

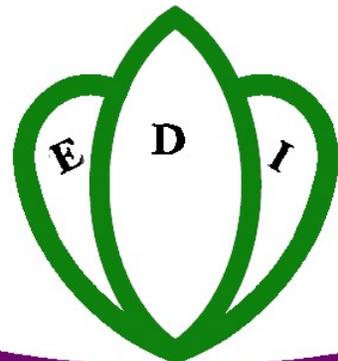
PMO-RALG

BUKOMBE DC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Bukombe DC

December 2006

Implemented by:
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DEFINITIONS

General

Accessible Village	Within a district, accessible villages are villages located closer to the district capital, all-weather roads, and public transport.
Remote Village	Within a district, remote villages are villages located farther from the district capital, all-weather roads, and public transport.
Socio-economic Group	The socio-economic group of the household is determined by the type of work of the main income earner.
Poverty Predictors	Variables that can be used to determine household consumption expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys.
Basic Needs Poverty Line	Defined as what a household, using the food basket of the poorest 50 percent of the population, needs to consume to satisfy its basic food needs to attain 2,200 Kcal/day per adult equivalent. The share of non-food expenditures of the poorest 25 percent of households is then added. The Basic Needs Poverty Line is set at TZS 7,253 per 28 days per adult equivalent unit in 2000/1 prices; households consuming less than this are assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs.

Education

Literacy Rate	The proportion of respondents aged 15 years or older, who identify themselves as being able to read and write in at least one language.
Primary School Age	7 to 13 years of age
Secondary School Age	14 to 19 years of age
Satisfaction with Education	No problems cited with school attended.

Gross Enrolment Rate	The ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of children of school age.
Net Enrolment Rate	The ratio of children of school age currently enrolled at school to the population of children of school age.
Non-Attendance Rate	The percentage of individuals of secondary school-age who had attended school at some point and was not attending school at the time of the survey.
<i>Health</i>	
Need for Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having experienced need for a health facility if he/she had suffered from a self-diagnosed illness in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Use of Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having used a health facility if he/she had consulted a health professional in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Satisfaction with Health Facilities	No problems cited with health facility used in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Vaccinations	BCG: Anti-tuberculosis DPT: Diphtheria, Pertussis ³ , Tetanus OPV: Oral Polio Vaccination
Stunting	Occurs when an individual's height is substantially below the average height in his/her age-group.
Wasting	Occurs when an individual's weight is substantially below the average weight for his/her height category.
Orphan	A child is considered an orphan when he/she has lost at least one parent and is under 18 years.
Foster child	A child is considered foster if neither his/her parents reside in the household

Employment

Working Individual	An individual who had been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
Underemployed Individual	An individual who was ready to take on more work at the time of the survey.
Non-working Individual	An individual who had not been involved in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
Unemployed Individual	An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey but had been actively looking for it.
Economically Inactive Individual	An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey due to reasons unrelated to availability of work (e.g. Illness, old age, disability).
Household duties	Household tasks (cleaning, cooking, fetching firewood, water, etc.) that do not entail payment
Household worker	A household worker performs household duties but received payment.
Household as employer	A person is said to be employed by his/her household if he/she does domestic/household work for the household they live in (e.g. a housewife or a child that works on his/her parents' fields or shop). It does not include people whose main job was domestic work for other households (private sector).

Welfare

Access to Facilities	A household is considered to have access to facilities if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the respective facilities.
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Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)

	Margin of					
	Total	error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
Household characteristics						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.3	0.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1
<i>Head is male</i>	88.1	2.2	87.1	89.4	81.8	89.3
<i>Head is female</i>	11.9	2.1	12.9	10.6	18.2	10.7
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	57.8	2.6	61.2	53.6	63.8	56.7
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	23.9	2.7	18.7	30.5	15.1	25.6
<i>Head is not married</i>	18.2	2.3	20.1	15.9	21.1	17.7
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	69.8	4.3	65.0	75.9	79.1	68.0
<i>Better now</i>	17.1	2.7	19.6	14.1	5.0	19.5
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	29.2	6.0	26.6	32.6	33.0	28.5
<i>Better now</i>	43.2	4.7	44.9	41.0	27.7	46.2
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	37.3	4.2	30.1	46.3	64.5	32.0
<i>School fees</i>	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.7
<i>House rent</i>	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	1.0
<i>Utility bills</i>	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
<i>Health care</i>	15.8	3.0	12.2	20.4	24.4	14.1
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	2.1	0.8	2.2	2.0	4.6	1.7
<i>More now</i>	1.6	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.0	1.9
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	8.6	2.0	7.7	9.9	5.7	9.2
<i>More now</i>	7.2	1.2	6.3	8.3	4.0	7.8
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	38.5	4.0	39.6	37.0	20.9	41.9
<i>Fertilizers</i>	59.6	5.8	53.0	68.5	43.1	61.2
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	57.3	8.7	61.2	51.9	48.7	58.1
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Insecticides</i>	22.5	5.4	15.7	31.7	23.8	22.4
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	9.5	3.8	14.5	3.1	1.2	11.1
<i>Access to water</i>	85.3	3.3	91.1	77.8	73.7	87.5
<i>Safe water source</i>	77.8	4.6	76.3	79.6	64.7	80.3
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	3.4	1.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	4.0
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	19.0	5.1	18.6	19.6	8.9	21.0
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
<i>Mobile phone</i>	14.4	4.1	23.0	3.5	0.0	17.2
<i>Radio set</i>	60.2	4.0	71.8	45.5	16.3	68.7
<i>Television set</i>	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.4

Employment						
Employer in the main job						
<i>Civil service</i>	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NGO</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Private sector formal</i>	2.2	0.9	3.7	0.4	0.6	2.6
<i>Private sector informal</i>	53.6	3.9	57.5	48.8	53.6	53.7
<i>Household</i>	36.2	3.1	29.7	44.5	41.3	35.1
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	52.9	6.8	37.7	71.9	69.2	49.3
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	3.1	2.3	5.3	0.3	2.8	3.2
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Services</i>	1.8	0.9	3.3	0.0	1.1	2.0
Employment Status in last 7 days						
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above))</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	18.0	2.0	18.5	17.4	19.5	17.7
<i>Male</i>	27.8	4.2	29.0	26.3	29.8	27.4
<i>Female</i>	9.0	1.3	9.1	9.0	10.4	8.7
Education						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	62.1	2.8	67.2	55.7	57.7	63.1
<i>Male</i>	74.3	2.8	79.0	68.4	68.9	75.4
<i>Female</i>	50.9	3.3	56.5	43.6	47.8	51.6
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	69.0	3.7	71.3	66.3	64.0	70.2
<i>Male</i>	76.7	3.3	75.8	77.6	68.3	79.1
<i>Female</i>	63.2	5.7	67.9	57.4	59.7	63.9
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	73.4	6.5	83.3	59.7	60.5	79.0
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	88.7	3.5	86.7	91.5	71.5	96.2
<i>Male</i>	91.3	6.1	84.6	99.3	68.0	103.7
<i>Female</i>	86.6	3.1	88.2	84.3	75.2	90.8
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	67.6	2.9	69.4	65.2	55.5	73.0
<i>Male</i>	63.8	3.7	61.0	67.3	48.8	71.8
<i>Female</i>	70.7	3.4	75.5	63.3	62.4	73.8
<i>Satisfaction</i>	50.8	5.6	57.8	41.6	41.8	53.7
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	7.7	2.1	5.7	10.4	6.7	8.1
Secondary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	16.7	5.0	27.3	6.8	2.4	21.3
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	4.7	2.2	5.9	3.7	1.6	5.7
<i>Male</i>	7.2	3.3	7.3	7.1	2.5	9.4
<i>Female</i>	2.1	2.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.6
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	4.1	2.0	4.5	3.7	1.1	5.1
<i>Male</i>	6.0	3.3	4.7	7.1	1.7	7.9
<i>Female</i>	2.1	2.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.6
<i>Satisfaction</i>	80.7	14.9	71.7	94.0	100.0	78.9
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	1.0	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.4

Medical services						
<i>Health access</i>	34.4	7.3	44.7	20.5	14.6	40.2
<i>Need</i>	14.6	0.9	13.4	16.3	15.0	14.5
<i>Use</i>	18.7	1.7	18.0	19.6	20.1	18.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	89.4	2.1	88.3	90.8	87.6	90.0
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	4.4	1.4	2.0	7.5	4.4	4.5
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	96.9	2.3	97.6	95.5	94.5	97.6
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	70.9	4.5	77.7	62.3	44.7	76.0
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.8	0.8
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.4
<i>Father only</i>	5.3	1.5	3.5	7.9	9.8	3.7
<i>Mother only</i>	2.2	0.9	3.4	0.6	0.5	2.8
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	10.2	1.7	10.9	9.2	12.0	9.6
<i>Father only absent</i>	12.7	2.3	11.9	13.9	19.2	10.4
<i>Mother only absent</i>	3.4	1.2	4.2	2.2	2.1	3.8
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	49.1	5.7	53.9	41.3	37.2	52.7
<i>Measles immunization</i>	62.7	4.0	59.9	67.3	47.9	67.1
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	24.4	3.0	27.2	19.8	15.0	27.2
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	15.6	4.0	17.2	13.1	25.0	12.9
<i>Stunted</i>	25.2	2.7	20.7	32.1	38.9	21.3
<i>Wasted</i>	1.2	0.6	0.4	2.4	0.5	1.3
<i>Underweight</i>	8.4	2.3	6.2	11.8	11.1	7.7

* 1.96 standard deviations

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Net Enrolment Rate							
<i>Primary School</i>	73.3	67.6	-5.7	4.7		-15.1	3.8
<i>Secondary School</i>	6.8	4.1	-2.7	2.1		-5.1	3.4
Rate of Dissatisfaction with School							
	70.9	46.3	-24.6	12.1	**	5.0	-48.4
<i>Reasons for Dissatisfaction</i>							
<i>Books/Supplies</i>	75.4	15.3	-60.1	13.0	***	-64.0	-12.2
<i>Poor Teaching</i>	17.7	12.2	-5.5	4.2	**	0.7	17.4
<i>Lack of Teachers</i>	82.6	86.0	3.4	14.6	*	-1.7	56.7
<i>Bad Condition of Facilities</i>	38.5	29.9	-8.6	8.7	***	12.5	47.3
<i>Overcrowding</i>	7.8	21.2	13.4	7.1	**	1.5	29.8
Health Facility Consulted							
<i>Private hospital</i>	6.2	8.4	2.2	2.7		-3.3	7.7
<i>Government hospital</i>	54.5	48.7	-5.8	6.9		-19.5	7.9
<i>Traditional healer</i>	3.3	4.4	1.1	1.8		-2.5	4.8
<i>Pharmacy</i>	22.5	36.5	14.0	9.9		-5.8	33.8
Rate of Dissatisfaction with Health Facilities							
	33.3	10.6	-22.7	4.9	***	-33.2	-13.4
<i>Reasons for Dissatisfaction</i>							
<i>Long wait</i>	15.1	11.2	-3.9	7.1		-17.5	10.9
<i>of trained professionals</i>	47.4	16.7	-30.7	12.8	**	-54.1	-2.8
<i>Cost</i>	41.5	5.1	-36.4	9.7	***	-55.3	-16.6
<i>No drugs available</i>	51.2	21.9	-29.3	15.7	*	-58.6	4.7
<i>Unsuccessful treatment</i>	18.2	42.4	24.2	8.5	**	4.4	38.6

Water and Sanitation							
<i>Piped water</i>	0.0	5.1	5.1	4.1		-3.0	13.2
<i>Protected well</i>	50.2	77.5	27.3	7.5	***	11.4	41.2
<i>No toilet</i>	4.7	7.6	2.9	2.6		-1.3	9.1
<i>Flush toilet</i>	2.4	3.4	1.0	1.7		-1.0	5.9
<i>Covered pit latrine</i>	85.9	82.2	-3.7	4.5		-13.1	4.9
<i>Uncovered pit latrine</i>	7.1	6.8	-0.3	3.2		-6.6	6.3
Child Delivery							
<i>Hospital or Maternity W</i>	72.0	41.4	-30.6	8.3	***	-47.4	-14.3
Delivery Assistance							
<i>Doctor/Nurse/Midwife</i>	54.4	42.2	-12.2	9.8		-31.8	7.5
<i>TBA</i>	27.2	15.5	-11.7	8.0		-27.7	4.3
<i>Self-assistance</i>	18.4	41.9	23.5	6.8	***	9.8	37.1
Child Nutrition							
<i>Stunted</i>	31.4	25.2	-6.2	6.7		-20.5	6.2
<i>Severely Stunted</i>	13.9	6.1	-7.8	6.9	*	-26.0	1.7
<i>Wasted</i>	3.0	1.2	-1.8	1.8		-6.2	1.1
<i>Severely Wasted</i>	1.1	0.0	-2.2	1.5		-5.1	0.7

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Bukombe District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Bukombe District Core Welfare Indicators Survey using the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire instrument (CWIQ).

The survey was commissioned by the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance and implemented by EDI (Economic Development Initiatives), a Tanzanian research and consultancy company. The report is aimed at national, regional and district level policy makers, as well as the research and policy community at large.

CWIQ is an off-the-shelf survey package developed by the World Bank to produce standardised monitoring indicators of welfare. The questionnaire is purposively concise and is designed to collect information on household demographics, employment, education, health and nutrition, as well as utilisation of and satisfaction with social services. An extra section on governance and satisfaction with people in public office was added specifically for this survey.

The standardised nature of the questionnaire allows comparison between districts and regions within and across countries, as well as monitoring change in a district or region over time.

This survey was the second of its kind to be administered in Bukombe DC, located in Shinyanga region, the first one having been administered in 2004. Chapter 9 of this report analyses changes between the two surveys.

Although beyond the purpose of this report, the results of Bukombe CWIQ could also be set against those of other CWIQ surveys that have are being implemented at the time of writing in other districts in Tanzania: Bariadi DC, Bukoba DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kilosa DC, Kishapu DC, Korogwe DC, Kyela DC, Ludewa DC, Makete DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Kahama DC, Mbulu DC, Morogoro DC, Mpwapa DC, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Njombe DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Songea DC, Sumbawanga DC, Tanga MC, Temeke MC. Other African countries that have implemented nationally representative CWIQ surveys include Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria.

1.2 Sampling

The Bukombe District CWIQ was sampled to be representative at district level. Data from the 2002 Census was used to put together a list of all villages in the district. In the first stage of the sampling process villages were chosen

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Shinyanga Region

Basic Variables

Household size
Level of education of the household head
Consumption of meat
Main source of income
Problems satisfying food needs
Number of meals
Main activity of the household head

Household Assets

Radio
Bicycle
Iron
Watch
Wheelbarrow
Sewing machine
Bed

Household Amenities

Material in the walls
Material in the floor
Type of toilet

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Shinyanga Region

Table 1.2 : Predicted and Observed Poverty Rates, Shinyanga Region, 2000/01

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	58.3	15.1	73.4
Poor	9.2	17.4	26.6
Total	67.5	32.5	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Shinyanga Region

proportional to their population size. In a second stage the sub-village (kitongoji) was chosen within the village through simple random sampling. In the selected sub-village (also referred to as cluster or enumeration area in this report), all households were listed and 15 households were randomly selected. In total 450 households in 30 clusters were visited. All households were given statistical weights reflecting the number of households that they represent.

A 10-page interview was conducted in each of the sampled households by an experienced interviewer trained by EDI. The respondent was the most informed person in the household, as identified by the members of the household. A weight and height measurement was taken by the interviewers for each individual under the age of 5 (60 months) in the surveyed households.

Finally, it is important to highlight that the data entry was done by scanning the questionnaires, to minimise data entry errors and thus ensure high quality in the final dataset.

1.3 Constructed variables to disaggregate tables

The statistics in most tables in this report will be disaggregated by certain categories of individuals or households. Some of these variables have been constructed by the analysts and, in the light of their prominence in the report, deserve more explanation. This chapter discusses some of the most important of these variables: poverty status, cluster location and socio-economic group.

1.3.1 Poverty Status

The poverty status of a household is obtained by measuring its consumption expenditures and comparing it to a poverty line. It is, however, difficult, expensive

and time consuming to collect reliable household consumption expenditure data. One reason for this is that consumption modules are typically very lengthy. In addition, household consumption patterns differ across districts, regions and seasons; hence multiple visits have to be made to the household for consumption data to be reliable.

However, household consumption expenditure data allows more extensive and useful analysis of patterns observed in survey data and renders survey outcomes more useful in policy determination. Because of this, the Tanzanian government has become increasingly interested in developing ways of using non-expenditure data to predict household consumption and, from this, poverty measures.

There is a core set of variables that are incorporated in the majority of surveys. These variables inform on household assets and amenities, level of education of the household head, amount of land owned by the household and others. By observing the relation between these variables and consumption expenditure of the household in an expenditure survey, a relationship can be calculated. These variables are called poverty predictors and can be used to determine household expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys such as CWIQ. This means that, for instance, a household that is headed by an individual who has post secondary school education, with every member in a separate bedroom and that has a flush toilet is more likely to be non-poor than one where the household head has no education, a pit latrine is used and there are four people per bedroom. This is, of course, a very simplified example; however, these are some of the variables used to calculate the relationship between such information and the consumption expenditure of the household.

For the purpose of this report, the data collected in the Household Budget Survey 2000/01 (HBS) was used to select the poverty predictors and determine the quantitative relationship between these and household consumption. The five-year gap is far from ideal, but the data itself is reliable and is the most recent source of information available. Work was then done to investigate the specific characteristics of Bukombe in order to ensure that the model developed

Table 1.3: Cluster Location

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District	All-Weather	Public		
	Capital	Road	Transport		
Remote	60.0	30.0	240.0	19.7	38,445
Accessible	20.0	10.0	120.0	12.8	38,040

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Table 1.4: Socio-economic Group, Poverty Rate, and Location

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	0.0	67.8	32.2
Self-Employed Agriculture	20.0	38.1	61.9
Self-Employed Other	10.0	79.7	20.3
Other	4.6	44.7	55.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

accurately represents this particular district.

Some caveats are in order when tabulating variables used as poverty predictors on poverty status. Poverty status is defined as a weighted average of the poverty predictors; hence it should come as no surprise that poverty predictors are correlated to them. For instance, education of the household head is one of the variables included in the equation used to calculate household consumption. The relationship is set as a positive one, consequently when observing the patterns in the data this relationship may be positive by construction. Table 1.1 lists the variables that have been used to calculate predicted household consumption expenditure.

Once the consumption level of a household has been predicted, it is compared to the Basic Needs Poverty Line set by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on the basis of the 2000/01 HBS. The Basic Needs Poverty Line is defined by what a household, using the food basket of the poorest 50 percent of the population, needs to consume to satisfy its basic food needs to attain 2,200 Kcal/day per adult equivalent. The share of non-food expenditures of the poorest 25 percent of households is then added. With this procedure, the Basic Needs Poverty Line is set at TZS 7,253 per 28 days per adult equivalent unit in 2000/01 prices. Households consuming less than this are

assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs¹.

The Bukombe 2006 CWIQ uses poverty predictors to classify households as poor or non-poor, i.e. to determine whether a household's monthly consumption per adult equivalent unit is below or above the Basic Needs Poverty Line. This binary approach generates two types of mistakes associated with the prediction:

1. A poor household is predicted to be non-poor
2. A non-poor household is predicted to be poor

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in 9.2 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 15.1 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 75.7 percent.

¹ The exact procedure by which this line has been set is described in detail in the 2000/01 HBS report: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002, '2000/2001 Tanzania Household Budget Survey'.

1 Introduction

Table 1.5: Socio-economic Group of the Household and Gender of the Household Head

	Male	Female	Total
Socio-economic Group			
Employees	93.0	7.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	88.2	11.8	100.0
Self-Employed Other	87.2	12.8	100.0
Other	87.5	12.5	100.0
Total	88.1	11.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

When the model is applied to the CWIQ 2006 data for Bukombe DC, the share of households living in poverty is 16 percent, similar to the figure for Bukombe 2004 CWIQ (16 percent). These rates are lower than 33 percent estimated for Shinyaga Region. However, it must be kept in mind that the aim of the model is not estimating poverty rates, but determining the characteristics of the poor population. Hence, the accuracy of the model does not hinge on the closeness between the estimated and actual poverty rate; but on the percentage of correct predictions as indicated in Table 1.2.

Expenditure surveys, such as the 2000/2001 Household Budget Survey, are much better suited for informing on poverty rates. However, such large scale surveys have insufficient number of observations to inform on district-level trends. The Bukombe CWIQ, on the other hand, is sufficiently large to allow detailed district-level analysis. The accuracy with which households can be classified by poverty status using the CWIQ gives credence to the use of predicted poverty level as a variable throughout this report.

1.3.2 Cluster Location

Cluster Location is constructed on the basis of self-reported travel time of the household to three different locations: the nearest place to get public transport, the nearest all-weather road and the district capital. Travel time is probed for by the household's most commonly used form of transport. For each household, the average travel time is taken across these three locations. For each cluster, the median of the 15 means is calculated. All clusters are then ranked according to this median. The 15 clusters with the lowest median are labelled as accessible and the 15 clusters with the highest median are labelled as remote. Table 1.3 shows the median of

each of the variables used to construct the cluster location.

Table 1.3 shows that the poverty rates differ substantially by cluster location: households in remote villages are more likely to be poor than households in accessible villages. Whereas the poverty rate in accessible villages is 13 percent, the rate in remote villages is 20 percent.

1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

The socio-economic group that a household belongs to depends on the employment of the household head. Throughout the report heads employed in the private sectors, formally or informally, as well as Government and Parastatal employees are categorised as 'Employees'. Self-employed individuals are divided into two groups, depending on whether they work in agriculture ('Self-employed agriculture') or in trade or professional sectors ('Self-employed other'). Finally, those who worked in other activities or who had not been working for the 4 weeks preceding the survey are classed as 'other'.

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is highest for households whose main income earner is self-employed in agriculture, at a rate of 20 percent. In turn, poverty is lowest for households where the main income earner is an employee. In addition, households from the former group are the most likely to be located in accessible villages, at 62 percent, whereas the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the most likely to be located in remote villages, at 80 percent.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. Almost 9 out of 10 households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is lowest for the employees at 7 percent.

Table 1.6 shows the breakdown of socio-economic groups by main activity of the household heads. As expected, the main economic activity in the district is agriculture, to which 61 percent of the household heads is dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 91 percent. The self-

employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (99 percent). More than half of the 'other' category is mainly concentrated in agriculture (57 percent) with the rest almost evenly split between services, household duties and other activities (17, 12 and 14 percent, respectively).

Table 1.6: Socio-economic Group of the Household and Main Economic Activity of the Household Head

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	9.1	90.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	84.0	0.4	13.7	1.4	0.5	100.0
Self-Employed Other	0.0	0.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Other	56.9	0.0	16.9	12.2	14.0	100.0
Total	60.7	2.7	34.3	1.6	0.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1 Introduction

2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Bukombe DC households and population characteristics. The main population characteristics are presented in section two. Section three presents the main characteristics of the households, such as area of residence, poverty status, number of members, and dependency ratio. The same analysis is then conducted for the household heads in section four. An examination of orphan and foster status in the district concludes the chapter.

2.2 Main Population Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by cluster location and poverty status, by gender and age. Overall, the district's population is young. For instance, 4 percent of the population is over 60 years old, whereas 53 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 43 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. Poor households and households in accessible villages have higher shares in the 0-14 group than non-poor households or households in remote villages, but the difference by poverty status is wider.

The dependency ratio of the district's households is shown in Table 2.2. The dependency ratio is the number of household members under 15 and over 64 years old (the dependant population) over the number of household members aged

between 15 and 64 (the working age population). The result is the average number of people each adult at working age takes care of.

The mean dependency ratio is 1.3, meaning that one adult has to take care of more than 1 person. On average poor households and households in remote villages present higher dependency ratios (1.8 and 1.3, respectively) than non-poor households and households from accessible villages (1.1 and 1.2, respectively).

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.2 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.7 for households with 7 or more members. The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the self-employed in agriculture report the highest dependency ratio (1.3), whereas the 'other' socio-economic group reports the lowest (1.1).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the dependency ratio in male-headed households is slightly higher than in female-headed households, at 1.3 and 1.2, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 5.2 individuals. Households with at most two individuals only represent 17 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 7 or more members is 31 percent.

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of total population by gender and age

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
Total	23.5	20.2	2.4	46.0	29.7	22.4	1.9	54.0	53.1	42.6	4.2	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	23.3	20.3	1.3	44.9	31.2	22.0	1.8	55.1	54.5	42.4	3.1	100.0
Remote	23.8	20.0	3.8	47.6	27.5	23.0	1.9	52.4	51.3	43.0	5.8	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	28.9	15.8	1.6	46.3	33.9	18.2	1.6	53.7	62.9	34.0	3.2	100.0
Non-poor	21.9	21.5	2.6	45.9	28.4	23.7	2.0	54.1	50.3	45.1	4.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

Table 2.2: Dependency ratio

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.3	0.1	5.2	1.3
Cluster Location							
Accessible	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.3	0.1	5.4	1.3
Remote	0.9	1.6	2.6	2.3	0.1	5.0	1.2
Poverty Status							
Poor	1.5	3.0	4.6	2.6	0.1	7.3	1.8
Non-poor	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.8	1.1
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.2
3-4	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.1	0.1	3.6	0.8
5-6	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.3	0.1	5.5	1.4
7+	1.7	3.4	5.1	3.1	0.1	8.3	1.7
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.9	0.3	6.4	1.2
Self-employed - agriculture	1.1	1.7	2.8	2.3	0.1	5.2	1.3
Self-employed - other	1.1	1.6	2.7	2.3	0.1	5.1	1.2
Other	1.0	1.6	2.6	2.7	0.3	5.5	1.1
Gender of Household Head							
Male	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.4	0.1	5.4	1.3
Female	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	0.2	4.0	1.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of households by number of household members

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	household size
Total	17.4	26.0	25.4	31.2	100.0	5.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	12.8	29.3	25.2	32.7	100.0	5.4
Remote	23.2	21.8	25.6	29.4	100.0	5.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	2.5	7.6	26.9	63.1	100.0	7.3
Non-poor	20.3	29.4	25.2	25.1	100.0	4.8
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	0.0	25.5	38.6	35.9	100.0	6.4
Self-employed - agric	19.8	23.5	25.1	31.6	100.0	5.2
Self-employed - other	14.2	32.9	23.5	29.5	100.0	5.1
Other	12.0	25.6	31.3	31.2	100.0	5.5
Gender of Household Head						
Male	14.0	26.4	27.0	32.6	100.0	5.4
Female	42.6	22.7	13.5	21.2	100.0	4.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages tend to be larger than households in accessible villages, with means of 5.4 and 5.0 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 7.3 members, and non-poor households reporting 4.8.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean

household size, at 6.4, and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest at 5.1 members.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female-headed households: the former have 5.4 members in average, whereas the latter have 4.0 members. This difference partly owes to the fact that, as shown in Section 2.4, female household heads rarely have a spouse.

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of total population by relationship to head of household

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	19.2	16.1	51.6	0.7	12.1	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	18.6	15.6	52.1	0.8	12.7	0.2	100.0
Remote	20.0	16.8	50.9	0.6	11.2	0.6	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	13.8	10.9	57.0	0.7	17.2	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	20.7	17.6	50.0	0.7	10.6	0.3	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	15.7	0.3	100.0
10-19	0.6	4.0	76.1	0.0	19.0	0.3	100.0
20-29	23.4	54.0	14.0	0.0	7.5	1.1	100.0
30-39	57.2	36.5	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.0	100.0
40-49	59.2	38.8	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
50-59	64.1	31.9	0.0	1.4	2.5	0.0	100.0
60 and above	70.3	9.2	0.0	13.5	6.9	0.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	36.7	0.4	51.4	0.2	11.1	0.2	100.0
Female	4.2	29.6	51.7	1.2	12.9	0.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

Table 2.4 shows the percent distribution of total population by relationship to the head of household.

No particular trends emerge by analysing by cluster location. However, the analysis by poverty status shows that the shares of 'child' and 'other relative' are higher in poor households, whereas non-poor households report higher shares of 'head' and 'spouse'.

The age breakdown shows that after the age of 30, most of the population is either head of their own household or spouse to the head of the household. The category 'other relative' peaks for the 10-19 cohort at 19 percent, whereas the shares for the older cohorts are under 10 percent.

The gender split-up shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 37 and 4 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 30 and less than 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 30 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 41 percent is married and

monogamous, and 17 percent is married and polygamous. Despite only 1 percent reported to be 'officially' divorced, 5 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated. Informal unions constitute 3 percent of the population and 4 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that people of remote villages are more likely to be never married or polygamous than people in accessible villages, who are more likely to be monogamous or in informal unions.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that members of poor households are more likely to have never been married, whereas members of non-poor households are more likely to be in a polygamous marriage.

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category tends to increase with age, peaking for the 40-59 groups, roughly at 35 percent. For the population after 20 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. Neither divorced nor separated show a trend but, as would be expected, 'widowed' increases with age. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing as the population gets older.

Around 33 percent of the men has never been married, but for women the figure is only 28 percent. While 7 percent of women are widowed and a further 7

2 Village, population and household characteristics

Table 2.5: Percent distribution of the total population age 12 and above by marital status

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
Total	30.2	41.4	16.7	2.5	0.6	4.5	4.1	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	28.7	43.8	13.2	4.5	1.0	4.8	4.2	100.0
Remote	32.1	38.4	21.0	0.1	0.2	4.2	4.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	40.9	39.7	8.9	0.0	0.4	6.6	3.5	100.0
Non-poor	27.7	41.7	18.6	3.1	0.7	4.0	4.2	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	83.0	11.4	0.8	2.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0
20-24	27.1	53.1	8.6	6.9	0.7	3.2	0.5	100.0
25-29	1.8	70.3	14.6	4.6	1.1	7.1	0.5	100.0
30-39	1.7	61.0	26.3	1.5	0.9	5.7	3.0	100.0
40-49	0.5	55.6	33.5	2.3	0.0	3.3	4.7	100.0
50-59	1.0	46.9	35.6	4.3	0.0	1.4	10.8	100.0
60 and above	0.0	30.7	23.8	0.0	2.5	15.9	27.1	100.0
Gender								
Male	32.7	43.5	17.6	2.7	0.0	2.2	1.4	100.0
Female	28.0	39.5	15.8	2.4	1.2	6.6	6.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Table 2.6: Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by socio-economic group

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.3	26.4	10.1	62.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	2.0	23.5	16.3	58.3	100.0
Remote	0.5	30.1	2.1	67.3	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	23.0	4.7	72.3	100.0
Non-poor	1.7	27.3	11.7	59.3	100.0
Age					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.4	99.6	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.9	1.2	97.9	100.0
15-19	1.0	15.0	2.6	81.4	100.0
20-29	1.3	36.0	21.3	41.4	100.0
30-39	2.8	49.0	28.1	20.0	100.0
40-49	5.5	57.6	12.6	24.2	100.0
50-59	2.7	65.1	8.6	23.6	100.0
60 and above	0.0	71.0	5.3	23.7	100.0
Gender					
Male	2.2	34.4	13.3	50.0	100.0
Female	0.6	19.2	7.3	72.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

percent separated, the shares for males are 2 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 26 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 62 percent in other

activities. Individuals living in accessible villages seem to be more likely to be self-employed in agriculture, or in non-agricultural activities, and less likely to be in the 'other' group than remote households. In turn, poor households are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture on in the 'other' group than non-poor households, who are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 71 percent for the 60+ group. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 81 to 43 percent, then decreases to 24 percent for the population aged 40+.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 73 percent against 50 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Around 42 percent of the population has no education, 29 percent has some primary, and 24 percent has completed primary.

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by highest level of education

	None	Nursery school	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	42.0	1.9	28.5	24.3	1.5	0.2	1.5	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	38.7	2.8	27.6	26.6	1.8	0.4	2.2	100.0
Remote	46.3	0.7	29.8	21.3	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	48.8	1.0	31.5	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	40.1	2.1	27.7	25.9	2.0	0.3	1.9	100.0
Age								
5- 9	77.5	7.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	17.0	1.0	80.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	23.2	0.0	38.4	35.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	30.4	0.0	16.8	48.2	3.7	0.0	1.0	100.0
30-39	25.7	0.0	11.2	59.7	1.5	0.0	1.9	100.0
40-49	39.5	0.0	17.2	31.5	4.5	2.5	4.8	100.0
50-59	60.1	0.0	18.1	18.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0
60 and above	68.8	0.0	18.1	2.9	0.7	0.0	9.5	100.0
Gender								
Male	36.3	2.6	28.5	27.8	2.0	0.3	2.4	100.0
Female	47.0	1.2	28.6	21.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

The remaining levels have shares of at most 2 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report a higher share with 'no education' and a lower share of 'complete primary' than accessible clusters. In turn, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares of population with no education or some primary than non-poor households, who report a higher share of population with completed primary.

The age breakdown shows that 77 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no formal education, but 81 percent of the children 10-14 have at least some primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population 10-14 (17 percent) and higher for the older groups. In the groups between 20 and 39 years old, the most common is completed primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 47 against 36 percent, while the share of males reporting complete primary is higher than that of females (28 and 31 percent, respectively)

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 58 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 15 percent divorced, separated or widowed, 24 percent is married and polygamous, 1 percent has never been married and a 3 percent lives in an informal union.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows that accessible villages and poor households report higher shares of married and monogamous household heads, whereas remote villages and non-poor households report higher shares of married and polygamous household heads.

Analysis by age-groups shows that married-monogamous is the category with the highest share of household heads after 20 years old, whereas the heads in the 15-19 age-groups are concentrated in never married (78 percent) and informal union (23 percent). The married-monogamous category decreases with age, as the share in married-polygamous increases. The share of divorced, widowed or separated household heads peaks at 36 percent of the 60+ age-group.

2 Village, population and household characteristics

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of heads of household by marital status

	Never married	Married monogamous	Married polygamous	Informal, loose union	Divorced Separated Widowed	Total
Total	0.9	57.8	23.9	2.9	14.5	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	0.6	61.2	18.7	5.0	14.5	100.0
Remote	1.2	53.6	30.5	0.1	14.5	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	2.9	63.8	15.1	0.0	18.2	100.0
Non-poor	0.5	56.6	25.7	3.4	13.8	100.0
Age						
15-19	77.5	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0	100.0
20-29	2.1	74.9	9.8	6.5	6.6	100.0
30-39	0.0	66.2	22.0	0.6	11.2	100.0
40-49	0.3	55.4	29.6	3.9	10.8	100.0
50-59	0.0	43.8	35.1	6.7	14.4	100.0
60 and above	0.0	36.0	28.3	0.0	35.7	100.0
Gender						
Male	0.9	65.0	26.1	3.3	4.7	100.0
Female	0.5	4.6	7.7	0.0	87.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Table 2.9: Percent distribution of heads of household by socio-economic group

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	3.9	68.1	24.7	3.3	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	5.5	53.4	39.6	1.5	100.0
Remote	2.0	86.7	5.8	5.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	83.8	15.3	0.9	100.0
Non-poor	4.7	65.0	26.6	3.8	100.0
Age					
15-19	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	2.1	58.8	39.0	0.0	100.0
30-39	4.3	57.4	36.8	1.6	100.0
40-49	7.8	69.7	16.0	6.6	100.0
50-59	4.2	81.6	10.0	4.2	100.0
60 and above	0.0	90.4	3.4	6.2	100.0
Gender					
Male	4.1	68.1	24.5	3.3	100.0
Female	2.3	67.7	26.5	3.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (87 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 5 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (91 percent).

Table 2.9 shows the percent distribution of household heads by socio-economic group. It is worth remembering that the socio-economic group of the household is determined by the type of employment of the main income earner of the household,

who not always the household head. As expected, the great majority of the district's household heads belongs to the self-employed in agriculture, with a share of 68 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 25 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive, unpaid, and household workers) represents 3 percent, and the employees are a further 3 percent.

Table 2.10: Percent distribution of heads of household by highest level of education

	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	30.6	16.5	44.5	2.6	0.5	5.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	24.1	13.9	50.2	3.3	1.0	7.6	100.0
Remote	38.9	19.8	37.3	1.8	0.0	2.1	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	30.2	23.7	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	30.8	15.2	44.1	3.1	0.7	6.2	100.0
Age							
15-19	22.5	0.0	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	22.9	14.7	57.1	2.6	0.0	2.6	100.0
30-39	17.0	13.4	64.7	1.6	0.0	3.4	100.0
40-49	29.4	16.0	37.6	7.6	2.9	6.5	100.0
50-59	50.6	20.6	24.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0
60 and above	59.0	24.4	4.1	1.0	0.0	11.5	100.0
Gender							
Male	27.0	16.8	47.3	3.0	0.6	5.3	100.0
Female	57.2	14.6	23.9	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

The analysis by location shows that the share of household heads self-employed in agriculture in remote villages is higher than in accessible villages, with shares of 87 and 53 percent, respectively. In accessible villages, household heads are more likely to be in the 'self-employed other' group than heads of households in remote villages, with shares of 40 and 6 percent, respectively.

Heads of poor households belong to the 'self-employed agriculture' group more frequently than non-poor households, at 84 and 65 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the heads of non-poor households belong to the 'employee' or 'self-employed other' groups more often than the heads of poor households.

The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category, representing at least 3 out of 5 household heads in each age-group, and increasing with age. The 'employee' category peaks at 8 percent for the 40-49 age-groups. The 'self-employed - other' category starts at 39 percent for the 20-29 group and then decreases steadily down to 3 percent for the cohort aged 60 and above. The 'other' category is higher for the 40+ cohorts.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong differences.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, only around 9 percent of the household heads has any education after primary. Around 31 percent of the household heads has no education, 17 percent some primary and 45 percent has completed primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads in remote villages are more likely to have no education or just some primary than the ones from accessible villages, who in turn are more likely to have completed primary or have post-secondary education.

Poverty status is correlated with the education of the household heads. This should be no surprise, since education of the household head is one of the poverty predictors used to define poverty status. However, the difference is still important: while whereas 24 percent of heads of poor households have only some primary, the share for non-poor households is 15 percent. At the other extreme, whereas virtually no head of poor households has post-secondary education, the figure for non-poor households is higher, at 6 percent.

The age breakdown shows that 59 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 24 percent just some primary. Completed primary is the most common category for the groups between 20 and 49.

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Table 2.11 - Orphan status of children under 18 years old

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	2.2	5.3	1.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	3.4	3.5	1.3
Remote	0.6	7.9	0.6
Poverty Status			
Poor	0.5	9.8	0.1
Non-poor	2.8	3.7	1.4
Age			
0-4	0.0	2.7	0.0
5-9	3.5	4.0	0.9
10-14	3.3	8.2	0.9
15-17	3.3	13.7	5.9
Gender			
Male	1.4	5.6	1.2
Female	2.8	5.2	0.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 57 and 27 percent, respectively. Almost half the male household heads (47 percent) has completed primary, against 24 percent of females.

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 1 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 2 percent lost only their mother and 5 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 8 percent of all children under 18 who lost at least one parent at the time of the survey.

Orphan status is correlated with cluster location and poverty status, with children from remote villages and poor households reporting higher shares having lost their father.

The age breakdown shows that orphan status is correlated with age: as can be expected older children are more likely to be orphans than younger children. Around 23 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost a parent, and 14 percent of the children in that age-group lost their father. There does not seem to be a gender trend in orphan status.

The percent distribution of children under 18 years old by foster status is shown in Table 2.12. A child is defined as living in a nuclear household when both parents live in the household and as living in a non-nuclear household when at least one parent is absent from the household. Note that this makes it a variable defined at the level of the child, rather than the household (a household may be nuclear with respect to one child, but not with respect to another). The table shows that 26 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey.

There is no strong relation between cluster location and foster status, but children from poor households tend to be fostered more often than children from non-poor households (with shares of 33 and 24 percent, respectively). The main difference arises from children living with their mother only: 19 percent for poor households and 10 percent for non-poor households.

The analysis of age-groups shows that the share of children living in non-nuclear households increases steadily with age, from 17 percent for children between 0 and 4 years old, to 50 percent for children between 15 and 17 years old.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and foster status.

Table 2.12 - Foster status of children under 18 years old

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children living in non-nuclear households
Total	12.7	3.4	10.2	26.3
Cluster Location				
Accessible	11.9	4.2	10.9	27.0
Remote	13.9	2.2	9.2	25.4
Poverty Status				
Poor	19.2	2.1	12.0	33.4
Non-poor	10.4	3.8	9.6	23.8
Age				
0-4	12.8	1.3	3.1	17.2
5-9	10.0	3.4	13.1	26.5
10-14	12.2	5.7	13.1	31.0
15-17	23.7	5.6	20.9	50.2
Gender				
Male	12.4	3.8	10.1	26.3
Female	13.0	3.0	10.3	26.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

3 EDUCATION

This chapter examines selected education indicators in Bukombe DC. These include literacy rate, access to schools, satisfaction rate, dissatisfaction rate and enrolment.

The first section presents an overview on selected education indicators. The second section provides information on dissatisfaction and non-attendance along with the reasons behind them. School enrolment and drop-out rates are presented in the fourth section. These give a picture on the enrolment patterns according to the age of pupils. The final section of the chapter gives information on adult and youth literacy status within the district.

3.1 Overview of the Education indicators

3.1.1 Literacy

Table 3.1 shows the main education indicators for the district. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate. The adult literacy rate¹ is 62 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 67 and 56 percent respectively. Likewise, the literacy rate among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 63 and 58 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that literacy rates are higher among households where the main income earner is an employee (80 percent) than in the remaining categories.

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is 23 percentage points higher than that of women at 74 percent and 51 percent respectively.

Orphaned children have a literacy rate of 68 percent, whereas the rate for non-

orphaned children is 5 points higher, at 73 percent. Finally, 79 percent of non-fostered children are literate compared to 40 percent of fostered children.

3.1.2 Primary School

Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school-age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school. Overall, 73 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is remarkably higher in accessible clusters than in remote clusters, at 83 and 60 percent respectively.

The majority (79 percent) of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor household's lives within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 61 percent of those living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that virtually all children living in households belonging to the 'employee' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 75 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category and 65 percent of children living in households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category.

Non-orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than orphaned, at 74 and 66 percent respectively. Similarly, 75 percent of non-fostered children has access to primary schools, whereas the rate for fostered children is 47 percent. Finally, gender does not show strong correlation with primary school access.

Enrolment

The two main measures of enrolment, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) are analysed in this section. GER is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective

¹ The Adult literacy rate is defined for the population aged 15 and over.

3 Education

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	62.1	73.4	88.7	67.6	50.8	6.3	4.7	4.1	80.7
Cluster Location									
Accessible	67.2	83.3	86.7	69.4	57.8	13.1	5.9	4.5	71.7
Remote	55.7	59.7	91.5	65.2	41.6	0.0	3.7	3.7	94.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	57.7	60.5	71.5	55.5	41.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	100.0
Non-poor	63.1	79.0	96.2	73.0	53.7	8.4	5.7	5.1	78.9
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	80.0	100.0	85.6	79.1	79.2	0.0	81.1	66.2	81.7
Self-employed - agriculture	57.5	64.7	88.7	65.2	51.0	4.9	1.1	0.9	49.7
Self-employed - other	73.5	94.1	90.0	75.6	45.2	16.9	7.0	7.0	100.0
Other	48.6	74.5	82.6	50.0	54.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	74.3	72.7	91.3	63.8	54.6	6.1	7.2	6.0	75.3
Female	50.9	73.9	86.6	70.7	47.5	6.5	2.1	2.1	100.0
Orphan status									
Orphaned	68.1	65.9	106.7	69.9	61.7	10.9	3.4	3.4	100.0
Not-orphaned	72.9	74.4	86.8	67.5	49.2	5.1	3.1	3.1	87.0
Foster status									
Fostered	40.0	47.1	65.4	50.8	77.1	9.2	4.6	4.6	100.0
Not-fostered	79.3	75.1	88.7	68.8	48.1	4.8	2.5	2.5	83.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Literacy is defined for persons age 15 and above.

2. Primary school:

Access is defined for children of primary school age (7-13) in households less than 30 minutes from a primary school.

Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 8) regardless of age.

Enrollment (net) is defined for children of primary school age (7-13) currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 8).

Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in primary school who cited no problems with school.

3. Secondary school:

Access is defined for children of secondary school age (14-19) in households less than 30 minutes from a secondary school.

Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5) regardless of age.

Enrollment (net) is defined for children of secondary school age (14-19) currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5).

Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in secondary school who cited no problems with school.

of their age, to the population of school-age children. If there are a large proportion of non-school-age individuals attending school, the GER may exceed 100 percent. Primary school GER informs on the ratio of all individuals in primary school to the population of individuals of primary school-age (7 to 13 years) in the district.

NER is defined as the ratio of school-age children enrolled at school to the population of school-age children. Therefore, primary school NER is the ratio of children between the ages of 7 and 13 years in primary school to the population of children in this age-group in the district.

The NER provides more information for analysis than the GER. While trends in the

actual participation of school-age children in formal education are in part captured by the NER, the GER, at best provides a broad indication of general participation in education and of the capacity of the schools. The GER gives no precise information regarding the proportions of individuals of school and non-school-ages at school, nor does it convey any information on the capacity of the schools in terms of quality of education provided.

The primary school GER was 89 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 89 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 68 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

Table 3.2: Percentage of students currently enrolled in school by reasons for dissatisfaction

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction							
		Books/ supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilities in bad condition	High fees	Other
Total	46.3	15.3	12.2	86.0	2.0	21.2	29.9	0.0	4.1
Cluster Location									
Accessible	39.0	13.7	16.7	82.4	1.1	29.0	30.0	0.0	6.6
Remote	56.6	16.9	7.8	89.5	2.8	13.7	29.8	0.0	1.6
Poverty Status									
Poor	57.4	17.0	8.4	87.1	0.0	12.3	22.2	0.0	5.3
Non-poor	43.0	14.7	13.6	85.6	2.7	24.7	32.9	0.0	3.6
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	16.8	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	80.0	26.7	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	48.0	19.3	12.7	82.7	0.4	10.9	31.3	0.0	6.0
Self-employed - other	48.0	8.7	10.2	92.9	6.4	39.5	30.5	0.0	0.0
Other	50.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	43.0	18.8	10.0	89.0	2.5	22.3	28.3	0.0	4.6
Female	49.2	12.7	13.7	83.8	1.5	20.4	31.0	0.0	3.6
Type of school									
Primary	49.2	15.5	11.9	86.5	2.0	20.9	29.3	0.0	4.2
Government	49.6	15.5	11.9	86.5	2.0	20.9	29.3	0.0	4.2
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	19.3	31.3	0.0	68.7	0.0	56.3	87.6	0.0	0.0
Government	22.2	31.3	0.0	68.7	0.0	56.3	87.6	0.0	0.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	14.9	0.0	30.8	69.3	0.0	19.6	30.7	0.0	0.0
Government	24.1	0.0	36.8	82.7	0.0	23.4	17.3	0.0	0.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base for column 1 is enrolled students. For columns 2 to 9, dissatisfied students

While the GER for households located in remote clusters is 92 percent, the share for households located in accessible clusters is 87 percent. In contrast, NER for households in accessible clusters is higher than that of households in remote clusters at 69 and 65 percent respectively. Furthermore, while GER for non-poor households is 96 percent, the share for poor households is 72 percent. Similarly, NER for non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 73 and 56 percent respectively.

GER is highest among people living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category at 90 and NER is highest among households where the main income earner is an employee at 79 percent. On the other hand, GER and NER are lowest among households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category at 83 and 50 percent respectively.

Furthermore, while GER for males is 91 percent, the share for females is 87 percent. In contrast, females have higher NER than males at 71 and 64 percent respectively.

Surprisingly, the breakdown by orphan status shows higher GER and NER for orphaned children. On the other hand non-fostered children have higher GER than fostered children at 89 and 65 percent respectively. Likewise, while NER for non-fostered children is 69 percent, the share for fostered children is 51 percent. It is worth remembering the small sample size in the orphaned and fostered category (see chapter 2), as well as that foster and orphan status is strongly correlated with age: orphaned and fostered children have higher mean ages than non-orphaned and non-fostered children.

Satisfaction

The satisfaction rate informs on the proportion of primary school pupils who cited no problems with their schools. Information on satisfaction was obtained by asking respondents to identify problems they faced with school.

Around half (51 percent) of all primary school pupils were satisfied with school. A higher share of pupils living in accessible clusters reported to be satisfied with their schools than pupils living in remote clusters, at 58 and 42 percent respectively. Likewise, while 54 percent of pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied with school, the share for pupils living in non-poor households is 42 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the employees have the highest rate of satisfaction with their primary schools at 79 percent, while pupils living in households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest satisfaction rate at 45 percent.

Furthermore, 62 percent of orphaned children reported to be satisfied with primary school compared to 49 percent of non-orphaned children. Likewise, the percentage of fostered children who report to be satisfied with school is higher than that of non-fostered, at 77 and 48 percent respectively.

Finally, the percentage of boys who reported to be satisfied with primary school is higher than that of girls at 55 and 48 percent respectively.

3.1.3 Secondary School

Access

Secondary school access rate is defined as the proportion of secondary school-age children (14 to 19 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school.

Only 6 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school. While 13 percent of pupils living in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for

pupils living in remote villages is virtually null. Similarly, 8 percent of pupils living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, whereas the share for pupils living in poor households is virtually null.

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the rate of access to secondary school. While pupils living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 17 percent, followed by those who belong to the 'self-employed agriculture' category (5 percent), the share for the 'other' and 'employee' categories is virtually null.

Gender does not show strong correlation with secondary school access, but the access rate for orphaned children is 11 percent, higher than that for non-orphaned children, at 5 percent. Likewise, while 9 percent of fostered children live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for non-fostered children is 5 percent.

Enrolment

As explained before, Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of school-age children while the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the ratio of school-age children enrolled at school to the population of school-age children. The secondary school-age is between 14 and 19 years old.

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, GER was 5 percent and NER was 4 percent. While secondary school NER does not show strong correlation with cluster location, the secondary school GER for households located in accessible clusters is 2 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote clusters. Both secondary GER and NER are higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with a difference of 4 percentage points.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees are the category with highest GER and NER at 81 and 66 percent respectively, whereas

Table 3.3: Percentage of children 6-17 years who ever attended school by reason not currently attending

	Reasons not currently attending											
	Percent not attending	Completed school	Distance	Cost	Work	Illness	Pregnancy	Got married	Useless/uninteresting	Failed exam	Awaits admission	Dismissed
Total	16.2	31.7	0.0	11.0	3.7	5.5	0.8	8.5	18.2	22.4	22.6	0.8
Cluster Location												
Accessible	13.4	36.8	0.0	8.9	2.5	8.5	0.0	10.5	19.7	21.1	17.2	0.0
Remote	19.5	27.5	0.0	12.7	4.7	3.1	1.5	6.8	17.1	23.6	27.0	1.5
Poverty Status												
Poor	17.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	9.9	6.2	0.0	2.1	36.2	16.2	28.1	0.0
Non-poor	15.7	37.6	0.0	15.0	1.4	5.3	1.1	10.8	11.7	24.7	20.5	1.1
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	13.2	68.4	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.4	0.0
Self-employed - agric	17.4	32.5	0.0	10.6	3.6	6.3	0.0	11.4	22.5	21.2	20.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	9.1	35.4	0.0	16.3	8.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	13.1	0.0
Other	35.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	16.1	21.8	37.4	8.4
Gender												
Male	15.8	19.7	0.0	5.6	2.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	17.6	24.2	31.2	0.0
Female	16.6	41.6	0.0	15.4	4.7	4.5	1.5	15.5	18.8	21.0	15.4	1.5
Age												
7-13	3.1	19.3	0.0	7.0	8.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	48.3	0.0	19.3	6.7
14-19	40.9	33.5	0.0	11.6	3.0	5.5	1.0	9.7	14.0	25.6	23.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base for column 1 is school-age children. For columns 2 to 13, not enrolled school children

the shares for the 'other' category is virtually null. GER is higher among male than female-headed households, with a difference rate of 5 percentage points. Similarly, the NER rate is 4 percentage points higher among males than females.

Finally, the GER and NER rates do not show important differences among orphaned and non-orphaned children. On the other hand, while the GER and NER for fostered children is 5 percent, the share for non-fostered children is 3 percent.

Satisfaction

Roughly four fifths (81 percent) of the population enrolled in secondary school is satisfied with school. 19 percent of this population reports to be dissatisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This satisfaction rate is higher than in primary schools (51 percent). The satisfaction rate is noticeably higher among people living in remote clusters than that of people living in accessible clusters, at 94 and 72 percent respectively. On the other hand, virtually all pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied with their secondary schools, compared to 79 percent of those living in non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that virtually all pupils living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category are satisfied with secondary school, while the share for those living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is virtually null.

Virtually all female pupils were satisfied with their school compared to 75 percent of males.

Among the individuals enrolled in secondary schools, orphaned children were more satisfied with their schools than non-orphaned children. While virtually all (100 percent) orphaned children are satisfied with their schools, the share for non-orphaned children is 87 percent. Similarly, virtually all fostered children reports to be satisfied with their secondary schools compared to 83 percent of non-fostered children.

3.2 Dissatisfaction

One of the aims of the survey is to inform on perceptions of quality of services received among individuals for whom these are provided. To obtain this information, primary and secondary

Table 3.4: Primary school enrollment and drop out rates by gender

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	63.8	70.7	67.6	0.6	2.1	1.4
7	25.0	37.5	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	38.3	58.3	51.3	0.9	1.2	1.1
9	88.2	75.5	80.9	0.0	1.6	0.9
10	80.2	87.9	83.4	0.0	2.7	1.1
11	81.2	82.5	82.0	4.9	0.0	2.1
12	76.9	83.7	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	90.4	77.8	83.8	0.0	12.9	6.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base for table is primary school-age population (age 7-13)

school students who were not satisfied with school at the time of the survey were asked to provide reasons for their dissatisfaction. Complaints regarding lack of books and other resources were allocated into the 'Books/Supplies' category, while those relating to quality of teaching and teacher shortages were grouped into the 'Teaching' category. The 'Facilities' category incorporates complaints regarding overcrowding and bad condition of facilities. The results are shown in Table 3.2.

Overall, 46 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with school. 86 percent of students reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 30 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to bad condition of facilities whereas, 21 percent reported lack of space. While 15 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of books and supplies, 12 percent reported poor teaching and 2 percent reported teachers' absence.

The dissatisfaction rate for people living in remote villages is 18 percentage points higher than that of those living in accessible villages, at 57 and 39 percent respectively. Likewise, dissatisfaction rate for people living in poor households is higher than that of people living in non-poor households at 57 and 43 percent respectively. Further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to bad condition of facilities among non-poor households is higher than that among poor households at 33 and 22 percent respectively. On the other hand, while 90 percent of people living in remote clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, the share for those living in accessible clusters is 82 percent. In

contrast, 29 percent of people living in accessible clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of space compared to 14 percent of people living in remote clusters.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'other' category is the highest (50 percent). At the same time the employees reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (17 percent). It is also observed that virtually all (100 percent) households belonging to the 'other' category reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 80 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

Females have a higher dissatisfaction rate than males at 49 and 43 percent respectively. However further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due lack of teachers among males is higher than that among females at 89 and 84 percent respectively.

Those attending primary school reported to be most dissatisfied due to lack of teachers (87 percent) followed by bad condition of facilities (29 percent) while those attending secondary schools reported dissatisfaction due to bad condition of facilities (88 percent) followed by lack of teachers (69 percent).

3.3 Non-attendance

Table 3.3 shows the percentage of school-age individuals (7 to 19 years) that were not attending school and the reasons for not attending. The non-attendance rate is defined as the proportion of school-age individuals who previously participated in formal education and had stopped attending school by the time of the survey.

The district has about 16 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 32 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 22 percent reported that they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams and 23 percent said they were awaiting admission. 18 percent of respondents reported that school was useless or uninteresting. While 11 percent were not attending due to cost, 9 percent of respondents were not attending because they had gotten married. 6 percent were not attending due to illness and none of the respondents reported non-attendance due distance.

While 20 percent of children living in remote villages were not attending school, the share for children living in accessible villages is 13 percent. On the other hand, poverty status does not show strong correlation with non-attendance rates. However, further breakdown of the data shows that 38 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level compared to 16 percent of those living in poor households. Likewise, while 37 percent of children living in accessible clusters were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for children living in remote clusters was 28 percent. It is also noticeable that while 11 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school because they had gotten married, the share for those living in poor households was 2 percent.

Furthermore, 35 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category does not attend school compared to only 9 percent of those from households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities. Further breakdown of the data shows that while 68 percent of children from households where the main income earner is an employee was not attending because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for those from households belonging to the 'other' category is 8 percent.

Gender does not show strong correlation with non-attendance rates. However, further breakdown of the data shows that while 42 percent of girls were not attending because they had completed

Table 3.5: Secondary school enrollment and drop out rates by gender

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	6.0	2.1	4.1	15.5	13.4	14.5
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.8	3.3
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	34.6	25.5
16	8.7	0.0	5.2	19.1	13.6	16.9
17	11.1	15.5	13.1	23.6	2.8	14.2
18	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	5.2	13.2
19	23.6	0.0	12.2	22.3	10.3	16.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base for table is the secondary school-age population (age 14-19)

standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for boys is 20 percent.

It is also observed that while 16 percent of females were not attending school due to marriage, the share for males was virtually null.

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is 3 percent. On the other hand, the share for secondary school-age children is 41 percent. 34 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported having completed school, while 48 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that it was useless or uninteresting.

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-out Rates

This section takes a closer look at the primary and secondary school enrolment and drop-out rates. Rather than looking at primary or secondary school-aged children as a whole, data will be categorized by age and gender. Drop-out rates are calculated by dividing the number of children who left school in the current year by the total number of children enrolled this year plus those that dropped out (children who left school / (enrolled children + children who dropped out)).

Primary School

Table 3.4 shows primary school net enrolment and drop-out rates. The drop-out rates at primary level are generally very low. Disaggregation of the data shows that at the time of the survey, the primary school drop-out rate was only 1 percent. Therefore, only enrolment rates will be analysed.

**Table 3.6 - Adult literacy rates by gender
(persons age 15 and above)**

	Male	Female	Total
Total	74.3	50.9	62.1
15-19 years	79.5	67.2	73.5
20-29 years	78.6	57.1	63.8
30-39 years	81.1	58.8	71.1
40-49 years	74.7	39.9	58.0
50-59 years	57.6	19.2	42.8
60+ years	52.0	4.5	30.9
Accessible	79.0	56.5	67.2
15-19 years	75.6	61.9	68.6
20-29 years	85.7	62.9	70.2
30-39 years	81.5	70.3	76.7
40-49 years	86.2	39.1	65.0
50-59 years	55.4	22.5	45.8
60+ years	66.8	7.9	32.4
Remote	68.4	43.6	55.7
15-19 years	82.9	72.5	78.0
20-29 years	62.1	45.9	50.5
30-39 years	80.4	43.7	62.9
40-49 years	61.5	40.6	50.8
50-59 years	60.3	17.4	40.2
60+ years	45.1	0.0	29.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is population age 15+

Overall, 68 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled at the time of the survey. Out of those in primary school-age (7 to 13 years), 71 percent of girls and 64 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment show that at the time of the survey only 30 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 13, where the NER is about 84 percent.

Secondary School

Table 3.5 shows secondary net enrolment patterns by age. Secondary school enrolment rates are much lower than those at primary level. Only 4 percent of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 68 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. The table shows that the biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 18 and 19. Furthermore, 13 percent of 17 year olds reported to be enrolled at the time of the survey. It is also noticeable that the rate of boys and girls enrolled in

secondary school at the age of 14 is virtually null.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 15 percent of children of secondary school-age had dropped out in the year prior to the survey. In general, the highest drop-out rate is observed among 15 year olds (at 26 percent). The highest drop-out rate among males is at the age of 17, while female drop-out rate is highest at age of 15.

3.5 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in at least one language. Those who can read but not write were counted as illiterate. The data on literacy was solely obtained by asking the respondent if he/she was able to read and write. Besides this information, no further tests on their ability to read or write were taken. Furthermore, questions that helped determine adult literacy were only asked for individuals aged 15 or older.

Adult Literacy

Overall, 62 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 23 percentage points at 74 and 51 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (74 percent) while only 31 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are remarkable gender differences in literacy. Furthermore, the gap is larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is 11 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-group in remote villages is 78 percent, whereas for accessible villages the rate is 69 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 22 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference increases to 24 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 13 percentage points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote villages is 11 percentage points. Finally, there is a significant

difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In both cases, the literacy rates of men over 60 years are above 45 percentage points higher than that of women.

Youth Literacy

Table 3.7 shows literacy rates among the youth by age, gender and residential location. Youth literacy rate is calculated for all persons between 15 and 24 years old. The literacy rate for this group is 69 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 77 percent, the rate for women is 14 percentage points lower, at 63 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 77 percent. Youth of 21 to 22 years have the highest literacy rate in accessible villages at 82 percent whereas; youth of 15 to 17 have the highest literacy rate in remote villages, at 78 percent. However, youth literacy rate in accessible villages is higher than that of youth in remote villages at 71 and 66 percent respectively.

**Table 3.7 - Youth literacy rates by gender
(persons age 15-24 years)**

	Male	Female	Total
Total	76.7	63.2	69.0
15-17 years	84.0	69.1	76.9
18-20 years	72.7	52.6	61.3
21-22 years	78.4	51.8	65.8
23-24 years	53.1	70.1	66.3
Accessible	75.8	67.9	71.3
15-17 years	90.7	60.5	75.4
18-20 years	57.6	58.5	58.1
21-22 years	80.6	85.8	82.4
23-24 years	66.6	77.5	75.1
Remote	77.6	57.4	66.3
15-17 years	78.8	77.4	78.1
18-20 years	91.6	46.5	65.0
21-22 years	72.7	27.3	43.2
23-24 years	26.3	53.4	46.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

4 HEALTH

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Bukombe DC. First, selected health indicators are examined for the whole population. The second section analyses the reasons for dissatisfaction with health services. Section three shows the reasons for not consulting a health provider. This section is followed by analysis of the ill population by specific type of illness. A subgroup of those who had consulted a health provider is then taken from the ill population. In section five, this group is disaggregated by the type of health provider used. Section six presents an analysis of child deliveries. The chapter concludes with an analysis of child nutrition indicators.

4.1. Health Indicators

Throughout this report, a household is said to have access to medical services if it is located within 30 minutes of the nearest health facility. Judgment of the time it takes to travel to the facility as well as what is classed as a health facility is left to the discretion of the respondent. In second place, an individual is classed as having experienced need for medical assistance if he/she reports incidence of illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It must be noted that need is based on self-reported occurrence of illness, rather than a diagnosis by a health professional. Thirdly, the rate of use is defined as the proportion of individuals who had consulted a healthcare provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey regardless of their health status. Finally, the rate of satisfaction with health services is represented by the proportion of people who had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and cited no problems with the service received.

Table 4.1 shows indicators regarding medical services by cluster location, poverty status, socio-economic status, gender and age. Overall, 34 percent of the households have access to medical services. Conversely, 66 percent of the households in the district do not have access to medical services.

Regarding cluster location, households in accessible villages have higher rates of access to medical services at 45 percent

than households in remote villages at 21 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households have higher shares of access at 40 percent compared to 15 percent reported by poor households. There were no differences in rates of use, need or satisfaction.

The split-up by socio-economic status shows that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest access, at 58 percent followed by the employee group at 43 percent. The lowest need rate was reported by the self-employed in both agriculture and non-agricultural activities at 14 percent. The

Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	34.4	14.6	18.7	89.4
Cluster Location				
Accessible	44.7	13.4	18.0	88.3
Remote	20.5	16.3	19.6	90.8
Poverty Status				
Poor	14.6	15.0	20.1	87.6
Non-poor	40.1	14.5	18.3	90.0
Socio-economic group				
Employee	42.8	18.5	22.0	95.1
Self-employed - agriculture	26.1	14.0	19.4	89.2
Self-employed - other	57.6	14.1	15.5	88.3
Other	22.4	23.7	21.7	90.8
Gender				
Male	32.7	13.2	16.0	90.5
Female	35.9	15.8	21.0	88.7
Age				
0-4	29.9	20.7	42.7	93.5
5-9	36.5	8.8	8.0	87.0
10-14	34.9	7.5	7.4	93.5
15-19	35.3	5.9	4.5	85.6
20-29	30.9	13.7	14.5	90.6
30-39	39.0	17.1	16.4	78.8
40-49	38.1	16.4	16.4	83.9
50-59	53.7	44.7	38.3	81.5
60+	33.2	25.9	22.6	85.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Access is defined for persons in households less than 30 minutes from a health facility.
2. Need is defined for persons sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey.
3. Use is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey.
4. Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems.
5. Base is total population. For satisfaction, base is population that used medical services.

highest use rate was reported by the employee group at 22 percent while the lowest was reported by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 15 percent. Employees also reported the highest satisfaction rate at 95 percent.

There are no differences in access reported by genders; however females reported higher use rates at 21 percent, 5 points higher than males.

The age breakdown shows that the under 5 report the lowest access rate at 29 percent. The trend shows that access rates increase with age peaking at 54 percent for the 50-59 age-group. The 15-19 age-groups reported the lowest need rates at 6 percent and the lowest use rate at 5 percent. The highest rate of need was reported by the 50-59 age-group at 45 percent. The under 5 reported the highest use rate at 43 percent. The under 5 and the 15-19 groups reported the highest satisfaction rate at 94 percent. The lowest satisfaction rate was reported by the 30-39 age-groups at 79 percent.

4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a healthcare provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Overall, 1 in 10 users of healthcare facilities is dissatisfied, mostly because of unsuccessful treatment at (43 percent), drug unavailability (22 percent), no trained professionals (17 percent), and long waits (11 percent)

The analysis by cluster location shows no strong difference in the dissatisfaction rate. Households from accessible villages reported unsuccessful treatment as the lead reason for dissatisfaction at 34 percent similarly households reported the same reason at 56 percent. Drug availability was reported at a rate of 29 percent by households in accessible villages compared to 11 percent by households from remote villages. Long wait was

Table 4.2 - Percentage of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction.

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	10.6	4.2	11.2	16.7	5.1	21.9	42.4	20.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	11.7	6.9	2.7	15.3	0.0	28.5	33.6	32.6
Remote	9.2	0.0	24.6	19.1	13.2	11.4	56.3	0.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	12.4	0.0	22.4	0.0	3.4	39.0	42.5	4.7
Non-poor	10.0	5.9	6.7	23.4	5.8	15.1	42.4	26.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	10.8	5.9	12.0	14.4	5.8	20.4	43.7	27.9
Self-employed - other	11.7	0.0	11.8	24.1	0.0	32.7	31.4	0.0
Other	9.2	0.0	0.0	30.7	27.4	0.0	41.9	0.0
Gender								
Male	9.5	6.0	18.7	17.4	11.8	42.8	25.7	9.8
Female	11.3	3.3	7.1	16.4	1.5	10.5	51.5	25.5
Type of provider								
Public hospital	13.2	7.0	10.0	1.8	0.0	33.7	37.2	31.8
Private hospital	12.9	0.0	40.4	14.3	31.0	14.3	33.1	0.0
Religious hospital	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Village health worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor/Dentist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacist	5.8	0.0	0.0	64.4	4.8	0.0	41.9	3.3
Trad. Healer	14.6	0.0	15.8	0.0	15.8	0.0	84.2	0.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. For column 1, the base is population that used medical services. For the rest, the base is the dissatisfied population.

Table 4.3: Percentage of persons who did not consult a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and the reasons for not consulting

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Total	81.3	96.6	0.4	0.9	0.1	2.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	82.0	95.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	3.4
Remote	80.4	97.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5
Poverty Status						
Poor	79.9	96.3	0.4	2.0	0.1	1.5
Non-poor	81.7	96.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.4
Socio-economic group						
Employee	78.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	80.6	96.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	2.2
Self-employed - other	84.5	96.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1
Other	77.8	97.5	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	84.0	97.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.8
Female	79.0	96.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	2.6
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	0.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	2.3	0.0	50.8	49.2	0.0	0.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	15.8	30.4	69.6	15.6	0.0	0.0
Coughing/breathing difficulty	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Skin problems	7.2	0.0	0.0	52.3	47.7	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dental	4.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	13.5	55.1	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. For column 1, the base is total population. For columns 2 to 6, population that not consulted medical services.

reported at a rate of 25 percent by households in remote villages compared to 3 percent reported by households in accessible villages. Cost was reported at a rate of 13 percent by households from remote villages while accessible villages did not cite this as a reason for dissatisfaction.

The breakdown by poverty status shows no difference in the rates of dissatisfaction. Both poor and non-poor households reported unsuccessful treatment as the lead reason for dissatisfaction at around 43 percent. Poor households reported drug unavailability as the second lead reason for dissatisfaction at 39 percent compared to non-poor households at 15 percent. Non-poor households reported no trained professionals as a reason for dissatisfaction at 24 percent while poor households did not cite this reason. Long wait was reported as a reason for dissatisfaction by poor households at 22

percent compared to 7 percent reported by non-poor households.

Regarding socio-economic status, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest dissatisfaction rate at 12 percent. Employees reported unsuccessful treatment as a reason of dissatisfaction at 100 percent. Drug availability was reported highest as a reason for dissatisfaction. The 'other' socio-economic group reported cost as a reason for dissatisfaction at 27 percent. Long wait was reported highest as reasons for dissatisfaction at 12 percent by the self-employed groups. Cost was reported highest at 33 percent by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities. Unclean facilities were reported as a reason for dissatisfaction by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 6 percent.

The rates of dissatisfaction do not vary by gender but the reasons do. Males reported higher rates of dissatisfaction due to drug availability at 43 percent, unsuccessful

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Table 4.4: Percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, and of those sick or injured the percentage by type of sickness/injury, gender and age

	Sick or injured	Fever or malaria	Diarrhea/ abdominal pain	Pain in back, limbs or joints	Coughing/ breathing difficulty	Skin problem	Ear, nose, throat,	Eye	Dental	Accident	Other
Total	14.6	53.3	24.4	10.9	7.6	5.8	1.2	1.5	2.8	0.7	3.0
Male Total	13.2	53.7	23.0	9.4	10.7	5.9	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.9
0-4	22.6	61.4	29.8	0.0	11.2	9.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2
5-9	10.3	55.3	24.3	4.9	3.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
10-14	5.0	82.1	12.8	8.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	8.5	51.5	22.6	3.9	7.8	2.9	0.0	5.3	6.1	0.0	4.8
30-49	12.1	41.3	26.2	9.4	17.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	2.5	5.3	0.0
50-64	19.7	65.4	7.1	22.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	24.9	14.0	5.0	62.2	8.5	5.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Female Total	15.8	53.1	25.4	12.0	5.3	5.8	0.7	1.3	4.0	0.4	3.8
0-4	19.2	63.1	28.6	6.3	6.3	4.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
5-9	7.6	82.1	7.7	4.0	9.0	4.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	9.6	60.2	17.6	2.8	14.6	13.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
15-29	15.2	43.4	34.0	7.4	1.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	8.8
30-49	21.0	47.0	24.7	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.7	1.3	3.1
50-64	25.7	16.6	23.1	9.4	21.9	11.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
65+	42.5	46.6	22.4	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	10.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Percentage by type of sickness/injury may add to more than 100% because respondents may report multiple categories.
2. Base is population sick.

treatment at 26 percent and long wait at 19 percent while females reported higher rates of dissatisfaction due to unsuccessful treatment at 52 percent, other reasons at 25 percent and no trained professionals at 16 percent. Note that cost was reported as a reason for dissatisfaction at a higher rate by males at 12 percent compared to females at 2 percent.

Regarding type of health provider, religious hospitals report the highest dissatisfaction rate at 16 percent, followed by traditional healers at 15 percent and public hospitals at 13 percent. Households reported being dissatisfied with public hospitals mostly because of drug unavailability (34 percent), unsuccessful treatment (37 percent) and long wait (10 percent). Long wait was the lead reason for dissatisfaction in private hospitals at 40 percent, followed by unsuccessful treatment at 33 percent and cost at 30 percent. Unsuccessful treatment was the only reason for dissatisfaction (100 percent) for religious hospitals. The lead reason for dissatisfaction with pharmacists is no trained professionals at 64 percent followed by unsuccessful treatment at 42 percent. The lead reason for dissatisfaction with traditional healers is unsuccessful treatment at 84 percent.

4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting When Ill

The distribution of the population who did not consult a health provider in the four weeks preceding the survey is shown Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 81 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (97 percent of the cases). 4 percent of the people who did not consult a health provider had other reasons, mainly the distance to a healthcare provider and cost.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no differences. Regarding socio-economic groups, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest rate of not consulting a healthcare provider at 85 percent. Employees did not consult mainly because there was no need (100 percent). Similarly other groups reported no need as the reason by over 95 percent. The 'other' socio-economic group reported cost as a reason for not consulting at 3 percent.

Table 4.5: Percent distribution of health consultations in past 4 weeks by type of health provider consulted

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Religious hospital	Village health worker	Private doctor, dentist	Pharmacist/chemist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	48.7	8.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	36.5	4.4	0.1	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	51.7	10.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	34.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	44.9	5.5	1.3	0.9	0.0	39.6	7.5	0.3	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	60.6	13.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	20.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	44.8	6.8	1.2	0.7	0.0	41.8	4.5	0.2	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	51.4	7.3	1.0	1.1	0.0	34.2	4.8	0.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	45.3	15.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	34.9	2.6	0.0	100.0
Other	14.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.8	14.1	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

The breakdown by gender shows that the share of population not consulting health providers is 5 points higher for males than for females.

The split-up by type of illness shows that for fever (including malaria) the reason for not consulting was 'no need' at 100 percent. For diarrhoea the main reason was cost at 51 percent and distance at 49 percent. For pain in the back, limbs or joints the reason for not consulting was reported as cost (70 percent), 'no need' (30 percent) and distance (16 percent). Distance (100 percent) was the most commonly cited reason for not consulting reported for coughing and breathing difficulties. For skin problems distance (52 percent) and no confidence (48 percent) were the reported as the reason for not consulting. Cost was the most cited reason for not consulting a healthcare provider for dental problems (100 percent).

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting 53 percent of the total population. In turn, diarrhoea, abdominal pain and coughing and pain in the back limbs or joints come in second and third place, with 24 and 11 percent of the ill population, respectively. Breathing difficulties affected 8 percent of the ill population, whereas other illnesses represent minor shares of the ill population.

The gender breakdown shows no differences in type of sickness. On the other hand, the age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population starts at around 21 percent for children under 5, decreases for the 5 to 9 cohort, stabilises around 9 percent, and then starts increasing again for the 30 to 49 cohort, peaking for the population aged 65 and over (25 percent for males, and 43 percent for females in that group). The share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but other problems emerge.

4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 49 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 37 percent to a pharmacist or chemist and 8 percent in private hospitals. Religious hospitals village health workers and traditional healers were consulted by minor shares of the population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households from accessible villages reported visiting public hospitals at a higher rate (52 percent) compared to households from remote villages (45 percent). Similarly, accessible villages reported consulting private hospitals at 11 percent vs. 6 percent reported by households in remote villages. Households from remote villages reported visiting pharmacies and chemists at 40 percent, 6 points higher than households from accessible villages.

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Table 4.6: Percentage of women aged 12-49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey by age of the mother and the percentage of those births where the mother received pre-natal care

	12-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40+ yrs	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	0.7	4.3	45.3	35.1	32.3	3.4	21.4	96.9
Cluster Location								
Accessible	1.2	5.5	52.4	38.8	32.4	0.0	24.9	97.6
Remote	0.0	3.0	34.7	26.4	32.1	6.5	16.8	95.5
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	8.9	34.2	50.9	44.4	8.9	26.9	94.5
Non-poor	0.9	3.5	47.5	32.4	28.3	2.7	20.0	97.6
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	30.8	72.8	40.3	0.0	0.0	25.3	100.0
Self-employed - agric	1.0	4.2	39.4	33.6	33.6	3.1	19.2	95.4
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	48.7	37.5	37.5	0.0	27.5	98.8
Other	0.0	0.0	30.3	42.5	19.6	19.1	13.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households visit public hospitals at 61 percent, a higher rate than non-poor households at 45 percent. Poor households reported a higher rate of visiting private hospitals at 13 percent compared to non-poor households at 7 percent. Conversely, non-poor households reported a higher rate of visiting pharmacist and chemists at 42 percent than poor households at 20 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that employees and the self-employed in agricultural activities reported the highest rate of visiting public hospitals at 51 percent, whereas the self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported a rate of 45 percent and the 'other' group a rate of 14 percent. The highest rate of visits to private hospitals was reported by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 16 percent. The highest rate of visits in religious hospitals was reported by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities at 2 percent. Only the self-employed in agricultural activities reported visiting a village health worker at 1 percent. Households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported the highest rates of visits to traditional healers at 14 percent. Pharmacist and chemists were the second leading healthcare provider across the categories where all socio-economic groups reported between 34 and 67 percent

4.6. Child Deliveries

Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women aged 12 to 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey. Overall, 21 percent of women in this age-group gave

birth in the past year. 1 percent gave birth aged 14 or under in the district. Around 4 percent of women between the ages of 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 45 percent for the 20 to 24 group, and then decreases down to 3 percent for the group aged 40 to 49. In addition, 97 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages show highest rates for women giving birth between 20 and 24 years old at 52 percent compared to 35 percent reported by households in remote villages. The trend continues across the age-groups as women from households in accessible villages show consistently higher rates of birth than their counterparts in remote villages except for the 40+ age-group where no women from accessible villages reported to have given birth, while women from remote villages reported a rate of 7 percent.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that 27 percent of women from poor households had a live birth in the year preceding the survey, higher than non-poor households by 7 percentage points. Poor households reported higher rates of women giving birth between the ages of 15 and 19 at 9 percent while women from non-poor households reported 4 percent. Women from poor households reported consistently higher rates in all the age-groups compared to women from non-poor households except for the 20 to 24 age-group where women from non-poor households reported 47 percent and women from poor households reported 34 percent.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by place of birth

	Hospital	Health centre	Dispensary	Health post	At home	Other	Total
Total	23.8	1.6	16.1	0.0	57.4	1.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	27.3	0.8	16.7	0.0	54.1	1.1	100.0
Remote	18.0	2.8	15.1	0.0	62.7	1.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	23.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	70.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	23.8	2.0	19.0	0.0	53.6	1.6	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	15.9	21.5	18.5	0.0	44.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	17.6	0.0	14.2	0.0	67.0	1.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	39.4	1.0	22.1	0.0	37.5	0.0	100.0
Other	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	15.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows girls between 12-14 from the self-employed in agricultural activities reported 1 percent live births. The employees reported the highest rate of birth in the 15-19 cohorts at 31 percent and the 20-24 age-groups at 73 percent. Women from the 'other' socio-economic group reported the highest rate of births in the 25-29 cohorts at 43 percent and the 40+ at 19 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest rate of live births in the 30-39 age-groups at 38 percent.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. 24 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a hospital, 57 percent at home, 16 percent at a dispensary and 2 percent at a health centre. The ordering remains across cluster location, poverty status, and socio-economic group of the household.

Households in remote villages reported higher rates of births at home at 63 percent compared to 54 percent reported by households in accessible villages. Households in remote villages reported a lower share of births in hospitals at 18 percent, while households in accessible villages reported a rate of 27 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status similar rates of birth that were reported to have taken place in a hospital for both poor and that non-poor household. Poor households reported a lower share of deliveries in dispensaries at 7 percent compared to 19 percent reported by non-poor households. Conversely, poor households reported

higher rates of births at home at 70 percent compared to 54 percent reported by non-poor households.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that homes are the most common place for deliveries, with the highest rates being reported by self-employed in agriculture at 67 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest share of births taking place in a hospital at 39 percent, more than twice the rate reported by the self-employed in agricultural activities at 16 percent. The employees reported the highest rates of births in a health centre at 22 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest rate of births that took place in a dispensary at 22 percent.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in the delivery of the child. Overall, 5 out of 10 deliveries were attended by a health professional. 42 percent of deliveries were reported to have taken place without assistance, 40 percent of deliveries were attended by midwives while, traditional birth assistants (TBA) and trained TBA accounted for 9 and 7 percent of the shares. Doctors or nurses attended 2 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that deliveries without assistance were more common in remote villages (52 percent vs. 36 percent), whereas midwives were more common in accessible villages (45 percent vs. 33 percent). 54 percent of births in

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in delivery of child

	Doctor		Trained		Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
	Nurse	Midwife	T.B.A.	T.B.A.				
Total	2.1	40.2	6.7	8.7	41.9	0.4	100.0	49.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	1.7	44.6	7.6	10.3	35.8	0.0	100.0	53.9
Remote	2.6	33.0	5.3	6.2	51.8	1.0	100.0	41.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	1.4	29.0	6.5	14.1	48.2	0.8	100.0	36.9
Non-poor	2.3	43.5	6.8	7.2	40.0	0.3	100.0	52.5
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	71.3	22.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	100.0	93.9
Self-employed - agric	2.9	28.3	7.9	10.3	50.2	0.6	100.0	39.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	63.2	0.0	7.3	29.5	0.0	100.0	63.2
Other	6.5	41.2	7.2	5.2	39.9	0.0	100.0	54.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

households from accessible villages were attended by a health professional compares to 41 for births from households in remote villages.

As expected, non-poor households show a higher share of deliveries attended by a professional, 53 percent, against 37 percent for poor households. Conversely, poor households report a higher share of deliveries without assistance at 48 percent, 8 points higher than the rate reported by non-poor households. Non-poor households reported a higher share of deliveries attended by a midwife at 45 percent compared to 29 percent reported by poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that employees reported the highest rate of births attended by health professionals at 94 percent, with 71 percent being attended by midwives. The self-employed in agriculture report the highest share of deliveries without assistance at 50 percent however they also reported the highest share of births attended by a TBA at 10 percent. Employees reported the highest rate of deliveries attended by a trained TBA at 23 percent. Note that the self-employed in agriculture also reported the lowest overall share of deliveries attended by a health professional at 39 percent.

4.9 Child Nutrition

Two standards of physical measurement of growth that describe the nutritional status of a child are presented in this chapter:

- Height-for-age (stunting)
- Weight-for-height (wasting)

The level of malnutrition in a population is determined by comparing the weight and height measurements within the population of interest to those of a well nourished population. Children are considered malnourished if their weight and/or height measurements fall outside the distribution of weight and height measurements of the well nourished population. The reference population

Used, as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is that of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS).

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is considered to be too short for his/her age – stunted. Stunting is a consequence of long term malnutrition; it is indicative of long term inadequacy of nutrient intake, and is commonly associated with poor economic conditions and chronic or repeated infections.

Weight-for-height is a measure of body mass in relation to body height and is an indicator of immediate nutritional status. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is classed as too thin for his/her height – a condition called wasting. Wasting is an immediate indicator of acute malnutrition and reflects insufficiency in tissue and fat mass

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted (- 2SD)	Wasted (- 2SD)	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	25.2	1.2	53.1	87.5	83.8
Cluster Location					
Accessible	20.7	0.4	53.9	86.2	82.0
Remote	32.1	2.4	51.7	89.6	86.7
Poverty Status					
Poor	38.9	0.5	61.1	83.9	75.0
Non-poor	21.1	1.3	50.7	88.5	86.3
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	16.9	7.5	71.9	100.0	96.9
Self-employed - agriculture	27.0	0.6	57.1	86.2	80.9
Self-employed - other	19.2	0.9	39.0	87.4	87.4
Other	55.9	0.0	49.3	91.0	91.0
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	29.5	0.6	53.3	88.2	90.2
0	19.3	0.0	33.4	88.7	84.9
1	32.2	0.0	44.3	88.0	90.3
2	25.8	0.0	61.5	77.5	93.4
3	34.1	1.8	59.2	94.3	93.2
4	30.3	0.0	64.5	93.8	86.5
Female	21.8	1.6	52.9	86.9	78.9
0	4.4	0.0	49.8	75.0	75.8
1	28.2	6.9	52.9	91.4	90.5
2	27.9	0.4	57.2	93.1	77.9
3	31.0	1.2	58.0	91.5	84.6
4	15.4	0.0	48.5	89.5	68.6
Orphan status					
Orphaned	3.4	0.0	51.3	90.4	95.2
Not-orphaned	25.8	1.2	53.4	87.4	83.5
Foster status					
Fostered	50.1	0.0	30.0	75.9	67.3
Not-fostered	24.7	1.2	54.0	87.7	84.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base of Table is total number of children under 5.

compared to the amount expected according to the child's height. Wasting occurs as a result of inadequate intake of nutrients immediately preceding the survey. Therefore, wasting is not necessarily the result of insufficient food intake, but could also be, for instance, the result of recent severe illness. Occurrence of wasting may be subject to seasonal variations.

Another measurement commonly used is weight-for-age. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is considered to be underweight. However, a child may be underweight because he/she is stunted, wasted or both. Interpretation

of this indicator is complex and inconclusive; for this reason it was not incorporated into this report.

Overall, 1 percent of the children is wasted, and 25 percent is stunted. 53 percent of children participates in nutrition programs and 84 percent was reported to have been vaccinated.

Regarding cluster location, children from households in remote villages reported a higher rate of stunting (32 percent) than children from accessible villages (21 percent). 87 percent of children from remote villages were reported to have been vaccinated, while the share for

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children from households in accessible villages is 82 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that boys report higher rates of stunting at 30

Table 4.10: Percent Distribution of Children Vaccinated by Type of Vaccination Received

	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Vitamin A
Total	62.7	87.2	88.7	82.6	75.2	42.6	88.9	82.8	75.0	46.5
Cluster Location										
Accessible	59.9	86.0	87.6	81.1	76.8	44.8	88.1	81.3	77.0	48.2
Remote	67.3	89.1	90.6	85.0	72.4	39.0	90.3	85.4	71.6	43.5
Poverty Status										
Poor	47.9	80.3	83.7	75.0	63.8	42.0	83.3	75.0	63.8	35.6
Non-poor	67.2	89.3	90.1	84.9	78.6	42.6	90.5	85.3	78.4	49.7
Socio-economic group										
Employed	79.7	95.1	100.0	92.0	87.9	70.5	100.0	92.0	87.9	76.9
Self-employed - agriculture	61.8	84.4	87.7	79.1	72.1	36.2	87.8	79.3	71.9	46.0
Self-employed - other	60.3	91.1	88.4	88.4	79.4	48.7	88.4	88.4	78.8	42.3
Other	72.6	100.0	91.1	91.1	80.2	83.1	95.5	95.5	84.6	25.1
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	69.1	89.5	90.8	84.3	79.3	46.3	90.8	84.3	78.6	50.5
0	22.2	88.3	83.5	62.6	54.8	51.5	83.5	62.6	53.0	18.0
1	67.9	88.8	88.8	84.6	79.6	38.2	88.8	84.6	79.6	45.2
2	74.9	87.0	90.7	86.0	79.4	42.5	90.7	86.0	79.4	47.8
3	91.5	90.4	95.1	93.8	90.1	46.4	95.1	93.8	88.8	73.6
4	82.1	94.2	94.2	92.7	91.8	52.7	94.2	92.7	91.8	60.6
Female	57.9	85.4	87.2	81.3	72.0	39.8	87.5	81.7	72.2	43.4
0	13.8	74.7	72.3	59.2	46.1	31.4	71.7	59.2	46.1	6.9
1	77.5	93.5	94.5	92.3	81.3	46.4	94.5	92.3	82.8	45.0
2	70.1	85.0	96.6	89.3	81.5	35.8	96.6	90.6	81.5	56.5
3	75.0	91.6	90.8	90.8	82.3	49.8	90.8	90.8	80.4	62.8
4	78.4	89.3	88.4	86.9	83.4	43.2	91.5	87.9	84.4	67.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base of table is total number of children under 5.

The breakdown by poverty status reveals that children from poor households reported a higher rate of stunting at 39 percent compared to children from non-poor households at 21 percent. 86 percent of children from non-poor households were vaccinated, 11 percentage points higher than children from poor households. However children from poor households reported higher rates of attendance to nutrition programs at 61 percent compared to 51 percent from children in non-poor households.

Regarding socio-economic status, households in the 'other' socio-economic group reported the highest rate of stunted children at 56 percent while children from the employee category reported the lowest rate of stunted children at 17 percent however they reported the highest rate of wasted children at 8 percent, the highest rate of participation in nutritional programs at 72 percent and the highest vaccination rate at 97 percent.

percent, 8 points higher than girls. Boys reported higher rates of vaccination than girls at 90 and 79 percent. The age breakdown shows that both boys and girls reported the highest stunting rate at age 3 between 31 and 34 percent.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children reported lower stunting rates at 3 percent compared to 26 percent reported by non-orphaned children. Regarding fostered status, fostered children reported higher rates of stunted children at 50 percent compared to non-fostered children at 25 percent. Fostered children reported lower rates of attendance to nutrition programs at 30 percent compared to non-fostered children at 54 percent similarly fostered children reported lower rates of vaccination at 67 percent compared to 84 percent reported by children from non-fostered children.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of

vaccination received. Overall, 63 percent of children fewer than 5 have been vaccinated against measles, 87 percent against BCG, and roughly between 43 and 89 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV. Finally, 47 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

Regarding cluster location, children from accessible villages reported lower measles vaccination rates at 60 percent compared to children from remote villages at 67 percent. However, children from remote villages reported lower vitamin A supplement intake at 44, 4 points lower than children from accessible villages.

The breakdown by poverty status reveals that children from poor households reported lower rates of vaccination against measles at 48 percent, BCG at 80 percent and vitamin A intake at 36 percent compared to non-poor households at 67 percent, 89 percent for BCG and 50 percent for vitamin A intake for children from poor households

The analysis by socio-economic groups shows that vaccination against measles is highest for children from the ‘employee’ category at 57 percent, while vaccination against BCG is highest for children from the self-employed in agriculture group at 84 percent. Vitamin A intake is reported highest by children from the ‘other’ socio-economic group at 50 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that boys have higher rates of vaccination against measles at 69 percent compared to girls at 58 percent. Similarly boys have 5 points higher in BCG vaccination rates at 90 percent and 8 points higher for vitamin A intake at 51 percent than girls. Finally, the vaccination rates for children under 1 years of age are roughly 30 to 60 percent lower than the rest of the children.

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 92 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination card.

The breakdown by cluster location shows a higher rate of sources from health card for children from remote villages (96 percent) than children from accessible villages (90 percent). Conversely 10 percent of the information from accessible villages was from other sources.

The split up by poverty status or gender shows no differences. Regarding socio-economic status, 8 percent of the self-employed in agriculture and the employees did not present health cards.

Table 4.11: Percent Distribution of Children Vaccinated by Source of Information

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	92.4	7.6	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	90.4	9.6	100.0
Remote	95.7	4.3	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	89.9	10.1	100.0
Non-poor	93.3	6.7	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	92.0	8.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	91.6	8.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	94.3	5.7	100.0
Other	95.5	4.5	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male			
0	73.1	26.9	100.0
1	95.3	4.7	100.0
2	94.9	5.1	100.0
3	98.6	1.4	100.0
4	98.4	1.6	100.0
Female			
0	80.1	19.9	100.0
1	99.0	1.0	100.0
2	94.3	5.7	100.0
3	99.2	0.8	100.0
4	96.1	3.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base of table is total number of children under 5 vaccinated.

5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Kasulu DC. The first section analyses the employment status of the adult population. The second section of the chapter focuses on the working adults, with a special focus on the underemployed population. Trends examined include type of employment, employment sector and employer of the working adults. In the third section, the economically inactive subgroups of the adult population are examined. Next, household activities are studied. Analysis of child labour concludes this chapter.

5.1 Employment Status of Total Adult Population

The adult population of the district is categorised into two main groups: working and non-working. The working population includes all adults who had engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Within the working population, a distinction is made between those employed to capacity and those who are underemployed. The underemployed are

those individuals who report willingness to take on additional work. This category reflects the population that is not working as much as they want, so they reflect surplus in the labour supply.

The non-working population consists of individuals who had not engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. This group is further subdivided into those who are unemployed and those who are economically inactive. While the economically inactive are individuals who had not engaged in any work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey due to illness, disability, age or school, unemployed individuals are those who were not working due to lack of employment opportunities but were actively looking for a job.

5.1.1 Work Status

Table 5.1 shows that 81 percent of the adult population is employed and 18 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is 2 percent. This shows that underemployment is a bigger problem in

Table 5.1 - Percentage distribution of the population by work status (age 15 and above)

	Working			Not working			Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Total	Unemploy.	Inactive	Total	
Total	80.6	17.7	98.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	79.7	18.1	97.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
Remote	81.8	17.2	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	78.4	19.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	2.6	100.0
Non-poor	81.2	17.4	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	70.7	27.2	97.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	100.0
15-29	78.6	19.9	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
30-49	66.1	33.3	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0
50-64	66.8	31.7	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
65+	68.4	12.6	81.0	0.0	19.0	19.0	100.0
Female	89.8	8.9	98.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
15-29	90.6	8.4	99.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
30-49	88.4	10.7	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
50-64	89.9	8.6	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
65+	92.0	1.8	93.8	0.0	6.2	6.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Underemployed includes persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven days preceding the survey.
2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the same period. The inactive population, primarily students and retired persons, is not included in unemployment.

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Table 5.2 - Principal labour force indicators (persons age 15 and above)

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
Total	98.3	0.0	18.0	98.4	0.0	30.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	97.8	0.0	18.5	98.3	0.0	33.2
Remote	99.1	0.0	17.4	98.7	0.0	26.7
Poverty Status						
Poor	97.4	0.0	19.5	97.7	0.0	30.2
Non-poor	98.5	0.0	17.6	98.6	0.0	30.4
Gender and age						
Male	97.9	0.0	27.8	98.2	0.0	33.4
15-29	98.5	0.0	20.2	100.0	0.0	38.1
30-49	99.5	0.0	33.5	99.7	0.0	33.9
50-64	98.5	0.0	32.2	99.6	0.0	32.6
65+	81.0	0.0	15.5	79.5	0.0	17.1
Female	98.7	0.0	9.0	100.0	0.0	7.9
15-29	99.0	0.0	8.5	100.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	99.1	0.0	10.8	100.0	0.0	10.2
50-64	98.5	0.0	8.7	100.0	0.0	14.5
65+	93.8	0.0	1.9	100.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Underemployed includes persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven days preceding the survey.
2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the same period. The inactive population, primarily students and retired persons, is not included.

the area than unemployment. There are no differences by cluster location. In turn, poor households show a lower employment rate than non-poor households. For both genders, underemployment peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49. Around 33 percent of the males in this group are underemployed, whereas the share for females is 11 percent.

The adult population that was not working in the 4 weeks preceding the survey was mostly inactive, rather than unemployed. This means that most of them were students, sick people, etc. rather than people looking for work and ready for it. For the population under 65 years, inactivity fluctuates around 1 percent. For the population over 65 the number of inactive population goes up, as would be expected, reaching 19 percent of males and 6 percent of females in this age-group.

5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

Table 5.2 shows the principal labour force indicators for the adult population compared to the household heads. Activity rates are similar for total population and household heads, but underemployment is higher among the latter. The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads in accessible villages report a higher underemployment rate than household heads in remote villages. There are no strong differences by poverty status.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 28 and 9 percent, respectively. Similarly, male household heads are more likely to be underemployed than female household heads, with shares of 33 and 8 percent, respectively. The breakdown by age-groups shows that underemployment is lower for the 65+ cohort, among household heads and in the general population.

Table 5.3 - Percentage distribution of the population by work status (age 15-24)

	Active population				Active Total	Inactive	Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed			
Total	88.3	10.2	98.5	0.0	98.5	1.5	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	87.6	9.7	97.3	0.0	97.3	2.7	100.0
Remote	89.1	10.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	83.7	13.9	97.6	0.0	97.6	2.4	100.0
Non-poor	89.7	9.1	98.8	0.0	98.8	1.2	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	86.2	12.0	98.2	0.0	98.2	1.8	100.0
15-16	91.1	8.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
17-19	83.9	11.0	94.9	0.0	94.9	5.1	100.0
20-21	81.6	18.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
22-23	85.0	15.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	89.9	8.9	98.8	0.0	98.8	1.2	100.0
15-16	94.6	5.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
17-19	93.0	7.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
20-21	95.0	2.7	97.8	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0
22-23	81.1	16.4	97.5	0.0	97.5	2.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Underemployed includes persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven days preceding the survey.
2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the same period. The inactive population, primarily students and retired persons, is not included.

5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is 10 percentage points lower than the overall population, at 88 percent. In addition, underemployment is lower: only 1 of every 10 workers is underemployed, as opposed to 1 of every 5 workers for the overall population. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but the youth from poor households has higher underemployment than the youth from non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that the underemployment rate among the male youth is higher than among the female youth are similar at 12 and 9 percent respectively. It can be seen that underemployment is higher in the 20-23 group for males, and in the 22-23 group for females.

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the majority of the working population is formed by self-employed in agriculture at 45 percent, or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 36

Table 5.4 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status

	Employee	Self-employed	Self-employed	Other	Total
		Agriculture	Other		
Total	2.3	44.8	16.8	36.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	3.4	40.7	27.4	28.5	100.0
Remote	0.8	50.0	3.5	45.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	49.6	10.1	40.3	100.0
Non-poor	2.7	43.8	18.3	35.2	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	3.6	57.0	22.4	17.0	100.0
15-29	1.5	34.2	17.6	46.7	100.0
30-49	5.8	61.5	31.5	1.1	100.0
50-64	3.0	87.5	9.5	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	90.8	5.7	3.5	100.0
Female	1.0	33.7	11.8	53.6	100.0
15-29	1.0	24.6	12.2	62.2	100.0
30-49	1.2	41.2	13.4	44.2	100.0
50-64	0.0	47.7	2.0	50.4	100.0
65+	0.0	51.0	11.2	37.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities account for 17 percent and employees only account for 2 percent of the working population. The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote villages, whereas the

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Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/			Total
	Other	Private	Household	
Total	1.2	62.5	36.3	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	1.7	69.2	29.0	100.0
Remote	0.6	54.0	45.4	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	59.0	41.0	100.0
Non-poor	1.5	63.2	35.3	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	2.4	80.9	16.8	100.0
15-29	0.0	53.3	46.7	100.0
30-49	4.2	95.2	0.6	100.0
50-64	3.0	97.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	96.5	3.5	100.0
Female	0.2	45.5	54.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
30-49	0.6	54.0	45.4	100.0
50-64	0.0	49.6	50.4	100.0
65+	0.0	62.2	37.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Table 5.6 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Pub & priv services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Cluster Location						
Accessible	53.8	11.9	19.6	13.5	1.3	100.0
Remote	88.7	1.5	1.5	6.8	1.6	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	78.5	6.4	1.6	11.1	2.5	100.0
Non-poor	67.2	7.5	13.7	10.4	1.2	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	65.2	13.9	10.7	8.1	2.2	100.0
15-29	55.6	10.7	8.4	23.2	2.1	100.0
30-49	62.6	18.9	15.8	0.0	2.7	100.0
50-64	87.5	8.4	3.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
65+	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	73.0	1.1	12.4	12.7	0.8	100.0
15-29	66.4	0.5	14.7	17.8	0.6	100.0
30-49	80.9	1.0	13.1	3.8	1.2	100.0
50-64	89.7	0.0	2.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
65+	54.9	11.2	0.0	34.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

‘other’ group is larger in accessible villages. Poor households report a higher share of self-employed workers in agriculture and in other activities than non-poor households, who report higher shares of employees and of self-employed in non-agricultural activities.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of females works in other

activities than males, who in turn report higher shares working in each of the remaining activities. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 30-49 cohort (6 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ females (91 percent), the ‘self-employed other’ for 30-49 males (32 percent) and ‘other’ for 15-29 females (62 percent).

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer is analysed in Table 5.5. The table shows that the private sector (formal or informal) employs more almost two thirds of the working population (63 percent), which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 99 percent of the working population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share working for a private employer, and a higher share working for the household. Similarly, poor households report a lower share working for a private employer and a higher share working for the household than non-poor households, but the difference is narrower than by cluster location.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to work for a private employer than females, with shares of 81 and 46 percent. In turn, females are more likely to work for the household than males, at 54 and 17 percent, respectively. The age breakdown shows that the share of males working for the household is higher for the 15-29 cohort, and almost null for the remaining cohorts. In the case of females, the share working in the household tends to decrease with age. The share of females working in the private sector tends to increase with age, but is always lower than the respective figures for males.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 80 percent of the working population. 69 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 11 percent in domestic duties.

Table 5.7 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, sex and activity

	Employee		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Other		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	18.6	24.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	84.0	83.1	85.9
Mining & non-primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.2
Services	72.8	75.9	0.0	0.0	60.8	83.7	0.0	0.1	4.6	2.2
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	16.3	32.0	15.7	10.3	11.7
Other	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Table 5.8 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer, sex and activity

	Government		Private		Household		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	25.1	37.7	91.2	89.1	75.4	85.5	82.2	86.0
Mining & non-primary	5.5	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
Services	60.4	62.3	6.1	9.3	0.5	0.4	4.9	2.3
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	24.0	14.0	11.3	11.5
Other	9.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share in agriculture, whereas accessible villages report higher shares in mining, manufacturing, energy and construction, services, and domestic duties. Similarly, poor households report a higher share in agriculture, and lower shares in services and domestic duties than non-poor households. The gender breakdown shows that women report higher shares working in agriculture and in domestic duties than males, who report a higher share working in mining, manufacturing, energy and construction.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of males in agriculture increases steadily with age. In turn, the share of women in agriculture is lower for the youngest and the oldest cohorts, where the shares dedicated to domestic duties increase.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, both males and females are strongly concentrated in agriculture, with just around 15 percent in the remaining activities. Around three quarters of the male employees (73 percent) work in services, and the remaining in 'other' (9

percent) and agriculture (19 percent). In the case of the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 61 percent of males works in services and 26 percent in mining and non-primary. In turn, 84 percent of the females in this category works in services, and 16 percent in domestic duties.

The population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture, but 32 percent of males and 16 percent of females in this category are dedicated to domestic duties.

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer, gender, and activity is shown in Table 5.8. The working population employed by the government is mostly dedicated to services. The labour force working for private employers (whether formal or informal) is concentrated in agriculture. Similarly, individuals employed by the household either work in agriculture (75 percent for males, 86 percent for females) or undertake domestic tasks (24 percent for males, 16 percent for females).

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by

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employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 64 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 9 percent is in other activities, 16 percent self-employed in other activities, and the remaining 2 percent is works as employees. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 45 percent of the population, they represent almost 64 percent of the underemployed.

Table 5.9 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	2.2	63.5	15.6	18.7	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	3.9	58.5	23.2	14.4	100.0
Remote	0.0	70.0	5.6	24.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	55.7	20.9	23.3	100.0
Non-poor	2.8	65.6	14.4	17.2	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	3.0	75.9	17.5	3.5	100.0
15-29	0.0	79.1	10.6	10.3	100.0
30-49	5.4	70.7	22.2	1.7	100.0
50-64	0.0	84.9	15.1	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	28.2	10.3	61.5	100.0
15-29	0.0	16.8	5.0	78.2	100.0
30-49	0.0	33.4	18.3	48.3	100.0
50-64	0.0	60.4	0.0	39.6	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.10 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	2.2	79.5	18.2	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	3.9	80.9	15.2	100.0
Remote	0.0	77.8	22.2	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	74.1	25.9	100.0
Non-poor	2.8	81.2	16.1	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	3.0	94.4	2.6	100.0
15-29	0.0	89.7	10.3	100.0
30-49	5.4	94.6	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
15-29	0.0	17.9	82.1	100.0
30-49	0.0	53.8	46.2	100.0
50-64	0.0	60.4	39.6	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The shares of employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities are higher in accessible villages, while self-employed in agriculture and 'other' are higher in remote villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares in 'self-employed other' and 'other', while non-poor households report higher shares as employees or self-employed in agriculture.

The gender breakdown shows that in the underemployed population, females are more likely than males to be in 'other' activities (with rates of 62 and 4 percent, respectively), whereas males report higher shares than females in the remaining activities. For the underemployed females, the share of self-employment in agriculture increases steadily with age, while the share in 'other' decreases. For males, the share in 'self-employed agriculture' increases with age.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 80 percent. The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report higher shares in Stat/NGO/Other and private employers, whereas remote villages report a higher share of underemployed workers employed by their household. The breakdown by poverty status shows similar differences, with poor households resembling remote villages and non-poor households resembling accessible villages.

The gender breakdown reveals that the underemployed male population is vastly concentrated in private employers at 94 percent. The share for females is lower, at 38 percent, with 63 percent working for the household. The age-group analysis shows that for males only the young cohorts have positive shares of underemployed workers working for the household, whereas for females the share decreases with age.

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	76.0	6.7	10.5	5.4	1.3	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	63.1	8.5	17.5	8.8	2.2	100.0
Remote	93.4	4.5	1.1	1.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	70.1	20.1	0.8	9.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	77.4	3.6	12.8	4.6	1.6	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	78.9	9.1	9.7	0.6	1.7	100.0
15-29	87.1	5.7	4.9	2.3	0.0	100.0
30-49	72.4	9.4	15.1	0.0	3.1	100.0
50-64	84.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	68.1	0.0	12.7	19.2	0.0	100.0
15-29	60.1	0.0	10.1	29.8	0.0	100.0
30-49	70.4	0.0	18.3	11.3	0.0	100.0
50-64	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 76 percent of the underemployed workers is dedicated to agriculture.

In accessible villages, 63 percent of the underemployed population works in agriculture, and 18 percent in services. In remote villages the case of remote villages, the shares are 93 and 1 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares in mining, manufacturing, energy and construction, as well as in domestic duties. In turn, they report lower shares in agriculture and services than non-poor households. The gender breakdown shows that underemployed women have a higher share dedicated to domestic duties than underemployed males, who report higher shares in the remaining activities. No particular trends emerge when analysing by age-groups.

5.4 Unemployed and Inactive Population

Unemployment refers to a person who is actively looking for a job and is ready to work. If the individual is not working but is not looking for a job or is not ready to

work, he or she is part of the inactive population. For instance, a full-time student, an ill individual or a retired person are not unemployed, because they either are not looking for a job (the student and the retired), or are not able to work (the ill person). Table 5.12 shows the main causes for unemployment. In the whole sample none of the interviewees reported to be unemployed.

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, infirmity and being too old are the main reasons for inactivity, each of them affecting slightly over one third of the inactive population (35 and 40 percent, respectively). Being a student was reported by 13 percent, seasonal inactivity by 6 percent, and other causes by 7 percent of the inactive population.

Being a student or being too old were reported as causes for inactivity only in accessible clusters and non-poor households. In turn, seasonal inactivity was only reported in remote villages and poor households. Infirmity was reported more frequently in remote clusters and poor households.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that infirmity occurs across the whole inactive population, but the share of females reporting infirmity is higher than that for males (63 percent of males, 17 percent of

5 Employment

Table 5.12 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is unemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.13 - Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	5.6	12.9	0.0	39.6	0.0	34.7	0.0	7.2	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	15.6	0.0	47.7	0.0	28.0	0.0	8.6	100.0
Remote	0.0	32.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	57.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	10.3	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	9.2	21.2	0.0	47.9	0.0	16.7	0.0	5.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	77.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	70.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	62.7	0.0	10.6	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	0.0	32.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

females). The second most important cause for males was being too old (48 percent), followed by being a student (21 percent) whereas the second most important reason for females was being too old (27 percent).

5.5 Household Tasks

Table 5.14 shows the activities normally undertaken in the household by its members. First the population aged 15 and above is analysed. The most common activities for the population aged 15 and

above are taking care of the sick, elderly, and children. All the activities are undertaken by more than 50 percent of the members.'

In remote villages, household activities are undertaken by similar or higher shares of the population than in accessible villages. Similarly, in poor households household activities are undertaken by similar or higher shares of the population than in non-poor households.

The most important differences are shown in the gender and age-breakdown. Females report remarkably higher shares in all the activities, with rates fluctuating between 78 and 97 percent. The shares for males range from 16 to 53 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (95 percent).

The analysis of age-groups shows that for males the shares decrease with age in all activities, showing sharp decreases in the

Table 5.14 - Activities normally undertaken in the household (age 15 and over)

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	60.1	50.9	68.3	58.2	64.5	93.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	58.9	42.5	63.7	59.4	65.8	91.6
Remote	61.8	61.5	74.1	56.7	62.9	95.4
Poverty Status						
Poor	60.0	58.3	67.0	55.2	71.2	95.1
Non-poor	60.2	49.2	68.6	58.9	63.0	92.9
Gender and age						
Male	25.3	21.5	53.5	16.2	42.5	95.0
15-29	49.7	34.2	62.6	26.8	40.1	94.9
30-49	12.0	13.8	46.4	10.3	49.4	97.8
50-64	16.0	20.0	61.9	13.5	32.7	95.0
65+	6.7	9.6	36.6	6.7	26.6	74.8
Female	92.4	78.1	81.9	97.2	84.9	91.6
15-29	96.0	77.1	83.3	98.4	88.0	92.5
30-49	92.5	79.1	84.5	97.4	88.7	94.7
50-64	87.4	87.0	72.8	95.3	65.9	89.9
65+	62.6	66.8	64.7	85.0	57.2	62.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Table 5.15- Activities normally undertaken in the household (age 5 to 14)

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	84.4	51.5	40.2	40.6	60.1	54.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	84.3	45.2	38.1	43.0	62.0	49.7
Remote	84.5	59.9	43.0	37.5	57.5	60.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	85.2	57.1	30.9	35.3	60.1	47.7
Non-poor	84.0	49.1	44.3	42.9	60.1	56.9
Gender and age						
Male	80.4	42.5	36.6	20.0	46.8	50.1
5-9	71.1	33.5	19.3	11.6	42.2	35.9
10-14	90.6	52.3	55.6	29.1	51.8	65.5
Female	87.6	58.8	43.2	57.5	70.9	57.5
5-9	79.5	41.2	20.7	27.5	66.0	35.6
10-14	97.0	79.3	69.3	92.3	76.5	82.9
Orphan status						
Orphaned	91.6	52.9	47.2	50.3	53.7	44.9
Not-orphaned	83.7	51.4	39.4	39.5	60.8	55.2
Foster status						
Fostered	79.0	56.4	42.8	40.2	41.7	55.9
Not-fostered	84.5	50.9	39.6	40.0	61.7	54.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

oldest cohort. Similarly, in the case of females the shares decrease with age.

5.6 Child Labour

Table 5.15 shows that the most common activity for children between 5 and 14 years old is fetching water. It is interesting to notice that the share of children fetching water is higher than that for the rest of the population. Children from accessible villages report higher shares than children from remote villages cooking and taking care of children, but lower share leaning the toilet and taking care of the elderly or sick than children from remote villages.

Children from poor households report a higher share fetching firewood, and lower shares cleaning the toilet, cooking, and taking care of the elderly or sick. The gender breakdown shows that girls report higher rates than boys for all the household activities. The analysis by age-groups shows that the 10-14 cohorts have higher rates than the youngest children, for all household tasks. The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children are more likely to help fetching water, cleaning the toilet, and cooking, whereas non-orphaned children are more likely to take care of the elderly and sick. The breakdown by foster status shows that fostered children report higher shares fetching firewood and cleaning the toilet,

whereas non-fostered children report higher shares fetching water and taking care of children.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 49 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 83 percent. The share of working children is higher in remote villages and poor households. The particular activity does not show evident correlation with remoteness, poverty status, or even gender.

The main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly one third of children in the 5-9 cohort were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey.

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows stark differences. Orphaned children are more likely to be working than non-orphaned children, at rates of 75 and 48 percent, respectively. In turn, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, but the difference is somewhat lower (60 and 48 percent).

Table 5.16 - Child labour (age 5 to 14)

	Main activity				Employer	
	Working	Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	49.4	7.7	83.1	9.2	7.5	92.5
Cluster Location						
Accessible	47.2	6.2	84.8	9.1	6.7	93.3
Remote	52.5	9.8	80.8	9.4	8.7	91.3
Poverty Status						
Poor	56.5	5.9	80.7	13.4	12.1	87.9
Non-poor	46.8	8.6	84.1	7.4	5.5	94.5
Gender and age						
Male	48.6	8.2	79.7	12.1	8.4	91.6
5-9	31.9	1.1	79.0	19.9	15.8	84.2
10-14	96.9	14.9	80.4	4.7	1.3	98.7
Female	50.0	7.4	85.6	7.0	6.9	93.1
5-9	34.1	2.2	84.7	13.1	12.7	87.3
10-14	99.8	12.9	86.6	0.5	0.6	99.4
Orphan status						
Orphaned	74.8	8.1	87.6	4.3	3.6	96.4
Not-orphaned	47.5	7.6	82.5	9.8	8.0	92.0
Foster status						
Fostered	60.3	8.7	77.0	14.2	6.3	93.7
Not-fostered	47.5	7.7	82.9	9.4	8.2	91.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

This chapter presents the perceptions on welfare status and changes in Bukombe DC. The first section shows perceptions of changes in the economic situation both of the communities and of the households. Section two summarises self-reported difficulties in satisfying a set of household needs. In section three asset ownership and occupancy status, as well as occupancy documentation are analysed. Section four gives information related to agriculture: use of agricultural inputs, landholding, and cattle ownership. Section five shows perceptions of crime and security in the community. Section six shows the main income contributor to the household. A brief analysis of ownership of selected household items concludes the chapter.

6.1 Economic Situation

The analysis of this section is based solely on the perception of the interviewees. The main respondent for this part of the questionnaire was the household head. In cases where the household head was not able to respond i.e. was travelling, sick or had little information on the household's daily practices, then the best-informed household member responded. The respondents were asked to comment on whether the situation had changed for better, worse or remained the same compared to the year prior to the survey.

6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey. Results show that 19 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 7 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though the majority of the

Table 6.1: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	33.1	33.0	7.4	17.9	0.7	7.8	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	26.0	36.6	6.0	19.1	1.0	11.3	100.0
Remote	42.1	28.4	9.3	16.5	0.4	3.3	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	31.1	54.6	6.0	4.9	0.0	3.3	100.0
Non-poor	33.6	28.9	7.7	20.3	0.9	8.6	100.0
Household size							
1-2	38.6	18.7	8.9	23.3	2.6	7.9	100.0
3-4	21.3	32.6	10.6	27.9	0.0	7.6	100.0
5-6	38.8	35.0	5.2	12.9	0.4	7.7	100.0
7+	35.3	39.8	5.8	10.8	0.5	7.8	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	29.0	32.7	5.3	16.0	0.7	16.3	100.0
< 1 ha	39.2	15.8	5.7	34.9	0.0	4.5	100.0
1-1.99 ha	24.7	37.1	0.0	22.7	4.5	11.1	100.0
2-3.99 ha	33.2	34.4	12.9	16.7	0.0	2.8	100.0
4-5.99 ha	34.9	33.0	10.5	16.9	0.7	4.0	100.0
6+ ha	35.7	34.4	6.7	17.1	0.5	5.7	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	34.4	32.7	7.8	16.8	0.3	8.1	100.0
Small only	36.3	42.8	4.8	10.0	0.5	5.8	100.0
Large only	20.4	15.3	11.6	39.9	6.7	6.1	100.0
Both	28.3	27.5	8.2	25.8	0.0	10.2	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	18.6	52.2	0.0	13.9	0.0	15.2	100.0
Self-employed - agric	35.9	34.1	8.2	16.6	0.7	4.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	22.4	29.7	5.7	24.6	1.1	16.5	100.0
Other	73.3	12.8	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	33.5	33.9	6.9	18.7	0.3	6.8	100.0
Female	30.2	26.9	11.4	12.7	3.7	15.1	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	7.0	55.2	0.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	30.2	37.3	6.4	19.6	0.0	6.5	100.0
Polygamous	32.1	25.4	11.9	20.4	1.2	9.1	100.0
Loose union	61.6	36.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	42.5	26.7	5.8	9.6	3.1	12.4	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	37.4	24.9	12.0	18.2	0.0	7.5	100.0
Primary	31.8	35.9	6.2	17.5	1.2	7.5	100.0
Secondary +	27.5	42.1	0.0	20.0	0.0	10.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

respondents (66 percent) reported the community's economic condition to have deteriorated, 33 percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 70 percent of the households in remote clusters report deterioration in their community's economic situation compared to 63

percent of those living in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 86 percent of poor households report deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for non-poor households is 63 percent.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation is higher than that of

Table 6.2: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the household compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	35.5	34.3	12.5	17.0	0.2	0.6	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	25.5	39.5	14.5	19.6	0.0	1.0	100.0
Remote	48.1	27.8	10.0	13.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	40.2	38.9	15.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	34.6	33.5	11.9	19.1	0.2	0.7	100.0
Household size							
1-2	51.9	22.1	6.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	23.4	36.5	17.3	20.7	0.0	2.1	100.0
5-6	39.1	34.9	11.7	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	33.3	38.9	12.5	14.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	33.4	34.6	13.3	16.3	0.0	2.3	100.0
< 1 ha	22.3	33.0	41.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	47.4	21.0	5.4	26.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	42.6	32.0	9.5	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	33.5	37.5	14.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	34.3	36.3	9.6	19.4	0.5	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	36.0	34.2	14.1	14.8	0.0	0.9	100.0
Small only	41.7	37.0	11.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	28.9	14.6	11.1	42.9	2.5	0.0	100.0
Both	25.4	41.1	6.5	27.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	7.0	58.7	26.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	38.0	36.8	10.5	14.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	29.0	27.6	14.0	27.2	0.0	2.2	100.0
Other	65.2	3.9	26.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	33.1	36.2	12.0	17.9	0.2	0.6	100.0
Female	53.0	20.5	16.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	62.2	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	32.9	37.3	12.6	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	28.1	35.9	11.1	22.0	0.7	2.3	100.0
Loose union	35.6	58.1	2.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	56.1	17.3	17.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	44.4	24.5	12.3	17.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
Primary	32.5	38.6	10.5	18.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	24.3	39.6	27.8	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

households with one or two members at 75 and 58 percent respectively. In contrast, while 26 percent of households with one or two members reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households with seven or more members is 12 percent. Furthermore, there is a difference of 8 percentage points between households owning six or more hectares of land and those owning no land who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation at 70 and 62 percent respectively. Likewise, the percentage of households owning small livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is remarkably higher than that of households owning large livestock at 79 and 35 percent respectively.

While 86 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category is 52 percent. In contrast, while 26 percent of the households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households belonging to the 'other' category is virtually null. Furthermore, 62 percent of households where the household head has a loose union reported much worse economic conditions of their communities compared to 7 percent of households where the household head is single. In contrast, while 38 percent of households where the head is single reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null.

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation is 9 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has secondary education or more, at 37 and 28 percent respectively. Lastly, while 68 percent of male-headed households reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for female-headed households is 57 percent.

6.1.2 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of their economic situation compared to the year before the survey. Only 17 percent of the households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 13 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 76 percent of people living in remote clusters reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for accessible clusters was 66 percent.

Poor households express negative views on the change in their economic condition more frequently than non-poor households, with a difference of 10 percentage points.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported much worse conditions in the economic situation of their households is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 52 and 33 percent respectively. On the other hand, while 20 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning 1 hectare of land is 3 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 46 percent of households owning large livestock express positive views on their households' economic conditions compared to 9 percent of households owning small livestock.

The percentage of households in the 'other' category who reported much worse conditions in their households' economic situation is remarkably higher than that of the employees at 65 and 7 percent respectively. Likewise, while 62 percent of households where the head is single reported much worse conditions in their household's economic situation, the share for households where the head is polygamous is 28 percent.

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Table 6.3: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	25.7	37.1	34.7	2.6	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	33.6	36.3	28.7	1.4	100.0
Remote	15.6	38.1	42.3	4.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	3.0	32.4	60.6	3.9	100.0
Non-poor	30.1	37.9	29.7	2.3	100.0
Household size					
1-2	29.4	20.0	49.1	1.5	100.0
3-4	25.7	43.7	26.9	3.7	100.0
5-6	22.7	39.2	35.8	2.3	100.0
7+	25.9	39.3	32.3	2.5	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	31.7	34.3	29.3	4.7	100.0
< 1 ha	10.2	18.8	71.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	26.6	31.8	38.2	3.3	100.0
2-3.99 ha	24.1	32.8	40.8	2.4	100.0
4-5.99 ha	22.3	37.3	38.7	1.7	100.0
6+ ha	25.7	44.2	28.2	1.9	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	23.9	35.0	38.2	3.0	100.0
Small only	17.8	42.0	40.2	0.0	100.0
Large only	44.3	28.6	20.6	6.5	100.0
Both	37.8	43.6	15.6	3.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	53.0	41.8	5.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	20.6	40.5	36.3	2.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	37.2	27.1	33.1	2.6	100.0
Other	9.7	35.3	48.6	6.4	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	25.7	38.3	33.0	2.9	100.0
Female	25.0	27.6	47.4	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	37.8	7.0	55.2	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	28.9	35.9	33.4	1.7	100.0
Polygamous	21.2	44.2	28.0	6.6	100.0
Loose union	30.0	44.0	26.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	18.3	30.2	51.5	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	19.9	35.4	38.8	5.9	100.0
Primary	25.7	40.0	33.1	1.3	100.0
Secondary +	46.5	22.0	31.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

53 percent of female-headed households reported much worse conditions in their economic situation compared to 33 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, 44 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported much worse conditions in their households' economic situation compared to 24 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

6.2 Self-reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs

This section analyses the difficulties households faced in satisfying household needs during the year prior to the survey. These household needs are such as food, school fees, house rent, utility bills and

Table 6.4: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	98.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	97.8	2.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	98.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	98.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
5-6	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	95.0	3.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	97.7	1.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	96.8	0.3	2.9	0.0	100.0
Large only	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	74.0	13.9	12.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	98.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	98.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	96.3	1.7	2.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	87.8	6.6	5.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

healthcare. For each household, the respondent was asked to say whether they never, seldom, often or always experience difficulties in satisfying the specified household need.

6.2.1 Food Needs

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying

the food needs of the household during the year before the survey. Overall, 63 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). While 34 percent of households in accessible clusters never experienced food shortages, the share for households in remote clusters is 16 percent. Likewise, 30 percent of non-poor households never experienced food

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Table 6.5: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	97.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	96.0	2.7	1.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	98.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
3-4	94.2	2.9	2.9	0.0	100.0
5-6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	90.0	6.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	96.1	2.5	1.4	0.0	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	90.9	6.1	3.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	97.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
Female	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	97.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	74.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Primary	96.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

shortages compared to only 3 percent of poor households.

70 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never/seldom experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 66 percent of landless households. Furthermore, while 65 percent of households with seven or more members never/seldom experienced food shortages, the share for households with

one or two members is 49 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 41 percent of households owning no livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 19 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation

with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. 55 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported frequent problems satisfying food needs compared to only 5 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee. In contrast, 53 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category never experienced food shortages. Furthermore, while 38 percent of households where the head is single had never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head is widowed/divorced or separated is 18 percent. On the other hand, 74 percent of households where the head has a loose union never/seldom experienced food shortages.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households reported having food shortages more frequently than male-headed households as 47 percent of female-headed households experienced frequent food shortages compared to 36 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, while 45 percent of households where the head has no education experienced food shortages frequently, the share for households where the head has secondary education or more is 32 percent.

6.2.2 Paying School Fees

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey. At the time of the survey, 98 percent of the households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and only 1 percent of the households reported that they often/always had problems paying school fees. It is worth noting that children in primary state schools do not pay fees. While children in secondary state schools do pay fees, the secondary school enrolment rates are very low (for more details, see chapter 3).

Cluster location, poverty status, land ownership and gender do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees. On the other hand, smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. While all surveyed households with one or two members never had problems paying school fees,

Table 6.6: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	97.6	1.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	95.8	2.4	1.8	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	97.2	1.6	1.2	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	93.0	4.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
5-6	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	91.1	5.7	3.2	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	96.5	2.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	95.8	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	91.7	4.1	4.1	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	97.3	1.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	97.2	1.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	74.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Primary	97.0	1.8	1.2	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

the share for households with seven or more members is 95 percent.

While 99 percent of households owning no livestock and those owning both small and large livestock never had problems paying school fees, the share for households owning large livestock is 94 percent.

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Disaggregation of the data further shows that virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category never had problems paying school fees compared to 74 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

Furthermore, virtually all households where the head is single and those where

the head has a loose union or is widowed/divorced/separated never had problems paying school fees, compared to about 96 percent of 'polygamous' households. Lastly, virtually all households where the household head has no education never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 88 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

Table 6.7: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for health care during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	47.5	36.7	14.8	1.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	52.5	35.3	11.2	1.0	100.0
Remote	41.1	38.5	19.3	1.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	22.9	52.7	22.9	1.5	100.0
Non-poor	52.1	33.7	13.2	0.9	100.0
Household size					
1-2	41.1	39.6	19.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	64.8	24.0	10.5	0.6	100.0
5-6	40.4	44.2	14.2	1.1	100.0
7+	42.3	39.6	16.2	1.8	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	43.4	41.4	14.3	0.9	100.0
< 1 ha	39.8	35.8	24.4	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	60.5	27.2	12.2	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	47.2	40.3	11.5	1.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	37.9	49.1	13.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	53.4	28.4	16.5	1.8	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	47.5	38.4	14.0	0.2	100.0
Small only	33.3	44.1	20.7	1.9	100.0
Large only	73.5	21.5	3.3	1.7	100.0
Both	57.8	24.0	14.8	3.3	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	48.4	37.7	13.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	45.4	37.2	16.4	1.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	57.1	33.8	8.4	0.7	100.0
Other	17.1	48.7	30.8	3.4	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	49.1	35.9	13.8	1.2	100.0
Female	35.3	42.8	21.9	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	51.2	35.4	12.5	0.9	100.0
Polygamous	55.0	22.7	20.3	2.1	100.0
Loose union	2.3	94.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	32.1	50.1	17.8	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	38.5	43.7	17.0	0.8	100.0
Primary	50.6	34.4	13.7	1.3	100.0
Secondary +	57.6	28.2	14.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. 98 percent of all households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent although 4 percent of landless households reported that they often had problems paying house rent. It is also observed that 26 percent of households where the head has a loose union and 6 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported that they seldom had problems paying house rent. Likewise, 6 percent of landless households and 5 percent of poor households reported seldom having problems paying house rent. Other household characteristics such as cluster location, household size, livestock ownership, gender and education level do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay house rent.

6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey. The outcome on household's ability to pay utility bills is almost similar

to those of paying house rent. Almost all (98 percent) households in the district faced no problems paying utility bills although a small percentage (4 percent) of households owning large livestock and 4 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported often having problems paying utility bills. It is also observed that 26 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported seldom having problems paying utility bills. Similarly, 8 percent of employees and 6 percent of landless households reported that they seldom have problems paying utility bills. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, gender and level of education do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for healthcare during the year before the survey. 85 percent of the households reported that they never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare in the year prior to the survey. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 53 percent of households located in accessible clusters never experienced

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
Total	86.9	76.6	21.0	6.5	12.1	1.2	1.8	60.0	7.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	82.2	66.2	18.2	6.9	8.3	2.2	2.8	61.6	10.5
Remote	92.9	89.7	24.7	6.0	16.9	0.0	0.5	58.0	2.5
Poverty Status									
Poor	90.6	82.0	29.1	2.7	8.1	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0
Non-poor	86.1	75.5	19.5	7.3	12.9	1.5	2.1	65.0	8.3
Household size									
1-2	82.2	78.2	7.8	8.6	12.7	0.0	0.0	37.8	5.9
3-4	77.7	74.0	20.6	5.4	7.6	1.6	2.9	53.8	4.5
5-6	92.5	71.3	21.8	3.9	10.5	1.1	0.0	64.6	7.3
7+	92.5	82.1	28.2	8.5	17.0	1.8	3.3	73.8	9.3
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	77.7	41.5	26.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	74.5	7.0
Self-employed - agriculture	91.5	86.2	26.5	5.5	15.4	0.2	0.3	58.2	2.5
Self-employed - other	74.7	54.4	4.3	9.7	4.8	3.3	5.3	65.2	19.4
Other	93.8	85.8	28.5	11.9	14.8	0.0	0.0	41.1	6.2
Gender of the head of household									
Male	87.6	76.4	21.6	6.7	13.0	1.4	2.0	66.1	7.3
Female	81.3	77.5	16.9	5.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	14.8	4.6

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

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Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	86.9	9.5	2.5	1.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	82.2	16.0	1.6	0.2	100.0
Remote	92.9	1.3	3.6	2.3	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	90.6	7.1	2.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	86.1	10.0	2.5	1.4	100.0
Household size					
1-2	82.2	14.5	2.6	0.6	100.0
3-4	77.7	17.9	2.9	1.6	100.0
5-6	92.5	2.8	3.1	1.6	100.0
7+	92.5	5.2	1.5	0.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	77.7	10.2	12.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	91.5	4.8	2.4	1.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	74.7	23.6	1.3	0.4	100.0
Other	93.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	87.6	8.4	2.8	1.2	100.0
Female	81.3	17.8	0.0	0.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

problems paying for healthcare compared to 41 percent of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, while 52 percent of non-poor households never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for poor households 23 percent.

65 percent of households with three or four members never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 41 percent of households with one or two members and 42 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, while 53 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning no land is 43 percent.

Furthermore, 74 percent of households owning large livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 33 percent of those owning small livestock. Similarly, while 57 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 17 percent.

While 55 percent of households where the household head is polygamous never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households where the household head

is single is virtually null. On the other hand, virtually all households where the head is single seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare. 49 percent of male-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 35 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 58 percent of household heads with secondary education or more never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 39 percent of household heads with no education.

6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

This section discusses ownership of selected assets and household occupancy status. These assets are house, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and wheelbarrows. This section will also provide detailed information on asset ownership by household characteristics. Household occupancy status describes the type of arrangement the household has in terms of their current dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they own, rent, live free or temporarily live in their current dwelling, and if they held any documentation to support the occupancy status. Besides the respondent's testimony,

Table 6.10: Percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation

	Title deed	Renting contract	Payment receipt	Other document	No document	Total	Secure tenure
Total	2.8	2.3	4.5	9.5	81.0	100.0	9.5
Cluster Location							
Accessible	5.0	4.0	5.5	12.6	72.9	100.0	14.5
Remote	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.6	91.3	100.0	3.1
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.4	92.4	100.0	1.2
Non-poor	3.3	2.7	5.1	10.1	78.8	100.0	11.1
Household size							
1-2	1.6	8.3	2.3	4.3	83.5	100.0	12.2
3-4	4.2	3.1	2.8	8.1	81.8	100.0	10.2
5-6	1.1	0.0	4.5	7.8	86.6	100.0	5.6
7+	3.7	0.0	7.0	14.9	74.4	100.0	10.6
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	20.9	10.2	7.0	12.9	48.9	100.0	38.1
Self-employed - agriculture	0.0	0.6	3.0	5.6	90.8	100.0	3.6
Self-employed - other	8.0	5.9	8.8	19.2	58.3	100.0	22.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	87.4	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	2.5	1.7	4.4	10.4	80.9	100.0	8.7
Female	4.6	6.1	5.1	2.8	81.5	100.0	15.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

the survey did not use any further methods to verify this information.

self-employed in non-agricultural activities is 75 percent.

6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 87 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 77 percent own some land. 21 percent of all households own small livestock while only 7 percent of all households own large livestock. While 60 percent of households own a bicycle, 2 percent of households own a motorcycle.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. While 93 percent of households located in remote clusters own their dwellings, the share for households located in accessible clusters is 82 percent. Likewise, 91 percent of poor households own their dwellings compared to 86 percent of non-poor households. Disaggregation of the data shows that 93 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 82 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 94 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category own their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is

Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 88 percent of male-headed households own their dwellings, the share for female-headed households is 81 percent. It is also observed that 66 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to 15 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 74 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to 38 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 75 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee own a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 41 percent.

Furthermore, while 65 percent of non-poor households own a bicycle, the share for poor households is 34 percent. In contrast, 82 percent of poor households own some land compared to 76 percent of non-poor households. Likewise, 90 percent of households located in remote clusters own some land compared to 66 percent of households located in accessible clusters.

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Table 6.11: Percentage of households using agricultural inputs and the percentage using certain inputs

	% of hhs using	Fertilizer	Improved seedling	Fingerlings	Hooks and nets	Insecticides	Other
Total	38.5	59.6	57.3	0.0	0.0	22.5	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	39.6	53.0	61.2	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0
Remote	37.0	68.5	51.9	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	20.9	43.1	48.7	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0
Non-poor	41.8	61.0	58.4	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0
Household size							
1-2	28.2	74.8	33.3	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
3-4	38.4	65.5	50.8	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0
5-6	34.5	58.6	62.5	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
7+	47.5	51.1	66.5	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	36.3	38.5	80.8	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	41.6	62.0	54.8	0.0	0.0	22.9	0.0
Self-employed - other	27.2	48.2	66.2	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
Other	60.7	78.5	46.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	41.8	59.9	57.9	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0
Female	13.7	52.0	44.3	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base for column 1 is all households. For columns 2 to 7 is households using agricultural inputs

6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is shown in Table 6.10. Most residents in the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status. Only 10 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 81 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all.

6.4 Agriculture

The analysis in this section focuses on the distribution of households by use of certain agricultural inputs, land ownership and cattle ownership.

6.4.1 Agricultural Inputs

The survey collected information on agricultural practices. The dataset includes information regarding usage of farm inputs and the main source from which the farmers got the inputs. Table 6.11 shows the percent distribution of households using certain inputs. This information is complemented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs.

39 percent of farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (60 percent) of those who use farm inputs apply fertilizers. 40 percent of households located in accessible clusters use agricultural inputs compared to 37 percent of households located in remote clusters. Further breakdown of data shows that 69 percent of households in remote clusters use fertilisers compared to 53 percent of households in accessible clusters. Furthermore, while 42 percent of non-poor households use agricultural inputs, the share for poor households is 21 percent.

Table 6.12: Percentage distribution of households using agricultural inputs by the main source of the inputs

	Open market	Government	Donor agency	Coop.	Other	Total
Total	64.6	7.3	0.4	2.2	25.5	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	73.2	3.3	0.0	3.2	20.3	100.0
Remote	53.5	12.5	1.0	0.8	32.2	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	62.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	33.3	100.0
Non-poor	65.2	8.0	0.5	1.9	24.4	100.0
Household size						
1-2	33.6	9.0	3.4	2.6	51.4	100.0
3-4	67.4	7.1	0.0	0.0	25.5	100.0
5-6	70.5	9.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	100.0
7+	69.9	5.8	0.0	4.9	19.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	58.5	8.3	0.6	2.5	30.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	89.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	8.5	100.0
Other	47.9	15.8	0.0	5.7	30.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	65.1	7.6	0.5	2.3	24.6	100.0
Female	54.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also tends to increase as 48 percent of households with seven or more members use agricultural inputs compared to 28 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 61 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category use agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' socio-economic group is 27 percent. Likewise, use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households. While 42 percent of male-headed households use agricultural inputs the share for female-headed households is 14 percent.

Most households that use agricultural inputs purchase them at an open market (65 percent) and in second place obtain them by preparing them themselves (26 percent). While 7 percent of the households gets their inputs from government, 2 percent reports cooperatives and less than 1 percent reports donor agencies as their main source.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the percentage of households located in accessible clusters who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 73 and 54 percent respectively. In contrast, 32 percent of households located in remote clusters obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 20 percent of households located in accessible clusters. While 65 percent of non-poor households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for poor households is 62 percent. On the other hand, 33 percent of poor households obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 24 percent of non-poor households.

In addition, while 70 percent of households with seven or more members purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households with one or two members is 34 percent. In contrast, the percentage of households with one or two members who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is 32 percentage points higher than that of households with seven or more members, at 51 and 19 percent respectively.

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Table 6.13: Percent distribution of households by the area (in ha) of land owned by the household

	None	< 1 ha	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ ha	Total
Total	23.4	4.8	6.1	15.5	15.3	34.8	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	33.8	8.6	6.2	12.3	15.5	23.4	100.0
Remote	10.3	0.0	5.9	19.5	15.1	49.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	18.0	6.3	5.0	13.9	22.3	34.6	100.0
Non-poor	24.5	4.6	6.1	15.9	14.0	34.9	100.0
Household size							
1-2	21.8	3.3	10.2	24.5	16.8	23.4	100.0
3-4	26.0	9.0	5.2	22.7	10.5	26.7	100.0
5-6	28.7	5.4	4.6	9.7	17.7	33.9	100.0
7+	17.9	1.8	5.7	9.3	16.6	48.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	58.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	22.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	13.8	2.0	7.3	17.6	18.3	41.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	45.6	13.0	4.4	12.4	6.1	18.5	100.0
Other	14.2	0.0	0.0	14.6	26.7	44.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	23.6	4.1	4.4	15.0	15.9	37.1	100.0
Female	22.5	10.6	18.1	19.5	11.4	18.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Virtually all households where the main income earner is an employee purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 48 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group. In turn, about 30 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' and 'self-employed agriculture' categories obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves. Lastly, while 65 percent of male-headed households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for female-headed households is 55 percent. In contrast, 45 percent of female-headed households obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 25 percent of male-headed households.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 34 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 23 percent of landless households). 16 percent own between two and four acres and 50 percent own four or more acres.

Landless households are more common in accessible clusters and households owning large portions of land are more common in remote clusters. Likewise, the percentage of landless households among non-poor households is higher than that of poor

households, at 25 and 18 percent respectively.

Regarding household size, while 22 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is 18 percent. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

While households where the main income earner is an employee reported the highest share of landless households (59 percent), the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' and 'self-employed agriculture' categories is 14 percent. In turn, the majority (72 percent) of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category own four or more acres of land. Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 53 and 29 percent respectively.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Overall 81 percent of the households own no cattle at all, and 11 percent own between 2 and 10 heads of cattle. Households in accessible clusters

Table 6.14: Percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned by the household

	None	1	2-10	11-20	21-50	50+	Total
Total	81.3	1.4	11.3	3.2	2.5	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	84.7	1.1	11.3	1.9	1.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	77.0	1.8	11.3	4.7	4.3	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	89.2	1.7	6.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	79.8	1.4	12.2	3.8	2.5	0.4	100.0
Household size							
1-2	78.7	0.0	14.7	2.0	3.6	1.0	100.0
3-4	87.1	0.3	8.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	100.0
5-6	85.6	1.6	8.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	74.5	3.1	14.2	3.7	4.0	0.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	79.1	1.3	11.4	4.5	3.3	0.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	85.6	2.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	73.3	0.0	16.5	3.9	6.2	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	80.3	1.6	11.7	3.5	2.6	0.4	100.0
Female	88.9	0.0	8.4	0.9	1.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

are more likely to own no cattle as well as poor households. 79 percent of households with one or two members own no cattle, compared to 75 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, virtually all households belonging to the 'employee' category own no cattle compared to 73 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. Finally, while 89 percent of female-headed households own no cattle, the share for male-headed households is 80 percent.

6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community

This section gives an overview of how the district residents perceive the current crime and security situation compared to the year preceding the survey. Respondents were asked to categorise the current crime and security situation as the same, better or worse than the previous year. Results are shown in Table 6.15

44 percent the households reported it was improving, 27 percent said it was the same while 29 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in remote clusters who reported the current crime and security

situation as much better is higher than that of households located in accessible clusters at 17 and 11 percent respectively. Likewise, 47 percent of non-poor households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 28 percent of poor households.

While 44 percent of households with one or two members reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with seven or more members is 39 percent. Similarly, 47 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 40 percent of households owning no land. While 61 percent of households owning large livestock reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning small livestock is 40 percent.

60 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation whereas the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category is 12 percent. In addition, 61 percent of the employees reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation. Finally, 27 percent of male-headed households

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Table 6.15: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the crime and security situation of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	9.9	19.3	26.5	29.6	13.6	1.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	7.9	18.7	27.0	34.1	10.8	1.6	100.0
Remote	12.4	20.2	26.0	23.8	17.2	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	9.4	23.6	39.3	19.6	8.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	10.0	18.5	24.1	31.6	14.5	1.2	100.0
Household size							
1-2	10.0	21.3	23.0	30.4	14.3	1.0	100.0
3-4	3.6	21.9	23.8	34.5	14.0	2.1	100.0
5-6	16.8	14.8	25.2	31.3	10.7	1.3	100.0
7+	9.4	19.8	31.9	23.6	15.3	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	7.4	13.8	37.8	28.5	11.0	1.4	100.0
< 1 ha	4.5	10.2	9.6	66.1	9.6	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	15.6	14.9	29.4	19.0	21.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	15.3	28.2	20.9	22.7	11.9	1.1	100.0
4-5.99 ha	11.3	22.8	26.7	27.1	12.1	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	8.3	19.6	23.3	31.2	16.1	1.6	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	9.4	17.8	30.6	30.5	10.9	0.8	100.0
Small only	11.7	28.9	17.0	23.7	16.2	2.6	100.0
Large only	8.9	11.9	18.3	33.7	27.3	0.0	100.0
Both	10.1	14.6	27.3	32.8	15.3	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	5.6	22.2	60.6	4.7	7.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	11.0	22.8	25.9	27.9	11.4	1.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	6.0	11.9	23.9	40.3	16.6	1.3	100.0
Other	22.3	0.0	18.1	13.6	46.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	10.0	19.1	27.1	30.9	12.1	0.8	100.0
Female	9.1	21.2	22.3	20.1	24.8	2.7	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	0.0	55.2	7.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	11.2	20.1	27.9	27.2	12.3	1.2	100.0
Polygamous	6.9	18.8	23.9	36.1	14.3	0.0	100.0
Loose union	4.0	2.4	13.3	80.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	11.5	18.4	29.2	17.7	21.0	2.2	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	7.3	20.4	28.0	29.2	14.6	0.6	100.0
Primary	12.1	18.8	24.7	28.8	14.2	1.4	100.0
Secondary +	3.6	19.4	34.8	36.4	5.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

reported the current crime and security situation as the same compared to 22 percent of female-headed households.

While 55 percent of households where the household head is single reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is 6

percent. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation is 4 percentage points higher than that of household heads with secondary education or more at 27 and 23 percent respectively.

6.6 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the majority (93 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

Cluster location of the household does not show strong correlation with the main contributor to household income. On the other hand, while 96 percent of poor households reported the household head as the main income contributor, the share for non-poor households is 93 percent.

96 percent of households with three or four members reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 91 percent of households with seven or more members. On the other hand, 6 percent of households with one or two members reported the spouse as the main income contributor compared to 3 percent of households with seven or more members.

Furthermore, virtually all the employees reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to only 9 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. In contrast, 56 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported the spouse as the main income contributor. The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that up to 4 percent of male-headed households reported the spouse as the main income contributor, while the share for female-headed households is virtually null. In contrast, 5 percent of female-headed households reported the child as the main income contributor compared to 2 percent of male-headed households.

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 83 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 60 percent own a radio, 41 percent own a watch or clock and 18 percent own an electric iron. Although less than 1 percent of households own a fixed line phone, 14 percent own a mobile phone. Households in accessible clusters and non-poor households have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item.

Table 6.16: Percentage distribution of households by principal contributor to household income

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	93.1	3.8	2.1	0.9	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	94.2	2.6	2.4	0.8	100.0
Remote	91.8	5.4	1.8	1.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	95.6	3.5	0.9	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	92.6	3.9	2.4	1.1	100.0
Household size					
1-2	92.5	6.3	0.0	1.2	100.0
3-4	95.8	2.3	1.0	0.9	100.0
5-6	93.6	4.6	1.2	0.5	100.0
7+	90.9	3.1	5.0	1.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	95.3	2.8	1.4	0.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	97.4	0.5	0.9	1.3	100.0
Other	9.0	56.0	28.1	6.9	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	93.2	4.4	1.7	0.7	100.0
Female	92.9	0.0	5.1	2.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

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The breakdown by household size shows that the shares of ownership tend to be larger for larger households and for households headed by males. In addition, the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show higher rates of ownership in most selected items than the other socio-economic groups.

Table 6.17: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric iron	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Modern stove	Mattress or bed	Watch or clock	Radio	Television	Fixed line phone	Mobile phone
Total	18.0	0.3	5.6	7.2	83.4	40.5	60.2	1.1	0.6	14.4
Cluster Location										
Accessible	22.4	0.5	7.9	10.9	89.9	48.2	71.8	2.0	1.0	23.0
Remote	12.4	0.0	2.6	2.5	75.1	30.8	45.5	0.0	0.0	3.5
Poverty Status										
Poor	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	21.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	21.3	0.3	6.7	8.4	89.0	44.3	68.8	1.4	0.7	17.2
Household size										
1-2	6.8	1.6	5.0	7.4	66.2	37.0	48.5	0.0	0.0	8.8
3-4	14.0	0.0	4.7	11.3	91.0	36.5	61.0	1.1	0.0	15.7
5-6	24.9	0.0	6.0	3.9	81.2	43.2	58.8	2.2	0.0	16.1
7+	21.9	0.0	6.3	6.3	88.3	43.7	67.2	1.0	1.8	15.1
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	84.5	0.0	36.1	29.2	100.0	65.0	100.0	7.0	0.0	59.9
Self-employed - agric	13.4	0.0	3.0	2.0	77.4	37.0	51.9	0.4	0.0	4.2
Self-employed - other	21.2	1.1	7.8	18.9	96.8	50.7	78.7	2.4	2.2	37.0
Other	9.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	87.2	8.5	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	19.5	0.0	5.6	7.0	85.0	43.7	64.8	1.3	0.6	14.7
Female	6.9	2.3	5.7	8.4	71.5	16.9	26.4	0.0	0.0	12.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Bukombe DC. The first section presents the main materials used to construct the dwelling, and the type of housing unit the household lives in. Section two reports the main source of drinking water and main type of toilet. In section three, the fuel used by the household is analysed, both for cooking and lighting. Section four reports the distance of the households to facilities as source of drinking water, schools, and food markets. In section five the anti-malaria measures taken by households are analysed.

7.1 Housing Materials and Type of Housing Unit

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households according to the main material used in the roof of the house. Overall, 53 percent of households have thatch as their main roof material and 47 percent has iron sheets.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are

more likely to use thatch than households in accessible villages at 70 and 40 percent respectively. In turn, households in accessible villages tend to use iron sheets more often. Similarly, 74 percent of poor households use thatch as their main roof material compared to 49 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, while 51 percent of non-poor households use iron sheets, the share for poor households is only 26 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 68 percent of households with 1 or 2 members use thatch compared to 41 percent of households with seven or more members. In turn, larger households are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs, as 59 percent of households with more than 7 members use iron sheets. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' category has the highest share of households using thatch for the roof (at 84 percent), and that employees are the group that use thatch less (at 6 percent). On the other hand, employees are the group that use iron sheets more (at 84 percent).

The breakdown by gender of the

Table 7.1: Percent distribution of households by material used for roof of the house

	Mud	Thatch	Wood	Iron Sheets	Cement/concrete	Roofing tiles	Asbestos	Other	Total
Total	0.0	53.0	0.0	46.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	0.0	39.8	0.0	59.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	69.8	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	0.0	74.2	0.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	49.0	0.0	50.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	0.0	67.8	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.0	49.3	0.0	49.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.0	61.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	41.4	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	0.0	5.6	0.0	84.2	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.0	63.1	0.0	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	28.6	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	83.7	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	0.0	51.8	0.0	47.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	61.6	0.0	38.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

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Table 7.2: Percent distribution of households by material used for walls of the house

	Mud/ mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Wood/ bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Total
Total	81.5	0.0	15.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	69.0	0.0	24.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	78.2	0.0	17.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	91.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	73.1	0.0	22.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	84.4	0.0	12.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	80.5	0.0	14.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	33.1	0.0	47.8	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	93.1	0.0	6.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	55.1	0.0	34.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	80.4	0.0	15.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	90.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Table 7.3: Percent distribution of households by material used for floors of the house

	Mud/ earth	Wood/ plank	Tiles	Concrete/ cement	Grass	Other	Total
Total	82.9	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	71.5	0.0	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	97.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	79.6	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	92.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	74.7	0.0	0.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	87.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	80.9	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	27.6	0.0	0.0	72.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	93.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	60.1	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	82.7	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	84.5	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

household head shows that female-headed households use thatch more often than male-headed households, at 62 and 52 percent respectively.

walls. Overall, 82 percent of house was built with mud or mud bricks. Burnt bricks occupy the second place, with a share of 15 percent.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the

The analysis of cluster location reveals that while 97 percent of households in

Table 7.4: Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	4.4	0.0	4.4	91.2	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	7.3	0.0	7.9	84.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	5.3	0.0	4.6	90.2	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	8.2	0.0	4.2	87.7	0.0	100.0
3-4	11.5	0.0	7.0	81.5	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.0	0.0	4.8	95.2	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	2.2	97.8	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	10.2	0.0	7.0	82.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	2.0	0.0	2.1	95.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	10.6	0.0	11.1	78.3	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	3.8	0.0	3.8	92.3	0.0	100.0
Female	8.6	0.0	8.8	82.6	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

remote villages use mud or mud bricks, the share for households in accessible villages is 69 percent. On the other hand, households in accessible villages have a higher share of burnt bricks than households in remote villages. The rates are 25 and 3 percent respectively.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that poor households use mud or mud bricks more often than non-poor households at 99 and 78 percent respectively. In turn, 18 percent of non-poor households use burnt bricks as main material in the walls of the house compared to 2 percent of poor households. Similarly, 92 percent of households with 1 or 2 members use mud or mud bricks as main material in the walls of the house compared to 73 percent of households with 3 to 4 or more members and 81 percent of households with 7 or more members. 'Employee' is the category with the highest share living in house made of burnt bricks (48 percent). On the other hand, 'other' is the category with the highest share living in house made of mud or mud bricks (100 percent).

The gender breakdown shows that households headed by females use mud or mud bricks more often than male-headed households, at rates of 90 and 80 percent respectively. In turn, 16 percent of male-

headed households use burnt bricks compared to 10 percent of female-headed households.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 83 percent of households is made of mud or dirt, and 17 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages, with a rate of 29 percent, have a higher share of house with concrete floor than households in remote villages, with a rate of 3 percent. In turn, households in remote villages have a higher share of house with mud or dirt floor (97 percent, against 72 percent of households in accessible villages). Virtually all poor households (100 percent) have mud or dirt floor compared to 80 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that 93 percent of households with 1 or 2 members has mud or dirt floor compared to 75 percent of households with 3 to 4 members and 81 percent of households with 7 or more members. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees have the lowest share of mud or dirt floors (28 percent) and the highest share of concrete (72

7 Household amenities

Table 7.5: Percent distribution of households by main source of drinking water

	Pipe borne treated	Pipe borne untreated	Bore hole/hand pump	Protected well	Unprotected well	Rain water	River, lake or pond	Vendor, truck	Other	Total	Safe source
Total	0.2	4.9	72.9	4.6	13.1	0.0	0.2	3.7	0.4	100.0	77.8
Cluster Location											
Accessible	0.4	8.0	73.5	2.4	8.1	0.0	0.3	6.6	0.7	100.0	76.3
Remote	0.0	0.9	72.2	7.4	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6
Poverty Status											
Poor	0.0	10.5	57.7	6.9	22.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	64.7
Non-poor	0.3	3.8	76.0	4.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.3	100.0	80.4
Household size											
1-2	0.0	0.0	66.0	6.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0	72.9
3-4	0.0	2.9	82.2	2.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	84.3
5-6	0.0	9.1	70.0	7.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	77.5
7+	0.7	5.8	71.5	3.1	13.7	0.0	0.5	3.7	1.0	100.0	75.3
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	0.0	19.1	66.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	73.9
Self-employed - agric	0.0	2.8	73.6	5.6	17.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	79.2
Self-employed - other	0.9	9.1	72.4	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	100.0	74.6
Other	0.0	0.0	70.9	6.2	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.2
Gender of the head of household											
Male	0.2	5.5	73.3	4.0	13.7	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.5	100.0	77.5
Female	0.0	0.0	70.5	9.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	100.0	79.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

percent). On the other hand, virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category have house with mud or dirt floor. Lastly, the gender breakdown does not show strong correlation with the type of material used in the floor.

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 91 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live.

Households in remote clusters are more likely to occupy the whole building than households in accessible clusters, at 99 and 85 percent respectively. Similarly, non-poor households are more likely to occupy the whole building than poor households at 96 and 90 percent respectively.

The breakdown by household size shows that 98 percent of households with 7 or more members occupy the whole building compared to 82 percent of households with 3 to 4 members and 88 percent of households with 1 or 2 members.

The analysis of socio-economic groups shows that virtually all (100 percent) households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category occupy the

whole building compared to 78 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category.

Lastly, while 92 percent of male-headed households occupy the whole building the share for female-headed households is 83 percent.

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 78 percent of households have a safe source of water, whereas 13 percent of them gets it from an unprotected well. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, and protected wells.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 80 percent of households in remote villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share for households in accessible villages is 76 percent. On the other hand, 20 percent of households in remote villages gets drinking water from unprotected wells, against 8 percent of households in accessible villages. The breakdown by poverty status of the household reveals that 80 percent of non-poor households use safe sources of water, against 65 percent of poor households. In turn, 23 percent of poor households gets

Table 7.6: Percent distribution of households by main type of toilet

	None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan/ bucket	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
Total	7.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	82.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.6
Cluster Location										
Accessible	6.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	80.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.5
Remote	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.4
Poverty Status										
Poor	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.1
Non-poor	5.1	0.0	4.1	0.0	83.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6
Household size										
1-2	15.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	75.8	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.1
3-4	8.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	82.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.4
5-6	6.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	79.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.9
7+	3.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	87.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.4
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	7.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	84.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.0
Self-employed - other	7.3	0.0	10.7	0.0	75.2	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.9
Other	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.2
Gender of the head of household										
Male	4.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	85.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4
Female	30.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	59.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

drinking water from unprotected wells compared to 11 percent of non-poor households.

When analysing by household size, it is noticed that 84 percent of households with 3 or 4 members have a safe source of drinking water compared to 73 percent of households with 1 or 2 members and 75 percent of households with 7 or more members. The shares of households with unprotected wells are 19 percent for smaller households with 1 or 2 members and 9 percent for households with 5 or 6 members.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'self-employed – agriculture', is the category with the highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water (79 percent), followed by the 'other' category (77 percent), while 'self-employed – other' and 'employee' are the categories with the lowest access to safe water (75 and 74 percent respectively). On the other hand, while 23 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category gets drinking water from an unprotected well, the share for households where the main income earner is an employee is virtually null.

The split-up by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households use unprotected water sources more frequently than female-headed households, at 14 percent and 9 percent respectively.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall, 86 percent of households has safe sanitation, with 82 percent using a covered pit latrine.

The cluster breakdown does not show strong correlation with the type of toilet used. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that 88 percent of non-poor households has safe sanitation compared to 75 percent of poor households. Meanwhile, the percentage of non-poor households that use covered pit latrine is 84 percent compared with 75 percent of poor households. The shares of poor and non-poor households that use 'none or bush' are 21 percent and 5 percent respectively.

Households with 1 or 2 members have the lowest percentage of safe sanitation, at 78 percent, while households with 7 or more members have the highest percentage of safe sanitation at 90 percent. It stands out that up to 15 percent of households with 1 or 2 members have no toilet.

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Table 7.7: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for cooking

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/ sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
Total	78.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	61.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	74.1	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Household size										
1-2	76.7	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	67.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	80.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	86.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	34.5	65.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	44.4	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	78.1	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	78.2	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

Table 7.8: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting

	Kerosene/ paraffin	Gas	Mains electricity	Solar panels/ generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Total	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	4.8	0.7	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	96.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	88.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	1.6	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	83.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.5	100.0
Non-poor	94.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	0.4	100.0
Household size									
1-2	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	13.0	4.0	100.0
3-4	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
5-6	96.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0
7+	94.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	1.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	91.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.9	1.9	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	96.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.3	100.0
Female	70.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	22.9	3.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that employees have the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 100 percent

while the 'other' category have the lowest rate of safe sanitation at 77 percent.

Table 7.9: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest drinking water supply and health facility

	Drinking water supply				Total	Health facility				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	44.0	41.3	12.7	2.0	100.0	17.3	18.7	29.7	34.2	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	48.0	43.1	6.9	2.0	100.0	20.0	25.4	32.6	22.0	100.0
Remote	38.8	39.1	20.1	2.1	100.0	13.9	10.2	26.1	49.7	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	36.8	37.0	21.1	5.2	100.0	13.1	5.3	32.0	49.6	100.0
Non-poor	45.3	42.2	11.1	1.4	100.0	18.0	21.3	29.4	31.3	100.0
Household size										
1-2	33.8	42.7	22.3	1.1	100.0	25.0	19.7	14.2	41.1	100.0
3-4	46.4	45.0	7.8	0.8	100.0	11.4	23.4	36.9	28.2	100.0
5-6	45.7	40.2	12.8	1.3	100.0	17.3	15.9	29.1	37.8	100.0
7+	46.2	38.3	11.3	4.2	100.0	18.0	16.5	32.9	32.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	51.1	43.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	17.2	27.9	32.1	22.8	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	41.7	42.2	13.9	2.2	100.0	15.2	12.9	28.1	43.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	53.0	38.3	7.6	1.1	100.0	23.1	34.6	35.2	7.1	100.0
Other	14.2	41.6	35.0	9.2	100.0	18.2	9.2	20.1	52.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	44.3	41.5	12.2	2.0	100.0	16.9	17.4	31.3	34.4	100.0
Female	41.1	40.1	16.3	2.5	100.0	20.5	28.2	18.4	32.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

The analysis by gender of the household head reveals that male-headed households are more likely to have safe sanitation than female-headed households with rates of 88 and 64 percent respectively. Furthermore, female-headed households are more likely to have no toilet than male-headed households, with rates of 31 and 5 percent, respectively.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 78 percent of households use firewood while 22 percent of households use charcoal for cooking. 99 percent of households in remote villages use firewood compared to 62 percent of households in accessible clusters. In turn, while 39 percent of households in accessible villages use charcoal for cooking, the share for households in remote villages is only 1 percent. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that virtually all poor households (100 percent) use firewood for cooking compared to 74 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that the households with 7 or more members tend to use firewood more often than the rest, at 86 percent, while the share

for households with 1 or 2 members is 77 percent.

The breakdown by gender does not show correlation with type of fuel used for cooking. However, the split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category use firewood compared to 44 percent of the households where the main income earner is an employee. In turn, 66 percent of the employees use charcoal for cooking.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 93 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 5 percent use firewood. Other sources of lighting such as gas, electricity, solar panels, batteries, and candles are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that about 97 percent of households in accessible villages use kerosene/paraffin compared to 89 percent of remote households. 10 percent of remote households use firewood for lighting compared to less than 1 percent of accessible households. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that 95 percent of

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non-poor household use kerosene or paraffin compared to 84 percent of poor households. On the other hand, 14 percent of poor households use firewood compared to 3 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size reveals that 98 percent of households with 3 or 4 members and 95 percent of households with 7 or more members use kerosene/paraffin compared to 79 percent of households with 1 or 2 members. The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that virtually all households in the 'employee' and 'other' categories use kerosene/paraffin compared to 92 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category. In turn, 6 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture use firewood as the main type of fuel.

Finally, male-headed households are more likely to use kerosene/paraffin than female-headed households at 96 and 70 percent respectively. On the other hand, 23 percent of female-headed households use firewood.

7.4 Distances to Facilities

Table 7.9 shows the percent distribution of

households by time to reach the nearest drinking water supply and health facility. Although each table gives more detailed information, the analysis of this section will be focused on the 30 minute threshold that was used to define access to a facility. It must be kept in mind that distance to public transportation is one of the variables used to define a cluster as accessible or remote, so it must come as no surprise that distance to public transportation and cluster location are strongly correlated. However, the rest of the variables, despite not being used to define cluster location, also show strong correlations.

Overall, 85 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 36 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 91 percent of households in accessible villages have access to a drinking water source and 45 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 78 and 24 percent. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households having higher access rates than poor households.

Table 7.10: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest primary and secondary school

	Primary school				Total	Secondary school				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	46.3	29.9	16.8	7.0	100.0	6.2	16.8	31.4	45.6	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	54.1	31.8	11.0	3.0	100.0	10.5	24.8	35.1	29.6	100.0
Remote	36.2	27.5	24.1	12.1	100.0	0.6	6.7	26.7	65.9	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	38.7	27.5	20.0	13.8	100.0	3.4	6.8	29.2	60.6	100.0
Non-poor	47.6	30.5	16.2	5.7	100.0	6.5	18.8	31.9	42.8	100.0
Household size										
1-2	41.6	36.4	16.2	5.9	100.0	2.9	13.9	20.2	63.0	100.0
3-4	43.7	32.0	18.9	5.5	100.0	8.5	16.4	36.9	38.1	100.0
5-6	61.1	19.5	11.3	8.0	100.0	5.8	25.4	25.7	43.2	100.0
7+	38.9	33.1	19.9	8.1	100.0	6.4	11.7	37.8	44.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	65.9	19.2	14.9	0.0	100.0	7.0	40.0	30.2	22.8	100.0
Self-employed - agric	39.5	31.3	20.2	9.0	100.0	5.4	10.2	28.8	55.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	63.0	28.5	6.9	1.6	100.0	9.0	32.3	42.0	16.7	100.0
Other	37.1	24.5	22.2	16.2	100.0	0.0	8.5	7.9	83.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	46.2	29.9	16.6	7.2	100.0	6.0	16.5	33.0	44.5	100.0
Female	46.4	30.0	18.3	5.4	100.0	7.3	19.3	20.0	53.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

The breakdown by household size shows that households with 3 or 4 members have the highest rate of access to sources of drinking water, at 91 percent and households with 1 or 2 members have the highest rate of access to health facilities (45 percent).

Households where the main income earner is an employee have the highest rate of access to drinking water at (95 percent) and households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of access to health facilities (57 percent). In turn, households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category have the lowest rate of access to drinking water supply and health facilities at 56 and 27 percent respectively.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households have a higher access rate to drinking water supply than female-headed households at 86 and 81 percent respectively. On the other hand female-headed households have a higher access rate to health facilities than male-headed households at (49 and 34 percent).

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 76 percent of households are located within

30 minutes of a primary school; however, only 23 percent of households live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. Moreover, 77 percent of households are located 60 minutes or more away from the nearest secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 86 percent of households in accessible villages have access to primary school, against 64 percent in remote villages. For secondary school, the rates go down to 35 and 7 percent, respectively. The access to primary school is higher for non-poor than poor households at 78 and 66 percent respectively. Similarly, the access to secondary education is lower for poor households, at 10 percent against 25 percent of non-poor households.

The analysis of household size shows that households with 5 or 6 members have higher rates of access to primary and secondary school, at 81 percent and 31 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in non-

Table 7.11: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food market and public transportation

	Food market				Total	Public transportation				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	32.9	20.8	19.7	26.7	100.0	35.9	16.6	17.0	30.6	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	52.5	26.9	11.5	9.1	100.0	55.6	21.9	12.0	10.5	100.0
Remote	8.1	13.0	30.1	48.9	100.0	10.9	9.7	23.3	56.1	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	20.3	14.2	20.9	44.5	100.0	23.0	14.6	20.8	41.7	100.0
Non-poor	35.4	21.9	19.5	23.3	100.0	38.3	17.0	16.3	28.5	100.0
Household size										
1-2	38.4	13.2	14.0	34.4	100.0	25.1	10.8	13.4	50.8	100.0
3-4	32.5	24.4	23.9	19.2	100.0	39.9	17.0	18.8	24.3	100.0
5-6	39.8	15.9	17.1	27.3	100.0	41.6	12.1	18.5	27.9	100.0
7+	24.6	25.9	21.4	28.1	100.0	33.9	23.1	16.2	26.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	62.8	7.0	12.9	17.3	100.0	64.2	0.0	18.2	17.6	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	24.2	18.6	24.5	32.6	100.0	28.4	12.9	20.0	38.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	56.4	29.4	7.2	7.0	100.0	52.3	30.8	10.2	6.7	100.0
Other	0.0	16.4	22.1	61.6	100.0	32.4	4.6	3.0	59.9	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	32.5	20.8	20.2	26.5	100.0	36.1	16.8	16.9	30.1	100.0
Female	36.2	20.2	15.5	28.1	100.0	33.9	14.6	17.6	34.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

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Table 7.12: Percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures, by measures taken

	Share taking measures	Use bed net	Insecticide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumigation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain good drainage	Maintain good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/door net
Total	70.9	48.1	2.9	2.2	0.1	48.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	2.7
Cluster Location											
Accessible	77.7	43.5	4.3	3.6	0.0	51.9	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	4.4
Remote	62.3	55.3	0.8	0.0	0.4	41.8	0.0	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Poverty Status											
Poor	44.7	80.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	75.9	44.5	3.1	2.5	0.2	51.2	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.0	3.0
Household size											
1-2	49.5	42.8	4.1	5.4	0.0	46.1	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
3-4	75.7	44.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	54.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.2
5-6	75.0	48.7	2.6	4.3	0.0	47.9	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.3
7+	75.5	53.0	3.5	1.2	0.4	43.0	0.0	2.4	0.9	0.0	1.2
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	100.0	42.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Self-employed - agric	63.1	54.4	3.8	1.6	0.0	41.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	89.5	36.9	1.0	2.7	0.4	60.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.4
Other	57.1	48.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household											
Male	73.8	48.7	3.2	1.7	0.2	47.9	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	3.0
Female	49.1	40.9	0.0	7.9	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

agricultural activities have the highest rate of access to primary and that the employees have the highest rate of access to secondary schools, at 95 and 47 percent, respectively. Households in the category 'other' have the lowest access rate to primary and secondary schools, at 62 and 9 percent respectively.

The breakdown by gender does not show correlation with time to reach the nearest primary school. On the other hand, female-headed households have a higher access rate to secondary school than male-headed households at 27 and 23 percent respectively.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 53 percent of households have access to a food market and to public transportation.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 80 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food market, against 21 of households in remote villages. The shares for public transportation are 78 percent for accessible villages and 21 percent for households in remote villages. Non-poor households have a higher rate of access to food markets, with a rate of 57 percent, against

35 percent of poor households. On the other hand, while 55 percent of non-poor have access to public transportation the share for poor households is 38 percent.

The breakdown by size of the household shows that 57 percent of households with 3 or 4 members lives within 30 minutes of a food market compared to 51 percent of households with 7 or more members. In contrast, households with 1 or 2 members report a lower rate of access than the rest, at 36 percent

Households where the main income earner is self-employed in agricultural activities have the highest rate of access to food markets, (93 percent), whereas households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest access rate to public transportation at 83 percent.

Female-headed households have higher access rates to food markets at 56 percent whereas male-headed households have a higher access to public transportation at 53 percent.

7.5 Anti-Malaria Measures

The percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures and the specific

measures they take are shown in Table 7.12. Overall, 71 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are use of insecticide treated nets and bed nets (48 percent).

The analysis of cluster location shows that 78 percent of households in accessible villages takes measures against malaria, compared to 62 percent of households in remote villages. Use of bed nets is reported more frequently by households in remote villages (55 percent) than in accessible villages (44 percent). On the other hand, while 52 percent of households in accessible villages use insecticide treated nets, the share for households in remote villages is 42 percent.

Furthermore, 76 percent of non-poor households takes measures against malaria compared to 45 percent of poor households. Poor households use bed nets more than non-poor households, at 81 and 45 percent. In turn, non-poor households use insecticide treated nets more than poor households at 51 and 19 respectively.

The share of households taking measures tends to increase with the size of the household. While 50 percent of households with 1 or 2 members takes measures against malaria, the share for the rest of the categories is 75 percent. The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that virtually all employees take measures (100 percent), 90 percent of the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 63 percent of the self-employed in agriculture, and only 57 percent of the 'other' socio-economic group. Finally, 74 percent of households headed by males takes measures against malaria compared to 49 percent of households headed by females. Male-headed households use bed nets more frequently than female-headed households at 49 and 41 percent respectively.

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8 GOVERNANCE

The PMO-RALG CWIQ expanded the standard CWIQ survey instrument with several questions on governance. This chapter discusses the responses to these questions. The first section discusses attendance at kitongoji, village, ward and district meetings. Section 2 shows the results of questions aimed at measuring satisfaction with leaders at each of these levels. Section 3 concerns public spending at kitongoji, village, ward and district level and discusses to what extent financial information reaches households, as well as their satisfaction with public spending at each level.

8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question “Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [...] level in the past 12 months”. This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. The results show that 92 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji meeting in the past 12 months. Attendance at village meetings was also high at 91 percent. Ward and district level meetings did not attain attendance of the majority of households at 41 and 22 percent respectively.

Data as presented in table 8.1 show that meeting attendance at kitongoji and village levels attained higher attendance in remote areas than in accessible clusters. The opposite is true for meeting at ward and district levels. The rate of attendance at ward level meetings is 8 higher in accessible villages than remote villages at 44 and 36 respectively. A more prominent difference is observed in district level meetings where the attendance is 20 percent difference higher at accessible clusters at 31 and 11 percent, respectively.

Looking at the breakdown of the results by poverty status, it can be seen that higher attendance rates were recorded in poor households in kitongoji and village meetings, whereas better attendance rates were recorded by non-poor households in wards and district level meetings. Analysis of the results by socio-economic groups indicates lower attendance rates of

Table 8.1: Percentage distribution of attendance of meetings (any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Meeting	Village Meeting	Ward Meeting	District Meeting
Total	91.7	90.9	40.5	22.1
Cluster Location				
Accessible	90.3	88.2	43.9	31.1
Remote	93.6	94.4	36.1	10.7
Poverty Status				
Poor	100.0	98.0	29.2	15.9
Non-poor	90.1	89.5	42.7	23.3
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	81.4	73.1	45.1	26.1
Self-employed - agriculture	94.3	93.8	38.3	20.1
Self-employed - other	86.5	87.2	47.1	29.9
Other	91.0	81.4	30.2	0.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

households in the ‘other’ socio-economic for meetings at all levels. The employees, self-employed agriculture and self-employed other groups have similar attendance rates at kitongoji level. Ward and district level meetings show lower attendance rates for all groups compared to meetings at lower levels of government.

8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

The main respondent was asked whether he or she considered the leaders at kitongoji, village, ward and district levels of government to be polite and helpful. For those who were not satisfied or answered that they did not know, the reasons for this were asked. For district councillors the question was phrased slightly differently and respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with their work and for those who responded ‘no’ or ‘don’t know’ the reason for this was asked.

The results, displayed in Table 8.2, show that majority of respondents are satisfied with their leaders at all government levels as well as the district councillor. Generally, the satisfaction rates were over 80 percent at all government levels and the district councillor, with the highest satisfaction rate (96 percent) recorded for

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**Table 8.2: Distribution of leaders' satisfaction ratings and reasons for dissatisfaction
(any household member within past 12 months)**

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total					
Satisfied	95.5	91.9	89.9	89.0	80.4
Not Satisfied	3.8	6.6	5.1	4.2	16.3
Don't Know	0.6	1.5	5.0	6.8	3.3
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location					
Accessible	94.4	89.1	88.2	88.3	81.5
Remote	97.0	95.4	91.9	89.8	79.0
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status					
Poor	95.7	88.8	87.7	91.1	75.4
Non-poor	95.5	92.4	90.3	88.5	81.4
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	94.8	94.8	93.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	95.9	92.1	91.0	89.7	77.6
Self-employed - other	94.3	89.8	87.4	87.4	84.9
Other	92.7	100.0	79.8	79.8	81.4
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)					
Political differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Embezzlement/corruption	13.8	21.1	20.2	15.2	5.8
They do not listen to people	10.8	26.9	16.7	2.5	11.5
Favouritism	21.9	25.1	5.0	5.4	7.2
Lazy/inexperienced	6.3	0.0	1.4	2.5	7.7
Personal Reasons	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
I see no results	10.3	9.8	13.6	11.5	35.6
They never visit us	12.4	16.7	36.2	52.0	46.9
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

1. While the question for kitongoji, village, ward and district leaders was framed as: "do you think the leaders at this level are polite and helpful", the question for the district councillor was framed as 'are you satisfied with the work of your district councillor?'

kitongoji leaders. Although satisfaction rates seem to be slightly higher among people in remote clusters, the percentage of people satisfied with leaders does not differ much by relative locations across kitongoji, village, ward and district leaders as well as the district councils. Similarly, the share of satisfaction does not differ much by poverty status across respondents in all levels. Shares of satisfaction by socio-economic group further show that over 80 percent across all levels were satisfied with the work of their leaders. It can further be noticed that the employees tend to report higher shares than the remaining groups, whereas the 'other' socio-economic category report the lowest shares of satisfaction.

Finally, all respondents who answered 'no' or 'I don't know' to the question

regarding satisfaction with the leaders where asked to provide reasons. The bottom part of Table 8.2 summarises the responses. Note that the base for the percentages here is the number of people who answered 'don't know' or 'no' to the question of whether they were satisfied with their leaders at the specified level.

The reasons for dissatisfaction are very different across the different levels of government. It can be noted that 'political differences' was not cited among reasons for dissatisfaction on leadership at all government levels. Large proportions of people seem to be concerned by the failure to pay visit for leaders especially at ward and district levels at 36 and 52 percent respectively. On the other hand, personal reasons are not attributable to dissatisfactions on leadership at village

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of households who received financial (any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Finances	Village Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
Total	9.0	8.2	7.5	6.7
Cluster Location				
Accessible	8.1	8.2	9.5	8.2
Remote	10.1	8.1	5.1	4.7
Poverty Status				
Poor	5.7	6.1	4.4	5.7
Non-poor	9.7	8.6	8.2	6.9
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	9.5	9.7	6.5	6.6
Self-employed - other	8.0	5.1	11.9	8.7
Other	17.1	9.2	4.6	0.0
Source				
Letter	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.0
Notice board	6.8	3.6	3.9	14.3
Meeting	95.9	93.3	86.0	65.9
Rumours/hear-say	1.9	6.7	21.0	5.0
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

ward and districts levels as well as on the district councillor although mentioned by a small proportion of respondent at kitongoji level. Other prominent reasons include embezzlement or corruption, failure to listen to people and favouritism at kitongoji, village and ward levels. Political differences seem not to be a concern for dissatisfaction with the district councillor as only is only mentioned by a small proportion of respondents (less than 2 percent). Instead, the most common reason for dissatisfaction with district councillors is their failure to pay visits (47 percent), followed by the complaint that they do not listen to people.

8.3 Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondent, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from four different levels of government. Spread of information on finances is generally low at less than 10 percent for all four government levels with a declining trend

as government levels increase. From the fiscal decentralization point of view, districts are considered as centres of development and thus government funds are channelled through the district. However, the shares of households receiving information on district finances are very low, at 7 percent. Information on village and ward finances reaches 8 percent of the households. No difference was observed at the village level. Disaggregating households by poverty status shows that information on finances reaches higher shares of non-poor households across all government levels

The distribution of households that received financial information by socio-economic groups show that the employees did not receive information on finances at all levels. Relatively higher shares are observed for information on ward finances for the self-employed in agriculture and on kitongoji finances for the 'other' category at 12 and 17 percent respectively.

Table 8.3 shows that attendance at meetings is the main source of information in all local government levels, although radio/newspaper and notice board are also common for the district level. Information received through rumours or hear-say is

8 Governance

also a common means of information for the ward levels.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. Satisfaction with public spending is slightly above one half of households at all levels of government. This does not, however, mean that respondents specifically report dissatisfaction with spending government, rather the share of respondents answering 'I don't know' is high.

The share of satisfaction by cluster location does not expose much difference across all levels. However, the data suggest that poor households are more satisfied with public spending than non-poor households across all levels. Breakdown by socio-economic groups suggests that the 'other' group displays relatively high satisfaction rates in government spending at in kitongoji and village levels.

Further probing on why respondents were

not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most common response was that they did not receive any information. This was followed by not seeing results and embezzlement/corruption in public spending.

**Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction
(any household member within past 12 months)**

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total				
Satisfied	52.9	52.7	50.8	51.5
Not Satisfied	16.3	17.9	15.4	11.3
Don' Know	30.8	29.4	33.7	37.2
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	53.4	54.1	52.8	53.2
Remote	52.3	51.0	48.4	49.3
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	61.0	60.0	58.6	58.4
Non-poor	51.3	51.2	49.4	50.2
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	53.3	53.3	41.3	63.6
Self-employed - agriculture	55.4	54.0	51.1	50.7
Self-employed - other	45.0	46.9	51.2	52.4
Other	62.0	69.4	54.4	45.9
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
I see no results	17.7	16.5	13.8	11.0
Embezzlement/corruption	14.8	18.1	17.6	12.4
Favouritism	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.0
This is what I hear	0.0	0.5	2.8	1.1
They give no information	60.9	65.7	68.0	74.6
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Bukombe DC

9 CHANGES BETWEEN 2004 AND 2006

This chapter will use the results of the 2004 Bukombe DC CWIQ to analyse changes in a selected set of indicators between the two surveys. Both the sampling methodology and the structure of the questionnaires allow comparisons between the surveys. 't' tests were performed to ensure statistical significance of the changes that take into account the clustered nature of the dataset. The null hypothesis in all cases was equality of means, so rejection of the null implies that the means are statistically different. These tests rely on two assumptions: normality of the distribution of each variable in the population and equality of variance in both samples. Violation of the first assumption does not pose serious problems in practice. Regarding the second assumption, one may be willing to assume equal variance between the two samples if it is considered that both are representative of the same population in two relatively close points in time.

Being estimates, the changes should not be read as points, but from the corresponding confidence intervals. For instance, Table 9.1 shows that share households with 3 or 4 members increased by 10 percent, and that the confidence interval of the change runs from 1.2 to 19.8 percent. This should be read: 'the share of households with 3 or 4 members increased between 1.2 and 19.8 percent, at the 95 percent of confidence'. If the confidence interval includes zero, it is said that the change is non-significant. For the sake of space, the tables only show the 95 percent confidence intervals. However, some

researchers or policy makers may prefer 90 or 99 percent confidence intervals. Although they are not presented in the tables, stars indicate the significance level of each change. *, **, and *** represent significance at the 90, 95 and 99 percent of confidence. The text only discusses changes at the 95 percent of confidence.

Some caveats must be pointed out. In first place, the sample is not a panel, i.e. the households interviewed in 2004 were not re-interviewed interviewed in 2006. Therefore, only the overall changes can be analysed, not the evolution for individual households. For instance, as shown in Table 9.4, the share of population owning only small livestock did not change significantly between the two surveys. It must be kept in mind that this result does not mean that the households that owned small livestock in 2004 are the same ones that own small livestock in 2006.

In second place, changes in perception may depend on the population interviewed. The same circumstance can be catalogued as 'fair' by some people and 'unfair' by others. The impact of this caveat is minimised by securing randomness in the selection of sampled households.

Finally, the figures are just two dots in time, and do not necessarily imply the existence of a trend between them.

Section one presents changes in household characteristics. In section two, the evolution of education indicators is

Table 9.1: Household Characteristics

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Household Size							
1-2	11	17	6.7	3.93	*	-0.8	14.9
3-4	16	26	10.2	4.64	**	1.2	19.8
5-6	41	25	-15.1	4.55	***	-22.7	-4.5
7+	33	31	-1.8	3.84		-11.6	3.8
Mean Household Size	6.0	5.2	-0.8	0.25	***	-1.33	-0.34
Female-headed Households	12	12	0.1	3.37		-8.5	5.0

Source: Bukombe DC CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

9 Changes between 2004 and 2006

Table 9.2: Education

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Literacy	71	62	-9	5.28	*	-19.5	1.7
Primary School							
Net Enrolment Rate	73	68	-6	4.73		-15.1	3.8
Satisfaction	28	51	23	12.41	*	-2.3	47.3
Secondary School							
Net Enrolment Rate	7	4	-3	2.13		-5.1	3.4
Satisfaction	22	81	58	23.53	**	4.8	106.4
Dissatisfaction Rate	71	46	-25	12.10	**	5.00	-48.45
Reasons for dissatisfaction							
Books/Supplies	75	15	-60	12.96	***	-64.0	-12.2
Poor Teaching	18	12	-6	4.16	**	0.7	17.4
Lack of Teachers	83	86	3	14.59	*	-1.7	56.7
Bad Condition of Facilities	39	30	-9	8.69	***	12.5	47.3
Overcrowding	8	21	13	7.06	**	1.5	29.8

Source: Bukombe DC CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

analysed. Changes in health are reported in section three. The last section presents an analysis of changes in household assets and perceptions of welfare.

9.1 Household characteristics

The percent distribution of households by number of members presents some changes. The share of households with 5 or 6 members decreased between the surveys, while the share of households with 3 or 4 members increased. This led to a significant reduction in the mean household size. In contrast, the share of female-headed households did not change between the surveys.

9.2 Education

Neither literacy nor net enrolment rates for primary or secondary school changed between the surveys. In addition, it must be pointed out that the net enrolment rate for secondary school still lags far behind that for primary school. The rate of satisfaction with school remained statistically unaltered in the case of primary school, but increased significantly in the case of secondary school.

Dissatisfaction with school decreased between 2004 and 2006. The share of students also changed in almost each of the causes. Lack of books or supplies decreased between surveys, but poor teaching, bad condition of facilities and overcrowding increased significantly.

9.3 Health

The rate of need remained constant between 2004 and 2006, but the rate of use decreased and the rate of satisfaction increased. The reasons for dissatisfaction that report the highest reductions are cost and shortage of trained professionals. In turn, unsuccessful treatment increased in the 2006 CWIQ.

The share of people who did not consult increased significantly, between 1 and 8 percentage points. The main reason for not consulting is 'no need' in both cases, without important differences in the shares cited by each survey. However, the share reporting cost as the reason for not consulting decreased significantly.

The share of people consulting each type of facility did not change between the surveys.

Table 9.3: Health

	2004	2006	Change			
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval
Medical Services						
Need	17	15	-3	2.56		-7.7 2.5
Use	22	19	-4	1.88	**	-8.2 -0.7
Satisfaction	67	89	23	4.93	***	13.4 33.2
Reasons for Dissatisfaction						
Long wait	15	11	-4	7.08		-17.5 10.9
Shortage of trained professionals	47	17	-31	12.76	**	-54.1 -2.8
Cost	42	5	-36	9.65	***	-55.3 -16.6
No drugs available	51	22	-29	15.74	*	-58.6 4.7
Unsuccessful treatment	18	42	24	8.52	**	4.4 38.6
Percentage not Consulting	77	81	4	1.88	**	0.7 8.2
Reasons for not consulting						
No need	95	97	1	1.21		-1.1 3.7
Cost	2	0	-2	0.49	***	-2.9 -0.9
Distance	3	1	-2	0.91	*	-3.5 0.2
Facility Used						
Private hospital	6	8	2	2.75		-3.3 7.7
Government hospital	55	49	-6	6.86		-19.5 7.9
Traditional healer	3	4	1	1.84		-2.5 4.8
Pharmacy	23	37	14	9.90		-5.8 33.8
Women who Had Live-Births						
15-19	3	4	1	2.24		-2.3 6.6
20-24	33	45	12	11.98		-12.2 35.8
25-29	34	35	1	14.58		-19.2 39.1
30-39	11	32	21	6.23	***	8.6 33.5
40+	7	3	-4	3.42		-8.0 5.7
Prenatal care	98	97	-1	0.02		0.0 0.0
Facilities Used in Child Deliveries						
Hospital or maternity ward	72	41	-31	8.27	***	-47.4 -14.3
Delivery Assistance						
Doctor/Nurse/Midwife	54	42	-12	9.81		-31.8 7.5
TBA	27	16	-12	8.01		-27.7 4.3
Other/Self	18	42	24	6.82	***	9.8 37.1
Child Nutrition						
Stunted (-2SD)	31	25	-6	6.67		-20.5 6.2
Severely Stunted (-3SD)	14	6	-8	6.91	*	-26.0 1.7
Wasted (-2SD)	3	1	-2	1.82		-6.2 1.1
Severely Wasted (-3SD)	1	0	-2	1.46		-5.1 0.7

Source: Bukombe DC CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

Similarly, there have not been significant changes in the distribution of women giving, except for the 30-39 cohort. The share of women giving birth in this age-group increased between 9 and 34 percent. The share of women receiving pre-natal care did not change between the surveys. The share of women giving birth in hospitals or maternity wards has decreased at the 95 percent of confidence,

from 72 to 41 percent. In addition, the share of women giving birth without assistance has increased importantly, between 10 and 37 percentage points.

The last panel of the table shows child nutrition indicators, previously defined in section 4. All the indicators have remained statistically stable at the 95 percent of confidence.

9.4 Household Assets and Perceptions of Welfare

Table 9.4 analyses changes in household assets and on welfare perceptions. The share of households owning the same extension of land as the year preceding each of the surveys has increased, while the share reporting an increase in the land reduced. The distribution of households by landholding shows that the share of landowners with less than one hectare of land increased between 2004 and 2006.

There were no changes in the percentage distribution of ownership of any type of livestock.

The share of households getting water from protected wells has increased significantly, between 11 and 41 percentage points, and the share using unprotected wells has decreased in a similar magnitude, between 8 and 42 percentage points. The distribution of households by type of toilet has remained statistically unaltered

Table 9.4: Household Assets and Perception of Welfare

	2004	2006	Change				
			Estimate	SE	Signif.	95% Confidence Interval	
Landholding							
No holding	31	23	-7	7.66		-23.5	7.2
Less	5	2	-3	1.47	*	-5.6	0.3
Same	56	96	40	4.97	***	30.5	50.4
More	8	2	-6	1.50	***	-9.3	-3.2
Difficulty satisfying food needs							
Never	19	26	7	5.51		-3.1	14.1
Seldom	34	37	3	3.32		-3.1	10.2
Sometimes	43	35	-8	5.44		-18.6	3.1
Always	4	3	-1	2.26		-5.8	3.2
Livestock							
No livestock	66	60	-5	7.25		-20.4	8.6
Small only	20	21	1	5.73		-10.3	12.7
Large only	4	7	3	1.71		-0.9	5.9
Small and large	10	12	2	3.52		-4.8	9.3
Landholding (in acres)							
Mean	5.9	6.0	0.0	0.85		-1.7	1.7
0	32	23	-8	7.66		-23.5	7.2
0-0.99	0	5	4	1.65	***	1.1	7.7
1-1.99	3	6	3	1.68	*	-0.2	6.6
2-3.99	21	16	-6	3.55		-11.6	2.6
4-5.99	11	15	4	3.01		-1.6	10.4
6+	32	35	3	5.43		-10.3	11.4
Source of water							
piped water	0	5	5	4.07		-3.0	13.2
protected well	50	78	27	7.45	***	11.4	41.2
unprotected well	39	13	-25	8.49	***	-41.7	-7.7
Type of toilet							
None	5	8	3	2.60		-1.3	9.1
Flush toilet	2	3	1	1.74		-1.0	5.9
Covered pit latrine	86	82	-4	4.50		-13.1	4.9
Uncovered pit latrine	7	7	0	3.23		-6.6	6.3
Economic Situation Has Deteriorated							
Community	53	66	13	7.24		-2.5	26.5
Household	57	70	13	5.04	**	2.6	22.8

Source: Bukombe DC CWIQ for 2004 and 2006

There are no significant changes in the percentage distribution of households by difficulty in satisfying food needs.

Finally, the share of people reporting deterioration of the economic situation of the community has remained stable between the surveys, but the share reporting deterioration of the economic situation of the household has increased