In July 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Karagwe 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.

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.

**General Population Characteristics**
The mean household size in the district is 4.9 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). 18% of the households are headed by females.

**Orphan and Foster Status**
1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 7% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only. 9% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 11% were living with their mother only, and 4% were living with their father only.

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.

**Education Indicators and Gender**
- 75% of respondents report being able to read and write.
- 75% of respondents report being able to read.
- 79% of respondents report being able to write.
- 109% of respondents report being able to read and write.
- 110% of respondents report being able to read.
- 110% of respondents report being able to write.
- 109% of respondents report being able to read and write.
- 110% of respondents report being able to read.
- 110% of respondents report being able to write.

**Changes in Selected Education Indicators**
- 71% of respondents report being able to read and write in 2003, whereas 67% report the same in 2006.
- 75% of respondents report being able to read in 2003, whereas 79% report the same in 2006.
- 79% of respondents report being able to write in 2003, whereas 79% report the same in 2006.
- 16% of respondents report being able to read and write in 2003, whereas 12% report the same in 2006.
- 39% of respondents report being able to read and write in 2003, whereas 51% report the same in 2006.

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**
- 52% of respondents report dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003, whereas 20% report the same in 2006.
- 20% of respondents report dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003, whereas 7% report the same in 2006.
- 11% of respondents report dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003, whereas 11% report the same in 2006.
- 74% of respondents report dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003, whereas 48% report the same in 2006.
- 48% of respondents report dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003, whereas 49% report the same in 2006.
- 55% of respondents report dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003, whereas 49% report the same in 2006.
- 19% of respondents report dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003, whereas 29% report the same in 2006.
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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.

(*) 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
Welfare Indicators
Karagwe DC(∗)

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>2003</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Is the change statistically significant (95%)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>38% Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>15% No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4% Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1% Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STUNTED (SEVERELY STUNTED):** under minus 2 (3) standard deviations of the median height-for-age of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics reference population.

**WASTED (SEVERELY WASTED):** under minus 2 (3) standard deviations of the median weight-for-height of the same reference population.

### Healthcare Indicators

- **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.

### Facilities Used

- **Private hospital:** 4% 4%
- **Government hospital:** 59% 52%
- **Traditional healer:** 4% 4%
- **Pharmacy:** 10% 33%

### Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment

While the shares of households owning a fixed line phone and a television set are negligible, 8% of households own a mobile phone and a further 54% own a radio set.

-Households with property title or rent contract: 2%
-Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 71%
-Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 23%
-Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 37%
-Households with improved waste disposal: 8%
-Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning: 97%
-Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 100%
-Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 8%
-Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 14%
-Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 85%
-Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 74%

### 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.
Welfare Indicators
Karagwe DC(*)

**GOVERNANCE**

One of the novelties of the report is a chapter dedicated to governance. The CWID 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.

**Type of Employer**

- 49% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 49% for the government,
- 2% for NGOs, or other employers.

**Child Labour**

51% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 89% work mainly in household tasks and 11% in agriculture.

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**

- 25% Embezzlement/corruption
- 40% Do not listen to people
- 9% favoursitism
- 21% Results not visible
- 31% Failure to visit

**Sector of Employment**

- Agriculture: 1%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr: 4%
- Domestic duties: 1%
- Other: 81%

**Underemployment**

(Workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income)

- Age 15+: 40%
- Age 15-24: 19%
- Household heads: 16%

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**Governance**

One of the novelties of the report is a chapter dedicated to governance. The CWID 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.
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**

**Economic Situation**
44% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 33% reported that it had improved.

39% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 29% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**
25% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 31% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**
6% of households reported owning less cattle, and 5% reported 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 3.0 acres per household in 2003, and at 3.0 acres per household in 2006. There is no statistical difference.

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**Asset Ownership**

**Transport**
0.4% of households own a car or truck, 4% own a motorcycle, and 26% own a bicycle.

**Other assets**
1% of households own a wheelbarrow and 4% own a sewing machine.

**Agricultural Inputs**
30% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 97% of households use fertilizer, 4% use improved seedlings, 1% use fingerlings, 1% use insecticides, 1% use other extra agricultural inputs and the share using hoes and nets is negligible.

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**THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karagwe DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Karagwe DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.2 1.0</td>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
<td>68% 77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>4.9 4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
<td>8% 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>18% 19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
<td>27% 22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>12% 12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
<td>43% 39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>1% 2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
<td>30% 33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>7% 7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
<td>1.1 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2% 2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
<td>3.0 4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>9% 29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
<td>1% 9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>11% 13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
<td>71% 84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>4% 4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
<td>24% 30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>51% 47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
<td>25% 23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>20% 41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts)</td>
<td>83% 87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>11% 17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mataa leader</td>
<td>78% 80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>48% 55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
<td>66% 72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>49% 37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
<td>43% 64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>29% 19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
<td>75% 66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>52% 69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
<td>24% 51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility</td>
<td>22% 41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
<td>25% 21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Welfare Indicators**

**Karagwe DC(*)**

**Literacy rate of population 15+**
80%

**Male literacy 15+**
80%

**Female literacy 15+**
80%

**Primary NER**
99%

**Secondary NER**
50%

**Children with no growth retardation (not stunted)**
12%

**% births attended by doctor, nurse or midwife**
48%

**Children with basic sanitation (any type of toilet)**
84%

**% of children aged 5 to 14 not working**
49%