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Measuring of Household Economy, Poverty and Well-Being in Tanzania

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The research paper aims to assess different categories of households which are prone to poverty due to low income and monitor the effects of a policy on the poor, using different perspective of national accounts statistics, the households is splits in different groups such as those dealing with unincorporated enterprises, non-market production and pensioners, it also examines other variables such as working age groups, literacy and gender.

The issue of poverty alleviation has become a matter of concern to many of the developing countries and Tanzania is inclusive. The fight against poverty is a long-standing agenda in the history of Tanzania, various initiatives and strategies were designed to eradicate poverty and increase economic growth. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 designed in 1999, the National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) designed in 1998 and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) designed in 2000, set the goal of eradicating abject poverty by 2025. In the wake of Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, PRSP was developed as a short to medium term strategy that focused on interventions in priority sectors. The review of PRSP guided the formulation of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) (HBS Main Report 2011-12).

A credible measure of poverty can be a powerful instrument for focusing the attention of policymakers on the living conditions of the poor (Ravallion, 1998). Thus there is increasing demand by users for more and better data, and the findings of this research expected to provide a real situation of the poverty status among various population groups of the people in the country and their livelihoods. The disaggregated data from household budget survey collected by National Bureau of Statistics will be used to analyse the poverty information. Thus enabling government policies correcting social inequalities by redistributing resources from well off households to poorer households.

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