In October 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Singida 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 5.0 members.

The dependency ratio in the district is 1.1 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old).

20% of the households are headed by females.

**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>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed agriculture</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-employed other</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Orphan and Foster Status**

1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 9% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only.

10% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 14% were living with their mother only, and 1% were living with their father only.

**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, disaggregated 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.

**Marital Status of the Household Head**

- Head is not married: 23%
- Head is polygamous: 19%
- Head is monogamous: 58%

**Education Indicators and Gender**

- Adult literacy rate (15+): Male 79%, Female 66%
- Youth literacy rate (15-24): Male 88%, Female 91%
- Primary school GER: Male 110%, Female 99%
- Primary school NER: Male 76%, Female 76%
- Secondary school GER: Male 9%, Female 12%
- Secondary school NER: Male 8%, Female 11%

**Selected Education Indicators**

- Literacy: Male 73%, Female 76%
- Primary NER: Male 76%, Female 76%
- Secondary NER: Male 9%, Female 37%
- Dissatisfaction with school: Male 36%, Female 36%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Lack of books: Male 36%, Female 36%
- Poor teaching: Male 9%, Female 9%
- Lack of teachers: Male 55%, Female 55%
- Bad condition of facilities: Male 18%, Female 18%
- Overcrowding: Male 14%, Female 14%

**Notes**

- 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
Welfare Indicators
Singida 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>Indicators</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>3%</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>Indicators</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health access</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsuccessful treatment</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No drugs available</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of professionals</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long wait</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Anti-Malaria Measures

24% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 50% 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>Indicators</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households with property title or rent contract</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells)</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with improved waste disposal</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lightning</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof</td>
<td>20%</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 1% of households in the district own a television set, but 45% own a radio set.
**Welfare Indicators**

**Singida DC(*)**

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### 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.

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### EMPLOYMENT

- **Sector of Employment**
  - Agriculture: 84%
  - Min, manuf, energ, constr: 2%
  - Services: 2%
  - Domestic duties: 11%
  - Other: 1%

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

- **Child Labour**
  - 63% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 75% work mainly in household tasks and 11% in agriculture.

- **Underemployment**

  - Age 15+:
    - Male: 30%
    - Female: 21%
  - Age 15-24:
    - Male: 19%
    - Female: 8%
  - Household heads:
    - Male: 35%
    - Female: 40%

- **Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**

  - Embezzlement/corruption: 31%
  - Do not listen to people: 18%
  - Favouritism: 11%
  - Results not visible: 14%
  - Failure to visit: 15%

---

### PUBLIC FINANCES

- **Percentage of Children Performing Household Tasks**

  - Taking care of elderly or sick: 51%
  - Taking care of children: 51%
  - Cooking: 39%
  - Fetching firewood: 62%
  - Fetching water: 81%

---

### Sector of Employment

- **Type of Employer**

  - Agriculture: 94%
  - Min, manuf, energ, constr: 4%
  - Services: 5%
  - Domestic duties: 14%
  - Other: 1%

---

### Underemployment

- **Workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income**

  - Age 15+:
    - Male: 30%
    - Female: 21%
  - Age 15-24:
    - Male: 19%
    - Female: 8%
  - Household heads:
    - Male: 35%
    - Female: 40%

---

### Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders

- **Embezzlement/corruption**
  - Kitongoji Village: 15%
  - Ward: 15%
  - District: 0%
  - District Councillor: 31%

- **Do not listen to people**
  - Kitongoji Village: 31%
  - Ward: 0%
  - District: 18%
  - District Councillor: 15%

- **Favouritism**
  - Kitongoji Village: 11%
  - Ward: 0%
  - District: 21%
  - District Councillor: 19%

- **Results not visible**
  - Kitongoji Village: 25%
  - Ward: 0%
  - District: 19%
  - District Councillor: 14%

- **Failure to visit**
  - Kitongoji Village: 28%
  - Ward: 6%
  - District: 8%
  - District Councillor: 38%
### Welfare Indicators

**Singida DC(*)**

#### THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singida DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Singida DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dependency ratio</strong></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Members per household</strong></td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female-headed households</strong></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polygamous heads of household</strong></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Double orphaned children</strong></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children who lost father only</strong></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children who lost mother only</strong></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fostered children</strong></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children living with mother only</strong></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children living with father only</strong></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</strong></td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of books</strong></td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kitongol leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poor teaching</strong></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of teachers</strong></td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bad condition of the facilities</strong></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overcrowding</strong></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</strong></td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Households located within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility</strong></td>
<td>17%</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 MC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Kongwa DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpwajwa DC, Muhesa DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Ruli DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Morogoro DC, Tanga MC, and Temeseke MC.

#### 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**
51% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 29% reported that it had improved.

47% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 32% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**
11% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 41% reported that it had improved.

#### Cattle Ownership
27% of households reported owning less cattle, and 14% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

#### Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs
19% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

#### Landholding
The mean landholding was reported at 5.0 acres per household in 2006.

#### Asset Ownership

- **Transport**
  1% of households own a car or truck, and 35% own a bicycle and the share owning a motorcycle is negligible.

- **Other assets**
  10% of households own a wheelbarrow and 4% own a sewing machine.

#### Agricultural Inputs
57% of households reported using more cattle than in the year preceding the survey. Of them, 93% of households use fertilizer, 26% use improved seedlings, 7% use insecticides, and the share using fingers, hooks and nets and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

#### Other indicators
- **Polygamous heads of household** 19%
- **Female-headed households** 20%
- **Members per household** 5.0
- **Mean landholding (acres)** 5.0
- **Error bars**
  - **80%** of households report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.