In January 2007 survey teams from EDI visited Tanga 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.

### Educatiion

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.

#### Unted Republic of Tanzania

**Results of CWIQ-Survey**

**Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government**

In January 2007 survey teams from EDI visited Tanga 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

**General Population Characteristics**

The mean household size in the district is 4.3 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 0.8 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old). 26% of the households are headed by females.

**Orphan and Foster Status**

2% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 9% lost their father only, and 3% lost their mother only.

19% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 20% were living with their mother only, and 6% were living with their father only.

#### Socio-Economic Group of the Household

- Employees: 5%
- Self-employed agriculture: 55%
- Self-employed other: 14%
- Other: 26%

#### Marital Status of the Household Head

- Head is not married: 34%
- Head is polygamous: 4%
- Head is monogamous: 62%

#### Education Indicators and Gender

- Adult literacy rate (15+): Male 95%, Female 84%
- Youth literacy rate (15-24): Male 97%, Female 91%
- Primary school GER: Male 125%, Female 120%
- Primary school NER: Male 92%, Female 94%
- Secondary school GER: Male 42%, Female 37%
- Secondary school NER: Male 35%, Female 28%

#### Selected Education Indicators

- Literacy: 89%
- Primary NER: 93%
- Secondary NER: 32%
- Dissatisfaction with school: 27%

#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Lack of books: 57%
- Poor teaching: 10%
- Lack of teachers: 26%
- Bad condition of facilities: 15%
- Overcrowding: 18%

(*) 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
Tanga MC(*)

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: 8%
- Traditional birth assistant: 8%
- Doctor, nurse or midwife: 74%

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

- Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):
  - Stunted: 19%
  - Severely Stunted: 4%
- Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):
  - Wasted: 1%
  - Severely wasted: 1%

**Antimalaria Measures**
92% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 77% 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: 66%
- Need: 16%
- Use: 21%
- Satisfaction: 82%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- Unsuccessful treatment: 21%
- No drugs available: 44%
- Cost: 10%
- Lack of professionals: 10%
- Long wait: 20%

**Facilities Used**

- Private hospital: 5%
- Government hospital: 71%
- Traditional healer: 1%
- Pharmacy: 20%

**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: 19%
- Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 98%
- Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 97%
- Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 23%
- Households with improved waste disposal: 56%
- Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lighting: 58%
- Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 29%
- Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 70%
- Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 64%
- Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 35%
- Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 68%

**Ownership of IT/Communications equipment**

The share of households owning a fixed line phone is 4%, but 57% of households own a mobile phone.

Only 25% of households in the district own a television set, but 78% own a radio set.
Welfare Indicators
Tanga MC(*)

**GOVERNANCE**

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

**EMPELOYMENT**

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.

**Type of Employer**
- 55% of the working population worked for a private employer,
- 41% for the household,
- 4% for the government,
- NGOs, or other employers.

**Child Labour**
58% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 93% work mainly in household tasks and only 1% in agriculture.

**Sector of Employment**
- Agriculture 36%
- Min, manuf, energ, constr 36%
- Services 15%
- Domestic duties 8%
- Other 3%

**Underemployment**
(Workers who reported being actively seeking for ways to increase their income)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age 15+</th>
<th>Age 15-24</th>
<th>Household heads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Taking care of elderly or sick: 46%
- Taking care of children: 26%
- Cooking: 21%
- Fetching firewood: 11%
- Fetching water: 78%

**Respondents who Reported Being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the Level of:**
- Mitaa: 81%
- District: 70%
- District Councillor: 65%

**Public Finances**
- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 7%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 36%, 34%, 37%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**
(including respondents who answered ‘I don’t know’)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Mitaa</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>District Councillor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Embezzlement/ corruption</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not listen to people</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Favouritism</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results not visible</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to visit</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**
- 30% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 27% reported that it had improved.
- 18% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 28% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**
- 15% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 37% reported that it had improved.

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

**Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs**
- 7% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

**Landholding**
- The mean landholding was reported at 2.1 acres per household in 2007.

**THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependency ratio</th>
<th>0.8</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</th>
<th>82%</th>
<th>77%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households with property titles to their land</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</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>
<td>98%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councilor</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of a health facility</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Asset Ownership**

- 5% of households own a car or truck, 7% own a motorcycle, and 51% own a bicycle.

**Other assets**
- 4% of households own a wheelbarrow and 17% own a sewing machine.

**Agricultural Inputs**
- 10% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 43% of households use fertilizer, 66% use improved seedlings, 4% use hooks and nets, 16% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

**THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Tanga MC</th>
<th>Tanga MC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with property titles to their land</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction with district councilor</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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, Bukombo DC, Bunda DC, Chamaino DC, Dodoma DC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Kondoa DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpwawa DC, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngorongoro DC, Ruliji DC, Shinyanga DC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Mongoro DC, Tanga MC, and Temeke MC.