



DATA QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND PRICE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 2022/23

June, 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Data Quality Assessment Report for National Account Section and Price Statistics Section for the Year 2022/23 provides an overview of the quality of data collected and utilized in generating national accounts and price statistics. Through a rigorous methodology, this assessment aimed to identify strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in data collection, processing, and dissemination. The results highlight both achievements and challenges, leading to actionable recommendations for enhancing data quality and reliability.

Introduction: Accurate and reliable national accounts and price statistics are vital for informed decision-making by policymakers, businesses, and the general public. The Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) is responsible for collecting, processing, and disseminating these statistics, ensuring their quality and integrity.

Objective: The primary objective of this assessment is to evaluate the quality of data used in compiling national accounts and price statistics for the fiscal year 2022/23. By examining various aspects of data collection, processing, and dissemination, the assessment aims to identify areas of improvement to enhance data quality and reliability.

Methodology: The assessment employed a multi-faceted methodology, combining quantitative analysis, data validation techniques, and stakeholder interviews. Data sources were scrutinized for accuracy, consistency, and completeness. Statistical techniques such as data reconciliation and outlier detection were applied to assess data quality. Stakeholder feedback was also gathered to gauge user satisfaction and identify potential data gaps or shortcomings.

Results: The assessment revealed several strengths in data collection and processing, including robust data validation procedures and timely dissemination of statistics. However, challenges were also identified, such as inconsistencies in data reporting across different sources and potential data gaps in certain sectors. The quality of price statistics was generally satisfactory, but improvements are needed in data coverage and sampling methodologies.

Conclusions: Overall, the data quality for national accounts and price statistics in the year 2022/23 is deemed acceptable, but there is room for improvement. Addressing identified weaknesses and implementing the recommended actions will enhance the reliability and usability of statistical data for decision-making purposes.

Recommendations: Based on the assessment findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. Enhance coordination among data collection agencies to ensure consistency and accuracy in reporting.

2. Invest in capacity building and training programs for data collectors and statisticians to improve data quality standards.
3. Expand data coverage and sampling methodologies to address potential gaps and ensure representativeness.
4. Regularly review and update data validation procedures to adapt to evolving statistical requirements and methodologies.
5. Foster greater collaboration with stakeholders to understand their data needs and tailor statistical products accordingly.

Implementing these recommendations will contribute to strengthening the quality and reliability of national accounts and price statistics, thereby facilitating evidence-based decision-making and fostering economic development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all individuals and organizations who contributed to the completion of this Data Quality Assessment Report for National Accounts and Price Statistics for the Year 2022/23.

First and foremost, I extend my appreciation to the National Account Section and Price Statistics Section for their cooperation and support throughout the assessment process. Their willingness to provide access to data and insights was instrumental in ensuring the comprehensiveness and accuracy of this report.

I also acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the Quality Assessment Task Force, whose efforts in gathering and collating statistical information form the foundation of this assessment. Their dedication to maintaining data quality standards is essential for producing reliable national accounts and price statistics.

Furthermore, I extend my thanks to the stakeholders who participated in interviews and provided feedback on the usability and relevance of statistical data. Their perspectives have enriched our understanding of user needs and informed the recommendations put forth in this report.

Finally, I express my gratitude to the entire assessment team for their hard work, diligence, and commitment to excellence. Their expertise and professionalism have been essential in conducting a thorough and insightful evaluation of data quality for national accounts and price statistics.

Thank you all for your contributions to this endeavor.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Salum Kassim Ali". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long vertical stroke at the end.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CPI	Consumer Price Index
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DQAF	Data Quality Assessment Framework
GSBPM	Generic Statistical Business Process Model
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCPI	National Consumer Price Index
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Statistical System
QATF	Quality Assurance Task Force

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Accessibility	The ease and conditions with which statistical information can be obtained
Accessibility	This dimension relates to the need for data and metadata to present in a clear and understandable manner on an easily available and impartial basis, that metadata are up-to-date and pertinent, and that a prompt and knowledgeable support service is available.
Accuracy	The closeness of estimates to the exact or true values that the statistics were intended to measure.
Accuracy and reliability	This dimension covers the idea that statistical outputs sufficiently portray the reality of the economy. This dimension is also data specific, reflecting the sources used and their processing.
Assurances of integrity	This dimension relates to the adherence to the principle of objectivity in the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics. The dimension encompasses institutional arrangements that ensure professionalism in statistical policies and practices, transparency, and ethical standards.
Clarity	The availability of appropriate documentation relating to the statistics and the additional assistance that producers make available to users.
Coherence	The ability to reliably combine statistics and data sets in different ways and for various uses. <i>Consistency</i> is often used as a synonym for coherence.
Comparability	The extent to which differences in statistics from different geographical areas, non-geographical domains, or over time, can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistics.
Dimension	Highest level of data quality assessment according to IMF where five broad data quality dimensions are commonly.
Element	Second level of data quality assessment according to IMF where granular quality dimensions are considered.
Focal issue	Provide more detail for each indicator that is tailored to the dataset in question.
Full compliance	Could be defined as meeting at least 80 per cent of the applicable key points (only little room for improvement).
Indicator	Third level of data quality assessment where components of quality elements are identified.
Key point	Identify quality features that may be considered in addressing the focal issues. The key points are meant to be suggestive, not exhaustive.

Methodological soundness	This dimension covers the idea that the methodological basis for the production of statistics should be sound and that this can be attained following internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices. This dimension is necessarily dataset-specific, reflecting different methodologies for different datasets.
No compliance	Meeting at most 30 per cent of the applicable key points (urgent action is necessary).
Not applicable	An item is not part of the practice in the methodology or process of the statistical product that is assessed.
Partial compliance	Meeting between 30 and 80 per cent of the applicable key points (some major improvements are needed).
Prerequisites of quality	Although not itself a dimension of quality, this group of “pointers to quality” includes elements and indicators that have an overarching role as prerequisites, or institutional preconditions, for quality of statistics.
Punctuality	The time lag between the release date and the target date by which the data or statistics should have been delivered.
Relevance	The extent to which the statistics satisfy the needs of the users.
Reliability	The closeness of the initially estimated value(s) to the subsequent estimated value(s) if preliminary figures are disseminated.
Serviceability	This dimension relates to the need that statistics are disseminated with an appropriate periodicity in a timely fashion, are consistent internally and with other major datasets, and follow a regular revision policy.
Timeliness	The length of time between the end of a reference period (or date) and the dissemination of the statistics.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Office of the Chief Government Statistician is an autonomous agency and custodian of official statistics in Zanzibar as stipulated under section 3(5) and 4(1) of OCGS Act No. 9 of 2007. In implementing its responsibilities of managing the official statistics, the Office committed to adhere with international statistical standards including United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Quality Assurance Guidelines so as to keep and maintain the production and dissemination of quality statistics in Zanzibar Statistical System (ZSS).

Through Tanzania Statistical Master Plan Phase Two (TSMP II) 2022/23-2026/27 a development goal was set to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS) in Tanzania to enable it to produce quality statistics for decision makers in an objective, timely, and cost-effective manner. In achieving the TSMP II goal, OCGS conducted the data quality assessment for National Accounts Section and Price Statistics Section to understand the degree of compliance with the national and international data quality standards in estimation of National Accounts Statistics and Price Statistics that are used to derive the macroeconomic indicators. In addition, to draw a conclusion on whether they meet or satisfy the requirements of National, Regional and International Standards. The assessment was done for the period of 2022/23 by using the Zanzibar Data Quality Assurance Framework and Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) adopted from IMF's Statistics Department.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of data quality assessment is to understand the gaps between the current situations of National Accounts Section and Price Statistics Section on the adherence of quality dimension according to national and international standards. This could also enable OCGS to address any challenges that could affect the quality of data as well as the extent to which the data can be trusted to influence management decisions and eventually identify the possible improvement actions.

1.3 Scope

The assessment was conducted for the National Accounts Section and Price Statistics Section through the customized quality assessment checklist that was aligned with the IMF DQAF2012 and based on UN NQAF 2019. The assessment based on prerequisites of quality and five dimensions of quality to assess the strengths and weaknesses on the available structures based on the DQAF dimensions.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Assessment Procedures

Data quality assessment for National Accounts Section and Price Statistics Section was carried out by a Quality Assurance Task Force under the supervision of the Head responsible for Standard and Quality by comparing both sections practice with current National, Regional and International Quality Standards.

The assessment relied on information gathered through self-assessment of both sections using a self-administered toolkit that is Data Quality Assessment checklist that adhered with the UN and IMF requirements. Therefore, the Task Force confirm the reliability of the information by observed number of practices for the production of national accounts and price statistics in completing each indicators' requirement on checklist that are related to quality dimension as mentioned below:

0. Prerequisites of quality
 1. Assurance of integrity
 2. Methodological soundness
 3. Accuracy and reliability
 4. Serviceability
 5. Accessibility

2.2 Scoring

The essential part of the assessment is scoring that assigned to each practice (indicator level) and then aggregated to arrive at a single score for each of the DQAF dimensions. These scores are intended to indicate where the Office should put efforts to improve statistical functions. Each practice is scored according to a four-point scale as mention below:

Point scale symbols for scoring

i.	<i>Full compliance (FC)</i>	Mean that most (at least 80 percent) applicable key points are fully (or in some cases partially) met and that there is only little room for improvement.
ii.	<i>Partial compliance (PC)</i>	Mean that some (between 30 and 80 percent) but not all major applicable key points are fully or partially met, and that some major improvements are needed.
iii.	<i>No compliance (NC)</i>	Mean that no major (at most 30 percent) applicable key points are fully or partially met, and that urgent action is necessary.
iv.	<i>Not applicable (NA)</i>	Mean that element would not be considered in the assessment and it would still be possible to score the focal issue as fully compliant.

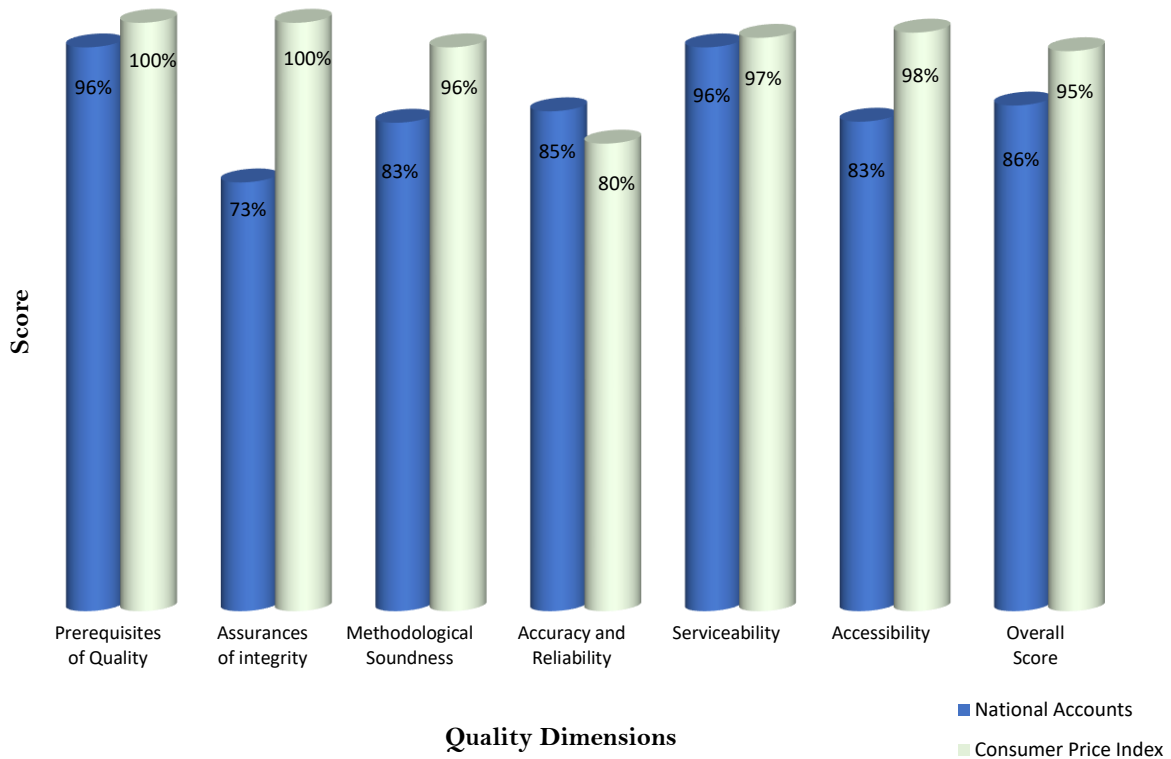
CHAPTER THREE

GENERAL FINDINGS

3.1 Overall Observations

General scores show that statistical activities practiced by the National Accounts Section and Price Statistics Section are largely align with national and international statistical standards as shown in Figure 1. Therefore, the statistics produced are generally adequate for effectively monitoring macroeconomic indicators in Zanzibar.

Figure 1: Compliance on Quality Dimension Standards in National Accounts and Price Statistics Compilation



The detail observations of each quality dimension on the assessment of the national accounts and price statistics sections conducted using the Data Quality Assessment Framework reveals in Table 1.

Table 1: Level of Adherence on Quality Dimensions Standards in Compilation of National Accounts and Price Statistics

Dimension	Elements	Degree of Compliance	
		Price Statistics	National Accounts
0. Prerequisites of Quality	Legal and institutional environment	FC	FC
	Resources	FC	FC
	Relevance	FC	FC
	Other quality management	FC	FC
1. Assurances of integrity	Institutional Integrity,	FC	FC
	Transparency	FC	FC
	Ethical standards	FC	FC
2. Methodological Soundness	Concepts and definitions	FC	FC
	Scope	PC	PC
	Classification/sectorization	FC	FC
	Basis for recording	PC	PC
3. Accuracy and Reliability	Source data	FC	FC
	Assessment of source data	FC	FC
	Statistical techniques	FC	FC
	Assessment and validation of intermediate data and statistical outputs.	PC	FC
	Revision studies	NC	PC
4. Serviceability	Periodicity and timeliness	FC	FC
	Consistency	FC	FC
	Revision policy and practice	FC	FC
5. Accessibility	Data accessibility	FC	FC
	Metadata accessibility	FC	PC
	Assistance to users	FC	FC

During the assessment, Data Quality Task Force observed the statistical activities performed by both sections are adhered with national and international statistical standards. The summary of the assessment findings on each quality dimension are as:

3.2 Summary Findings of Assessments

0. Prerequisites of Quality

OCGS has an adequate legal and institutional framework that supports data quality. The OCGS Act No.9 of 2007 specifies the responsibility of the OCGS for the compilation of national accounts and contains legal power to enforce their mandates. Data sharing and coordination among the various data-sharing agencies are adequate. Confidentiality of respondents' data is protected by law except in several well-defined cases. Moreover, insufficient resources may hinder the important development program expected in the price and national accounts statistics and appears to be a factor underlying the absence of wide dissemination. Although OCGS continues to take steps to ensure efficient use of resources for data collection.

1. Assurances of Integrity

The OCGS Act gives power OCGS to practice professional independence on statistical processes to enhance and protect the integrity and impartiality where by statistics produced by national accounts adhered to the international accepted standards. The choice of data sources and statistical techniques based on the requirements of the price and national accounts statistics guidelines while statistics are disseminated according to statistics release calendar and publicly available to anyone after official release. Data users are informed in advance about changes in methodologies, data sources and statistical techniques. All OCGS staff are issued with a copy of the service rule to inform them on ethical standards and sign oath of secrecy and the induction course is provided to new recruited staff.

2. Methodological Soundness

The compilation of quarterly and annual national accounts statistics at constant and current price follows the concepts, definitions and classification of internationally accepted standards (2008 SNA) and the minimum requirements established by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, are met. The compilation of CPI estimates is aligned with EAC and ILO Guidelines and the modified Laspeyres Price Index is used whereby concepts and definitions for household consumption expenditures estimates are aligned with 2008 SNA. The classification of the products used in the compilation of CPI and household final consumption expenditure is based on COICOP 2018. The assessment shows that the basis for recording national accounts statistics is partially in accordance with the SNA 2008 while prices of goods and services including perishable goods are recorded in the period they are purchased. The valuation of household expenditures is as much as possible done at prices that consumers pay for the products to the retail outlets whereby the wholesale prices are not applicable in CPI since this expenditure pertain is to business costs.

3. Accuracy and Reliability

The source data for the compilation of CPI and national accounts including household surveys are routinely assessed, available on a timely basis and consistent with requirements of SNA 2008 and CPI Manuals, however, some of data from administrative data sources are inconsistency in terms of coverage and reliability. Data from other sources including ad-hoc surveys are used as supplementary if required data from regular survey are not sufficient. The plutocratic approach used for computation of CPI weights in which are based on 2019/20 HBS monetary consumption expenditure of all urban and rural households whereby quarterly and annual GDP at current and constant prices are estimated by using the production approach. Estimates for informal activities are made by using details from the HBS although, the illegal activities are not considered due to unreliable source data. Assessment and validation for missing observations and data from various sources are done before compilation; hence the appropriate adjustments are made using estimation techniques according to the International guideline when necessary to remove the discrepancies. The last GDP rebase was done on 2017 and CPI rebase used 2019/20 HBS,

however, the revision studies are not done on a regular basis whereby stakeholders are informed in advance and the documentation on revisions including methods and data sources during rebasing are documented.

4. Serviceability

The quarterly and annual national accounts statistics and the monthly price statistics are largely aligned and consistent with the international statistical framework including EAC COICOP 2018, GFS and BoP. Both statistics are disseminated as recommended by IMF data dissemination standards SDDS and GDDS. The price statistics are disseminated before the 10th of the month following the reference month while quarterly national accounts statistics are disseminated within three months after the reference quarter that is aligned with SDDS. Whereby, the annual estimates are disseminated within six months after the end of reference year (GDDS). Revisions for both statistics are done where applicable and after every five years to meet the requirement of the IMF and EAC Guidelines and involved relevant stakeholders while their report is publicly available. The release of both statistics for the most recent month/quarter are always indicated as preliminary.

5. Accessibility

The presentation of national accounts follows the structure of ISIC Rev. 4 while price statistics are presented with a reasonable detailed 7 digits' level that aligned with COICOP 2018 structure. The publications are in both hardcopies and electronic format and are made available to all users after the official release in both hard copy and electronic in accordance with statistical release calendar. Their detail information (metadata) on statistics produced, methodology and statistical techniques used are made available and published during rebasing and when updates are done, however, need to be updated. Users can access the publications and documents through OCGS website and some services freely while the assistance is provided through face-to-face interactions, phone calls, and emails.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the data quality assessment, it is concluded that compilation of National Accounts and Price Statistics are compliant with National, Regional and International Data Quality Procedures and Standards. Nevertheless, Quality Assurance Task Force identified shortcomings in some statistical practices that have the potential to detract from the accurate and timely analysis of economic developments and the formulation of appropriate policies. Therefore, the improvement is needed to further enhance both sections adherence to quality statistical standards.

4.2 Recommendations

The task team recommend the following to OCGS Management in each quality dimension in order to increase the degree of compliance of Quality Statistics Standards:

0. Prerequisites of Quality

- Budget allocated for National Account activities should be prioritized, sufficient and ring-fenced by the government.
- Law and regulations should be revised to enforce direct on the flow of source data and data sharing within National Statistical Systems.
- More training on statistics and related field should be given to staff so as to improve production of quality statistics.
- Adequate equipment to improve efficiency.

1. Assurances of integrity

- Awareness regarding to ethical standards should be given frequently for the betterment and protection of statistics professionalism.
- Induction course for new recruited staff should be emphasized and copies of staff regulation and codes of services and conducts documents should be provided to the staff.

2. Methodological Soundness

- At least two approaches should be used in compiling national accounts data for consistence check of the estimates.
- Professional training for staff of both sections.
- Establish and improve price indices.
- Increase the detail of goods and services in the compilation of intermediate consumption

3. Accuracy and Reliability

- To identify new sources including non-traditional data.
- Data sources to provide data on timely manner to meet SDDS and GDDS compliance.
- Ensure that the business register is regularly maintained after the updating of the 2023 CRE

4. Serviceability

- Studies and analyses of revision should be done in accordance to timeliness.

5. Accessibility

- Comprehensive source and methods document should be available to the public.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Detailed Assessments using the Data Quality Assessment Framework

The following detailed information on indicators of statistical practices in the National Accounts Section and Price Statistics Section was gathered from self-assessment using the Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) tool by the Office of the Chief Government Statistician – Zanzibar.

1. National Accounts Section

0. Prerequisites of quality	
0.1 Legal and institutional environment	
0.1.1	<p>The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The primary responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly established</i> <p>The Office of Chief Government Statistician Act No.9 of 2007, section 4(1)(a) gives mandate to OCGS for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics in Zanzibar. The Statistics Act can be downloaded from https://www.ocgs.go.tz/about_policy</p>
0.1.2	<p>Data sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies are adequate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Arrangements or procedures exist to facilitate data sharing and coordination between the agency (agencies) with the primary responsibility for compiling the statistics and other data producing agencies</i> <p>Section 4(1)(g) and 4(2) of OCGS Act and section 6 of OCGS Regulations of 2018 gives the office responsibility of coordinating all statistical activities between Office and other statistical units to ensure statistics produced aligned with the statistical standards and procedures. The facilitation of data sharing among stakeholders is emphasized through OCGS Act section 15 and OCGS Regulations of 2018 under section 13(3)(d). OCGS through National Accounts Section collaborated with other stakeholders and conduct regular meetings to promote understanding on data requirements.</p>
0.1.3	<p>Individual reporters' data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The confidentiality of individual reporters' data is guaranteed and that guarantee is widely known</i> <p>Sections 4(1)(i) and 15(2) of OCGS Act stipulates restriction to disclosure information and unidentified information and Office cannot publish, or otherwise make available to any individual or organization, information that would enable the identification of any individual person or entity.</p> <p>OCGS is using consent form in surveys and other statistical inquiries whereby respondents are informed of their rights and obligations with regard to the provision of</p>

	<p>information, and that the information they provide will be used for the purpose of producing statistics only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Procedures are in place to prevent disclosure of individual reporters' data</i> Any person engaged in any OCGS activities are obliged to sign an oath of secrecy for the confidentiality of the statistics collected as stipulated in section 21 of OCGS Act. Penalties for disclosure of information are also insisted in the OCGS Act under section 20(1, 2). In addition, national accounts statistics are disseminated in an aggregated manner through Statistical releases and/or on the OCGS website.
0.1.4	<p>Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures to encourage response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A law or other formal provision provides for the reporting of information needed to compile the statistics</i> The power of OCGS to exercise professional independence in reporting statistical information is given under section 3(5) of OCGS Act. Also, section 45 of OCGS Regulations emphasized to disseminate the technical statistical reports to Government and other respective users. • <i>Other mechanisms are in place to provide for adequate reporting of data for compiling the statistics</i> During the data collection design, the burden placed on respondents is considered and measures are taken to reduce this burden. OCGS policies and practices emphasize the requirement for the authorized person (interviewers) to clearly explain the purposes of the survey/census to the respondent during the introduction. Data collection forms or questionnaire indicates contact persons who can provide assistance in responding, as well as information on how to complete the questionnaire and explanations for answering the questions. Every questionnaire contains legally required information on the purpose, type, and scope of the survey, obligation to provide information, reporting unit, confidentiality, and other aspects of the survey. In particular, a reference to the OCGS Act is given in surveys and statistical inquiries. OCGS provides information on the results of the survey to the respondents upon request and in conformity with established statistical confidentiality guidelines.
0.2 Resources	
0.2.1	<p>Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing are commensurate with statistical programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Staff resources for compiling the statistics are adequate to perform required tasks</i> Human resource for the compilation of national accounts is adequate whereby the section comprising a total of 8 staff (three (3) with master degree and four (4) bachelor degree and one (1) with ordinary certificate). However, some of staff need to increase their capacity. All staff are recruited on the basis of professional qualifications and their salary depends on the Government salary scale. • <i>Computing resources for compiling the statistics are adequate to perform required tasks</i>

		<p>The National Accounts section has insufficient computing resources however, the back-up systems of those computers are available through domain level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Physical facilities and other resources are adequate to perform required tasks</i> <p>OCGS provides physical conducive working facilities and equipment such as good systems for lighting and cooling also there is a standby generator that is used in case of power cuts to avoid any interruptions in work. The transportation arrangements for data collection and other activities are provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Funding for compiling the statistics is adequate to perform required tasks</i> <p>Funds for the National Accounts are provided by the Government through Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) although budget is usually tight, work plans are developed in consideration of the resource availability and cost benefit analysis to maximize on outputs and outcomes. It is difficult to implement some of activities such as annual supply and use table due to insufficient of funds although some statistical activities to be carried out are included in the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II.</p>
	<p>0.2.2</p>	<p>Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Management ensures that resources are used efficiently</i> <p>Management ensures National Accounts activities are carried out and reviewed on the basis of the annual performance plan and efficient use of resources is monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis by the division responsible for monitoring and evaluation and internal audit unit. The staff performances are monitored by Department of Administration and Planning at OCGS level and the President’s Office Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Service and Good Governance whereby staff are given merits for promotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Costing and budgeting practices are in place and provide sufficient information to management to make appropriate decisions</i> <p>OCGS activities are guided by the Zanzibar Strategy for Development of Statistics (ZSDS) whereby the annual schedule of activities is drawn. The annual work plan includes itemized budget which guide the timing of the activities as well as optimization of resources.</p>
<p>0.3 Relevance</p>		
	<p>0.3.1</p>	<p>The relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users’ needs are monitored</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specific actions are taken to ensure that current statistics meet needs of data users</i> <p>National Accounts Section produces economic indicators including GDP that adhere to national and international standards. Usually, the section conduct meetings with stakeholders to identify user and national accounts needs. Views of users of official statistics are also collected through emails, letters, telephone calls and office visits. Ad-hoc and periodic user satisfaction surveys are also conducted.</p>

		<p>Through the national accounts statistical release session’s participants are allowed to ask questions or make comments regarding national accounts statistics and such feedback is used to enrich office understanding of users’ needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mechanisms are in place to identify new and emerging data requirements</i> Meeting with users are conducted with MDA’s and other principal data users, which include academia, the press, and/or other private sector representatives, to review the usefulness of existing National Accounts statistics and to identify emerging data requirements. Staff participate regularly in the seminars, workshop and training organized by international and regional organizations for capacity building and discuss on the emerging data requirement.
0.4 Other quality management		
	0.4.1	<p>Processes are in place to focus on quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is recognition throughout the organization that quality builds trust and thus is a cornerstone of statistical work</i> Producing quality data is always emphasized by the OCGS management through the Department of Standards and Coordination of Statistics and Researches (DSCR) and it is very concerned about the production of high quality statistics following the recommended and agreed international standard. <p>To ensure the quality of statistics produced, several quality guidelines for production of quality statistics are developed such as Statistical Methods and Standard guidelines and Concept and definitions for official statistics.</p> <p>NBS and OCGS are in the process of preparing the Tanzania Data Quality Assurance Framework (TDQAF) for Official Statistics and Manual for strengthening and Integrating Administrative data in the Tanzania National Statistical System (NSS). Both documents are prepared with objective of ensuring quality of official statistics. The importance of quality is emphasized through stakeholders working sessions.</p>
	0.4.2	<p>Processes are in place to monitor quality during the planning and implementation of the statistical program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures are in place for a systematic monitoring and review of quality</i> Production of quality statistics to meet the demands of stakeholders in a timely manner is insisted in the ZSDS and Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (I and II). The division responsible for monitoring and evaluation and internal auditor unit inform management on quarterly basis about the quality level for most statistical activities including national accounts activities. <p>National Accounts section is using IMF and other international guidance on the quality and strategies for improving data production of National Accounts statistics and periodic reviews are undertaken to identify steps necessary to maintain quality requirements.</p>
1. Assurance of Integrity		
1.1 Institutional Integrity		
	1.1.1	<p>Statistics are produced on an impartial basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The terms or conditions under which the statistics are produced are in accordance with professional independence</i>

		<p>The OCGS Act under section 3(4, 5) provides for office to be an autonomous public authority and gives the power to exercise professional independence in the collection, processing, analyzing and dissemination of official statistics to enhance and protect the integrity and impartiality.</p> <p>The national accounts statistics produced are adhered to the international accepted standards and published according to release calendar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Professionalism is actively promoted and supported within the organization</i> <p>Staff are recruited according to their professions and the office provides training to increase their skills and knowledge based on their professions as stated in training need assessment. Also, staff participates in regional and international workshops to ensure further knowledge of best statistical practices.</p>
	1.1.2	<p>Choice of data sources and statistical techniques as well as decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The choices of data sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical considerations</i> <p>The choice of data sources for the national accounts, what statistics to compile and what methods to apply according to the requirements for national account guidelines. This is based on the data availability, reliability, and consistency with the concepts and definitions of the SNA 2008. Currently, the section use production approach method and data from existing census, surveys and administrative data in the compilation of economic indicators such as GDP and per capital income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations</i> <p>The decision on dissemination is often based on release calendar and technological considerations as well as budget restrictions and user needs. Annual GDP is released by President’s Office, Ministry of Finance and Planning responsible for Finance and quarterly GDP are released for MDAs and on OCGS website.</p>
	1.1.3	<p>The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The data-producing agency comments when its statistics are misinterpreted or misused</i> <p>OCGS has the rights to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics whereby usually use media and OCGS website to give out clarification. Additionally, national accounts statistics released are accompanied by key definitions and concepts for the understanding of the users and so as to reduce misinterpretation or misuse of the data. Hence, awareness on how to report and interpret national accounts estimates to media personnel and other users is conducted.</p>
1.2 Transparency		
	1.2.1	<p>The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Information is available to the public about the terms and conditions under which the statistical series are compiled and disseminated, including the</i>

		<p><i>obligation to compile and disseminate the statistics, the confidentiality of individual reporters' data, and other key features</i></p> <p>OCGS Regulation section 22 (2, 7, 11) explains about the terms of which statistics are collected, processed and disseminated. The OCGS takes all necessary steps to ensure confidentiality of the official statistics as explained in OCGS Act section 4 (1) (i).</p> <p>The office conducting of surveys and censuses, informs respondents of the objectives of the relevant survey/census, noting that the information provided will be used for statistical purposes only. Respondents are also informed about their rights and obligations in provision of the information sought. Whenever major revisions on methodologies and data sources are done, the advance information is given to MDAs and other stakeholders.</p>
	1.2.2	<p>Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The public is made aware of internal government access to statistics prior to their release to the public</i> <p>National accounts statistics are not released to any organization prior to its official releases to maintain office professionalism independence. In this respect, access to national accounts data by government ministries, departments and agencies is normally provided on the same day, after the official release.</p>
	1.2.3	<p>Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statistical products are clearly identified so that the public is aware of what the data producing agency takes responsibility for</i> <p>National Accounts publications are clearly stated by name, logo of OCGS and information about OCGS is included in all publications and in the case of joint publications, the part attributable to the data-producing agency is identified.</p>
	1.2.4	<p>Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Users of statistics are made aware in advance of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques</i> <p>Data users are normally well informed in advance about changes in methodologies, data sources and statistical techniques as described under OCGS Regulation section 22(7). Usually, information is provided through OCGS website, workshops and dissemination of the national accounts statistics.</p>
1.3 Ethical standards		
	1.3.1	<p>Guidelines for staff behavior are in place and are well known to the staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A clear set of ethical standards has been prepared</i> <p>OCGS has a staff regulation and codes of Ethics and conducts that guides management and staff on ethical standards of the office. All OCGS staff are issued with a copy of the service rule to inform them of ethical standards and each member of staff signs oath of secrecy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Staff are made aware of the ethical standards</i>

		<p>OCGS staff are made aware of the guiding rules and ethical standard provided under the Code of Ethics for Public Servant and their periodically reminded during all staff meetings. New recruited staff are provided with induction course in order to understand public servant ethics. Management and discipline committee also assures ethical standards are observed by staff.</p>
2. Methodological Soundness		
2.1 Concepts and Definitions		
2.1.1	<p>The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Concepts and definitions used to compile the statistical series are in broad conformity with guidelines outlined in the 2008 SNA</i> <p>The overall structure and compilation of National accounts statistics (annual and quarterly) is in accordance with the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) and EAC Guidelines. Additionally, the OCGS has developed guidelines for concepts and definitions for official statistics lies with international standards.</p>	
2.2 Scope		
2.2.1	<p>The scope is broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The scope of the national accounts statistics covers 2008 SNA accounts/aggregates</i> <p>The SNA 2008 tables and accounts that Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA) determined as minimum requirement for its implementation that are listed below, are compiled by National Accounts Statistics Section on a regular basis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Annual GDP at current and constant prices; Annual value added components at current and constant prices by activity; Quarterly GDP at current and constant prices; Quarterly value-added components at current and constant prices by activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The delimitation of the constituent units of the economy is in accordance with the 2008 SNA.</i> <p>The compilation of national accounts estimates consider most resident economic units as defined in the SNA 2008. The financial accounts for the economy and the capital account for the rest of the world that are not yet produced. The supply-use tables are produced in accordance with the SNA 2008 but not publicly available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The production boundary is in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> <p>Currently, OCGS produce tables and accounts according to the guideline of SNA 2008, however are not fully covered. The lack of a reliable source has led to incomplete production of some informal sector activities include illegal activities, artistic originals and entertainment and assets related to defence that can be used for civilian purposes, valuables, historical monuments or certain intangible assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The assets boundary is in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> 	

		<p>The asset boundary for fixed assets consists of goods and services that are used in the production for more than one year include dwellings, non-residential building, other structures, machinery and equipment are calculated according to the SNA 2008 guidelines.</p>
2.3 Classification/ Sectorization		
	2.3.1	<p>Classification/sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The classification and sectorization used in the compilation of national accounts are in broad conformity with internationally recommended systems</i> <p>The International Standard Industrial Classification revision 4 (ISIC rev 4) is followed for classifying all economic activities while Central Product Classification (CPC) and 2008 Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) used for classifying goods and services produced in an economy and organize economic data related to the production and consumption of goods and services.</p> <p>Household final consumption expenditure is classified according to the COICOP 2018. Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) is classified according to the COPNI.</p> <p>The classification of Government final consumption expenditure is according to Classification of the Functions of Government (CoFoG). Gross fixed capital formation is classified by type of assets and type of economic activity.</p>
2.4 Basis for Recording		
	2.4.1	<p>Market prices are used to value flows and stocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The valuation rules used for recording flows and stocks are in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> <p>The valuation rules used for recording flows and stocks are full complied with the 2008 SNA, whereby:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Market output and output for own final use are valued at basic prices. Output for own use is valued at equivalent market prices. Intermediate consumption is estimated at purchaser's prices. If Levies, sales and excise taxes are in place, they are included in the valuation of intermediate consumption. Total exports are valued at Free on Board (FOB) while imports are adjusted to FOB from CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight).
	2.4.2	<p>Recording is done on an accrual basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The timing rules used for recording flows are in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> <p>General government transactions are recorded on cash modified basis. Household final consumption expenditure is recorded on cash basis.</p> <p>Government revenues are recorded on a cash basis except for extraordinary receipts (appropriation in aid) which are treated on an accrual basis.</p>

	2.4.3	<p>Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The grossing/netting procedures are in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> <p>Transactions between establishments of a single enterprise are recorded on a gross basis only when the available statistical data permit. Gross and net values are computed according to the 2008 SNA.</p>
<p>3. Accuracy and Reliability</p>		
<p>3.1 Source data</p>		
	3.1.1	<p>Source data are obtained from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The data collection programs employed to compile the national accounts statistics are adequate</i> <p>The source data are obtained primarily from administrative sources (MDAs, LGAs, financial and private institutions) with numerous deficiencies in terms of coverage and reliability and from censuses or surveys (household budget survey, informal sector survey, etc.). OCGS reviews the questionnaires for censuses or surveys that are conducted by office in order to meet the national accounts requirements. However, OCGS does not have full control of the data sources from MDAs, LGAs, financial and private institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Annual enterprise/establishment statistics are collected through a regular survey program</i> <p>OCGS conducts Census of Registered Establishments (CREs) https://www.ocgs.go.tz/publication/Economic# which provides a comprehensive and update database of registered enterprises/establishments as a basis for sample surveys such as Annual Employment and Earning Survey and Annual Survey of Industrial Production (https://www.ocgs.go.tz/publication/Economic#). Usually the establishments register is updated two years before the next CREs. The office constructs survey questionnaires by ensuring they meet the requirements of National Accounts to derive aggregates estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Household surveys are conducted on a regular basis</i> <p>OCGS conducts household surveys (https://www.ocgs.go.tz/#) on regular basis and at least once every five years including Household Budget Survey (HBS), Integrated Labor Force Survey (ILFS), Integrated Agricultural Survey (IAS). All surveys aligned with international standard as per UN standards for survey process (GSBPM). If household surveys data are not sufficient the administrative data are used as supplementary for national accounts compilation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Comprehensive government finance statistics are available regularly</i> <p>OCGS compiles Government Finance Statistics (GFS) that cover budgetary, some of extra budgetary and local government authorities' fund. Detailed data for budgetary and local government authorities are obtained from IFMIS available to measure output, intermediate consumption, fixed capital formation, and final consumption expenditure of government services.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive corporate sector data are available regularly for financial and nonfinancial corporations</i> Detailed data for non-banking financial companies and nonfinancial public and private corporate sectors are available but not fully covered to measure output, intermediate consumption, operating surplus, fixed capital formation and financial assets / liabilities. • <i>Data collections based on administrative data sources are adequate</i> Most of the required data from administrative sources are available but not adequate and some of them are inconsistency for the compilation of national accounts estimates. • <i>When annual surveys do not exist, periodic (two to five years) surveys/censuses are conducted</i> Periodic (two to five years) surveys/census are conducted. • <i>Price statistics used to derive constant price estimates are adequate</i> Price statistics are available but not adequate however, they are at a sufficient level of detail and consistent with the variables being deflated in terms of price concept and reference period. • <i>Monthly/quarterly data are adequate for compiling reliable quarterly GDP</i> Quarterly data are adequate to compile GDP by production approach only whereby the expenditure approach is expected to be done after the revision of National accounts to the base year of 2019. • <i>Ad hoc surveys are conducted when needed to fill data gaps</i> Ad-hoc surveys are conducted, when necessary, to supplement regular surveys. OCGS conducts the Trade Margin, Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) and Service Surveys to fill data gaps. • <i>The data collection programs are sufficiently open and allow for versatility to new developments in sources</i> The meetings conducted with the stakeholders to solicit their cooperation in collection of data and to take into account national accounts issues. International standards, guidelines, and practices are monitored for changes that need to be taken into account in the national accounts compilation system.
3.1.2	<p>Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, sectorization, Classifications, valuation, and time of recording required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Source data approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required</i> <p>Source data are consistent with the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, reference periods and time of recording required for compilation of national accounts statistics.</p>

	<p>Administrative data collected are not specifically produced for national accounts requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The data collection program provides adequate coverage of economic activities</i> <p>Most of data collected provide adequate economic activities within the industrial groups and are covered in ISIC Rev 4.</p>
3.1.3	<p>Source data are timely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The data collection programs provide for the timely receipt of data</i> <p>Data collection is done on time due to release calendar that inform the deadlines set for reporting in advance. However, there are some delay of data submission from data source agents.</p>
3.2 Assessment of source data	
3.2.1	<p>Source data-including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records-are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and non-sampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy of the data from surveys is routinely assessed</i> <p>The accuracy of the data is done by the respective department responsible for conducting surveys. Information of non-sampling error is available on respective surveys report https://www.ocgs.go.tz/#. Any changes from available up-to-date data are considered during the revision of national accounts statistics. In addition, the stakeholders' workshop conducted to verify the consistency with other related source data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy of the information from administrative data and other supplementary sources is routinely assessed</i> <p>The data sources used to compile national accounts statistics are assessed in quarterly basis.</p>
3.3 Statistical Techniques	
3.3.1	<p>Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques to deal with data sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data compilation procedures are sound</i> <p>Data processing is based on spreadsheets, and fully meets the current needs of the National Accounts section. Compilation procedures followed as per international guideline to minimize processing errors whereby any inconsistencies detected are corrected with the cooperation of the reporting institutions and explanations is provided when necessary. Adjustments and imputation are made according to the International guideline when necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate measures are taken to validate the source data</i> <p>Data for missing observations are adjusted by using estimation techniques. Adjustments for under coverage follow appropriate guidelines in line with the international guideline.</p>

3.3.2 Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques

- ***Sound adjustments are employed to make source data consistent with national accounts requirements***

Statistical procedures such as coding for mapping trade data to align to national accounts product code are done as a means of minimizing processing errors. Outliers are not arbitrarily modified; adjusting is done for the missing observation. Estimates for informal activities are derived on a case-by-case basis using details from the HBS. However, the illegal activities are not considered due to un reliable source data.

- ***Output estimates are compiled at a sufficient level of industrial detail***

Output estimates are compiled using ISIC Rev. 4 and ratios are derived from past surveys and censuses that is consistent with the SNA 2008.

- ***Intermediate consumption estimates are compiled at a sufficient level of detail***

Intermediate consumption estimates are compiled using ISIC Rev. 4 at the level of all divisions of the classification.

- ***The reliance on fixed ratios derived from benchmarks or other sources is monitored***

In the total estimate of value added for the most important industrial groups, the fixed ratios have been used over 5 years.

- ***Proper techniques are used to address specific issues of GDP compilation***

Production approach

The compilation of gross value added is largely done through product flow approach which ensures consistency between the supply and demand of products. Values of gross output are mainly compiled from survey and administrative data and intermediate consumption in some cases is estimated from survey and administrative data while in other cases it is computed as a fixed ratio of the gross output based on base year benchmarks.

The quarterly GDP estimates are aligned to the annual estimates whereby its compilation is mostly done using the same source and type of data as annual GDP. The quarterly estimates are however based on less comprehensive data and often contain more revisions than the annual ones. GDP at current and constant prices is estimated for all the ISIC Rev. 4 divisions and published at 1-digit level.

FISIM is computed as per SNA 2008 and Other taxes on products are taken as reported by the revenue authorities. No adjustments are made on estimating the work in progress or inventory valuation while housing production on own account (imputed rent) is estimated on the basis of the data from HBS and NPS. General government data obtained on a cash basis are not converted to the accrual basis.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proper procedures are followed for compiling volume measures of GDP</i> Price indices are used to deflate output and intermediate consumption while the value added at current prices is not deflated directly by output or input prices as described in SNA 2008. <p>Expenditure approach OCGS compiles GDP by production approach only whereby the expenditure approach is expected to be done after the revision of National accounts to the base year of 2019. However, Government expenditure are compiled using the GFSM 2014 and CoFoG report is published through Zanzibar Statistical Abstract.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specific quarterly compilation techniques are in accordance with internationally accepted good practices</i> Statistical procedures such as coding for mapping some data to align to national accounts product code are done as a means of minimizing processing errors. The outliers are not arbitrarily modified but the adjustment is done for the missing data. Other procedures could include compilation of output and intermediate consumption estimates and constructions, livestock being treated as work in progress.
3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and statistical outputs	
3.4.1	<p>Intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intermediate results are validated against other independent data</i> National accounts section validates data from the main sources before used to compile national accounts statistics.
3.4.2	<p>Statistical discrepancies in intermediate data are assessed and investigated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The discrepancies in intermediate data are routinely investigated and measures taken to remove them</i> National accounts section assess the data given from various sources before using for national accounts compilation and hence the appropriate adjustments are made to remove the discrepancies.
3.4.3	<p>Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The statistical discrepancies, if any, between GDP by activity and GDP by expenditure components are investigated</i> OCGS estimates GDP by using production approach only whereby the expenditure approach is expected to be done after the revision of National accounts to the base year of 2019. • <i>Other indicators of problems are investigated</i> National accounts section validates data against unofficial estimates, conducts some studies such as NPISH, Trade margin, and Service.

3.5 Revision studies	
3.5.1	<p>Studies and analyses of revisions and/or updates are carried out and used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Revision studies are undertaken on a regular basis</i> <p>Over the years, the national accounts have been revised on numerous occasions as per recommendations of 2008 SNA. However, the revision studies are not done on a regular basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures are undertaken to incorporate the findings from revision and/or update studies in data compilation</i> <p>Findings from revision studies are used to define the optimal revision cycle that is largely driven by the availability of major data sources. Also are used to refine preliminary data and data collection programs for the subsequent periods.</p>
4. Serviceability	
4.1 Periodicity and Timeliness	
4.1.1	<p>Periodicity follows dissemination standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The periodicity of the statistics follows the IMF data dissemination standards (Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) or General Data Dissemination System (GDDS))</i> <p>The national accounts data are disseminated on quarterly and annual basis as recommended by the SDDS and GDDS. The OCGS website https://ocgs.go.tz/account_info is used to disseminate published quarterly GDP while annual time series GDP data are published through Zanzibar Statistical Abstracts https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract.</p>
4.1.2	<p>Timeliness follows dissemination standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The timeliness of statistical series follows the IMF data dissemination standards (SDDS or GDDS)</i> <p>The quarterly GDP estimates are disseminated within three months after the reference quarter that is aligned with SDDS. Whereby, the annual GDP estimates are disseminated within six months after the end of reference year (GDDS). The most recent published GDP estimates can be retrieved from https://ocgs.go.tz/account_info</p>
4.2 Consistency	
4.2.1	<p>Statistics are consistent within the dataset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical series is internally consistent</i> <p>Both quarterly and annual GDP estimates are consistent. Although, National Accounts section derived GDP estimates in current and constant prices by using the production approach adopted from SNA 2008.</p> <p>The GDP estimates at current prices, volume measures, and implicit deflators are consistent within the “value = volume × price” framework</p>

	4.2.2	<p>Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The statistical series is consistent over time</i> <p>Consistent annual time series national accounts data from 1991 is publicly available in the Statistical Abstracts publications through OCGS website https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract. Annual national accounts series are usually published for 10 years in current and constant prices.</p>
	4.2.3	<p>Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The statistics are consistent or reconcilable with other statistical frameworks</i> <p>The national accounts statistics are consistent with Balance of Payments, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and other statistical framework. Whereby, the GFS and the external trade statistics are compiled within the same directorate in OCGS. However, OCGS is the only institution compiling national account estimates.</p>
4.3 Revision policy and practice		
	4.3.1	<p>Revisions and/or updates follow a regular and transparent schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The practice of revisions (e.g., from provisional estimates, for weight updates, for changes in methodology) follows a predictable pattern of which users of statistics are informed</i> <p>Revision is done after every five years that is meet the requirement of the IMF Guideline, however the revision schedule is not observed.</p> <p>Quarterly data for most recent quarters are preliminary and are subject to revisions, the estimates are reconciled with the annual estimates which are then published in Statistical Abstracts publications of every year (https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract).</p> <p>The last revision of national accounts statistics for rebasing from 2007 to 2015 was done 2017. This rebasing considered the compilation of Supply and Use Tables (SUTs). Adequate information about the revision is included in the publications of statistical release https://ocgs.go.tz/account_info. Stakeholders are involved in the revisions and are informed in advance if the revisions are made outside the regular cycle.</p>
	4.3.2	<p>Preliminary and/or revised/ updated data are clearly identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Users are informed about the preliminary nature of the data</i> <p>The publications of national accounts statistics indicate that the data for the most recent quarter are provisional, and that data for other quarters in the most recent year are revised where applicable.</p>
	4.3.3	<p>Studies and analyses of revisions are made public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Users are informed of the results and studies of the revisions to the statistics</i> <p>Revision is done during rebasing. The rebasing report is accessible to the public through https://ocgs.go.tz/account_info. Analysis of differences between the revised and preliminary data is conducted internally but the results are not published to users.</p>

5. Accessibility	
5.1 Data accessibility	
5.1.1	<p>Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The presentation of the statistics data is commensurate with users' needs</i> <p>National accounts statistics is presented with a reasonable detailed 1 digit level that aligned with ISIC Rev. 4 structure. A summary analysis provided with the general trends and sectoral analyses. Quarterly and annual data are presented in figures, tables and explained in text. Currently, the ten years' time series national accounts statistics published Zanzibar Statistical Abstract (https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract) in both current and constant prices of the year 2015 by using the production approach method.</p>
5.1.2	<p>Dissemination media and format are adequate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statistics are disseminated in formats to suit users' needs</i> <p>Quarterly data are disseminated through OCGS website while annual through Zanzibar Statistical Abstract (https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract). The comprehensiveness and detailed publications of national accounts statistics that follow ISIC Rev. 4 structure are available in both hard copy and electronically.</p>
5.1.3	<p>Statistics are released on a preannounced schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statistics are released on the preannounced schedule</i> <p>OCGS announces in advance through the statistical release calendar the dates to which the national accounts statistics are to be released.</p>
5.1.4	<p>Statistics are made available to all users at the same time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The statistics are made available to all users at the same time</i> <p>National accounts statistics are released and made available to all users on the same day after the official release. Users can access the electronic data through OCGS website or email and hard copy of the released data on request.</p>
5.1.5	<p>Statistics not routinely disseminated are made available upon request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statistics not routinely disseminated are made available to users upon request</i> <p>Unpublished but not confidential data is provided on request free of charge, in accordance with the commitment to the government.</p>
5.2 Metadata accessibility	
5.2.1	<p>Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices are annotated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The metadata give adequate information about the meaning of the data and about the methodology used to collect and process them</i> <p>Information on statistics produced, methodology and statistical techniques used in computing national accounts estimates are made available and published during rebasing and when updates are done https://ocgs.go.tz/account_info. However not all requirements in SNA 2008 are followed.</p>
5.2.2	<p>Levels of detail are adapted to the needs of the intended audience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Different levels of metadata detail are made available to meet users' requirements</i>

		The levels of metadata detail in national account statistics are available which summarize the key information of statistics but need to be updated https://ocgs.go.tz/account_info .
5.3 Assistance to users		
	5.3.1	<p>Contact points are publicized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Adequate assistance is given to users of statistics</i> <p>Contacts for accessing statistical publications are readily available through various channels, including OCGS head office, Pemba office and OCGS website. Users can access the information they need through the OCGS website, and assistance is provided through face-to-face interactions, phone calls, and emails. User satisfaction is monitored through surveys, and there has been a positive response to all methods of assistance.</p>
	5.3.2	<p>Publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Publications and other services are available to users of statistics</i> <p>Publications, documents and other services to users are available freely in soft and hard copy through OCGS website, email and office however, the price of some services and publications that are indicated in fourth schedule of OCGS Regulation of 2018 need to be updated.</p>

2. Price Statistics Section

0. Prerequisites of quality		
0.1 Legal and institutional environment		
	0.1.1	<p>The responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly specified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The primary responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics is clearly established</i> <p>The Office of Chief Government Statistician Act No.9 of 2007, section 4(1)(a) gives mandate to OCGS for collecting, processing, and disseminating the statistics in Zanzibar. The Statistics Act can be downloaded from https://www.ocgs.go.tz/about_policy</p>
	0.1.2	<p>Data sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies are adequate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Arrangements or procedures exist to facilitate data sharing and coordination between the agency (agencies) with the primary responsibility for compiling the statistics and other data producing agencies</i> <p>Section 4(1)(g) and 4(2) of OCGS Act and section 6 of OCGS Regulations of 2018 gives the office responsibility of coordinating all statistical activities between Office and other statistical units to ensure statistics produced aligned with the statistical standards and procedures. The facilitation of data sharing among stakeholders is emphasized through OCGS Act section 15 and OCGS Regulations of 2018 under section 13(3)(d). OCGS through Real Statistics Division collaborated with other stakeholders and conduct regular meetings to promote understanding on data requirements.</p>

	<p>0.1.3 Individual reporters’ data are to be kept confidential and used for statistical purposes only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The confidentiality of individual reporters’ data is guaranteed and that guarantee is widely known</i> <p>Sections 4(1)(i) and 15(2) of OCGS Act stipulates restriction to disclosure information and unidentified information and Office cannot publish, or otherwise make available to any individual or organization, information that would enable the identification of any individual person or entity.</p> <p>OCGS is using consent form in surveys and other statistical inquiries whereby respondents are informed of their rights and obligations with regard to the provision of information, and that the information they provide will be used for the purpose of producing statistics only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Procedures are in place to prevent disclosure of individual reporters’ data</i> <p>Any person engaged in any OCGS activities are obliged to sign an oath of secrecy for the confidentiality of the statistics collected as stipulated in section 21 of OCGS Act. Penalties for disclosure of information are also insisted in the OCGS Act under section 20(1, 2). In addition, CPIs are disseminated in an aggregated manner through Statistical releases and/or on the OCGS website. https://ocgs.go.tz/cpi_info</p>
	<p>0.1.4 Statistical reporting is ensured through legal mandate and/or measures to encourage response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A law or other formal provision provides for the reporting of information needed to compile the statistics</i> <p>The power of OCGS to exercise professional independence in reporting statistical information is given under section 3(5) of OCGS Act. Also, section 45 of OCGS Regulations emphasized to disseminate the technical statistical reports to Government and other respective users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Other mechanisms are in place to provide for adequate reporting of data for compiling the statistics</i> <p>During the data collection design, the burden placed on respondents is considered and measures are taken to reduce this burden. OCGS policies and practices emphasize the requirement for the authorized person (interviewers) to clearly explain the purposes of the survey/census to the respondent during the introduction.</p> <p>OCGS provides information on the results of the CPI to respondents through statistical release, media and website in conformity with established statistical confidentiality guidelines.</p>

0.2 Resources

	0.2.1	<p>Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing are commensurate with statistical programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Staff resources for compiling the statistics are adequate to perform required tasks</i> <p>Human resource for the compilation of CPI estimates is inadequate whereby only two staff (one master degree and one bachelor degree) are engaged in data compilation, two staff (one master degree and one Diploma of Statistics) are supervisors and five staff (one with bachelor degree, two with diploma and two ordinary certificate) are data collectors. However, some of staff need to increase their capacity. All staff are recruited on the basis of professional qualifications and their salary depends on the Government salary scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Computing resources for compiling the statistics are adequate to perform required tasks</i> <p>Price Statistics section has sufficient computing resources; however, the back-up systems of those computers are available through domain level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Physical facilities and other resources are adequate to perform required tasks</i> <p>OCGS provides physical conducive working facilities and equipment such as good systems for lighting and cooling also there is a standby generator that is used in case of power cuts to avoid any interruptions in work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Other resources are adequate to perform required tasks</i> <p>The transportation arrangements for data collection and other activities are provided. Price Statistics section are equipped with all facilities required to collect data for CPI such as weighing scales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Funding for compiling the statistics is adequate to perform required tasks</i> <p>Funds for the CPI are provided by the Government through Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Bank of Tanzania (BoT) although budget is usually tight, work plans are developed in consideration of the resource availability and cost benefit analysis to maximize on outputs and outcomes. It is difficult to implement some of activities such as expansion of data collection from rural outlets due to insufficient of funds although some statistical activities to be carried out are included in the Tanzania Statistical Master Plan II.</p>
	0.2.2	<p>Measures to ensure efficient use of resources are implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Management ensures that resources are used efficiently</i> <p>Management ensures CPI activities are carried out and reviewed on the basis of the annual performance plan and efficient use of resources is monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis by the division responsible for monitoring and evaluation and internal auditor unit. The staff performances are monitored by Department of Administration and Planning at OCGS level and the President's Office Constitution, Legal Affairs, Public Service and Good Governance whereby staff are given merits for promotion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Costing and budgeting practices are in place and provide sufficient information to management to make appropriate decisions</i>

		<p>OCGS activities are guided by the Zanzibar Strategy for Development of Statistics (ZSDS) whereby the annual schedule of activities is drawn. The annual work plan includes itemized budget which guide the timing of the activities as well as optimization of resources.</p>
<p>0.3 Relevance</p>		
	<p>0.3.1</p>	<p>The relevance and practical utility of existing statistics in meeting users' needs are monitored</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specific actions are taken to ensure that current statistics meet needs of data users</i> <p>Price Statistics section produces CPI estimates that adhere to national and international standards on timely to meet the stakeholders needs. Views of users are also collected through emails, letters, telephone calls and office visits. Ad-hoc and periodic user satisfaction surveys are also conducted.</p> <p>Through the CPI release session, participants are allowed to ask questions or make comments regarding CPI estimates and such feedback is used to enrich office understanding of users' needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Mechanisms are in place to identify new and emerging data requirements</i> <p>Meeting with stakeholders (academia, the press, and/or other private sector representatives) and other principal data users are conducted to review the usefulness of existing CPI estimates and to identify new data requirements.</p> <p>Staff participate regularly in the seminars, workshop and training organized by regional and international organizations for capacity building and discuss on the emerging data requirement.</p>
<p>0.4 Other quality management</p>		
	<p>0.4.1</p>	<p>Processes are in place to focus on quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is recognition throughout the organization that quality builds trust and thus is a cornerstone of statistical work</i> <p>Producing quality data is always emphasized by the OCGS management through the Department of Standards, Statistical Coordination and Researches (DSCR) and it is very concerned about the production of high quality statistics following the recommended and agreed international standards.</p> <p>To ensure the quality of statistics produced, several quality guidelines for production of quality statistics are developed such as Zanzibar Data Quality Assurance Framework (ZDQAF), Statistical Methods and Standard guidelines and Concept and definitions for official statistics. NBS and OCGS are in the process of preparing the Tanzania Data Quality Assurance Framework (TDQAF) for Official Statistics and Manual for strengthening and Integrating Administrative data in the Tanzania National Statistical System. Also, the importance of quality is emphasized through stakeholders working sessions.</p>

	<p>0.4.2 Processes are in place to monitor quality during the planning and implementation of the statistical program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures are in place for a systematic monitoring and review of quality</i> <p>Production of quality statistics to meet the demands of stakeholders in a timely manner is insisted in the ZSDS and Tanzania Statistical Master Plan (I and II). The division responsible for monitoring and evaluation and internal auditor unit inform management on quarterly basis about the quality level for most statistical activities including Price Statistics activities.</p> <p>Price Statistics section is using EAC, IMF and other international guidelines on the quality and strategies for improving data production for CPI estimates and periodic reviews are undertaken to identify steps necessary to maintain quality requirements.</p>
<p>1. Assurance of Integrity</p>	
<p>1.1 Institutional Integrity</p>	
	<p>1.1.1 Statistics are produced on an impartial basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The terms or conditions under which the statistics are produced are in accordance with professional independence</i> <p>The OCGS Act under section 3(4, 5) provides for office to be an autonomous public authority and gives the power to exercise professional independence in the collection, processing, analyzing and dissemination of official statistics to enhance and protect the integrity and impartiality. The CPI estimates are produced in adherence to the international accepted standards and published according to release calendar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Professionalism is actively promoted and supported within the organization</i> <p>Staff are recruited according to their professions and the office provides training to increase their skills and knowledge based on their professions as stated in training need assessment. Also, staff participates in regional and international workshops to ensure further knowledge of best statistical practices.</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Choice of data sources and statistical techniques as well as decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The choices of data sources and statistical techniques are informed solely by statistical considerations</i> <p>The choice of data sources for the CPI, what statistics to compile and what methods to apply according to the requirements for EAC Guideline for compiling CPI. This is based on the data availability, reliability, and consistency with the EAC Guideline. Currently, the Price Statistics section use modified Laspeyres Price Index method in the compilation of CPI estimates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Decisions about dissemination are informed solely by statistical considerations</i> <p>The decision on dissemination is often based on release calendar and technological considerations as well as budget restrictions and user needs.</p>

	1.1.3	<p>The appropriate statistical entity is entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The data-producing agency comments when its statistics are misinterpreted or misused</i> <p>OCGS has the rights to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics whereby usually use media and OCGS website to give out clarification. Additionally, CPI released are accompanied with explanatory note for the understanding of the users to reduce misinterpretation or misuse of the data. Hence, awareness on how to report and interpret CPI estimates to media personnel and other users is conducted.</p>
1.2 Transparency		
	1.2.1	<p>The terms and conditions under which statistics are collected, processed, and disseminated are available to the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Information is available to the public about the terms and conditions under which the statistical series are compiled and disseminated, including the obligation to compile and disseminate the statistics, the confidentiality of individual reporters' data, and other key features</i> <p>OCGS Regulation section 22 (2, 7, 11) explains about the terms of which statistics are collected, processed and disseminated. The OCGS takes all necessary steps to ensure confidentiality of the official statistics as explained in OCGS Act section 4 (1) (i). The office conducting of surveys and censuses, informs respondents of the objectives of the relevant survey/census, noting that the information provided will be used for statistical purposes only. Respondents are also informed about their rights and obligations in provision of the information sought. Whenever major revisions on methodologies and data sources are done, the advance information is given to MDAs and other stakeholders.</p>
	1.2.2	<p>Internal governmental access to statistics prior to their release is publicly identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The public is made aware of internal government access to statistics prior to their release to the public</i> <p>CPI estimates are not released to any organization prior to its official releases to maintain office professionalism independence. In this respect, access to CPI data by government ministries, departments and agencies is normally provided on the same day, after the official release.</p>
	1.2.3	<p>Products of statistical agencies/units are clearly identified as such</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Statistical products are clearly identified so that the public is aware of what the data producing agency takes responsibility for</i> <p>CPI publications are clearly stated by name, logo of OCGS and information about OCGS is included in all publications.</p>

	1.2.4	<p>Advance notice is given of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Users of statistics are made aware in advance of major changes in methodology, source data, and statistical techniques</i> <p>Data users are normally well informed in advance about changes in methodologies, data sources and statistical techniques as described under OCGS Regulation section 22(7). Usually, information is provided through OCGS website, workshops and dissemination of the CPI estimates.</p>
1.3 Ethical standards		
	1.3.1	<p>Guidelines for staff behavior are in place and are well known to the staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A clear set of ethical standards has been prepared</i> <p>OCGS has a staff regulation and codes of Ethics and conducts that guides management and staff on ethical standards of the office. All OCGS staff are issued with a copy of the service rule to inform them of ethical standards and each member of staff signs oath of secrecy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Staff are made aware of the ethical standards</i> <p>OCGS staff are made aware of the guiding rules and ethical standard provided under the Code of Ethics for Public Servant and their periodically reminded during all staff meetings. New recruited staff are provided with induction course in order to understand public servant ethics. Management and discipline committee also assures ethical standards are observed by staff.</p>
2. Methodological Soundness		
2.1 Concepts and Definitions		
	2.1.1	<p>The overall structure in terms of concepts and definitions follows internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>CPI concepts and definitions are based on international standards and recommendations, and good practices</i> <p>The overall structure and compilation of CPI estimates is in accordance with the EAC and ILO Guidelines. Additionally, the Price Statistics Section has developed guidelines for concepts and definitions for official statistics lies with international standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Expenditure estimates are compiled at a sufficient level of commodity and service detail</i> <p>Regarding the determination of the index weights for the CPI follows COICOP 2018 whereby concepts and definitions for household consumption expenditures estimates are aligned with 2008 SNA.</p>
2.2 Scope		
	2.2.1	<p>The scope is broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The institutional unit and transaction scope of the CPI comprises a selection of aggregates fitting within household final consumption and capital formation expenditure as defined in the 2008 SNA.</i>

		<p>The Price Statistics Section used the household final consumption expenditure and fixed capital formation in the form of residential structures from HBS that covers urban and rural resident households as defined in the 2008 SNA. HBS is used as the basis for the construction of CPI basket of goods and services. However, the price data for the compilation of CPI are collected from the urban areas only.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Differences in the scope of coverage between the CPI and the consumption and capital formation final expenditure of the household sector as defined in the 2008 SNA are clearly determined.</i> <p>The inclusion or exclusion of some items in the CPI expenditure aggregate is clearly determined as explained in the EAC guidelines. Since the CPI is used to measure the inflation, therefore, its compilation is considered the monetary transaction hence the non-monetary and illegal transaction such as black market are excluded.</p>
2.3 Classification/ Sectorization		
	2.3.1	<p>Classification/sectorization systems used are broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The classification and sectorization used in the compilation of the CPI is in broad conformity with internationally accepted systems.</i> <p>The classification of the products used in the compilation of CPI and household final consumption expenditure is based on COICOP 2018.</p>
2.4 Basis for Recording		
	2.4.1	<p>Market prices are used to value flows and stocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The valuation rules used for recording flows and stocks are in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> <p>The valuation of household expenditures is as much as possible done at prices that consumers pay for the products to the retail outlets. The products included in the CPI basket are well specified, thus reflecting price determining characteristics of the products, terms of the transactions and services provided by the outlets. Any outlet with discriminatory discounts are excluded.</p> <p>Wholesale prices are also used as a basis for valuation; however, not applicable in CPI since this expenditure pertain is to business costs.</p>
	2.4.2	<p>Recording is done on an accrual basis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The timing rules used for recording flows are in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> <p>Prices of goods and services including perishable goods are recorded in the period they are purchased.</p>
	2.4.3	<p>Grossing/netting procedures are broadly consistent with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The grossing/netting procedures are in accordance with the 2008 SNA</i> <p>Price data are collected from fixed outlets that are continuously reviewed or assessed for products availability. This is done due to some market do not have all products and therefore resulting some difficulties on collection process.</p>

3. Accuracy and Reliability

3.1 Source data

3.1.1

Source data are obtained from comprehensive data collection programs that take into account country-specific conditions

- ***The data collection programs employed to compile the consumer price statistics are adequate.***

The source data are obtained primarily from administrative sources (MDAs, LGAs, financial and private institutions) with numerous deficiencies in terms of coverage and reliability; and from censuses or surveys (household budget survey, etc.). OCGS reviews the questionnaires for censuses/surveys that are conducted by office in order to meet the CPI requirements. However, OCGS does not have full control of the data sources from MDAs, LGAs, financial and private institutions.

- ***Household expenditure statistics are collected through a regular household budget survey program for compiling CPI expenditure weights***

The Zanzibar Consumer Price Index (ZCPI) weights are based on monetary expenditures relating to consumption of all households in five regions of Zanzibar. The index weights are based on expenditures of both urban and rural households derived from 2019/20 Household Budget Survey. HBS is well-designed sample frame from population census and conducted after every five years.

- ***A regular representative price survey is conducted to collect consumer prices.***

OCGS conducts HBS (<https://www.ocgs.go.tz/#>) on regular basis and at least once every five years that is aligned with international standards for survey process (GSBPM). If required data from HBS are not sufficient, data from other sources are used as supplementary for CPI compilation.

- ***The survey is of matched model pricing***

All monthly quoted products are originated from the product that were collected from the HBS. All products from HBS that have 0.1 percent and above are being included in the CPI basket.

- ***The compilation framework supports supplementary collection.***

When outlet is closed or shifted to another centre, it is replaced by another outlet of the same type to prevent unintended shifts in the composition of the outlet sample. If the product is not available in the selected outlet, the product is being imputed temporarily for three consecutive months. If the product is not available for more than three months, it is replaced by the product which resembles to the missed product.

- ***The data collection programs are sufficiently open and allow for versatility to new developments in sources.***

The meetings conducted with the stakeholders to solicit their cooperation in collection of data and to take into account CPI issues. International standards, guidelines, and practices are monitored for changes that need to be taken into account in the CPI compilation system.

		Stakeholders are involved during the rebasing. The EAC Guideline is adhered to take into account in the consumer price index compilation system.
	3.1.2	<p>Source data reasonably approximate the definitions, scope, sectorization, Classifications, valuation, and time of recording required</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Source data approximate the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, and time of recording required in the CPI</i> <p>Source data are consistent with the definitions, scope, classifications, valuation, reference periods and time of recording required for compilation of CPI estimates. Administrative data collected are not specifically produced for CPI requirements.</p>
	3.1.3	<p>Source data are timely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Source data and detailed data from other statistical systems are obtained on timely</i> <p>Every month, a specified time window is set aside for price collection survey whereas the OCGS usually collects the CPI price data from all selected outlets and government agencies, trade associations and regulatory authorities, from 10th to 20th of each month. The consumer price statistics are disseminated before 10th of the following month.</p>
3.2 Assessment of source data		
	3.2.1	<p>Source data-including censuses, sample surveys, and administrative records-are routinely assessed, e.g., for coverage, sample error, response error, and non-sampling error; the results of the assessments are monitored and made available to guide statistical processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy of the data from surveys is routinely assessed</i> <p>The accuracy of the data is done by the respective department responsible for conducting surveys. Information of non-sampling error is available on respective surveys report https://www.ocgs.go.tz/#. Any changes from available up-to-date data are considered during the revision of CPI estimates. In addition, the stakeholders' workshop conducted to verify the consistency with other related source data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy of the information from administrative data and other supplementary sources is routinely assessed</i> <p>The data sources used to compile CPI estimates are assessed when necessary in order to ensure accuracy.</p>
3.3 Statistical Techniques		
	3.3.1	<p>Data compilation employs sound statistical techniques to deal with data sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data compilation procedures are sound</i> <p>Data processing is based on spreadsheets, and fully meets the current needs of the Price Statistics section. Compilation procedures followed as per international guideline to minimize processing errors whereby any inconsistencies detected are corrected with the cooperation of the reporting institutions and explanations is provided when necessary. Adjustments and imputation are made according to the International guideline when necessary.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate statistical methods are used to handle missing prices and the introduction of new products that are within the scope of the CPI.</i> <p>Data for missing observations are adjusted by using estimation techniques. Adjustments for under coverage follow appropriate guidelines in line with the international guideline.</p>
	3.3.2	<p>Other statistical procedures (e.g., data adjustments and transformations, and statistical analysis) employ sound statistical techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Appropriate techniques are used to address specific issues of measurement for CPI weights.</i> <p>The methodological soundness dimension is assessed against the guidelines outlined in the 2008 SNA, COICOP 2018 and the CPI Manual, Concepts and Methods. The concepts and definitions from the 2008 SNA are used as guidelines with regard to coverage and valuation, and CPI Manual are used as guidelines for methods and procedures for compiling the CPI. Non-monetary expenditure is not included in the compilation of the CPI. The plutocratic approach used for computation of CPI weights in which more weights are allocated high spending households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Calculation of the elementary (item) level indices</i> <p>The arithmetic mean of price relatives (Carli) is not used to calculate the elementary (item) level indexes due to its bias, that the ratio of arithmetic mean prices (Dutot) is only be used for homogeneous item and that the geometric mean of price relatives (equivalent to the ratio of geometric means) is adopted as the preferred measure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aggregation of the higher level indices</i> <p>The OCGS calculates the price index at each higher level of aggregation on the basis of the weights and price indices for its components, that is, the lower-level or elementary price indices and forms the higher indices are by weighting together lower-level indices through progressive levels of aggregation, as defined by the classification structure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Weight reference period</i> <p>New weight is adopted after every five (5) years as the chain link technique is used to re-compute the old index and if there is any change during rebasing and then that change is documented. New products are introduced into the samples, and the weights at the lower level re-established on the basis of more recent information.</p>
3.4 Assessment and validation of intermediate data and statistical outputs		
	3.4.1	<p>Intermediate results are validated against other information where applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data compiled from the main data sources are validated against other independent data sources.</i> <p>Price Statistics section does not validate data from the main sources before used to compile CPI estimates because the production of other price indices stopped since the eruption of COVID 19 in 2020 however, they were previously produced.</p>
	3.4.2	<p>Statistical discrepancies in intermediate data are assessed and investigated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Unusual index movements arising from potential problems in price data are investigated.</i>

		The reasons for the unusual index movement are evaluated to ensure the accuracy.
	3.4.3	<p>Statistical discrepancies and other potential indicators of problems in statistical outputs are investigated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical discrepancies, if any, between CPI for geographical areas and the CPI for products are investigated and measures taken to remove or explain them.</i> <p>Data validation is done to observe statistical computation discrepancies; proper adjustment is made if necessary. However, there is no production of CPI in geographical areas.</p>
3.5 Revision studies		
	3.5.1	<p>Studies and analyses of revisions and/or updates are carried out and used internally to inform statistical processes (see also 4.3.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Revision studies are undertaken on a regular basis</i> <p>Over the years, the Price statistics section have been revised on numerous occasions as per recommendations of EAC. However, the revision studies are not done on a regular basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Measures are undertaken to incorporate the findings from revision and/or update studies in data compilation</i> <p>Price Statistics section validates the data provided during compilation of the CPI statistics. The data validation mainly focuses on the scale, direction and magnitude. If need to revise data, stakeholders are informed in advance and the documentation on revisions including methods and data sources during rebasing are documented.</p>
4. Serviceability		
4.1 Periodicity and Timeliness		
	4.1.1	<p>Periodicity follows dissemination standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The periodicity of the statistics follows the IMF data dissemination standards (Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) or General Data Dissemination System (GDDS))</i> <p>The CPI estimates are disseminated on monthly basis that follows the IMF data dissemination standards SDDS and GDDS. The OCGS website https://ocgs.go.tz/cpi_info is used to disseminate published monthly CPI and inflation statistics while disseminated time series monthly and annual data are published through the Statistical Abstract https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract.</p>
	4.1.2	<p>Timeliness follows dissemination standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The timeliness of statistical series follows the IMF data dissemination standards (SDDS or GDDS)</i> <p>Monthly CPI and Inflation reports are disseminated to the public (i.e. policy makers, BOT, EAC, SADC, IMF, researchers and other interested individuals) before the 10th of the month following the reference month. This is aligned with the IMF data dissemination standards (SDDS and GDDS).</p>
4.2 Consistency		
	4.2.1	<p>Statistics are consistent within the dataset</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical series is internally consistent</i>

		The internal consistency of the CPI data is ensured by classifying goods and services into the respective sub-classes, classes, and divisions according to EAC COICOP 2018.
	4.2.2	<p>Statistics are consistent or reconcilable over a reasonable period of time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The statistical series is consistent over time</i> <p>Consistent annual time series CPI data from 1991 is publicly available in the Statistical Abstracts publications through OCGS website https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract.</p>
	4.2.3	<p>Statistics are consistent or reconcilable with those obtained through other data sources and/or statistical framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The statistics are consistent or reconcilable with other statistical frameworks</i> <p>In most cases, the consumer price statistics are largely aligned and consistent with the statistical framework of other price statistics, national accounts statistics and other statistical frameworks.</p>
4.3 Revision policy and practice		
	4.3.1	<p>Revisions and/or updates follow a regular and transparent schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The practice of revisions (e.g., from provisional estimates, for weight updates, for changes in methodology) follows a predictable pattern of which users of statistics are informed</i> <p>Revision is recommended to be done in every five years as per the requirement of the EAC Guideline; whereby, household budget surveys, which are the source of data for updating and revising the basket and item weights, are done regularly. The last CPI rebase used 2019/20 HBS and monthly CPI data for most recent months are preliminary and are subject to revisions in case of serious errors or omissions. Incidences of revisions are minimized by validation and ensuring completeness of data submitted from the field.</p>
	4.3.2	<p>Preliminary and/or revised/ updated data are clearly identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Users are informed about the preliminary nature of the data</i> <p>The CPI data released to the press and the publications for the most recent month are always indicated as preliminary and could be revised where applicable. Stakeholders are always involved during the revision.</p>
	4.3.3	<p>Studies and analyses of revisions are made public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Users are informed of the results and studies of the revisions to the statistics</i> <p>Analysis of differences between the revised and preliminary data is conducted when necessary and the revised report is accessible to the public through the website. Moreover, the revised report for rebasing is publicly available through OCGS website.</p>
5. Accessibility		
5.1 Data accessibility		
	5.1.1	<p>Statistics are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons (layout and clarity of text, tables, and charts)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The presentation of the statistics data is commensurate with users' needs</i> <p>Price statistics are presented with a reasonable detailed 7 digits' level that aligned with COICOP 2018 structure. A summary analysis provided with the general inflation and indices trends. Monthly and annual data are presented in figures, tables and explained</p>

		in text. Currently, the five years' time series price statistics published Zanzibar Statistical Abstract (https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract). in both current and constant prices of the year 2015 by using the production approach method.
	5.1.2	<p>Dissemination media and format are adequate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistics are disseminated in formats to suit users' needs</i> <p>Monthly CPI data are disseminated through OCGS website https://ocgs.go.tz/cpi_info while annual through Zanzibar Statistical Abstract (https://ocgs.go.tz/abstract). The comprehensiveness and detailed publications of CPI estimates that follow EAC guideline are available in both hard copy and electronically.</p>
	5.1.3	<p>Statistics are released on a preannounced schedule</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistics are released on the preannounced schedule</i> <p>OCGS announces in advance through the statistical release calendar the dates to which the CPI estimates are to be released.</p>
	5.1.4	<p>Statistics are made available to all users at the same time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The statistics are made available to all users at the same time</i> <p>CPI estimates are released and made available to all users on the same day after the official release. Users can access the electronic data through OCGS website or email and hard copy of the released data on request.</p>
	5.1.5	<p>Statistics not routinely disseminated are made available upon request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistics not routinely disseminated are made available to users upon request</i> <p>Unpublished but not confidential data is provided on request free of charge, in accordance with the commitment to the government.</p>
5.2 Metadata accessibility		
	5.2.1	<p>Documentation on concepts, scope, classifications, basis of recording, data sources, and statistical techniques is available, and differences from internationally accepted standards, guidelines, or good practices are annotated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The metadata give adequate information about the meaning of the data and about the methodology used to collect and process them</i> <p>Information on statistics produced, methodology and statistical techniques used in computing CPI estimates are made available and published during rebasing and when updates are done https://ocgs.go.tz/cpi_info. However not all requirements in EAC guideline are followed.</p>
	5.2.2	<p>Levels of detail are adapted to the needs of the intended audience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Different levels of metadata detail are made available to meet users' requirements</i> <p>The levels of metadata detail in CPI estimates are available which summarize the key information of statistics but need to be updated https://ocgs.go.tz/cpi_info.</p>
5.3 Assistance to users		
	5.3.1	<p>Contact points are publicized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adequate assistance is given to users of statistics</i> <p>Contacts for accessing statistical publications are readily available through various channels, including OCGS head office, Pemba office and OCGS website. Users can access the information they need through the OCGS website, and assistance is provided</p>

		through face-to-face interactions, phone calls, and emails. User satisfaction is monitored through surveys, and there has been a positive response to all methods of assistance.
	5.3.2	<p>Publications, documents, and other services, including information on any charges, are widely available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Publications and other services are available to users of statistics</i> <p>Publications, documents and other services to users are available freely in soft and hard copy through OCGS website, email and office however, the price of some services and publications that are indicated in fourth schedule of OCGS Regulation of 2018 need to be updated.</p>