Welfare Indicators
Kigoma DC(*)
Results of CWIQ-Survey

In August 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Kigoma 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.

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.

Education Indicators and Gender

- 79% of children of primary school-age live within 30 minutes from a primary school, while the figure for secondary school is 15%.
- For all school pupils, the CWIQ asks what problems they face. For primary school 38% report facing no problems and for secondary school this figure is 36%. The graph below shows the main reasons for dissatisfaction with schooling in 2006.

NER (Net Enrolment Rate): school-aged population attending school over the total school-aged population.
GER (Gross Enrolment Rate): population attending school over the school-aged population.

51% 72%
78% 88%
123% 124%
85% 78%

Adult literacy rate (15+)
Youth literacy rate (15-24)
Primary school GER
Primary school NER
Secondary school GER
Secondary school NER

Selected Education Indicators

- 65% of children aged 5-9.9 years can read a short text in their language.
- 81% of children aged 10-14.9 years can read a short text in their language.
- 61% of children aged 15-17.9 years can read a short text in their language.
- 13% of children aged 5-9.9 years can write a short text in their language.
- 18% of children aged 10-14.9 years can write a short text in their language.
- 61% of children aged 15-17.9 years can write a short text in their language.

Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Lack of books: 32%
- Poor teaching: 27%
- Lack of teachers: 82%
- Bad condition of facilities: 20%
- Overcrowding: 18%

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

Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):
- Stunted: 30%
- Severely Stunted: 8%

Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):
- Wasted: 1%
- Severely wasted: 1%

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.

Households with property title or rent contract: 4%
Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 94%
Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 33%
Households with improved waste disposal: 9%
Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lighting: 15%
Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 85%
Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 25%
Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 15%
Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 85%

Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment
- While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 9% of households own a mobile phone.
- Only 1% of households in the district own a television set, but 53% own a radio set.
**Welfare Indicators**

**Kigoma DC(*)**

**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.

**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.

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**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**

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

- **Embezzlement/ corruption**: 15% Kitongoji, 17% Village, 14% Ward, 8% District, 7% District Councillor
- **Do not listen to people**: 28% 24% 19% 13% 6%
- **Favouritism**: 30% 33% 34% 20% 19%
- **Results not visible**: 30% 33% 34% 20% 19%
- **Failure to visit**: 30% 33% 34% 20% 19%

**Type of Employer**

73% of the working population worked for a private employer, 26% for the household, and 1% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

**Child Labour**

55% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 91% work mainly in household tasks and 2% in agriculture.

**Underemployment**

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

- **Age 15+**: 26% Male, 17% Female
- **Age 15-24**: 10% Male, 10% Female
- **Household heads**: 33% Male, 31% Female

**Sector of Employment**

- Agriculture: 3%
- Min.manuf. ener, constr: 20%
- Services: 6%
- Domestic duties: 2%
- Other: 69%

**Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**

(all children aged 5 to 14)

- Taking care of elderly or sick: 61%
- Taking care of children: 59%
- Cooking: 45%
- Fetching firewood: 56%
- Fetching water: 94%

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

- Kitongoji: 78%
- Village: 75%
- Ward: 71%
- District: 58%
- District Councillor: 61%

**Public Finances**

- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 9%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 35% 31% 28% 25%
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**

**Economic Situation**
60% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 15% reported that it had improved.

58% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 17% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**
21% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 56% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**
1% of households reported owning less cattle, and 0% reported owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**
33% 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.

**Transport**
28% of households own a bicycle, whereas the share owning a car or truck and a motorcycle are negligible.

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

**Agricultural Inputs**
16% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 40% of households use fertilizer, 38% use improved seedlings, 30% use hooks and nets, 10% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

**Asset Ownership**
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**THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE**

Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kigoma DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
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<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
</tr>
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<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 28 CWIQ Districts refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ. Barsadi DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu MC, Korogwe DC, Kibondo DC, Kilosa DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Kondoa DC, Kusamba DC, Manycola DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpwawa DC, Muhaza DC, Musoma DC, Ngora DC, Ngorgoro DC, Ruvuma DC, Shiringa MC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Mongoro DC, Tanga MC, and Tememe MC.