In December 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Mpwapwa 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 4.2 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). 26% of the households are headed by females.

### Socio-Economic Group of the Household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employee</th>
<th>Self-employed agriculture</th>
<th>Self-employed other</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Orphan and Foster Status
1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 6% lost their father only, and 1% lost their mother only. 11% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 19% were living with their mother only, and 3% were living with their father only.

### Marital Status of the Household Head

- Head is monogamous: 53%
- Head is polygamous: 18%
- Head is not married: 29%

### Education Indicators and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Male (NER)</th>
<th>Female (NER)</th>
<th>Male (GER)</th>
<th>Female (GER)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LITERACY**

- 66% 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 60% report facing no problems, while for secondary school this figure is 44%. 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.

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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**

Mpwapwa DC(*)

### Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):
- Stunted: 39%
- Severely Stunted: 11%

### Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):
- Wasted: 3%
- Severely wasted: 1%

**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: 0%
- Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 66%
- Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 51%
- Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 8%
- Households with improved waste disposal: 29%
- Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning: 91%
- Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 95%
- Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 9%
- Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 4%
- Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 92%
- Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 42%

### 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.

### Owner's Manual

- **Equipment**: While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 6% of households own a mobile phone.
- **Television**: Only 1% of households in the district own a television set, but 44% own a radio set.

**Healthcare Indicators**

- Health access: 41%
- Need: 14%
- Use: 86%
- Satisfaction: 65%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Unsuccessful treatment: 17%
- No drugs available: 16%
- Cost: 29%
- Lack of professionals: 2%
- Long wait: 23%

**Anti-Malaria Measures**

- 40% 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).

**Facilities Used**

- Private hospital: 1%
- Government hospital: 65%
- Traditional healer: 4%
- Pharmacy: 25%

**Ownership of IT/Communications equipment**

While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 6% of households own a mobile phone.

Only 1% of households in the district own a television set, but 44% own a radio set.
**Welfare Indicators**  
Mpwapwa DC(*)

**GOVERNANCE**

One of the novelties of the report is a chapter dedicated to governance. The CWIQ 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**

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: 86%
- Min.manuf, energ.constr: 7%
- Services: 3%
- Domestic duties: 2%
- Other: 8%

**Type of Employer**

- 94% of the working population worked for a private employer, 45% for the household, and 1% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**

- Embezzlement/corruption: 25%
- Do not listen to people: 18%
- Favouritism: 41%
- Results not visible: 32%
- Failure to visit: 47%

**Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**

- Taking care of elderly or sick: 55%
- Taking care of children: 46%
- Cooking: 41%
- Fetching firewood: 58%
- Fetching water: 89%

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

- Kitongoji Village: 83%
- Ward: 75%
- District: 79%
- District Councillor: 78%

**Public Finances**

- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 69%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 42%
### Welfare Indicators

#### Mpwapwa 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.

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### Changes

#### Economic Situation

58% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 22% reported that it had improved.

61% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 18% reported that it had improved.

#### Crime and Security Situation

28% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 40% reported that it had improved.

#### Cattle Ownership

8% of households reported owning less cattle, and 6% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

#### Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs

22% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

#### Landholding

The mean landholding was reported at 5.6 acres per household in 2006.

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### The District in Perspective

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mpwapwa DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Mpwapwa 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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>18%</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>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>19%</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>39%</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>50%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>66%</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 healthcare facility</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Asset Ownership

#### Transport

While the share of households owning a car or truck is negligible, 0.4 own a motorcycle, and 25% own a bicycle.

#### Other assets

5% of households own a wheelbarrow and 3% own a sewing machine.

#### Agricultural Inputs

68% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 54% of households use fertilizer, 79% use improved seedlings, 8% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, hooks and nets and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

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### 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

- **Dependency ratio:** 1.0
- **Members per household:** 4.2
- **Female-headed households:** 26%
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- **Lack of teachers:** 53%
- **Bad condition of the facilities:** 24%
- **Overcrowding:** 22%
- **Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school:** 66%
- **Households located within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility:** 41%

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### THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

#### Changes

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