In August 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Kasulu 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 results 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.

#### General Population Characteristics

- The mean household size in the district is 5.3 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).
- 10% of the households are headed by females.

#### 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

- Literacy: 66%
- Primary NER: 79%
- Secondary NER: 8%
- Dissatisfaction with school: 41%
Welfare Indicators
Kasulu 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>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>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>0%</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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Type</th>
<th>Health access</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private hospital</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government hospital</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional healer</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>0%</td>
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Unsuccessful treatment: 46%
No drugs available: 10%
Cost: 34%
Lack of professionals: 8%
Long wait: 17%

**Anti-Malaria Measures**
39% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 39% 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.

**Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment**

While the shares of households owning a fixed line phone and a television set are negligible 5% of households own a mobile phone and 55% own a radio set.
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.

Type of Employer

69% of the working population worked for a private employer, 30% for the household, and 2% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

Child Labour

51% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 91% work mainly in household tasks and 3% in agriculture.

GOVERNANCE

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders

(including respondents who answered ‘I don’t know’)

- 22% Embezzlement/ corruption
- 24% Do not listen to people
- 22% Favouritism
- 22% Results not visible
- 33% Failure to visit

Sector of Employment

- Agriculture: 79%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr: 0%
- Services: 14%
- Domestic duties: 5%
- Other: 2%

Underemployment

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

- Age 15+: 25%
- Age 15-24: 10%
- Household heads: 33%

Type of Employer

- 69% private employer
- 30% household
- 2% government, NGOs, or other employers

Child Labour

- 51% children aged 5-14 work
- 91% household tasks
- 3% agriculture

Public Finances

- Households who report receiving information on public finances:
  - Kitongoji: 5%
  - Village: 10%
  - Ward: 3%
  - District: 3%

- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district):
  - Kitongoji: 46%
  - Village: 44%
  - Ward: 42%
  - District: 42%

Respondents who Reported Being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the Level of:

- 93% Kitongoji
- 87% Village
- 83% Ward
- 77% District
- 77% District Councillor

Percentage of Children Performing Households Tasks

- Taking care of elderly or sick: 55%
- Taking care of children: 57%
- Cooking: 50%
- Fetching firewood: 51%
- Fetching water: 94%

Underemployment

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

- Male: 25%
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- Male: 25%
- Female: 10%
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.

Welfare Indicators
Kasulu DC(*)

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.

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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 25% reported that it had improved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 27% reported that it had improved.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crime and Security Situation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 51% reported that it had improved.</td>
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<td><strong>Cattle Ownership</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>5% of households reported owning less cattle, and 5% reported owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**
26% of households reported having difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Landholding**
The mean landholding was reported at 3.5 acres per household in 2006.

**Casted Ownership**
5% of households reported owning less cattle, and 5% reported owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Asset Ownership**
54% of households own a bicycle, whereas the shares of households owning a motorcycle, a car or truck are negligible.

**Transport**
While the share of households owning a wheelbarrow is negligible, 2% own a sewing machine.

**Agricultural Inputs**
18% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 81% of households use fertilizer, 19% use improved seedlings, 19% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, hooks and nets and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

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

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<td>5.3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Female-headed households</strong></td>
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**Changes**

(Comparison to the year preceding the survey)

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5% of households reported owning less cattle, and 5% reported owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**
26% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Transport**
54% of households own a bicycle, whereas the shares of households owning a motorcycle, a car or truck are negligible.

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