Welfare Indicators
Kilosa DC
Results of CWIQ-Survey

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

In February 2007 survey teams from EDI visited Kilosa 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.

General Population Characteristics

The mean household size in the district is 4.3 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 1.0 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old). 20% of the households are headed by females.

Socio-Economic Group of the Household

Orphan and Foster Status

2% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 7% lost their father only, and 3% lost their mother only.

15% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 15% were living with their mother only, and 6% were living with their father only.

Selected Education Indicators

77% of children of primary school-age live within 30 minutes from a primary school, while the figure for secondary school is 9%.

For all school pupils, the CWIQ asks what problems they face. For primary school 52% report facing no problems, while for secondary school this figure is 55%. The graph below shows the main reasons for dissatisfaction with schooling in 2003 and 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.

Lack of teachers is one of the main reasons for dissatisfaction with schooling in both 2003 and 2006.
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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)

- Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):
  - Stunted: 21%
  - Severely Stunted: 5%
- Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):
  - Wasted: 1%
  - Severely wasted: 0%

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.

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- Person who Assisted Child Deliveries (for all children under 5 years old)
  - Other self: 12%
  - Traditional birth assistant: 23%
  - Doctor, nurse or midwife: 59%

- Healthcare Indicators
  - Health access: 59%
  - Need: 26%
  - Use: 29%
  - Satisfaction: 61%

- Reasons for Dissatisfaction
  - Unsuccessful treatment: 14%
  - No drugs available: 40%
  - Cost: 19%
  - Lack of professionals: 29%
  - Long wait: 48%

- Facilities Used
  - Private hospital: 5%
  - Government hospital: 61%
  - Traditional healer: 3%
  - Pharmacy: 29%

Anti-Malaria Measures
78% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 67% 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.

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: 3%
- Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 92%
- Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 66%
- Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 13%
- Households with improved waste disposal: 39%
- Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning: 90%
- Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 69%
- Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 30%
- Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 54%
- Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 46%
- Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 61%

Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment
The share of households owning a fixed line phone is 1%, but 26% of households own a mobile phone. Only 6% of households in the district own a television set, but 65% 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.

### Governance
One of the novelties of the report is a chapter dedicated to governance. The CWI2 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

#### Sector of Employment

- Agriculture: 5%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr: 11%
- Services: 15%
- Domestic duties: 2%
- Other: 11%
- Total: 72%

#### Underemployment

- Age 15+: 49% (23% male, 27% female)
- Age 15-24: 23% (14% male, 30% female)
- Household heads: 60% (30% female)

#### Type of Employer

- 51% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 45% for the household,
- 4% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

#### Child Labour

- 58% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 80% work mainly in household tasks and 19% in agriculture.

### GOVERNANCE

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

- Kitongoji Village District Councillor: 79% 73% 67% 63% 55%
- Village Ward District: 23%

#### 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): 18% 8% 2% 39% 34% 30% 30%

#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders

- Embezzlement/ corruption: 23% 30% 23% 3% 21%
- Do not listen to people: 43% 28% 25% 4% 16%
- Favouritism: 32% 27% 44% 16% 4% 24%
- Results not visible: 24% 28% 28% 21% 44%
- Failure to visit: 65% 65% 65% 45% 47%
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**

**Kilosa DC**

**THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE**

Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kilosa DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Changes**

(Economic Situation)

45% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 23% reported that it had improved.

36% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 25% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**

29% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 38% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**

4% of households reported owning less cattle, and 3% reported owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**

25% of households reported having difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Landholding**

The mean landholding was reported at 2.9 acres per household in 2007.

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<tr>
<td>Male literacy 15+</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female literacy 15+</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary NER</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary NER</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Children with no growth retardation (not stunted) | 99% | 14%

**Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs**

- **Never**
  - 37%
  - 29%
  - 29%
  - 5%

**Asset Ownership**

- **Transport**
  - 1% of households own a car or truck
  - 3% own a motorcycle
  - 57% own a bicycle

**Other assets**

- 3% of households own a wheelbarrow and 6% own a sewing machine

**Agricultural Inputs**

33% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 22% of households use fertilizer, 74% use improved seedlings, 3% use hooks and nets, 28% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

**THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE**

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<td>Literacy rate of population 15+</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male literacy 15+</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<td>Female literacy 15+</td>
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<td>Primary NER</td>
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<td>Secondary NER</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children with no growth retardation (not stunted)</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 5 to 14 not working</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children not working</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children with basic sanitation (any type of toilet)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% with basic sanitation (any type of toilet)</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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28 CWIQ Districts refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ: Baradi DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kisama DC, Kibungo DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Kongwe DC, Maswa DC, Mbele DC, Mpuapa DC, Muhaza DC, Musoma DC, Ngora DC, Ngora DC, Ngorongoro DC, Rufiji DC, Shirinyanga DC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Songea DC, Tanga MC, and Temeke MC.