

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in social security systems in Tanzania, specifically in the regional offices of the ZSSF, PSPF, GEPF and the LAPF head office. The study aimed to evaluate the financial performance in Tanzanian pension benefits systems. In this study, the relevant literature was reviewed in order to gain further understanding and insights about the theories and experimental issues in order to organize this study. The study then used different methodologies for conducting the study. For example, the study used the total secondary data from 2005/06 to 2016/17. The data were collected through the method of documentary review and analysis using regression analysis method. Based on empirical evidence from this study, the results indicate that the "fund value of social security schemes", "member contributions" and "Benefits payment" were statistically significant at the 5% level and positively affected the financial performance. The value coefficients of social security schemes, contributions of members fund size and Benefits payment were 0.001, 0.022 and 0.194, respectively. Any changes in a single unit may result in a change in the investment income growth by an independent independent variable variable coefficient with the remaining factors constant (in TZS billion and vice versa). The study concluded that the financial performance in social security systems is positively affected by member contributions, fund size and the benefits payment of social security schemes. Moreover, the results revealed that Benefits payment contribute more to financial performance, followed by contributions from members and finally the fund value of social security schemes. The study therefore recommends that social security schemes increase coverage in the informal sector, increase member registration, improve benefit packages, and invest members' contributions in more productive investments to facilitate the financial performance.

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