PMO-RALG

CHAMWINO DC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and Services in Chamwino DC

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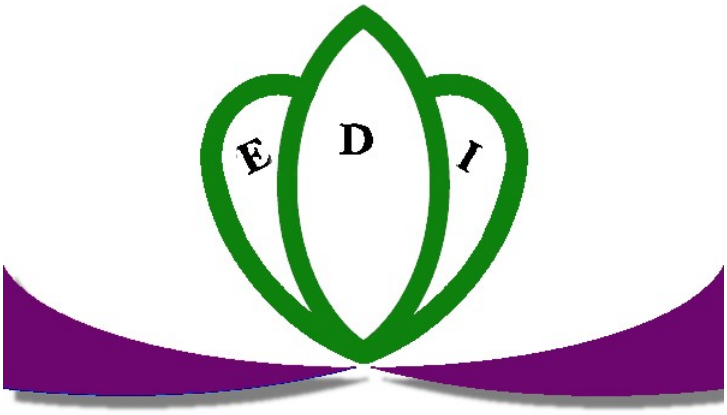

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This research was commissioned by the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance (PMO-RALG) and implemented by EDI (Economic Development Initiatives). It is part of an effort to conduct CWIQ surveys in 34 districts across Tanzania. The project Director is Joachim De Weerdt. Field work operations are being co-coordinated by Respichius Mitti and Francis Moyo. Field supervision was in the hands of Matovu Davies, Wilson Kabito, Henry Kilapilo, Henry Lugakingira, Josephine Lugomora, George Musikula, and Neema Mwampeta. The listing team was formed by Felix Kapinga and Benjamin Kamukulu. Interviewers were Dativa Balige, Geofrey Bakari, Rukia Charles, Abbanova Gabba, George Gabriel, Jamary Idrissa, Felix James, Batista John, Gloria Joseph, Placidia Josephat, Justina Katoke, Makarius Kiyonga, Sampson Mutalemwa, Faustine Misinde, Jessica Nkonjerwa, Kamugisha Robert, Resti Simon, Pius Sosthenes, Aissa Soud, Adella Theobald, and Honoratha Wycliffe. The data processing software was written by Jim Otto and Neil Chalmers. The data entry team consisted of Mary Stella Andrew and Alieth Mutungi, and was supervised by Thaddeus Rweyemamu. Formatting the final document layout was in the hands of Amina Suedi. The data analysis and report writing were undertaken by John Ibembe, Baruani Mshale, Teddy Neema, Anitha Philbert, and Ezekiel Kiagho under the supervision of Manuel Barron. Assistance from Charles Citinka and Howard Clegg from PMO-RALG is acknowledged.

DEFINITIONS

General

Accessible Village	Within a district, accessible villages are villages located closer to the district capital, all-weather roads, and public transport.
Remote Village	Within a district, remote villages are villages located further from the district capital, all-weather roads, and public transport.
Socio-economic Group	The socio-economic group of the household is determined by the type of work of the main income earner.
Poverty Predictors	Variables that can be used to determine household consumption expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys.
Basic Needs Poverty Line	Defined as what a household, using the food basket of the poorest 50 percent of the population, needs to consume to satisfy its basic food needs to attain 2,200 Kcal/day per adult equivalent. The share of non-food expenditures of the poorest 25 percent of households is then added. The Basic Needs Poverty Line is set at TZS 7,253 per 28 days per adult equivalent unit in 2000/1 prices; households consuming less than this are assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs.

Education

Literacy Rate	The proportion of respondents aged 15 years or older, who identify themselves as being able to read and write in at least one language.
Primary School Age	7 to 13 years of age
Secondary School Age	14 to 19 years of age
Satisfaction with Education	No problems cited with school attended.

Gross Enrolment Rate	The ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of children of school age.
Net Enrolment Rate	The ratio of children of school age currently enrolled at school to the population of children of school age.
Non-Attendance Rate	The percent of individuals of secondary school-age who had attended school at some point and was not attending school at the time of the survey.

Health

Need for Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having experienced need for a health facility if he/she had suffered from a self-diagnosed illness in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Use of Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having used a health facility if he/she had consulted a health professional in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Satisfaction with Health Facilities	No problems cited with health facility used in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Vaccinations	BCG: Anti-tuberculosis DPT: Diphtheria, Pertussis3, Tetanus OPV: Oral Polio Vaccination
Stunting	Occurs when an individual's height is substantially below the average height in his/her age-group.
Wasting	Occurs when an individual's weight is substantially below the average weight for his/her height category.
Orphan	A child is considered an orphan when he/she has lost at least one parent and is under 18 years.
Foster child	A child is considered foster if neither his/her parents reside in the household

Employment

Working Individual	An individual who had been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
Underemployed Individual	An individual who was ready to take on more work at the time of the survey.
Non-working Individual	An individual who had not been involved in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
Unemployed Individual	An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey but had been actively looking for it.
Economically Inactive Individual	An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey due to reasons unrelated to availability of work (e.g. Illness, old age, disability).
Household duties	Household tasks (cleaning, cooking, fetching firewood, water, etc.) that do not entail payment
Household worker	A household worker performs household duties but received payment.
Household as employer	A person is said to be employed by his/her household if he/she does domestic/household work for the household they live in (e.g. a housewife or a child that works on his/her parents' fields or shop). It does not include people whose main job was domestic work for other households (private sector).

Welfare

Access to Facilities	A household is considered to have access to facilities if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the respective facilities.

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Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)

	Total	Margin of error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
Household characteristics						
Dependency ratio	1.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1
Head is male	74.3	2.6	69.9	79.7	88.5	72.0
Head is female	25.7	2.7	30.1	20.3	11.5	28.0
Head is monagamous	55.7	2.8	52.0	60.1	70.4	53.2
Head is polygamous	14.9	2.4	12.9	17.3	15.8	14.8
Head is not married	29.4	2.8	35.1	22.6	13.9	32.0
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
Worse now	74.7	3.3	73.1	76.7	73.6	74.9
Better now	10.5	2.0	12.3	8.4	10.5	10.5
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
Worse now	19.6	3.5	15.2	25.0	14.4	20.5
Better now	42.6	2.1	45.5	39.1	40.0	43.0
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
Food	50.2	2.4	49.2	51.5	62.1	48.3
School fees	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3
House rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utility bills	4.8	2.3	7.2	2.0	1.3	5.4
Health care	22.9	3.8	16.8	30.3	32.1	21.4
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
Less now	3.1	0.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.2
More now	4.2	0.9	2.8	5.9	3.3	4.4
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
Less now	8.7	2.1	7.6	10.1	13.2	8.0
More now	3.4	0.9	4.8	1.6	1.0	3.8
Use of agricultural inputs						
Yes	62.5	4.4	61.3	63.9	57.7	63.3
Fertilizers	55.7	5.4	49.5	62.9	54.8	55.9
Improved seedlings	82.8	2.8	83.7	81.7	81.9	82.9
Fingerlings	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0
Hooks and nets	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6
Insecticides	5.3	1.6	2.3	8.8	7.8	4.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
Secure housing tenure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Access to water	73.9	6.4	88.9	56.0	59.5	76.4
Safe water source	49.1	4.1	59.9	36.2	41.4	50.4
Safe sanitation	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
Improved waste disposal	19.1	4.5	6.8	33.9	20.0	19.0
Non-wood fuel used for cooking	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
Fixed line phone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mobile phone	3.2	0.9	4.7	1.3	0.0	3.7
Radio set	42.5	3.5	43.7	41.0	29.3	44.7
Television set	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7

	Total	Margin of error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
Employment						
Employer in the main job						
Civil service	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8
Other public serve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parastatal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Private sector formal	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Private sector informal	52.6	1.0	53.2	51.8	41.6	55.2
Household	44.0	1.0	43.5	44.5	56.4	41.0
Activity in the main job						
Agriculture	81.4	3.0	82.1	80.6	74.2	83.1
Mining/quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Employment Status in last 7 days						
Unemployed (age 15-24)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed (age 15 and above))	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Underemployed (age 15 and above)	34.3	1.4	34.7	33.9	32.7	34.7
Male	41.3	3.2	45.7	36.2	37.3	42.2
Female	28.4	2.1	25.9	31.7	28.6	28.4
Education						
Adult literacy rate						
Total	49.3	2.8	51.9	46.1	33.8	53.1
Male	59.4	3.3	59.0	59.8	37.5	64.8
Female	40.5	3.3	46.0	33.2	30.4	42.9
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
Total	56.1	4.4	60.6	50.4	52.9	57.0
Male	59.6	5.5	60.9	57.8	38.1	66.3
Female	53.4	5.1	60.4	44.6	67.4	50.0
Primary school						
Access to School	71.7	5.5	81.4	59.1	54.2	79.5
Primary Gross Enrollment	71.3	6.6	82.9	56.2	61.8	75.5
Male	76.8	9.2	90.7	57.1	51.7	87.1
Female	67.4	5.8	77.1	55.6	68.4	67.0
Primary Net Enrollment	58.7	4.7	67.6	47.2	49.1	62.9
Male	61.7	6.9	75.0	43.0	43.2	69.3
Female	56.6	4.5	62.0	49.9	52.9	58.3
Satisfaction	67.1	5.4	72.6	56.8	72.6	65.2
Primary completion rate	10.0	1.6	12.4	7.0	3.8	12.8

	Total	Margin of error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
Secondary school						
Access to School	24.4	13.9	38.1	0.0	20.9	25.7
Secondary Gross Enrollment	4.6	1.8	3.7	6.2	1.5	5.8
Male	4.9	3.0	1.7	9.8	0.0	6.6
Female	4.4	2.1	5.3	2.5	2.7	5.0
Secondary Net Enrollment	3.9	1.6	3.2	5.1	1.5	4.8
Male	4.0	3.0	1.7	7.5	0.0	5.4
Female	3.8	1.8	4.4	2.5	2.7	4.2
Satisfaction	27.7	17.0	36.0	18.9	100.0	20.9
Secondary completion rate	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Medical services						
Health access	42.5	8.7	56.5	24.8	31.8	45.7
Need	15.0	1.5	14.2	15.9	11.5	16.0
Use	17.8	1.4	20.9	13.8	12.3	19.4
Satisfaction	91.6	2.1	93.8	87.3	89.9	91.9
Consulted traditional healer	4.1	1.2	1.8	8.4	3.8	4.1
Pre-natal care	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Anti-malaria measures used	58.3	3.9	57.1	59.7	64.6	57.2
Person has physical/mental challenge	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.4
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
Both parents dead	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
Father only	5.4	1.1	5.5	5.2	3.7	6.0
Mother only	1.0	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.2
Fostering (children under 18)						
Both parents absent	13.4	2.1	12.8	14.2	17.9	11.8
Father only absent	17.8	3.5	21.6	12.7	15.5	18.6
Mother only absent	1.9	0.6	1.4	2.6	0.0	2.6
Children under 5						
Delivery by health professionals	63.3	4.1	69.9	56.3	57.8	64.7
Measles immunization	75.8	3.4	74.6	77.2	73.6	76.4
Fully vaccinated	45.7	7.8	56.7	33.9	42.9	46.5
Not vaccinated	7.8	2.2	6.9	8.9	11.3	7.0
Stunted	34.9	3.1	37.3	32.3	39.3	33.8
Wasted	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.3
Underweight	21.9	2.3	19.6	24.4	32.0	19.5

** 1.96 standard deviations*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Chamwino District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Chamwino District Core Welfare Indicators Survey using the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire instrument (CWIQ).

The survey was commissioned by the Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governance and implemented by EDI (Economic Development Initiatives), a Tanzanian research and consultancy company. The report is aimed at national, regional and district level policy makers, as well as the research and policy community at large.

CWIQ is an off-the-shelf survey package developed by the World Bank to produce standardised monitoring indicators of welfare. The questionnaire is purposively concise and is designed to collect information on household demographics, employment, education, health and nutrition, as well as utilisation of and satisfaction with social services. An extra section on governance and satisfaction with people in public office was added specifically for this survey.

The standardised nature of the questionnaire allows comparison between districts and regions within and across countries, as well as monitoring change in a district or region over time.

Although beyond the purpose of this report, the results of Chamwino CWIQ could also be set against those of other CWIQ surveys that have are being implemented at the time of writing in other districts in Tanzania: Bahi DC, Bariadi DC, Bukoba DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kilosa DC, Kishapu DC, Korogwe DC, Kyela DC, Ludewa DC, Makete DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Kahama DC, Mbulu DC, Morogoro DC, Mpwapwa DC, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Njombe DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Songea DC, Sumbawanga DC, Tanga MC, Temeke MC. Other African countries that have implemented nationally representative CWIQ surveys include Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria.

1.2 Sampling

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Dodoma Region

Basic Variables	***Household Assets***
Household size	Ownership of a radio
Level of education of the household head	Ownership of a bicycle
Main source of income	Ownership of an iron
Problems satisfying food needs	Ownership of motor vehicles
Number of meals per day	Ownership of watches
Activity of the household head	Ownership of a bed or matress
	Ownership of a sewing machine
Household Amenities	Main material in the roof
Type of toilet	Main material in the walls
Fuel used for cooking	Main material in the floor
Village level variables	
Distance to market	
Distance to public transport	
Distance to hospital	

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Dodoma Region

Table 1.2 : Predicted and Observed Poverty Rates, Dodoma Region, 2000/01

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	69.9	13.7	83.6
Poor	4.5	11.9	16.4
Total	74.4	25.6	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Dodoma Region

The Chamwino District CWIQ was sampled to be representative at district level. Data from the 2002 Census was used to put together a list of all villages in the district. In the first stage of the sampling process villages were chosen proportional to their population size. In a second stage the sub-village (kitongoji) was chosen within the village through simple random sampling. In the selected sub-village (also referred to as cluster or enumeration area in this report), all households were listed and 15 households were randomly selected. In total 450 households in 30 clusters were visited. All households were given statistical weights reflecting the number of households that they represent.

A 10-page interview was conducted in each of the sampled households by an experienced interviewer trained by EDI. The respondent was the most informed person in the household, as identified by the members of the household. A weight and height measurement was taken by the interviewers for each individual under the age of 5 (60 months) in the surveyed households.

Finally, it is important to highlight that the data entry was done by scanning the questionnaires, to minimise data entry errors and thus ensure high quality in the final dataset.

1.3 Constructed variables to disaggregate tables

The statistics in most tables in this report will be disaggregated by certain categories of individuals or households. Some of these variables have been constructed by the analysts and, in the light of their prominence in the report, deserve more explanation. This chapter discusses some of the most important of these variables: poverty status, cluster location and socio-economic group.

1.3.1 Poverty Status

The poverty status of a household is obtained by measuring its consumption expenditures and comparing it to a poverty line. It is, however, difficult, expensive and time consuming to collect reliable household consumption expenditure data. One reason for this is that consumption modules are typically very lengthy. In addition, household consumption patterns differ across districts, regions and seasons; hence multiple visits have to be made to the household for consumption data to be reliable.

However, household consumption expenditure data allows more extensive and useful analysis of patterns observed in survey data and renders survey outcomes more useful in policy determination. Because of this, the Tanzanian government has become increasingly interested in developing ways of using non-expenditure data to predict household consumption and, from this, poverty measures.

There is a core set of variables that are incorporated in the majority of surveys. These variables inform on household assets and amenities, level of education of the household head, amount of land owned by the household and others. By observing the relation between these variables and consumption expenditure of the household in an expenditure survey, a relationship can be calculated. These variables are called poverty predictors and can be used to determine household expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys such as CWIQ. This means that, for instance, a household that is headed by an individual who has post secondary school education, with every member in a separate bedroom and that has a flush toilet is more likely to be non-poor than one where the household head has no education, a pit latrine is used and there are four people per bedroom. This is, of course, a very simplified example; however, these are some of the variables used to calculate the relationship between such information and the consumption expenditure of the household.

For the purpose of this report, the data collected in the Household Budget Survey 2000/01 (HBS) was used to select the poverty predictors and determine the

quantitative relationship between these and household consumption. The six-year gap is far from ideal, but the data itself is reliable and is the most recent source of information available. Work was then done to investigate the specific characteristics of Dodoma Region (where Chamwino DC is located) in order to ensure that the model developed accurately represents this particular district.

Some caveats are in order when tabulating variables used as poverty predictors on poverty status. Poverty status is defined as a weighted average of the poverty predictors; hence it should come as no surprise that poverty predictors are correlated to them. For instance, education of the household head is one of the variables included in the equation used to calculate household consumption. The relationship is set as a positive one, consequently when observing the patterns in the data this relationship may be positive by construction. Table 1.1 lists the variables that have been used to calculate predicted household consumption expenditure.

Once the consumption level of a household has been predicted, it is compared to the Basic Needs Poverty Line set by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on the basis of the 2000/01 HBS. The Basic Needs Poverty Line is defined by what a household, using the food basket of the poorest 50 percent of the population, needs to consume to satisfy its basic food needs to attain 2,200 Kcal/day per adult equivalent. The share of non-food expenditures of the poorest 25 percent of households is then added. With this procedure, the Basic Needs Poverty Line is set at TZS 7,253 per 28 days per adult equivalent unit in 2000/01 prices. Households consuming less than this are assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs1.

The Chamwino 2007 CWIQ uses poverty predictors to classify households as poor or non-poor, i.e. to determine whether a household's monthly consumption per adult equivalent unit is below or above the Basic Needs Poverty Line. This binary approach generates two types of mistakes associated with the prediction:

1. A poor household is predicted to be non-poor
2. A non-poor household is predicted to be poor

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data of Dodoma Region. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in 4.5 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 13.7 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 81.8 percent.

When the model is applied to the CWIQ 2007 data for Chamwino DC, the share of households living in poverty is 14 percent, with a 95 percent confidence interval ranging from 10 to 19 percent. However, it must be kept in mind that the aim of the model is not estimating poverty rates, but determining the characteristics of the poor population. Hence, the accuracy of the model does not hinge on the closeness between the estimated and actual poverty rate; but on the percentage of correct predictions as indicated in Table 1.2.

Expenditure surveys, such as the 2000/2001 Household Budget Survey, are much better suited for informing on poverty rates. However, such large scale surveys have insufficient number of observations to inform on district-level trends. The Chamwino CWIQ, on the other hand, is sufficiently large to allow detailed district-level analysis. The accuracy with which households can be classified by poverty status using the CWIQ gives credence to the use of predicted poverty level as a variable throughout this report.

Table 1.3: Cluster Location

	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District Capital	All-Weather Road	Public Transport		
Cluster Location					
Remote	120	120	360	20.4	33,615
Accessible	30	15	180	9.3	40,830

Source: CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

[1] The exact procedure by which this line has been set is described in detail in the 2000/01 HBS report: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002, '*2000/2001 Tanzania Household Budget Survey*'.

Table 1.4: Socio-economic Group, Poverty Rate, and Location

	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Socio-Economic Group			
Employees	0.0	61.7	38.3
Self-Employed Agriculture	14.6	55.3	44.7
Self-Employed Other	15.9	40.6	59.4
Other	12.6	57.9	42.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 1.5: Socio-economic Group of the Household and Gender of the Household Head

	Male	Female	Total
Socio-economic Group			
Employees	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	72.5	27.5	100.0
Self-Employed Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	75.4	24.6	100.0
Total	74.3	25.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1.3.2 Cluster Location

Cluster Location is constructed on the basis of self-reported travel time of the household to three different locations: the nearest place to get public transport, the nearest all-weather road and the district capital. Travel time is probed for by the household's most commonly used form of transport. For each household, the average travel time is taken across these three locations. For each cluster, the median of the 15 means is calculated. All clusters are then ranked according to this median. The 15 clusters with the lowest median are labelled as accessible and the 15 clusters with the highest median are labelled as remote. Table 1.3 shows the median of each of the variables used to construct the cluster location.

Table 1.3 shows that the poverty rates differ substantially by cluster location: households in remote villages are more likely to be poor than households in accessible villages. Whereas the poverty rate in remote villages is 20 percent, the rate in accessible villages is 9 percent.

1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

The socio-economic group that a household belongs to depends on the employment of the household head. Throughout the report heads employed in the private sectors, formally or informally, as well as Government and Parastatal employees are categorised as 'Employees'. Self-employed individuals are divided into two groups, depending on whether they work in agriculture ('Self-employed agriculture') or in trade or professional sectors ('Self-employed other'). Finally, those who worked in other activities or who had not been working for the 4 weeks preceding the survey are classed as 'other'.

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is highest for households whose main income earner is self-employed whether in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities, at rates of 16 and 15 percent, respectively. In turn, poverty is lowest for households where the main income earner is an employee, practically none of the households being classified as poor. In addition, the employees are the most likely to be located in remote villages, at 62 percent, whereas the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest shares of households located in accessible villages, at 58 percent.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. Roughly 3 out of 4 households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the self-employed in agriculture and for the 'other' socio-economic group at 28 and 25 percent, respectively. In contrast, the rates for the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are virtually null.

Table 1.6 shows the breakdown of socio-economic groups by main activity of the household heads. As expected, the main economic activity in the district is agriculture, to which 90 percent of the household heads is dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 90 percent. Virtually all (100 percent) the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services. Finally, the 'other' category is concentrated in agriculture (94 percent).

Table 1.6: Socio-economic Group of the Household and Main Economic Activity of the Household Head

	Agriculture	Mining ManufacturingEnergy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	10.4	89.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	95.2	0.0	2.5	0.7	1.6	100.0
Self-Employed Other	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0
Total	89.6	1.2	6.9	0.6	1.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1 Introduction

2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Chamwino DC households and population characteristics. The main population characteristics are presented in section two. Section three presents the main characteristics of the households, such as area of residence, poverty status, number of members, and dependency ratio. The same analysis is then conducted for the household heads in section four. An examination of orphan and foster status in the district concludes the chapter.

2.2 Main Population Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by cluster location and poverty status, by gender and age. Overall, the district's population is young. For instance, 7 percent of the population is 60 years old or over, whereas 49 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 44 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but poor households have a higher share in the 0-14 group and lower shares in the remaining groups than non-poor households.

The dependency ratio of the district's households is shown in Table 2.2. The dependency ratio is the number of household members under 15 and over 64 years old (the dependant population) over the number of household members aged between 15 and 64 (the working age population). The result is the average number of people each adult at working age takes care of.

The mean dependency ratio is 1.1, meaning that on average one adult has to take care of more than 1 person. The breakdown by cluster location does not show strong differences. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher dependency rate than non-poor households, at 1.5 and 1.1 respectively.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.6 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.4 for households with 7 or more members. The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'other' group has the highest dependency ratio (1.2), whereas the self-employed in non-agricultural activities has the lowest ratio (0.8).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the dependency ratio in female-headed households is higher than in male-headed households, at 1.6 and 1.1, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 4.2 individuals. Households with 7 or more individuals only represent 12 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with at most two individuals is 20 percent.

The breakdown by cluster location shows

Table 2.1: Percent distribution of total population by gender and age

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
Total	23.7	20.1	3.9	47.7	24.9	23.9	3.5	52.3	48.5	44.0	7.4	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	23.4	18.9	4.3	46.6	25.4	24.2	3.8	53.4	48.8	43.2	8.1	100.0
Remote	24.1	21.7	3.5	49.2	24.2	23.5	3.1	50.8	48.3	45.1	6.6	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	26.3	17.0	4.0	47.3	29.7	20.7	2.3	52.7	56.0	37.7	6.3	100.0
Non-poor	22.9	21.1	3.9	47.9	23.4	24.9	3.8	52.1	46.3	45.9	7.7	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 2.2: Dependency ratio

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.0	0.2	4.2	1.1
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.0	0.2	4.3	1.2
Remote	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.9	0.2	4.1	1.1
Poverty Status							
Poor	1.1	2.6	3.7	2.7	0.3	6.7	1.5
Non-poor	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	0.2	3.8	1.1
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.6
3-4	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.1	3.5	0.8
5-6	1.2	1.8	3.0	2.2	0.2	5.3	1.5
7+	1.1	3.4	4.6	3.3	0.2	8.0	1.4
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	1.0	2.1	3.0	2.8	0.0	5.8	1.1
Self-employed - agriculture	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.9	0.2	4.2	1.2
Self-employed - other	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.3	0.0	4.0	0.8
Other	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.9	0.5	4.2	1.2
Gender of Household Head							
Male	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.2	0.2	4.5	1.1
Female	0.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.4	3.3	1.6

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 2.3: Percent distribution of households by number of household members

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	Mean household size
Total	20.3	37.1	30.9	11.7	100.0	4.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	23.0	31.2	31.0	14.8	100.0	4.3
Remote	17.1	44.1	30.8	8.0	100.0	4.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	7.7	50.5	41.8	100.0	6.7
Non-poor	23.7	42.0	27.6	6.7	100.0	3.8
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	0.0	34.8	34.1	31.1	100.0	5.8
Self-employed - agric	21.6	35.8	30.4	12.1	100.0	4.2
Self-employed - other	11.6	60.5	22.0	5.9	100.0	4.0
Other	10.8	38.2	46.8	4.2	100.0	4.2
Gender of Household Head						
Male	14.1	38.6	32.8	14.4	100.0	4.5
Female	38.2	32.7	25.3	3.8	100.0	3.3

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

that households in accessible villages tend to be larger than households in remote villages, with means of 4.3 and 4.1 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 6.7 members, and non-poor households reporting 3.8 members on average.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean household size, at 5.8, while the self-employed in non-agricultural activities group has the lowest size at 4.0 members. Finally, households headed by males tend to be larger than female headed households: the former have 4.5 members in average, whereas the latter have only 3.3 members.

Table 2.4: Percent distribution of total population by relationship to head of household

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	23.8	17.0	47.3	0.5	11.3	0.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	23.3	15.3	48.7	0.4	12.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	24.5	19.1	45.5	0.6	10.0	0.3	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	15.0	12.9	52.1	1.2	18.7	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	26.4	18.2	45.9	0.3	9.1	0.2	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	81.5	0.0	18.3	0.3	100.0
10-19	1.2	5.7	73.8	0.0	19.2	0.2	100.0
20-29	36.4	45.4	15.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
30-39	49.8	44.6	3.1	0.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
40-49	59.4	40.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-59	69.0	29.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
60 and above	78.9	12.8	0.0	5.9	2.3	0.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	37.1	1.4	49.2	0.3	11.8	0.2	100.0
Female	11.7	31.2	45.5	0.7	10.8	0.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 2.5: Percent distribution of the total population age 12 an above by marital status

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
Total	28.9	45.6	12.1	0.8	0.2	5.9	6.5	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	33.8	41.2	10.1	1.2	0.2	6.9	6.6	100.0
Remote	22.5	51.3	14.7	0.4	0.1	4.6	6.4	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	41.7	41.8	8.9	0.0	0.7	3.7	3.1	100.0
Non-poor	25.6	46.5	12.9	1.0	0.1	6.5	7.4	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	83.1	13.4	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
20-24	27.0	59.7	7.8	0.0	0.7	4.8	0.0	100.0
25-29	5.8	76.4	11.8	1.3	0.5	4.1	0.0	100.0
30-39	2.1	62.4	20.9	0.8	0.0	11.8	2.0	100.0
40-49	0.0	68.4	18.5	2.3	0.0	6.1	4.8	100.0
50-59	0.0	55.3	19.1	0.0	0.7	10.6	14.3	100.0
60 and above	3.9	36.0	16.4	1.2	0.0	7.9	34.5	100.0
Gender								
Male	33.0	48.5	12.8	0.9	0.0	3.1	1.7	100.0
Female	25.3	43.0	11.4	0.8	0.4	8.4	10.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

Table 2.4 shows the percent distribution of total population by relationship to the head of household.

No particular trends emerge when analysing by cluster location. However, the analysis by poverty status shows that the share of 'child' is higher in poor households, whereas non-poor households report higher shares of 'head' and 'spouse'.

When analysing by age-groups, it is clear that the category 'other relatives' is mostly comprised by children under 19 years old. This highlights the importance of the analysis of fostering and orphan status.

Table 2.6: Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by socio-economic group

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	0.5	31.6	1.8	66.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	0.5	31.7	1.2	66.5	100.0
Remote	0.5	31.4	2.5	65.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	20.3	2.2	77.5	100.0
Non-poor	0.7	35.0	1.7	62.7	100.0
Age					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.0	6.3	1.9	91.8	100.0
20-29	0.7	39.6	4.8	55.0	100.0
30-39	1.3	58.1	3.5	37.0	100.0
40-49	1.9	59.8	2.0	36.2	100.0
50-59	0.9	73.9	2.5	22.7	100.0
60 and above	0.0	79.0	0.6	20.4	100.0
Gender					
Male	0.8	46.2	3.2	49.7	100.0
Female	0.2	18.9	0.5	80.3	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 2.7: Percent distribution of the total population age 5 and above by highest level of education

	None	Nursery school	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	48.7	4.2	22.8	21.4	1.0	0.1	1.7	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	46.9	5.0	24.3	21.2	1.2	0.2	1.3	100.0
Remote	51.1	3.1	21.0	21.7	0.8	0.0	2.3	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	60.9	5.0	20.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	45.0	3.9	23.5	23.9	1.3	0.1	2.1	100.0
Age								
5- 9	75.4	15.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	24.1	5.8	66.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	35.1	0.0	30.1	33.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
20-29	33.9	0.0	14.4	45.2	4.2	0.0	2.3	100.0
30-39	39.8	0.0	9.1	50.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0
40-49	52.5	0.0	13.0	29.8	0.9	0.0	3.7	100.0
50-59	56.1	0.0	19.2	14.5	1.1	0.0	9.0	100.0
60 and above	68.3	0.0	22.7	3.1	0.8	0.0	5.0	100.0
Gender								
Male	44.4	4.0	23.2	23.9	1.2	0.2	3.0	100.0
Female	52.4	4.4	22.5	19.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

After the age of 20, most of the population is either head of their own household or spouse to the head of the household.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 37 and 12 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 31 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by

marital status. Overall, 29 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 46 percent is married and monogamous, and 12 percent is married and polygamous. Despite virtually nobody in the district being 'officially' divorced, 6 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated. Informal unions constitute 1 percent of the population and 7 percent is widowed.

Households from accessible villages report a higher share of being not married than households from remote villages at 34 and 23 percent respectively. In turn the latter report a higher share in married monogamous than the former at 51 and 41 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that members of poor households are more likely to have never been married, whereas members of non-poor households are more likely to be married either in a monogamous or a polygamous marriage.
The age breakdown shows that the 'monogamous-married' category peaks for the 25-29 group, at 76 percent, whereas the 'polygamous-married' peaks for the 30-39 group at 21 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. 'Separated' and 'widowed' show higher shares for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Around 33 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 25 percent. While 11 percent of women are widowed and 8 percent separated, the shares for males are 2 and 3 percent, respectively.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 32 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 66 percent in other activities. No strong differences are observed between accessible and remote clusters. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households have a higher share in 'self-employed agriculture' than poor households, while the latter report a higher share of 'other' (unemployed, inactive, unpaid or household workers) than the former.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The 'employee' category reports lower shares to all age groups, peaking at the 40-49 cohort for 2 percent. The share for self-employed other is higher for the population in the 20-49 age-groups, at around 11 percent. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 79 percent for the 60+ cohort. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 92 to 55 percent, then decreases steadily until 20 percent for the 60+ cohort.

Table 2.8: Percent distribution of heads of household by marital status

	Never married	Married monogamous	Married polygamous	Informal, loose union	Divorced Separated Widowed	Total
Total	2.6	55.7	14.9	0.8	26.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	3.2	52.0	12.9	1.0	30.8	100.0
Remote	1.8	60.1	17.3	0.5	20.3	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	2.3	70.4	15.8	0.0	11.5	100.0
Non-poor	2.6	53.2	14.8	0.9	28.5	100.0
Age						
15-19	73.2	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	3.7	78.0	9.6	0.0	8.7	100.0
30-39	0.6	63.0	14.3	0.4	21.6	100.0
40-49	0.0	57.7	21.1	2.9	18.4	100.0
50-59	0.0	52.5	12.6	0.0	35.0	100.0
60 and above	4.1	33.2	16.7	0.5	45.5	100.0
Gender						
Male	1.9	73.8	18.2	0.2	5.9	100.0
Female	4.7	3.1	5.3	2.5	84.4	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed (whether in agriculture or non-agricultural activities) than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 80 percent against 50 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 49 percent of the population has no education, 23 percent has some primary, and 21 percent has completed primary. The remaining levels have shares of less than 5 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share of population with no education than accessible villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of population with no education than non-poor households at 61 and 45 percent, respectively. In turn the latter report higher shares with completed primary and some secondary.

The age breakdown shows that 75 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no formal education, but 70 percent of the children 10-14 have some or complete primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 20-29 cohort and higher for the older groups. In the groups between 15 and 49 years old, the most common is completed primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 52 against 44 percent, but at the same time similar shares with some primary. The share of males reporting completed primary is slightly higher than that of females (24 and 19 percent, respectively).

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 56 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 26 divorced, separated or widowed, 15 percent married and polygamous, 3 percent has never been married and a further 1 percent lives in an informal union.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report higher shares of married-monogamous household heads than accessible clusters. In turn, the latter report a higher share in widowed/divorced/separated.

Regarding poverty status, heads of non-poor households are more likely to be single (never married, divorced, separated or widowed), while heads of poor households are more likely to be married, either monogamous or polygamous.

Table 2.9: Percent distribution of heads of household by socio-economic group

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.4	88.7	4.8	5.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	1.6	89.5	3.7	5.3	100.0
Remote	1.2	87.7	6.1	5.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	90.2	5.3	4.5	100.0
Non-poor	1.7	88.4	4.7	5.2	100.0
Age					
15-19	0.0	66.3	33.7	0.0	100.0
20-29	1.0	82.1	13.1	3.9	100.0
30-39	1.5	92.2	3.7	2.7	100.0
40-49	3.9	90.4	3.4	2.3	100.0
50-59	1.3	92.5	2.0	4.2	100.0
60 and above	0.0	88.0	0.8	11.2	100.0
Gender					
Male	1.9	86.4	6.4	5.2	100.0
Female	0.0	95.1	0.0	4.9	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 2.10: Percent distribution of heads of household by highest level of education

	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	43.3	15.4	34.3	1.5	0.2	5.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	41.7	15.6	37.2	1.5	0.3	3.7	100.0
Remote	45.3	15.2	30.8	1.5	0.0	7.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	60.2	9.5	28.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0
Non-poor	40.5	16.4	35.3	1.8	0.2	5.8	100.0
Age							
15-19	60.5	0.0	39.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	29.0	8.5	52.6	3.7	0.0	6.2	100.0
30-39	29.9	10.7	58.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
40-49	42.0	14.4	36.5	1.5	0.0	5.5	100.0
50-59	46.4	19.1	21.1	1.6	0.0	11.8	100.0
60 and above	65.1	24.3	3.9	1.1	0.0	5.7	100.0
Gender							
Male	37.4	14.8	39.2	2.0	0.3	6.2	100.0
Female	60.5	17.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

The breakdown by age-group shows that the 'married-monogamous' category tends to decrease with age, as 'married-polygamous' and 'divorced, separated or widowed' increase.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (84 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 6 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (74 and 18 percent, respectively).

Table 2.9 shows the percent distribution of household heads by socio-economic group. It is worth remembering that the socio-economic group of the household is determined by the type of employment of the main income earner of the household, who not always the household head. As expected, the great majority of the district's household heads belongs to the self-employed in agriculture, with a share of 89 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 5 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represents 5 percent, and the employees are a further 1 percent.

The analysis by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with socio-economic group. The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category, representing at least 7 out of 10 household heads in each age-group. The 'employee' category peaks at 4 percent for the 40-49 age-groups. The 'self-employed-other' decreases with age while the 'other' category increases with age gaining its importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share 11 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that in female-headed households, the main income earner is more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than in male-headed households at 95 and 86 percent respectively.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around 7 percent of the household heads has any education after primary. 43 percent of the household heads has no education, 15 percent some primary and 34 percent have completed primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads from accessible villages are more likely to have completed primary than household heads from remote villages. Poverty status is strongly correlated with the education of the household heads. This should be no surprise, since education of the household head is one of the poverty predictors used to define poverty status. However, the difference is still important: household

heads from poor households are more likely to have no education than heads from non-poor households at 60 and 41 percent, respectively.

The age breakdown shows that 65 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 24 percent just some primary. Completed primary represents over 99 percent for the groups between 20 and 39; but only 36 percent in the 40-49, and 4 percent of the 50-59 cohort. In the older cohorts, 'some primary' gains importance.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 61 and 37 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with completed primary than females.

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 1 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, again 1 percent lost only their mother and 5 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 7 percent of all children under 18 who lost at least one parent at the time of the survey.

There appears to be no strong correlation between cluster location, poverty status and orphan status. The age breakdown shows that orphan status is correlated with age: as can be expected older children are more likely to be orphans than younger children. Around 13 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 11 of the children in that age-group lost their father. There does not seem to be a gender trend in orphan status.

The percent distribution of children under 18 years old by foster status is shown in Table 2.12. A child is defined as living in a nuclear household when both parents live in the household and as living in a non-nuclear household when at least one parent is absent from the household. Note that this makes it a variable defined at the level of the child, rather than the household (a household may be nuclear with respect to one child, but not with respect to another). The table shows that 33 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey, 18 percent were living with mother only and 13 percent were living without parents.

Children from accessible clusters are more likely to live in non-nuclear households than children from remote clusters, at 36 and 29 percent, respectively. Further analysis of the data by poverty status did not show remarkable differences in foster status.

The analysis of age-groups shows that the share of children living in non-nuclear households tends to increase with age, but is relatively lower for children living with their father only.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and foster status.

Table 2.11 - Orphan status of children under 18 years old

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	1.0	5.4	0.7
Cluster Location			
Accessible	0.7	5.5	0.6
Remote	1.3	5.2	0.9
Poverty Status			
Poor	0.3	3.7	0.6
Non-poor	1.2	6.0	0.7
Age			
0-4	0.4	1.7	0.2
5-9	0.7	5.3	0.5
10-14	1.7	8.8	1.4
15-17	2.2	11.1	1.6
Gender			
Male	1.4	4.9	1.0
Female	0.5	5.8	0.4

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 2.12 - Foster status of children under 18 years old

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children living in non-nuclear households
Total	17.8	1.9	13.4	33.1
Cluster Location				
Accessible	21.6	1.4	12.8	35.9
Remote	12.7	2.6	14.2	29.4
Poverty Status				
Poor	15.5	0.0	17.9	33.4
Non-poor	18.6	2.6	11.8	33.0
Age				
0-4	16.0	0.9	3.6	20.5
5-9	17.6	1.7	20.8	40.1
10-14	19.3	2.9	15.6	37.8
15-17	21.5	3.9	18.3	43.7
Gender				
Male	15.3	2.8	13.2	31.3
Female	20.2	1.1	13.6	34.9

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

3 EDUCATION

This chapter examines selected education indicators in Chamwino DC. These include literacy rate, access to schools, satisfaction rate, dissatisfaction rate and enrolment.

The first section presents an overview on selected education indicators. The second section provides information on dissatisfaction and non-attendance along with the reasons behind them. School enrolment and drop-out rates are presented in the fourth section. These give a picture on the enrolment patterns according to the age of pupils. The final section of the chapter gives information on adult and youth literacy status within the district.

3.1 Overview of the Education indicators

3.1.1 Literacy

Table 3.1 shows the main education indicators for the district. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate. The adult literacy rate is 49 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 52 and 46 percent respectively. Likewise, the literacy rate among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 53 and 34 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that literacy rates are higher among households where the main income earner is an employee (95 percent) than in the remaining categories.

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is 18 percentage points higher than that of women at 59 percent and 41 percent respectively.

The literacy rate among orphaned children is higher than that of non-orphaned children at, 72 and 60 percent respectively. On the other hand, the literacy rate among non-fostered children is 27 percentage points higher than that of fostered children at 67 and 40 percent respectively.

3.1.2 Primary School Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school-age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school. Overall, 72 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is higher in accessible clusters than in remote clusters, at 81 and 59 percent respectively.

80 percent of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor households' lives within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 54 percent of those living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that virtually all children living in households belonging to the 'employee' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 59 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category.

Orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than non-orphaned children, at 78 and 71 percent respectively. On the other hand, 74 percent of non-fostered children has access to primary schools, whereas the rate for fostered children is 52 percent. Finally, while 73 percent of females has access to primary schools, the share for males is 69.

Enrolment

The two main measures of enrolment, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) are analysed in this section. GER is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of school-age children. If there is a large proportion of non-school-age individuals attending school, the GER may exceed 100 percent. Primary school GER informs on the ratio

3 Education

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	49.3	71.7	71.3	58.7	67.1	14.0	4.6	3.9	27.7
Cluster Location									
Accessible	51.9	81.4	82.9	67.6	72.6	21.8	3.7	3.2	36.0
Remote	46.1	59.1	56.2	47.2	56.8	0.0	6.2	5.1	18.9
Poverty Status									
Poor	33.8	54.2	61.8	49.1	72.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	100.0
Non-poor	53.1	79.5	75.5	62.9	65.2	18.2	5.8	4.8	20.9
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	95.4	100.0	112.9	91.0	53.3	44.7	70.7	35.3	28.9
Self-employed - agric	47.3	70.9	71.3	58.6	70.2	13.8	3.7	3.7	27.1
Self-employed - other	71.1	86.4	52.4	52.4	45.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	46.9	58.9	67.6	50.5	33.9	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	59.4	69.4	76.8	61.7	62.6	11.5	4.9	4.0	0.0
Female	40.5	73.4	67.4	56.6	70.8	16.2	4.4	3.8	55.2
Orphan status									
Orphaned	71.6	77.9	74.3	67.7	57.0	21.7	7.4	7.4	0.0
Not-orphaned	59.7	70.7	70.6	57.6	68.2	10.9	3.5	3.5	47.8
Foster status									
Fostered	40.3	52.3	55.5	46.1	70.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not-fostered	67.2	73.7	72.8	59.7	66.2	15.4	4.7	4.7	40.5

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Literacy is defined for persons age 15 and above.
2. Primary school:
   Access is defined for children of primary school age (7-13) in households less than 30 minutes from a primary school.
   Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 8) regardless of age.
   Enrollment (net) is defined for children of primary school age (7-13) currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 8).
   Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in primary school who cited no problems with school.
3. Secondary school:
   Access is defined for children of secondary school age (14-19) in households less than 30 minutes from a secondary school.
   Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5) regardless of age.
   Enrollment (net) is defined for children of secondary school age (14-19) currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5).
   Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in secondary school who cited no problems with school.

of all individuals in primary school to the population of individuals of primary school-age (7 to 13 years) in the district.

NER is defined as the ratio of school-age children enrolled at school to the population of school-age children. Therefore, primary school NER is the ratio of children between the ages of 7 and 13 years in primary school to the population of children in this age-group in the district.

The NER provides more information for analysis than the GER. While trends in the actual participation of school-age children in formal education are in part captured by the NER, the GER, at best provides a broad indication of general participation in education and of the capacity of the schools. The GER gives no precise information regarding the proportions of individuals of school and non-school-ages at school, nor does it convey any information on the capacity of the schools in terms of quality of education provided.

The primary school GER was 71 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 71 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 59 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

While the GER for households located in accessible clusters is 83 percent, the share for households located in remote clusters is 56 percent. Likewise, NER for households located in accessible clusters is

higher than that of households in remote clusters at 68 and 47 percent respectively. Furthermore, while GER for non-poor households is 76 percent, the share for poor households is 62 percent. Likewise, NER for non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 63 and 49 percent respectively.

GER and NER are highest among people living in households belonging to the 'employee' category at 113 and 91 percent respectively. On the other hand, GER is lowest among households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities with a rate of 52 percent and NER is lowest among households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category at 51 percent respectively.

Furthermore, while GER for males is 77 percent, the share for females is 67 percent. Likewise, NER is higher among males than females at 62 and 57 percent respectively.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that GER for orphaned children is higher than that of non-orphaned children at 74 and 71 percent respectively. Likewise, orphaned children have a higher NER than non-orphaned at 68 and 58 percent respectively. On the other hand, non-fostered children have a higher GER than fostered children at 73 and 56 percent respectively. Likewise, non-fostered children have a higher NER than fostered children at 60 and 46 percent respectively. It is worth remembering the small sample size in the orphaned and fostered category (see chapter 2), as well as that foster and orphan status is strongly correlated with age: orphaned and fostered children have higher mean ages than non-orphaned and non-fostered children.

Satisfaction

The satisfaction rate informs on the proportion of primary school pupils who cited no problems with their schools. Information on satisfaction was obtained by asking respondents to identify problems they faced with school.

67 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with school. 73 percent of pupils living in accessible clusters are satisfied with school compared to 57 percent of pupils living in remote clusters. Likewise, while 73 percent of pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied with school, the share for pupils living in non-poor households is 65 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category have the highest rate of satisfaction with their primary schools at 70 percent, while the share for pupils living in households belonging to the 'other' category is 34 percent.

Furthermore, 68 percent of non-orphaned children reported to be satisfied with primary school compared to 57 percent of orphaned children. On the other hand, 71 percent of fostered children reported to be satisfied with primary school compared to 66 percent of non-fostered children. Finally, females have a higher satisfaction rate than males at 71 and 63 percent respectively.

3.1.3 Secondary School

Access

Secondary school access rate is defined as the proportion of secondary school-age children (14 to 19 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school.

Only 14 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school. While 22 percent of pupils living in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for pupils living in remote villages is virtually null. Similarly, 18 percent of pupils living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, whereas the share for pupils living in poor households is 3 percent.

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the rate of access to secondary school. While pupils living in households belonging to the 'employee' category have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 45 percent, followed by those who belong to the 'other' category (19 percent), 'self-employed agriculture' category is 14 percent and the share for the 'self-employed other' is virtually null.

Table 3.2: Percentage of students currently enrolled in school by reasons for dissatisfaction

		Reasons for dissatisfaction							
	Percent dissatisfied	Books/ supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilties in bad condition	High fees	Other
Total	33.2	38.6	8.6	41.3	5.6	16.8	19.5	9.3	13.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	27.2	50.3	4.2	26.4	1.9	6.9	4.9	16.1	14.7
Remote	43.5	25.9	13.5	57.4	9.7	27.4	35.2	2.1	11.2
Poverty Status									
Poor	27.2	37.5	28.8	28.0	11.7	22.8	24.8	0.0	11.4
Non-poor	35.3	38.8	3.3	44.9	4.0	15.2	18.1	11.8	13.5
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	52.6	61.3	18.5	33.5	0.0	26.2	26.2	18.9	0.0
Self-employed - agric	28.9	42.2	9.5	43.6	4.5	15.8	22.3	6.5	9.4
Self-employed - other	63.1	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	7.7	0.0	84.5
Other	74.2	6.9	0.0	61.0	23.9	17.8	0.0	32.1	0.0
Gender									
Male	35.5	37.8	3.5	47.0	6.8	19.1	22.7	5.0	11.1
Female	31.4	39.2	13.2	36.4	4.6	14.8	16.7	13.1	14.7
Type of school									
Primary	32.9	41.2	10.0	47.7	7.7	20.2	12.7	4.4	9.4
Government	33.1	41.2	10.0	47.7	7.7	20.2	12.7	4.4	9.4
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	72.3	21.9	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	41.8	31.1	0.0
Government	64.3	18.4	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	100.0	29.7	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	30.3	33.6	6.2	21.1	0.0	9.6	36.9	20.6	28.6
Government	27.4	44.7	9.1	31.0	0.0	14.0	54.1	3.2	27.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	52.6	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	32.2

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base for column 1 is enrolled students. For columns 2 to 9, dissatisfied students

While 16 percent of females live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for males is 12 percent. On the other hand, the access rate for non-orphaned children is 11 percent, lower than that for orphaned children, at 22 percent. In contrast, while 15 percent of non-fostered children live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for fostered children is 4 percent.

Enrolment

As explained before, Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of school-age children while the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the ratio of school-age children enrolled at school to the population of school-age children. The secondary school-age is between 14 and 19 years old.

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, GER was 5 percent and NER was 4 percent. The secondary school GER for households located in remote clusters is 2 percentage points higher than that of households located in accessible clusters at 6 and 4 percent respectively. Likewise, Secondary school NER is higher in remote clusters than in accessible clusters at 5 and 3 percent respectively. Furthermore, both secondary GER and NER are higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with a difference of 4 and 3 percentage points respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that households belonging to the ‘employee’ is the

Table 3.3: Percentage of children 7-19 years who ever attended school by reason not currently attending

		Reasons not currently attending										
	Percent not attending	Completed school	Distance	Cost	Work	Illness	Pregnancy	Got married	Useless/ uninteresting	Failed exam	Awaits admission	Dismissed
Total	21.6	14.2	0.0	5.5	2.3	0.9	0.7	6.6	31.6	31.4	27.5	1.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	21.4	16.7	0.0	6.0	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.0	29.5	32.9	34.1	1.6
Remote	22.0	9.7	0.0	4.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	14.8	35.2	28.8	16.0	0.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	18.4	8.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	7.6	42.4	29.1	15.8	0.0
Non-poor	22.7	15.6	0.0	4.9	2.9	1.1	0.0	6.3	28.6	32.0	30.7	1.3
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	49.2	0.0
Self-employed - agric	21.5	9.9	0.0	5.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	7.5	32.4	30.6	25.1	1.1
Self-employed - other	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other	44.2	57.7	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	35.1	50.6	0.0
Gender												
Male	23.8	13.5	0.0	4.4	4.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	25.6	24.3	41.8	0.0
Female	20.0	14.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	12.6	36.9	37.9	14.6	1.9
Age												
7-13	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	82.1	9.3	8.6	9.3
14-19	60.3	15.9	0.0	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	7.4	25.5	34.1	29.8	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base for column 1 is school-age children. For columns 2 to 13, not enrolled school children

category with highest GER and NER at 71 percent, whereas the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' and 'other' categories is virtually null. Furthermore, while GER and NER for orphans is 7 percent, the share for non-orphans is 4 percent. On the other hand, while the GER and NER for non-fostered children is 5 percent, the share for fostered children is virtually null.

Finally, the GER and NER rates among males and females children do not show strong differences.

Satisfaction

28 percent of the population enrolled in secondary school reports satisfaction with school. 72 percent of this population reports to be dissatisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (67 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher among people living in accessible clusters than that of people living in remote clusters, at 36 and 19 percent respectively. Likewise, virtually all pupils living in poor households was satisfied with their school whereas, the share for those living in non-poor households is 21 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 29 percent of pupils living in households belonging to the 'employee' category are satisfied with secondary school, while the share for those living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' and 'other' categories is virtually null.

55 percent of female pupils reported satisfaction with their school whereas, the share for males is virtually null. Among the individuals enrolled in secondary schools, non-orphaned children report being satisfied with their schools more frequently than orphaned children. 48 percent of non-orphaned children are satisfied with their schools whereas; the share for orphaned children is virtually null l. Likewise, 41 percent of non-fostered children report to be satisfied with their secondary schools whereas, the share for fostered children is virtually null.

3.2 Dissatisfaction

One of the aims of the survey is to inform on perceptions of quality of services received among individuals for whom these are provided. To obtain this information, primary and secondary school students who were not satisfied with school at the time of the survey were

asked to provide reasons for their dissatisfaction. Complaints regarding lack of books and other resources were allocated into the 'Books/Supplies' category, while those relating to quality of teaching and teacher shortages were grouped into the 'Teaching' category. The 'Facilities' category incorporates complaints regarding overcrowding and bad condition of facilities. The results are shown in Table 3.2.

Overall, 33 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with school. 41 percent of students reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 39 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of books and supplies whereas, 20 percent reported bad condition of facilities. While 17 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of space, 9 percent reported either poor teaching or high fees and 6 percent reported teachers' absence.

The dissatisfaction rate for people living in remote villages is 17 percentage points higher than that of those living in accessible villages, at 44 and 27 percent respectively. Likewise, dissatisfaction rate for people living in non-poor households is higher than that of people living in poor households at 35 and 27 percent respectively. Further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to lack of teachers among non-poor households is higher than that among poor households at 45 and 28 percent respectively. Likewise, while 57 percent of people living in remote clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, the share for those living in accessible clusters is 26 percent. It is also observed that 50 percent of people living in accessible clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of books and supplies compared to 26 percent of people living in remote clusters.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'other' category is the highest (74 percent). At the same time, the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (29 percent). It is also observed that 61 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category and 44 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers whereas, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is virtually null.

Gender breakdown shows that the dissatisfaction rate for males is higher than that of females at 36 and 31 percent respectively. Further break down of data shows that 47 percent of males reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 36 percent of females.

Those attending primary school reported to be most dissatisfied due to lack of teachers (48 percent) followed by lack of books and supplies (41 percent) while those attending secondary schools reported dissatisfaction due to bad condition of facilities (42 percent) followed by lack of teachers (36 percent).

3.3 Non-attendance

Table 3.3 shows the percentage of school-age individuals (7 to 19 years) that were not attending school and the reasons for not attending. The non-attendance rate is defined as the proportion of school-age individuals who previously participated in formal education and had stopped attending school by the time of the survey.

The district has about 22 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 32 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because school was useless / uninteresting. 31 percent reported that they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams and 28 percent said they were awaiting admission. 14 percent of respondents reported that they were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. While 7 percent were not attending due to marriage, 6 percent were not attending due to cost.

23 percent of children from non-poor households does not attend school compared to 18 percent of children from poor households.. Further breakdown of the data shows that while 35 percent of children living in households located in remote clusters were not attending school because school was useless / uninteresting, the share for those living in households located in accessible clusters is 30 percent. Similarly, 42 percent of children living in poor households were not attending school because school was useless / uninteresting

Table 3.4: Primary school enrollment and drop out rates by gender

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	61.7	56.6	58.7	1.3	0.6	0.9
7	18.8	25.5	23.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	31.9	40.8	37.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	72.4	74.3	73.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	63.9	62.1	63.0	4.5	1.5	3.0
11	81.9	83.1	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	78.8	80.6	79.4	2.1	0.0	1.3
13	77.3	69.8	72.4	0.0	3.0	2.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base for table is primary school-age population (age 7-13)

Table 3.5: Secondary school enrollment and drop out rates by gender

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	4.0	3.8	3.9	23.3	13.1	17.9
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	7.1	19.0
15	0.0	9.3	6.4	42.4	6.8	18.0
16	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	22.5	29.8
17	0.0	5.8	2.4	15.5	6.4	11.8
18	17.5	4.6	11.5	7.5	33.4	19.5
19	0.0	3.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base for table is the secondary school-age population (age 14-19)

compared to 29 percent of those living in non-poor households.

Furthermore, 44 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category does not attend school compared to 7 percent of those from households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category. Further breakdown of the data shows that virtually all children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category was not attending because they had failed exams whereas; the share for those from households belonging to the 'employee' category is virtually null.

Gender breakdown shows that non-attendance rate among males is slightly higher than that of females at 24 and 20 percent respectively. However, further breakdown of the data shows that while 42 percent of girls were not attending because they were awaiting admission, the share for boys is 15 percent. It is also observed that while 13 percent of females were not attending school due to marriage, the share for males was virtually null.

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is 3 percent. On the other hand, the share for secondary school-age children is 60 percent. 34 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported having failed exams. While 82 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that school was useless or uninteresting, the share for secondary school-aged children is 26 percent.

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-Out Rates

This section takes a closer look at the primary and secondary school enrolment and drop-out rates. Rather than looking at primary or secondary school-aged children as a whole, data will be categorized by age and gender. Drop-out rates are calculated by dividing the number of children who left school in the current year by the total number of children enrolled this year plus those that dropped out (children who left school / (enrolled children + children who dropped out)).

Primary School

Table 3.4 shows primary school net enrolment and drop-out rates. The drop-out rates at primary level are generally very low. Disaggregation of the data shows that at the time of the survey, the primary school drop-out rate was only 1 percent. Therefore, only enrolment rates will be analysed.

Overall, 59 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled at the time of the survey. Out of those in primary school-age (7 to 13 years), 57 percent of girls and 62 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment show that at the time of the survey 24 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 11, where the NER is about 83 percent.

Secondary School

Table 3.5 shows secondary net enrolment patterns by gender. Secondary school enrolment rates are much lower than those at primary level. Only 4 percent of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 59 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. The table shows that the biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 18 and 17. Furthermore, 12 percent of 18 year olds reported to be enrolled at the time of the survey. It is also noticeable that the rate of girls and boys enrolled in secondary school at the age of 14 is virtually null.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 18 percent of children of secondary school-age had dropped out in the year prior to the survey. In general, the highest drop-out rate is observed among 16 year olds (at 30 percent). The highest drop-out rate among males is at the age of 15 (at 42 percent) and for females is at the age of 18 (at 33 percent).

Table 3.6 - Adult literacy rates by gender (persons age 15 and above)

	Male	Female	Total
Total	59.4	40.5	49.3
15-19 years	62.0	59.2	60.6
20-29 years	64.5	52.1	57.5
30-39 years	62.9	44.5	52.2
40-49 years	61.5	27.9	44.2
50-59 years	57.9	17.0	38.1
60+ years	44.7	16.4	31.4
Accessible	59.0	46.0	51.9
15-19 years	59.1	67.6	63.7
20-29 years	69.3	57.7	62.7
30-39 years	63.0	43.1	50.8
40-49 years	57.8	30.9	44.2
50-59 years	52.4	27.8	39.4
60+ years	47.7	27.2	38.1
Remote	59.8	33.2	46.1
15-19 years	66.1	42.2	55.2
20-29 years	59.9	46.7	52.4
30-39 years	62.7	47.0	54.2
40-49 years	65.4	24.9	44.1
50-59 years	62.4	3.4	36.8
60+ years	40.2	0.0	21.1

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is population age 15+

3.5 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in at least one language. Those who can read but not write were counted as illiterate. The data on literacy was solely obtained by asking the respondent if he/she was able to read and write. Besides this information, no further tests on their ability to read or write were taken. Furthermore, questions that helped determine adult literacy was only asked for individuals aged 15 or older.

Adult Literacy

Overall, 49 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 18 percentage points at 59 and 41 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (61 percent) while 31 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are remarkable gender differences in literacy. Furthermore, the gap is larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is 6 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-groups in accessible villages is 64 percent, whereas for remote villages the rate is 55 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 13 percentage points higher than that of

women. In remote villages, the difference increases to 27 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 13 percentage points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in remote and accessible villages is 1 percentage point. Finally, there is a significant difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In both cases, the literacy rates of men over 60 years are above 21 percentage points higher than that of women.

Youth Literacy

Table 3.7 shows literacy rates among the youth by age, gender and residential location. Youth literacy rate is calculated for all persons between 15 and 24 years old. The literacy rate for this group is 56 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 60 percent, the rate for women is 7 percentage points lower, at 53 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 67 percent. Youth of 21 to 22 years have the highest literacy rate in accessible villages at 73 percent, while in remote villages the literacy rate is highest among the youth of 15 to 17 years at 60 percent. However, youth literacy rate in accessible villages is higher than that of youth in remote villages at 61 and 50 percent respectively.

Table 3.7 - Youth literacy rates by gender (persons age 15-24 years)

	Male	Female	Total
Total	59.6	53.4	56.1
15-17 years	70.5	62.7	66.6
18-20 years	46.5	52.4	50.1
21-22 years	44.8	47.1	46.0
23-24 years	74.1	42.9	55.2
Accessible	60.9	60.4	60.6
15-17 years	65.6	73.4	69.8
18-20 years	41.8	49.3	46.1
21-22 years	74.6	71.4	72.9
23-24 years	78.0	41.7	57.1
Remote	57.8	44.6	50.4
15-17 years	77.9	33.6	60.3
18-20 years	52.7	55.3	54.4
21-22 years	21.2	28.4	25.0
23-24 years	68.8	44.2	52.9

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

3 Education

4 HEALTH

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Chamwino DC. First, selected health indicators are examined for the whole population. The second section analyses the reasons for dissatisfaction with health services. Section three shows the reasons for not consulting a health provider. This section is followed by analysis of the ill population by specific type of illness. A subgroup of those who had consulted a health provider is then taken from the ill population. In section five, this group is disaggregated by the type of health provider used. Section six presents an analysis of child deliveries. The chapter concludes with an analysis of child nutrition indicators.

4.1. Health Indicators

Throughout this report, a household is said to have access to medical services if it is located within 30 minutes travel from the nearest health facility. Judgment of the time it takes to travel to the facility as well as what is classed as a health facility is left to the discretion of the respondent. In second place, an individual is classed as having experienced need for medical assistance if he/she reports incidence of illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It must be noted that need is based on self-reported occurrence of illness, rather than a diagnosis by a health professional. Thirdly, the rate of health

Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	42.5	15.0	17.8	91.6
Cluster Location				
Accessible	56.5	14.2	20.9	93.8
Remote	24.8	15.9	13.8	87.3
Poverty Status				
Poor	31.8	11.5	12.3	89.9
Non-poor	45.7	16.0	19.4	91.9
Socio-economic group				
Employee	31.7	18.8	23.2	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	42.1	14.9	18.2	91.1
Self-employed - other	49.8	10.0	12.0	92.1
Other	48.3	18.6	14.5	95.8
Gender				
Male	41.1	13.7	17.9	93.8
Female	43.8	16.1	17.7	89.6
Age				
0-4	42.7	26.7	50.2	94.7
5-9	42.6	9.1	8.5	87.5
10-14	45.8	10.4	7.5	95.5
15-19	40.8	6.2	7.0	100.0
20-29	46.7	8.1	8.9	93.2
30-39	42.6	15.8	13.4	76.2
40-49	31.0	14.7	12.5	89.7
50-59	32.2	45.0	22.5	100.0
60+	43.7	20.8	14.7	86.6

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Access is defined for persons in households less than 30 minutes from a health facility.
2. Need is defined for persons sick or injured in the four week period preceding the survey.
3. Use is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey.
4. Satisfaction is defined for persons who consulted a health practitioner in the four week period preceding the survey and who cited no problems.
5. Base is total population. For satisfaction, base is population that used medical services.

Table 4.2 - Percentage of persons who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied, and the reasons for dissatisfaction.

		Reasons for dissatisfaction						
	Percent dissatisfied	Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	8.4	0.0	15.6	7.2	19.0	16.6	40.0	8.7
Cluster Location								
Accessible	6.2	0.0	12.6	4.9	19.6	25.9	37.0	4.9
Remote	12.7	0.0	18.3	9.3	18.4	8.1	42.8	12.2
Poverty Status								
Poor	10.1	0.0	16.6	14.0	0.0	10.9	72.5	0.0
Non-poor	8.1	0.0	15.3	5.6	23.4	18.0	32.5	10.7
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	8.9	0.0	16.4	7.6	20.0	12.3	39.9	9.1
Self-employed - other	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gender								
Male	6.2	0.0	6.6	14.0	20.6	21.1	39.1	18.5
Female	10.4	0.0	20.5	3.4	18.0	14.2	40.6	3.3
Type of provider								
Public hospital	7.3	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	26.7	48.3	4.9
Private hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religous hospital	11.4	0.0	32.8	0.0	35.6	0.0	20.4	11.2
Village health worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor/Dentist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacist	6.3	0.0	0.0	30.8	29.8	14.3	41.0	14.3
Trad. Healer	29.9	0.0	0.0	18.4	66.4	0.0	33.6	0.0
Other	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. For column 1, the base is population that used medical services. For the rest, the base is the dissatisfied population.

facility use is defined as the proportion of individuals who had consulted a health service provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey regardless of their health status. Finally, the rate of satisfaction with health services is represented by the proportion of people who had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and cited no problems with the service received.

Table 4.1 shows indicators regarding medical services by cluster location, poverty status, socio-economic status, gender and age. Overall, 43 percent of the population has access to medical services, 15 percent reported having needed them, and 18 percent reported having used medical services. Finally, 92 percent of those who used medical services reported being satisfied with them.

As would be expected, households in accessible villages have a higher access rate to medical services than households in remote villages, with shares of 57 and 25 percent respectively. Both show similar proportions of need, but households in accessible villages report higher use and satisfaction rates (21 and 94 percent) than households in remote villages (14 and 87 percent) respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report higher access and use rates (46 and 19 percent) than poor households (32 and 12 percent, respectively) with almost similar need and satisfaction rates between poor and non-poor households.

Regarding socio-economic status, the 'self-employed other' group reports the highest rate of access at 50 percent, the same group reports lowest rates of need and use at 10 and 12 percent respectively. The employees report the lowest rate of access at 32 percent. At the same time, the same group (employees) reports the highest rates in use and satisfaction rates at 23 and 100 percent, respectively.

The gender breakdown shows no remarkable differences in the rate of

Table 4.3: Percentage of persons who did not consult a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and the reasons for not consulting

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Total	81.9	97.0	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4
Cluster Location						
Accessible	78.6	97.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Remote	86.2	96.0	2.0	1.8	0.6	0.2
Poverty Status						
Poor	87.7	97.5	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.0
Non-poor	80.3	96.8	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.5
Socio-economic group						
Employee	76.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	81.5	97.0	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4
Self-employed - other	88.0	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	85.5	94.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.4
Gender						
Male	81.6	97.8	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.5
Female	82.3	96.2	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.3
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	6.1	0.0	85.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	8.9	13.9	51.7	26.4	0.0	7.9
Pain in back, limbs or joints	43.1	0.0	82.5	19.5	7.6	4.1
Coughing/breathing difficulty	18.3	13.2	46.0	38.8	0.0	11.1
Skin problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	44.9	15.6	43.2	34.7	28.4	0.0
Dental	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	64.3
Accident	5.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	11.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. For column 1, the base is total population. For columns 2 to 6, population that not consulted medical services.

access, need, use and satisfaction with medical services.

The breakdown by age group shows that, age groups '40-49' and '50-59' report the lowest access rates 31 and 32 percent, respectively. The rate of need shows wide variations with age, it starts at 27 percent for children under 5, reduces to 6 percent for the population aged between 15 and 19, and then starts increasing again, peaking at 45 percent for the 50-59 group. Satisfaction rates show interesting results, whereby the age-group with highest 'need' rate (the 50-59 cohort) reports similar satisfaction rate (at 100 percent) to the least in-need (15-19 cohort) of medical services.

4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Roughly, 8 percent of users of a healthcare facility is dissatisfied, mostly because of unsuccessful treatments (40 percent), cost (19 percent), 'no drugs available' (17 percent), and long wait (16 percent). The lack of trained professionals and the 'other' were reported by just 7and 9 percent respectively.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report a higher dissatisfaction rate than accessible villages, at 13 and 6 percent respectively. While the former report higher shares in 'long wait', 'treatment unsuccessful', and 'other' reasons, the latter report higher shares in 'no drugs available'. Interestingly, 'cost' and 'no trained professionals' are reported with no sharp differences between accessible and remote villages.

The breakdown by poverty status does not show sharp differences in percent dissatisfied between poor and non-poor

Table 4.4: Percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, and of those sick or injured the percentage by type of sickness/injury, gender and age

	Sick or injured	Fever or malaria	Diarrhea/ abdominal pain	Pain in back, limbs or joints	Coughing/ breathing difficulty	Skin problem	Ear, nose, throat,	Eye	Dental	Accident	Other
Total	15.0	39.1	22.3	8.9	17.6	3.5	2.7	7.5	1.0	3.8	2.5
Male Total	13.7	42.2	17.3	6.6	18.4	4.8	3.3	8.7	0.0	7.9	0.7
0-4	25.3	51.4	21.3	2.1	17.8	3.8	5.7	4.2	0.0	1.4	0.0
5-9	12.5	38.7	13.7	0.0	17.4	19.7	0.0	22.9	0.0	11.3	0.0
10-14	9.4	35.6	24.9	14.4	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0
15-29	6.3	45.6	21.5	11.0	13.9	0.0	7.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	7.8
30-49	12.1	42.7	8.2	12.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	25.9	0.0
50-64	7.5	16.2	23.7	13.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	20.5	21.9	7.8	13.1	31.3	3.8	4.9	15.8	0.0	11.5	0.0
Female Total	16.1	36.7	26.2	10.7	17.1	2.6	2.1	6.6	1.7	0.6	3.8
0-4	28.3	36.7	41.0	0.0	17.0	1.6	4.2	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	6.5	32.1	14.3	0.0	6.8	18.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	7.3	17.0
10-14	11.3	32.0	17.8	8.9	48.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	8.4	48.0	17.6	14.7	16.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	19.8	42.7	20.4	20.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.0	8.7
50-64	21.6	28.5	39.4	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0
65+	38.6	25.0	12.8	30.8	8.5	6.2	4.8	21.6	3.7	0.0	4.3

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Percentage by type of sickness/injury may add to more than 100% because respondents may report multiple categories.

2. Base is population sick.

households although the subsequent reasons for dissatisfaction vary widely. Poor households report higher shares of 'no trained professionals' and 'treatment unsuccessful' (14 and 73 percent, respectively) than non-poor households (6 and 33 percent respectively). The latter reports a higher share of'no drug available' than the former as a reason for dissatisfaction. While 23 percent of dissatisfaction among non-poor households is due to costs of medical services the share among poor households is virtually null.

Virtually all employees who consulted a healthcare provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey were satisfied with the services by the time of the survey. The remaining socio-economic groups report fairly similar shares of dissatisfaction. While dissatisfaction among 'self-employed agriculture' and the 'other' is mainly due to 'no drugs available' at 100 percent, the 'self-employed agriculture' group reports varying shares of reasons for dissatisfaction with the highest being 'treatment unsuccessful' (40 percent) followed by cost of treatment at 20 percent and long wait (16 percent)

Dissatisfaction rates and the reasons for dissatisfaction vary widely by gender. Females report a slightly higher dissatisfaction rate than males, at 10 and 6 percent, respectively. Males report lack of trained professionals, unavailability of medicines and 'other reasons' more often than females. In turn, females report 'long wait' more often than males.

Regarding healthcare provider, interestingly, users report the highest rate of dissatisfaction with traditional healers (30 percent) with the main causes of dissatisfaction being cost of treatment (66 percent) and unsuccessful treatment (34 percent). The reasons for dissatisfaction with public hospitals are treatment unsuccessful (48 percent), no drugs available (27 percent) and long wait (20 percent). Furthermore, in religious hospitals the main causes of dissatisfaction are the costs of treatment (36 percent), long wait (33 percent) and treatment unsuccessful (20 percent). In the case of pharmacists, the main causes are treatment unsuccessful (41 percent), lack of trained professionals (31 percent) and cost of treatment 30 percent).

4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting

The distribution of the population who did not consult a health provider in the four weeks preceding the survey is shown in Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 82 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (97 percent of the cases).

As would be expected, the breakdown by cluster location indicates that remote villages report a higher rate of not consulting a healthcare provider than accessible villages, with shares of 86 and 79 percent respectively. Similarly, poor households report a higher rate of not consulting a healthcare provider than non-poor households, with shares of 88 and 80 percent respectively. There are no strong differences in the reasons for not consulting a healthcare provider by cluster location and poverty location.

Regarding socio-economic groups, 'self-employed other' reports the highest rate not consulting a health service provider, at 88 percent, while employees report the lowest rate not consulting a health service provider at 77 percent. Virtually all employees who did not consult the health service provider reported 'no need' as their main reason for not consulting.

The gender breakdown shows no strong correlation with the percentage of households not consulting a health service provider and the reasons for not consulting.

The split-up by type of illness shows that for most infirmities the main cause for not consulting a health practitioner is cost followed by distance to the facility. Interestingly, In case of ear, nose and throat problems, the only reason for not consulting is distance (100 percent). The rates for not consulting in case of eye problems are 43 percent for cost of treatment, 35 percent due to distance and 28 percent due to no confidence in the health practitioner.

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 15 percent of the population was sick or injured. Fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting 39 percent of the ill population. Diarrhoea/abdominal pain and breathing difficulties come in second and third place, affecting around 22 and 18 percent respectively, followed by pain in back, limbs or joints (9 percent). Around 8 percent of the ill population report eye problems, while other diseases affected minor shares of the ill population.

Females report being affected more often by diarrhoea/abdominal pains, whereas males are affected more often by fever or malaria. There are no sharp differences between males and females for the remainder of the sicknesses or injuries.

The age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population is highest for the youngest and oldest cohorts, with shares of above 25 percent, while the other age groups report rates of below 20 percent. The share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but other problems emerge. It is worth noting that, both in males and females, skin problems are highest for the 5-9 age group and coughing and breathing difficulties are highest for the 10-14 age groups.

4.5 Healthcare Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 63 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 20 percent to a pharmacist or chemist, 10 percent in a religious hospital and 4 percent to traditional healers.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report a higher consultation rate to traditional healers than households in accessible villages, with shares of 8 and 2 percent respectively. On the other hand, the latter report higher consultation rates to religious hospitals than the former with shares of 13 and 5 percent respectively. Cluster location revealed no strong correlation with public and private hospitals, pharmacist/chemist, and village health workers.

Poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than non-poor households, with shares of 74 and 60 percent, respectively. In turn, members of non-poor households reported a higher rate of consulting religious hospitals than

Table 4.5: Percent distribution of health consultations in past 4 weeks by type of health provider consulted

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Religious hospital	Village health worker	Private doctor, dentist	Pharmacistch emist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	62.5	1.6	10.4	0.6	0.0	19.8	4.1	1.2	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	63.3	1.7	13.0	0.5	0.0	19.4	1.8	0.3	100.0
Remote	60.8	1.3	5.3	0.7	0.0	20.6	8.4	2.9	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	74.4	2.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	3.8	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	60.2	1.3	11.1	0.7	0.0	21.1	4.1	1.4	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	57.7	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	64.2	1.0	9.3	0.6	0.0	19.4	4.1	1.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	66.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	25.7	0.0	37.4	0.0	0.0	28.5	8.4	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

poor households, at rates of 11 and 6 percent, respectively. Similarly non-poor households report a higher rate of consulting pharmacists or chemists than poor households, at 21 and 13 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' and the 'self-employed other' socio-economic groups report higher visitation rates to public hospitals than the rest socio-economic groups. The 'self-employed other' group reports the highest share consulting private hospitals (20 percent) and lowest share consulting a pharmacist or chemist (13 percent). Employees and 'other' groups report the highest share in consulting a pharmacist or chemist at 21 percent.

4.6 Child Deliveries

Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women aged 12 to 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey. Overall, 21 percent of women in this age-group gave birth in the past year. No girls aged 14 or under gave birth in the district. Around 21 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 44 percent for the 20-24 age group, decreases to 27 percent (25-29 cohort), followed by 28 percent (30-39 cohort) and finally drops to 3 percent for the 40+ cohort. In addition, virtually all pregnant women (100 percent) received prenatal care by the time of the survey.

The breakdown by cluster location shows a higher birth rate among females from households in remote villages (25 percent) than those from accessible villages (18 percent). The rate in both locations peaks around 43 percent for the 20-24 cohorts. It is worth noting that 37 percent of females aged between 15 and 19 years from remote villages gave birth as compared to 13 percent of females in the same cohort from accessible villages. Similarly the former reports a higher share of births for the 25-29 cohort than the latter, at 32 and 22 percent, respectively.

Analysis by poverty status does not show sharp differences between poor and non-poor households (19 and 22 percent, respectively). However, it is worth noticing that in poor households 55 percent of women in the 25-29 cohort gave birth in the year preceding the survey, whereas the share for non-poor households is 22 percent. The latter reports the highest rate at 45 percent for the 20-24 cohort against 39 percent of females from poor households in the same age group.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rate correspond to the 'self-employed other' with a rate of 35 percent followed by 'other' at a rate of 29 percent, whereas the 'employee' and 'self-employed agriculture' socio economic groups report lower rates at 22 and 20 percent respectively. The 'other' socio-economic group and 'self-employed agriculture' have their peak rates in the age group between 20 and 24 years with shares of 100 and 45 percent respectively. Employees report the highest rate (100 percent) for the 25-29 cohort, whereas the

Table 4.6: Percentage of women aged 12-49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey by age of the mother and the percentage of those births where the mother received pre-natal care

	12-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40+ yrs	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	0.0	20.8	43.9	26.6	28.2	2.9	20.9	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	0.0	13.0	42.5	22.4	26.9	4.6	17.9	100.0
Remote	0.0	36.7	45.0	32.1	30.3	1.2	25.1	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	16.7	38.6	54.7	40.0	3.3	18.9	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	22.3	44.7	22.1	25.8	2.6	21.5	100.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	0.0	24.0	100.0	24.5	0.0	22.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	17.0	45.0	21.7	28.6	3.1	19.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	66.0	34.4	18.9	29.5	0.0	35.3	100.0
Other	0.0	17.6	100.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	29.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

Table 4.7: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by place of birth

	Hospital	Health centre	Dispensary	Health post	At home	Other	Total
Total	28.2	2.2	22.8	0.0	45.6	1.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	36.2	1.4	19.0	0.0	42.5	0.9	100.0
Remote	19.6	3.1	27.0	0.0	49.0	1.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	29.0	2.6	23.2	0.0	45.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	28.1	2.1	22.8	0.0	45.7	1.3	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	26.6	2.5	24.8	0.0	44.9	1.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	44.5	0.0	16.1	0.0	39.4	0.0	100.0
Other	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.6	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

'self-employed other' have their highest rate in the 15-19 cohort at share of 66 percent. It is worth noting that 3 percent of the women in the 'self-employed agriculture' category gave birth in the 40+ cohort.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 46 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place at home, 28 percent at a hospital, 23 percent at a dispensary, and 2 percent at a health centre.

There are sharp differences in the distribution of births according to cluster location. Women from accessible villages reported births in hospitals more often than women from remote villages, at rates of 36 and 20 percent, respectively. In turn, the latter reported higher rates of births at home and at a dispensary, at rates of 49 and 27 percent, respectively, than the former, at rates of 43 and 19 percent, respectively. In contrast the breakdown by poverty status does not give sharp differences in child delivery places.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that hospitals and homes are the most common place for deliveries for all the socio-economic groups. In addition, the 'self-employed agriculture' and 'self-employed other' report higher rates of deliveries in dispensaries with shares of 25 and 16 percent, respectively.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in the delivery of the child. Overall, 63 percent of the deliveries were

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisited in delivery of child

	Doctor Nurse	Midwife	Trained T.B.A.	T.B.A.	Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
Total	5.4	47.5	10.4	24.4	11.9	0.3	100.0	63.3
Cluster Location								
Accessible	4.3	51.7	13.9	15.7	13.8	0.6	100.0	69.9
Remote	6.6	42.9	6.7	33.8	9.9	0.0	100.0	56.3
Poverty Status								
Poor	6.3	46.8	4.7	25.0	17.3	0.0	100.0	57.8
Non-poor	5.2	47.6	11.9	24.3	10.6	0.4	100.0	64.7
Socio-economic group								
Employee	9.4	36.8	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.2
Self-employed - agriculture	5.9	47.5	11.2	23.3	11.8	0.4	100.0	64.6
Self-employed - other	0.0	60.6	6.1	23.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	66.7
Other	0.0	36.4	4.0	37.6	22.0	0.0	100.0	40.4

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

attended by a health professional, mostly by midwives (48 percent), and Traditional Birth Assistants (TBAs) (24 percent). Unassisted deliveries accounted for 12 percent and a further 10 percent was attended by trained TBAs. Doctors or nurses attended 5 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location and poverty status show similar results. In accessible villages and in non-poor households the shares of deliveries attended by health professionals are higher than in remote villages and non-poor households.

TBAs deliveries were reported more frequently in remote villages, whereas midwives and trained TBAs were reported more frequently in accessible villages. Both report similar rates of deliveries attended by a nurse or doctor, and unassisted deliveries.

While poor and non-poor households report similar rates of deliveries attended by a doctor or nurse, midwife and TBAs, they have different rates of unassisted deliveries. Non-poor households report higher rates of deliveries attended by trained TBAs than poor households, with shares of 12 and 5 respectively, whereas the latter report higher rates of unassisted deliveries, with shares of 17 and 11 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'self-employed other' report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals (67 percent), followed by 'self-employed agriculture' (65 percent), 'employee' (46 percent) and 'other' (40 percent). The same trend is observed for deliveries attended by midwives with the 'self-employed other' reporting the highest rate at 61 percent. Employees report the highest rate of deliveries attended by TBAs at 54 percent and 'other' reports the highest rate of unassisted deliveries at 22 percent.

4.7 Child Nutrition

Two standards of physical measurement of growth that describe the nutritional status of a child are presented in this chapter:

- Height-for-age (stunting)
- Weight-for-height (wasting)

The level of malnutrition in a population is determined by comparing the weight and height measurements within the population of interest to those of a well nourished population. Children are considered malnourished if their weight and/or height measurements fall outside the distribution of weight and height measurements of the well nourished population. The reference population used, as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is that of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS).

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is considered to be too short for his/her age – stunted.

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted	Wasted	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	34.9	1.1	62.1	97.5	92.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	37.3	0.8	80.9	99.5	92.8
Remote	32.3	1.4	41.8	95.3	91.1
Poverty Status					
Poor	39.3	0.0	62.7	95.3	88.7
Non-poor	33.8	1.3	61.9	98.0	92.8
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	0.0	0.0	86.7	100.0	86.3
Self-employed - agriculture	35.3	1.2	63.6	97.8	93.4
Self-employed - other	23.5	0.0	38.4	89.0	72.7
Other	46.4	0.0	46.6	100.0	88.1
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	36.1	1.2	60.4	97.3	89.8
0	30.7	0.0	49.7	94.1	90.9
1	42.6	0.0	47.8	98.3	86.3
2	34.7	3.0	67.7	98.4	87.9
3	29.2	2.4	76.4	100.0	97.7
4	46.0	0.0	65.7	96.4	85.0
Female	33.5	0.9	64.0	97.7	94.6
0	15.1	0.0	62.4	97.3	97.3
1	38.4	0.0	60.1	98.3	97.0
2	37.6	5.3	64.3	98.5	93.7
3	54.6	0.0	66.8	96.8	93.7
4	24.9	0.0	68.7	97.8	88.9
Orphan status					
Orphaned	66.9	0.0	58.4	92.7	63.2
Not-orphaned	34.4	1.1	61.9	97.6	92.6
Foster status					
Fostered	12.8	0.0	70.9	100.0	100.0
Not-fostered	34.9	1.1	62.3	97.6	92.1

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base of Table is total number of children under 5.

Stunting is a consequence of long term malnutrition; it is indicative of long term inadequacy of nutrient intake, and is commonly associated with poor economic conditions and chronic or repeated infections.

Weight-for-height is a measure of body mass in relation to body height and is an indicator of immediate nutritional status. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is classed as too thin for his/her height – a condition called wasting. Wasting is an immediate indicator of acute malnutrition and reflects insufficiency in tissue and fat mass compared to the amount expected according to the child's height. Wasting occurs as a result of inadequate intake of nutrients immediately preceding the survey. Therefore, wasting is not necessarily the result of insufficient food intake, but could also be, for instance, the result of recent severe illness. Occurrence of wasting may be subject to seasonal variations.

Another measurement commonly used is weight-for-age. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is considered to be underweight. However, a child may be underweight because he/she is stunted, wasted or both. Interpretation of this indicator is complex and inconclusive; for this reason it was not incorporated into this report.

Table 4.10: Percent Distribution of Children Vaccinated by Type of Vaccination Received

	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Vitamin A
Total	75.8	96.0	93.9	93.1	89.8	66.4	93.5	92.3	89.3	65.3
Cluster Location										
Accessible	74.6	97.9	95.3	94.6	91.5	81.3	95.3	94.6	91.5	67.5
Remote	77.2	94.0	92.4	91.4	88.0	50.5	91.6	89.8	87.0	62.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	73.6	94.2	94.2	94.2	87.9	61.5	93.6	93.6	87.3	65.4
Non-poor	76.4	96.5	93.8	92.8	90.3	67.7	93.5	92.0	89.8	65.2
Socio-economic group										
Employed	72.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.9	73.3	100.0	100.0	72.9	72.9
Self-employed - agric	76.6	96.5	94.6	93.7	90.5	68.6	94.2	92.8	90.0	64.7
Self-employed - other	74.7	89.0	80.6	80.6	80.6	43.7	80.6	80.6	80.6	72.2
Other	62.4	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	44.3	92.2	92.2	92.2	66.3
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	75.1	95.5	93.5	93.3	89.2	70.6	93.1	91.9	88.3	61.5
0	22.3	94.1	85.2	84.3	69.8	58.0	83.5	82.6	68.9	13.5
1	90.8	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.1	61.1	93.1	89.5	89.5	67.7
2	93.2	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	86.2	95.4	95.4	95.4	75.9
3	94.2	96.6	98.8	98.8	97.5	80.4	98.8	97.5	97.5	84.6
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.0
Female	76.7	96.6	94.3	92.8	90.5	61.6	94.0	92.8	90.5	69.7
0	27.0	96.3	86.3	81.8	73.6	62.0	85.3	81.8	73.6	28.4
1	97.0	98.3	98.3	97.0	97.0	63.3	98.3	97.0	97.0	87.6
2	98.1	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	68.7	98.5	98.5	98.5	82.9
3	86.6	91.3	93.7	93.7	93.7	58.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	79.8
4	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	53.5	97.8	97.8	97.8	89.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base of table is total number of children under 5.

Overall, about two-thirds of the children (62 percent) participate in nutrition programs, 98 percent participate in weigh-in programs, and 92 percent in vaccination programs. In contrast, 1 percent is wasted and 35 percent is stunted.

Accessible villages report a higher share of stunted children than remote villages, with shares of 37 and 32 percent, respectively. As would have been expected, accessible villages report a higher share of participation in nutrition program (81 percent) than remote villages (42 percent). The former also report higher share of participation in weigh-in programs, whereas participation in vaccination programs is similar between the two.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher stunting rate than non-poor households with at 39 and 34 percent, respectively. There are no wide differences in the wasting rate and program participation.

Regarding socio-economic status, the 'other' group and self-employed in agriculture report higher rates of stunted children, at 46 and 35 percent respectively. While all other socio-economic groups report null rates of wasting, the 'self-employed agriculture' category reports a rate of 1 percent. Employees show the highest share of children participating in nutrition and weigh-in programs at 87 and 100 percent, respectively, while 'self-employed other' shows the lowest shares of children participating in nutrition and vaccination programs (at 38 and 73 percent, respectively).

The gender breakdown shows almost similar shares of stunting and wasting between boys and girls. Boys participate more often in vaccination programs than girls, at rates of 95 and 90 percent respectively, whereas, there are no wide differences in participation in the other two programs.

A child is considered orphan if he/she is under 18 years old and has lost at least one parent. In turn, a child is considered fostered when at least one of his/her parents does not leave at home. The breakdown by orphan status shows that the rates of stunting is higher among orphaned than non-orphaned children (at 67 and 34 percent, respectively). Regarding program participation, orphaned children are less likely to participate in weigh-in and vaccination programs (93 and 63 percent respectively) than non-orphaned children (98 and 93 percent respectively).

In turn, the breakdown by foster status shows that non-fostered children report a higher rate of stunting (35 percent) than fostered children (13 percent). Fostered children report higher rates of participation in all the three programs.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 76 percent of children fewer than 5 years have been vaccinated against measles, 96 against BCG and roughly between 89 and 94percent received vaccination against DPT and OPV (except for OPV0, at 66 percent). Finally, 65 percent of the children in the district received vitamin A supplements.

The shares of vaccinated children tend to be higher in accessible villages than in remote villages except for measles. The widest difference is observed in OPV0 vaccination, for which accessible villages report a share of 81 against 51 percent for remote villages. Similarly there are no sharp differences between poor and non-poor households in the distribution of vaccinated children by type of vaccination received, except for OPV0 with non-poor households reporting a share of 68 against 62 percent of poor households.

The socio-economic breakdown shows that, although there are no sharp differences of vaccination received by type among different socio-economic groups, the employees tend to report the highest rates in most vaccination types while the 'self-employed other' tend to report the lowest rates.

The gender breakdown shows that except for vitamin A supplements and OPV0, there are no wide differences in rates of vaccination between boys and girls. While girls report higher rate of vitamin A supplement (70 percent), boys report a higher rate of OPV0 vaccination (71 percent). The age breakdown shows a trend in children receiving vaccinations among boys but not among girls. The rates of vaccinated boys increase with age to 100 percent at the age of 4 years except for OPV0 which shows an increase to a peak at age 2 years and decrease again. Among girls, a similar trend would have been observed but the age 3 years reports lowest shares of most vaccination types.

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 97 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination card.

Table 4.11: Percent Distribution of Children Vaccinated by Source of Information

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	96.9	3.1	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	97.0	3.0	100.0
Remote	96.8	3.2	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	98.2	1.8	100.0
Non-poor	96.6	3.4	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	97.1	2.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	88.0	12.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male	97.3	2.7	100.0
0	89.6	10.4	100.0
1	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	96.4	3.6	100.0
0	87.7	12.3	100.0
1	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	98.5	1.5	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base of table is total number of children under 5 vaccinated.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no sharp differences. The main difference by socio-economic group is that the information of 88 percent of the vaccinated children in the 'self-employed other' group was supported by vaccination cards, whereas the shares for the remaining groups were ranging between 97 and 100 percent.

Analysis by gender does not show sharp differences between boys and girls. Finally, virtually all children aged 1 and above had vaccination cards. Children between 0 and 11 months had vaccination cards in 96 and 97 percent of the cases, for females and males, respectively.

5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Chamwino DC. The first section analyses the employment status of the adult population. The second section of the chapter focuses on the working adults, with a special focus on the underemployed population. Trends examined include type of employment, employment sector and employer of the working adults. In the third section, the economically inactive subgroups of the adult population are examined. Next, household activities are studied. Analysis of child labour concludes this chapter.

5.1 Employment Status of Total Adult Population

The adult population of the district is categorised into two main groups: working and non-working. The working population includes all adults who had engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Within the working population, a distinction is made between those employed to capacity and those who are underemployed. The underemployed are those individuals who report willingness to take on additional work. This category reflects the population that is not working as much as they want, so they reflect surplus in the labour supply.

The non-working population consists of individuals who had not engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. This group is further subdivided into those who are unemployed and those who are economically inactive. While the economically inactive are individuals who had not engaged in any work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey due to illness, disability, age or school, unemployed individuals are those who were not working due to lack of employment opportunities but were actively looking for a job.

5.1.1 Work Status

Table 5.1 shows that 64 percent of the adult population is employed and 33 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is

Table 5.1 - Percentage distribution of the population by work status (age 15 and above)

	Working			Not working			
	Employed	Under emp.	Total	Unemploy.	Inactive	Total	Total
Total	63.5	33.2	96.7	0.0	3.3	3.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	62.5	33.3	95.8	0.0	4.2	4.2	100.0
Remote	64.6	33.1	97.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	64.5	31.3	95.8	0.0	4.2	4.2	100.0
Non-poor	63.2	33.7	96.9	0.0	3.1	3.1	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	56.2	39.5	95.7	0.0	4.3	4.3	100.0
15-29	62.6	34.4	96.9	0.0	3.1	3.1	100.0
30-49	46.7	51.2	97.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
50-64	66.9	31.7	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
65+	47.1	33.1	80.2	0.0	19.8	19.8	100.0
Female	69.8	27.7	97.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	100.0
15-29	73.7	23.5	97.2	0.0	2.8	2.8	100.0
30-49	66.9	32.4	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0
50-64	60.6	38.1	98.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	100.0
65+	77.2	12.5	89.8	0.0	10.2	10.2	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Underemployed includes persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven days preceding the survey.
2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the same period. The inactive population, primarily students and retired persons, is not included in unemployment.

3 percent. There are no clear differences by cluster location and poverty status. The underemployment rate peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49 for males

Table 5.2 - Principal labour force indicators (persons age 15 and above)

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemploy-ment rate	Active population	Unemploy-ment rate	Underemploy-ment rate
Total	96.7	0.0	34.3	97.8	0.0	44.6
Cluster Location						
Accessible	95.8	0.0	34.7	96.9	0.0	47.5
Remote	97.8	0.0	33.9	98.9	0.0	41.2
Poverty Status						
Poor	95.8	0.0	32.7	94.1	0.0	48.9
Non-poor	96.9	0.0	34.7	98.4	0.0	43.9
Gender and age						
Male	95.7	0.0	41.3	97.7	0.0	48.5
15-29	96.9	0.0	35.5	99.0	0.0	57.6
30-49	97.8	0.0	52.3	98.6	0.0	53.0
50-64	98.5	0.0	32.1	98.4	0.0	30.4
65+	80.2	0.0	41.3	90.6	0.0	44.2
Female	97.5	0.0	28.4	98.1	0.0	33.4
15-29	97.2	0.0	24.1	100.0	0.0	42.2
30-49	99.3	0.0	32.6	100.0	0.0	41.3
50-64	98.8	0.0	38.6	100.0	0.0	42.3
65+	89.8	0.0	14.0	93.8	0.0	13.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Underemployed includes persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven days preceding the survey.
2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the same period. The inactive population, primarily students and retired persons, is not included.

Table 5.3 - Percentage distribution of the population by work status (age 15-24)

	Active population				Active		
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed	Total	Inactive	Total
Total	78.0	19.5	97.5	0.0	97.5	2.5	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	80.3	16.9	97.2	0.0	97.2	2.8	100.0
Remote	75.0	22.8	97.8	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	89.1	10.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	74.9	21.8	96.8	0.0	96.8	3.2	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	72.2	24.1	96.3	0.0	96.3	3.7	100.0
15-16	93.4	6.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
17-19	80.1	11.1	91.3	0.0	91.3	8.7	100.0
20-21	43.9	52.9	96.8	0.0	96.8	3.2	100.0
22-23	54.2	45.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	82.6	15.8	98.4	0.0	98.4	1.6	100.0
15-16	91.2	5.3	96.5	0.0	96.5	3.5	100.0
17-19	81.9	18.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
20-21	85.0	11.8	96.8	0.0	96.8	3.2	100.0
22-23	72.7	27.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Underemployed includes persons who sought to increase earnings in the seven days preceding the survey.
2. Unemployed includes persons who did not work in the four week period preceding the survey and who looked for work in the same period. The inactive population, primarily students and retired persons, is not included.

and between 50 and 64 for females at 51 and 38 percent respectively.

The adult population that was not working in the 4 weeks preceding the survey was mostly inactive, rather than unemployed. This means that most of them were students, sick people, etc. rather than people looking for work and ready for it. As would be expected, the share of inactive population is higher in the 65+ cohort.

5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

Table 5.2 shows the principal labour force indicators for the adult population compared to the household heads. Activity rates are similar for total population and household heads, but underemployment is higher among the latter. The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with principal labour force indicators for total population and heads of households.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 41 and 28 percent, respectively. A similar difference is observed for the household heads.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that underemployment decreases with age of the household head. The trend is less clear for the general population.

5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is similar to the overall population, at 97 percent. However, underemployment is lower: 20 percent of workers is underemployed, as opposed to 34 percent of workers for the whole adult population. The youth from remote villages report a higher underemployment rate than their counterparts at 23 and 17 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a slightly higher share of active population than non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that the underemployment rate among the male youth is higher than that for the female youth. It can be seen that underemployment is remarkably higher in the 22-23 group.

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is formed by self-

Table 5.4 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	0.8	51.0	2.9	45.3	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	0.9	52.4	2.1	44.7	100.0
Remote	0.8	49.3	4.0	46.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	39.9	4.3	55.8	100.0
Non-poor	1.0	53.6	2.6	42.8	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	1.3	74.3	5.3	19.1	100.0
15-29	0.5	46.9	8.2	44.4	100.0
30-49	2.8	90.3	4.4	2.5	100.0
50-64	1.2	94.7	3.0	1.1	100.0
65+	0.0	97.3	0.0	2.7	100.0
Female	0.4	30.9	0.9	67.8	100.0
15-29	0.4	10.0	0.0	89.6	100.0
30-49	0.6	34.7	1.8	62.9	100.0
50-64	0.0	52.4	1.5	46.1	100.0
65+	0.0	89.2	0.0	10.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/ Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	0.8	54.0	45.2	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	0.8	54.7	44.6	100.0
Remote	0.8	53.2	46.0	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	44.2	55.8	100.0
Non-poor	1.0	56.3	42.7	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	1.2	79.9	18.9	100.0
15-29	0.5	55.7	43.8	100.0
30-49	2.4	95.1	2.5	100.0
50-64	1.2	97.8	1.1	100.0
65+	0.0	97.3	2.7	100.0
Female	0.4	31.7	67.9	100.0
15-29	0.4	10.3	89.3	100.0
30-49	0.6	35.9	63.5	100.0
50-64	0.0	53.9	46.1	100.0
65+	0.0	89.2	10.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Table 5.6 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Pub & priv services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	86.8	0.5	2.1	9.0	1.7	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	85.8	1.0	1.6	11.1	0.6	100.0
Remote	88.0	0.0	2.6	6.4	3.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	80.3	0.0	0.6	15.4	3.8	100.0
Non-poor	88.3	0.7	2.4	7.4	1.2	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	87.0	1.2	3.2	5.8	2.8	100.0
15-29	76.6	2.1	4.0	13.9	3.4	100.0
30-49	92.8	0.5	3.7	0.0	3.0	100.0
50-64	94.7	0.8	2.1	1.1	1.3	100.0
65+	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0
Female	86.6	0.0	1.1	11.7	0.7	100.0
15-29	74.7	0.0	1.1	24.2	0.0	100.0
30-49	94.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	1.2	100.0
50-64	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
65+	94.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

employed in agriculture at 51 percent, or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 45 percent. 3 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural activities and employees only account for 1 percent of the working population. The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in accessible villages, whereas the 'other' group is bigger in remote villages. Poor households report a lower share of self-employed workers in agriculture and a higher share in other activities than non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males is self-employed in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities, while females report a higher share in 'other' activities. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 30-49 cohort (3 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ cohort (97 percent), the 'self-employed other' for 15-29 males (8 percent) and 'other' for 15-29 females (90 percent).

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer is analysed in Table 5.5. The table shows that the private sector (formal or informal) employs 54 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 99 percent of the working population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the distribution of working population by employer. In turn, poor households report a higher share of the working population working for the household and a lower share working for a private employer than non-poor households.

Males report a higher share working for a private employer, while females report a higher share working for the household. Most females work for the household, except in the 65+ cohort, where 89 percent of them work for a private employer. The share of females working in the private sector increases gradually with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males. At the same time, the share of females working for the household decreases with age.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 96 percent of the working population. 87 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 9 percent in domestic duties.

Table 5.7 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, sex and activity

	Employee		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Other		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	68.0	82.1	87.3	86.6
Mining & non-primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Services	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	42.0	0.0	0.4	3.2	1.0
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	17.2	5.6	11.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	58.0	3.0	0.2	2.8	0.6

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Table 5.8 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer, sex and activity

	Government		Private		Household		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	93.2	97.6	66.2	81.6	87.3	86.3
Mining & non-primary	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Services	100.0	100.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	2.8	1.1
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	30.5	17.2	5.8	12.0
Other	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.5	2.9	0.7

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The split-up by remoteness of the village and poverty status of the household shows that accessible villages and poor households report lower shares working in domestic duties than their respective counterparts. In addition, non-poor households report a higher share working in agriculture than poor households at 88 and 80 percent respectively.

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are agriculture and household duties, accounting for 99 percent of the working population. These are the main activities for men as well, but they are less concentrated, with 7 percent in other activities.

The breakdown by age-groups revealed no strong differences between genders. However, in both genders, younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. The share of males and females dedicated in agriculture is similar, around 87 percent. Domestic duties have the second highest shares for both genders: 6 percent for males and 12 percent for females. Each of the remaining activities occupies less than 10 percent of the labour force for each gender, but with the shares for males higher than or equal to those for females.

For both genders, virtually all the employees work in services. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work mostly in other activities, with shares of 43 percent for males and 58 percent for females. The female population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture than males at 82 and 68 percent respectively.

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer, gender, and activity is shown in Table 5.8. The working population employed by the government is mostly dedicated to services. Males and females working for private employers (whether formal or informal) are mostly dedicated to agriculture at 93 percent for males and 98 percent for females. Among the individuals who were employed by the household, the main activity was agriculture (66 percent for males and 82 percent for females), but domestic duties also reports important shares (31 percent of males, 17 percent of females in this category).

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 64 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 3 percent self-employed in other activities, 32 percent is in 'other' activities and 2 percent is formed by employees.

Table 5.9 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.5	63.8	2.9	31.9	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	1.7	66.6	4.2	27.4	100.0
Remote	1.1	60.3	1.1	37.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	50.9	1.5	47.6	100.0
Non-poor	1.8	66.7	3.2	28.3	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	1.9	87.4	3.9	6.8	100.0
15-29	1.3	74.7	5.9	18.1	100.0
30-49	3.2	93.1	2.3	1.3	100.0
50-64	0.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	1.0	34.2	1.6	63.2	100.0
15-29	1.6	11.6	0.0	86.8	100.0
30-49	1.0	39.6	3.8	55.6	100.0
50-64	0.0	57.0	0.0	43.0	100.0
65+	0.0	77.4	0.0	22.6	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the underemployed population in accessible villages is composed by a higher share of self-employed in agriculture than the underemployed population from remote villages. In turn, the latter shows a higher share in 'other' activities than the former.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share self-employed in agriculture, while poor households report a higher share in 'other' activities.

The gender breakdown shows that in the underemployed population, females are more likely than males to be in 'other' activities. In turn, males are more likely to be self-employed agriculture than females.

For males, the share of employees peaks at 3 percent in the 30-49 cohort. The share self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age. The 'self-employed other' group shows a lower share in the 65+ cohort, and the 'other' group shows positive rates only in the 15-29 age-group. In the case of females, the share self-employed in agriculture increases with age, the share in 'other' activities is highest in the 15-29 cohort, (87 percent) and lowest in the 65+ cohort (23 percent).

Table 5.10- Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	1.3	67.2	31.5	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	1.4	71.7	26.8	100.0
Remote	1.1	61.4	37.4	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	52.4	47.6	100.0
Non-poor	1.6	70.5	27.9	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	1.5	92.2	6.2	100.0
15-29	1.3	82.3	16.4	100.0
30-49	2.5	96.2	1.3	100.0
50-64	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	1.0	35.8	63.2	100.0
15-29	1.6	11.6	86.8	100.0
30-49	1.0	43.4	55.6	100.0
50-64	0.0	57.0	43.0	100.0
65+	0.0	77.4	22.6	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 67 percent and in second place for the household at 32 percent. The State, NGOs, and other types of employer only account for 1 percent of the underemployed population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher percentage of underemployed population working for a private employer than remote villages, and the latter report a higher share working for the household.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of underemployed population working for the household, while non-poor households report higher shares in the remaining types of employers.

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	94.3	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	92.9	2.8	2.2	1.1	1.0	100.0
Remote	96.1	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	97.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	100.0
Non-poor	93.7	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.3	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	94.3	2.8	1.9	0.0	1.1	100.0
15-29	92.8	5.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	94.4	1.0	3.2	0.0	1.3	100.0
50-64	93.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	94.4	0.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	100.0
15-29	93.1	0.0	1.6	5.3	0.0	100.0
30-49	92.7	0.0	2.3	1.3	3.7	100.0
50-64	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are strongly concentrated in private employers at 92 percent. In turn, underemployed females are split between private employers and household, with shares of 36 and 63 percent.

The age breakdown shows that underemployed males report higher shares working for a private employer, whereas females report higher shares working for the household.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 94 percent of the underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture, and 2 percent to services, with the remaining activities reporting shares of less than 2 percent each.

Remote villages and poor households report slightly higher shares in agriculture than their respective counterparts.

The gender breakdown revealed no remarkable differences with percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity. Furthermore, the age-breakdown shows that the shares dedicated to agriculture tend to increase with age but no clear trend in the remaining categories.

5.4 Unemployed and Inactive Population

Unemployment refers to a person who is actively looking for a job and is ready to work. If the individual is not working but is not looking for a job or is not ready to work, he or she is part of the inactive population. For instance, a full-time student, an ill individual or a retired person are not unemployed, because they either are not looking for a job (the student and the retired), or are not able to work (the ill person). Table 5.12 shows the main causes for unemployment. None of the respondents in the district was classified as unemployed.

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, infirmity is the main cause of inactivity (40 percent), followed by being too old (32 percent). Being a student ranked the third most cited reason for economic inactivity at 28 percent.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that being too old is a more common cause for economic inactivity in remote clusters than in accessible clusters. In turn, infirmity is more common in the latter.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that, as would be expected, being a student

Table 5.12 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is unemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.13 - Percentage distribution of the economically inactive population by reason

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	32.4	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.0	28.1	0.0	45.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0	40.8	0.0	29.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6	0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	38.1	0.0	19.5	0.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	22.7	0.0	37.2	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	27.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	69.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.4	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

is a more common cause for economic inactivity among non-poor households. Being too old was reported by a higher share of the inactive population in poor households, whereas non-poor households reported a higher share of infirmity at 42 percent against 33 percent of poor households.

Table 5.14- Activities normally undertaken in the household (age 15 and over)

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	75.5	67.6	64.6	62.8	62.0	93.5
Cluster Location						
Accessible	74.7	65.5	68.1	62.9	56.3	92.5
Remote	76.5	70.2	60.2	62.6	69.0	94.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	72.3	62.7	54.6	60.6	69.6	95.1
Non-poor	76.3	68.7	67.0	63.3	60.1	93.2
Gender and age						
Male	54.4	38.1	41.6	22.8	45.3	91.9
15-29	75.4	49.2	47.0	34.4	43.6	96.5
30-49	44.7	30.0	41.2	12.2	56.9	95.3
50-64	37.8	38.6	39.1	23.2	38.9	92.1
65+	32.1	22.3	26.7	12.6	24.3	64.7
Female	94.1	93.4	84.7	97.9	76.6	94.9
15-29	97.7	94.5	86.5	99.3	82.5	96.8
30-49	96.8	96.8	84.9	98.4	83.4	98.3
50-64	96.6	95.9	95.2	98.8	65.2	94.9
65+	60.6	69.9	60.0	87.3	35.0	71.1

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 5.15 - Activities normally undertaken in the household (age 5 to 14)

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	88.1	51.2	34.4	42.1	44.1	51.8
Cluster Location						
Accessible	94.4	43.7	35.8	37.9	33.9	46.4
Remote	79.1	61.8	32.4	48.0	58.7	59.3
Poverty Status						
Poor	90.6	46.5	27.8	39.2	50.8	51.3
Non-poor	87.0	53.3	37.2	43.4	41.3	52.0
Gender and age						
Male	85.3	45.9	28.7	29.2	34.6	45.1
5-9	79.3	28.9	10.0	8.2	35.8	26.0
10-14	91.2	62.7	47.4	50.1	33.5	64.1
Female	90.3	55.4	38.9	52.3	51.7	57.1
5-9	85.7	38.2	25.8	30.5	48.4	39.5
10-14	96.3	77.8	55.9	80.7	55.9	79.9
Orphan status						
Orphaned	98.1	62.9	48.8	53.6	24.4	53.0
Not-orphaned	87.4	50.5	33.0	40.6	46.3	51.9
Foster status						
Fostered	89.9	54.8	25.2	36.7	25.7	51.6
Not-fostered	87.4	50.1	35.7	42.4	48.3	51.9

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

The gender breakdown shows that males report being too old or being sick more frequently than females, who in turn report being a student more often. For both genders, being a student and being too old are concentrated in specific age-groups: the youngest (15-29) and the oldest (65+) cohorts. Infirmity rate tends to increase with age for both genders but shows the lowest shares in the oldest cohort (65+).

5.5 Household Tasks

Table 5.14 shows the activities normally undertaken in the household by its

members. First the population aged 15 and above is analysed. The most common activities for the population aged 15 and above are taking care of the sick, elderly, and children. All the activities are undertaken by more than 50 percent of the members. The most common activities in the district are taking care of the elderly and sick (94 percent) and fetching water (76 percent).

Remote villages report higher shares of population fetching firewood and taking care of children than accessible villages. In turn, the latter report higher shares of people cleaning the toilet and cooking than the former.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report higher shares of population fetching firewood and cleaning toilets, while poor households report a higher share in 'taking care of children'.

The most important differences are shown in the gender and age-breakdown. Females report remarkably higher shares in all the activities, with rates fluctuating between 77 and 98 percent. The shares for males range from 23 to 54 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (92 percent).

The analysis of age-groups shows no clear trend, but in the case of females the shares show sharp decreases in the oldest cohort.

5.6 Child Labour

Table 5.15 shows that the most common activity for children between 5 and 14 years old is fetching water. It is interesting to notice that the share of children fetching water is higher than that for the rest of the population. Children from remote villages report higher shares in most activities than children from accessible villages, the exceptions being fetching water and cleaning toilets. Further analysis by poverty status shows a similar trend in which children from poor households resemble children from accessible households

The gender breakdown shows that girls report similar or higher rates than boys for all household activities. The analysis by age-groups shows that the 10-14 cohorts for both genders show higher rates than the youngest children, for all household tasks.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children are more likely to undertake most of the activities, except for taking care of children. In turn, non-fostered children are more likely to undertake most of the household tasks under analysis than fostered children.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 51 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 81 percent. The share of working children is higher in poor households. The particular activity does not show evident correlation with cluster location or poverty status.

The gender breakdown shows that girls are more likely to work in household duties than boys, while the latter are more likely to be involved in other activities (services, mining, manufacturing, etc.). However, the main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly one third of children in the 5-9 cohort were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey. Virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort work in the household while in the 5-9 cohort around 11 percent of girls and 32 percent of boys work for a private employer.

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows stark differences. Orphaned children are more likely to be working than non-orphaned children, at rates of 72 and 50 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 75 and 48 percent, respectively. Orphaned children are more likely to work in household activities than non-orphaned children, who in turn report a higher share working in other activities. Finally, fostered children report a higher share working in the 'other' than non-fostered children, who in turn report a higher share working in households activities.

Table 5.16- Child labour (age 5 to 14)

		Main activity			Employer	
	Working	Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	51.4	6.0	81.0	12.9	10.6	89.4
Cluster Location						
Accessible	53.3	4.6	80.6	14.8	13.0	87.0
Remote	49.0	8.1	81.6	10.4	7.2	92.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	60.4	3.3	81.1	15.7	13.0	87.0
Non-poor	48.2	7.2	81.0	11.7	9.5	90.5
Gender and age						
Male	46.8	4.3	75.2	20.6	15.8	84.2
5-9	30.1	0.9	61.1	38.0	32.3	67.7
10-14	100.0	7.6	88.6	3.9	0.0	100.0
Female	55.8	7.4	85.7	6.9	6.4	93.6
5-9	41.4	1.9	86.1	12.0	11.5	88.5
10-14	99.0	14.4	85.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Orphan status						
Orphaned	71.9	5.8	88.6	5.5	5.5	94.5
Not-orphaned	49.9	6.2	80.1	13.7	11.3	88.7
Foster status						
Fostered	74.5	8.2	71.8	20.0	18.6	81.4
Not-fostered	48.0	5.6	82.6	11.8	9.4	90.6

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

5 Employment

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

This chapter presents the perceptions on welfare status and changes in Chamwino DC. The first section shows perceptions of changes in the economic situation both of the communities and of the households. Section two summarises self-reported difficulties in satisfying a set of household needs. In section three asset ownership and occupancy status, as well as occupancy documentation are analysed. Section four gives information related to agriculture: use of agricultural inputs, landholding, and cattle ownership. Section five shows perceptions of crime and security in the community. Section six shows the main income contributor to the household. A brief analysis of ownership of selected household items concludes the chapter.

6.1 Economic Situation

The analysis of this section is based solely on the perception of the interviewees. The main respondent for this part of the questionnaire was the household head. In cases where the household head was not able to respond i.e. was travelling, sick or had little information on the household's daily practices, then the best-informed household member responded. The respondents were asked to comment on whether the situation had changed for better, worse or remained the same compared to the year prior to the survey.

6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey. Results show that only 11 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 14 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though the majority 72 percent of the respondents reported the community's economic condition to have deteriorated, 43 percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 63 percent of the households in remote clusters report their community's economic situation to be much worse compared to 26 percent of those living in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 50 percent of poor households report their community's economic situation to be much worse, the share for non-poor households is 41 percent.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with one or two members at 74 and 63 percent respectively. Furthermore, virtually all households owning 1hectare of land and 75 percent of households owning no land reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation compared to 51 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Likewise, the percentage of households owning large livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning small livestock and those owning no livestock at 85 and 71 percent respectively.

While 95 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'employee' and 'other' categories is about 69 percent. In contrast, while 21 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households belonging to the 'other' category is virtually null.

Table 6.1: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	42.5	28.9	14.0	10.0	1.4	3.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	25.7	39.5	13.7	15.8	1.6	3.7	100.0
Remote	62.5	16.3	14.5	3.0	1.3	2.4	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	49.7	19.9	18.3	8.3	0.0	3.8	100.0
Non-poor	41.3	30.5	13.3	10.3	1.7	3.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	39.0	23.6	12.6	17.8	2.8	4.2	100.0
3-4	42.4	33.1	10.9	7.2	2.3	4.1	100.0
5-6	46.3	25.3	15.7	11.3	0.0	1.4	100.0
7+	38.6	34.6	22.3	1.7	0.0	2.8	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	74.8	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	27.2	29.6	14.5	18.5	3.7	6.6	100.0
2-3.99 ha	34.6	32.0	16.6	10.7	2.1	4.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	41.9	29.2	11.3	12.7	1.1	3.6	100.0
6+ ha	51.3	25.6	14.7	6.4	0.6	1.3	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	40.5	29.8	14.7	11.1	1.9	2.0	100.0
Small only	48.7	21.6	11.9	9.4	0.0	8.4	100.0
Large only	46.0	39.2	11.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	48.2	26.9	12.5	5.7	0.0	6.6	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	38.3	31.5	9.3	20.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	42.0	28.3	14.1	10.8	1.5	3.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	56.5	37.9	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	100.0
Other	38.1	31.3	27.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	48.2	28.3	11.7	8.4	1.5	2.1	100.0
Female	26.0	30.9	21.0	14.7	1.3	6.2	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	25.4	22.1	31.2	11.6	0.0	9.6	100.0
Monogamous	50.5	28.8	12.0	6.2	1.1	1.4	100.0
Polygamous	40.5	35.8	11.3	6.5	1.3	4.6	100.0
Loose union	28.1	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	28.4	26.9	16.6	20.2	2.4	5.4	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	40.9	23.4	15.5	12.3	2.6	5.2	100.0
Primary	42.3	33.6	13.6	8.1	0.6	1.7	100.0
Secondary +	52.8	30.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Furthermore, 80 percent of households where the household head is monogamous reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their communities whereas, the share for households where the household head has a loose union is 28 percent. In contrast, 72 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported same conditions in their community's economic situation. It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is 19 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has no formal education at 83 and 64 percent respectively. Lastly, while 76 percent of

Table 6.2: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the household compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	46.7	28.1	14.4	10.0	0.5	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	36.8	36.3	14.6	12.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	58.5	18.1	14.2	7.5	0.9	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	51.7	21.9	15.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	45.8	29.1	14.2	9.9	0.6	0.4	100.0
Household size							
1-2	50.7	25.7	8.0	14.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
3-4	47.4	30.4	13.5	7.8	0.0	0.9	100.0
5-6	41.1	28.5	18.1	11.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
7+	52.0	23.2	18.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	12.0	57.3	12.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	34.3	35.0	12.2	18.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	44.0	29.3	14.3	12.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	47.8	24.7	16.6	9.5	0.0	1.3	100.0
6+ ha	53.7	25.7	13.4	5.8	1.3	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	48.4	27.2	14.7	9.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
Small only	42.4	31.4	13.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	25.0	45.7	25.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	45.9	25.7	10.4	13.3	1.9	2.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	9.0	13.1	9.3	68.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	50.3	26.4	13.7	8.8	0.5	0.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	18.0	40.6	21.0	17.7	2.8	0.0	100.0
Other	22.0	48.8	22.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	50.1	26.9	12.3	9.6	0.7	0.4	100.0
Female	36.7	31.5	20.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	32.5	17.6	0.0	42.8	7.1	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	49.9	27.1	14.1	8.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	46.6	34.0	7.5	8.2	1.5	2.2	100.0
Loose union	28.1	23.4	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	41.8	27.9	19.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	52.4	24.4	10.6	11.3	0.5	0.8	100.0
Primary	41.3	33.4	18.3	6.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	49.4	13.0	10.6	27.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

male-headed households reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for female-headed households is 57 percent.

6.1.2 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of their economic situation compared to the year before the survey. Only 11 percent of the households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 14 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

59 percent of households located in remote clusters reported much worse conditions in the economic situation of their households compared to 37 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, 52 percent of poor households reported much worse economic conditions of their households' situation compared to 46 percent of non-poor households.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 16 and 6 percent respectively. On the other hand, virtually all households owning 1 hectare of land and 53 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported much worse conditions in the economic situation of their households compared to 12 percent of households owning no land. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 48 percent of households owning no livestock reported much worse economic conditions in their households' economic situation compared to 25 percent of households owning large livestock.

The percentage of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category at 76 and 22 percent respectively. On the other hand, while 77 percent of households where the head is monogamous reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households where the head has a loose union is 51 percent. In contrast, 48 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported same conditions in their households' economic situation.

50 percent of male-headed households reported much worse conditions of their households' economic situation compared to 37 percent of female-headed households. On the other hand, 76 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported deterioration in their households' economic situation compared to 62 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

6.2 Self-reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs

This section analyses the difficulties households faced in satisfying household needs during the year prior to the survey. These household needs are such as food, school fees, house rent, utility bills and healthcare. For each household, the respondent was asked to say whether they never, seldom, often or always experience difficulties in satisfying the specified household need.

6.2.1 Food Needs

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey. Overall, 50 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experience food shortages frequently (often/always).

While 30 percent of households in accessible clusters never experienced food shortages, the share for households in remote clusters is 24 percent. Likewise, 29 percent of non-poor households never experienced food shortages compared to 22 percent of poor households.

81 percent of households owning no land never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 37 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Furthermore, while 28 percent of households with one or two members never experienced food shortages, the share for households with seven or more members is 16 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 55

percent of households owning large livestock never experienced food shortages, the share for households owning small livestock is 21 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. 56 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' socio-economic group never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 16 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category. Furthermore, 36 percent of households where the head is polygamous had never experienced food shortages compared to 18 percent of households where the head is single.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households reported having food shortages less frequently than female-headed households as 53 percent of male-headed households never / seldom experienced food shortages compared to 40 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, while 32 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head has no education is 27 percent.

6.2.2 Paying School Fees

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey. At the time of the survey, almost all (99 percent) households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and less than 1 percent of the households reported that they often/always had problems paying school fees. It is worth noting that children in primary state schools do not pay fees. While children in secondary state schools do pay fees, the secondary school enrolment rates are very low (for more details, see chapter 3).

It is also observed that 9 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' socio-economic group and 4 percent of households owning large livestock reported having frequent problems paying school fees. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, land ownership, gender, level of education and marital status do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees.

Table 6.3: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	27.6	22.2	40.5	9.8	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	30.3	20.5	43.3	5.9	100.0
Remote	24.3	24.2	37.0	14.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	22.2	15.7	50.7	11.4	100.0
Non-poor	28.5	23.3	38.8	9.5	100.0
Household size					
1-2	27.7	15.4	46.7	10.1	100.0
3-4	32.8	21.3	37.3	8.7	100.0
5-6	25.6	24.9	36.6	12.9	100.0
7+	16.1	29.6	49.8	4.5	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	81.2	0.0	6.8	12.0	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	7.7	21.9	57.7	12.7	100.0
2-3.99 ha	26.9	23.3	38.6	11.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	15.7	23.7	50.6	10.0	100.0
6+ ha	36.9	21.9	33.8	7.4	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	24.7	21.8	41.6	12.0	100.0
Small only	21.3	28.3	47.5	2.9	100.0
Large only	55.1	17.0	27.9	0.0	100.0
Both	43.1	20.9	31.1	4.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	55.9	31.4	12.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	27.1	21.4	41.5	10.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	41.5	30.6	21.0	6.9	100.0
Other	15.7	25.8	48.4	10.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	27.7	25.3	38.9	8.1	100.0
Female	27.3	13.2	45.0	14.5	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	17.6	13.5	63.3	5.5	100.0
Monogamous	26.8	27.7	36.2	9.4	100.0
Polygamous	35.5	17.9	42.8	3.9	100.0
Loose union	23.4	10.4	66.1	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	25.9	14.0	45.3	14.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	26.5	17.0	44.9	11.6	100.0
Primary	28.0	24.5	38.4	9.2	100.0
Secondary +	31.5	37.8	27.6	3.2	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. Virtually all households in the district reported that they never had

Table 6.4: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	99.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	98.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
7+	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	98.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
Small only	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	96.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	90.7	0.0	9.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	99.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0
Female	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	99.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	99.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

problems paying house rent and all selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty level, household size, land ownership, livestock ownership, socio-economic group, gender, marital status and education level do not show correlation with the ability to pay house rent.

6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey. 95 percent households in the district never / seldom had problems paying utility bills.

Table 6.5: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

While 97 percent of households located in remote clusters never had problems paying utility bills, the share for households located in accessible clusters was 90 percent. Likewise, 99 percent of poor households never had problems paying utility bills compared to 92 percent of non-poor households.

Furthermore, 92 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying utility bills compared to 89 percent of households with seven or more members. Similarly, virtually all households owning no land and those owning 1hectare of land never had problems paying utility bills compared to 95 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. On the other hand, 97 percent of households owning both small and large livestock never had problems paying utility bills compared to

Table 6.6: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	93.2	2.0	4.7	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	89.7	3.1	7.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	97.3	0.7	1.7	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	92.2	2.3	5.2	0.2	100.0
Household size					
1-2	92.2	0.8	7.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	96.2	1.6	1.7	0.5	100.0
5-6	91.6	1.0	7.4	0.0	100.0
7+	89.3	8.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	93.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	93.6	0.9	5.0	0.5	100.0
4-5.99 ha	89.6	4.8	5.6	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	95.0	1.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	92.6	2.0	5.2	0.2	100.0
Small only	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0
Large only	83.2	11.7	5.1	0.0	100.0
Both	96.8	1.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	81.4	18.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	92.7	2.0	5.1	0.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	95.9	2.3	1.8	0.0	100.0
Female	85.2	1.2	12.9	0.7	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	95.0	2.8	2.2	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Loose union	51.6	17.2	31.3	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	86.3	1.2	11.8	0.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	93.6	0.3	5.7	0.4	100.0
Primary	92.7	3.2	4.1	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	93.7	4.4	1.9	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

83 percent of households owning large livestock. Likewise, virtually all households belonging to the 'self-employed other' never had problems paying utility bills compared to 81 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that virtually all households where the head is single never had problems paying utility bills compared to 52 percent of households where the head has a loose union. On the other hand, the percentage of male-headed households who reported having had no problems paying utility bills is higher than that of female-headed households at 96 and 85 percent respectively. Finally, level of education of the household head does not show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

Table 6.7: Percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for health care during the year before the survey

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	47.8	29.2	20.9	2.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	55.0	28.3	16.1	0.6	100.0
Remote	39.3	30.4	26.6	3.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	36.7	31.2	27.9	4.2	100.0
Non-poor	49.7	28.9	19.8	1.7	100.0
Household size					
1-2	40.9	31.5	22.8	4.7	100.0
3-4	53.1	24.2	21.9	0.8	100.0
5-6	44.5	35.6	17.4	2.5	100.0
7+	51.8	24.4	23.8	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	76.0	12.0	12.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	37.9	37.4	15.7	9.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	49.7	24.7	23.4	2.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	42.2	33.4	23.8	0.6	100.0
6+ ha	49.9	30.6	17.5	2.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	46.7	28.7	22.1	2.5	100.0
Small only	40.9	39.2	20.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	60.1	11.6	23.2	5.1	100.0
Both	57.1	29.1	13.8	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	65.2	34.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	47.5	29.2	21.1	2.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	64.2	28.9	6.9	0.0	100.0
Other	33.6	29.3	37.1	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	52.8	28.5	17.1	1.6	100.0
Female	33.4	31.5	32.0	3.1	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	70.1	24.3	0.0	5.5	100.0
Monogamous	50.9	28.7	18.5	1.9	100.0
Polygamous	56.6	32.7	10.7	0.0	100.0
Loose union	23.4	0.0	76.6	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	34.7	29.7	32.4	3.2	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	39.5	30.0	26.6	4.0	100.0
Primary	52.0	29.7	17.7	0.6	100.0
Secondary +	70.0	21.5	8.5	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for healthcare during the year before the survey. 77 percent of the households reported that they never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare in the year prior to the survey. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 55 percent of households located in accessible clusters never experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 39 percent of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, while 50 percent of non-poor households never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for poor households 37 percent.

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

			Livestock				Motor-		Wheel
	Home	Land	Small	Large	Both	Vehicle	cycle	Bicycle	barrow
Total	93.1	97.2	10.1	3.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	35.1	3.5
Cluster Location									
Accessible	93.3	98.7	11.0	4.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	33.6	3.1
Remote	92.9	95.5	9.1	2.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	36.9	4.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	93.8	97.7	13.9	2.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.0
Non-poor	93.0	97.2	9.5	3.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	34.2	4.1
Household size									
1-2	91.8	98.9	7.4	0.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0
3-4	93.6	94.6	10.3	1.9	12.9	0.0	0.0	38.4	5.0
5-6	91.2	98.3	11.4	6.8	12.9	0.0	0.0	36.3	3.3
7+	98.9	100.0	11.1	4.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	55.5	5.4
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	78.2	87.2	30.0	18.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	86.9	25.5
Self-employed - agriculture	94.3	99.2	9.8	2.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	3.0
Self-employed - other	88.9	60.7	12.8	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	36.4	10.0
Other	80.7	100.0	8.2	18.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	94.1	96.5	11.5	4.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	45.2	4.5
Female	90.3	99.3	6.3	1.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.7

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

52 percent of households with seven or more members never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 41 percent of households with one or two members. On the other hand, while 76 percent of households owning no land ever had problems paying for healthcare; the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 50 percent. It is also observed that virtually all households owning 1 hectare of land seldom had problems paying for healthcare.

Furthermore, 60 percent of households owning large livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 41 percent of those owning small livestock. Similarly, while 65 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 34 percent.

70 percent of households where the household head is single never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 23 percent of households where the household head has a loose union. On the other hand, 53 percent of male-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 33 percent of female-headed households. While 70 percent of household heads with secondary education or more never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for household heads with no formal education is 40 percent.

6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

This section discusses ownership of selected assets and household occupancy status. These assets are as houses, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and wheelbarrows. This section will also provide detailed information on asset ownership by household characteristics. Household occupancy status describes the type of arrangement the household has in terms of their current dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they own, rent, live free or temporarily live in their current dwelling, and if they held any documentation to support the occupancy status. Besides the respondent's testimony, the survey did not use any further methods to verify this information.

6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 93 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 97 percent owns some land. 12 percent of all households own both small and large

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	93.1	0.7	5.3	0.9	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	93.3	0.4	4.8	1.5	100.0
Remote	92.9	1.1	5.8	0.3	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	93.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	93.0	0.8	5.1	1.1	100.0
Household size					
1-2	91.8	0.8	7.4	0.0	100.0
3-4	93.6	1.4	4.6	0.4	100.0
5-6	91.2	0.0	6.2	2.6	100.0
7+	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	78.2	12.8	9.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.3	0.6	4.2	0.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0
Other	80.7	0.0	16.5	2.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	94.1	0.9	4.8	0.2	100.0
Female	90.3	0.0	6.6	3.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 6.10: Percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation

	Title deed	Renting contract	Payment receipt	Other document	No document	Total	Secure tenure
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	0.0
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	97.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	100.0	0.0
5-6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	100.0	0.0
7+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	99.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

livestock while 10 percent of all households own small livestock. While 35 percent of all households own a bicycle, the share for households owning a motorcycle is virtually null.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. Cluster location and poverty status do not show strong correlation with dwelling ownership.

Disaggregation of the data shows that 99 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 92 percent of households with one or two

Table 6.11: Percentage of households using agricultural inputs and and the percentage using certain inputs

	% of hhs using	Fertilizer	Improved seedling	Fingerlings	Hooks and nets	Insecticides	Other
Total	62.5	55.7	82.8	0.2	0.5	5.3	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	61.3	49.5	83.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Remote	63.9	62.9	81.7	0.3	1.1	8.8	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	57.7	54.8	81.9	1.2	0.0	7.8	0.0
Non-poor	63.3	55.9	82.9	0.0	0.6	4.9	0.0
Household size							
1-2	47.0	54.6	85.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0
3-4	66.4	53.8	83.4	0.0	1.3	7.0	0.0
5-6	61.5	63.4	75.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
7+	79.6	46.4	94.3	1.1	0.0	6.5	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	77.9	88.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	63.8	54.6	83.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
Self-employed - other	49.9	37.1	86.1	4.2	13.9	0.0	0.0
Other	46.7	85.3	44.2	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	67.2	54.1	83.6	0.2	0.7	5.8	0.0
Female	48.9	62.3	79.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base for column 1 is all households. For columns 2 to 7 is households using agricultural inputs

members. Furthermore, while 94 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category owns their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is 78 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that 94 percent of male-headed households own their dwellings compared to 90 percent of female-headed households. In contrast, 45 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to 6 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 56 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to 16 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 87 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee own a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 28 percent.

Furthermore, while 40 percent of poor households own a bicycle, the share for non-poor households is 34 percent. Likewise, 37 percent of households located in remote clusters own a bicycle compared to 34 percent of households located in accessible clusters.

6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is shown in Table 6.10. Virtually all residents in the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status as none of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 99 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all.

6.4 Agriculture

The analysis in this section focuses on the distribution of households by use of certain agricultural inputs, land ownership and cattle ownership.

6.4.1 Agricultural Inputs

The survey collected information on agricultural practices. The dataset includes information regarding usage of farm inputs and the main source from which the farmers got the inputs. Table 6.11 shows the percent distribution of households

Table 6.12: Percentage distribution of households using agricultural inputs by the main source of the inputs

	Open market	Government	Donor agency	Coop.	Other	Total
Total	22.3	52.3	8.5	0.2	16.7	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	31.0	50.5	1.7	0.4	16.3	100.0
Remote	12.2	54.3	16.3	0.0	17.2	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	31.3	45.2	5.4	0.0	18.1	100.0
Non-poor	20.9	53.3	9.0	0.3	16.5	100.0
Household size						
1-2	12.1	65.9	7.0	0.0	15.0	100.0
3-4	20.7	56.8	7.2	0.6	14.7	100.0
5-6	17.3	45.0	13.0	0.0	24.8	100.0
7+	47.0	41.2	4.4	0.0	7.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	23.5	43.7	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	20.0	55.4	8.2	0.3	16.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	81.4	12.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	16.3	20.7	7.3	0.0	55.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	24.3	50.0	9.7	0.3	15.7	100.0
Female	14.1	61.3	3.9	0.0	20.7	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

using certain inputs. This information is complimented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs.

63 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (83 percent) of those who use farm inputs use improved seedlings. Further breakdown of the data by cluster location did not show strong correlation with application of agricultural inputs... Furthermore, while 63 percent of non-poor households use agricultural inputs; the share for poor households is 58 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also tends to increase as 80 percent of households with seven or more members use agricultural inputs compared to 47 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 78 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category use agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 47 percent. Likewise, the use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households. While 67 percent of male-headed households use agricultural inputs, the share for female-headed households is 49 percent.

Most households that use agricultural inputs get them from government (52 percent) and in second place purchase them at an open market (22 percent). While 17 percent of the households obtains their inputs by preparing them themselves, 9 percent reports donor agencies and less than 1 percent reports cooperatives as their main source.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the percentage of households located in accessible clusters who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 31 and 12 percent respectively. In turn, 16 percent of households located in remote clusters get agricultural inputs from donor agencies compared to 2 percent of households located in accessible clusters. While 31 percent of poor households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for non-poor households is 21 percent. On the other hand, 53 percent of non-poor households get agricultural inputs from government compared to 45 percent of poor households.

Table 6.13: Percent distribution of households by the area (in ha) of land owned by the household

	None	< 1 ha	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ ha	Total
Total	2.8	0.2	5.3	35.2	25.7	30.9	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	1.3	0.3	7.2	33.6	28.3	29.3	100.0
Remote	4.5	0.0	3.1	37.0	22.5	32.8	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	2.3	1.3	1.6	38.3	37.3	19.2	100.0
Non-poor	2.8	0.0	6.0	34.6	23.7	32.8	100.0
Household size							
1-2	1.1	0.0	12.4	46.4	20.1	20.0	100.0
3-4	5.4	0.5	7.6	38.9	20.5	27.0	100.0
5-6	1.7	0.0	0.0	28.8	29.8	39.7	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	40.7	38.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	12.8	0.0	0.0	35.2	42.7	9.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.8	0.2	4.9	35.4	26.0	32.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	39.3	0.0	16.8	18.7	15.8	9.3	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	4.6	45.4	23.9	26.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	3.5	0.2	3.1	31.2	25.7	36.2	100.0
Female	0.7	0.0	11.8	46.6	25.6	15.4	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

In addition, while 47 percent of households with seven or more members purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households with one or two members is 12 percent. In contrast, the percentage of households with one or two members who gets agricultural inputs from government is 25 percentage points higher than that of households with seven or more members, at 66 and 41 percent respectively.

81 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 16 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group. In turn, 56 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves. Lastly, while 24 percent of male-headed households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for female-headed households is 14 percent. In contrast, 61 percent of female-headed households gets agricultural inputs from government compared to 50 percent of male-headed households.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 8 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 3 percent of landless households). 35 percent owns between two and four acres and the majority (57 percent) own four or more acres.

28 percent of households from accessible villages own between four and six acres of land, the share for households from remote villages is 23 percent. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning between four and six acres of land among poor households is higher than that of non-poor households, at 37 and 24 percent respectively.

Regarding household size, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members as 80 percent of households with seven or more members owns 4 or more acres of land compared to 40 percent of households with one or two members.

While households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category reported the highest share

of landless households (39 percent), the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is virtually null. In turn, 50 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category owns four or more acres of land. Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 62 and 41 percent respectively.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Overall, 85 percent of the households own no cattle at all. While 7 percent owns between 2 and 10 heads of cattle, 3 percent owns between 11 and 20 heads of cattle. Likewise, the percentage of non-poor households owning no cattle is slightly higher than that of poor households.. 94 percent of households with one or two members owns no cattle, compared to 79 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, 87 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category owns no cattle compared to 69 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category. Finally, while 96 percent of female-headed households own no cattle, the share for male-headed households is 81 percent.

6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community

This section gives an overview of how the district residents perceive the current crime and security situation compared to the year preceding the survey. Respondents were asked to categorise the current crime and security situation as the same, better or worse than the previous year. Results are shown in Table 6.15

43 percent the households reported it was improving, 37 percent said it was the same while 20 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in accessible clusters who reported the current crime and security situation as improving is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 45 and 40 percent respectively. In contrast, 21 percent of non-poor households reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating compared to 14 percent of poor households.

While 37 percent of households with one

Table 6.14: Percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned by the household

	None	1	2-10	11-20	21-50	50+	Total
Total	84.7	0.7	7.4	2.8	3.5	0.9	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	84.2	0.9	9.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	100.0
Remote	85.4	0.4	5.2	3.6	4.3	1.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	84.3	0.0	6.5	5.0	2.8	1.3	100.0
Non-poor	84.8	0.8	7.5	2.4	3.6	0.8	100.0
Household size							
1-2	94.1	0.0	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	85.2	1.0	4.5	2.5	5.0	1.7	100.0
5-6	80.3	1.0	11.9	3.3	3.2	0.3	100.0
7+	79.0	0.0	8.5	5.7	5.1	1.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	68.6	9.3	9.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	85.6	0.6	6.9	2.5	3.3	1.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	87.2	0.0	3.8	2.1	6.9	0.0	100.0
Other	73.0	0.0	18.5	5.2	3.4	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	80.8	0.9	8.9	3.5	4.7	1.2	100.0
Female	96.3	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 6.15: Percent distribution of households by the perception of the crime and security situation of the community compared to the year before the survey

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	5.4	14.3	36.6	30.8	11.8	1.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	3.6	11.6	38.4	28.4	17.1	0.9	100.0
Remote	7.5	17.5	34.5	33.6	5.5	1.4	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	4.2	10.2	45.6	37.8	2.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	5.5	15.0	35.1	29.6	13.4	1.3	100.0
Household size							
1-2	5.0	21.2	34.8	25.4	12.0	1.6	100.0
3-4	6.1	9.7	33.7	34.1	15.0	1.4	100.0
5-6	5.8	17.2	32.4	32.9	10.7	1.0	100.0
7+	2.4	9.0	60.1	24.1	4.4	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	20.1	14.3	12.0	42.7	10.9	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	0.0	0.0	51.2	37.1	9.1	2.7	100.0
2-3.99 ha	5.0	13.6	33.4	33.9	13.1	1.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	2.7	14.7	40.0	28.3	13.1	1.3	100.0
6+ ha	7.6	17.3	36.7	27.4	10.0	1.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	4.9	15.4	37.7	28.8	12.4	0.7	100.0
Small only	6.9	8.1	39.5	38.8	6.7	0.0	100.0
Large only	0.0	7.8	23.2	45.7	14.6	8.8	100.0
Both	8.3	14.5	31.1	31.8	11.5	2.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	13.1	12.8	34.8	39.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	5.4	15.4	37.5	28.2	12.3	1.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	11.6	0.0	29.3	59.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	9.1	35.3	47.8	7.8	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	5.8	13.7	35.8	32.7	11.5	0.4	100.0
Female	4.0	16.0	39.0	25.2	12.7	3.1	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	7.1	9.6	65.2	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	5.0	13.8	36.7	33.9	10.7	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	6.5	12.4	28.9	32.6	15.3	4.2	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	71.9	10.4	17.7	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	5.5	17.3	36.9	25.0	13.3	1.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	4.5	12.7	37.8	32.5	10.6	1.9	100.0
Primary	5.1	15.6	35.4	29.3	14.0	0.6	100.0
Secondary +	12.8	14.6	37.4	31.0	4.3	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

or two members reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with seven or more members is 28 percent. On the other hand, 34 percent of households owning no land reported the current crime and security situation as deteriorating compared to 25 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. While 61 percent of households owning large livestock reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning no livestock is 41 percent.

Table 6.16: Percentage distribution of households by principal contributor to household income

	Principal contributor of income				
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	Total
Total	87.4	6.6	1.5	4.5	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	88.1	6.1	2.1	3.6	100.0
Remote	86.5	7.2	0.7	5.6	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	82.9	6.4	2.6	8.2	100.0
Non-poor	88.2	6.7	1.3	3.9	100.0
Household size					
1-2	86.1	0.0	1.2	12.7	100.0
3-4	89.0	7.2	1.8	2.0	100.0
5-6	83.8	11.2	1.2	3.8	100.0
7+	94.3	4.1	1.6	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	91.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	91.9	2.9	0.9	4.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	93.1	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0
Other	3.3	76.3	12.9	7.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	90.3	7.5	0.2	2.0	100.0
Female	79.0	3.9	5.2	11.9	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

While 20 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 9 percent. In turn, 35 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation. On the other hand, 45 percent of male-headed households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 38 percent of female-headed households.

While 23 percent of households where the household head is widowed, divorced or separated reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. In turn, 72 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation is 10 percentage points higher than that of household heads with no formal education at 28 and 18 percent respectively.

6.6 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the majority (87 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

Cluster location does not show strong correlation with the main contributor to household income. On the other hand, while 88 percent of non-poor households reported the household head as the main income contributor, the share for poor households is 83 percent.

94 percent of households with seven or more members reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 86 percent of households with one or two members.

Furthermore, 93 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category and 91 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' and 'self-employed agriculture' categories reported

Table 6.17: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric iron	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Modern stove	Mattress or bed	Watch or clock	Radio	Televison	Fixed line phone	Mobile phone
Total	7.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	53.9	25.0	42.5	0.6	0.0	3.2
Cluster Location										
Accessible	6.9	0.8	1.1	2.4	59.8	25.5	43.7	1.1	0.0	4.7
Remote	8.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	46.7	24.5	41.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	16.4	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	8.7	0.5	0.9	1.7	56.7	26.5	44.7	0.7	0.0	3.7
Household size										
1-2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	40.7	11.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-4	7.5	0.0	0.9	0.7	56.4	28.4	42.3	0.0	0.0	4.9
5-6	8.2	1.0	0.0	2.8	58.0	19.6	55.1	1.5	0.0	1.7
7+	15.1	1.1	3.8	1.1	57.8	52.8	55.7	1.1	0.0	7.1
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	77.9	30.2	31.1	39.2	100.0	87.2	87.2	30.2	0.0	44.2
Self-employed - agric	6.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	53.0	22.4	40.5	0.2	0.0	1.0
Self-employed - other	16.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	70.4	43.1	73.0	0.0	0.0	35.4
Other	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	36.3	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	9.3	0.6	1.0	1.7	57.0	30.1	52.8	0.6	0.0	4.3
Female	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	44.7	10.4	12.5	0.7	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

the household head as the main income contributor compared to 3 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. In contrast, 76 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported the spouse as the main income contributor.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that 90 percent of male-headed households reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 79 percent of female-headed households. In contrast, 5 percent of female-headed households reported the child as the main income contributor, whereas the share for male-headed households is virtually null.

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 54 percent of households own at least one bed, 43 percent owns a radio, 25 percent owns a watch or clock and 7 percent owns an electric iron. Although none of the households owns a fixed line phone, 3 percent owns a mobile phone. Households in accessible clusters and non-poor households tend to have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item than their respective counterparts.

The breakdown by household size shows that the shares of ownership tend to be larger for larger households and for households headed by males. In addition, 'employees' and 'self-employed in non-agricultural activities' show higher rates of ownership in most of the selected household items than the rest socio-economic groups.

7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Chamwino DC. The first section presents the main materials used to construct the dwelling, and the type of housing unit the household lives in. Section two reports the main source of drinking water and main type of toilet. In section three, the fuel used by the household is analysed, both for cooking and lighting. Section four reports the distance of the households to facilities as source of drinking water, schools, and` food markets. In section five the anti-malaria measures taken by households are analysed.

7.1 Housing Materials and Type of Housing Unit

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households according to the main material used in the roof of the house. Overall, 66 percent of households have mud as their main roof material and 30 percent have iron sheets. Only 4 percent of households use thatch.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are more likely to use mud than households in accessible villages at 79 and 55 percent respectively. In turn, households in accessible villages tend to use iron sheets more often than remote villages, at 45 and 11 percent respectively. Similarly, 81 percent of poor households uses mud as their main roof material compared to 63 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, while 32 percent of non-poor households uses iron sheets, the share for poor households is 15 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 77 percent of households with up to 2 members uses mud compared to 50 percent of households with 7 or more members. In turn, households with 7 or more members are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs, at 50 percent. Households with 7 or more members report the highest use of iron sheets, at 49 percent. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' category has the highest share of households using mud for the roof (at 70 percent), and that employees are the group that uses mud the least, at 13 percent. On the other hand, the 'employee' category uses iron sheets more frequently

Table 7.1: Percent distribution of households by material used for roof of the house

	Mud	Thatch	Wood	Iron Sheets	Cement/ concrete	Roofing tiles	Asbestos	Other	Total
Total	65.9	4.1	0.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	54.9	0.3	0.0	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	79.2	8.7	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	81.0	4.3	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	63.4	4.1	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Household size									
1-2	76.5	3.5	0.0	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0
3-4	67.0	4.9	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	63.9	4.7	0.0	31.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	49.5	1.3	0.0	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	12.8	0.0	0.0	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	69.6	3.1	0.0	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	21.3	25.5	0.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	59.8	2.6	0.0	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	65.3	5.3	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	67.7	0.8	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 7.2: Percent distribution of households by material used for walls of the house

	Mud/ mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Wood/ bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Total
Total	94.5	0.0	1.5	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	91.5	0.0	2.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	98.1	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	93.6	0.0	1.8	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	97.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	95.9	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	90.7	0.0	1.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	95.2	0.0	2.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	44.1	0.0	0.0	55.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	95.6	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	83.4	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	93.2	0.0	1.8	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	98.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 7.3: Percent distribution of households by material used for floors of the house

	Mud/ earth	Wood/ plank	Tiles	Concrete/ cement	Grass	Other	Total
Total	94.4	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	91.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	97.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	93.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	91.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	88.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	22.1	0.0	0.0	77.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	96.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	96.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	84.3	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	93.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

than the rest socio-economic categories.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with materials used for roofing.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 95 percent of houses are built with mud or mud bricks compared to 4 percent of houses built with cement or sandcrete. The use of burnt bricks is only 2 percent.

Table 7.4: Percent distribution of households by type of housing unit

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	2.1	0.0	0.4	97.6	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	1.0	0.0	0.3	98.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	3.3	0.0	0.4	96.3	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	2.3	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	2.0	0.0	0.4	97.6	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	3.2	0.0	0.0	96.8	0.0	100.0
3-4	2.5	0.0	0.5	97.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	1.6	0.0	0.6	97.8	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	0.0	0.0	12.8	87.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	1.8	0.0	0.2	98.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	9.3	0.0	0.0	90.7	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	2.5	0.0	0.5	97.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.8	0.0	0.0	99.2	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

The analysis by cluster location reveals that 98 households in remote villages have mud or mud bricks compared to 92 percent of households in accessible villages. On the other hand, while 6 percent of households in accessible villages use cement for roofing, the share for households in remote villages is only 1 percent.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that virtually all (100 percent) poor households use mud or mud bricks compared to 94 percent of non-poor households. Similarly, 97 percent of households with up to 2 members use mud or mud bricks as main material in the walls of the house compared to 91 percent of households with 5 to 6 members. On the other hand, 8 percent of households with 5 to 6 members use cement for the walls.

The breakdown by socio-economic categories shows that virtually all households self-employed in non-agricultural activities live in houses made of mud or mud bricks compared to 44 percent of employees. In turn 60 percent of employees uses cement or concrete materials while the share for households self-employed in non-agricultural activities is virtually null.

The gender breakdown shows that households headed by females use mud or mud bricks more often than male-headed households, at 98 and 93 percent respectively. In turn, 5 percent of male-headed households use cement or sandcrete against 1 percent of female-headed households in this category.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 94 percent of households is made of mud or dirt, and 6 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages, with a rate of 98 percent, have a slightly higher share of houses with mud or earth floor than households in accessible villages, with a rate of 92 percent. In turn, households in accessible villages report a higher share of houses with a concrete floor (8 percent, against 2 percent households in remote villages). The analysis by poverty status reveals that 99 percent of poor households are made of mud or dirt floor compared to 94 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, 6 percent of non-poor households use concrete or cement as material for the floor against 2 percent of poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that 99 percent households with up to 2 members have mud or dirt floors compared to 89 percent of households with 7 or more members. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that those self-employed in agriculture and those self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest share of mud or dirt (96 percent) and the lowest share of concrete (4 percent). In turn households where the main income earner is an employee report the lowest share for mud or dirt floor at 22 percent and the highest share for concrete or cement, at 78 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that 98 percent of female-headed households use mud or dirt compared to 93 percent of male-headed households. On the other hand, 7 percent of male headed households use concrete or cement as material for floors compared to 2 percent of female-headed households

Table 7.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 98 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live.

The breakdown shows no strong correlation between cluster, poverty status and gender against type of housing unit.

The breakdown by household size shows that virtually all (100 percent) households with 7 or more members occupy the whole building where they live compared to both the households with up to 2 and 3 to 4 members at 97 percent. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that virtually all (100 percent) households self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest share of occupying a whole building and the employees have the lowest share at (87 percent). On the other hand, the 'other' category has the highest share of members living in single rooms (9 percent).

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 49 percent of households have access to a safe source of water. About 35 percent of all households get drinking water from untreated pipes. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes and boreholes/hand pumps.

Table 7.5: Percent distribution of households by main source of drinking water

	Pipe borne treated	Pipe borne untreated	Bore hole/hand pump	Protected well	Unprotected well	Rain water	River, lake or pond	Vendor, truck	Other	Total	Safe source
Total	24.4	34.9	24.7	0.0	9.9	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	49.1
Cluster Location											
Accessible	31.2	34.1	28.7	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	59.9
Remote	16.3	35.9	20.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	5.6	0.0	5.5	100.0	36.2
Poverty Status											
Poor	14.1	35.2	27.3	0.0	12.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.8	100.0	41.4
Non-poor	26.1	34.9	24.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.9	100.0	50.4
Household size											
1-2	32.3	29.2	26.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.1	100.0	58.3
3-4	26.2	30.4	24.7	0.0	11.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.9	100.0	51.0
5-6	18.1	41.8	24.4	0.0	10.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	2.5	100.0	42.5
7+	21.5	41.0	23.3	0.0	9.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	44.8
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	43.4	22.1	21.8	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.2
Self-employed - agric	23.0	36.8	25.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	48.8
Self-employed - other	31.6	0.0	16.3	0.0	29.3	0.0	9.0	0.0	13.9	100.0	47.9
Other	37.0	38.3	14.1	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.1
Gender of the head of household											
Male	25.3	33.3	23.2	0.0	11.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	48.5
Female	21.7	39.7	29.1	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	100.0	50.9

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 7.6: Percent distribution of households by main type of toilet

	None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan/ bucket	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
Total	13.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	83.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.4
Cluster Location										
Accessible	10.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	87.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.2
Remote	16.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	77.2	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.6
Poverty Status										
Poor	29.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.3
Non-poor	10.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	85.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.1
Household size										
1-2	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.7
3-4	15.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	80.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.0
5-6	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.9
7+	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.4
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	87.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	13.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	83.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.4
Self-employed - other	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.4
Other	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.1
Gender of the head of household										
Male	11.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	83.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.4
Female	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.5

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

The analysis of cluster location shows that 60 percent of households in accessible villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share of households in remote villages is 36 percent. On the other hand, 17 percent of households in remote villages' gets drinking water from unprotected well compared to 4 percent of accessible villages. Poverty status of the household reveals that 41 percent of the poor households have access to safe drinking water against 50 percent of the non-poor households. About 26 percent of non-poor households get drinking water from treated pipes compared to 14 percent of poor households. In turn, 13 percent of poor households get their drinking water from unprotected wells compared to 10 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size does reveal that 58 percent of households with up to 2 members have the highest access to safe sources of drinking water. They are followed by households with 3 to 4 members (at 51 percent), and the lowest being households with 5 to 6 members, at 43 percent. Households with 5 to 6 members have highest access to water from untreated pipes, at 42 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that 'employees' is the category with the highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water (65 percent), followed by the 'other' category (51 percent), while 'self-employed-other' is the category with the lowest access to safe water (48 percent). On the other hand, 43 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category get drinking water from treated pipes.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that 40 percent of female-headed households use water from untreated pipes compared to 33 percent of male-headed households. In addition, female-headed households report a higher rate of using water from borehole or hand pump than male-headed households at 29 and 23 percent respectively.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall 83 percent of households have safe sanitation, most of them using covered pit latrines.

The cluster location breakdown shows that 88 percent of households in accessible villages report access to safe sanitation, while the share for households in remote is 78 percent. Similarly, 86 percent of non-poor households report access to safe sanitation, the share for poor households is 67 percent.

Table 7.7: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for cooking

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/ sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
Total	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Household size										
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	55.8	44.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	80.4	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

The breakdown by household size shows that households with up to 2 members have the lowest access rate to safe sanitation (79 percent) compared to households with 7 or more members (92 percent). However, the use of uncovered pit latrines decreases with a corresponding increase in number of household members, and the vice versa for the use of covered pit latrines.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that employees have the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 100 percent while the 'self-employed other' category has the lowest rate of safe sanitation at 79 percent. The 'employee' category uses covered pit latrines more frequently at 87 percent than those in the 'self-employed-other' category, at 79 percent. The use of uncovered pit latrines is highest for those self-employed in non-agricultural activities (at 12 percent) while for the employee category the share is virtually null.

Analysis by gender shows that male-headed households are more likely to use covered pit latrines than female-headed households. In turn the latter report a higher share of using bush toilets than the former at 17 and 12 percent respectively.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 98 percent of households use firewood compared to 2 percent of households that use charcoal.

There is no correlation between cluster, poverty status and gender with fuel used for cooking.

Analysis of household size reveals that virtually all (100 percent) households with up to 2 members' uses firewood compared to 96 percent of households with 3 to 4 members. Conversely, households with 3 to 4 members have the highest use of charcoal at 4 percent while the share for households with up to 2 members is virtually null.

The split-up by socio-economic group shows that virtually all (100 percent) of households where the main income earner is in the 'other' category use firewood whereas the 'employee' category reports the lowest use rate of firewood at 56 percent. The employees report the highest rate of use for charcoal at 44 percent, followed by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, at 20 percent.

Table 7.8: Percent distribution of households by fuel used for lighting

	Kerosene/ paraffin	Gas	Mains electricity	Solar panels/ generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Total	78.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	18.9	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	88.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	10.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	67.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	29.4	0.6	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	80.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.2	16.5	0.3	100.0
Household size									
1-2	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	22.2	0.0	100.0
3-4	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	19.8	0.8	100.0
5-6	81.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	100.0
7+	81.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.0	14.5	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	69.8	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	78.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	19.6	0.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	85.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0
Other	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	80.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	17.0	0.4	100.0
Female	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	24.5	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 79 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 19 percent uses firewood. Gas and candles are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that about 88 percent of households in remote villages use kerosene/paraffin compared with 67 percent of households in accessible villages. It is observed that 29 percent of remote households use firewood for fuel compared to 10 percent of the accessible households. Non-poor households report a higher rate of use of kerosene and paraffin compared to poor households at 81 and 66 percent respectively. On the other hand, about 34 percent of poor households uses firewood compared to 17 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size reveals that 82 percent of households with 5 to 6 members use kerosene/paraffin compared to 77 percent of households with up to 2 members and also 3 to 4 members. On the other hand, 22 percent of households with up to 2 members use firewood compared to 15 percent of households with 7 or more members.

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that the self-employed in agriculture have the highest rate of use of kerosene or paraffin at 85 percent compared to 70 percent in the 'employee' category. In turn, 20 percent of households in the self-employed-agriculture and the 'other' category uses firewood compared to employees with virtually null.

Finally, male-headed households use kerosene/paraffin more frequently than female-headed households, at 80 and 75 percent respectively. On the other hand, 25 percent of female-headed households use firewood compared to 17 percent of male-headed households.

7.4 Distances to Facilities

Table 7.9 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest drinking water supply and health facility. Although each table gives more detailed information, the analysis of this section will be focused on the 30 minute threshold that was used to define access to a facility. It must be kept in mind that distance to public transportation is one of the variables used to define a cluster as accessible or remote, so it must come as no surprise that distance to public

Table 7.9: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest drinking water supply and health facility

	Drinking water supply					Health facility				
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	Total	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	Total
Total	50.0	23.9	15.5	10.5	100.0	20.2	21.0	26.3	32.5	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	69.5	19.4	9.2	1.9	100.0	24.3	29.2	33.2	13.3	100.0
Remote	26.7	29.3	23.1	20.9	100.0	15.3	11.1	18.1	55.5	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	38.6	20.9	24.0	16.5	100.0	8.6	18.1	29.3	44.0	100.0
Non-poor	51.9	24.4	14.1	9.5	100.0	22.1	21.5	25.8	30.6	100.0
Household size										
1-2	51.7	19.1	19.2	10.0	100.0	10.3	34.1	23.5	32.1	100.0
3-4	46.1	31.7	10.3	11.9	100.0	19.8	13.8	32.9	33.6	100.0
5-6	51.3	19.5	18.4	10.9	100.0	25.0	17.7	24.9	32.4	100.0
7+	56.3	19.4	18.0	6.3	100.0	25.9	30.0	14.3	29.9	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	52.7	12.8	21.8	12.8	100.0	27.6	0.0	34.1	38.3	100.0
Self-employed - agric	48.8	23.2	16.9	11.1	100.0	18.8	21.6	27.5	32.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	54.8	38.5	4.7	2.1	100.0	44.5	9.0	9.7	36.7	100.0
Other	65.9	25.4	0.0	8.7	100.0	18.9	27.9	19.6	33.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	49.0	22.4	17.0	11.6	100.0	20.6	20.0	26.0	33.4	100.0
Female	52.9	28.5	11.2	7.3	100.0	18.8	23.9	27.4	29.8	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

transportation and cluster location are strongly correlated. However, the rest of the variables, despite not being used to define cluster location, also show strong correlations.

Overall, 74 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 41 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 89 percent of households in accessible villages have access rate to a drinking water source and 54 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 56 and 26 percent respectively. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households having higher access rates than poor households.

Analysis by household size reveals that households with up to 2 members and those with 5 to 6 members have the lowest access rate to drinking water supply, at 71 percent. On the other hand, households with 3 to 4 members have the lowest access rate to health facilities, at 34 percent. Households with 5 to 6 members have the highest access rate to drinking water supply, whereas those with 7 or more members have the highest access to health facilities, at 56 percent.

Households where the main income earner is an employee have the lowest rate of access to drinking water (66 percent) and access to health facilities (28 percent), whereas households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agriculture as well as the 'other' category have the highest access rate to drinking water facilities at 91 percent. The 'self-employed other' category has the highest access rate to a health facility, at 54 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households report a higher access rate to safe drinking water supply and health facilities than male-headed households.

Table 7.10: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest primary and secondary school

	Primary school					Secondary school				
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	Total	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	Total
Total	40.2	23.1	20.7	15.9	100.0	6.8	9.9	13.2	70.1	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	47.6	26.1	19.9	6.4	100.0	12.2	18.2	23.6	46.0	100.0
Remote	31.4	19.5	21.7	27.3	100.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	98.9	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	25.0	19.3	37.4	18.2	100.0	1.3	8.9	11.3	78.5	100.0
Non-poor	42.7	23.8	17.9	15.6	100.0	7.7	10.1	13.5	68.7	100.0
Household size										
1-2	25.9	36.9	17.4	19.9	100.0	4.8	14.5	14.5	66.1	100.0
3-4	39.3	17.4	23.2	20.2	100.0	7.7	3.8	11.0	77.5	100.0
5-6	45.1	20.9	22.9	11.2	100.0	8.1	7.1	17.9	66.9	100.0
7+	55.3	23.5	13.1	8.1	100.0	3.8	28.7	5.5	61.9	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.6	0.0	9.0	72.4	100.0
Self-employed - agric	40.1	24.1	20.2	15.6	100.0	5.8	10.1	14.3	69.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	32.8	19.4	18.0	29.8	100.0	19.6	2.8	3.8	73.8	100.0
Other	33.2	15.8	38.3	12.6	100.0	9.5	15.7	4.6	70.2	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	38.3	20.7	23.6	17.5	100.0	5.3	10.0	12.1	72.7	100.0
Female	45.9	30.2	12.5	11.4	100.0	11.3	9.7	16.5	62.5	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 63 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school; however only 17 percent of households live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 51 percent of households in remote villages have access to primary school, against 74 percent in accessible villages. For secondary school, the rate for accessible villages is 30 percent while for remote villages the rate is virtually null. On the other hand, the breakdown by poverty status of the household reveals that non-poor households have higher access rate to both primary and secondary school education at 67 and 18 percent against 34 and 10 percent of poor households.

Analysis by household size reveals that households with 7 or more members have the highest rate of access to both primary and secondary education at 79 percent and 33 percent respectively. On the other hand, households with 3 to 4 members have the lowest access to both primary and secondary school at 57 and 12 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the ‘employee’ category have the highest rate of access to primary school, at 100 percent, while those in the ‘other’ category have the lowest access, at 49 percent. Households in the ‘other’ category have the highest access rate to secondary schools at 25 percent.

Households headed by females report a higher access rate to secondary school than male-headed households, at 21 and 15 percent respectively.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 51 percent of households have access to a food market, and 41 percent to public transportation.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 58 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food market and, against 42 percent of households in remote villages. The shares for public transportation are 63 percent for accessible and 16 percent for remote villages. Non-poor households have higher rates of access to food markets, with a rate

of 52 percent, against 45 percent of poor households. Similarly, while 44 percent of non-poor households have access to public transportation, the share for poor households is 28 percent.

The analysis by household size shows that households with 7 or more members have higher rates of access to food markets, at 56 percent. Both households with up to 2 members and those with 5 to 6 members have the highest access to public transportation, at 45 percent. Households with 3 to 4 members have the lowest access to both food markets and public transportation, at 49 and 36 percent respectively.

Analysis by socio-economic group reveals that those self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rate of access to food markets, at 79 percent while employees have the highest access to public transportation, at 53 percent. Those in the 'self-employed in agriculture' category have the lowest access to food markets, at 48 percent.

Finally, female-headed households have a higher access rate to food markets and public transportation than male-headed households.

7.5 Anti-Malaria Measures

The percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures and the specific measures they take are shown in Table 7.12. Overall, 58 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are insecticide treated nets (59 percent) and bed nets (21 percent).

The analysis of cluster location shows no strong correlation with the share taking measures against malaria. However, remote households report maintenance of good sanitation more often than accessible households, at 25 and 10 percent respectively.

In addition, 65 percent of non-poor households take measures against malaria compared to 57 percent of poor households. The most commonly taken measures are the use of insecticide treated nets, bednets and maintenance of good sanitation.

The share of households taking measures tends to increase with the size of the household but households with up to 2 members and those with 5 to 6 members maintain good sanitation (at 20 percent) compared to 12 percent of households with 7 or more members. The analysis of

Table 7.11: Percent distribution of households by time (in minutes) to reach nearest food market and public transportation

	Food market					Public transportation				
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	Total	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	Total
Total	30.7	20.2	25.3	23.8	100.0	23.4	17.9	18.4	40.2	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	30.0	28.3	29.8	11.9	100.0	38.7	23.7	21.5	16.0	100.0
Remote	31.5	10.6	19.9	38.0	100.0	5.1	11.0	14.7	69.2	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	23.7	20.8	19.6	35.9	100.0	14.4	14.0	19.1	52.5	100.0
Non-poor	31.8	20.2	26.3	21.7	100.0	24.9	18.6	18.3	38.2	100.0
Household size										
1-2	24.2	27.3	20.4	28.1	100.0	22.1	23.1	16.2	38.6	100.0
3-4	35.2	14.2	27.4	23.2	100.0	22.3	13.6	22.3	41.9	100.0
5-6	24.4	25.9	25.7	23.9	100.0	22.8	22.3	15.7	39.2	100.0
7+	44.1	12.0	26.1	17.9	100.0	31.1	11.2	17.1	40.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	52.7	0.0	21.8	25.5	100.0	52.7	0.0	9.0	38.3	100.0
Self-employed - agric	27.8	20.9	26.7	24.6	100.0	23.5	18.0	19.7	38.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	75.2	4.1	6.9	13.7	100.0	31.7	7.9	0.0	60.3	100.0
Other	33.5	28.9	18.5	19.1	100.0	5.9	30.8	16.1	47.3	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	30.0	19.0	26.0	25.0	100.0	21.9	18.1	18.4	41.7	100.0
Female	32.6	23.8	23.3	20.2	100.0	27.9	17.6	18.4	36.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

socio-economic status shows that virtually all households in the 'employee' category share take measures against malaria compared with 38 percent in the 'other' category. Similarly, employees report maintenance of good sanitation more often than the self-employed-other and the 'other' category, at 22 and 8 percent respectively.

Finally, 62 percent of households headed by males take measures against malaria compared to 47 percent of households headed by females. Male-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently than female-headed households at 66 and 35 percent respectively. Similar observations are noticed in the maintenance of good sanitation.

Table 7.12: Percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures, by measures taken

	Share taking measures	Use bed net	Insect-icide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumi-gation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain good drainage	Maintain good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/ door net
Total	58.3	21.3	6.4	0.8	2.1	59.4	0.0	16.5	0.9	0.0	0.3
Cluster Location											
Accessible	57.1	21.0	11.0	0.5	0.8	63.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Remote	59.7	21.6	1.2	1.2	3.6	54.5	0.0	24.5	1.9	0.0	0.6
Poverty Status											
Poor	64.6	15.4	4.5	0.0	6.5	58.5	0.0	19.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	57.2	22.4	6.8	0.9	1.3	59.6	0.0	16.0	0.7	0.0	0.3
Household size											
1-2	30.1	28.0	12.6	0.0	4.8	39.6	0.0	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-4	60.0	16.8	5.2	1.4	0.4	64.8	0.0	13.9	1.0	0.0	0.0
5-6	66.5	22.0	6.8	0.7	2.9	57.2	0.0	20.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
7+	80.0	25.6	4.4	0.0	2.6	64.3	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	100.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.2	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	57.1	22.2	6.9	0.9	2.4	57.0	0.0	17.4	0.7	0.0	0.3
Self-employed - other	88.9	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	38.0	9.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	71.1	0.0	7.6	6.8	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household											
Male	62.2	18.7	3.9	0.3	0.0	65.8	0.0	18.7	1.1	0.0	0.4
Female	47.0	31.0	16.1	2.7	10.1	34.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

7 Household amenities

8 GOVERNANCE

The PMO-RALG CWIQ expanded the standard CWIQ survey instrument with several questions on governance. This chapter discusses the responses to these questions. The first section discusses attendance at kitongoji, village, ward and district meetings. Section 2 shows the results of questions aimed at measuring satisfaction with leaders at each of these levels. Section 3 concerns public spending at kitongoji, village, ward and district level and discusses to what extent financial information reaches households, as well as their satisfaction with public spending at each level.

8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question "Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [……] level in the past 12 months". This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. The results show a sharp decline in meeting attendance for the ward and district levels of government. Results show that 91 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji and village meeting in the past 12 months. Attendance at ward meetings was rather lower at 36 percent and that district level meetings had the lowest attendance at only 6 percent.

Data as presented in table 8.1 show that there is no much difference observed in meeting attendance relative to location especially at kitongoji and village levels. However, meeting attendances at ward level is somehow influenced by cluster location where households in accessible clusters report a higher attendance rate than households in remote clusters at 52 and 7 percent respectively.

Looking at the breakdown of the results by poverty status, it can be seen that there are no considerable differences in attendance at kitongoji, village and district meetings; although members of non-poor households seem to have a better attendance rate at ward level meetings at 17 percentage points higher than poor households. Analysis of the results by socio-economic groups indicates that attendance at district level meetings was dominated by households in the 'employee' socio-economic category at 21 percent and that the 'self-employed other' were virtually not represented. The self-employed agriculture group shows the highest attendance rates at kitongoji and village level meetings. Generally, ward and district level meetings are characterised by lower attendance rates by all groups as opposed to the attendance of similar groups at lower government levels.

CWIQ 2006 results for Chamwino DC

Table 8.1: Percentage distribution of attendance of meetings

(any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Meeting	Village Meeting	Ward Meeting	District Meeting
Total	91.1	91.5	35.7	5.6
Cluster Location				
Accessible	91.0	93.2	51.7	6.8
Remote	91.2	89.6	16.5	4.1
Poverty Status				
Poor	89.2	92.1	20.9	6.6
Non-poor	91.4	91.4	38.2	5.4
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	87.2	100.0	77.9	20.9
Self-employed - agriculture	91.6	92.2	36.2	5.6
Self-employed - other	91.0	77.1	11.3	0.0
Other	83.7	90.7	37.4	5.9
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

Table 8.2: Distribution of leaders' satisfaction ratings and reasons for dissatisfaction (any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total					
Satisfied	84.2	80.5	78.7	79.5	80.4
Not Satisfied	15.0	18.6	16.2	7.4	17.5
Don't Know	0.8	0.9	5.1	13.1	2.1
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location					
Accessible	81.6	78.1	79.3	75.1	79.0
Remote	87.3	83.3	78.0	84.8	82.2
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status					
Poor	81.5	73.8	78.3	84.6	85.7
Non-poor	84.6	81.6	78.7	78.6	79.6
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group					
Employee	81.7	91.0	81.7	100.0	81.7
Self-employed - agriculture	84.0	80.1	78.5	79.7	80.0
Self-employed - other	83.4	69.4	73.1	64.9	76.2
Other	89.1	93.8	86.5	84.7	91.1
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)					
Political differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Embezzlement/corruption	29.6	38.0	32.9	24.6	14.3
They do not listen to people	7.1	21.4	17.8	0.0	15.7
Favouritism	46.5	32.8	24.1	0.0	21.7
Lazy/inexperienced	12.3	9.7	5.1	0.0	11.6
Personal Reasons	11.9	8.2	4.2	0.9	6.8
I see no results	8.3	5.3	3.7	10.8	31.6
They never visit us	3.5	7.6	27.9	65.9	22.2
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	448	450

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

1. While the question for kitongoji, village, ward and district leaders was framed as: "do you think the leaders at this level are polite and helpful', the question for the district councillor was framed as 'are you satisfied with the work of your district councillor?'

8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

The main respondent was asked whether he or she considered the leaders at kitongoji, village, ward and district levels of government to be polite and helpful. For those who were not satisfied or answered that they did not know, the reasons for this were asked. For district councillors the question was phrased slightly differently and respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with their work and for those who responded ‘no’ or ‘don’t know’ the reason for this response was asked.

The results, displayed in Table 8.2 show slightly higher satisfaction rates at the lower levels of government as opposed to higher levels. While satisfaction is put at 84 and 81 percent at kitongoji and village levels respectively, the rate at ward level is slightly lower at 79 percent. It worth mentioning that the proportion of respondents who specifically reported dissatisfaction with leaders at the district levels of government is lower at 7 percent. It can be noted that larger proportions of respondents about 13 percent answered ‘don’t know’ at district level. 80 percent of respondents reported being satisfied with the work of their district councillor, while 18 percent were not satisfied and about 2 percent answered ‘I don’t know’.

Disaggregating the data by cluster location exposed that household in remote clusters report being satisfied by district leaders more frequently than accessible villages at 85 and 75 percent respectively. The

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of households who received financial (any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Finances	Village Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
Total	7.2	14.8	5.0	2.1
Cluster Location				
Accessible	3.7	12.6	3.9	1.6
Remote	11.5	17.4	6.2	2.7
Poverty Status				
Poor	8.2	14.7	9.3	1.0
Non-poor	7.1	14.8	4.2	2.2
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	12.8	33.7	12.8	12.8
Self-employed - agriculture	7.0	15.3	5.0	2.1
Self-employed - other	16.3	3.1	3.1	0.0
Other	1.6	11.1	3.6	0.0
Source				
Letter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Notice board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meeting	85.8	90.6	62.8	13.1
Rumours/hear-say	5.2	7.2	28.0	28.2
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	2.8	36.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

breakdown did not expose any considerable difference among respondents in either accessible or remote clusters for other levels. Further Disaggregation of data by poverty status of household shows that non-poor households report being satisfied by village leadership more often than poor households at 82 and 74 percent respectively.

Disaggregating the ratings by socio-economic group suggests that the 'employee' category reports the highest satisfaction rate with district level leadership than the rest socio-economic categories. Almost all categories seem to have no substantial differences in satisfaction across all government levels.

Finally, all indifferent respondents to the question regarding satisfaction with the leaders at a certain level of government where asked to provide reasons. The bottom part of Table 8.2 summarises the responses. Note that the base for the percentages here is the number of people who answered 'don't know' or 'no' to the question of whether they were satisfied with their leaders at the specified level.

The reasons for dissatisfaction are very different across the different levels of government. For instance, political affiliation of the leader, favouritism, and not listening to people are not major reasons for district leaders but more concerned with their failure to pay visits at 66 percent. Political difference is not an important reason for dissatisfaction on leadership at all levels of government except for the district councillor. Other important reasons include embezzlement/corruption, personal reasons and favouritism especially for kitongoji, village, ward and the DC.

8.3. Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondent, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from four different levels of government. Information on public finances at district level reaches only 2 percent of household. The highest proportion of households is 15 percent on village finances. It is clearly shown in table 8.3 that information on ward and district finances reached only 5 and 2 percent of households respectively. It can

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction (any household member within past 12 months)

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total				
Satisfied	46.5	41.2	38.6	41.1
Not Satisfied	17.5	23.0	18.0	9.4
Don' Know	36.1	35.9	43.4	49.4
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	45.7	41.5	40.2	41.4
Remote	47.4	40.8	36.8	40.8
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	49.8	44.2	44.1	45.5
Non-poor	45.9	40.7	37.7	40.4
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	65.4	65.4	56.2	78.2
Self-employed - agriculture	46.1	41.9	38.5	41.7
Self-employed - other	33.9	18.9	25.8	13.8
Other	59.7	42.1	48.7	46.1
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
I see no results	12.7	19.2	14.2	11.1
Embezzlement/corruption	22.0	31.1	26.6	11.8
Favouritism	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.3
This is what I hear	0.3	2.6	0.4	0.0
They give no information	66.1	60.3	69.2	75.6
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source:CWIQ 2007 Chamwino DC

further be noted that, on overall, information on finances reach slightly more households in remote clusters in the past twelve months than households in accessible clusters across all local government levels. In disaggregating households by poverty status shows that the poor households had more access to information on ward finances than non-poor households.

Distribution of households received financial information by socio-economic groups show that, virtually all households in the 'self employed other' and the 'other' category did not receive information on district finances. The employee category seems to have more access to information on public finances at all levels.

The data as presented in table 8.3 clearly show that attendance in meetings were the chief source of information at all government levels. Information received through rumours or hear-say was mentioned as the second best source of information.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. While around 47 and 41 percent of respondents were satisfied with kitongoji and village spending respectively, the proportion is slightly lower at 38 for ward spending. The proportion of respondents who specifically reported dissatisfaction with spending at district level was low at 9 percent for district finances. On the other hand the share of respondents reporting 'I don't know' was considerably high at all levels and increased as government levels increases, to 49 percent at district level.

The satisfaction by cluster location and poverty status does not expose any important difference in satisfaction on public spending among accessible or remote clusters across all government levels. There are no remarkable differences in satisfaction with public spending by neither accessibility nor poverty status of the household. However, the breakdown by socio-economic groups suggests that, the 'employee' group

displays relatively higher satisfaction rates in government spending at all levels, at 78 percent of satisfaction for district spending.

Further probing on why respondents were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most common response with highest rate on district spending (76 percent) was that they did not receive any information. Other important responses were those associated with embezzlement/corruption and seeing no results in the public spending.