In October 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Kahama 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/cwi.

### General Population Characteristics
The mean household size in the district is 60. The dependency ratio in the district is 16% for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old).

3% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 4% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only. 15% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 11% were living with their mother only, and 5% were living with their father only.

### Socio-Economic Group of the Household
- **Employees**: 17%
- **Self-employed agriculture**: 2%
- **Self-employed other**: 9%
- **Other**: 72%

### Marital Status of the Household Head
- **Head is not married**: 18%
- **Head is polygamous**: 20%
- **Head is monogamous**: 62%

### Education
- **64% of children of primary school-age live within 30 minutes from a primary school, while the figure for secondary school is 8%.**
- **For all school pupils, the CWIQ asks what problems they face.** For primary school 39% report facing no problems, while for secondary school this figure is 18%. The graph below shows the main reasons for dissatisfaction with schooling in 2004 and 2006.

#### Changes in Selected Education Indicators
- **2004**: Literacy 74%, Primary NER 58%, Secondary NER 44%
- **2006**: Literacy 65%, Primary NER 56%, Secondary NER 63%

#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction
- **2004**: Lack of books 38%, Poor teaching 42%, Lack of teachers 51%, Bad condition of facilities 20%, Overcrowding 9%
- **2006**: Lack of books 34%, Poor teaching 21%, Lack of teachers 51%, Bad condition of facilities 51%, Overcrowding 11%

(*) 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
Healthcare Indicators

Health access: 30% 25%
Need: 15% 21%
Use: 22% 24%
Satisfaction: 71% 76%

Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Unsuccessful treatment: 12% 28%
No drugs available: 0% 10%
Cost: 20% 35%
Lack of professional: 14% 39%
Long wait: 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%

Healthcare Indicators

Facilities Used

Private hospital: 13% 16%
Government hospital: 52% 34%
Traditional healer: 2% 9%
Pharmacy: 19% 33%

Anti-Malaria Measures

68% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 49% of households specifically report using insecticide-treated mosquito nets (at least one).

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.

Households with property title or rent contract: 17%
Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 86%
Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 30%
Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 19%
Households with improved waste disposal: 28%
Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lighting: 83%
Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 73%
Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 26%
Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 26%
Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 74%
Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 43%

Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment

The share of households owning a fixed line phone is 1%, but 19% of households own a mobile phone.

Only 8% of households in the district own a television set, but 63% 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.

### Employment

- **Sector of Employment**
  - Agriculture: 16%
  - Min, manuf, energ, constr: 13%
  - Services: 11%
  - Domestic duties: 7%
  - Other: 70%

- **Underemployment**
  - Age 15+: 26%
  - Age 15-24: 10%
  - Household heads: 37%

- **Type of Employer**
  - 44% of the working population worked for a private employer,
  - 54% for the household,
  - 2% for the government,
  - NGOs, or other employers.

- **Child Labour**
  - 58% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work.
  - 81% work mainly in household tasks and 19% in agriculture.

### 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.

### Respondents who Reported being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the level of:

- **Kitongoji Village**
  - 84%
- **Ward**
  - 77%
- **District**
  - 66%
- **District Councillor**
  - 66%

### Public Finances

- **Households who report receiving information on public finances**
  - 13%
- **Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district)**
  - 53%

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders

- **(including respondents who answered 'I don't know')**
  - Embezzlement/corruption: 26%
  - Do not listen to people: 16%
  - Favouritism: 24%
  - Results not visible: 30%
  - Failure to visit: 54%
## Welfare Indicators
### Kahama DC(*)

### The District in Perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Kahama DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school and reasons</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare service/always in the last year</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongol leader (rural districts)</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### Economic Situation
48% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 33% reported that it had improved.

47% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 30% reported that it had improved.

#### Crime and Security Situation
22% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 41% reported that it had improved.

#### Cattle Ownership
17% of households reported owning less cattle, and 9% 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 4.7 acres per household in 2004, and at 4.7 acres per household in 2006. There is no statistical difference.

### Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Seldom</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td><strong>47%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asset Ownership

**Transport**
3% of households own a car or truck, 2% own a motorcycle, and 61% own a bicycle

**Other assets**
8% of households own a wheelbarrow and 10% own a sewing machine

### Agricultural Inputs
38% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 62% of households use fertilizer, 42% use improved seedlings, 1% use hooks and nets, 39% use insecticides, while the shares using fingers and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

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*28 CWIQ Districts* refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ. The 28 districts include the following: Dar es Salaam DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hamang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Kondoa DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpingwar DC, Muhaza DC, Musoma DC, Nugu DC, Ngorongoro DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga DC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Mongoro DC, Tanga MC, and Temeke MC.