

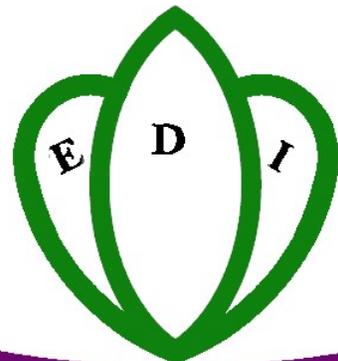
PMO-RALG

SINGIDA DC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Singida DC

JANUARY 2007

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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 farther 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.
<i>Health</i>	
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, Pertussis ³ , 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						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9
<i>Head is male</i>	79.8	2.4	75.4	83.5	73.3	88.0
<i>Head is female</i>	20.2	2.4	24.6	16.5	26.7	12.0
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	58.2	2.8	54.2	61.6	54.4	62.9
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	18.7	2.1	17.2	20.0	17.5	20.3
<i>Head is not married</i>	23.1	2.5	28.6	18.4	28.1	16.8
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	50.9	3.9	47.7	53.6	54.8	45.9
<i>Better now</i>	29.1	3.1	30.0	28.2	21.5	38.6
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	10.8	1.8	10.2	11.3	10.3	11.4
<i>Better now</i>	41.2	2.6	37.6	44.2	37.9	45.2
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	43.5	2.5	38.9	47.5	61.9	20.4
<i>School fees</i>	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.4	1.8
<i>House rent</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Utility bills</i>	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
<i>Health care</i>	18.5	1.7	18.6	18.4	20.3	16.2
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	2.2	0.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.9
<i>More now</i>	2.8	0.7	2.0	3.5	0.8	5.3
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	26.8	3.2	25.5	27.9	22.0	32.9
<i>More now</i>	14.2	2.6	13.4	15.0	11.0	18.3
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	56.8	3.1	56.6	56.9	50.1	65.2
<i>Fertilizers</i>	92.9	2.3	87.6	97.4	93.2	92.6
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	26.3	4.2	31.3	22.0	16.9	35.4
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Insecticides</i>	7.2	1.8	5.1	9.0	3.2	11.1
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.4	1.0
<i>Access to water</i>	65.9	5.4	74.6	58.4	68.2	62.9
<i>Safe water source</i>	49.8	7.6	50.7	49.0	50.7	48.7
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	11.9	3.1	10.3	13.3	10.1	14.3
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Mobile phone</i>	4.7	1.2	6.0	3.6	0.0	10.7
<i>Radio set</i>	45.3	2.2	47.6	43.4	31.0	63.4
<i>Television set</i>	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.3

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
Employment						
Employer in the main job						
<i>Civil service</i>	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.5
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>NGO</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Private sector formal</i>	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.2
<i>Private sector informal</i>	48.4	2.4	49.4	47.5	46.6	50.7
<i>Household</i>	47.3	2.3	46.4	48.1	49.3	44.9
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	65.5	3.1	63.4	67.3	67.5	63.0
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Services</i>	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.3
Employment Status in last 7 days						
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above))</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	25.5	2.1	25.6	25.4	24.5	26.7
<i>Male</i>	30.0	2.2	30.5	29.6	27.6	32.9
<i>Female</i>	20.9	2.8	21.0	20.9	21.4	20.2
Education						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	72.7	2.3	74.0	71.6	66.6	80.4
<i>Male</i>	79.3	2.1	81.4	77.5	75.1	84.3
<i>Female</i>	66.0	3.2	66.9	65.2	58.1	76.3
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	89.2	2.3	91.9	86.8	89.6	88.7
<i>Male</i>	88.0	2.9	89.0	87.2	88.8	87.0
<i>Female</i>	90.6	2.8	95.1	86.3	90.8	90.5
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	40.5	6.5	57.1	26.5	42.0	37.6
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	104.6	5.8	106.7	102.8	101.3	111.4
<i>Male</i>	109.9	7.6	104.1	115.4	108.1	113.7
<i>Female</i>	99.2	7.5	109.7	91.1	94.3	109.1
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	76.0	3.9	81.9	71.0	75.9	76.3
<i>Male</i>	75.9	3.4	76.7	75.1	75.2	77.3
<i>Female</i>	76.2	5.8	87.9	67.3	76.7	75.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	64.4	3.6	71.6	58.0	69.1	55.6
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	21.5	2.1	23.8	19.6	19.4	25.8

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
Secondary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	11.5	6.7	19.6	4.4	11.2	12.1
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	10.3	4.2	15.9	5.3	7.2	14.7
<i>Male</i>	9.4	3.8	14.9	5.2	5.7	14.8
<i>Female</i>	11.5	5.8	17.0	5.5	9.2	14.6
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	9.1	3.9	15.2	3.7	6.1	13.3
<i>Male</i>	7.6	3.2	13.5	3.2	3.8	13.3
<i>Female</i>	11.0	5.8	17.0	4.4	9.2	13.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	28.3	16.7	14.5	65.3	35.3	23.5
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical services						
<i>Health access</i>	17.8	5.0	24.2	12.5	14.6	22.4
<i>Need</i>	13.5	0.9	13.7	13.3	13.6	13.3
<i>Use</i>	15.4	1.2	16.1	14.8	14.8	16.3
<i>Satisfaction</i>	89.9	2.2	91.7	88.3	92.3	86.6
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	2.3	0.7	0.3	4.1	2.0	2.7
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	95.9	3.0	100.0	92.6	95.1	96.7
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	37.6	3.8	42.9	33.2	24.1	54.8
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.8
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.5
<i>Father only</i>	8.5	1.7	9.5	7.8	10.6	5.1
<i>Mother only</i>	1.6	0.4	2.1	1.2	1.2	2.3
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	9.9	1.6	12.6	7.7	9.1	11.2
<i>Father only absent</i>	14.2	2.2	17.8	11.3	17.1	9.4
<i>Mother only absent</i>	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	2.5
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	45.4	4.4	44.0	46.4	41.2	51.1
<i>Measles immunization</i>	75.6	2.3	76.8	74.7	72.7	79.6
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	33.2	4.9	35.3	31.5	28.9	39.1
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	9.1	3.8	4.3	12.8	10.8	6.9
<i>Stunted</i>	21.1	3.0	18.3	23.3	26.7	12.9
<i>Wasted</i>	2.6	0.8	2.2	3.0	2.0	3.6
<i>Underweight</i>	15.3	2.4	16.9	14.1	16.7	13.2

* 1.96 standard deviations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Singida District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Singida 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 Singida 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, 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, 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

The Singida 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.

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Singida Region

<i>Basic Variables</i>	<i>Household Assets</i>
Size of the household	Ownership of a radio
Level of education of the household head	Ownership of an iron
Main source of income	Ownership of a watch
Main activity of the household head	Ownership of a motor vehicle
	Ownership of a bed
	Ownership of a sewing machine
<i>Household Amenities</i>	Main material in the walls
Problems satisfying food needs	Land ownership
Type of toilet in the household	
Fuel used for cooking	
	<i>Village Level Variables</i>
	Share of households with piped water
	Share of households with a bank account

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Singida Region

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 five-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 Singida 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 Singida 2006 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. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in 13.1 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 7.1 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 79.8 percent.

When the model is applied to the CWIQ 2006 data for Singida DC, the share of households living in poverty is 56 percent. However, it must be kept in mind that the

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	38.2	7.1	45.3
Poor	13.1	41.6	54.7
Total	51.3	48.7	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Singida Region

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 Singida 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.

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

Table 1.3: Cluster Location

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District Capital	All-Weather Road	Public Transport		
	Remote	100.0	100.0		
Accessible	15.0	10.0	530.0	51.2	11,040

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1 Introduction

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	29.7	38.9	61.1
Self-Employed Agriculture	56.3	11.1	88.9
Self-Employed Other	30.4	32.5	67.5
Other	77.7	4.1	95.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

Socio-economic Group	Gender of the Household Head		
	Male	Female	Total
Employees	88.2	11.8	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	81.4	18.6	100.0
Self-Employed Other	76.2	23.8	100.0
Other	56.8	43.2	100.0
Total	79.8	20.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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 rate differs substantially by cluster location, with remote villages reporting a rate of 57 percent, against 51 percent of accessible villages.

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 unemployed, unpaid, inactive, or a household worker, with a

rate of 78 percent. In turn, poverty is lowest for households where the main income earner is an employee at 30 percent. In addition, households from the latter group are the most likely to be located in remote villages, at 39 percent, whereas the 'other' group is the most likely to be located in accessible villages, at 96 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household by gender of the household head is shown in Table 1.5. 4 out of 5 households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the 'other' category at 43 percent, and lowest for the employees at 12 percent.

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 74 percent of the household heads is dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 100 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (85 percent). The 'other' category is mostly divided between agriculture, household duties and other activities 40, 26 and 26 percent, respectively.

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

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	81.7	0.7	11.1	5.6	0.9	100.0
Self-Employed Other	9.6	0.0	85.3	5.1	0.0	100.0
Other	39.9	0.0	7.9	25.8	26.4	100.0
Total	74.2	2.5	14.5	6.6	2.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1 Introduction

2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Singida 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, 6 percent of the population is 60 years old or over, whereas 48 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 46 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 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 1.3 and 0.9 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 (1.4), whereas the employees show the lowest ratio (0.7).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong differences in dependency ratio.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 5.0 individuals. Households with at most two individuals only represent 12 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 7 or more members is 25 percent.

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	24.7	22.9	3.3	50.8	23.7	22.9	2.5	49.2	48.4	45.8	5.8	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	24.1	22.7	3.4	50.2	22.5	24.2	3.0	49.8	46.6	46.9	6.5	100.0
Remote	25.2	23.0	3.2	51.4	24.7	21.9	2.1	48.6	49.9	44.9	5.2	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	26.5	20.9	3.5	50.9	24.8	21.3	3.0	49.1	51.3	42.2	6.5	100.0
Non-poor	22.1	25.7	2.9	50.7	22.2	25.3	1.7	49.3	44.3	51.0	4.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

2 Village, Population and Household Characteristics

Table 2.2: Dependency ratio

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.9	1.6	2.4	2.4	0.2	5.0	1.1
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.8	1.5	2.3	2.4	0.2	4.9	1.1
Remote	0.9	1.6	2.5	2.4	0.2	5.1	1.2
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.9	1.8	2.7	2.3	0.3	5.3	1.3
Non-poor	0.8	1.2	2.1	2.4	0.1	4.6	0.9
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.6
3-4	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.0	0.2	3.5	0.7
5-6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.4	0.1	5.5	1.2
7+	1.3	3.3	4.5	3.4	0.2	8.1	1.4
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	1.1	1.8	3.0	4.4	0.2	7.6	0.7
Self-employed - agriculture	0.9	1.5	2.4	2.4	0.2	5.0	1.1
Self-employed - other	0.9	1.4	2.3	2.1	0.1	4.5	1.1
Other	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.3	4.7	1.4
Gender of Household Head							
Male	1.0	1.6	2.6	2.5	0.2	5.2	1.1
Female	0.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	0.3	4.2	1.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages tend to be larger than households in accessible villages, with means of 5.1 and 4.9 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 5.3 members, and non-poor households reporting 4.6 members on average.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean household size, at 7.6, while the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest at 4.5 members

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female headed households: the former have 5.2 members in average, whereas the latter have only 4.2 members. This difference partly owes to the fact that, as shown in Section 2.4, female household heads rarely have a spouse.

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

Table 2.4 shows the percent distribution of total population by relationship to the head of household. 20 percent of the population is formed by household heads, 15 percent by spouses, and 56 percent by children of the household head.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share of 'child' than accessible villages, which in turn report a higher share of 'other relative' than the former.

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'.

After the age of 30, most of the population is either head of their own household or spouse to the head of the household. The share in 'child' decreases with age, and 'other relative' peaks at 14 percent for the 10-19 cohort.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 31 and 8 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. Finally, males report a higher percentage being child of the household head than females, at 60 and 52 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 40 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 38 percent is married and

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

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	household size
Total	11.6	34.5	28.6	25.3	100.0	5.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	13.2	32.3	29.8	24.7	100.0	4.9
Remote	10.2	36.4	27.5	25.8	100.0	5.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	11.3	26.3	31.8	30.7	100.0	5.3
Non-poor	12.0	45.0	24.4	18.5	100.0	4.6
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	0.0	38.6	0.0	61.4	100.0	7.6
Self-employed - agric	10.7	34.4	30.6	24.2	100.0	5.0
Self-employed - other	14.0	43.8	19.1	23.2	100.0	4.5
Other	25.9	27.3	17.3	29.4	100.0	4.7
Gender of Household Head						
Male	8.7	34.4	28.0	28.9	100.0	5.2
Female	23.0	35.3	30.7	11.0	100.0	4.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	19.9	15.4	56.2	0.7	7.7	0.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	20.3	14.6	54.5	0.9	9.6	0.2	100.0
Remote	19.6	16.1	57.6	0.6	6.2	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	18.8	13.6	59.0	0.6	7.9	0.1	100.0
Non-poor	21.5	18.0	52.1	0.9	7.4	0.0	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	90.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	100.0
10-19	0.0	1.7	83.8	0.0	14.3	0.3	100.0
20-29	23.9	44.4	28.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
30-39	49.1	47.1	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
40-49	60.6	37.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.0	100.0
50-59	69.4	28.7	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
60 and above	69.6	15.6	0.0	10.7	4.1	0.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	31.2	0.6	60.4	0.1	7.5	0.1	100.0
Female	8.2	30.8	51.8	1.3	7.9	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

monogamous, and 12 percent is married and polygamous. Despite virtually nobody in the district being 'officially' divorced, 3 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated, and 6 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share in 'married monogamous' than accessible villages. In turn, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share in 'never married'

and a lower share in 'married monogamous' than non-poor households.

The age breakdown shows that the percentage of population in 'never married' decreases steadily with age. The share in 'married monogamous' peaks at around 68 percent for the population between 25 and 39 years old. 'Married polygamous' reports higher shares in the cohorts above 40 years old. Finally, the share in 'widowed' increases with age, as would be expected.

2 Village, Population and Household Characteristics

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

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
Total	39.9	38.4	12.4	0.3	0.0	2.8	6.2	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	41.4	35.9	11.3	0.7	0.0	3.9	6.7	100.0
Remote	38.5	40.6	13.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.7	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	42.2	35.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	8.0	100.0
Non-poor	36.8	43.0	13.7	0.7	0.0	2.1	3.7	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	95.8	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	46.2	49.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
25-29	16.7	66.9	11.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	1.7	100.0
30-39	1.0	68.7	17.5	1.0	0.0	6.7	5.2	100.0
40-49	0.8	56.2	28.7	0.0	0.0	6.1	8.3	100.0
50-59	1.5	55.2	22.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	16.3	100.0
60 and above	0.0	40.6	26.9	0.0	0.0	4.2	28.4	100.0
Gender								
Male	47.8	37.8	11.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	100.0
Female	31.8	39.1	12.8	0.3	0.0	4.9	11.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

Around 48 percent of the men has never been married, but for women the figure is only 32 percent. While 11 percent of women are widowed and 5 percent separated, the share for males is 1 percent in each case.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 31 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' and than poor households, while the latter report a higher share in the 'other' group (unemployed, inactive unpaid, or household workers) than the former.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of employees peaks at 5 percent for the 50-59 cohort. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 73 percent for the 50-59 cohort. The share of self-employed in non-agricultural activities peaks at 5 percent for the 30-39 cohort. Finally, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 89 to 48 percent, then decreases steadily until 21 percent for the 50-59 cohort.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 76 percent against 58 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. 30 percent of the population has no education, 32 percent has some primary, and a further 32 percent has completed primary. The remaining levels have shares of at most 2 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share of population with no education. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of population with no education or with just some primary than non-poor households. In turn, the latter report higher shares with completed primary.

The age breakdown shows that 72 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no formal education, but 90 percent of the children in the 10-14 age-group has some or complete primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 10-19 cohort (5 percent in the 10-14 and 7 percent in the 15-19) and higher for the older groups, peaking at 67 percent for the 60+ group. In the groups between 15

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	0.7	31.0	1.9	66.4	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	0.9	31.8	2.7	64.7	100.0
Remote	0.5	30.4	1.2	67.9	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.5	28.9	1.4	69.2	100.0
Non-poor	1.0	34.1	2.6	62.3	100.0
Age					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	100.0
15-19	0.4	9.6	1.1	88.9	100.0
20-29	1.0	48.6	2.8	47.7	100.0
30-39	0.5	60.0	5.0	34.5	100.0
40-49	0.9	70.7	3.0	25.4	100.0
50-59	4.6	72.9	1.8	20.6	100.0
60 and above	0.6	65.9	2.9	30.6	100.0
Gender					
Male	1.0	39.4	2.0	57.6	100.0
Female	0.4	22.4	1.7	75.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

and 49 years old, the most common category is completed primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 33 against 27 percent. In turn, the share of males reporting some primary is higher than that of females (37 and 28 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, 58 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 21 divorced, separated or widowed, 19 percent married and polygamous, 2 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 household heads, monogamous as well as polygamous, than accessible clusters. In turn, the latter report a higher share in widowed/divorced/separated.

Regarding poverty status, heads of poor households are more likely to be single divorced, separated or widowed than heads of non-poor households, while the

latter are more likely to be married, either monogamous or polygamous, than the former.

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

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (91 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 3 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (72 and 22 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 87 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 5 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represents 6 percent, and the employees are a further 2 percent.

2 Village, Population and Household Characteristics

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	30.0	3.2	32.4	31.8	1.7	0.0	0.9	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	27.8	3.5	31.7	33.3	2.6	0.0	1.1	100.0
Remote	31.8	2.9	33.0	30.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	33.4	3.6	33.8	28.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	25.0	2.5	30.3	37.0	3.5	0.0	1.7	100.0
Age								
5- 9	72.0	11.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	5.4	4.8	88.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	6.9	0.0	34.1	53.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	10.9	0.0	12.0	71.0	5.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
30-39	16.1	0.0	11.2	71.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	100.0
40-49	29.3	0.0	15.3	51.8	2.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
50-59	45.7	0.0	35.5	15.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0
60 and above	67.4	0.0	27.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0
Gender								
Male	26.7	2.8	36.8	30.5	2.2	0.0	1.1	100.0
Female	33.4	3.6	27.9	33.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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	1.5	58.2	18.7	0.5	21.1	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	2.3	54.2	17.2	1.0	25.2	100.0
Remote	0.8	61.6	20.0	0.0	17.6	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.2	54.4	17.5	0.0	27.9	100.0
Non-poor	3.1	62.9	20.3	1.1	12.6	100.0
Age						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	9.7	79.5	8.2	0.0	2.5	100.0
30-39	0.0	69.8	8.5	1.9	19.7	100.0
40-49	0.0	54.0	24.2	0.0	21.9	100.0
50-59	0.9	49.3	21.6	0.0	28.1	100.0
60 and above	0.0	42.3	29.8	0.0	28.0	100.0
Gender						
Male	1.9	72.3	21.8	0.6	3.3	100.0
Female	0.0	2.2	6.4	0.0	91.3	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

The analysis by cluster location shows that the share of household heads self-employed in agriculture in remote villages is higher than in accessible villages, with shares of 90 and 83 percent, respectively. In accessible villages, household heads are more likely to be in the 'self-employed other' group than heads of households in

remote villages, with shares of 8 and 2 percent, respectively.

Heads of poor households belong to the 'other' socio-economic group more frequently than non-poor households. On the other hand, the heads of non-poor households belong to the 'self-employed

other' group more often than the heads of poor households.

The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category, representing between 85 and 90 percent of the household heads in each age-group. The 'employee' category peaks at 4 percent for the 20-29 and 50-59 age-groups. The 'self-employed – other' decreases with age. The 'other' category increases with age, gaining importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share 13 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that in male-headed households, the main income earner is more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than in female-headed households. In the latter, the main income earner is more likely to be in the 'other' category than in the former.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around only 4 percent of the household heads has any education after primary. 29 percent of the household heads has no education, 22 percent has some primary and 45 percent has completed primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads from remote villages are more likely to have just some primary than household heads from accessible 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 rates of 39 and 16 percent, whereas the latter are more likely to have complete primary (53 against 39 percent) or post secondary studies (5 against 1 percent) than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 60 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 33 percent just some primary. Completed primary represents around 70 percent for the groups between 20 and 39; but only 18

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	2.1	86.9	4.9	6.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	2.1	83.4	8.0	6.5	100.0
Remote	2.1	89.9	2.2	5.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.1	87.8	2.6	8.5	100.0
Non-poor	3.4	85.9	7.7	3.1	100.0
Age					
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	4.1	87.4	8.4	0.0	100.0
30-39	1.0	87.4	8.0	3.6	100.0
40-49	1.5	89.8	4.3	4.3	100.0
50-59	4.1	84.6	2.6	8.6	100.0
60 and above	0.9	85.1	1.2	12.8	100.0
Gender					
Male	2.3	88.7	4.6	4.3	100.0
Female	1.2	80.1	5.7	13.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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	29.1	22.2	44.9	1.1	0.0	2.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	30.1	20.2	46.4	0.5	0.0	2.8	100.0
Remote	28.2	23.9	43.7	1.5	0.0	2.7	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	39.2	21.1	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Non-poor	16.3	23.5	52.6	2.4	0.0	5.1	100.0
Age							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	12.6	13.5	70.5	0.9	0.0	2.5	100.0
30-39	15.1	12.2	70.3	1.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
40-49	17.8	14.0	63.9	3.2	0.0	1.0	100.0
50-59	38.7	39.5	17.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0
60 and above	60.4	32.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0
Gender							
Male	21.6	26.1	48.4	1.3	0.0	2.6	100.0
Female	58.7	6.8	31.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

percent in the 50-59, and 2 percent of the 60+ cohort. In the latter groups, 'some primary' gains importance. The share of the population with post-secondary studies is higher in the oldest cohorts, reaching around 5 percent of the household heads.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 59 and 22 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with some or complete primary than females.

2 Village, Population and Household Characteristics

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	1.6	8.5	1.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	2.1	9.5	1.2
Remote	1.2	7.8	0.9
Poverty Status			
Poor	1.2	10.6	1.4
Non-poor	2.3	5.1	0.5
Age			
0-4	0.0	4.8	0.0
5-9	0.8	6.8	0.9
10-14	2.3	12.9	1.9
15-17	5.8	12.5	2.2
Gender			
Male	2.0	10.2	1.1
Female	1.2	6.8	1.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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, 2 percent lost only their mother and 9 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 12 percent of all children under 18 who lost at least one parent at the time of the survey.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong differences, but the breakdown by poverty status shows that children from poor households are more likely to have lost their father than children from non-poor households, at rates of 11 and 5 percent, respectively.

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 21 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 13 percent of the children in that age-group lost their father. Boys report a slightly higher share having lost their father than girls, with shares of 10 and 7 percent respectively.

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 25 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey.

Children from accessible clusters are more likely to live in non-nuclear households than children from remote clusters, with shares of 32 and 20 percent, respectively. In turn, 23 percent of children from non-poor households lives in non-nuclear households, while the share for poor households is higher, at 27 percent.

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

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

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	14.2	1.1	9.9	25.2
Cluster Location				
Accessible	17.8	1.1	12.6	31.5
Remote	11.3	1.1	7.7	20.1
Poverty Status				
Poor	17.1	0.2	9.1	26.5
Non-poor	9.4	2.5	11.2	23.0
Age				
0-4	9.8	0.0	4.8	14.6
5-9	12.6	1.0	9.6	23.2
10-14	18.9	1.7	14.1	34.7
15-17	18.7	2.6	14.1	35.4
Gender				
Male	15.1	1.3	9.7	26.1
Female	13.3	0.9	10.1	24.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

2 Village, Population and Household Characteristics

3 EDUCATION

This chapter examines selected education indicators in Singida 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 rate¹ is 73 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 74 and 72 percent respectively. Likewise, the literacy rate among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 80 and 67 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 (98 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 13 percentage points higher than that of women at 79 percent and 66 percent respectively.

Orphan status does not show strong correlation with literacy rates. On the other hand, the literacy rate among non-fostered children is 5 percentage points

higher than that of fostered children at 90 and 85 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, 41 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 57 and 27 percent respectively.

42 percent of the children aged 7 to 13 living in poor households lives within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 38 percent of those living in non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 76 percent of children living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 17 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category.

Non-orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than orphaned children, at 41 and 38 percent respectively. On the other hand, 46 percent of fostered children has access to primary schools, whereas the rate for non-fostered children is 41 percent. Finally, gender does not show strong correlation to primary school access.

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

¹ The Adult literacy rate is defined for the population aged 15 and over.

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	72.7	40.5	104.6	76.0	64.4	7.9	10.3	9.1	28.3
Cluster Location									
Accessible	74.0	57.1	106.7	81.9	71.6	13.8	15.9	15.2	14.5
Remote	71.6	26.5	102.8	71.0	58.0	2.6	5.3	3.7	65.3
Poverty Status									
Poor	66.6	42.0	101.3	75.9	69.1	6.2	7.2	6.1	35.3
Non-poor	80.4	37.6	111.4	76.3	55.6	10.2	14.7	13.3	23.5
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	97.5	73.0	124.6	100.0	0.0	17.9	32.2	28.0	44.3
Self-employed - agriculture	71.7	39.4	104.3	74.9	67.6	6.1	7.3	6.1	30.1
Self-employed - other	86.3	76.0	105.9	88.5	80.8	37.5	46.5	46.5	0.0
Other	61.4	17.3	100.4	73.6	35.9	5.7	10.8	10.8	39.4
Gender									
Male	79.3	40.8	109.9	75.9	65.4	6.9	9.4	7.6	16.2
Female	66.0	40.2	99.2	76.2	63.2	9.1	11.5	11.0	40.9
Orphan status									
Orphaned	91.3	38.1	118.1	80.3	76.3	3.9	7.7	7.7	0.0
Not-orphaned	90.6	40.6	101.8	74.9	62.4	8.3	8.0	8.0	23.9
Foster status									
Fostered	85.0	46.3	136.5	97.1	64.0	19.3	15.0	15.0	33.3
Not-fostered	89.9	40.7	102.2	74.6	63.4	6.8	7.3	7.3	17.7

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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 105 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 105 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 76 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

While the GER for households located in accessible clusters is 107 percent, the share for households located in remote clusters is 103 percent. Likewise, NER for households located in accessible

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction							
		Books/supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilities in bad condition	High fees	Other
Total	36.7	36.1	8.7	55.3	1.6	13.8	17.7	5.9	16.4
Cluster Location									
Accessible	34.1	42.0	6.7	57.8	2.0	15.1	15.8	12.3	15.0
Remote	39.0	31.6	10.3	53.4	1.2	12.8	19.2	0.9	17.4
Poverty Status									
Poor	31.2	34.0	7.6	48.0	2.9	5.9	24.3	6.8	15.4
Non-poor	46.2	38.6	10.0	63.8	0.0	23.0	10.1	4.8	17.6
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	86.5	30.1	0.0	73.9	0.0	13.0	23.6	19.7	6.4
Self-employed - agriculture	32.5	37.0	8.2	52.0	2.1	15.1	16.7	4.3	16.2
Self-employed - other	34.3	45.3	17.4	72.9	0.0	0.0	15.6	20.0	0.0
Other	66.6	30.7	14.3	55.4	0.0	12.5	21.4	0.0	32.0
Gender									
Male	36.6	37.5	8.3	50.2	0.6	12.5	18.3	4.2	17.1
Female	36.7	34.7	9.2	60.8	2.5	15.2	17.1	7.7	15.6
Type of school									
Primary	35.6	38.0	7.9	56.5	1.3	16.8	16.1	0.0	16.9
Government	35.7	38.0	7.9	56.5	1.3	16.8	16.1	0.0	16.9
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	71.7	37.1	4.6	72.2	4.6	0.0	18.8	40.6	8.3
Government	72.2	40.8	5.0	74.5	5.0	0.0	20.6	34.7	9.1
Private	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	26.0	16.7	22.1	20.0	0.0	4.5	32.1	13.8	23.0
Government	20.8	25.7	12.0	30.8	0.0	6.9	35.5	11.4	20.4
Private	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other	55.9	0.0	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	21.1	32.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

clusters is higher than that of households in remote clusters at 82 and 71 percent respectively. Furthermore, while GER for non-poor households is 111 percent, the share for poor households is 101 percent. In turn, poverty status does not show strong correlation with NER.

GER and NER are highest among people living in households belonging to the 'employee' category at 125 and 100 percent respectively. On the other hand, GER and NER are lowest among households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category at 100 and 74 percent respectively.

Furthermore, while GER for males is 110 percent, the share for females is 99 percent. In turn, gender does not show strong correlation with NER.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that GER for orphaned children is higher

than that of non-orphaned children at 118 and 102 percent respectively. Likewise, orphaned children have a higher NER than non-orphaned at 80 and 75 percent respectively. On the other hand, fostered children have a higher GER than non-fostered children at 137 and 102 percent respectively. Likewise, fostered children have a higher NER than non-fostered children at 97 and 75 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 are 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.

3 Education

Information on satisfaction was obtained by asking respondents to identify problems they faced with school.

Almost two thirds (64 percent) of all primary school pupils were satisfied with school. 72 percent of pupils living in accessible clusters are satisfied with school compared to 58 percent of pupils living in remote clusters. Likewise, while 69 percent of pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied with school, the share for pupils living in non-poor households is 56 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of satisfaction with primary school at 81 percent, while the figure for pupils living in households belonging to the 'employee' category is virtually null.

Furthermore, 76 percent of orphaned children reported to be satisfied with primary school compared to 62 percent of non-orphaned children. On the other hand, foster status does not show strong correlation with satisfaction rates. Finally, satisfaction rate does not differ by gender.

3.1.3 Secondary School

Access

The rate of access to secondary school 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 8 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. While 14 percent of pupils living in accessible villages lives within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for pupils living in remote villages is 3 percent. Similarly, 10 percent of pupils living in non-poor households lives within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, whereas the share for pupils living in poor households is 6 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 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of access to

secondary school at 38 percent, followed by those who belong to the 'employee' category (18 percent), the share for the 'other' and 'self-employed agriculture' categories is 6 percent.

While 9 percent of females lives within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for males is 7 percent. On the other hand, the access rate for non-orphaned children is 8 percent, higher than that for orphaned children, at 4 percent. In contrast, while 19 percent of fostered children live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for non-fostered children is 7 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 10 percent and NER was 9 percent. The secondary school GER for households located in accessible clusters is 11 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 16 and 5 percent respectively. Likewise, Secondary school NER is higher in accessible clusters than remote clusters at 15 and 4 percent respectively. Furthermore, both secondary GER and NER are higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with a difference of 8 and 7 percentage points respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'self-employed other' is the category with highest GER and NER at 47 percent, whereas the 'self-employed agriculture' category have the lowest GER and NER at 7 and 6 percent respectively. Furthermore, while GER for females is 12 percent, the share for males is 9 percent. Likewise, females have a higher NER than males at 11 and 8 percent respectively.

Finally, the GER and NER rates among orphaned and non-orphaned children do not show strong differences. On the other

Table 3.3: Percentage of children 6-17 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	23.3	32.4	1.0	5.0	2.0	3.7	0.0	2.2	16.3	21.7	30.6	1.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	24.6	31.8	0.0	8.0	2.2	2.6	0.0	2.4	18.0	18.8	30.3	0.0
Remote	22.0	33.0	2.0	1.7	1.7	4.8	0.0	2.1	14.5	24.7	30.8	2.2
Poverty Status												
Poor	22.9	33.0	1.5	3.6	2.2	3.9	0.0	2.5	16.2	19.8	34.5	0.0
Non-poor	23.9	31.2	0.0	7.3	1.6	3.3	0.0	1.8	16.5	24.9	23.7	2.9
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	42.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	36.9	0.0
Self-employed - agric	23.7	32.6	1.1	5.8	2.3	3.3	0.0	2.6	17.2	21.3	31.1	1.2
Self-employed - other	2.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	21.5	51.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.0	10.8	0.0
Gender												
Male	23.5	30.8	0.0	5.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	24.4	24.8	2.0
Female	23.0	34.2	2.1	4.0	3.0	7.8	0.0	4.8	9.4	18.6	37.0	0.0
Age												
7-13	2.5	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	53.5	8.9	8.3	0.0
14-19	49.1	32.6	1.0	5.3	2.1	3.3	0.0	2.4	13.9	22.5	32.0	1.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

hand, while the GER and NER for fostered children is 15 percent, the share for non-fostered children is 7 percent.

Satisfaction

28 percent of the population enrolled in secondary school is satisfied 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 (64 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher among people living in remote clusters than that of people living in accessible clusters, at 65 and 15 percent respectively. Likewise, while 35 percent of pupils living in poor households was satisfied with their school, the share for those living in non-poor households is 24 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 44 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' category is virtually null.

41 percent of female pupils were satisfied with their school compared to 16 percent of males. Among the individuals enrolled

in secondary schools, non-orphaned children reported a higher satisfaction rate with their schools than orphaned children. 24 percent of non-orphaned children are satisfied with their schools, whereas the share for orphaned children is virtually null. On the other hand, 33 percent of fostered children reports to be satisfied with their secondary schools compared to 18 percent of non-fostered children.

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.

3 Education

Overall, 37 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with school. 55 percent of students reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 36 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of books and supplies, whereas 18 percent reported bad condition of the facilities as the cause for dissatisfaction. While 14 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of space, 9 percent reported poor teaching and 6 percent reported high fees.

The dissatisfaction rate for people living in remote villages is 5 percentage points higher than that of those living in accessible villages, at 39 and 34 percent respectively. Likewise, dissatisfaction rate for people living in non-poor households is higher than that of people living in poor households at 46 and 31 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 64 and 48 percent respectively. Likewise, while 58 percent of people living in accessible clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, the share for those living in remote clusters is 53 percent. It is also observed that 42 percent of people living in accessible clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of books and supplies compared to 32 percent of people living in remote clusters.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'employee' category is the highest (87 percent). At the same time the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (33 percent). It is also observed that 74 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category and 73 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 52 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category.

Gender breakdown does not show strong correlation with dissatisfaction rates. However further breakdown of the data shows that 61 percent of females reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 50 percent of males.

Those attending primary school reported to be most dissatisfied due to lack of teachers (57 percent) followed by lack of books and supplies (38 percent). In secondary school, the most cited reason for dissatisfaction was also lack of teachers (72 percent) followed by high fees (41 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 23 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 32 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 31 percent reported that they were awaiting admission and 22 percent said they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams. 16 percent of respondents reported that they were not attending school because school was useless / uninteresting. While 5 percent were not attending due to cost, and 4 percent were not attending due to illness.

25 percent of children from households located in accessible clusters does not attend school compared to 22 percent of children from households located in remote clusters. On the other hand, poverty status does not show strong correlation with non-attendance rates. Further breakdown of the data shows that while 25 percent of children living in households located in remote clusters were not attending school because they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams, the share for those living in households located in accessible clusters is 19 percent. Similarly, 25 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school because they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams compared to 20 percent of those living in poor households.

Furthermore, 42 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category does not attend school compared to 2 percent of those from households belonging to the

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	75.9	76.2	76.0	0.4	1.7	1.0
7	19.7	32.3	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	59.1	67.7	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	72.3	91.1	80.4	2.3	0.0	1.3
10	96.7	79.8	88.7	0.0	2.9	1.4
11	91.9	97.5	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	95.0	94.3	94.6	0.0	3.9	2.2
13	89.2	79.0	85.1	0.0	4.5	1.8

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida 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	7.6	11.0	9.1	21.4	26.9	23.8
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	10.2	8.5
15	3.4	12.7	8.2	27.1	39.6	33.5
16	3.0	10.9	5.8	21.5	51.3	32.1
17	32.0	16.2	22.6	18.2	23.7	21.5
18	10.3	21.9	13.8	34.4	23.4	31.1
19	11.3	15.1	12.6	20.1	14.7	18.3

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

'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 were not attending because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level whereas, the share for those from households belonging to the 'employee' category is 9 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that while 37 percent of girls were not attending because they were awaiting admission, the share for boys is 25 percent. It is also observed that while 5 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 49 percent. 33 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported having completed school. While 54 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that school was useless or uninteresting, the share for secondary school-aged children is 14 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, the 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, 76 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), 76 percent of girls and 76 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 26 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 12, where the NER is about 95 percent.

Secondary School

Table 3.5 shows secondary net enrolment patterns by age. Secondary school enrolment rates are much lower than those at primary level. Only 9 percent of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 76 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. starting 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 16 and 17. Furthermore, 23 percent of the 17 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. 24 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 15 year olds (at 34 percent). The highest drop-out rate among males is at the age of 15 and for females is at the age of 16.

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 were only asked for individuals aged 15 or older.

Adult Literacy

Overall, 73 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 13 percentage points at 79 and 66 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (89 percent) while 28 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 2 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-group in accessible villages is 93 percent, whereas for remote villages the rate is 86 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 14 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference is similar, of 13 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 2 percentage points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote villages is 3 percentage points. 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 36 percentage points higher than that of women.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	79.3	66.0	72.7
15-19 years	89.8	88.6	89.3
20-29 years	86.4	84.9	85.6
30-39 years	80.2	80.4	80.3
40-49 years	86.5	48.4	66.4
50-59 years	71.7	26.8	52.2
60+ years	44.3	7.4	28.4
Accessible	81.4	66.9	74.0
15-19 years	91.1	94.4	92.7
20-29 years	86.2	84.9	85.6
30-39 years	89.9	83.1	86.2
40-49 years	90.9	55.6	68.6
50-59 years	72.0	21.8	48.6
60+ years	46.2	9.5	29.1
Remote	77.5	65.2	71.6
15-19 years	88.8	81.0	86.0
20-29 years	86.6	84.9	85.7
30-39 years	71.7	78.7	76.0
40-49 years	84.3	40.5	64.7
50-59 years	71.5	32.7	55.9
60+ years	42.7	4.9	27.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is population age 15+

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 89 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 88 percent, the rate for women is 3 percentage points higher, at 91 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 21 to 22 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 95 percent. Youth of 15 to 17 years have the highest literacy rate in accessible villages at 94 percent, while in remote villages the literacy rate is highest among the youth of 21 to 22 years at 100 percent. However, youth literacy rate in accessible villages is higher than that of youth in remote villages at 92 and 87 percent respectively.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	88.0	90.6	89.2
15-17 years	91.3	92.0	91.6
18-20 years	84.7	84.7	84.7
21-22 years	91.4	100.0	95.3
23-24 years	83.5	90.1	87.1
Accessible	89.0	95.1	91.9
15-17 years	91.6	95.1	93.5
18-20 years	86.4	94.8	89.8
21-22 years	84.6	100.0	91.2
23-24 years	100.0	85.4	93.1
Remote	87.2	86.3	86.8
15-17 years	90.9	88.0	89.7
18-20 years	83.4	73.8	80.1
21-22 years	100.0	100.0	100.0
23-24 years	77.6	91.3	85.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

4 HEALTH

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Singida 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	17.8	13.5	15.4	89.9
Cluster Location				
Accessible	24.2	13.7	16.1	91.7
Remote	12.5	13.3	14.8	88.3
Poverty Status				
Poor	14.6	13.6	14.8	92.3
Non-poor	22.4	13.3	16.3	86.6
Socio-economic group				
Employee	31.6	16.7	23.5	81.9
Self-employed - agriculture	16.1	13.3	15.6	90.7
Self-employed - other	52.1	16.2	18.8	100.0
Other	9.6	12.4	6.4	53.0
Gender				
Male	16.2	12.3	14.3	88.2
Female	19.4	14.7	16.6	91.4
Age				
0-4	15.2	24.0	41.4	93.2
5-9	14.4	6.3	5.7	77.7
10-14	19.8	8.1	7.1	95.3
15-19	24.2	7.5	7.5	100.0
20-29	17.5	10.8	10.0	82.8
30-39	16.3	15.3	12.4	79.6
40-49	23.2	13.7	12.6	87.5
50-59	0.0	26.8	26.8	58.2
60+	17.6	20.5	17.4	91.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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.

4 Health

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.

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	10.1	0.0	5.1	18.6	19.3	10.2	40.3	14.8
Cluster Location								
Accessible	8.3	0.0	13.0	6.4	13.7	22.0	25.8	28.9
Remote	11.7	0.0	0.0	26.5	22.9	2.6	49.6	5.8
Poverty Status								
Poor	7.7	0.0	4.6	10.4	31.6	12.5	60.2	0.0
Non-poor	13.4	0.0	5.4	24.8	10.1	8.4	25.3	26.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	0.0	63.4
Self-employed - agriculture	9.3	0.0	6.3	23.3	18.5	5.9	36.4	11.6
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.3	20.0	100.0	0.0
Gender								
Male	11.8	0.0	9.2	26.8	15.2	5.7	47.5	11.5
Female	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.7	24.4	15.6	31.5	18.9
Type of provider								
Public hospital	8.6	0.0	10.7	0.0	11.3	18.1	38.7	31.4
Private hospital	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.7	58.3	0.0
Religious hospital	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	0.0	46.2	0.0
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	10.3	0.0	0.0	46.4	9.4	0.0	43.1	0.0
Trad. Healer	17.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	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

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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, 18 percent of the population has access to medical services, 14 percent reported having needed them, and 15 percent reported having used medical services. Finally, 90 percent of those who used medical services reported being satisfied with them.

As would be expected, households in accessible villages have higher access to medical services than households in remote villages. Both show similar

proportions of need and use, but households in accessible villages report a higher satisfaction rate (92 percent) than households in remote villages (88 percent).

Non-poor households have a higher access rate than poor households, with shares of 22 and 15 percent, respectively. The breakdown by poverty status does not show sharp differences by need or use, but the rate of satisfaction is higher among poor households (92 and 87 percent).

Regarding socio-economic status, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest rate of access and satisfaction, at 52 and 100 percent, respectively. The employees show the highest rate of use at 24 percent. The lowest rates of access, need, use, and satisfaction were reported by people in the 'other' socio-economic group (people who live in households where the main income earner is unpaid, unemployed, inactive, or a household worker).

The gender breakdown shows that females report higher rates of access, need, use and satisfaction than males.

Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rate of need does. It starts at 24 percent for children under 5, reduces to under 10 percent for the population aged between 5 and 19, and then starts increasing again, peaking at 27 percent for the 50-59 group. The rate of use follows a similar trend: it starts decreasing with age but then increases for the older cohorts. Satisfaction is lowest for the 50-59 group, the heaviest users of the service; and highest for the 10-19 groups.

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. Overall, 1 in

10 users of healthcare facilities is dissatisfied, mostly because of unsuccessful treatments (40 percent) cost (19 percent), and lack of trained professionals (19 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report a higher dissatisfaction rate than accessible villages. While the former report higher shares in 'no trained professionals', 'cost', and 'treatment unsuccessful', the latter report higher shares in 'long wait' and 'no drugs available'.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher dissatisfaction rate than poor households. The latter report higher shares in 'cost', 'no drugs available' and 'treatment unsuccessful', as well as a lower share in 'no trained professionals'.

The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the socio-economic group with the lowest dissatisfaction rate (0

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	84.3	96.5	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	83.8	96.0	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.3
Remote	84.7	97.0	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	84.7	97.0	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.3
Non-poor	83.7	95.9	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.0
Socio-economic group						
Employee	70.9	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	84.4	96.7	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2
Self-employed - other	81.2	96.4	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other	92.6	93.1	4.2	1.8	0.9	0.0
Gender						
Male	85.3	97.8	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1
Female	83.3	95.1	1.5	2.9	0.2	0.3
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	10.1	41.7	33.1	11.2	0.0	14.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	16.1	6.3	48.3	27.2	18.2	0.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	28.1	17.6	42.8	19.6	13.6	6.4
Coughing/breathing difficulty	7.7	0.0	66.1	16.1	0.0	17.8
Skin problems	24.8	0.0	69.9	60.2	0.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	18.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	24.1	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0	0.0
Dental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

percent). The 'other' socio-economic group reports the highest dissatisfaction rate, at 47 percent.

Dissatisfaction does not vary widely by gender, but the reasons do so. Males point out the long waits, the lack of trained professionals, and unsuccessful treatments more often than females. In turn females are more likely to point out the cost of the treatment and the lack of drugs than males.

Regarding health provider, the main cause of dissatisfaction in public hospitals is lack of success in the treatment (39 percent), whereas in private and religious hospitals the main cause of dissatisfaction is the cost (100 and 54 percent, respectively). In the case of pharmacists and traditional healers, the main cause is lack of trained professionals (46 and 100 percent, respectively).

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 Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 84

percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (97 percent of the cases).

Neither cluster location nor poverty status seems to be correlated with the reasons for not consulting. Nevertheless, the division by socio-economic shows interesting insights. The employees report the lowest share not consulting (71 percent) and the highest share with no need to consult. In turn, the 'other' socio-economic group shows the highest percentage not consulting, and the highest percentage not doing so because of the cost (4 percent).

There are no strong differences by gender. The split-up by type of illness shows that for most infirmities the main cause for not consulting a health practitioner is cost. The exception is malaria, where cost is the second most important reason (33 percent) and no need is the most important (42 percent).

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 14 percent of the population was sick or injured. Fever or malaria is the most common

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	13.5	46.2	19.3	12.7	21.1	3.5	3.4	3.9	0.0	0.8	2.4
Male Total	12.3	44.0	16.8	10.5	23.0	3.6	4.1	5.2	0.0	1.3	1.7
0-4	25.3	50.7	29.6	0.0	24.0	2.6	3.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	5.1	68.8	7.2	0.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6
10-14	5.8	71.7	17.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	8.7	47.0	14.0	19.9	15.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
30-49	11.6	40.9	0.0	8.5	36.4	13.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.6
50-64	9.1	7.2	13.3	0.0	39.8	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0
65+	34.0	15.7	10.3	41.7	16.7	0.0	10.2	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female Total	14.7	48.0	21.4	14.6	19.4	3.4	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.4	2.9
0-4	22.6	51.1	21.4	0.0	37.1	1.8	4.2	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.8
5-9	7.4	73.7	26.3	0.0	6.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	10.6	43.6	18.5	7.8	33.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	10.7	59.3	23.2	12.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
30-49	17.4	42.0	23.0	26.0	8.6	5.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
50-64	16.0	29.8	20.0	22.3	31.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
65+	32.8	27.5	12.6	51.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	8.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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.

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	Pharmacist/chemist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	55.8	3.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	31.2	2.3	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	57.9	2.4	7.8	0.7	0.0	30.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	53.9	3.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	31.5	4.1	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	49.3	4.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	2.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	64.4	1.8	5.1	0.7	0.0	25.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	53.3	3.2	7.4	0.4	0.0	33.2	2.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	79.6	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	54.0	9.5	14.2	0.0	0.0	15.7	6.6	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

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	9.0	36.6	31.3	27.9	10.3	17.9	95.9
Cluster Location								
Accessible	0.0	7.7	46.5	28.5	28.8	8.8	17.1	100.0
Remote	0.0	10.8	31.0	34.1	27.2	12.0	18.5	92.6
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	9.1	28.3	35.6	27.2	16.1	17.0	95.1
Non-poor	0.0	8.9	40.1	28.5	29.2	1.7	19.0	96.7
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	0.0	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	9.0	35.4	34.1	28.7	11.4	18.6	97.1
Self-employed - other	0.0	30.2	28.3	0.0	17.8	0.0	18.9	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	43.9	0.0	15.1	57.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

sickness, affecting 46 percent of the population. Diarrhoea/abdominal pain and breathing difficulties come in second place, affecting around 20 percent each, followed by pain in back, limbs or joints (13 percent). Other diseases affected minor shares of the ill population.

The gender breakdown reveals that females make up a higher share of sick or injured population: 15 vs. 12 percent of males. The age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population is higher for the youngest (0-4) and oldest cohorts, and around 25 and 33 percent, respectively. The share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but other problems emerge.

4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 56 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 31 percent to a pharmacist or chemist, 7 percent in a religious hospital, and 3 percent in private hospitals and 2 percent to traditional healers.

The breakdown by village location shows that households in accessible villages consult public hospitals more often than households in remote villages (58 and 54 percent, respectively), and the latter attend more frequently than the former to traditional healers (at shares of 4 and 0 percent, respectively).

Non-poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than poor households, with shares of 61 and 44 percent, respectively. In turn, members of poor households tend to consult pharmacists or chemists more often, at rates of 36 and 25 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities go to public hospitals more often than the rest (with rates of over 75 percent). The self-employed in agriculture report the highest share consulting a pharmacist or chemist (33 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, 18 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 9 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 37 percent for the 20-24 group, decreases to slightly for the 25-29 and 30-39 age-groups, and ends in 10 percent for the 40+ cohort. In addition, 96 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong differences in the share of women giving birth. However, whereas the share for accessible villages peaks at 47 percent in the 20-24 cohort, the share for remote villages peaks at 34 percent in the 25-29 cohort.

The breakdown by poverty status gives similar results, with poor households resembling remote villages. However, it is worth noticing that in poor households 16 percent of women in the 40+ cohort gave birth, whereas the share for non-poor households is 2 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rates correspond to the self-employed, with shares of 19 percent for agriculture as well as for non-agricultural, activities, whereas the employees shows the lowest share, of just 4 percent overall. For the employees, the percentage of women who had a live birth is highest in the 20-24 cohort (55 percent), for the self-employed in agriculture, in the 20-29 cohort (around 35 percent), for the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, in the 15-24 cohort (around 30 percent), and in the 'other' socio-economic group in the 20-24 cohort (100 percent). It is worth noticing that in the latter group only 58 percent of the women received pre-natal care.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 20 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a hospital, 66 percent at home, 8 percent at a dispensary, and 3 percent in a health centre. The ordering remains across cluster location and poverty status.

Women from remote villages reported births in hospitals more often than women from accessible villages, at rates of 24 and 16 percent. In turn, the latter reported a higher rate of births at home than the former, at rates of 73 and 62 percent,

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	20.4	3.2	7.6	0.0	66.3	2.5	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	16.3	1.8	8.0	0.0	72.7	1.2	100.0
Remote	23.6	4.2	7.3	0.0	61.5	3.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	17.0	1.3	6.3	0.0	73.2	2.1	100.0
Non-poor	25.2	5.7	9.4	0.0	56.8	3.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	66.7	0.0	14.9	0.0	18.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	19.9	3.6	5.9	0.0	67.9	2.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	13.9	0.0	28.1	0.0	55.1	2.9	100.0
Other	8.1	0.0	15.5	0.0	76.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

Table 4.8: Percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted 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	2.6	27.7	15.1	19.6	35.0	0.0	100.0	45.4
Cluster Location								
Accessible	2.6	23.9	17.4	24.7	31.3	0.0	100.0	44.0
Remote	2.5	30.5	13.4	15.8	37.8	0.0	100.0	46.4
Poverty Status								
Poor	2.9	22.1	16.2	19.9	38.9	0.0	100.0	41.2
Non-poor	2.0	35.5	13.6	19.3	29.6	0.0	100.0	51.1
Socio-economic group								
Employee	31.7	35.0	9.2	14.9	9.2	0.0	100.0	75.9
Self-employed - agriculture	1.9	27.1	14.7	19.7	36.6	0.0	100.0	43.8
Self-employed - other	0.0	37.8	18.9	25.1	18.2	0.0	100.0	56.7
Other	0.0	23.6	22.5	15.9	38.0	0.0	100.0	46.1

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

respectively. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households resembling remote villages.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that hospitals are the most common place for deliveries for the employees, with a share of 67 percent. For the remaining categories, most of the deliveries took place at home, with rates ranging from 55 to 76 percent.

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, 45 percent of the deliveries was attended by a health professional, mostly by midwives and trained TBAs (43 percent of births). Traditional birth assistants (TBAs) accounted for 20 percent, whereas doctors or nurses attended 3 percent of the deliveries in the district. 35 percent of the deliveries did not receive assistance.

The analysis by cluster location shows that TBAs and trained TBAs were more common in accessible villages, whereas midwives and unassisted deliveries were more common in remote villages.

As expected, non-poor households show a higher share of deliveries attended by a professional, 51 percent, against 41 percent for the poor. Non-poor households report a higher share of births attended by midwives than poor households, whereas the latter report a higher share of unassisted deliveries.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the employees report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals: 76 percent, against 57, 46, and 44 percent of self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 'other', and self-employed in agriculture, respectively. The employees also show the highest share of live births attended by a doctor or a nurse, and together with the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, the highest share of child deliveries attended by midwives. The 'other' and the self-employed in agriculture reported the highest share of child deliveries without assistance, at rates of 38 and 37 percent, respectively.

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).

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted	Wasted	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	21.1	2.6	62.4	95.2	90.9
Cluster Location					
Accessible	18.3	2.2	62.3	99.0	95.7
Remote	23.3	3.0	62.5	92.3	87.2
Poverty Status					
Poor	26.7	2.0	59.9	93.0	89.2
Non-poor	12.9	3.6	65.8	98.2	93.1
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	14.9	0.0	82.1	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	21.2	2.4	62.6	95.9	91.0
Self-employed - other	17.3	3.0	87.1	100.0	100.0
Other	26.7	8.5	18.1	73.1	73.1
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	21.2	0.8	58.5	94.7	89.9
0	17.7	0.0	68.7	91.9	88.2
1	18.4	0.0	51.1	100.0	100.0
2	29.1	0.0	55.4	90.8	84.8
3	19.9	1.7	53.9	96.9	94.0
4	18.6	2.0	63.8	94.7	81.1
Female	20.9	4.4	66.4	95.7	91.9
0	13.1	0.0	58.3	94.8	93.6
1	31.9	5.8	72.9	91.2	91.2
2	14.6	6.4	72.6	95.8	92.3
3	23.6	5.7	54.3	97.8	87.7
4	20.0	4.3	78.9	100.0	95.1
Orphan status					
Orphaned	15.2	0.0	56.4	84.6	80.1
Not-orphaned	21.1	2.8	62.7	95.7	91.5
Foster status					
Fostered	26.5	0.0	29.0	89.1	69.6
Not-fostered	20.8	2.8	63.5	95.3	91.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

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. 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

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	75.6	94.4	94.5	92.4	89.2	44.0	93.6	91.5	89.3	67.8
Cluster Location										
Accessible	76.8	97.0	97.0	94.3	91.3	47.7	95.6	92.7	91.5	69.6
Remote	74.7	92.3	92.6	90.9	87.6	41.2	92.1	90.7	87.6	66.4
Poverty Status										
Poor	72.7	92.6	92.9	90.6	87.0	38.2	91.9	89.6	87.6	64.8
Non-poor	79.6	96.7	96.6	94.9	92.3	52.0	95.8	94.2	91.6	72.0
Socio-economic group										
Employed	80.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	54.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.2
Self-employed - agriculture	75.3	94.5	94.7	92.3	89.0	41.2	93.6	91.3	89.0	67.8
Self-employed - other	77.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.3	90.7	100.0	100.0	95.3	77.1
Other	76.6	81.3	81.3	81.3	81.3	42.7	81.3	81.3	81.3	48.2
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	73.8	94.8	93.1	90.9	87.0	39.7	93.1	90.3	87.7	66.0
0	14.6	91.9	86.7	80.2	62.1	45.4	86.7	77.6	65.3	16.7
1	90.8	93.1	94.8	94.8	94.8	47.3	94.8	94.8	94.8	77.5
2	81.1	93.1	90.5	86.9	86.9	29.2	90.5	86.9	86.9	80.8
3	94.0	96.9	95.8	95.8	95.8	41.3	95.8	95.8	95.8	76.8
4	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	35.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.7
Female	77.4	93.9	95.9	93.9	91.6	48.4	94.0	92.8	90.9	69.6
0	19.7	89.8	92.8	88.1	78.7	42.9	86.9	85.0	80.8	24.1
1	95.0	91.2	91.2	91.2	91.2	55.1	89.5	89.5	89.5	80.7
2	97.6	97.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	57.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.6
3	93.8	93.8	97.8	93.8	93.8	44.8	97.8	93.8	93.8	82.5
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.6	100.0	100.0	95.1	86.9

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

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.

Overall, almost two-thirds of the children (62 percent) participate in nutrition programs, 3 percent is wasted and 21 percent is stunted.

Remote villages and poor households report higher shares of stunting than their counterparts, while there are no major differences in rates of wasting. Regarding socio-economic status, the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the lowest rates for stunted children, at 15 and 17 percent, respectively, whereas the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other' socio-economic group show higher rates, at 21 and 27 percent, respectively. The latter group also shows the highest percentage of

wasted children, at 9 percent, as well as the lowest share of children participating in nutrition, weigh-in, and vaccination programs.

The gender breakdown shows no difference in rates of stunted children, but the rate of wasted girls is higher than that of boys (4 against 1 percent, respectively). The breakdown by orphan status shows that the rates of stunting and wasting are higher among non-orphaned children. Regarding program participation, orphan children are less likely to participate in nutrition, weigh-in, and vaccination programs than non-orphaned children.

The breakdown by orphan status shows important differences between orphans and non-orphans. 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.

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	97.0	3.0	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	97.4	2.6	100.0
Remote	96.7	3.3	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	96.8	3.2	100.0
Non-poor	97.2	2.8	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	96.6	3.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male	96.9	3.1	100.0
0	92.1	7.9	100.0
1	96.7	3.3	100.0
2	97.2	2.8	100.0
3	98.8	1.2	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	97.1	2.9	100.0
0	95.0	5.0	100.0
1	95.9	4.1	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	95.9	4.1	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

In turn, the breakdown by foster status shows that fostered children report a higher rate of stunting, but a lower share of wasting than non-fostered children. Fostered children report lower rates of participation in nutrition, weigh-in, and vaccination programs than non-fostered children.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 76 percent of children under 5 have vaccination against measles, 94 against BCG, and roughly between 90 and 95 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV (except for OPV0, at 44 percent). Finally, 68 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

As would be expected, the vaccination rates tend to be higher in accessible villages and in non-poor households.

The socio-economic breakdown shows that the employees tend to report the highest shares, followed by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, while the 'other' socio-economic group

(households where the main income earner is unemployed, inactive, unpaid or a household worker) tends to report the lowest shares.

The gender breakdown shows no extreme differences between the vaccination rates of boys and girls. The age breakdown shows that the share of children consuming vitamin A increases with age.

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.

There are no strong differences by cluster location or poverty status. The main difference by socio-economic group is that the information of 97 percent of the vaccinated children in the self-employed in agriculture socio-economic group was supported by vaccination cards, whereas the shares for the remaining groups was 100 percent. Finally, the age breakdown shows that children under the age of one report lower shares of health card than the remaining age-groups.

5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Singida 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 72 percent of the adult population is employed and 25

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

	Working			Not working			Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Total	Unemploy.	Inactive	Total	
Total	72.0	24.6	96.6	0.0	3.4	3.4	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	71.4	24.6	96.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	100.0
Remote	72.5	24.7	97.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	72.1	23.4	95.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	100.0
Non-poor	71.8	26.2	98.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	67.2	28.8	96.1	0.0	3.9	3.9	100.0
15-29	71.2	24.1	95.2	0.0	4.8	4.8	100.0
30-49	56.4	41.9	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0
50-64	63.9	31.3	95.2	0.0	4.8	4.8	100.0
65+	85.8	8.9	94.8	0.0	5.2	5.2	100.0
Female	76.8	20.3	97.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	100.0
15-29	86.9	11.0	97.9	0.0	2.1	2.1	100.0
30-49	64.5	34.6	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
50-64	79.0	16.4	95.4	0.0	4.6	4.6	100.0
65+	79.4	5.0	84.4	0.0	15.6	15.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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.

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

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
Total	96.6	0.0	25.5	97.4	0.0	36.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	96.0	0.0	25.6	97.3	0.0	36.5
Remote	97.1	0.0	25.4	97.4	0.0	36.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	95.5	0.0	24.5	95.9	0.0	34.8
Non-poor	98.0	0.0	26.7	99.2	0.0	38.0
Gender and age						
Male	96.1	0.0	30.0	97.7	0.0	35.3
15-29	95.2	0.0	25.3	100.0	0.0	40.0
30-49	98.4	0.0	42.6	98.3	0.0	42.7
50-64	95.2	0.0	32.9	96.2	0.0	33.3
65+	94.8	0.0	9.4	96.0	0.0	9.9
Female	97.1	0.0	20.9	95.9	0.0	40.3
15-29	97.9	0.0	11.3	100.0	0.0	49.7
30-49	99.1	0.0	34.9	98.3	0.0	64.6
50-64	95.4	0.0	17.2	97.5	0.0	15.1
65+	84.4	0.0	6.0	86.4	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida 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 Total	Inactive	Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed			
Total	81.8	14.0	95.8	0.0	95.8	4.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	82.2	12.5	94.8	0.0	94.8	5.2	100.0
Remote	81.4	15.3	96.8	0.0	96.8	3.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	81.9	13.4	95.3	0.0	95.3	4.7	100.0
Non-poor	81.7	14.7	96.4	0.0	96.4	3.6	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	75.3	19.0	94.3	0.0	94.3	5.7	100.0
15-16	85.9	10.5	96.4	0.0	96.4	3.6	100.0
17-19	69.2	25.5	94.8	0.0	94.8	5.2	100.0
20-21	72.6	23.6	96.3	0.0	96.3	3.7	100.0
22-23	70.2	17.4	87.6	0.0	87.6	12.4	100.0
Female	89.9	7.8	97.8	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0
15-16	92.8	7.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
17-19	82.4	11.4	93.8	0.0	93.8	6.2	100.0
20-21	94.2	3.7	97.8	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0
22-23	93.6	6.4	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida 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.

percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is 3 percent. There are no wide differences by cluster location or poverty status. For both genders, underemployment peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49. Around 42 percent of the males in this group are underemployed, whereas the share for females is 35 percent

The adult population that was no 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, at 5 percent for males and 16 percent for females.

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, although there are no wide differences by cluster location or poverty status.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 30 and 20 percent, respectively. In contrast, among the heads of household, females report a higher underemployment rate than males, at 40 and 35 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that underemployment tends to decrease with the age of the household head.

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 96 percent. However, underemployment is lower: 14 percent of workers is underemployed, as opposed to 25 percent of workers for the whole adult population. As in the adult population, there are no stark differences by cluster location or poverty status. The gender breakdown shows that underemployment rate among the male

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.1	51.0	2.9	45.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	1.5	51.6	4.3	42.6	100.0
Remote	0.9	50.4	1.6	47.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.8	50.8	2.1	46.3	100.0
Non-poor	1.6	51.2	3.9	43.4	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	1.7	64.9	3.4	30.0	100.0
15-29	1.0	36.1	2.0	60.9	100.0
30-49	0.9	92.3	4.8	2.1	100.0
50-64	6.5	87.2	4.3	2.0	100.0
65+	0.0	86.4	4.6	9.0	100.0
Female	0.6	36.8	2.3	60.3	100.0
15-29	0.5	23.5	2.0	74.0	100.0
30-49	0.5	43.3	3.7	52.4	100.0
50-64	1.6	59.2	0.0	39.1	100.0
65+	0.0	42.9	0.0	57.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

youth is higher than that for the female youth, at 19 and 8 percent, respectively. In the case of the males, the shares are higher for the 17-19 and 20-21 cohorts at roughly 25 percent, whereas in the case of females, the rate peaks at 11 percent for the 17-19 cohort.

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the majority of the working population is formed by self-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, while employees only account for 1 percent of the working population. There are no strong differences by cluster location or poverty status.

The gender breakdown shows males report a higher share in 'self-employed agriculture' and a lower share in 'other' than females. The breakdown by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 50-64 cohort (7 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 30-49 males (92 percent), and 'other' for 15-29 females (74 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

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Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/ Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	0.9	53.8	45.3	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	1.3	56.2	42.6	100.0
Remote	0.6	51.7	47.7	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.6	52.5	46.9	100.0
Non-poor	1.2	55.4	43.4	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	1.4	68.6	30.0	100.0
15-29	0.4	38.7	60.9	100.0
30-49	0.9	97.1	2.1	100.0
50-64	6.5	91.5	2.0	100.0
65+	0.0	91.0	9.0	100.0
Female	0.4	38.7	60.9	100.0
15-29	0.0	24.8	75.2	100.0
30-49	0.5	46.9	52.6	100.0
50-64	1.6	59.2	39.1	100.0
65+	0.0	42.9	57.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida 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	83.7	0.5	2.3	11.4	2.1	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	81.4	0.7	3.9	11.7	2.3	100.0
Remote	85.7	0.4	0.9	11.1	1.9	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	85.5	0.4	0.9	11.5	1.7	100.0
Non-poor	81.5	0.7	4.0	11.2	2.6	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	82.4	1.1	2.8	9.9	3.7	100.0
15-29	71.4	1.3	1.1	21.3	5.0	100.0
30-49	93.6	1.0	4.1	0.0	1.3	100.0
50-64	88.3	1.2	7.5	0.0	3.1	100.0
65+	93.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.9	100.0
Female	85.0	0.0	1.7	12.8	0.5	100.0
15-29	77.7	0.0	0.8	21.5	0.0	100.0
30-49	92.8	0.0	3.1	2.9	1.2	100.0
50-64	93.7	0.0	1.6	4.6	0.0	100.0
65+	68.2	0.0	0.0	31.8	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households (45 percent) represent up to 99 percent of the working population in the district.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share

of the working population working for the household, while accessible villages report a higher share working for a private employer. Similarly, poor households report a higher share of the working population working for the household than non-poor households, at rates of 47 and 43 percent, respectively.

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
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	72.2	72.9	68.7
Mining & non-primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Services	69.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	91.9	100.0	0.0	1.4	14.1	11.2
Domestic duties	30.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.6	26.4	11.9	20.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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	22.6	0.0	74.1	48.5	73.1	73.4	72.7	67.6
Mining & non-primary	13.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Services	63.6	100.0	22.4	50.1	0.0	1.4	14.3	11.9
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.4	26.9	25.2	11.9	20.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

Males report a higher share working for a private employer, while females report a higher share working for the household. Most males work for a private employer, except in the 15-29 cohort, where 55 percent of them work in the household. The share of females working in the private sector increases remarkably between the 15-29 and the 30-49 cohort, but is always lower than the respective shares of males. The share of females working for the household decreases with age, but regains importance in the oldest cohort.

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 92 percent of the working population. 84 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 11 percent in domestic duties. Remote villages and poor households report higher shares in agriculture than their counterparts.

The gender breakdown shows that females report slightly higher percentages working in agriculture or domestic duties than males.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that, for both genders, younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of males working in agriculture ranges from 88 to 94 percent for the cohorts above the age of 29. In the case of females, the 30-49 and 50-64 age-groups report higher shares in agriculture than the other cohorts. The share working in domestic duties increases in the 65+ cohort.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 73 percent of the male labour force works in agriculture, whereas the share for females is 69 percent. 'Domestic duties' shows the second highest shares for females (20 percent) and 'services' shows the second highest share for males (14 percent).

Virtually all the female employees work in services, whereas the share for males is 70 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work also mostly in services, with shares of 92 percent for males and 100 percent for females. The female population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture with a share of 72 percent, whereas the males in this category are split between agriculture and

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	2.6	59.3	4.3	33.8	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	3.2	55.1	7.4	34.2	100.0
Remote	2.0	62.9	1.6	33.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.0	59.5	3.7	35.8	100.0
Non-poor	4.4	59.0	5.0	31.6	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	3.0	72.9	4.1	19.9	100.0
15-29	3.8	45.6	2.2	48.3	100.0
30-49	2.1	89.6	7.1	1.3	100.0
50-64	4.0	90.7	2.0	3.3	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	1.9	39.4	4.6	54.1	100.0
15-29	0.0	30.6	0.0	69.4	100.0
30-49	1.5	43.3	7.1	48.1	100.0
50-64	9.6	33.1	0.0	57.3	100.0
65+	0.0	44.4	0.0	55.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.10 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	2.0	64.5	33.5	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	3.2	62.5	34.2	100.0
Remote	1.0	66.3	32.8	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	1.0	63.9	35.1	100.0
Non-poor	3.2	65.2	31.6	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	2.1	78.0	19.9	100.0
15-29	1.5	50.2	48.3	100.0
30-49	2.1	96.6	1.3	100.0
50-64	4.0	92.7	3.3	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	1.9	44.9	53.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	30.6	69.4	100.0
30-49	1.5	51.8	46.8	100.0
50-64	9.6	33.1	57.3	100.0
65+	0.0	44.4	55.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

domestic duties (65 and 35 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. The male labour force working

for private employers (whether formal or informal) is concentrated in agriculture, whereas the females are roughly evenly split between agriculture and services (49 and 50 percent, respectively). Among the individuals who were employed by the household, the main activity was agriculture (73 percent for both genders), but domestic duties also reports important

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Public & private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	88.3	0.8	4.4	3.9	2.6	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	85.2	0.6	7.7	4.2	2.4	100.0
Remote	91.0	1.0	1.6	3.6	2.8	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	91.9	0.5	2.1	1.6	3.9	100.0
Non-poor	84.2	1.1	7.1	6.4	1.2	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	88.5	1.3	4.6	2.8	2.9	100.0
15-29	82.8	2.2	1.5	7.1	6.5	100.0
30-49	90.9	1.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	94.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	88.0	0.0	4.3	5.5	2.2	100.0
15-29	80.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	100.0
30-49	90.0	0.0	5.1	1.4	3.4	100.0
50-64	90.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

shares (27 percent of males, 25 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, 59 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 4 percent self-employed in other activities, 34 percent is in 'other' activities and 3 percent is formed by employees. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 51 percent of the working population, they represent almost 59 percent of the underemployed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the underemployed population in accessible villages is composed by higher shares of self-employed in non-agricultural activities than the underemployed population from remote villages. In turn, the latter shows a higher share self-employed in agriculture than the former. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share of employees, 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 in agriculture than females.

For males, the employees peak at 4 percent in the 50-64 cohort. The share self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age. The 'self-employed other' group peaks at 7 percent for the 30-49 age-group, and the 'other' group shows the highest rate in the 15-29 age-group, at 48 percent, and rates of at most 3 percent in the remaining cohorts. In the case of females, the share self-employed in agriculture fluctuates roughly between 30 and 45 percent of each age-group. The share in employees peaks at 10 percent for the 50-64 cohort, the share self-employed in non-agricultural activities peaks at 7 percent for the 30-49 age-group, and the share in 'other' activities is higher in the 15-29 (92 percent).

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by type of employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 65 percent and in second place for the household at 34 percent. The State, NGOs, and other types of employer only account for 2 percent of the underemployed population.

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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	Infirmary	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 2006 Singida 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	Infirmary	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	1.9	30.4	3.7	21.4	0.0	40.5	0.0	2.1	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	3.4	45.3	0.0	21.6	0.0	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	12.4	8.1	21.2	0.0	53.6	0.0	4.7	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	16.7	5.1	25.5	0.0	49.8	0.0	2.9	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	6.7	65.9	0.0	10.8	0.0	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	3.3	32.9	6.5	9.0	0.0	44.5	0.0	3.8	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	0.0	6.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	0.0	0.0	56.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.0	35.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	37.3	0.0	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	88.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

The share of underemployed population working for a private agent is higher in remote villages than in accessible villages. In turn, the share working in the household is higher in poor households than in non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are strongly

concentrated in private employers at 78 percent. In turn, underemployed females are almost evenly split between private employers and household, with shares of 45 and 53 percent.

The age breakdown shows that the share of underemployed males is 3 percent or lower in every cohort except in the 15-29,

where the share is 48 percent. The share of underemployed females working for a private agent peaks at 52 percent for the 30-49 age-group, and the share working for the household peaks at 69 percent of youngest cohort.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 88 percent of the underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture, with the remaining activities reporting shares between 1 and 4 percent.

Remote villages and poor households report a higher share of underemployed population working in agriculture and a lower share working in services than accessible villages and non-poor households. In addition, poor households report a lower share of underemployed population working in domestic duties than non-poor households.

There are no strong differences by gender, but the age breakdown shows interesting insights. For both genders, the share of underemployed population working in agriculture increases with age. In addition, the share working in domestic duties is highest in the youngest cohort at 7 percent for males and 20 percent for females, while the other cohorts report virtually shares of at most 1 percent. The share working in services peaks at 8 percent for

males in the 30-40 cohort and at 10 percent for females in the 50-64 cohort.

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 for inactivity (41 percent), followed by being a student and being too old (30 and 21 percent, respectively).

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that, as would be expected, being a student is a more common cause for economic

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	70.1	66.8	68.3	58.7	60.4	92.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	69.2	63.5	70.4	59.2	55.9	90.1
Remote	70.9	69.7	66.5	58.2	64.4	94.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	69.4	68.1	65.8	57.6	59.7	90.9
Non-poor	71.0	65.2	71.5	60.2	61.4	93.8
Gender and age						
Male	50.0	43.5	50.1	21.5	41.7	90.4
15-29	75.0	56.7	56.0	31.6	36.6	88.3
30-49	35.8	35.1	47.4	9.7	50.6	95.3
50-64	20.9	29.8	46.6	17.0	48.4	95.2
65+	16.4	25.7	35.2	15.1	29.8	77.6
Female	90.8	90.8	87.0	96.9	79.7	94.1
15-29	94.5	93.8	91.3	99.0	82.2	93.1
30-49	94.1	93.9	87.9	98.1	85.6	98.7
50-64	87.5	89.0	86.3	96.2	69.1	95.2
65+	55.7	57.9	57.2	79.1	50.2	73.2

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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	80.7	62.0	39.8	39.3	50.9	50.6
Cluster Location						
Accessible	82.4	53.9	40.5	38.6	44.8	50.4
Remote	79.4	68.4	39.3	39.8	55.8	50.7
Poverty Status						
Poor	84.3	63.7	36.4	37.6	50.2	49.1
Non-poor	73.8	58.6	46.5	42.6	52.1	53.4
Gender and age						
Male	78.1	59.1	37.8	23.8	45.8	46.9
5-9	60.5	38.8	16.8	5.5	42.7	25.9
10-14	91.5	74.6	53.8	37.8	48.1	62.9
Female	83.4	64.9	41.9	55.3	56.2	54.3
5-9	74.9	44.3	17.7	24.9	53.4	30.6
10-14	90.7	82.6	62.7	81.3	58.5	74.7
Orphan status						
Orphaned	94.1	70.9	45.3	54.6	31.0	59.6
Not-orphaned	78.6	60.5	39.0	36.8	54.0	48.8
Foster status						
Fostered	96.7	58.1	40.4	42.9	31.1	57.3
Not-fostered	78.9	61.7	39.7	38.6	53.4	49.8

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

inactivity among non-poor households. Being too old and being sick was reported by higher shares of the inactive population in poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that females report being too old more frequently than males, who in turn report being a student or being ill 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. Infirmary is widespread among all cohorts, but reporting higher shares in the 30-49 and 50-64 cohorts.

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 (92 percent) and fetching water (70 percent), cleaning the toilet (68 percent) and fetching firewood (67 percent).

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share of people cleaning the toilet than remote villages, whereas the latter report higher shares fetching firewood or taking care of children than the former

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of population fetching firewood, while non-poor households report a higher share cleaning the toilet.

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 79 and 94 percent. The shares for males range from 22 to 50 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (90 percent).

The analysis of age-groups shows that for males the shares decrease with age in all activities. In the case of females, the shares show sharp decreases in the oldest cohort.

Table 5.16 - Child labour (age 5 to 14)

	Main activity				Employer	
	Working	Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	53.3	10.9	74.9	14.2	6.3	93.7
Cluster Location						
Accessible	54.6	12.3	74.3	13.3	4.6	95.4
Remote	52.3	9.8	75.3	14.9	7.7	92.3
Poverty Status						
Poor	56.8	12.3	74.8	12.8	6.1	93.9
Non-poor	47.4	8.2	74.9	16.9	6.7	93.3
Gender and age						
Male	53.6	12.1	68.4	19.5	5.4	94.6
5-9	32.6	3.4	61.5	35.1	12.8	87.2
10-14	100.0	18.4	73.5	8.1	0.0	100.0
Female	53.0	9.7	81.6	8.7	7.3	92.7
5-9	34.0	3.4	79.5	17.1	15.5	84.5
10-14	98.2	14.9	83.3	1.7	0.5	99.5
Orphan status						
Orphaned	75.5	15.5	77.5	7.0	5.3	94.7
Not-orphaned	50.7	10.4	74.2	15.4	6.6	93.4
Foster status						
Fostered	65.2	7.7	79.4	12.8	8.7	91.3
Not-fostered	51.6	10.8	74.4	14.8	6.5	93.5

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that children from accessible villages report a higher percentage fetching water, whereas children from remote villages report higher shares fetching firewood and taking care of children.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that children from poor households report higher shares fetching water and firewood, whereas children from non-poor households report higher shares cleaning the toilet, cooking, and taking care of the elderly and sick.

The gender breakdown shows that girls report higher rates than boys for all household activities. The analysis by age-groups shows that the 10-14 cohorts for both genders have 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 children. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to undertake most

of the household tasks under analysis than non-fostered children.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 53 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 75 percent. The share of working children is higher in poor households, with no strong difference by cluster location. The particular activity does not show evident correlation with cluster location, but children from poor households are more likely to work in agriculture, whereas children from non-poor households report a higher share working in other activities.

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 agriculture or 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 around 15 percent of children in the 5-9 cohort work for a private employer.

5 Employment

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 76 and 51 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 65 and 52 percent, respectively. Orphaned children are more likely to work in agriculture or in household duties than non-orphaned children, who in turn report higher shares in other activities.

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

This chapter presents the perceptions on welfare status and changes in Singida 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 32 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 15 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though 47 percent the respondents

reported the community's economic condition to have deteriorated, only 23 percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 35 percent of the households in remote clusters reports an improvement in their community's economic situation compared to 29 percent of those living in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 35 percent of non-poor households reports an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for poor households is 29 percent.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with one or two members at 58 and 50 percent respectively. Furthermore, there is a difference of 27 percentage points between households owning six or more hectares of land and those owning no land who reported deteriorating conditions in their community's economic situation at 55 and 28 percent respectively. On the other hand, the percentage of households owning small livestock who reported improving conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning no livestock at 55 and 26 percent respectively.

While 60 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for households from the 'other' category is 35 percent. In contrast, while 33 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' and 'self-employed agriculture' categories reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households belonging to the 'employee' category is 19 percent. In addition, 58 percent of households where the household head is polygamous reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their communities, whereas the share

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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	23.4	23.6	14.5	31.9	0.2	6.4	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	21.3	26.7	14.4	29.3	0.0	8.3	100.0
Remote	25.3	20.9	14.5	34.1	0.5	4.7	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	23.6	24.4	15.1	29.2	0.4	7.4	100.0
Non-poor	23.2	22.6	13.7	35.3	0.0	5.1	100.0
Household size							
1-2	30.1	20.2	23.5	17.7	0.0	8.5	100.0
3-4	17.3	20.4	15.3	39.3	0.7	6.9	100.0
5-6	21.4	26.0	11.5	32.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
7+	31.0	26.8	12.5	28.1	0.0	1.6	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	16.7	11.2	10.8	45.2	0.0	16.1	100.0
< 1 ha	40.7	0.0	23.2	26.8	0.0	9.3	100.0
1-1.99 ha	27.0	19.1	22.6	18.4	0.0	12.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	21.9	24.1	16.8	31.5	0.0	5.7	100.0
4-5.99 ha	23.2	21.7	12.6	36.5	0.0	6.0	100.0
6+ ha	24.1	30.9	10.3	31.0	0.9	2.7	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	20.1	24.1	20.7	25.7	0.0	9.4	100.0
Small only	22.7	11.6	6.1	55.0	0.0	4.6	100.0
Large only	24.2	15.0	11.7	44.5	0.0	4.5	100.0
Both	26.3	28.2	11.3	28.9	0.6	4.6	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	26.2	28.2	15.3	18.5	0.0	11.8	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	22.2	24.7	14.5	32.8	0.3	5.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	39.2	20.9	3.9	21.4	0.0	14.6	100.0
Other	27.0	7.9	21.9	32.5	0.0	10.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	25.0	24.4	14.0	31.8	0.3	4.4	100.0
Female	17.2	20.3	16.2	32.2	0.0	14.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	18.9	11.5	11.7	57.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	23.0	22.8	13.1	36.4	0.4	4.4	100.0
Polygamous	29.0	28.9	16.0	20.6	0.0	5.5	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	20.4	22.6	16.4	27.3	0.0	13.3	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	25.9	25.4	14.3	27.5	0.0	6.9	100.0
Primary	22.2	23.1	15.4	32.9	0.4	6.2	100.0
Secondary +	26.6	18.9	0.0	47.9	0.0	6.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

for households where the household head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, 50 percent of households where the head has 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 improving conditions in their

community's economic situation is 20 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has no education. Finally, while 49 percent of male-headed households reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for female-headed households is 37 percent.

6.1.2 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household

their economic conditions, while 20 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of their economic situation compared to the year before the survey. Only 29 percent of the households reported an improvement in

54 percent of households located in remote clusters reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households compared to 48 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, poor households expressed

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	24.7	26.2	20.0	29.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	23.3	24.5	22.2	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	26.0	27.6	18.2	28.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	30.8	24.0	23.7	21.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	17.0	28.9	15.5	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	31.2	31.5	18.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	25.8	24.7	15.0	34.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	19.6	26.3	28.6	25.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	26.1	25.6	18.2	30.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	11.3	24.1	33.1	31.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	54.9	12.6	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	34.1	18.8	32.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	24.0	25.7	21.4	28.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	28.9	26.4	13.2	31.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	19.1	30.9	15.4	34.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	30.0	23.5	28.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	24.8	22.0	22.5	30.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	21.0	23.8	16.8	38.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	21.0	30.2	12.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	31.0	15.3	23.6	30.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	23.4	27.4	18.3	30.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	28.6	27.8	23.5	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	38.4	11.0	40.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	23.1	28.5	18.4	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	31.0	17.0	26.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	18.9	49.3	11.5	20.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	19.4	27.7	18.5	34.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	35.2	27.5	15.3	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	31.1	19.9	28.3	20.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	33.0	26.0	18.7	22.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	20.9	27.0	20.4	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	29.2	12.5	23.9	34.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

negative views on the change in their economic condition more frequently than non-poor households, with a difference of 11 percentage points at 55 and 46 percent respectively.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with seven or more members

at 63 and 52 percent respectively. Likewise, while 50 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning no land is 35 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 54 percent of households owning no livestock expressed negative views on their households' economic conditions compared to 45 percent of households owning large livestock.

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	25.5	31.0	41.6	1.9	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	28.1	32.9	36.8	2.1	100.0
Remote	23.2	29.3	45.8	1.7	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	17.5	20.6	59.9	2.0	100.0
Non-poor	35.5	44.1	18.6	1.8	100.0
Household size					
1-2	29.9	27.4	34.5	8.3	100.0
3-4	27.9	30.0	39.9	2.2	100.0
5-6	24.7	31.4	43.2	0.7	100.0
7+	21.0	33.6	45.4	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	39.5	28.3	26.5	5.8	100.0
< 1 ha	10.5	12.6	68.6	8.2	100.0
1-1.99 ha	20.1	17.0	61.0	2.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	23.2	29.4	44.9	2.4	100.0
4-5.99 ha	25.9	27.7	44.7	1.7	100.0
6+ ha	28.0	43.0	29.1	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	25.7	18.6	51.8	3.9	100.0
Small only	24.2	34.9	40.9	0.0	100.0
Large only	19.6	38.5	41.9	0.0	100.0
Both	27.4	39.1	32.5	1.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	20.1	48.9	31.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	27.1	30.7	40.5	1.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	24.2	33.6	37.8	4.5	100.0
Other	5.3	27.2	64.7	2.9	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	26.3	33.1	38.7	1.9	100.0
Female	22.2	22.7	53.1	2.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	41.6	38.0	20.4	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	26.2	33.9	38.2	1.7	100.0
Polygamous	25.7	30.1	43.5	0.7	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	22.7	23.9	49.5	3.8	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	24.6	29.5	44.0	2.0	100.0
Primary	26.0	29.9	42.2	2.0	100.0
Secondary +	23.5	62.2	14.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

The percentage of households in the 'self-employed other' 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 57 and 46 percent respectively. Likewise, while 68 percent of households where the head is single reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, 50 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported same conditions in their households' economic situation.

52 percent of male-headed households reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households compared to 48 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 59 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported deterioration in their households economic situation compared to 42 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, 57 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). While 61 percent of households in accessible clusters never / seldom experienced food shortages, the share for households in remote clusters is 52 percent. Likewise, 80 percent of non-poor households never / seldom experienced food shortages compared to 39 percent of poor households.

40 percent of households owning no land never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 28 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. Furthermore, while 30 percent of households with one or two members never experienced food shortages, the share for households with seven or more members is 21 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 56 percent of households owning no livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 34 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. 68 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group frequently experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 31 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee. Furthermore, while 42 percent of households where the head is single had never experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. On the other hand, virtually all households where the head has a loose union often experienced food shortages.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households reported having food shortages less frequently than female-headed households as 26 percent of male-headed households never experienced food shortages compared to 22 percent of female-headed households. Likewise,

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	97.6	1.4	0.7	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	95.8	2.0	1.6	0.6	100.0
Remote	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	98.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	95.9	2.3	1.1	0.7	100.0
Household size					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	97.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	100.0
7+	96.5	2.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	97.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	97.6	1.1	0.0	1.3	100.0
6+ ha	97.3	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	96.9	1.8	1.3	0.0	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	98.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	76.6	11.8	11.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	98.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	89.9	5.0	5.2	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	98.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	100.0
Female	94.2	3.4	2.4	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	98.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	100.0
Polygamous	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	94.4	3.2	2.3	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	97.1	1.7	0.7	0.4	100.0
Secondary +	87.0	6.6	6.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

while 86 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more never/seldom experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head has no education is 55 percent.

6.2.2 Paying School Fees

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by the difficulty

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in paying school fees during the year before the survey. At the time of the survey, 98 percent of the households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and only 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).

99 percent of households located in remote clusters never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 96 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 99 percent of poor households never experienced problems paying school fees, the share for non-poor households is 96 percent.

Furthermore, smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. Virtually all households with one or two members never had problems paying school fees compared to 97 percent of households with 7 or more members.

Virtually all households owning 1 hectare of land never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 92 percent of landless households and 97 percent of households owning 6 or more hectares of land. Likewise, virtually all households owning small livestock never had problems paying school fees whereas, the share for households owning large livestock is 96 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category never had problems paying school fees compared to 77 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

Furthermore, virtually all households where the head has a loose union and those where the head is single never had problems paying school fees, compared to about 94 percent of households where the head is widowed, divorced, or separated. Finally, virtually all households where the household head has no education never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 87 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

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 problems paying house rent and all selected household characteristics such as

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 2006 Singida DC

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	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	99.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	99.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	98.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	99.4	0.6	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	98.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	99.2	0.8	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	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
Small only	94.8	5.2	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	99.2	0.5	0.3	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	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	97.6	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	98.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0
Primary	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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. The outcome on household's ability to pay utility bills is almost similar to those of paying house rent. Almost all (99 percent) households in the district faced no problems paying utility bills, although a small percentage (5 percent) of households owning small livestock reported seldom having problems paying utility bills. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location,

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poverty status, household size, land ownership, socio-economic group, gender, marital status and level of education do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

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. 82 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 50 percent of households located in accessible clusters never experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 43 percent of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, while 56 percent of non-poor households never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for poor households 38 percent.

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	45.8	35.7	17.2	1.3	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	49.6	31.8	18.3	0.4	100.0
Remote	42.6	39.0	16.3	2.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	37.7	41.9	19.0	1.3	100.0
Non-poor	56.0	27.8	14.9	1.3	100.0
Household size					
1-2	41.2	44.2	11.5	3.2	100.0
3-4	48.9	31.9	18.2	1.0	100.0
5-6	50.5	32.9	14.6	2.0	100.0
7+	38.4	40.1	21.4	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	51.1	34.1	14.8	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	31.4	41.9	26.8	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	41.1	41.6	11.8	5.5	100.0
2-3.99 ha	42.1	39.0	18.9	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	44.1	38.5	16.6	0.8	100.0
6+ ha	53.4	27.1	17.4	2.1	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	40.5	40.3	17.3	1.9	100.0
Small only	46.2	45.0	8.8	0.0	100.0
Large only	40.9	45.1	14.0	0.0	100.0
Both	52.1	26.8	19.8	1.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	20.1	28.4	51.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	48.0	36.1	14.9	1.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	53.2	34.7	7.7	4.5	100.0
Other	16.8	34.0	46.3	2.9	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	46.3	37.0	15.0	1.6	100.0
Female	43.8	30.5	25.7	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	79.6	20.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	48.2	37.1	12.5	2.2	100.0
Polygamous	40.0	33.9	26.1	0.0	100.0
Loose union	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	41.9	35.5	22.7	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	46.8	33.3	18.7	1.2	100.0
Primary	44.5	37.2	16.9	1.4	100.0
Secondary +	61.2	26.7	12.1	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

51 percent of households with five or six members never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 41 percent of households with one or two members and 38 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, while 53 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning 1 hectare of land is 31 percent.

Furthermore, 52 percent of households owning both small and large livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 41 percent of those owning no livestock and those owning large livestock. Similarly, while 53 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 17 percent.

While 80 percent of households where the household head is single never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households where the household head is polygamous is 40 percent. 26 percent of female-headed households frequently had problems paying for healthcare compared to 17 percent of male-headed households. On the other hand, 61 percent of household heads with secondary education or more never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 47 percent of household heads with no education.

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

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
Total	95.4	94.0	8.1	13.2	41.4	0.5	0.0	34.9	9.7
Cluster Location									
Accessible	94.5	89.4	8.2	10.1	39.6	1.0	0.0	35.2	11.7
Remote	96.2	98.0	7.9	15.7	42.8	0.0	0.0	34.6	8.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	96.0	95.9	8.1	12.8	36.8	0.0	0.0	20.4	3.1
Non-poor	94.7	91.7	8.0	13.6	47.1	1.0	0.0	53.2	18.0
Household size									
1-2	89.1	88.2	11.7	10.5	19.9	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.0
3-4	93.7	93.0	9.5	14.6	32.2	0.0	0.0	34.0	1.1
5-6	96.0	95.8	6.8	13.8	43.6	0.8	0.0	41.2	8.5
7+	100.0	96.1	5.9	11.7	61.0	1.0	0.0	42.6	25.3
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	88.2	76.4	0.0	11.8	61.4	0.0	0.0	45.4	26.9
Self-employed - agriculture	96.0	95.9	8.7	14.1	42.2	0.3	0.0	35.7	10.2
Self-employed - other	85.9	70.7	3.9	5.0	32.7	4.4	0.0	30.6	5.0
Other	96.8	92.7	5.0	7.2	29.4	0.0	0.0	22.8	0.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	95.4	94.9	8.2	15.2	44.4	0.6	0.0	39.3	11.0
Female	95.4	90.5	7.5	5.3	29.5	0.0	0.0	17.3	4.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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, 95 percent of the district's households owns their dwellings while 94 percent owns some land. 41 percent of all households owns both small and large livestock while only 13 percent of all households owns large livestock. While 35 percent of all households owns a bicycle, the share of households owning a motorcycle is virtually null.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. Cluster location, poverty status and gender show no strong correlation with dwelling ownership. In contrast, while 98 percent of households located in remote clusters

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	95.4	0.5	2.6	1.5	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	94.5	1.1	2.4	2.0	100.0
Remote	96.2	0.0	2.8	1.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	96.0	0.0	2.2	1.8	100.0
Non-poor	94.7	1.1	3.0	1.2	100.0
Household size					
1-2	89.1	2.2	8.8	0.0	100.0
3-4	93.7	0.7	3.0	2.6	100.0
5-6	96.0	0.0	1.8	2.2	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	88.2	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	96.0	0.3	2.2	1.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	85.9	5.2	8.9	0.0	100.0
Other	96.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	95.4	0.6	2.8	1.2	100.0
Female	95.4	0.0	1.8	2.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

owns some land, the share for households located in accessible clusters is 89 percent. Likewise, 96 percent of poor households owns their dwellings compared to 92 percent of non-poor households.

Disaggregation of the data shows that virtually all households with seven or

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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	0.3	0.0	0.4	2.4	96.9	100.0	0.7
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.9	96.0	100.0	1.1
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	97.7	100.0	0.3
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	97.2	100.0	0.4
Non-poor	0.6	0.0	0.4	2.5	96.6	100.0	1.0
Household size							
1-2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	96.8	100.0	1.2
5-6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	0.0
7+	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	95.4	100.0	1.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	11.8	0.0	0.0	14.4	73.8	100.0	11.8
Self-employed - agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	98.4	100.0	0.2
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	5.2	18.0	76.9	100.0	5.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.6	96.9	100.0	0.5
Female	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	96.9	100.0	1.2

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

	% of hhs using	Fertilizer	Improved seedling	Fingerlings	Hooks and nets	Insecticides	Other
Total	56.8	92.9	26.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	56.6	87.6	31.3	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
Remote	56.9	97.4	22.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	50.1	93.2	16.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
Non-poor	65.2	92.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Household size							
1-2	31.9	100.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
3-4	52.3	90.8	28.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0
5-6	60.4	94.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
7+	70.1	92.5	25.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	71.6	74.2	63.7	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	57.8	93.6	24.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0
Self-employed - other	52.4	82.7	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	40.3	100.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	60.8	93.1	25.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0
Female	41.0	91.7	31.6	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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

more members own their dwellings compared to 89 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 97 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category owns their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities is 86 percent.

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	25.2	3.5	0.0	0.5	70.8	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	30.5	4.9	0.0	0.0	64.6	100.0
Remote	20.8	2.2	0.0	1.0	76.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	18.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	79.2	100.0
Non-poor	31.4	5.5	0.0	0.4	62.6	100.0
Household size						
1-2	43.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	53.4	100.0
3-4	25.3	3.9	0.0	1.0	69.8	100.0
5-6	19.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	74.0	100.0
7+	26.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	72.3	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	63.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	24.5	2.7	0.0	0.6	72.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	23.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	55.0	100.0
Other	18.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	24.1	3.5	0.0	0.6	71.7	100.0
Female	31.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 95 percent of male-headed households owns some land, the share for female-headed households is 91 percent. It is also observed that 39 percent of male-headed households owns a bicycle compared to 17 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 43 percent of households with seven or more members owns a bicycle compared to 5 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 45 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee owns a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 23 percent.

Furthermore, while 53 percent of non-poor households owns a bicycle, the share for poor households is 20 percent

6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is shown in Table 6.10. Most residents in the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status. Less than 1 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include

a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 97 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 using certain inputs. This information is complimented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs.

57 percent of all farmers applies agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (93 percent) of those who use farm inputs apply fertilizers. Cluster location does not show correlation with use of agricultural inputs. Further breakdown of data shows that 97 percent of households in remote clusters use

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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	6.0	2.3	9.9	32.8	22.1	27.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	10.6	3.1	13.9	33.5	21.6	17.4	100.0
Remote	2.0	1.6	6.5	32.1	22.5	35.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	4.1	3.6	13.7	38.0	23.2	17.4	100.0
Non-poor	8.3	0.7	5.1	26.2	20.8	39.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	11.8	6.7	24.0	37.7	9.4	10.4	100.0
3-4	7.0	1.9	9.7	36.8	23.1	21.6	100.0
5-6	4.2	1.5	7.5	33.6	26.1	27.1	100.0
7+	3.9	1.8	6.4	24.1	22.0	41.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	66.2	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	4.1	1.9	8.9	34.7	22.7	27.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	29.3	0.0	19.0	18.8	12.8	20.1	100.0
Other	7.3	10.5	20.5	27.9	24.6	9.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	5.1	1.7	6.9	32.4	22.7	31.2	100.0
Female	9.5	4.6	21.9	34.1	19.6	10.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

fertilisers compared to 88 percent of households in accessible clusters. Furthermore, while 65 percent of non-poor households uses agricultural inputs, the share for poor households is 50 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 70 percent of households with seven or more members uses agricultural inputs compared to 32 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 72 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category uses agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 40 percent. Likewise, use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households with shares of 61 and 41 percent, respectively.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by preparing them themselves (71 percent) and in second place purchase them at an open market (25 percent). 4 percent of the households gets their inputs from government, and the remaining 1 percent reports cooperatives and none reports donor agencies 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 21 percent respectively. In contrast, 76 percent of households located in remote clusters obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 65 percent of households located in accessible clusters. While 31 percent of non-poor households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for poor households is 19 percent. On the other hand, 79 percent of poor households obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 63 percent of non-poor households.

In addition, while 43 percent of households with one or two members purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households with seven or more members is 27 percent. In contrast, the percentage of households with seven or more members who obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves is 19 percentage points higher than that of households with one or two members, at 72 and 53 percent respectively.

64 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee purchase

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	45.5	1.9	34.4	13.6	3.8	0.8	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	50.2	2.7	35.2	8.5	2.4	0.9	100.0
Remote	41.4	1.3	33.7	18.0	5.0	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	50.4	1.4	37.0	8.8	2.0	0.4	100.0
Non-poor	39.3	2.7	31.1	19.6	6.1	1.3	100.0
Household size							
1-2	69.6	4.7	17.8	6.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
3-4	53.1	0.7	33.3	10.3	2.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	42.6	2.0	36.5	15.1	3.8	0.0	100.0
7+	27.3	2.2	41.0	20.0	6.4	3.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	26.8	0.0	20.1	53.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	43.7	1.8	35.2	14.0	4.4	0.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	62.4	7.0	24.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	63.5	0.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	40.5	1.9	36.2	16.1	4.5	1.0	100.0
Female	65.3	2.2	27.4	3.9	1.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 19 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group. In turn, about 77 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves. Finally, while 32 percent of female-headed households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for male-headed households is 24 percent. In contrast, 72 percent of male-headed households obtains agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves compared to 65 percent of female-headed households.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 18 percent of households owns less than two acres of land (including 6 percent of landless households). 33 percent owns between two and four acres and 49 percent owns four or more acres.

Landless households are more common in accessible clusters and households owning large portions of land are more common in remote clusters. Likewise, the percentage of landless households among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households, at 8 and 4 percent respectively.

Regarding household size, while 12 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is 4 percent. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

While households belonging to the 'self-employed other' socio-economic group reported the highest share of landless households (29 percent), the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category is 4 percent. In turn, the majority (76 percent) of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category owns four or more acres of land. Finally, male-headed households own larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 54 and 30 percent respectively.

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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	2.9	7.9	46.6	33.4	7.7	1.4	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	3.2	6.9	49.9	31.1	6.5	2.4	100.0
Remote	2.6	8.8	43.9	35.4	8.8	0.6	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	3.5	6.8	50.0	29.7	8.3	1.8	100.0
Non-poor	2.1	9.3	42.4	38.2	7.0	0.9	100.0
Household size							
1-2	3.2	2.7	41.8	30.7	15.0	6.6	100.0
3-4	3.1	9.6	45.2	34.5	5.8	1.9	100.0
5-6	3.1	7.5	53.4	27.2	8.7	0.0	100.0
7+	2.3	8.5	43.1	40.3	5.8	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	3.6	0.0	45.4	36.5	14.5	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	0.0	46.1	34.0	10.5	9.3	100.0
1-1.99 ha	1.5	5.5	35.7	37.1	15.6	4.6	100.0
2-3.99 ha	3.9	5.1	50.4	27.4	10.9	2.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	3.1	10.7	48.6	33.5	4.1	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	2.1	12.3	44.8	38.6	2.2	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	3.5	3.5	53.2	28.3	9.5	2.0	100.0
Small only	0.0	5.7	40.4	40.2	11.1	2.7	100.0
Large only	3.8	12.9	52.9	19.2	11.2	0.0	100.0
Both	2.6	10.8	40.0	41.3	4.4	1.1	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	26.9	11.8	53.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	3.1	8.1	45.6	34.5	7.8	0.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	4.5	6.1	48.2	28.5	12.8	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	72.2	15.0	2.2	10.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	3.2	8.3	46.3	34.1	7.3	0.7	100.0
Female	1.5	6.3	47.8	30.7	9.3	4.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	0.0	0.0	77.1	14.3	8.7	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	2.7	6.5	44.3	37.5	8.6	0.5	100.0
Polygamous	4.4	14.5	45.7	29.8	3.2	2.4	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	2.5	6.9	50.4	27.7	9.5	3.1	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	3.0	6.9	47.3	34.0	5.3	3.5	100.0
Primary	3.0	7.9	47.5	32.8	8.3	0.6	100.0
Secondary +	0.0	16.5	26.6	41.0	15.9	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Overall 46 percent of the households owns no cattle at all. While 34 percent owns between 2 and 10 heads of cattle, 14 percent owns between 11 and 20 heads of cattle. Households in accessible clusters are more likely to own no cattle as

well as poor households. 70 percent of households with one or two members owns no cattle, compared to 27 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, 64 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category owns no cattle compared to 27 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category. Finally, while 65 percent of female-headed households owns no cattle,

the share for male-headed households is 41 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

41 percent the households reported it was improving, 47 percent said it was the same while 11 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in remote clusters who reported the current crime and security situation was improving is higher than that of households located in accessible clusters at 44 and 38 percent respectively. Likewise, 45 percent of non-poor households reported the current crime and security situation was improving compared to 38 percent of poor households.

While 11 percent of households with

seven or more members reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with one or two members is 6 percent. On the other hand, 52 percent of households owning no land reported the current crime and security situation was improving compared to 41 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. While 51 percent of households owning small livestock reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning large livestock is 30 percent.

While 61 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 17 percent. In turn, 72 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation. On the other hand, 11 percent of male-headed households reported the current crime and security situation was deteriorating compared to 8 percent of female-headed households.

While 47 percent of households where the household head is monogamous reported an improvement in the current crime and

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	85.9	7.2	3.6	3.3	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	84.9	6.3	4.6	4.2	100.0
Remote	86.6	8.0	2.8	2.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	79.3	9.7	5.9	5.0	100.0
Non-poor	94.1	4.1	0.7	1.1	100.0
Household size					
1-2	77.7	0.0	3.0	19.4	100.0
3-4	89.2	5.7	3.5	1.5	100.0
5-6	89.0	6.3	2.9	1.8	100.0
7+	81.5	13.6	4.9	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	89.7	4.9	2.9	2.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	16.9	46.6	18.2	18.3	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	88.4	8.0	2.1	1.5	100.0
Female	75.7	4.3	9.6	10.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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security situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. In turn, virtually all households where the head has a loose union reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation. Finally, the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported improvement in the current crime and security situation is 18 percentage points higher than that of household heads with no formal education at 57 and 39 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 (86 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

87 percent of households located in remote clusters reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 85 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 94 percent of non-poor households reported the household head as the main income contributor, the share for poor households is 79 percent.

82 percent of households with seven or more members reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 78 percent of households with one or two members. On the other hand, while 14 percent of households with seven or more members reported the spouse as the main income contributor, the share for households with one or two members is virtually null.

Furthermore, virtually all households belonging to the 'employee' category reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to only 17 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. In contrast, 47 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 up to 8 percent of male-headed households reported the spouse as the main income contributor, while the share for female-headed households is 4 percent. In contrast, 10 percent of female-headed households reported the child as the main income contributor compared to 2 percent of male-headed households. On the other hand, 88 percent of male-headed households reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 76 percent of female-headed households.

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 82 percent of households owns at least one mattress or bed, 45 percent owns a radio, 37 percent owns a watch or clock and 13 percent owns an electric iron. Although none of the households owns a fixed line phone, 5 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.

The breakdown by household size shows that the shares of ownership of the selected items 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 other socio-economic groups.

Table 6.17: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric iron	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Modern stove	Mattress or bed	Watch or clock	Radio	Television	Fixed line phone	Mobile phone
Total	12.9	0.2	3.5	0.6	82.1	37.0	45.3	0.6	0.0	4.7
Cluster Location										
Accessible	12.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	83.9	37.4	47.6	0.5	0.0	6.0
Remote	13.1	0.3	3.1	1.0	80.6	36.7	43.4	0.6	0.0	3.6
Poverty Status										
Poor	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	70.8	23.1	31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	27.1	0.4	7.6	0.9	96.4	54.6	63.4	1.3	0.0	10.7
Household size										
1-2	3.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	67.5	14.1	19.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
3-4	13.8	0.5	3.0	0.5	82.7	38.9	48.1	0.0	0.0	3.4
5-6	9.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	83.7	35.9	46.6	1.1	0.0	5.5
7+	19.7	0.0	7.9	1.5	86.1	46.2	52.2	1.0	0.0	6.8
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	83.4	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0	69.0	69.0	11.8	0.0	53.7
Self-employed - agric	10.7	0.2	3.4	0.6	80.4	36.8	46.9	0.4	0.0	3.1
Self-employed - other	27.8	0.0	5.0	0.0	95.5	43.5	47.7	0.0	0.0	19.0
Other	8.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	89.9	23.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	14.4	0.2	3.9	0.7	85.4	41.7	50.8	0.7	0.0	5.3
Female	7.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	69.1	18.7	23.7	0.0	0.0	2.4

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Singida 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, 77 percent of the households has mud as their main roof material and 20 percent have iron sheets.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are more likely to use mud than households in accessible villages at 84 and 70 percent

respectively. In turn, households in accessible villages tend to use iron sheets more often. Similarly, 84 percent of poor households uses mud as their main roof material compared to 68 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, while 30 percent of non-poor households uses iron sheets, the share for poor households is 13 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 83 percent of households with 3 to 4 members uses mud compared to 63 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 36 percent. The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' category has the highest share of households using mud for the roof (at 80 percent), and that employees are the group that does uses thatch less at 27 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households are more likely to use mud for roofing at 80 percent compared to 77 percent of male-headed households. Conversely, male-headed households are more likely to use iron sheets than female-

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	77.2	1.5	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	69.5	1.9	0.0	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Remote	83.8	1.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	84.4	1.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
Non-poor	68.2	1.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	81.1	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0
3-4	83.2	2.4	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
5-6	80.9	2.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
7+	63.2	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	26.8	0.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	80.2	1.7	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	52.1	0.0	0.0	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	72.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	76.5	1.5	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0
Female	80.2	1.2	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

7 Household Amenities

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	93.7	0.0	5.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	91.6	0.0	6.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	95.6	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	97.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	89.4	0.0	8.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	95.3	0.0	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	84.6	0.0	13.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	52.8	0.0	35.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.7	0.0	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	85.4	0.0	4.5	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	93.3	0.0	6.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	95.4	0.0	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida 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	96.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	92.8	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	96.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	91.9	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	76.4	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	97.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	85.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	96.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

headed households at 21 and 17 percent, respectively.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the

walls. Overall, 94 percent of households uses mud or mud bricks compared to 5 percent of households that use burnt bricks.

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

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.7	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	1.7	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.4	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	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.0	100.0
Female	0.9	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

The analysis of cluster location reveals that households in remote villages report mud or mud bricks more often than households in accessible villages. On the other hand, while 6 percent of households in accessible villages uses burnt bricks, the share for households in remote villages is 4 percent.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that 97 percent of poor households uses mud or mud bricks compared to 89 percent of non-poor households. The use of burnt bricks by poor households is 3 percent, while 8 percent of non-poor households uses burnt bricks on their walls. Similarly, virtually all households with up to 2 members use mud or mud bricks, with the use of mud decreasing with an increase in household size. Conversely, the use of burnt bricks increases with household size.

'Employee' is the category with the lowest share living in houses made of mud or mud bricks (53 percent) compared to all (100 percent) households in the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group. On the other hand, the use of burnt bricks is more common among employees (35 percent) compared to the 'other' category, where the share is virtually null.

The gender breakdown shows no correlation with use of mud or mud bricks. In turn, 6 percent of male-headed households uses burnt bricks compared to 2 percent of female-headed households.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 96 percent of households is made of mud or dirt, and 4 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages, with a share of 99 percent, have a higher share of households with mud or earth floor than accessible villages, with a rate of 93 percent. In turn, households in accessible villages have a higher share of houses with concrete and cement (7 percent), against 1 percent households in remote villages. Analysis by poverty status reveals that 99 percent of poor households have mud or dirt floor compared to 92 percent of non-poor households. On the other hand, 61 percent of non-poor households uses concrete or cement as main material for the floor.

The breakdown by household size shows that 46 percent households with up to 2 members has mud or dirt floor compared to 36 percent of households with 3 to 4 members. The breakdown by socio-

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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	7.8	4.7	41.9	0.1	16.5	0.0	8.7	0.2	20.1	100.0	49.8
Cluster Location											
Accessible	8.0	6.1	42.8	0.0	13.6	0.0	7.9	0.5	21.0	100.0	50.7
Remote	7.6	3.4	41.1	0.2	19.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	19.3	100.0	49.0
Poverty Status											
Poor	7.3	3.2	43.2	0.2	16.9	0.0	8.0	0.4	20.8	100.0	50.7
Non-poor	8.4	6.5	40.3	0.0	16.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	19.2	100.0	48.7
Household size											
1-2	7.1	6.3	47.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	13.5	0.0	11.4	100.0	54.1
3-4	9.0	5.5	45.5	0.4	13.5	0.0	8.4	0.7	17.0	100.0	54.9
5-6	3.8	3.4	40.5	0.0	22.4	0.0	7.5	0.0	22.4	100.0	44.3
7+	10.8	4.1	36.2	0.0	14.8	0.0	8.3	0.0	25.7	100.0	47.0
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	31.9	0.0	21.8	0.0	15.3	0.0	16.6	0.0	14.4	100.0	53.7
Self-employed - agric	7.0	4.0	43.2	0.2	16.5	0.0	9.2	0.3	19.6	100.0	50.4
Self-employed - other	15.5	23.4	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	18.3	100.0	53.3
Other	4.1	0.0	33.4	0.0	29.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	30.8	100.0	37.6
Gender of the head of household											
Male	7.7	4.6	42.7	0.2	16.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	20.1	100.0	50.5
Female	8.1	4.9	38.9	0.0	17.6	0.0	9.2	1.2	20.1	100.0	47.0

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida 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	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.4
Cluster Location										
Accessible	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.0
Remote	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.8	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.8
Poverty Status										
Poor	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.1	9.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.1
Non-poor	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.5
Household size										
1-2	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.4
3-4	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.3
5-6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.2
7+	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.8
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.6
Self-employed - agric	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.2
Self-employed - other	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.3
Other	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.6
Gender of the head of household										
Male	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.3
Female	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.1

Source:CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

economic group of the household shows that employees have the lowest share of mud or dirt (11 percent) and the highest share of concrete (88 percent). Nearly 79 percent of households where the main

income earner is self-employed in agriculture has houses with mud or dirt floor.

There are no strong differences in the type of material used for the floor by gender of the household head

Table 7.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Virtually all (100 percent) the households occupy the whole building where they live.

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 50 percent of households has a safe source of water, whereas 17 percent of them gets it from an unprotected well. 42 percent of all households gets drinking water from boreholes and hand pumps. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes.

The analysis of cluster location shows that there is no correlation with safe source of drinking water and use of boreholes and pumps as well as poverty status. On the other hand, 19 percent of households in remote villages gets drinking unprotected wells whereas the share of households from accessible villages that get water from unprotected well is 14 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 55 percent of households with 3 to 4 members has access to safe water compared to 44 percent of households

with 5 to 6 members. On the other hand up to 22 percent of households with 5 to 6 members accesses water from unprotected wells.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the employees have the highest access to safe sources of drinking water (54 percent), followed by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities (53 percent), while 'other' is the category with the lowest access to safe water (37 percent). On the other hand, 17 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category gets drinking water from unprotected well compared to virtually none of the households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that male-headed households have higher access to safe sources of water (51 percent) than female-headed households (47 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	95.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	89.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	93.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Household size										
1-2	92.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	94.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	95.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	95.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	88.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	95.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	78.5	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	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	94.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	95.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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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	89.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	93.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.3	100.0
Remote	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	94.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	1.3	100.0
3-4	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	100.0
7+	93.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	88.2	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	87.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	100.0
Other	79.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	91.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	100.0
Female	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	0.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

7.2 Water and Sanitation

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall, 82 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 82 percent uses a covered pit latrine.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 89 percent of accessible households has safe sanitation compared to 77 percent of remote households. Analysis by poverty status reveals that 85 percent of non-poor households has safe sanitation, while the share for poor households is 80 percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that households with 3 to 4 members have the highest rate of access to safe sanitation (86 percent) and households with up to 2 members have the lowest, at 73 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the households in the 'employee' category have the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 86 percent while the 'other' category has the lowest rate of safe sanitation at 71 percent.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking.

Overall, 95 percent of households use firewood and 4 percent of households that use crop residue/ saw dust. Virtually all (100 percent) households in remote villages use firewood compared to 90 percent of households in accessible clusters. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that 97 percent poor households uses firewood compared with 93 percent of non-poor households.

There is no strong correlation between household size or gender of the household head and type of fuel used for cooking in the household.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' category has the highest use of firewood (100 percent) and the 'self-employed – other' category has the lowest use of firewood uses firewood at 77 percent. The employees report the highest rate of use of charcoal at 12 percent.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 90 percent of the households in the district uses kerosene or paraffin and 10 percent uses firewood. Gas, battery and candles are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

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

facility	Drinking water supply				Total	Health facility				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	30.6	35.3	18.3	15.8	100.0	5.3	12.1	25.9	56.7	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	33.1	41.4	15.0	10.4	100.0	5.4	18.2	32.5	43.8	100.0
Remote	28.4	30.0	21.2	20.4	100.0	5.2	6.9	20.2	67.7	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	29.6	38.6	16.7	15.1	100.0	4.3	9.3	29.0	57.3	100.0
Non-poor	31.8	31.1	20.3	16.8	100.0	6.6	15.7	21.9	55.9	100.0
Household size										
1-2	27.2	36.8	25.0	11.1	100.0	10.0	8.9	30.9	50.2	100.0
3-4	32.8	35.9	17.1	14.3	100.0	4.5	12.6	24.9	58.0	100.0
5-6	33.0	27.3	21.1	18.6	100.0	3.9	10.7	26.8	58.6	100.0
7+	26.5	42.7	13.8	17.0	100.0	5.8	14.6	24.0	55.6	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	31.9	21.8	15.3	31.0	100.0	8.3	23.6	11.6	56.5	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	29.9	35.3	19.2	15.6	100.0	4.8	10.9	26.7	57.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	46.8	37.6	4.5	11.1	100.0	8.8	40.6	23.1	27.5	100.0
Other	26.9	37.7	18.3	17.1	100.0	8.5	2.9	21.8	66.8	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	31.4	34.9	17.9	15.8	100.0	5.5	12.3	24.9	57.2	100.0
Female	27.5	36.6	20.0	15.9	100.0	4.4	11.4	29.8	54.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

The analysis of cluster location shows that about 93 percent of households in accessible villages uses kerosene/paraffin compared with 87 percent of households in accessible villages. On the other hand, 13 percent of households in accessible villages uses firewood compared to 6 percent of households in remote villages. Non-poor households have a higher share for use of kerosene/paraffin (95 percent) than poor households (85 percent). Conversely, poor households are more likely to use firewood than non-poor households, at (14 and 5 percent respectively).

The breakdown by household size reveals that 94 percent of households with 5 or more members uses kerosene/paraffin compared to 76 percent of households with 3 to 4 members. On the other hand, about 23 percent of households with up to 2 members uses firewood.

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that the self-employed in agriculture have the highest rate of use of kerosene and paraffin at 90 percent compared to 80 percent in the 'other' category. In turn, 12 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category uses electricity.

Finally, male-headed households are more likely to use kerosene/paraffin than

female-headed households at 92 and 82 percent respectively. On the other hand, 17 percent of female-headed households uses firewood compared to 8 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 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, 66 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 17 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 75 percent households in accessible villages has access to a drinking water

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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	15.9	28.6	31.0	24.6	100.0	4.2	5.9	19.6	70.3	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	25.5	36.1	24.7	13.6	100.0	6.1	9.3	28.3	56.2	100.0
Remote	7.6	22.1	36.3	34.1	100.0	2.5	2.9	12.2	82.4	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	13.9	32.3	31.6	22.1	100.0	3.6	3.8	23.8	68.7	100.0
Non-poor	18.3	23.8	30.2	27.7	100.0	4.9	8.5	14.3	72.3	100.0
Household size										
1-2	11.3	26.0	40.1	22.6	100.0	5.7	10.8	21.7	61.8	100.0
3-4	16.1	29.2	30.8	23.8	100.0	2.8	7.2	16.7	73.2	100.0
5-6	21.4	25.9	23.5	29.3	100.0	4.2	3.7	21.8	70.3	100.0
7+	11.3	31.8	35.5	21.4	100.0	5.4	4.2	20.1	70.3	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	11.8	47.0	24.6	16.6	100.0	0.0	23.6	10.2	66.2	100.0
Self-employed - agric	15.6	28.0	30.8	25.7	100.0	3.5	5.1	20.5	71.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	28.1	49.1	22.8	0.0	100.0	15.5	14.8	17.5	52.3	100.0
Other	11.1	14.2	42.7	32.0	100.0	7.0	4.4	11.7	76.9	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	16.8	27.3	31.1	24.8	100.0	4.3	4.9	18.5	72.3	100.0
Female	12.2	33.5	30.5	23.8	100.0	3.5	9.9	23.9	62.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

source and 24 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 24 and 12 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher access rate to drinking water supply (68 percent) than poor households, at 63 percent. Conversely, non-poor households have higher access rate to a health facility than poor households, at 22 and 14 percent respectively.

The analysis of household size reveals that households with 3 to 4 members and 7 or more members have the highest access to drinking water supply at 69 percent while households with 7 or more members have the highest access to health facility.

Households in the 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of access to both drinking water (84 percent) and health facilities (49 percent). On the hand, households where the main income earner is an employee have the lowest access to drinking water supply (54 percent) while the 'other' category has the lowest access to health facilities (11 percent).

The breakdown by gender shows no correlation with access to drinking water supply or to a health facility.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 45 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school; however 10 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 of cluster location shows that 62 percent of households in accessible villages has access to primary school, against 30 percent of households in accessible villages. For secondary school, the rate for accessible villages is 15 percent against 5 percent for households in remote villages. On the other hand, the breakdown by poverty status of the household reveals that poor households have higher access to school education at 46 and 42 percent respectively.

Analysis by household size reveals that households with 5 to 6 members have the highest access rate to primary school compared to 37 percent of households with up to 2 members. On the other hand, households with up to 2 members have the highest access to secondary education at only 17 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of access to primary and secondary schools, at 77 and 30 percent, respectively. Households in the 'other' and 'self-employed agriculture' have the lowest rates of access to both primary and secondary school education at 25 and 9 percent respectively.

There is no strong correlation between gender of the household head and access to primary school. However, female-headed households have a slightly higher access rate to secondary school education than male-headed households at 13 and 9 percent respectively.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 32 percent of households has access to a food market, and 47 percent to public transportation.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 40 percent of households in accessible villages lives within 30 minutes of a food market and, against 25 of households in remote villages. The rates of access to public transportation are 63 percent for accessible and 33 percent for remote villages. Non-poor households have higher rates of access to food markets, with a rate

of 38 percent, against 28 of poor households. Conversely, while 54 percent of non-poor households have access to public transportation, the share for poor households is 42 percent.

The analysis by household size shows that households with 7 or more members have the highest rate of access to food markets, at 37 percent. Households with 3 to 4 members have the highest access rate to public transportation at 52 percent.

The analysis by socio-economic group shows that the employees and the self-employed in agriculture have the highest rate of access to food markets, at 32 percent. These groups also have the highest access to public transportation, with 67 percent and 94 percent respectively.

Finally, there is no correlation between gender of the household head and access to a food market or to public transportation.

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, 38 percent of households takes measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are the use of insecticide-treated nets (50 percent),

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

	Food market				Total	Public transportation				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	13.4	18.8	30.9	36.9	100.0	25.4	21.4	23.4	29.9	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	18.6	21.7	31.1	28.5	100.0	32.5	30.1	25.2	12.3	100.0
Remote	8.9	16.4	30.7	44.1	100.0	19.3	14.0	21.8	44.9	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	11.1	16.7	34.0	38.1	100.0	23.5	18.0	25.6	32.9	100.0
Non-poor	16.2	21.5	26.9	35.4	100.0	27.7	25.8	20.5	26.1	100.0
Household size										
1-2	10.8	22.9	36.5	29.9	100.0	16.7	19.1	38.8	25.4	100.0
3-4	12.7	17.8	37.1	32.4	100.0	26.1	25.9	19.4	28.7	100.0
5-6	13.1	16.9	27.1	42.9	100.0	31.0	15.9	20.5	32.6	100.0
7+	15.9	20.6	24.0	39.4	100.0	22.0	22.5	24.9	30.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	23.6	8.3	39.9	28.2	100.0	55.5	11.6	10.2	22.7	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	12.7	19.1	31.0	37.1	100.0	24.2	21.4	25.4	28.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	22.8	34.7	28.5	14.0	100.0	32.0	37.2	17.4	13.4	100.0
Other	12.0	5.8	27.0	55.2	100.0	25.8	11.7	3.1	59.4	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	13.4	19.5	30.2	36.9	100.0	25.8	21.0	22.7	30.4	100.0
Female	13.5	16.1	33.4	37.0	100.0	23.6	23.0	25.8	27.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

7 Household Amenities

maintenance of good sanitation (32 percent) and the use of bed nets (14 percent).

share taking measures (40 percent) compared to 29 percent of female-headed households.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 43 percent of households in accessible villages takes measures against malaria, compared to 33 percent of households in remote villages. On the other hand, while 52 percent of households in remote villages uses insecticide treated nets, the share for households in remote villages is 49 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that 55 percent of non-poor households take measures against malaria compared to 24 percent of poor households. 41 percent of poor households reported maintenance of good sanitation, while the figure for poor households is 27 percent.

Analysis by household size reveals that households with 3 to 4 members report the highest share taking anti-malaria measures (44 percent), whereas those with up to 2 members report the lowest share at 21 percent. The analysis of socio-economic group shows that 59 percent of households in the 'employee' category takes measures against malaria compared with 30 percent in the 'other' category. Finally, male-headed households have a higher rate of

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

	Share taking measures	Use bed net	Insecticide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumigation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain good drainage	Maintain good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/door net
Total	37.6	14.1	6.7	3.4	1.9	50.4	0.0	32.0	3.4	2.2	0.0
Cluster Location											
Accessible	42.9	13.7	8.8	3.5	2.4	49.0	0.0	31.3	4.3	1.0	0.0
Remote	33.2	14.4	4.3	3.2	1.4	51.9	0.0	32.9	2.3	3.4	0.0
Poverty Status											
Poor	24.1	9.0	5.3	3.4	2.2	43.4	0.0	40.7	4.9	3.4	0.0
Non-poor	54.8	16.9	7.4	3.4	1.8	54.2	0.0	27.2	2.5	1.5	0.0
Household size											
1-2	20.7	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.0	36.5	0.0	37.0	16.3	0.0	0.0
3-4	43.9	19.7	6.8	0.0	3.2	53.3	0.0	28.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
5-6	34.0	15.5	10.2	4.6	0.0	49.8	0.0	37.2	3.9	0.0	0.0
7+	41.1	7.7	0.0	8.0	2.4	49.8	0.0	31.0	4.7	5.3	0.0
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	58.7	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	71.7	0.0	42.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	37.3	15.1	6.2	3.2	2.2	48.2	0.0	32.5	3.9	2.1	0.0
Self-employed - other	45.3	9.9	22.8	0.0	0.0	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	29.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.0	55.5	0.0	7.3	0.0
Gender of the head of household											
Male	40.0	14.6	5.6	3.4	2.3	51.2	0.0	31.1	3.3	1.7	0.0
Female	28.6	11.3	12.3	3.5	0.0	45.6	0.0	37.0	3.4	4.6	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

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 Municipal 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. Generally, the percentage distribution for meeting attendance is high at lower levels of government with a sharp decline as government level increases. The results show that while about 90 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji and village meetings in the past 12 months, attendance at ward and district levels did not attain attendance of the majority of households at only 45 and 15 percent respectively.

Disaggregating the data by cluster location showed no strong differences at kitongoji, village and ward meetings. However, 23 percent of households in accessible villages reported having attended meetings at district level, whereas the share for remote villages is 8 percent.

Looking at the breakdown of the results by poverty status exposed higher attendance of non-poor households at ward and districts levels meetings. For instance, attendance was higher by 10 and 8 percentage points among households in non-poor households. While meeting attendances was slightly higher in poor households at 4 percentage point difference in kitongoji level, there was no difference observed in meeting attendance between poor and non-poor households at village level meetings.

Analysis of the results by socio-economic groups indicates that representation of households from the ‘other’ socio-economic group in the ward and district level meetings were relatively poor. Similar observation was noticed for the ‘self-employed agriculture’ group at district level meetings.

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 that majority of respondents are satisfied with their leaders at all government levels. The share of population satisfied with their leaders is roughly constant at all levels of government. Generally, the satisfaction rates were above 80 percent across all government levels and 79

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	89.9	93.0	44.6	14.8
Cluster Location				
Accessible	88.4	93.4	47.5	23.0
Remote	91.2	92.7	42.1	7.8
Poverty Status				
Poor	91.7	92.6	39.8	11.4
Non-poor	87.6	93.6	50.6	19.1
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	88.4	89.8	35.2	35.2
Self-employed - agriculture	90.5	93.9	45.4	13.4
Self-employed - other	86.0	90.4	61.8	41.5
Other	84.3	83.3	22.4	6.1
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

8 Governance

Table 8.2: Distribution of leaders' satisfaction ratings and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total					
Satisfied	94.1	87.7	87.1	85.8	79.1
Not Satisfied	5.5	11.5	7.3	2.8	16.6
Don't Know	0.4	0.7	5.6	11.4	4.3
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location					
Accessible	94.6	91.7	87.0	89.6	85.8
Remote	93.7	84.3	87.2	82.5	73.4
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status					
Poor	95.4	90.3	89.4	85.8	82.7
Non-poor	92.4	84.4	84.3	85.7	74.6
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	74.4	89.8	85.6	79.9
Self-employed - agriculture	94.7	88.5	87.7	86.3	77.5
Self-employed - other	82.0	76.4	80.7	82.0	86.6
Other	93.4	91.0	83.1	80.9	96.0
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)					
Political differences	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.2
Embezzlement/corruption	15.4	30.5	15.3	0.0	17.9
They do not listen to people	32.0	37.1	10.9	0.0	20.7
Favouritism	19.4	14.3	13.8	0.0	8.7
Lazy/inexperienced	19.7	13.9	6.7	1.4	7.0
Personal Reasons	0.0	3.7	3.8	3.2	3.1
I see no results	13.9	25.2	15.1	8.7	28.0
They never visit us	8.4	8.9	37.9	63.5	39.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida 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?'

percent for the district councillor. In essence the proportion of respondents who answered by 'don't know' was also low, although about 17 percent of the respondents reported to be not satisfied with their district councillor. Disaggregation of the data by cluster location suggests that satisfaction rates are slightly higher among households in the accessible clusters across other government levels as well as the district councillor, except for ward leaders where no strong differences were reported. On the other hand, analysis on leader's satisfaction ratings by poverty status indicates that the shares of satisfaction seem to be slightly higher among poor households. The breakdown of satisfaction ratings by socio-economic groups did not expose major differences.

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 of government.

Results as presented in the bottom part of table 8.2 clearly show that political affiliation of the leaders is not an important reason for dissatisfaction. Instead, the failure of leaders to pay visits to their communities seems to be the major concern of the majority particularly at higher government levels. It is clearly shown that the dissatisfaction rating owing to lack of visit was higher for higher levels

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of households who received financial information in the past 12 months

	Kitongoji Finances	Village Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
Total	8.7	20.1	7.3	2.6
Cluster Location				
Accessible	10.1	23.8	8.7	4.0
Remote	7.4	16.9	6.1	1.5
Poverty Status				
Poor	9.9	18.5	7.2	1.9
Non-poor	7.0	22.1	7.5	3.6
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	0.0	38.7	11.6	11.8
Self-employed - agriculture	8.5	18.1	6.2	2.7
Self-employed - other	10.0	24.7	17.3	0.0
Other	13.0	38.6	13.5	0.0
Source				
Letter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Notice board	0.0	1.2	0.0	14.5
Meeting	82.5	93.6	79.6	55.7
Rumours/hear-say	20.8	8.4	17.0	0.0
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	4.2	44.3
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

of government, at 64, 38 and 39 percent at the district, ward levels and the District Councillor respectively. Other important reasons for dissatisfaction include the failure of leaders to listen to opinions of the communities especially at the lower government levels, lack of observable results/outcome of their work, embezzlement/corruption and favouritism which are however not prominent reasons at district level. The reasons given further suggest that personal reasons were not prominent among reasons for dissatisfactions on leadership at all levels government. The most common reason for dissatisfaction with the work of the District Councillor is on the failure to pay visits and 'I see no results' at 39 and 28 percent respectively.

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. It can be noticed that information on finances reaches small

proportions of households at all levels. For instance, information on kitongoji finances reached only 9 percent of the households; information on village finances reached a higher segment of households at 20 percent and declined to 7 and 3 percent at ward and district finances respectively. Overall, more households in accessible villages reported to have received financial information in the past twelve months than households in remote villages.

Disaggregating households by poverty status exposed that poor households seem to have higher access to information on kitongoji finances, while non-poor households report higher rates receiving information at all other levels.

Further analysis of the data by socio-economic groups show that information on village finances mostly reached the 'employee' and 'other' socio-economic categories at 39 percent. It can also be noticed that information on district finances did not reach the 'self-employed-other' and the 'other' socio-economic categories.

The data as presented in table 8.3 clearly show that attending meetings is the most common means used to acquire

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total				
Satisfied	65.5	61.6	61.5	59.8
Not Satisfied	13.4	18.4	14.7	5.1
Don' Know	21.1	20.0	23.7	35.1
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	64.6	62.2	58.0	60.5
Remote	66.3	61.0	64.5	59.2
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	68.4	63.9	63.5	60.4
Non-poor	61.9	58.7	59.1	59.0
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	75.1	54.4	69.7	65.5
Self-employed - agriculture	64.8	60.6	60.6	59.3
Self-employed - other	65.4	61.1	64.2	61.2
Other	72.4	78.8	70.3	64.3
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
I see no results	10.1	20.6	12.9	11.6
Embezzlement/corruption	23.1	30.0	29.8	9.8
Favouritism	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.5
This is what I hear	2.0	2.8	1.8	0.5
They give no information	61.3	57.8	63.8	73.8
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2006 Singida DC

information on public finances at all government levels. Majority of respondents reported that they received information on finances through attending meetings. It is however observed that convening of meetings decreases at district level. Rumours or hear-say seem to be the second best means for acquiring information on finances except for district finances where radio and newspapers are a common way of receiving information on public finances.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond with either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'.

Table 8.4 shows the results. Satisfaction with spending is generally similar across levels of government. In essence the difference in satisfaction with public spending is 6 percentage points between the lowest (kitongoji) and highest level (district). It is worth mentioning that proportions of respondents who are specifically unsatisfied with public spending were low. Instead, the share of

respondents who answered 'I don't know' is relatively higher at all levels. It can be seen that 35 percent of respondents reported by 'I don't know' when asked on their satisfaction with district spending.

Except for ward level where satisfaction on public spending is 7 percentage points higher among households in the remote clusters at 65 and 58 respectively, the rate of satisfaction by cluster location has not exposed any important difference in satisfaction with public finances. Generally, satisfaction on public finances is slightly higher in poor households at all government levels.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the employees tend to report the highest rates of satisfaction at all levels of government, except at village level where this group reports the lowest level of satisfaction. In contrast, the self-employed in agriculture tend to report the lowest satisfaction rates.

Further probing on why respondents were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most

common response by the majority at all levels was that leaders give no information. Other important reasons for this question included embezzlement/corruption in the public spending and people seeing no results.