**Welfare Indicators**  
**Bariadi DC**  
**Results of CWIQ-Survey**  

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**  

**PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**  

In September 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Bariadi District. They were commissioned by the Prime Minister’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government and facilitated by the Office of the District Executive Director. The teams administered a Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire to 450 randomly selected households in the district. The responses are summarised in a full report available free of charge on the internet at www.edi-africa.com/research/cwiq. This brochure presents some highlights.

### General Population Characteristics

The mean household size in the district is 6.1 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 1.4 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old). 18% of the households are headed by females.

### Orphan and Foster Status

1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 9% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only.

8% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 13% were living with their mother only, and 4% were living with their father only.

### Socio-Economic Group of the Household

![Socio-Economic Group of the Household Diagram]

- Employees: 8%
- Self-employed agriculture: 5%
- Self-employed other: 3%
- Other: 84%

### Marital Status of the Household Head

- Head is not married: 18%
- Head is polygamous: 31%
- Head is monogamous: 51%

### Education Indicators and Gender

![Education Indicators and Gender Graph]

- Adult literacy rate (15+): 88% Male, 42% Female
- Youth literacy rate (15-24): 81% Male, 58% Female
- Primary school GER: 95% Male, 91% Female
- Primary school NER: 55% Male, 65% Female
- Secondary school GER: 9% Male, 6% Female
- Secondary school NER: 6% Male, 4% Female

### Changes in Selected Education Indicators

- Literacy: 64% 2004, 54% 2006
- Primary NER: 72% 2004, 60% 2006
- Secondary NER: 6% 2004, 5% 2006
- Dissatisfaction with school: 49% 2004, 49% 2006

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Lack of books: 41% 2004, 45% 2006
- Poor teaching: 45% 2004, 40% 2006
- Lack of teachers: 27% 2004, 57% 2006
- Bad condition of facilities: 40% 2004, 40% 2006
- Overcrowding: 9% 2004, 11% 2006

(*) Fieldwork, data analysis and dissemination of the CWIQ was implemented by Economic Development Initiatives (EDI), P.O. Box 393, Bukoba - Kagera, Tanzania. http://edi-africa.com

In the comparisons between 2003 and 2006, a '*' symbol above or next to the figure for 2006 indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 95% level. No '*' symbol above or next to the figure for 2006 means that the change is not statistically significant at the 95% level.
**Health**

Chapter 4 in the report includes information on the main health indicators, such as access to health facilities, use, measures taken against malaria, maternal health, reasons for dissatisfaction with healthcare facilities plus indicators on child nutrition, among others. Some highlights are presented below.

### Child Nutrition Indicators (all children under 5 years old)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Is the change statistically significant (95%)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Wasted</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions**

- **Health access:** % of households located within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility.
- **Need:** % of people who reported any sickness or injury in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
- **Use:** % of people who consulted a health practitioner.
- **Satisfaction:** % of users who reported no problems with health services.

### Anti-Malaria Measures

- 49% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 46% of households specifically report using insecticide-treated mosquito nets (at least one).

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Unsuccessful treatment
- No drugs available
- Cost
- Lack of professionals
- Long wait

**Definitions**

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- **Satisfaction:** % of users who reported no problems with health services.

**Household Infrastructure**

The report includes a chapter with detailed information on household infrastructure, such as main material on the walls, roof, and floor; household amenities, as type of water sources, type of fuel used for cooking and lighting; and distance to facilities as roads, schools, food market, and public transportation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Feature</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with property title or rent contract</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells)</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine)</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with improved waste disposal</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment**

While the shares of households owning a fixed line phone and a television set are negligible, the share of households owning a mobile phone is 5% and 42% own a radio set.
The report includes a chapter with detailed information on the employment of the household members above the age of 5, for the last 7 days as well as for the last 12 months. The questionnaire includes information on employment status, main economic activity, type of employer, underemployment, unemployment, and main tasks undertaken in the household.

**GOVERNANCE**
One of the novelties of the report is a chapter dedicated to governance. The CWIQ report includes answers regarding attendance at meetings, satisfaction with leaders, and the main reasons for dissatisfaction. It also informs on the percentage of households that receive information on public finances, and probes for causes for dissatisfaction at different levels of government.

**EMPLOYMENT**

- **Sector of Employment**
  - Agriculture: 85%
  - Min, manuf, energ, constr: 0%
  - Services: 3%
  - Domestic duties: 1%
  - Other: 11%

- **Type of Employer**
  - 45% of the working population worked for a private employer,
  - 54% for the household,
  - 1% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

- **Child Labour**
  - 52% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 77% work mainly in household tasks and 23% in agriculture.

- **Underemployment**
  - (workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income)

- **Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**
  - Taking care of elderly or sick: 82%
  - Taking care of children: 74%
  - Cooking: 31%
  - Fetching firewood: 37%
  - Fetching water: 60%

- **Public Finances**
  - Households who report receiving information on public finances: Kitongoji 16%, Village 14%, Ward 2%, District 0%
  - Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): Kitongoji 64%, Village 52%, Ward 41%, District 29%

- **Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**
  - (including respondents who answered ‘I don’t know’)
    - Embezzlement / corruption: Kitongoji 45%, Village 19%, Ward 19%, District 22%
    - Do not listen to people: Kitongoji 16%, Village 12%, Ward 13%, District 20%
    - Favouritism: Kitongoji 13%, Village 11%, Ward 3%, District 16%
    - Results not visible: Kitongoji 29%, Village 17%, Ward 11%, District 22%
    - Failure to visit: Kitongoji 47%, Village 70%, Ward 32%, District 24%
The CWIQ includes information on several indicators on welfare, as well as on changes with respect to the previous year. The former include difficulties satisfying several household needs, cattle ownership, landholding, asset ownership, perceptions on the economic situation of the household and the community, and on the safety situation in the community. Some highlights are presented below.

**THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE**

### Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Bariadi DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Bariadi DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dependency ratio</strong></td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 28 CWIQ Districts refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ: Bariadi DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Kaboro DC, Kibondo DC, Kilosa DC, Korogwe DC, Maswa DC, Mtwara DC, Mwanga DC, Morogoro DC, Ngara DC, Nyamagana DC, Plaisance DC, Rungwe DC, Singida DC, Singida MC, Songea DC, Temeke MC, Tanga MC, Temeke MC, Temeke MC.

**WELFARE**

### Changes (compared to the year preceding the survey)

#### Economic Situation
60% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 22% reported that it had improved.

51% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 26% reported that it had improved.

#### Crime and Security Situation
7% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 46% reported that it had improved.

#### Cattle Ownership
21% of households reported owning less cattle, and 10% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

### Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs

25% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

#### Landholding

The mean landholding was reported at 4.0 acres per household in 2004 and 2006. There is no statistical difference.

#### Asset Ownership

**Transport**

While the share of households owning a car or truck is negligible, 0.3 of households own a motorcycle, and 56% own a bicycle.

**Other assets**

6% of households own a wheelbarrow and 3% own a sewing machine.

#### Agricultural Inputs

46% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 39% of households use fertilizer, 60% use improved seedlings, 1% use hooks and nets, and 52% use insecticides, whereas the shares using fingerlings and other agricultural inputs are negligible.

#### Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs

- **Never**: 8% 8%
- **Seldom**: 33% 35%
- **Often**: 44% 46%
- **Always**: 2% 3%

#### Difficulties Satisfying Healthcare Needs

25% of households reported frequent difficulties satisfying several household needs.