Welfare Indicators
Muheza DC(*)
Results of CWIQ-Survey
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In January 2007 survey teams from EDI visited Muheza 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 4.3 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). 27% of the households are headed by females.

#### Orphan and Foster Status

3% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 9% lost their father only, and 4% lost their mother only.

20% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 20% were living with their mother only, and 5% were living with their father only.

#### Socio-Economic Group of the Household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-Economic Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed agriculture</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed other</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Marital Status of the Household Head

- Head is monogamous: 55%
- Head is polygamous: 9%
- Head is not married: 36%

#### Selected Education Indicators

- Adult literacy rate (15+): 87%
- Youth literacy rate (15-24): 97%
- Primary school GER: 133%
- Primary school NER: 122%
- Secondary school GER: 20%
- Secondary school NER: 25%

**Education Indicators and Gender**

- Male literacy primary: 72%
- Female literacy primary: 88%
- Male literacy secondary: 95%
- Female literacy secondary: 96%

**Selected Education Indicators**

- Literacy: 79%
- Primary NER: 96%
- Secondary NER: 23%
- dissatisfaction with school: 34%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Lack of books: 45%
- Poor teaching: 7%
- Lack of teachers: 40%
- Bad condition of facilities: 30%
- Overcrowding: 14%

**Education Indicators and Gender**

- Male primary literacy: 72%
- Female primary literacy: 88%
- Male secondary literacy: 95%
- Female secondary literacy: 96%

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- 85% of children of primary school-age live within 30 minutes from a primary school, while the figure for secondary school is 19%.
- For all school pupils, the CWIQ asks what problems they face. For primary school 65% report facing no problems, while for secondary school this figure is 49%. 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
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**HEALTH**

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>Stunted</th>
<th>Severely Stunted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):**

- Stunted: 19%
- Severely Stunted: 5%

**Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):**

- Wasted: 1%
- Severely wasted: 0%

**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.

### Person who Assisted Child Deliveries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other/self</th>
<th>10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traditional birth assistant</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor, nurse or midwife</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health access

- Health: 52%
- Need: 22%
- Use: 26%
- Satisfaction: 92%

### Healthcare Indicators

- Unsuccessful treatment: 38%
- No drugs available: 15%
- Cost: 20%
- Lack of professionals: 13%
- Long wait: 26%

### Facilities Used

- Private hospital: 8%
- Government hospital: 65%
- Traditional healer: 2%
- Pharmacy: 23%

### Anti-Malaria Measures

- 73% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 47% 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities Owned</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property title or rent contract</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells)</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine)</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with improved waste disposal</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ownership of IT/Communications equipment

- While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 25% of households own a mobile phone.

- Only 5% of households in the district own a television set, but 68% own a radio set.
**Welfare Indicators**

**Muheza 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.

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**

(including respondents who answered ‘I don’t know’)

- **Embezzlement/corruption**: 17% (Kitongoji), 21% (Village), 21% (Ward), 22% (District), 21% (District Councillor)
- **Do not listen to people**: 6% (Kitongoji), 3% (Village), 6% (Ward), 7% (District), 6% (District Councillor)
- **Favouritism**: 15% (Kitongoji), 11% (Village), 11% (Ward), 15% (District), 15% (District Councillor)
- **Results not visible**: 4% (Kitongoji), 6% (Village), 4% (Ward), 4% (District), 4% (District Councillor)
- **Failure to visit**: 69% (Kitongoji), 69% (Village), 69% (Ward), 69% (District), 69% (District Councillor)

**Sector of Employment**

- Agriculture: 15%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr: 2%
- Services: 70%
- Domestic duties: 11%
- Other: 2%

**Type of Employer**

- 50% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 46% for the household,
- 4% for the government,
- NGOs, or other employers.

**Child Labour**

63% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 91% work mainly in household tasks and 6% in agriculture.

**Underemployment**

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

- Age 15+: 28%
- Age 15-24: 15%
- Household heads: 37%

**Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**

(all children aged 5 to 14)

- Taking care of elderly or sick: 52%
- Taking care of children: 34%
- Cooking: 30%
- Fetching firewood: 40%
- Fetching water: 78%

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

- Kitongoji Village Ward District District Councillor
  - Kitongoji: 87%, 84%, 75%, 73%, 55%
  - Village: 75%, 73%, 55%
  - Ward: 73%, 55%
  - District: 55%
  - District Councillor: 55%

**Public Finances**

- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 13%, 20%, 5%, 2%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 46%, 44%, 40%, 41%
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
44% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 25% reported that it had improved.

32% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 25% reported that it had improved.

#### Crime and Security Situation
14% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 26% reported that it had improved.

#### Cattle Ownership
3% of households reported owning less cattle, and 2% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

#### Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs
15% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

#### Landholding
The mean landholding was reported at 3.8 acres per household in 2007.

### Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Seldom</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asset Ownership

- **Transport**
  1% of households own a car or truck, 3% own a motorcycle, and 31% own a bicycle

- **Other assets**
  3% of households own a wheelbarrow and 7% own a sewing machine

### Agricultural Inputs

15% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 56% of households use fertilizer, 57% use improved seedlings, 18% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, hooks and nets and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

### THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muheza DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
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<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>4.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households with property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare as a whole always in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoli leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 DC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kasese DC, Kisumbi DC, Kigoma DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Korogwe DC, Maswa DC, Matete DC, Mpwawa DC, Musoma DC, Ngorongoro DC, Nyara DC, Nyaragata DC, Rujfui DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Toka DC, Tanga MC, and Temeke MC.

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

#### Literacy Rate of Population 15+

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Muheza DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts</th>
<th>MKUKUTA Target 2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Primary NER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>15+</td>
<td>96%</td>
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#### Secondary NER

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15+</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Children with no retardation (not stunted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23%</td>
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<td>37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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#### Children with no growth retardation (not stunted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### % of children aged 5 to 14 not working

<table>
<thead>
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