In February 2007 survey teams from EDI visited Korogwe 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/cwi. This brochure presents some highlights.

**General Population Characteristics**
The mean household size in the district is 4.4 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). 22% of the households are headed by females.

**Socio-Economic Group of the Household**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-economic Group</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Self-employed agriculture</th>
<th>Self-employed other</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Marital Status of the Household Head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head is not married</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is monogamous</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is polygamous</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Orphan and Foster Status**
1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 7% lost their father only, and 9% lost their mother only.

11% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 14% were living with their mother only, and 7% were living with their father only.

**Education Indicators and Gender**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Indicators</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (15+)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth literacy rate (15-24)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school GER</td>
<td>140%</td>
<td>127%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school NER</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school GER</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school NER</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected Education Indicators**

- Literacy: 71%
- Primary NER: 92%
- Secondary NER: 40%
- Dissatisfaction with school: 13%
- Secondary NER: 4%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Lack of books: 40%
- Poor teaching: 4%
- Lack of teachers: 51%
- Bad condition of facilities: 29%
- Overcrowding: 12%

**Notes**
- 82% of children of primary school-age live within 30 minutes from a primary school, while the figure for secondary school is 8%.
- For all school pupils, the CWIQ asks what problems they face. For primary school 59% report facing no problems, while for secondary school this figure is 67%. 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.
- Literacy is self-reported.

(*) 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
Korogwe DC(*)

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.

**Healthcare Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health access</th>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health access</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Unsuccessful treatment: 39%
- No drugs available: 39%
- Cost: 9%
- Lack of professionals: 5%
- Long wait: 7%

**Facilities Used**

- Private hospital: 8%
- Government hospital: 65%
- Traditional healer: 2%
- Pharmacy: 22%

**Anti-Malaria Measures**

- 62% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 54% 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 share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 12% of households own a mobile phone.

- Only 2% of households in the district own a television set, but 60% own a radio set.
The report includes 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.

**Type of Employer**
- 52% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 47% for the household,
- 1% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

**Child Labour**
- 57% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 86% work mainly in household tasks and 9% in agriculture.

**Underemployment** (workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income)
- 33% Age 15+
- 11% Age 15-24
- 9% Male
- 4% Female
- 19% Household heads

**Sector of Employment**
- Agriculture: 82%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr: 3%
- Services: 1%
- Domestic duties: 1%
- Other: 13%

**Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**
- All children aged 5 to 14
- Taking care of elderly or sick: 47%
- Taking care of children: 33%
- Cooking: 27%
- Fetching firewood: 32%
- Fetching water: 71%

**Respondents who Reported Being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the Level of:**
- Kitongoji Village Ward District District Councillor
- 90% 86% 82% 76% 67%

**Public Finances**
- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 6%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 43% 44% 41% 40%

**Reasons for Disatisfaction with Leaders**
- Including respondents who answered 'I don’t know'
- Embezzlement/ corruption: 16% 12% 7%
- Do not listen to people: 20% 17% 11%
- Favouritism: 33% 33% 36%
- Results not visible: 14% 8% 6%
- Failure to visit: 19% 8% 6%
- 4% 2% 0%
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 CWIQ in Perspective**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Korogwe DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Korogwe DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households with 30 minutes of a water source</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who bednets to prevent malaria</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kiting (rural districts)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/malaa</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Changes**

**Economic Situation**

33% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 30% reported that it had improved.

25% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 30% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**

6% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 28% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**

7% of households reported owning less cattle, and 6% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**

17% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Landholding**

The mean landholding was reported at 3.4 acres per household in 2007.

**Agricultural Inputs**

15% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 57% of households use fertilizer, 49% use improved seedlings, 4% use hoes and nets, 19% use insecticides, and the shares using fingers and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

**Transport**

While the percentage of households owning a car or truck is negligible, 1% own a motorcycle, and 27% own a bicycle.