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

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

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 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.
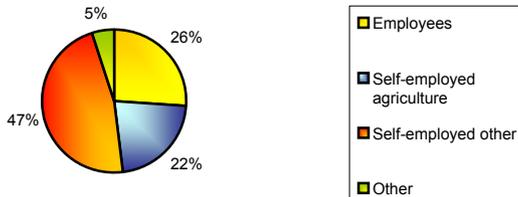
General Population Characteristics

The mean household size in the district is **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.
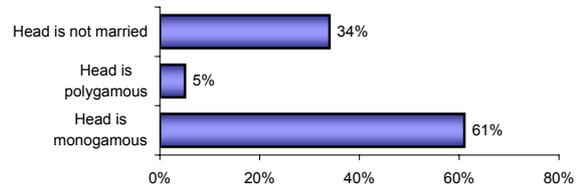
Orphan and Foster Status

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.
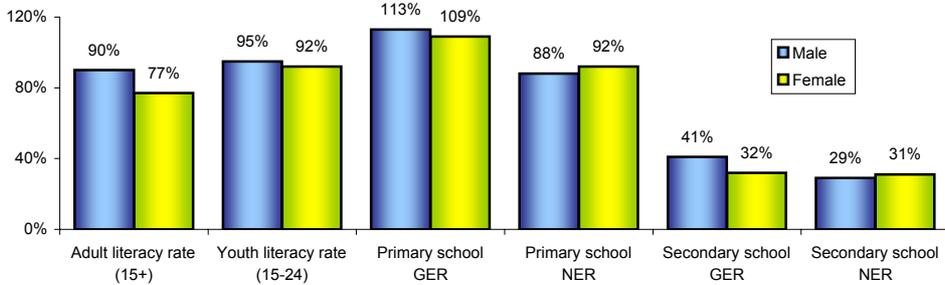
Socio-Economic Group of the Household

- Employees 26%
- Self-employed agriculture 22%
- Self-employed other 47%
- Other 5%

Marital Status of the Household Head

- Head is not married: 34%
- Head is polygamous: 5%
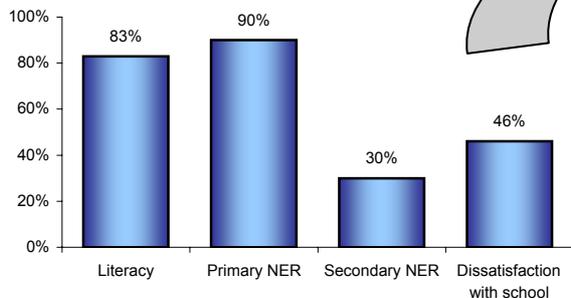- Head is monogamous: 61%

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, dissaggregated 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.
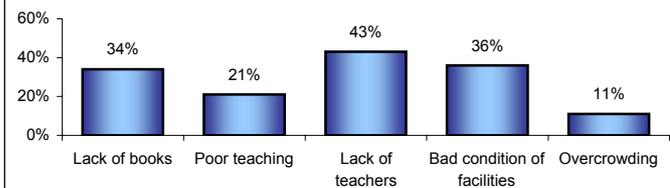
Education Indicators and Gender

Indicator	Male	Female
Adult literacy rate (15+)	90%	77%
Youth literacy rate (15-24)	95%	92%
Primary school GER	113%	109%
Primary school NER	88%	92%
Secondary school GER	41%	32%
Secondary school NER	29%	31%

● **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

Selected Education Indicators

- Literacy: 83%
- Primary NER: 90%
- Secondary NER: 30%
- Dissatisfaction with school: 46%

Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Lack of books: 34%
- Poor teaching: 21%
- Lack of teachers: 43%
- Bad condition of facilities: 36%
- Overcrowding: 11%

(*) 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.

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

- Other/self: 9%
- Traditional birth assistant: 1%
- Doctor, nurse or midwife: 90%
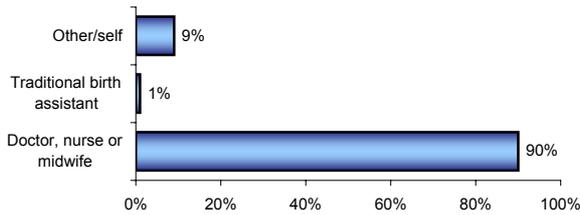
Child Nutrition Indicators (all children under 5 years old)

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

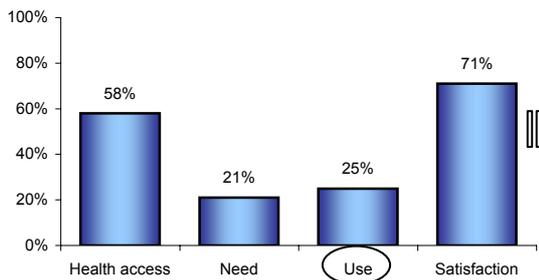| Stunted	18%
Severely Stunted	5%

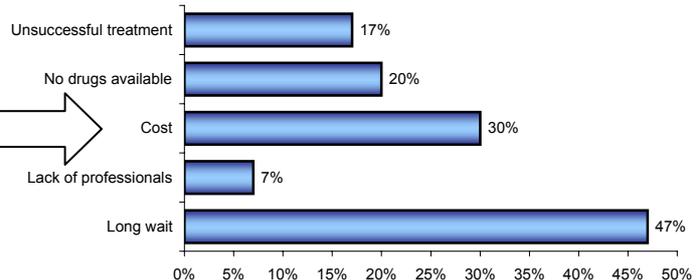Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):

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.
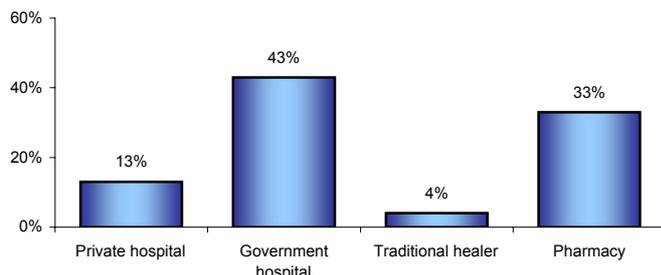
Healthcare Indicators

- 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%

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.

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

Ownership of IT/ Communications equipment

The share of households owning a fixed line phone is **7**%, but **46**% of households own a mobile phone.

Only **26**% of households in the district own a television set, but **75**% own a radio set.

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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.
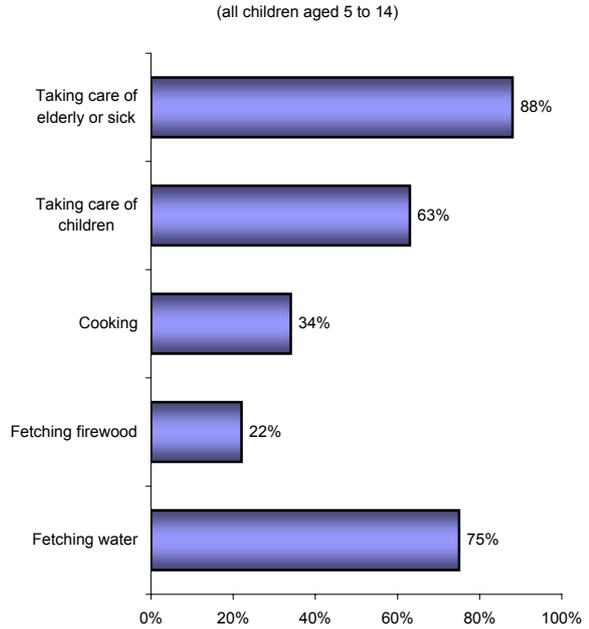
Sector of Employment

- Agriculture
- Min,manuf, energ,constr
- Services
- Domestic duties
- Other

28%
6%
28%
7%
31%
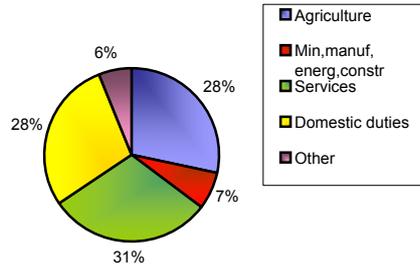
Type of Employer
49% of the working population worked for a private employer, **44**% for the household, and **7**% for the government, NGOs, or other employers.
Child Labour
55% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, **85**% work mainly in household tasks and **15**% in agriculture.

Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks
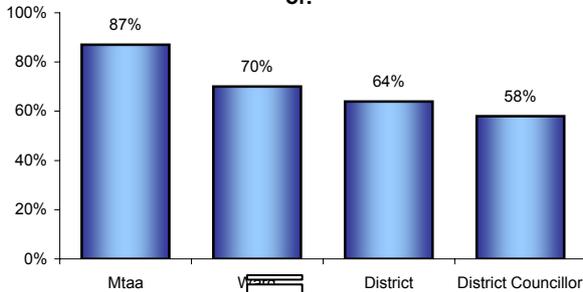(all children aged 5 to 14)

- Taking care of elderly or sick — 88%
- 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)

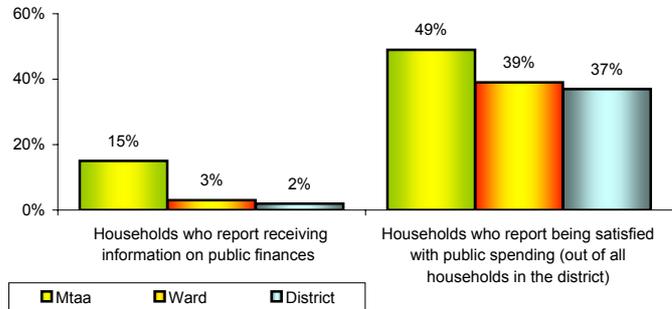|	Age 15+	Age 15-24	Household heads
Male	31%	14%	40%
Female	13%	3%	26%
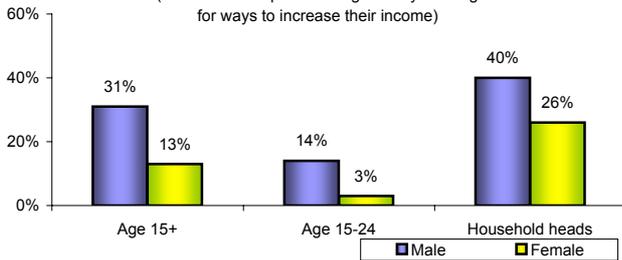
GOVERNANCE

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.

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

- Mtaa — 87%
- Ward — 70%
- District — 64%
- District Councillor — 58%

Public Finances

Households who report receiving information on public finances
- Mtaa — 15%
- Ward — 3%
- District — 2%

Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district)
- Mtaa — 49%
- Ward — 39%
- District — 37%

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders
(including respondents who answered 'I don't know')

	Mtaa	Ward	District	District Councillor
Embezzlement/ corruption	7%	10%	3%	3%
Do not listen to people	30%	20%	6%	19%
Favouritism	16%	7%	1%	10%
Results not visible	36%	17%	13%	39%
Failure to visit	24%	48%	75%	48%
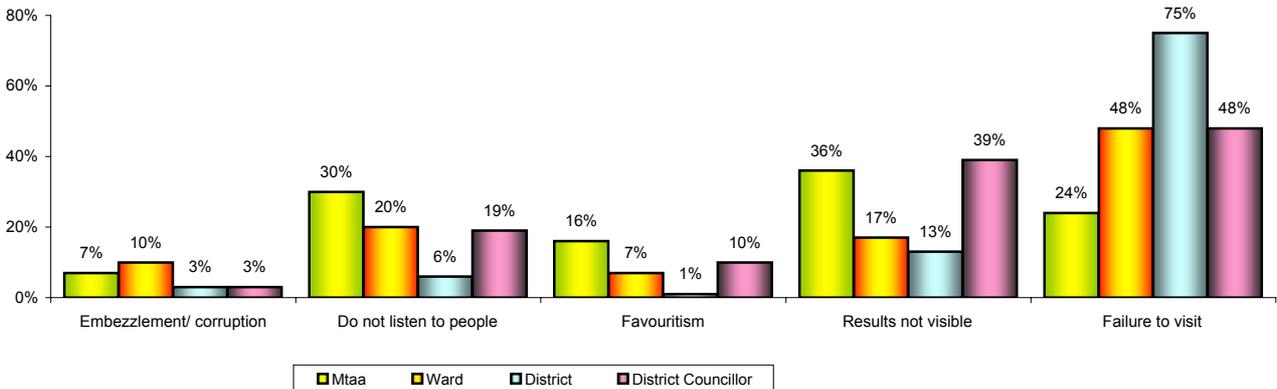
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WELFARE	The CWIQ includes information on several indicators on welfare, as well as on changes with respect to the previous year. The former include difficulties satisfying several household needs, cattle ownership, landholding, asset ownership, perceptions on the economic situation of the household and the community, and on the safety situation in the community. Some highlights are presented below.

Changes
(compared to the year preceding the survey)

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

29% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, 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 deteriorated, and **49**% 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
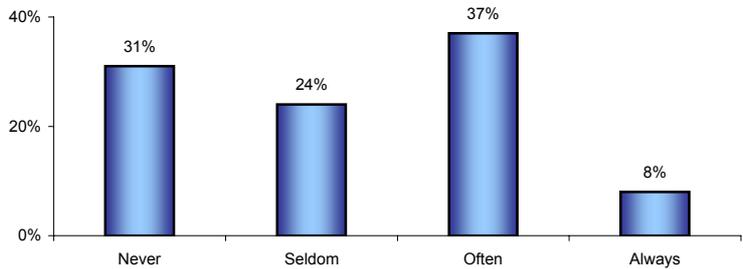
Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs
23% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

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

Difficulties Satisfying Food Needs

- Never: 31%
- Seldom: 24%
- Often: 37%
- Always: 8%

Asset Ownership
Transport
3% of households own a car or truck, **2**% own a motorcycle, and **54**% own a bicycle

Other assets
13% of households own a wheelbarrow and **20**% own a sewing machine

Agricultural Inputs
29% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, **70%** of households use fertilizer, **51%** use improved seedlings, **1%** use hooks and nets, **17%** use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE	Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

	Shinyanga MC	28 CWIQ Districts*		Shinyanga MC	28 CWIQ Districts*
Dependency ratio	0.7	1.0	Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare	71%	77%
Members per household	4.5	4.9	Households owning a mobile phone	46%	19%
Female-headed households	25%	19%	Underemployment rate	21%	22%
Polygamous heads of household	5%	12%	Workers self-employed in agriculture	12%	39%
Double orphaned children	2%	2%	Households who use extra agricultural inputs	29%	33%
Children who lost father only	8%	7%	Mean livestock	2.3	3.7
Children who lost mother only	4%	2%	Mean landholding (acres)	2.5	4.5
Fostered children	17%	29%	Households who have property titles to their land	17%	9%
Children living with mother only	16%	13%	Households within 30 minutes of a water source	95%	84%
Children living with father only	6%	4%	Households who use bednets to prevent malaria	83%	30%
Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)	46%	47%	Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year	23%	23%
Lack of books	34%	41%	Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader	87%	80%
Poor teaching	21%	17%	Satisfaction with ward leader	70%	72%
Lack of teachers	43%	55%	Satisfaction wth district leader	64%	64%
Bad condition of the facilities	36%	37%	Satisfaction with district councillor	58%	66%
Overcrowding	11%	19%	Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year	35%	51%
Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school	90%	69%	Households who report deteriorarion in the security situation	18%	21%
Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities	62%	41%			

* **28 CWIQ Districts** refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ: Bariadi DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Korogwe DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpwapwa DC, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Morogoro DC, Tanga MC, and Temeke MC.

Legend: Shinyanga MC / 28 CWIQ Districts / MKUKUTA Target 2010

- Literacy rate of population 15+: 83%, 69%, 80%
- Male literacy 15+: 90%, 78%, 80%
- Female literacy 15+: 77%, 60%, 80%
- Primary NER: 90%, 80%, 99%
- Secondary NER: 30%, 14%, 50%
- Children with no growth retardation (not stunted): 82%, 71%, 80%
- % births attended by doctor, nurse or midwife: 90%, 48%, 80%
- households with basic sanitation (any type of toilet): 95%, 88%, 95%
- % of children aged 5 to 14 not working: 45%, 41%, 90%