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Analysis of Poverty Indicators, Vulnerability and Social Exclusion at local level: A case Study of Tanzania

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Dutta, I., Foster, J., & Mishra, A. (2010) point out that, Household surveys are an essential source of information on economic and social conditions of households and individuals. Surveys data can be used to measure the welfare of households, poverty, and how equally distributed are living standards. Moreover, welfare measures allow investigating patterns in standards of living across populations and over time.

Tanzania Mainland through the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) has been experienced with the collection of data on consumption, expenditure through conducting the household budget surveys (HBSs) about five times up to fifth 2017-18 HBS since 1969, in order to estimate monetary and non-monetary poverty indicators, that can be used to assess vulnerability and social exclusion situation in the country. For more important these surveys are used to provide a series of data for assessing poverty and changes in the households' Living standards over time; and for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of Socio-economic policies and programs on the welfare of people;

HBS (2017-2018) show that, the main objective is to obtain estimates of poverty indicators and its associated characteristics for the purpose of assessing the progress made in Improving the welfare of the people through monitoring the implementations committed at national, regional and global level 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).

The current trend challenges of measurement of income, wealth and well-being in most of Africa countries including Tanzania is concerned with the sampling design methodology with small sample size where by Household survey as source of information has been designed to

estimate for example monetary and non-monetary poverty indicators at regional level/nationally based on female/male, rural/urban because may not support a reliable estimation at the level of a local area because area-specific sample sizes are often too small to provide direct estimates with acceptable variability. This problem of sampling design in the aim of measuring poverty indicators, vulnerability and social exclusion as per literature, can be resolved in future by African countries including Tanzania to designing their Household Survey at local level by using Small Area Estimation Methodology.

The Methodology will help to estimate poverty indicators at local level sa main objective of this paper will provide insight on proper monitoring and implementation of many policies concerning poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion hence improving the well fare of people at local level where there is scarcity of detailed statistics

KEY POINTS ; Poverty Indicators, Vulnerability and Social Exclusion; Small Area Estimation methodology