In November 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Kishapu 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.

### General Population Characteristics

The mean household size in the district is 6.0 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 1.1 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old). 15% of the households are headed by females.

### Socio-Economic Group of the Household

- Employees: 84%
- Self-employed agriculture: 7%
- Self-employed other: 3%
- Other: 6%

### Marital Status of the Household Head

- Head is not married: 19%
- Head is polygamous: 24%
- Head is monogamous: 57%

### 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

- Adult literacy rate (15+): 72% Male, 52% Female
- Youth literacy rate (15-24): 83% Male, 82% Female
- Primary school GER: 100%
- Primary school NER: 74%
- Secondary school GER: 11%
- Secondary school NER: 9%

#### Changes in Selected Education Indicators

- Literacy: 63% 2004, 62% 2006
- Primary NER: 72% 2004, 78% 2006
- Secondary NER: 4% 2004, 10% 2006
- Dissatisfaction with school: 53% 2004, 59% 2006

#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Lack of books: 48% 2004, 16% 2006
- Poor teaching: 25% 2004, 55% 2006
- Lack of teachers: 68% 2004, 40% 2006
- Bad condition of facilities: 11% 2004, 15% 2006
- Overcrowding: * 2004, 50% 2006

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.

1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 3% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only. 13% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 12% were living with their mother only, and 4% were living with their father only.

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(*) 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
Kishapu 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>Year</th>
<th>Stunted</th>
<th>Severely Stunted</th>
<th>Wasted</th>
<th>Severely wasted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is the change statistically significant (95%)?
- Stunted: Yes
- Severely Stunted: No

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

Unsuccessful treatment: 77% 23%
No drugs available: 19% 25%
Cost: 34% 39%
Lack of professionals: 15% 20%
Long wait: 21% 41%

Healthcare Indicators

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.

Anti-Malaria Measures

63% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 51% 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

The share of households owning a fixed line phone is 0.2 but 10% of households own a mobile phone.
Only 2% of households in the district own a television set, but 49% own a radio set.
**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.

**Welfare Indicators**

**Kishapu DC(*)**

**Type of Employer**

38% of the working population worked for a private employer, 62% 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, 66% work mainly in household tasks and 34% in agriculture.

**Sector of Employment**

- Agriculture: 88%
- Min, manuf, eng, constr: 1%
- Services: 3%
- Domestic duties: 7%
- Other: 1%

**Underemployment**

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

- Age 15+: 15%
- Age 15-24: 6%
- Household heads: 25%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**

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

- Embezzlement/corruption: 21%
- Do not listen to people: 23%
- Favouritism: 28%
- Results not visible: 22%
- Failure to visit: 21%

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

- Kitongoji Village: 90%
- Ward: 81%
- District: 67%
- District Councillor: 63%

**Public Finances**

- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 61%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 40%

**Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**

(All children aged 5 to 14)

- Taking care of elderly or sick: 88%
- Taking care of children: 72%
- Cooking: 31%
- Fetching firewood: 33%
- Fetching water: 57%

**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.

**Sector of Employment**

- Agriculture: 88%
- Min, manuf, eng, constr: 1%
- Services: 3%
- Domestic duties: 7%
- Other: 1%

**Underemployment**

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

- Age 15+: 30%
- Age 15-24: 13%
- Household heads: 40%

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**Public Finances**

- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 61%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 40%
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.

### THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Kishapu DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Kishapu DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
<td>1%</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>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bedsheets to prevent malaria</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 28 CWIQ Districts refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ: Banadzi DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamaino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Kalambo DC, Kisongo DC, Kilombero DC, Kilosa DC, Kishapu DC, Korogwe DC, Manyara DC, Mara DC, Meatu DC, Monguwa DC, Mtwara DC, Msasani DC, Nyangati DC, Ngorongoro DC, Ruvu DC, Shiroyanga MC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Morogoro DC, Tanga DC, and Temeke MC.

### WELFARE

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

**Economic Situation**

43% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 27% reported that it had improved.
36% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 36% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**

11% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 39% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**

23% of households reported owning less cattle, and 11% reported owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**

31% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Landholding**

The mean landholding was reported at 5.0 acres per household in 2004, and at 7.4 acres per household in 2006. The difference is statistically significant.

**Asset Ownership**

1% of households own a car or truck, 1% own a motorcycle, and 67% own a bicycle.

**Other assets**

16% of households own a wheelbarrow and 4% own a sewing machine.

**Agricultural Inputs**

76% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 50% of households use fertilizer, 65% use improved seedlings, 50% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, hooks, netrs, and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

**Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs**

71% of households reported 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.