Sampling methods for the 2016–2017 Tropical Legumes Tanzanian Socioeconomic Survey

A multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 1209 households that were surveyed. The first stage of sampling involved purposive selection of nine administrative regions and 30 districts that were main groundnut producing areas of Tanzania – representing about 80% of the smallholder groundnut growers in the country.

The nine administrative regions of Tanzania were spread across five agroecological zones as follows: Mwanza, Shinyanga and Geita in the Lake Zone; Dodoma in the Central Zone; Tabora in the Western Zone; Mbeya, Sogwe and Rukwa in the Southern Highlands; Mtwara in the Southern Zone.

In the second stage of sampling design, a total of 120 survey villages were distributed among the nine regions proportional to groundnut area (Figure 1). Districts in Shinyanga Region had the highest number of villages (29) while those in Singida, Kagera and Kigoma regions had the lowest number of villages (4 each) as indicated in Table 1. Lastly, a random sample of the surveyed households was chosen from each of the selected villages. The survey was then conducted in these households over the period of May to June 2017.
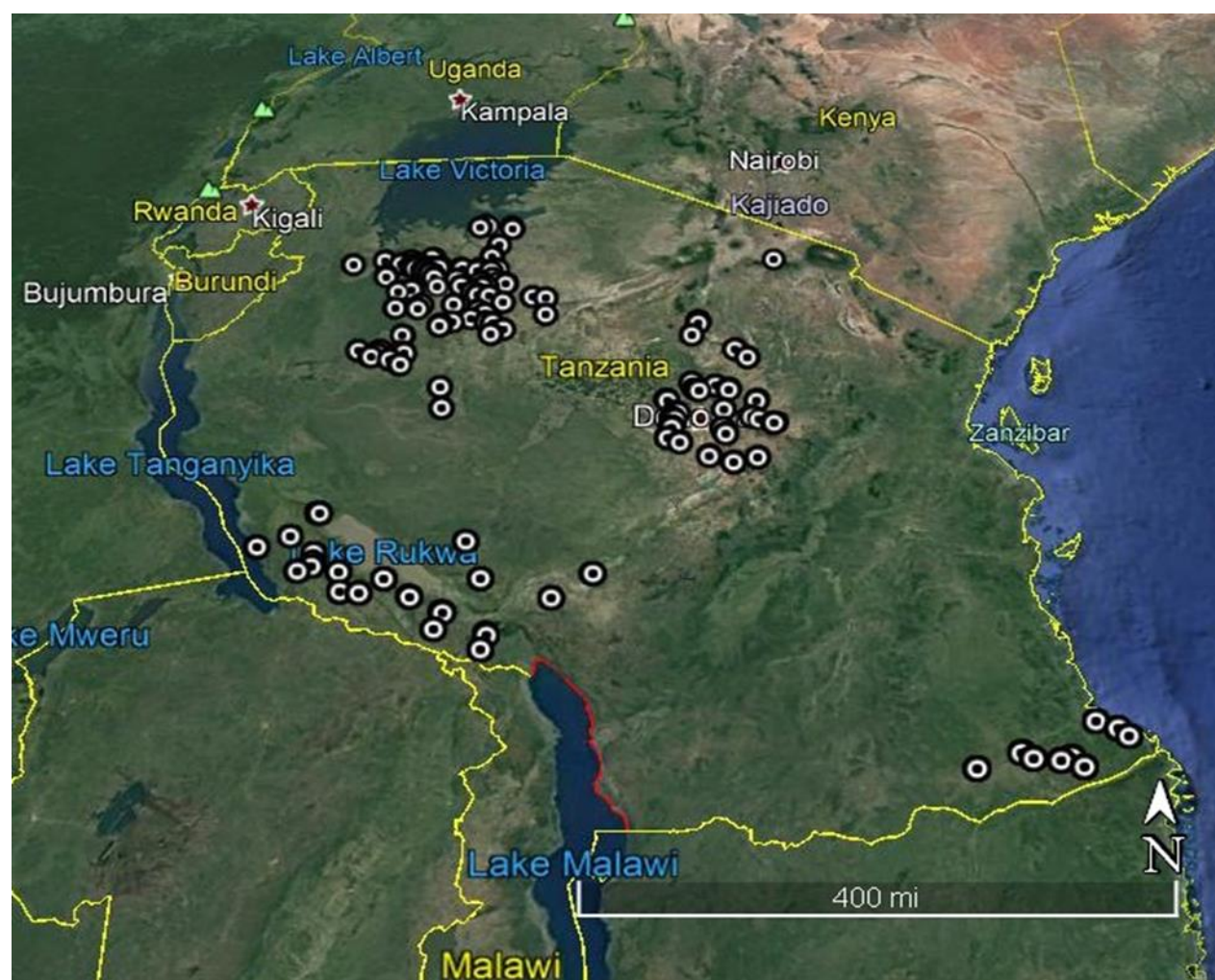

Figure 1. Location of surveyed households across Tanzania.

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Table 1. Breakdown of survey villages proportional to groundnut growing area.

Region	Zone	Total area of groundnut	Villages by groundnut area
Shinyanga	Lake	23%	29
Tabora	Central	21%	26
Dodoma	Central	17%	22
Rukwa	Southern Highlands	7%	9
Mbeya	Southern Highlands	7%	9
Mtwara	Coastal	6%	8
Mwanza	Lake	4%	5
Singida	Central	3%	4
Kagera	Lake	3%	4
Kigoma	Western	3%	4
Total		**94%**	**120**