In January 2007 survey teams from EDI visited Maswa 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.

### General Population Characteristics
The mean household size in the district is 6.0 for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old).

- 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).
- 21% of the households are headed by females.

### Orphan and Foster Status
1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 5% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only.
14% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 11% were living with their mother only, and 3% were living with their father only.

### Education**

#### Education Indicators and Gender

- **Adult literacy rate (15+)**: Male 71%, Female 50%
- **Youth literacy rate (15-24)**: Male 88%, Female 79%
- **Primary school GER**: Male 113%, Female 107%
- **Primary school NER**: Male 76%, Female 80%
- **Secondary school GER**: Male 14%, Female 7%
- **Secondary school NER**: Male 12%, Female 10%

#### Changes in Selected Education Indicators

- **Literacy**: 2004 65%, 2007 60%
- **Primary NER**: 2004 80%, 2007 78%
- **Secondary NER**: 2004 10%, 2007 8%
- **Dissatisfaction with school**: 2004 67%, 2007 54%

#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- **Lack of books**: 2004 56%, 2007 61%
- **Poor teaching**: 2004 3%, 2007 15%
- **Lack of teachers**: 2004 48%, 2007 54%
- **Bad condition of facilities**: 2004 28%, 2007 44%
- **Overcrowding**: 2004 14%, 2007 17%

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.

(*) 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
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.

### Welfare Indicators

#### Maswa DC

**2004-2007**

**Is the change statistically significant (95%)?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></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.

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**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: 2%
- Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 79%
- Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 48%
- Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 9%
- Households with improved waste disposal: 20%
- Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning: 89%
- Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 92%
- Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the roof: 92%
- Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 7%
- Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 93%
- Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 31%

---

**Healthcare Indicators**

- **2004**
  - Health access: 34%
  - Need: 21%
  - Use: 21%
  - Satisfaction: 24%
- **2006**
  - Health access: 21%
  - Need: 21%
  - Use: 24%
  - Satisfaction: 67%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- **2004**
  - Unsatisfactory treatment: 20%
  - No drugs available: 31%
  - Cost: 24%
  - Lack of professionals: 14%
  - Long wait: 38%
- **2007**
  - Unsatisfactory treatment: 19%
  - No drugs available: 33%
  - Cost: 28%
  - Lack of professionals: 28%
  - Long wait: 47%

**Facilities Used**

- **2004**
  - Private hospital: 3%
  - Government hospital: 10%
  - Traditional healer: 31%
  - Pharmacy: 59%
- **2006**
  - Private hospital: 10%
  - Government hospital: 42%
  - Traditional healer: 7%
  - Pharmacy: 21%

**Anti-Malaria Measures**

- 64% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 56% 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.

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**Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment**

While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 11% of households own a mobile phone.

Only 2% of households in the district own a television set, but 48% own a radio set.
Welfare Indicators
Maswa 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 CWIG 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.

Sector of Employment
- Agriculture: 5%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr: 1%
- Services: 87%
- Domestic duties: 6%
- Other: 1%

Type of Employer
- 40% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 55% for the household,
- 2% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

Child Labour
- 57% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 56% work mainly in household tasks and 43% in agriculture.

Underemployment
- (workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income)
  - Age 15+: 36%
  - Age 15-24: 25%
  - Household heads: 20%

Type of Employer
- 40% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 55% for the household,
- 2% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

Child Labour
- 57% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 56% work mainly in household tasks and 43% in agriculture.

Respondents who Reported being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the Level of:
- Kitongoji Village: 90%
- Ward: 81%
- District: 73%
- District Councillor: 69%

Public Finances
- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 46%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 53%

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders (including respondents who answered 'I don't know')
- Embezzlement/ corruption: 18%
- Do not listen to people: 14%
- Favouritism: 17%
- Results not visible: 23%
- Failure to visit: 31%

- Kitongoji Village Ward District District Councillor
Welfare Indicators
Maswa 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.

Changes (compared to the year preceding the survey)

Economic Situation
48% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 25% reported that it had improved.
33% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 33% reported that it had improved.

Crime and Security Situation
9% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 39% reported that it had improved.

Cattle Ownership
24% of households reported owning less cattle, and 10% 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.

Landholding
The mean landholding was reported at 6.1 acres per household in 2004, and at 5.5 acres per household in 2007. The difference is not statistically significant.

Agricultural Inputs
74% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 65% of households use fertilizer, 65% use improved seedlings, 59% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, hooks and nets or other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

Asset Ownership
Transport
0.4 of households own a car or truck, 0.2 own a motorcycle, and 60% own a bicycle

Other assets
13% of households own a wheelbarrow and 3% own a sewing machine

Welfare Indicators

Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maswa DC</th>
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</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>5.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>11%</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>54%</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>61%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfied with district councillor</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

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<tr>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maswa DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate of population 15+</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male literacy 15+</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female literacy 15+</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary NER</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary NER</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children with no retardation (not stunted)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% births attended by doctor, nurse or midwife</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with basic sanitation (any type of toilet)</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 5 to 14 not working</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 28 CWIQ Districts refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ. Barared DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Kariokor DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kilosa DC, Kinondoni DC, Kigoma DC, Kondoa DC, Kondoa DC, Kibondo DC, Korogwe DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kibondo DC, Korogwe DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kigoma DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC.