Welfare Indicators
Shinyanga MC(*)
Results of CWIQ-Survey

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In November 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Shinyanga MC. 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 4.5 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 0.7 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old). 25% of the households are headed by females.

Educational Indicators and Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Indicators and Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (15+)</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth literacy rate (15-24)</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school GER</td>
<td>113%</td>
<td>106%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school NER</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school GER</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school NER</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orphan and Foster Status
2% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 8% lost their father only, and 4% lost their mother only.

17% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 16% were living with their mother only, and 6% were living with their father only.

Socio-Economic Group of the Household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socio-Economic Group of the Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marital Status of the Household Head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status of the Household Head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head is not married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is polygamous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head is monogamous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education Indicators and Gender

90% of children of primary school-age live within 30 minutes from a primary school, while the figure for secondary school is 32%.

For all school pupils, the CWIQ asks what problems they face. For primary school 54% report facing no problems, while for secondary school this figure is 39%. The graph below shows the main reasons for dissatisfaction with schooling.

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.

- 83% literacy
- 90% primary NER
- 30% secondary NER
- 46% dissatisfaction with school

Selected Education Indicators

Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- 34% lack of books
- 21% poor teaching
- 43% lack of teachers
- 36% bad condition of facilities
- 11% overcrowding

(*): 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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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.

### Person who Assisted Child Deliveries
(for all children under 5 years old)

- Doctor, nurse or midwife: 90%
- Traditional birth assistant: 1%
- Other/self: 9%

### Child Nutrition Indicators (all children under 5 years old)

- Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):
  - Stunted: 18%
  - Severely Stunted: 5%

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

**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.

### 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>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells)</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine)</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with improved waste disposal</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Anti-Malaria Measures

- 83% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 73% 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.

### Healthcare Indicators

- Health access: 58%
- Need: 21%
- Use: 25%
- Satisfaction: 71%

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Unsuccessful treatment: 17%
- No drugs available: 20%
- Cost: 30%
- Lack of professionals: 7%
- Long wait: 47%

### Facilities Used

- Private hospital: 13%
- Government hospital: 43%
- Traditional healer: 4%
- Pharmacy: 33%
GOVERNANCE

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

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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, ener, constr: 28%
- Services: 7%
- Domestic duties: 31%
- Other: 28%

Type of Employer
- 49% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 44% for the household,
- 1% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.

Child Labour
- 58% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 85% work mainly in household tasks and 15% in agriculture.

Underemployment
- Age 15+: 31%
- Age 15-24: 13%
- Household heads: 14%

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders
(including respondents who answered 'I don't know')
- Results not visible: 36%
- Failure to visit: 39%
- Favouritism: 39%

Public Finances

Respondents who Reported Being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the Level of:
- Mtaa: 87%
- District: 70%
- District Councillor: 64%

Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks (all children aged 5 to 14)
- Taking care of elderly or sick: 68%
- Taking care of children: 63%
- Cooking: 34%
- Fetching firewood: 22%
- Fetching water: 75%

Underemployment
- Workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income:
  - Age 15+: 31%
  - Age 15-24: 14%
  - Household heads: 40%

Sector of Employment
- Agriculture: 28%
- Min, manuf, ener, constr: 7%
- Services: 31%
- Domestic duties: 28%
- Other: 6%

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- 49% of the working population worked for a private employer,
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**WELLNESS**

**Economic Situation**
35% of households reported that their economic situation had deterriorated, and a further 35% reported that it had improved.

29% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deterriorated, and 34% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**
18% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deterriorated, and 49% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**
8% of households reporting owning less cattle, and 6% reporting owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**
23% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Landholding**
The mean landholding was reported at 2.5 acres per household in 2006.