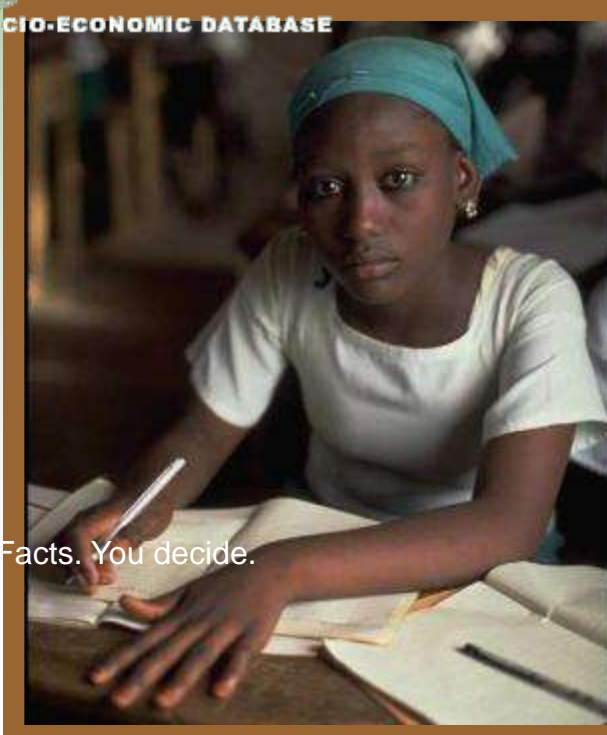
YEAR 2002

# Facts....

However, a few regions were at risk of not meeting the MKUKUTA Target of 99% in year 2010



TSED TANZANIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATABASE



Facts. You decide.

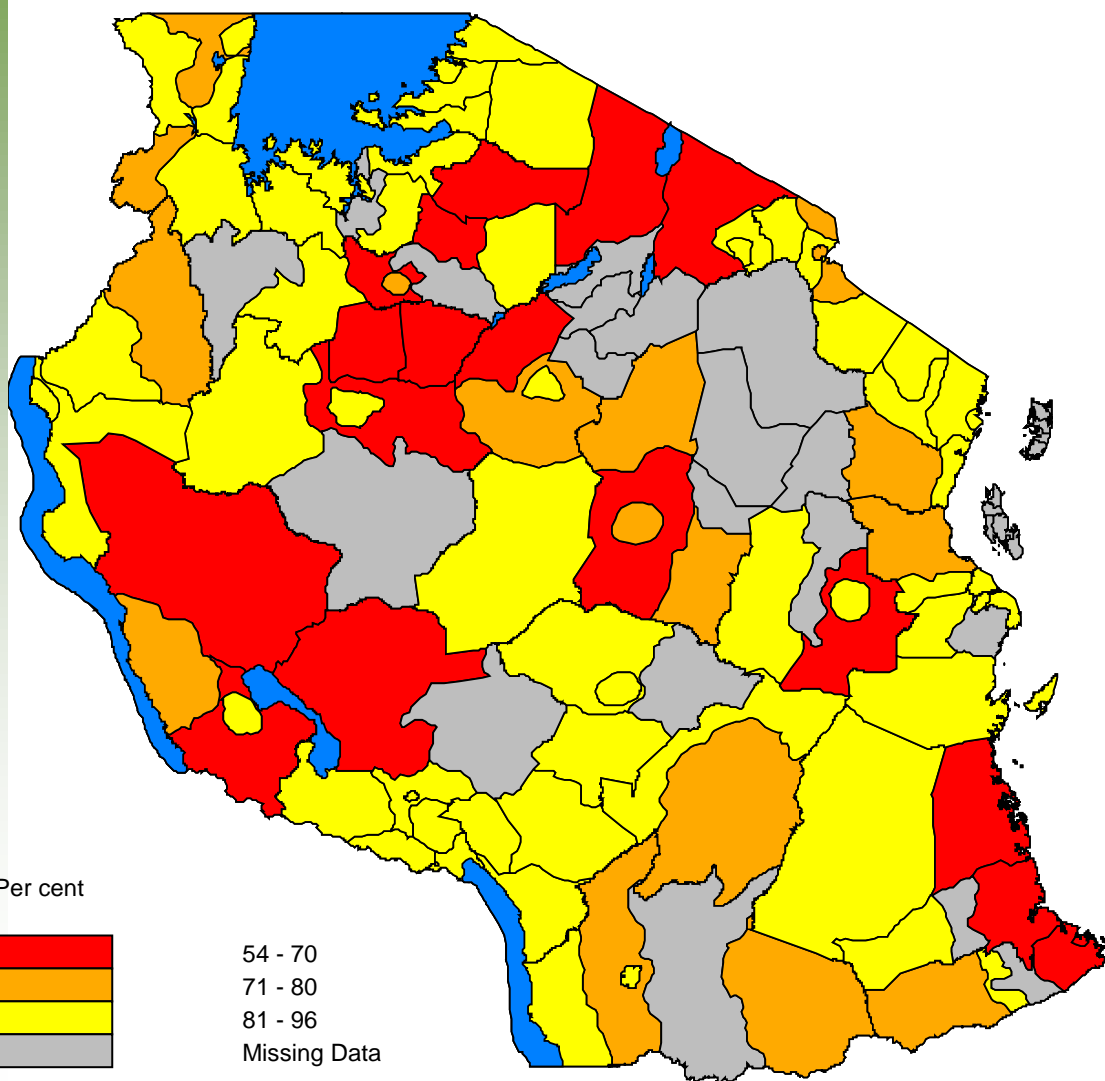
SHEHAD MOORANI

# Primary NER

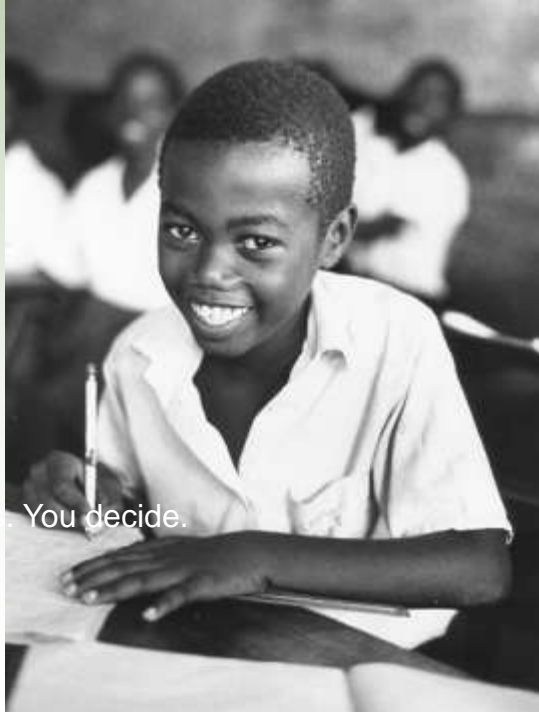
YEAR 2002

## Facts....

Quite a number of Districts were also at risk of not meeting the MKUKUTA Target of 99% in year 2010.



TSED  
TANZANIA SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATABASE



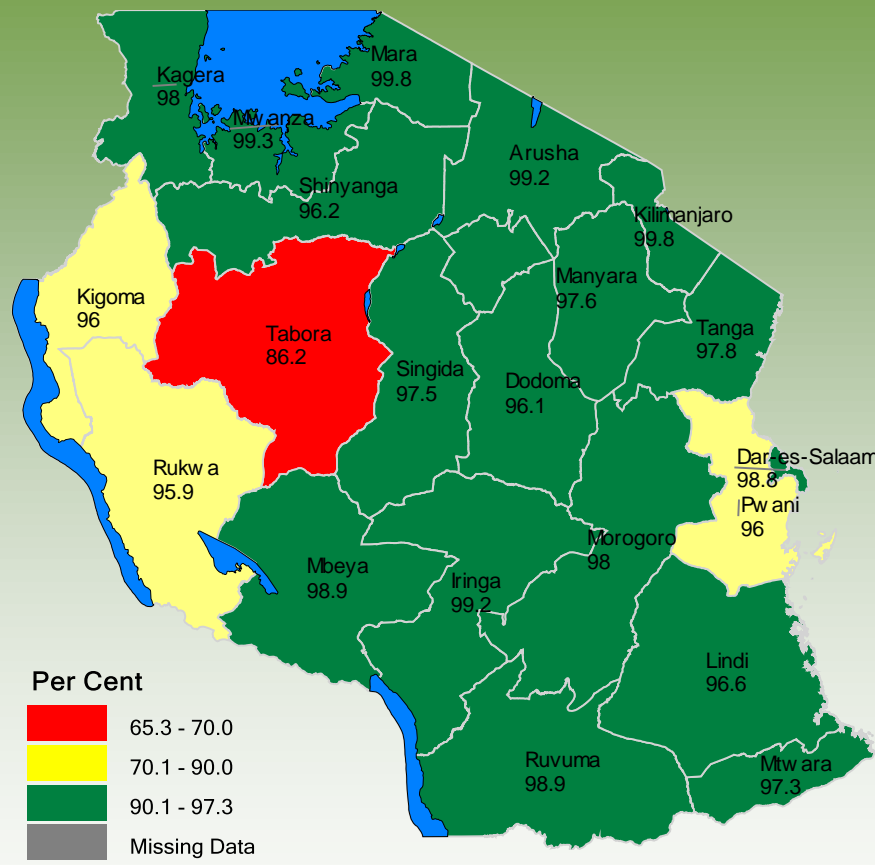
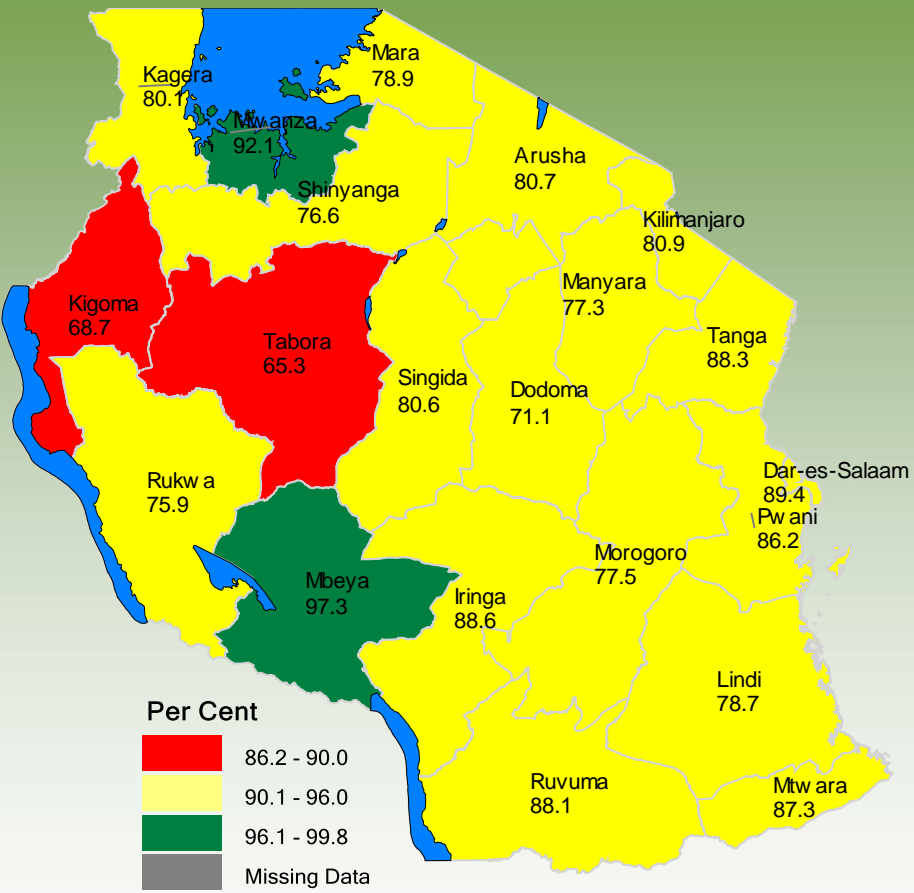
Facts. You decide.

PHOTO: SHEHAB NOORANI

# Facts.....

YEAR 2003

YEAR 2007



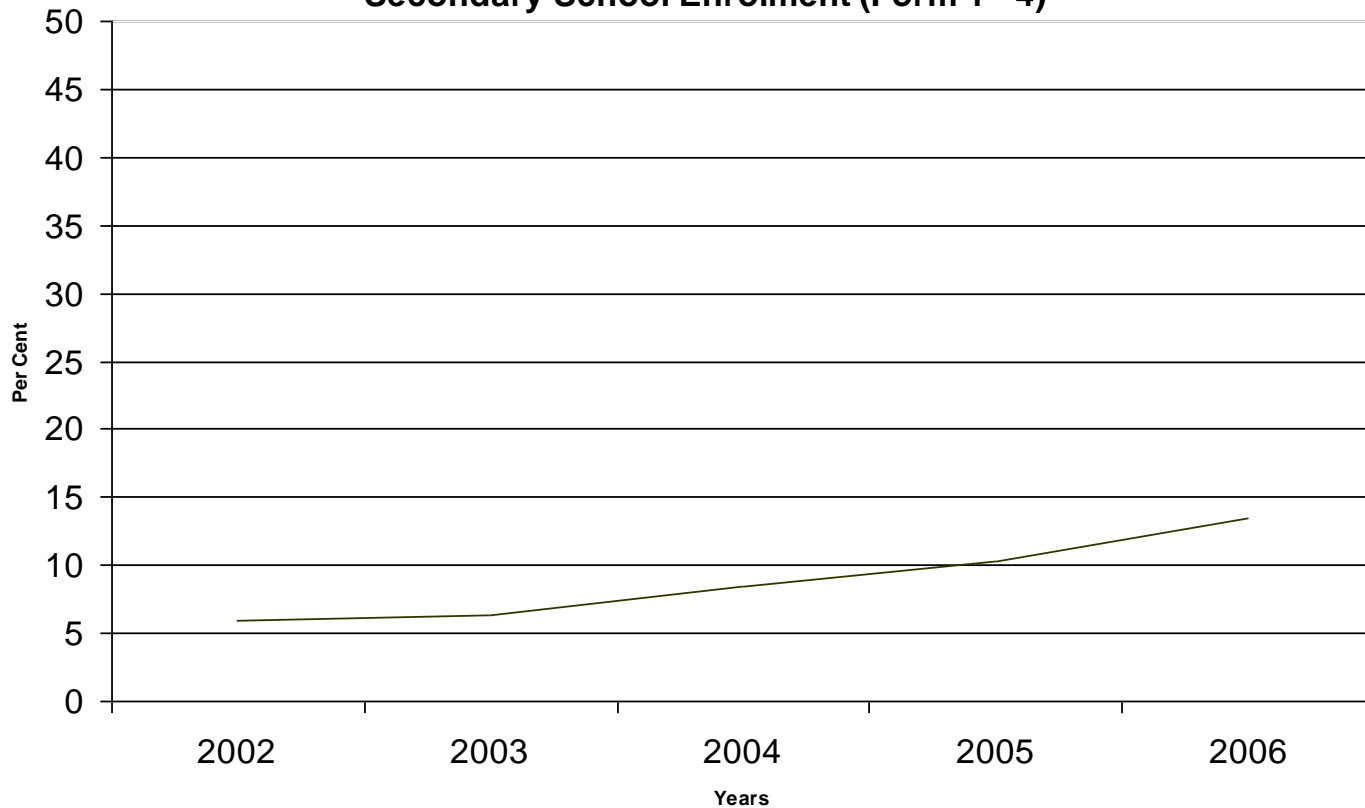
# Facts....

MKUKUTA Target for Secondary NER is 50% in year 2010

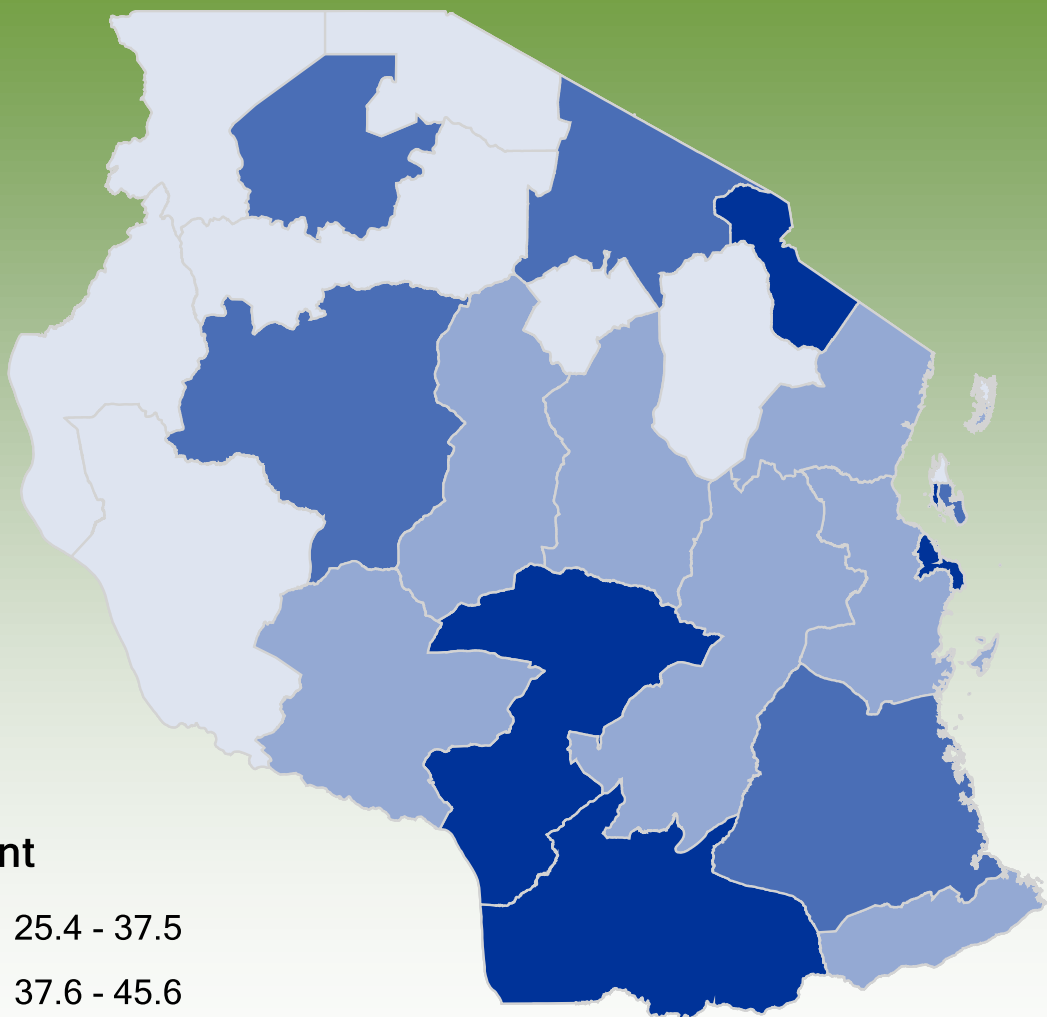
2006 Secondary NER were:

12.4 (Male), 14.3 (Female) and 13.4 (Total)

**Secondary School Enrolment (Form 1 - 4)**



## Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

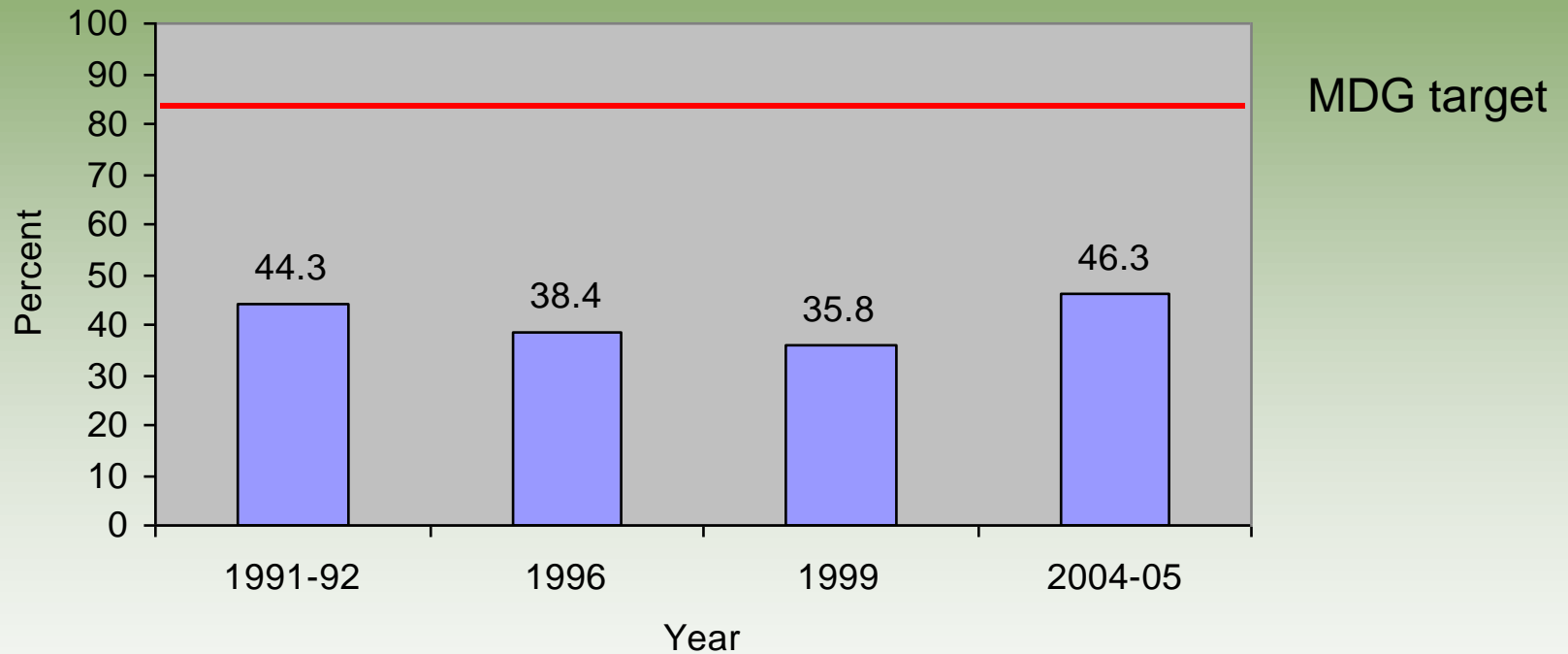


DHS 2004/05

Many women die each year in pregnancy and childbirth.  
 MKUKUTA target is to increase births attended by skilled health workers to 80%  
 Great disparities within Regions: Mara 31%, and Dar is 90.6%



### Proportion of Births attended by skilled health personnel

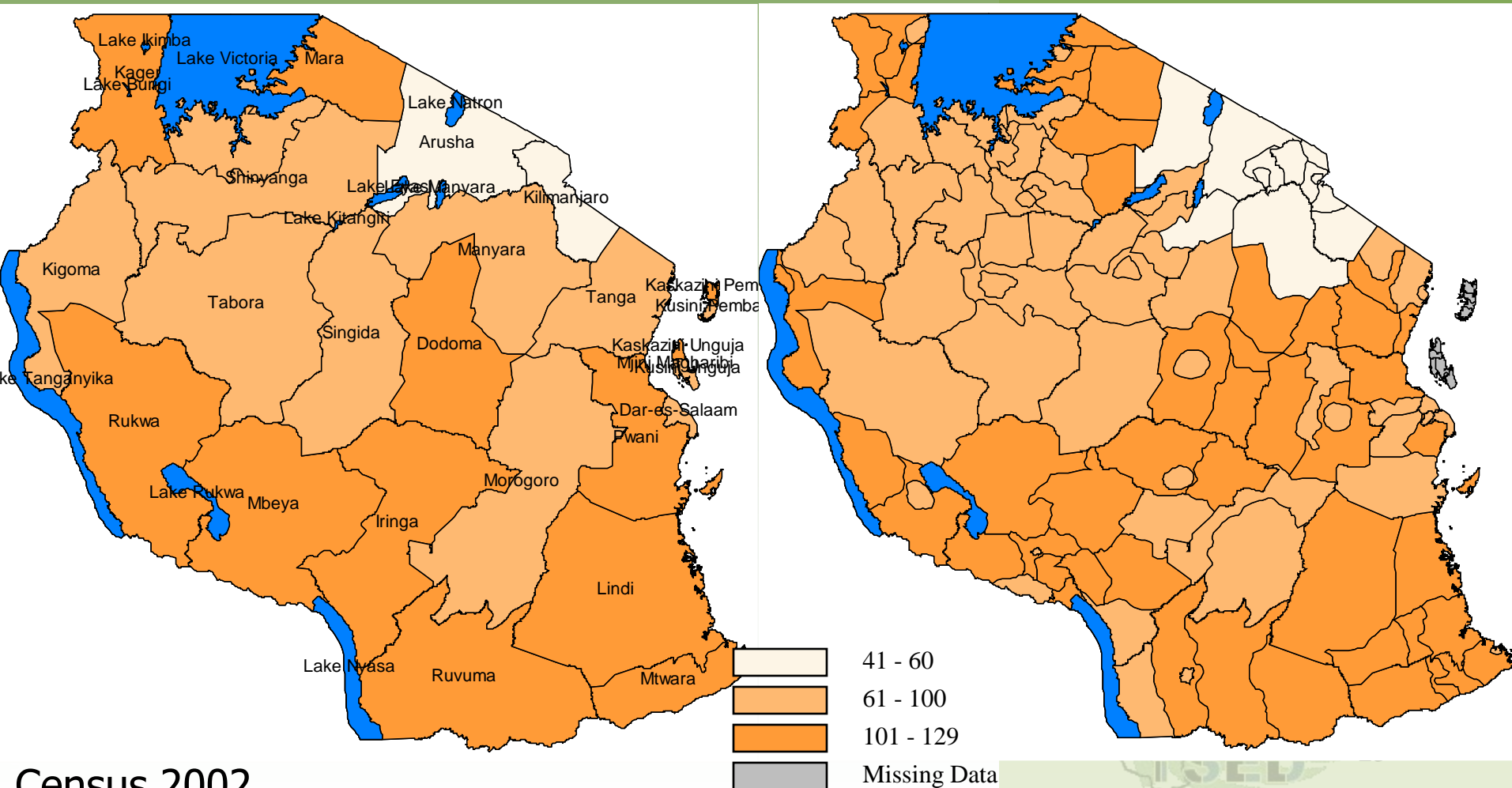




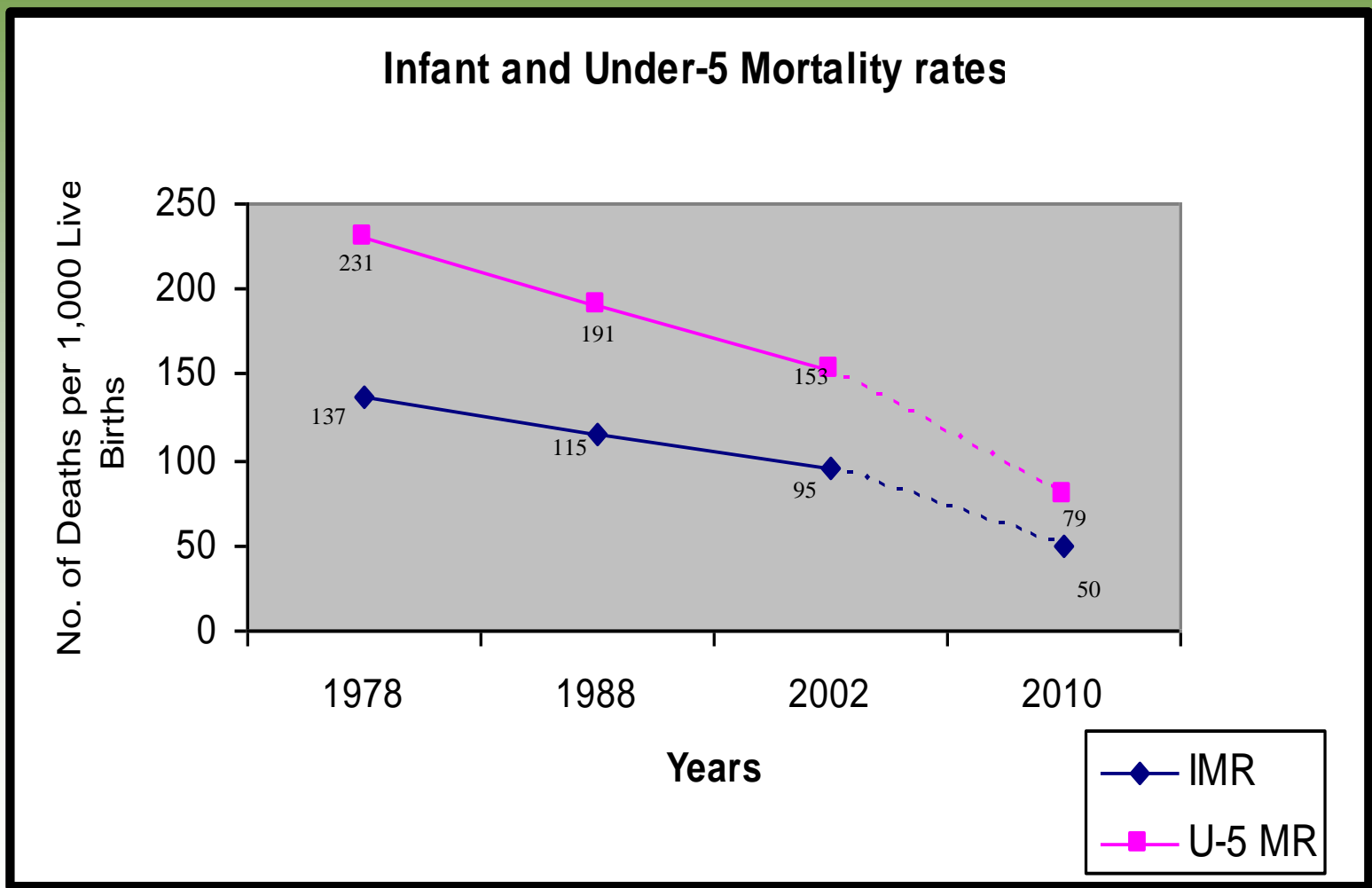
# Facts....

## Infant Mortality Rate – Regions and Districts

MKUKUTA Target is to reduce IMR to 50 Deaths per 1,000 live births from 95 deaths (2002)



Graph showing MKUKUTA Target – Trend for three census periods



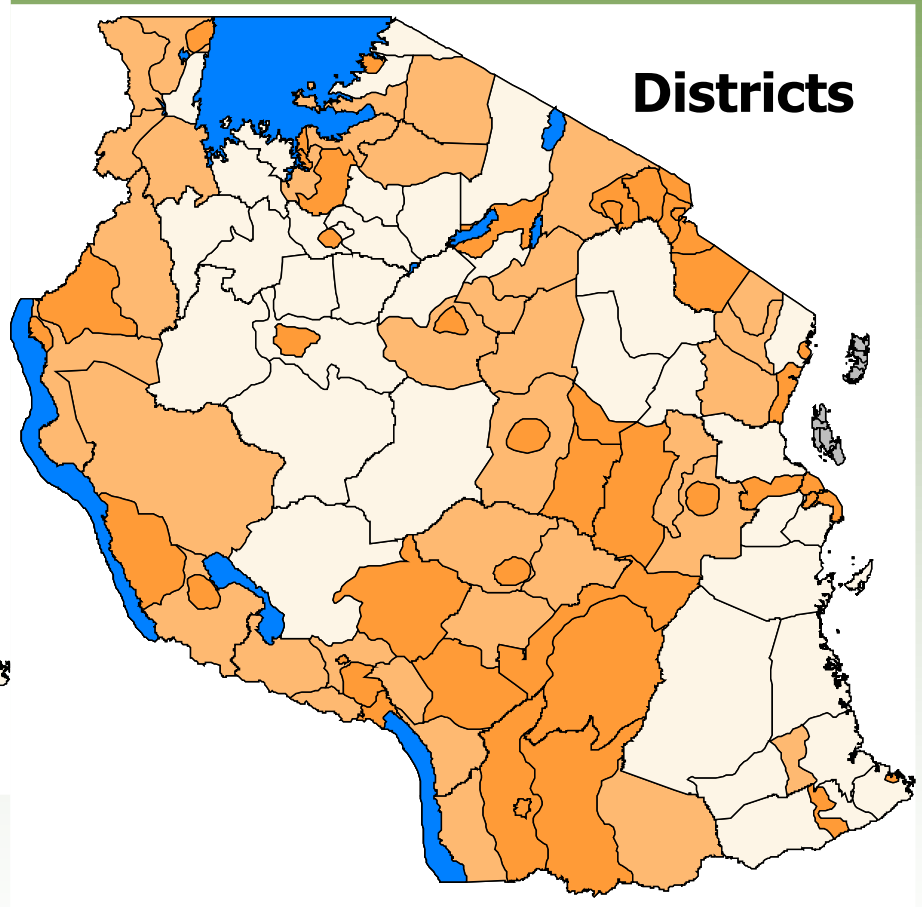
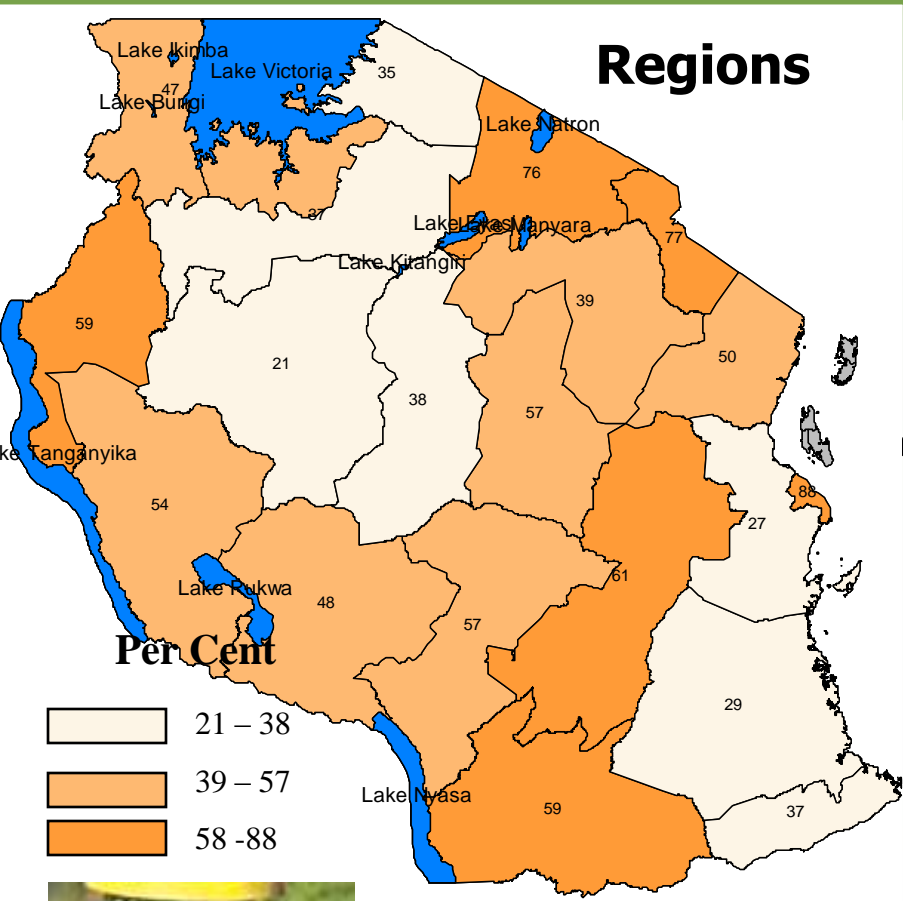
# Facts....



Many people, especially in Rural areas lack safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Accessibility to safe drinking water one of the MKUKUTA Indicators....

# Facts....

MKUKUTA Target for accessibility to Safe Drinking Water is 65% (Rural) and 90% (Urban) from a Baseline (2000/01) of 73% (Urban) and 53% (Rural)



Census 2002

# Facts....



The Land area covered by forest has been decreasing over the years:

1990 – 46%

2000 – 41%

2005 – 37.5%

Contributing to this include the high percentage of households using firewood above 80% in many regions

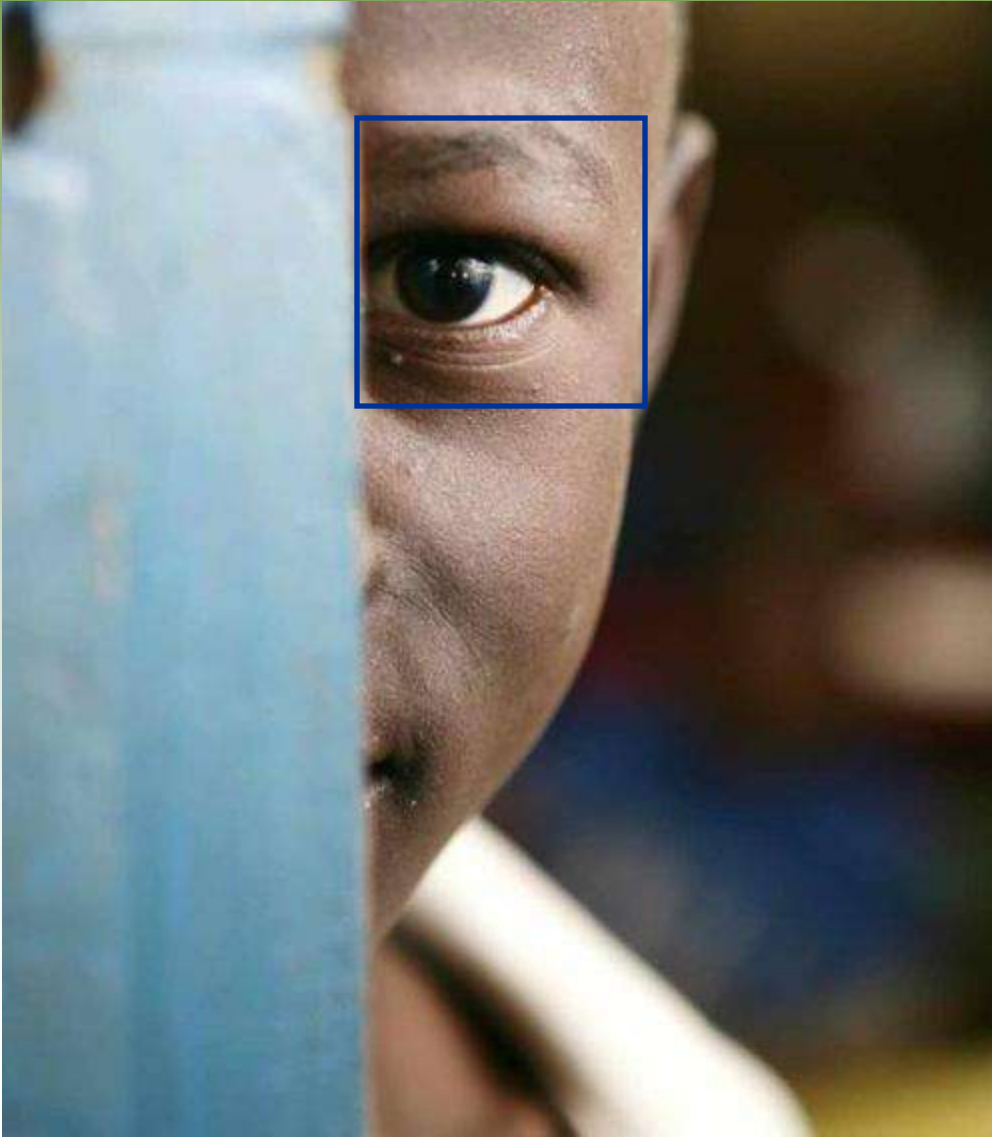
Facts. You decide.



# Facts....

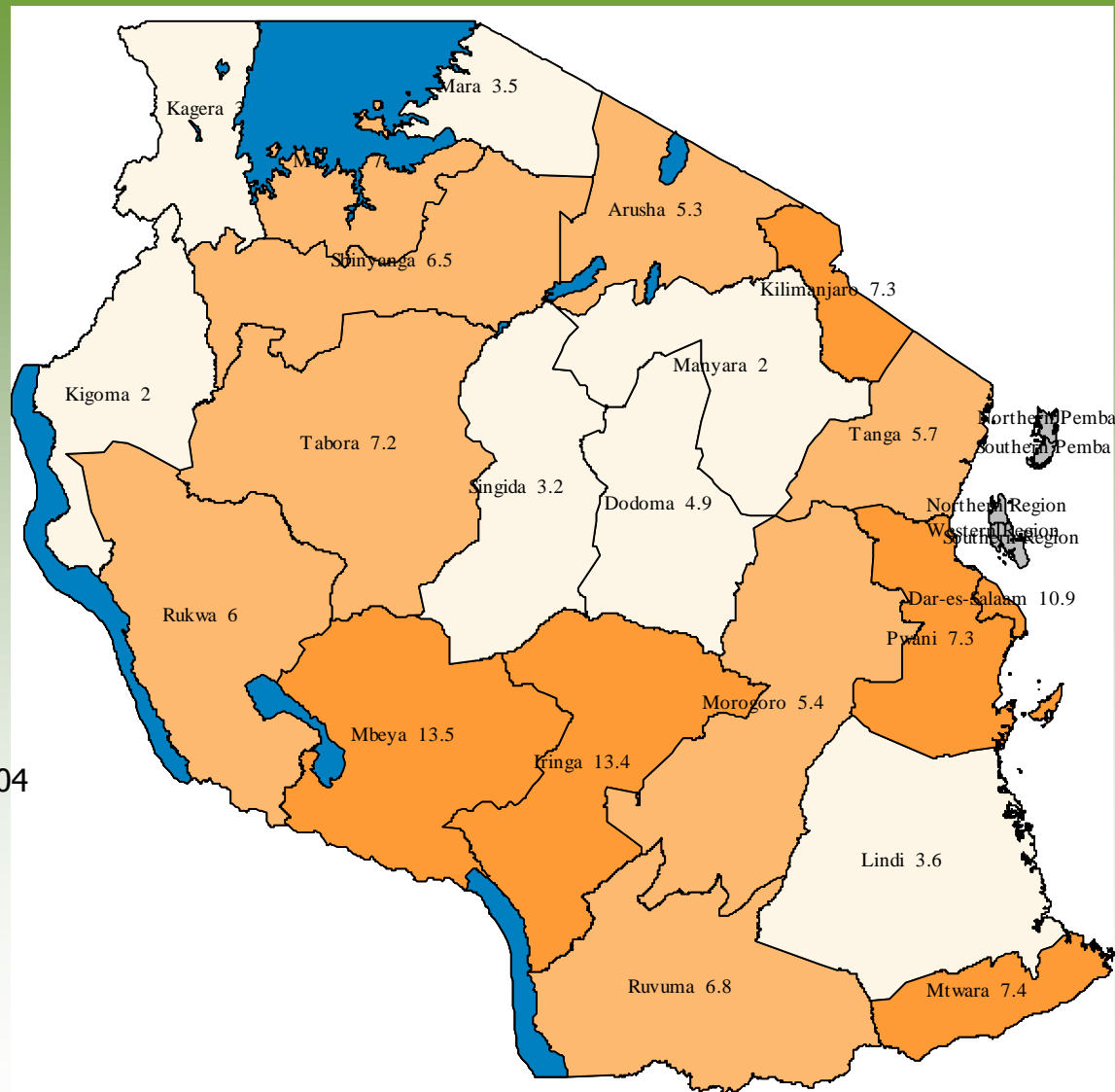
HIV Prevalence among 15-24 years is  
3.5%

Persons with advanced HIV infection  
receiving ARV – target for 2008 is  
300,000



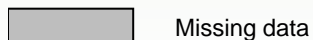
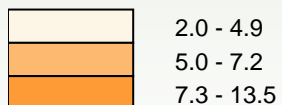
Facts. You decide.

# MDG 6, Target 7: Prevalence of HIV



HIV Prevalence among 15-49 years was 7% in 2003/04

Percent



Source TZA Tanzania\_THIS 2003-04

NSGRP target of 5% in 2010

# Facts....

Women occupy 30 per cent of the national parliamentary seats

Majority of those seats are the special seats

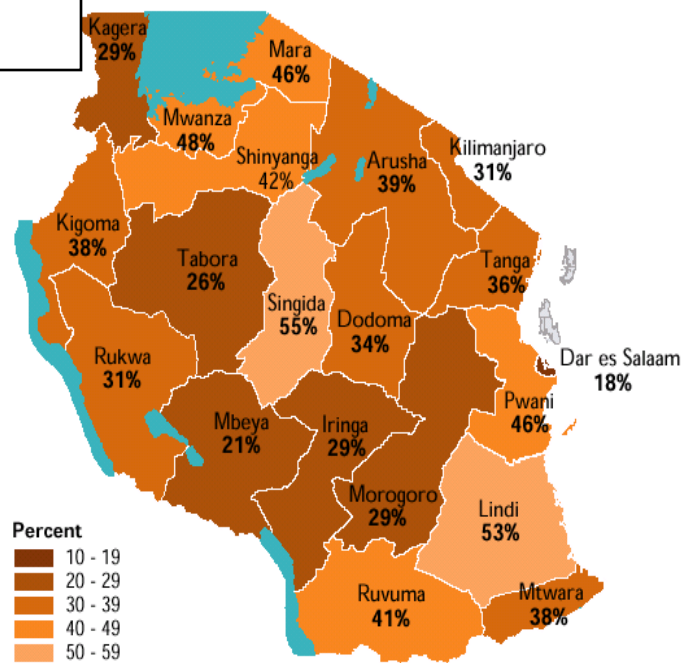
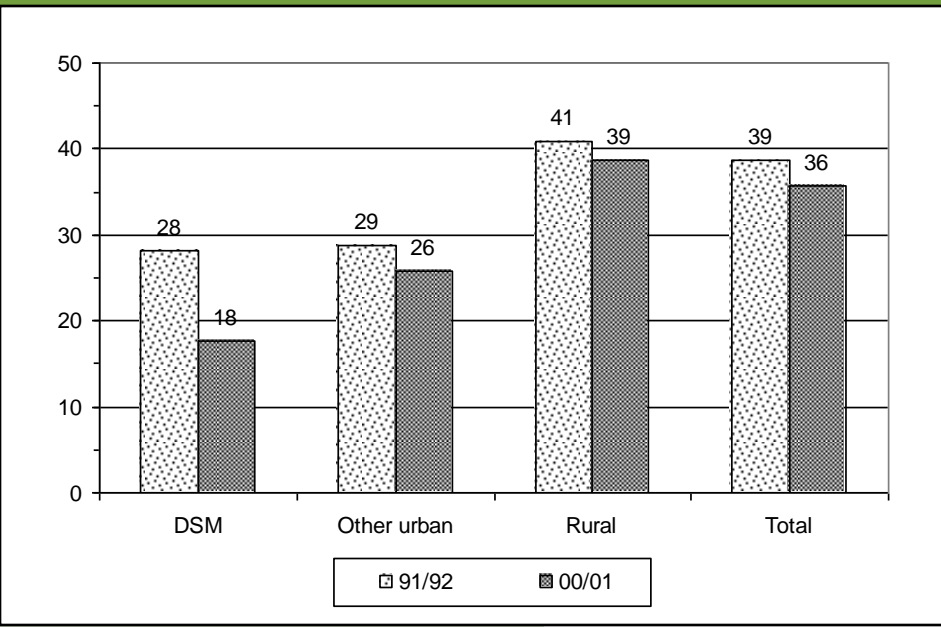


Facts. You decide.



# Facts....

Population below the Basic Needs Poverty Line is highest in the Rural areas



MAP 7.2  
PERCENTAGE OF  
THE POPULATION  
BELOW THE BASIC  
NEEDS POVERTY  
LINE

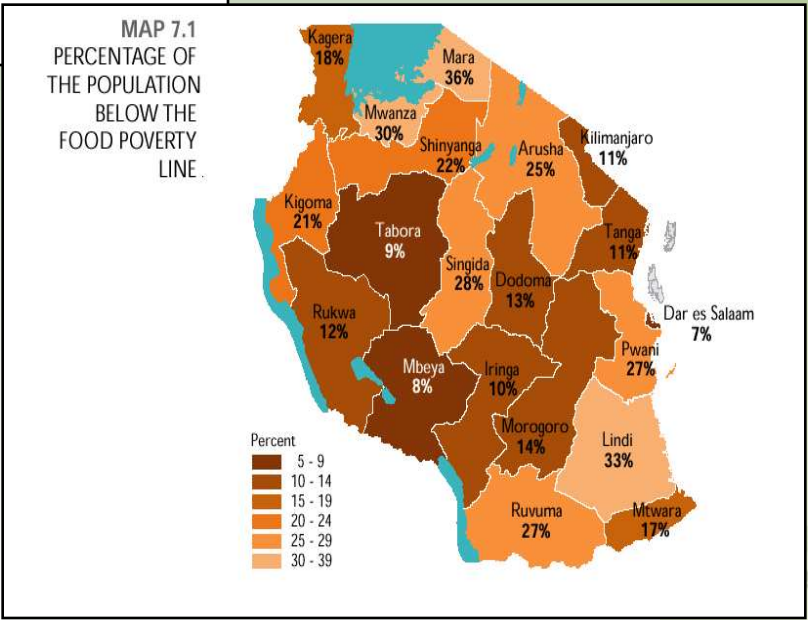
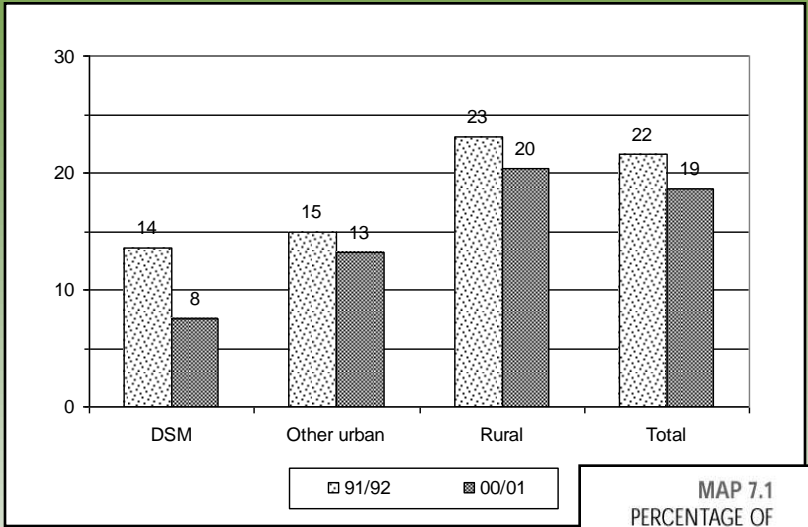
Percent

- 10 - 19
- 20 - 29
- 30 - 39
- 40 - 49
- 50 - 59

PHOTOGRAPH: SHEHZAD NOORANI

# Facts....

Population below the Food Poverty Line



You decide.



# *Challenges*

- Data availability
- Strengthening the link with Local Authorities – linking the databases together
- Ensuring that all parts of the institutional framework remain operational and that there is sufficient communication between them
- Ensuring more active participation of civil society organizations, NGOs and Local Authorities through capacity building
- Promoting use of the evidence available in decision making at all levels

# *Plans for the future*

- Continuous update of data
- Develop ministerial databases
- Develop stand alone gallery presentations
- Improvement on the web-version
- Continuation of Thematic seminars and other training (including MPs)
- Assist with the Tanzania MDG report
- Collaboration with all UN Organizations in TSED support

# *Conclusion*

As we have seen, TSED is a very strong tool which enhances the analysis of performance indicators. It is like early warning system which help you to take precautions in order to solve the revealed situation.

Therefore, in order to have good policies which will lead into development, the use of evidence based is very important

Asante sana !!!

