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

PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In August 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Musoma 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 and 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 5.7 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). 22% of the households are headed by females.

**Socio-Economic Group of the Household**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-Economic Group</th>
<th>5%</th>
<th>19%</th>
<th>6%</th>
<th>6%</th>
<th>70%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Orphan and Foster Status**
1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 11% lost their father only, and 3% lost their mother only.
15% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 17% were living with their mother only, and 5% were living with their father only.

**Marital Status of the Household Head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>31%</th>
<th>21%</th>
<th>48%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head is not married</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is polygamous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is monogamous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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, dissagregated 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Indicator</th>
<th>Male (15+)</th>
<th>Female (15-24)</th>
<th>Primary School GER</th>
<th>Primary School NER</th>
<th>Secondary School GER</th>
<th>Secondary School NER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>147%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth literacy</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school GER</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school NER</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school GER</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school NER</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Selected Education Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>76%</th>
<th>88%</th>
<th>50%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary NER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary NER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissatisfaction with school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>30%</th>
<th>24%</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>30%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**
PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(*) 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
Musoma DC (*)

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>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children too short for their age</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children too light for their height</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>0%</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.

### Healthcare Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health access</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsuccessful treatment</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No drugs available</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of professionals</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long wait</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Anti-Malaria Measures

65% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 43% 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>Description</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with property title or rent contract</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells)</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine)</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with improved waste disposal</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment**

While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 9% of households own a mobile phone.

Only 2% of households in the district own a television set, but 63% own a radio set.
Welfare Indicators
Musoma 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: 6%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr: 14%
- Services: 7%
- Domestic duties: 1%
- Other: 72%

**Type of Employer**
- 50% of the working population worked for a private employer, 49% for the household, and 1% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

**Child Labour**
54% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 80% work mainly in household tasks and 20% in agriculture.

**Underemployment**
(workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income)
- Age 15+
  - Male: 32%
  - Female: 20%
- Age 15-24
  - Male: 10%
  - Female: 12%
- Household heads
  - Male: 44%
  - Female: 29%

**Respondents who Reported Being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the Level of:**
- Kitongoji Village: 87%
- Ward: 79%
- District: 69%
- District Councillor: 44%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**
(including respondents who answered 'I don't know')
- Embellishment/corruption: 51%
- Do not listen to people: 25%
- Favouritism: 31%
- Results not visible: 14%
- Failure to visit: 15%

**Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**
(all children aged 5 to 14)
- Taking care of elderly or sick: 74%
- Taking care of children: 68%
- Cooking: 44%
- Fetching firewood: 75%
- Fetching water: 88%

**Sector of Employment by Age and Gender**
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  - Male: 32%
  - Female: 20%
- Age 15-24
  - Male: 10%
  - Female: 12%
- Household heads
  - Male: 44%
  - Female: 29%

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- Favouritism: 31%
- Results not visible: 14%
- Failure to visit: 15%
Welfare Indicators
Musoma DC (*)

WELFARE

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

#### Economic Situation

60% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 23% reported that it had improved.

45% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 31% reported that it had improved.

#### Crime and Security Situation

18% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 45% reported that it had improved.

#### Cattle Ownership

10% of households reported owning less cattle, and 6% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

#### Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs

21% of households reported having difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

#### Landholding

The mean landholding was reported at 4.0 acres per household in 2006.

### Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs

![Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs](image)

#### Transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Seldom</th>
<th>Often</th>
<th>Always</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Asset Ownership

Transport

- 0.3 of households own a car or truck, 1% own a motorcycle, and 41% own a bicycle.

#### Other assets

- 1% of households own a wheelbarrow and 4% own a sewing machine.

#### Agricultural Inputs

41% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 61% of households use fertilizer, 24% use improved seedlings, 28% use hooks and nets, 5% use insecticides, 1% use other extra agricultural inputs and the share using fingerlings is negligible.

### THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Musoma DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts</th>
<th>Musoma DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.2</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>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>21%</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>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>17%</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>50%</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>30%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongoji leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in their economic situation in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* 28 CWIQ Districts refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ: Bariadi DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma DC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Kibondo DC, Kisima MC, Kigoma DC, Kondoa DC, Kongwa DC, Kondoa DC, Korogwe DC, Kondoa DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpwawa DC, Muhesa DC, Musoma DC, Ngorongoro DC, Ngorongoro DC, Nyamagana DC, Ruli DC, Shinyanga DC, Singida DC, Tabora MC, Temeke DC, Tanga MC, Bunda DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma DC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Kibondo DC, Kisima MC, Kigoma DC, Kondoa DC, Korogwe DC, Kondoa DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpwawa DC, Muhesa DC, Musoma DC, Ngorongoro DC, Nyamagana DC, Ruli DC, Shinyanga DC, Singida DC, Tabora MC, Temeke DC, Musoma DC

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#### Welfare Indicators

- **Male literacy 15+**: 76%
- **Female literacy 15+**: 80%
- **Primary NER**: 88%
- **Secondary NER**: 50%
- **Children with no growth retardation (not stunted)**: 50%
- **% births attended by doctor, nurse or midwife**: 76%
- **households with basic sanitation (any type of toilet)**: 88%
- **% of children aged 5 to 14 not working**: 90%

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#### Transportation

- 0.3 of households own a car or truck, 1% own a motorcycle, and 41% own a bicycle.

#### Asset Ownership

- 1% of households own a wheelbarrow and 4% own a sewing machine.

#### Agricultural Inputs

- 41% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 61% of households use fertilizer, 24% use improved seedlings, 28% use hooks and nets, 5% use insecticides, 1% use other extra agricultural inputs and the share using fingerlings is negligible.