Welfare Indicator
Hanang DC(*)
Results of CWIQ-Survey
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

In October 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Hanang 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.

**POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

After the introductory part in chapter 1, chapter 2 of the report provides an overview of the district’s household and population characteristics, including employment, educational level, and marital status of the household head, foster and orphan status of children under 18 years old, relationship to the head of household, and number of household members. Some key statistics are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Population Characteristics</th>
<th>Orphan and Foster Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The mean household size in the district is 5.5 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 1.2 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old). 17% of the households are headed by females.</td>
<td>1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 6% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only. 7% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 11% were living with their mother only, and 3% were living with their father only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION**

The CWIQ questionnaire collects data on education for each household member, including literacy, attendance rates, dissatisfaction rates with school and the reasons for it, access to primary and secondary school, disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic group, poverty status, among other variables. Chapter 3 in the CWIQ report summarises this information. Some highlights are given below.

**Selected Education Indicators**

- 65% of children of primary school-age live within 30 minutes from a primary school, while the figure for secondary school is 11%.
- For all school pupils, the CWIQ asks what problems they face. For primary school 66% report facing no problems and for secondary school this figure is 65%. The graph below shows the main reasons for dissatisfaction with schooling in 2006.

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Lack of books: 25%
- Poor teaching: 9%
- Lack of teachers: 51%
- Bad condition of facilities: 32%
- Overcrowding: 36%

(* Fieldwork, data analysis and dissemination of the CWIQ was implemented by Economic Development Initiatives (EDI), P.O. Box 393, Bukoba - Kagera, Tanzania. http://www.edi-africa.com
**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>Indicator</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>0%</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

29% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 62% of households specifically report using insecticide-treated mosquito nets (at least one).

### Ownership of IT/Communications equipment

While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 10% of households own a mobile phone.

Only 2% of households in the district own a television set, but 43% own a radio set.

### 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.

- Households with property title or rent contract: 1%
- Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 66%
- Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 45%
- Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 59%
- Households with improved waste disposal: 9%
- Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning: 77%
- Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 94%
- Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 6%
- Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 16%
- Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 84%
- Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 24%

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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**

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.

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WELFARE
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.

Changes
(compared to the year preceding the survey)

Economic Situation
32% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 50% reported that it had improved.

19% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 64% reported that it had improved.

Crime and Security Situation
16% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 41% reported that it had improved.

Cattle Ownership
14% of households reported owning less cattle, and 27% reported owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs
17% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

Landholding
The mean landholding was reported at 4.5 acres per household in 2006.

Asset Ownership
Transport
1% of households own a car or truck, 1% own a motorcycle, and 42% own a bicycle.

Other assets
15% of households own a wheelbarrow and 3% own a sewing machine.

Agricultural Inputs
52% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 83% of households use fertilizer, 39% use improved seedlings, 16% use insecticides, while the shares using fingerlings, hooks and nets and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE
Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hanang DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio 1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare 89%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household 5.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone 10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households 17%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate 15%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household 15%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture 50%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children 1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs 52%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only 6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock 5.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only 2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres) 4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children 7%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land 1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only 11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source 66%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only 3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who bed nets to prevent malaria 29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons) 33%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year 17%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books 25%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts) 93%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching 9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader 89%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers 51%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader 85%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities 32%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader 81%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding 36%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor 78%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school 69%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year 32%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities 22%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation 16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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