In December 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Meatu 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.

**POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

After the introductory part in chapter 1, chapter 2 of the report provides an overview of the district's household and population characteristics, including employment, educational level, and marital status of the household head, foster and orphan status of children under 18 years old, relationship to the head of household, and number of household members. Some key statistics are given below.

**General Population Characteristics**
The mean household size in the district is 6.1 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 1.2 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old). 18% of the households are headed by females.

**Orphan and Foster Status**
1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 7% 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, 13% were living with their mother only, and 2% were living with their father only.

**Socio-Economic Group of the Household**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed agriculture</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed other</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Marital Status of the Household Head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head is not married</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is polygamous</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is monogamous</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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+) 74% Male, 51% Female
- Youth literacy rate (15-24) 92% Male, 78% Female
- Primary school GER 113% Male, 106% Female
- Primary school NER 83% Male, 84% Female
- Secondary school GER 16% Male, 13% Female
- Secondary school NER 11% Male, 11% Female

**Changes in Selected Education Indicators**

- Literacy 60% 2004, 62% 2006
- Primary NER 81% 2004, 84% 2006
- Secondary NER 4% 2004, 11% 2006
- Dissatisfaction with school 65% 2004, 65% 2006

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Lack of books 53% 2004, 44% 2006
- Poor teaching * 13% 2004, 22% 2006
- Lack of teachers # 52% 2004, 63% 2006
- Bad condition of facilities 31% 2004, 49% 2006
- Overcrowding 11% 2004, 9% 2006

In the comparisons between 2004 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
Welfare Indicators
Meatu 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></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Is the change statistically significant (95%)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>No</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.

### Healthcare Indicators

- **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.

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- **Unsuccessful treatment:** 17% * 34% 2004 2006
- **No drugs available:** 16% * 45% 2004 2006
- **Cost:** 19% * 44% 2004 2006
- **Lack of professionals:** 19% * 51% 2004 2006
- **Long wait:** 29% * 52% 2004 2006

### Facilities Used

- **Private hospital:** 8% 7% 2004 2006
- **Government hospital:** 68% * 54% 2004 2006
- **Traditional healer:** 8% 13% 3% 2004 2006
- **Pharmacy:** 23% * 2004 2006

### Anti-Malaria Measures

- 60% 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.

### 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.

### Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment

- The share of households owning a fixed line phone is 1%, but 12% of households own a mobile phone.
- Only 3% of households in the district own a television set, but 47% 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.

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.

**GOVERNANCE**

- **Respondents who Reported being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the level of:**
  - Kitongoji Village: 90%
  - Ward: 80%
  - District: 72%
  - District Councilor: 64%

- **Public Finances**
  - Households who report receiving information on public finances: 59%
  - Households who report being satisfied with public spending: 45%

- **Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**
  - Embezzlement/corruption: 22%
  - Do not listen to people: 29%
  - Favouritism: 35%
  - Results not visible: 33%
  - Failure to visit: 28%

**EMPLOYMENT**

- **Sector of Employment**
  - Agriculture: 6%
  - Min.manuf., ener, constr: 4%
  - Services: 1%
  - Domestic duties: 2%
  - Other: 87%

- **Underemployment**
  - Age 15+ Male: 33%
  - Age 15+ Female: 20%
  - Age 15-24 Male: 21%
  - Age 15-24 Female: 12%
  - Household heads Male: 40%
  - Household heads Female: 28%

- **Type of Employer**
  - 37% of the working population worked for a private employer, 61% for the household, and 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, 60% work mainly in household tasks and 40% in agriculture.

- **Embezzlement/corruption**
  - 57%

- **Do not listen to people**
  - 35%

- **Favouritism**
  - 21%

- **Results not visible**
  - 17%

- **Failure to visit**
  - 12%

- **Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**
  - Taking care of elderly or sick: 84%
  - Taking care of children: 69%
  - Cooking: 35%
  - Fetching firewood: 34%
  - Fetching water: 51%
Welfare Indicators
Meatu 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**
38% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 36% reported that it had improved.

23% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 47% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**
10% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 41% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**
25% of households reported owning less cattle, and 7% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**
34% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Landholding**
The mean landholding was reported at 6.9 acres per household in 2004, and at 6.6 acres per household in 2006. The difference is not statistically significant.

**Asset Ownership**

Transport
1% of households own a car or truck, 2% own a motorcycle, and 61% own a bicycle

Other assets
17% of households own a wheelbarrow and 5% own a sewing machine

**Agricultural Inputs**
73% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 37% of households use fertilizer, 79% use improved seedlings, 71% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, hooks and nets or other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Meatu DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Meatu DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with no growth retardation (not stunted)</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children with no basic sanitation (any type of toilet)</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 5 to 14 not working</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * 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, Kigoma DC, Kilosa DC, Kishapu DC, Korogwe DC, Mawuza DC, Meatu DC, Mpwawa DC, Muhooza DC, Musoma DC, Njombe DC, Ngorongoro DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Mongoro DC, Tanga MC, and Temese MC.