

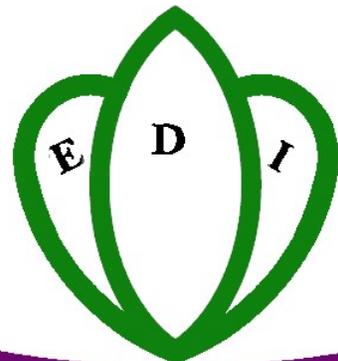
PMO-RALG

KOROGWE DC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Korogwe DC

APRIL 2007

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

DEFINITIONS

General

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Accessible Cluster | Within a district, accessible clusters are villages located closer to the district capital, all-weather roads, and public transport. |
| Remote Cluster | Within a district, remote clusters 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) | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|------------|--------|------|----------|
| | Margin of | | | | | |
| | Total | error* | Accessible | Remote | Poor | Non-poor |
| Household characteristics | | | | | | |
| <i>Dependency ratio</i> | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| <i>Head is male</i> | 77.7 | 2.1 | 74.2 | 81.4 | 77.5 | 77.8 |
| <i>Head is female</i> | 22.3 | 2.1 | 25.8 | 18.6 | 22.5 | 22.2 |
| <i>Head is monogamous</i> | 54.0 | 2.5 | 54.2 | 53.7 | 44.0 | 57.4 |
| <i>Head is polygamous</i> | 16.7 | 2.8 | 12.6 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 14.6 |
| <i>Head is not married</i> | 29.3 | 2.6 | 33.2 | 25.3 | 33.3 | 28.0 |
| Household welfare | | | | | | |
| Household economic situation compared to one year ago | | | | | | |
| <i>Worse now</i> | 32.5 | 2.2 | 34.8 | 30.1 | 32.4 | 32.5 |
| <i>Better now</i> | 30.0 | 2.4 | 27.7 | 32.4 | 28.9 | 30.4 |
| Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago | | | | | | |
| <i>Worse now</i> | 5.6 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.9 |
| <i>Better now</i> | 28.0 | 1.9 | 31.1 | 24.7 | 32.5 | 26.4 |
| Difficulty satisfying household needs | | | | | | |
| <i>Food</i> | 20.8 | 2.4 | 15.2 | 26.6 | 22.7 | 20.2 |
| <i>School fees</i> | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| <i>House rent</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Utility bills</i> | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| <i>Health care</i> | 17.4 | 1.7 | 16.2 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 15.3 |
| Agriculture | | | | | | |
| Land owned compared to one year ago | | | | | | |
| <i>Less now</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| <i>More now</i> | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Cattle owned compared to one year ago | | | | | | |
| <i>Less now</i> | 6.8 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 5.3 |
| <i>More now</i> | 6.3 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 6.6 |
| Use of agricultural inputs | | | | | | |
| <i>Yes</i> | 14.8 | 2.5 | 18.1 | 11.3 | 20.0 | 12.9 |
| <i>Fertilizers</i> | 57.1 | 6.7 | 51.1 | 67.1 | 48.6 | 61.7 |
| <i>Improved seedlings</i> | 48.6 | 6.9 | 53.2 | 40.9 | 50.8 | 47.4 |
| <i>Fingerlings</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Hooks and nets</i> | 3.8 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 8.8 | 1.1 |
| <i>Insecticides</i> | 18.8 | 5.6 | 17.9 | 20.4 | 24.2 | 16.0 |
| <i>Other</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Household infrastructure | | | | | | |
| <i>Secure housing tenure</i> | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| <i>Access to water</i> | 86.9 | 4.0 | 91.4 | 82.3 | 83.9 | 87.9 |
| <i>Safe water source</i> | 23.7 | 4.4 | 32.5 | 14.7 | 24.9 | 23.3 |
| <i>Safe sanitation</i> | 1.4 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| <i>Improved waste disposal</i> | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| <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> | 12.2 | 2.5 | 19.7 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 14.3 |
| <i>Radio set</i> | 60.3 | 2.9 | 65.0 | 55.4 | 44.8 | 65.6 |
| <i>Television set</i> | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 |

| | <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> | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| <i>Other public serve</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 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> | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 |
| <i>Private sector informal</i> | 47.7 | 2.3 | 46.1 | 49.3 | 45.9 | 48.3 |
| <i>Household</i> | 45.8 | 1.7 | 45.5 | 46.2 | 48.2 | 45.0 |
| Activity in the main job | | | | | | |
| <i>Agriculture</i> | 71.9 | 2.5 | 66.4 | 77.8 | 71.9 | 72.0 |
| <i>Mining/quarrying</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| <i>Manufacturing</i> | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| <i>Services</i> | 1.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| 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> | 21.6 | 2.0 | 24.7 | 18.4 | 22.4 | 21.4 |
| <i>Male</i> | 33.0 | 3.1 | 34.7 | 31.3 | 33.7 | 32.8 |
| <i>Female</i> | 10.7 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 6.3 | 11.9 | 10.3 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Adult literacy rate | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 71.2 | 2.6 | 76.9 | 65.3 | 66.3 | 73.0 |
| <i>Male</i> | 80.4 | 2.9 | 86.2 | 74.3 | 76.3 | 81.9 |
| <i>Female</i> | 62.4 | 2.7 | 67.8 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 64.4 |
| Youth literacy rate (age 15-24) | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 84.5 | 3.4 | 92.2 | 76.9 | 80.4 | 85.6 |
| <i>Male</i> | 87.9 | 3.2 | 93.9 | 81.3 | 77.0 | 91.5 |
| <i>Female</i> | 81.0 | 4.4 | 90.2 | 72.8 | 85.9 | 80.1 |
| Primary school | | | | | | |
| <i>Access to School</i> | 82.1 | 4.1 | 88.6 | 75.7 | 92.7 | 78.0 |
| <i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i> | 133.3 | 4.8 | 133.2 | 133.3 | 131.2 | 134.1 |
| <i>Male</i> | 139.7 | 7.0 | 142.1 | 137.7 | 131.5 | 143.1 |
| <i>Female</i> | 127.2 | 5.0 | 126.3 | 128.3 | 130.9 | 125.8 |
| <i>Primary Net Enrollment</i> | 91.7 | 2.0 | 94.4 | 89.0 | 90.3 | 92.2 |
| <i>Male</i> | 91.1 | 2.1 | 92.1 | 90.3 | 89.4 | 91.8 |
| <i>Female</i> | 92.2 | 2.4 | 96.1 | 87.5 | 91.2 | 92.6 |
| <i>Satisfaction</i> | 59.3 | 4.2 | 57.1 | 61.5 | 50.7 | 62.5 |
| <i>Primary completion rate</i> | 9.2 | 1.4 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 10.1 |

| | | <i>Margin of</i> | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>error*</i> | <i>Accessible</i> | <i>Remote</i> | <i>Poor</i> | <i>Non-poor</i> |
| Secondary school | | | | | | |
| <i>Access to School</i> | 23.3 | 6.8 | 28.1 | 18.3 | 17.2 | 25.3 |
| <i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i> | 14.4 | 3.5 | 16.6 | 12.2 | 10.1 | 15.9 |
| <i>Male</i> | 14.8 | 4.2 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 15.9 |
| <i>Female</i> | 13.9 | 3.4 | 19.8 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 15.9 |
| <i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i> | 12.6 | 3.3 | 15.2 | 9.8 | 7.9 | 14.1 |
| <i>Male</i> | 12.9 | 3.9 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 9.0 | 14.1 |
| <i>Female</i> | 12.2 | 3.1 | 17.7 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 14.1 |
| <i>Satisfaction</i> | 67.3 | 8.2 | 63.7 | 72.4 | 67.5 | 67.3 |
| <i>Secondary completion rate</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Medical services | | | | | | |
| <i>Health access</i> | 31.3 | 5.4 | 37.4 | 25.2 | 30.3 | 31.7 |
| <i>Need</i> | 23.9 | 1.5 | 22.6 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 23.2 |
| <i>Use</i> | 27.8 | 1.5 | 25.5 | 30.1 | 27.4 | 27.9 |
| <i>Satisfaction</i> | 90.8 | 2.0 | 92.5 | 89.4 | 91.0 | 90.8 |
| <i>Consulted traditional healer</i> | 2.2 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.5 |
| <i>Pre-natal care</i> | 96.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 94.7 |
| <i>Anti-malaria measures used</i> | 68.6 | 3.6 | 75.7 | 61.3 | 52.7 | 74.1 |
| <i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i> | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Child welfare and health | | | | | | |
| Orphanhood (children under 18) | | | | | | |
| <i>Both parents dead</i> | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| <i>Father only</i> | 6.5 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| <i>Mother only</i> | 5.2 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.2 |
| Fostering (children under 18) | | | | | | |
| <i>Both parents absent</i> | 10.9 | 1.8 | 13.9 | 8.0 | 12.7 | 10.3 |
| <i>Father only absent</i> | 13.8 | 2.2 | 16.9 | 10.7 | 16.5 | 12.8 |
| <i>Mother only absent</i> | 6.9 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 8.2 | 6.4 |
| Children under 5 | | | | | | |
| <i>Delivery by health professionals</i> | 58.4 | 5.2 | 65.7 | 51.9 | 60.1 | 57.9 |
| <i>Measles immunization</i> | 79.6 | 2.9 | 81.3 | 78.0 | 75.3 | 80.8 |
| <i>Fully vaccinated</i> | 30.2 | 3.7 | 34.4 | 26.4 | 20.5 | 33.0 |
| <i>Not vaccinated</i> | 13.9 | 2.7 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 17.8 | 12.7 |
| <i>Stunted</i> | 31.7 | 4.8 | 21.2 | 40.7 | 28.6 | 32.6 |
| <i>Wasted</i> | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 0.9 |
| <i>Underweight</i> | 21.2 | 3.1 | 18.2 | 23.8 | 22.9 | 20.8 |

* 1.96 standard deviations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Korogwe District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Korogwe 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 Korogwe 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: Bariadi DC, Bukoba DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kilosa DC, Kishapu DC, Kyela DC, Ludewa DC, Makete DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Kahama DC, Mbulu DC, Morogoro DC, Mpwapa DC, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Njombe DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Songea DC, Sumbawanga DC, Tanga MC, Temeke MC. Other African countries that have implemented nationally representative CWIQ surveys include Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria.

1.2 Sampling

The Korogwe 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.

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Tanga Region

Basic Variables

Age of the household head
Level of education of the household head
Main source of income
Main activity of the household head

Household Amenities

Problems satisfying food needs
Modern toilet
Fuel used for cooking

Village level variables

% of households with piped water
% of households with bank accounts

Household Assets

Ownership of a radio
Ownership of a bicycle
Ownership of an iron
Main material on the roof
Main material on the walls
Main material on the floor
Ownership of motor vehicles
Landholding
Ownership of a wheelbarrow
Ownership of a bed or mattress
Ownership of a sewing machine

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Tanga Region

1 Introduction

In the selected sub-village (also referred to as cluster or enumeration area in this report), all households were listed and 15 households were randomly selected. In total 450 households in 30 clusters were visited. All households were given statistical weights reflecting the number of households that they represent.

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

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

1.3 Constructed variables to disaggregate tables

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

1.3.1 Poverty Status

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

However, household consumption expenditure data allows more extensive and useful analysis of patterns observed in survey data and renders survey outcomes

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

| Predicted | Observed | | |
|-----------|----------|------|-------|
| | Non-Poor | Poor | Total |
| Non-Poor | 68.6 | 18.3 | 86.9 |
| Poor | 5.7 | 7.4 | 13.1 |
| Total | 74.3 | 25.7 | 100.0 |

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Tanga Region

more useful in policy determination. Because of this, the Tanzanian government has become increasingly interested in developing ways of using non-expenditure data to predict household consumption and, from this, poverty measures.

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

For the purpose of this report, the data collected in the Household Budget Survey 2000/01 (HBS) was used to select the poverty predictors and determine the quantitative relationship between these and household consumption. The six-year gap is far from ideal, but the data itself is reliable and is the most recent source of information available. Work was then done to investigate the specific characteristics of Tanga Region (where Korogwe DC is located) in order to ensure that the model developed accurately represents this particular district.

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 | 60 | 45 | 180 | 26.9 | 25,335 |
| Accessible | 15 | 10 | 240 | 24.2 | 22,155 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

¹ 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'.

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 just 6 percent of the cases, but at the same time it predicts a poor household to be non-poor in 18 percent of the cases. In addition, the share of poor households predicted to be poor is just 7 percent. This means that the model is strongly biased towards underestimating poverty, and thus cannot be used. Effectively, when applied to the 2007 data for Korogwe DC, this method results in only 2 percent of poor households, while the poverty rate for Tanga region with the 2000/2001 HBS is 26 percent.

For this reason the method was changed slightly to get the poverty variable, in the following way. First, the model was used to predict household income. Then, households were ranked according to their predicted income. Finally, the 26 percent of households with the lowest income were classified as poor (the poverty rate for Tanga region obtained with the HBS is 26 percent).

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 Korogwe CWIQ, on the other hand, is sufficiently large to allow detailed district-level analysis. The accuracy with which households can be classified by poverty status using the CWIQ gives credence to the use of predicted poverty level as a variable throughout this report.

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

| Socio-Economic Group | Poverty Rate | Percentage Living in | |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | Remote Clusters | Accessible Clusters |
| Employees | 7.3 | 22.0 | 78.0 |
| Self-Employed Agriculture | 26.1 | 48.6 | 51.4 |
| Self-Employed Other | 19.4 | 45.8 | 54.2 |
| Other | 46.3 | 30.7 | 69.3 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1.3.2 Cluster Location

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

Table 1.3 shows the median distance from households to all-weather roads, the district capital, and public transport, by type of village. It is also observed that the poverty does not vary widely between accessible and remote 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 in the 'other' socio-economic group, at a rate of 46 percent, respectively. In turn, poverty is lowest for households where the main income earner is an employee, at 7 percent. In addition, the employees are the most likely to be located in accessible villages, at 78 percent, whereas the self-employed in agriculture and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest shares of households located in remote villages, at 49 and 46 percent, respectively.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. Around 78 percent of households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 55 percent. In contrast, the rate for the

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

| Socio-economic Group | Male | Female | Total |
|---------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Employees | 88.1 | 11.9 | 100.0 |
| Self-Employed Agriculture | 78.0 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-Employed Other | 88.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 45.4 | 54.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 77.7 | 22.3 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities is lowest, at 12 percent in each group.

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 85 percent of the household heads is dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 70 percent. 3 out of 4 the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are dedicated to services, with the remaining households being dedicated to agriculture. Finally, the ‘other’ category is mainly concentrated in agriculture (58 percent), with important shares in other activities and household duties (22 and 14 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 | 26.5 | 69.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-Employed Agriculture | 92.0 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Self-Employed Other | 25.7 | 0.0 | 74.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 58.3 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 22.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 85.4 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1 Introduction

2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Korogwe 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 45 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 49 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but non-poor households have a higher share in the 15-59 group and a lower share in the 60+ age-group than 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 1.0, meaning that on average one adult has to take care of 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 1.1 and 0.9 respectively.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.5 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.2 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 (1.5), whereas the employees have the lowest ratio at 0.6.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the dependency ratio of the household.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 4.4 individuals. Households with 7 or more individuals represent 17 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 3 or 4 members is 33 percent.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages tend to be larger than households in accessible

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

| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Total | | | |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-----|-------|--------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | 0-14 | 15-59 | 60+ | Total | 0-14 | 15-59 | 60+ | Total | 0-14 | 15-59 | 60+ | Total |
| Total | 23.5 | 23.8 | 3.2 | 50.5 | 21.6 | 24.9 | 3.0 | 49.5 | 45.1 | 48.7 | 6.3 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 22.1 | 24.1 | 3.5 | 49.7 | 21.8 | 25.0 | 3.5 | 50.3 | 43.8 | 49.1 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 25.0 | 23.4 | 2.9 | 51.3 | 21.3 | 24.8 | 2.6 | 48.7 | 46.3 | 48.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 23.0 | 21.1 | 6.0 | 50.0 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 4.7 | 50.0 | 45.1 | 44.3 | 10.6 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 23.7 | 24.7 | 2.3 | 50.7 | 21.3 | 25.5 | 2.5 | 49.3 | 45.1 | 50.2 | 4.7 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 1.0 |
| Remote | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 1.1 |
| Non-poor | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.9 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 |
| 3-4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| 5-6 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 1.2 |
| 7+ | 1.0 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 1.2 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.6 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 1.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 1.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 1.2 |
| Other | 0.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| Gender of Household Head | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 1.0 |
| Female | 0.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 1.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

| | 1-2 persons | 3-4 persons | 5-6 persons | 7+ persons | Total | household size |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------|----------------|
| Total | 20.3 | 33.1 | 29.4 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 4.4 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 21.7 | 30.3 | 33.1 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 4.3 |
| Remote | 19.0 | 36.0 | 25.7 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 4.4 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 25.1 | 22.5 | 35.6 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 4.4 |
| Non-poor | 18.7 | 36.8 | 27.3 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 4.4 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | |
| Employee | 12.7 | 27.6 | 33.3 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 5.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 20.4 | 33.6 | 29.6 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 4.4 |
| Self-employed - other | 22.6 | 31.8 | 22.8 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 4.4 |
| Other | 26.9 | 30.9 | 28.2 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 4.1 |
| Gender of Household Head | | | | | | |
| Male | 13.9 | 33.7 | 32.3 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 4.7 |
| Female | 42.8 | 31.1 | 19.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 3.3 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

villages, with means of 4.4 and 4.3 members, respectively. The breakdown by poverty status reveals no strong correlation with household size.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female-headed households: the former have 4.7 members in average, whereas the latter have only 3.3 members.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees have the highest mean household size, at 5.0, while the 'other' socio-economic group has the lowest at 4.1 members.

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

| | Head | Spouse | Child | Parents | Other relative | Not related | Total |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------|---------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| Total | 22.8 | 16.4 | 50.1 | 0.5 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 23.0 | 15.6 | 47.3 | 0.5 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 22.5 | 17.2 | 52.8 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 22.5 | 14.9 | 48.4 | 0.7 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 22.8 | 16.9 | 50.6 | 0.4 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0- 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 10-19 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 81.4 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 20-29 | 23.1 | 48.8 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 30-39 | 50.7 | 38.8 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 40-49 | 57.4 | 37.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-59 | 70.1 | 26.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above | 78.7 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Male | 35.0 | 0.6 | 53.2 | 0.3 | 10.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Female | 10.2 | 32.6 | 46.9 | 0.7 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

| | Never married | Married monog | Married polyg | Informal, loose union | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Total | 37.2 | 38.5 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 39.1 | 38.2 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 35.2 | 38.7 | 14.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 38.4 | 31.6 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 36.8 | 40.9 | 10.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 12-14 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 95.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 20-24 | 39.4 | 50.9 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 25-29 | 13.4 | 73.5 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 30-39 | 6.9 | 60.5 | 19.3 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 40-49 | 4.6 | 53.1 | 21.3 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| 50-59 | 0.0 | 45.2 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 17.5 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above | 0.0 | 43.5 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 36.5 | 100.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 43.2 | 39.0 | 11.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Female | 31.4 | 38.0 | 11.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 11.1 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

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

No particular trends emerge when analysing by poverty status. However, the

analysis by cluster location shows that the share of 'child' is higher in households from remote villages, whereas non-poor households report a higher share in 'other relatives'.

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

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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 | 1.5 | 29.8 | 1.9 | 66.8 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 2.4 | 28.7 | 2.8 | 66.1 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.5 | 31.1 | 1.0 | 67.4 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.7 | 28.7 | 1.6 | 69.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 1.8 | 30.3 | 2.0 | 66.0 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 5- 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 10-14 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 93.6 | 100.0 |
| 20-29 | 0.3 | 35.8 | 3.6 | 60.3 | 100.0 |
| 30-39 | 1.7 | 58.3 | 4.1 | 36.0 | 100.0 |
| 40-49 | 4.4 | 61.5 | 2.7 | 31.4 | 100.0 |
| 50-59 | 8.9 | 69.2 | 2.7 | 19.2 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above | 1.9 | 69.9 | 3.0 | 25.3 | 100.0 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 2.5 | 39.4 | 3.3 | 54.8 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.5 | 20.3 | 0.6 | 78.6 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

analysis of fostering and orphan status. 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 gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 35 and 10 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 33 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 37 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 39 percent is married and monogamous, and 12 percent is married and polygamous. Despite virtually nobody in the district being 'officially' divorced, 4 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated. Informal unions constitute 1 percent of the population and 7 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household members from remote villages report being in a polygamous marriage more frequently than household members from accessible villages at 15 and 9 percent respectively. Further breakdown by poverty status shows that members of poor households are more

likely to be in a polygamous marriage, whereas members of non-poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage.

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category peaks for the 50-59 group, at 32 percent. For the population after 20 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. 'Separated' and 'widowed' show higher shares for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Around 43 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 31 percent. While 2 percent of women are widowed and a further 2 percent separated, the shares for males are 11 and 6 percent, respectively.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 30 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 67 percent in other activities. No strong differences are observed by cluster location and poverty status.

The analysis by age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of employees peaks at 9 percent for the 50-59 cohort. The share for the 'self-employed other' is higher for the population in the 30-39 age-group, at around 4 percent. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 70 percent for the 60+ cohort. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 94 to 60 percent, then decreases steadily until 19 percent for the 50-59 cohort. The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than females at 39 and 20 percent respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 79 percent against 55 percent of males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 25 percent of the population have no education, 40 percent have some primary, and 28 percent have complete primary. The remaining levels have shares less than 5 percent each.

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 | 24.6 | 3.4 | 40.2 | 28.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 19.9 | 4.4 | 39.7 | 30.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 29.6 | 2.5 | 40.6 | 25.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 25.2 | 3.8 | 46.2 | 23.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 24.4 | 3.3 | 38.0 | 29.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 5- 9 | 57.3 | 18.0 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 10-14 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 93.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-19 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 57.1 | 26.8 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 20-29 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 52.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| 30-39 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 69.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 40-49 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 54.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| 50-59 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 34.2 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above | 52.2 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 21.1 | 3.1 | 41.2 | 29.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| Female | 28.1 | 3.8 | 39.2 | 26.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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 | 2.3 | 54.0 | 16.7 | 1.7 | 25.3 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 2.4 | 54.2 | 12.6 | 1.2 | 29.6 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 2.2 | 53.7 | 21.0 | 2.2 | 20.9 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 4.1 | 44.0 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 1.7 | 57.4 | 14.6 | 2.3 | 24.0 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20-29 | 10.0 | 82.5 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| 30-39 | 2.2 | 68.0 | 13.5 | 3.1 | 13.1 | 100.0 |
| 40-49 | 2.7 | 45.3 | 19.8 | 2.6 | 29.6 | 100.0 |
| 50-59 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 28.4 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above | 0.0 | 40.7 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 45.5 | 100.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 1.9 | 68.5 | 20.8 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 100.0 |
| Female | 3.8 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 90.6 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

higher shares with complete primary than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 57 percent of the children between 5 and 9 years old have no formal education, but 94 percent of the children 10-14 have some or complete primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 15-19 cohort (4 percent) and higher for the older

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

| | Employed | Self-employed Agriculture | Self-employed Other | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Total | 4.6 | 87.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 7.1 | 84.0 | 5.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 2.0 | 92.0 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 1.3 | 89.4 | 3.0 | 6.3 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 5.8 | 87.4 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20-29 | 1.5 | 88.7 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| 30-39 | 1.3 | 91.8 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 40-49 | 5.7 | 91.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-59 | 11.5 | 83.6 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above | 3.1 | 83.3 | 2.3 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Male | 5.2 | 88.2 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Female | 2.5 | 86.8 | 2.1 | 8.6 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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 | 26.2 | 23.4 | 44.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 22.5 | 22.5 | 45.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 29.9 | 24.3 | 43.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 27.2 | 31.2 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 25.8 | 20.7 | 45.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20-29 | 15.2 | 23.1 | 53.5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| 30-39 | 12.1 | 11.2 | 72.4 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 40-49 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 55.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| 50-59 | 32.2 | 33.2 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| 60 and above | 50.3 | 33.1 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.0 | 24.4 | 51.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 |
| Female | 58.0 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

groups. In the groups between 20 and 39 years old, the most common is complete primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 28 against 21 percent, but at the same time similar shares with some and complete primary.

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 54 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 25 percent divorced, separated or widowed, 17 percent married and polygamous, 2 percent have never been married and a further 2 percent lives in an informal union.

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

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

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 7 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (69 and 21 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 is 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 88 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 4 percent of the household heads, the 'employee' category represents 5 percent, and the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represent a further 4 percent.

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 92 and 84 percent, respectively. In accessible villages, household heads are more likely to be in the 'employee' group than heads of households in remote villages, with shares of 7 and 2 percent, respectively.

Heads of non-poor households belong to the 'employee' group more frequently than heads of poor households at 6 and 1 percent respectively. There are no remarkable differences with the remaining

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 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 1.3 |
| Cluster Location | | | |
| Accessible | 5.9 | 6.2 | 1.9 |
| Remote | 4.5 | 6.8 | 0.8 |
| Poverty Status | | | |
| Poor | 5.2 | 6.6 | 0.9 |
| Non-poor | 5.2 | 6.5 | 1.5 |
| Age | | | |
| 0-4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| 5-9 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 0.8 |
| 10-14 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 2.8 |
| 15-17 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 2.0 |
| Gender | | | |
| Male | 6.2 | 5.6 | 1.4 |
| Female | 4.1 | 7.5 | 1.2 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

socio-economic groups between poor and non-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 at least 4 out of 5 household heads in each age-group. The 'employee' category peaks at 12 percent for the 50-59 age-group. The 'self-employed other' is lower for the 60+ cohort. The 'other' category gains importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share of 11 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that in female-headed households, the main income earner is more likely to be in the 'other' category than in male headed households at 9 and 2 percent respectively.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, only 4 percent of the household heads have any education after secondary. 26 percent of the household heads have no education, 23 percent have some primary and 45 percent have complete primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads from accessible villages are more likely to have post secondary education than household heads from remote villages. Poverty status is strongly correlated with the education of

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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 some primary than heads from non-poor households, whereas the latter are more likely to have complete primary or post secondary studies than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 50 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 33 percent just some primary. Complete primary represents almost 72 percent for the 30-39 age-group, but only 15 percent for the 60+ cohort. In the latter groups, 'some primary' gains importance.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 58 and 17 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with some primary than females. Furthermore, 51 percent of the male household heads has completed primary, against 21 percent of females.

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 1 percent of children under 18 lost both

parents, 5 percent lost only their mother and 6 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 11 percent of all children under 18 who lost at least one parent at the time of the survey.

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 23 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 11 of the children in that age-group lost their father. There does not seem to be a gender trend in orphan status.

The percent distribution of children under 18 years old by foster status is shown in Table 2.12. A child is defined as living in a nuclear household when both parents live in the household and as living in a non-nuclear household when at least one parent is absent from the household. Note that this makes it a variable defined at the level of the child, rather than the household (a household may be nuclear with respect to one child, but not with respect to another). The table shows that 32 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey.

Children from accessible villages are more likely to live in non-nuclear households than children from remote villages, at 38 and 25 percent, respectively. In turn, 37 percent of children from poor households live in non-nuclear households, while the share for non-poor households is 30 percent

The analysis by 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 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 31.6 |
| Cluster Location | | | | |
| Accessible | 16.9 | 7.4 | 13.9 | 38.2 |
| Remote | 10.7 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 25.1 |
| Poverty Status | | | | |
| Poor | 16.5 | 8.2 | 12.7 | 37.4 |
| Non-poor | 12.8 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 29.6 |
| Age | | | | |
| 0-4 | 13.0 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 17.3 |
| 5-9 | 12.1 | 7.5 | 13.0 | 32.7 |
| 10-14 | 13.9 | 7.4 | 15.6 | 36.8 |
| 15-17 | 18.6 | 15.5 | 12.9 | 47.0 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 12.7 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 31.4 |
| Female | 15.0 | 5.9 | 10.9 | 31.7 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

3 EDUCATION

This chapter examines selected education indicators in Korogwe district. 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 71 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 77 and 65 percent respectively.

There is a strong difference in literacy rate by poverty status. Whereas the literacy rate among non-poor households stands at 73 percent, the individuals in poor households have a literacy rate of 66 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that literacy rates are higher among the employees (93 percent) than those in the remaining categories.

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is 18 percentage points higher than that of women at 80 percent and 62 percent respectively.

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

Fostered children have a literacy rate of 80 percent, whereas the rate for non-fostered children is 14 points higher, at 94 percent. Orphan status is not strongly correlated to adult literacy rate.

3.1.2 Primary School Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction

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. 82 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is higher in accessible villages than in remote villages at 89 and 76 percent respectively.

93 percent of the children aged 7 to 13 living in poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 78 percent of children living in non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that children living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' or the 'self-employed agriculture' categories have higher access rates to primary schools than children from the remaining socio-economic categories.

Non-orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than orphaned children, at 84 and 76 percent, respectively. Similarly, 74 percent of fostered children have access to primary schools, whereas the rate for non-fostered children is 84 percent.

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

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school, the GER may exceed 100 percent. Primary school GER informs on the ratio 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 133 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 133 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 92 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school. While the GER is almost the same for the villages located in remote villages and for those in accessible villages, the NER for villages located in the accessible villages is 5 percentage

Table 3.1: Education indicators

| | Adult Literacy rate | Primary | | | | Secondary | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | access | gross enrollment | net enrollment | satisfaction | access | gross enrollment | net enrollment | satisfaction |
| Total | 71.2 | 82.1 | 133.3 | 91.7 | 59.3 | 7.7 | 14.4 | 12.6 | 67.3 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 76.9 | 88.6 | 133.2 | 94.4 | 57.1 | 8.3 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 63.7 |
| Remote | 65.3 | 75.7 | 133.3 | 89.0 | 61.5 | 7.0 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 72.4 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 66.3 | 92.7 | 131.2 | 90.3 | 50.7 | 5.9 | 10.1 | 7.9 | 67.5 |
| Non-poor | 73.0 | 78.0 | 134.1 | 92.2 | 62.5 | 8.3 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 67.3 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 93.4 | 73.4 | 172.3 | 94.4 | 51.6 | 20.5 | 48.5 | 37.2 | 79.5 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 70.0 | 83.3 | 132.7 | 91.4 | 60.3 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 65.5 |
| Self-employed - other | 79.8 | 91.7 | 125.5 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 9.7 | 52.6 | 52.6 | 42.0 |
| Other | 53.6 | 53.2 | 114.6 | 86.6 | 56.2 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 80.4 | 80.6 | 139.7 | 91.1 | 59.5 | 8.7 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 69.7 |
| Female | 62.4 | 83.5 | 127.2 | 92.2 | 59.0 | 6.3 | 13.9 | 12.2 | 64.1 |
| Orphan status | | | | | | | | | |
| Orphaned | 94.3 | 75.6 | 145.8 | 92.6 | 57.6 | 6.6 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 40.6 |
| Not-orphaned | 93.0 | 83.2 | 129.2 | 91.5 | 59.1 | 7.4 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 82.6 |
| Foster status | | | | | | | | | |
| Fostered | 79.5 | 73.9 | 117.9 | 95.2 | 52.2 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 100.0 |
| Not-fostered | 93.5 | 84.1 | 132.3 | 91.6 | 59.2 | 7.3 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 70.6 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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.

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 | 39.6 | 40.4 | 4.3 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 29.1 | 2.6 | 6.7 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 42.1 | 48.7 | 3.8 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 35.7 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Remote | 36.8 | 30.0 | 4.9 | 59.4 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 20.9 | 2.4 | 12.2 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 47.4 | 50.6 | 4.5 | 54.4 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 30.9 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| Non-poor | 36.7 | 35.5 | 4.2 | 49.7 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 28.3 | 3.1 | 8.4 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 34.9 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 39.0 | 39.6 | 5.0 | 55.1 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 27.6 | 3.1 | 7.9 |
| Self-employed - other | 56.0 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 44.5 | 70.2 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 41.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 39.2 | 32.4 | 4.4 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 31.0 | 2.6 | 9.9 |
| Female | 39.9 | 48.8 | 4.1 | 46.6 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 27.2 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Type of school | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | 40.7 | 40.3 | 4.9 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 27.7 | 1.8 | 7.7 |
| Government | 40.9 | 40.3 | 4.9 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 27.7 | 1.8 | 7.7 |
| 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 | 32.7 | 62.8 | 0.0 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 26.7 | 15.1 | 0.0 |
| Government | 32.7 | 62.8 | 0.0 | 54.9 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 26.7 | 15.1 | 0.0 |
| 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 |
| Other | 33.5 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 46.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| Government | 31.3 | 29.3 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Private | 35.2 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.1 | 0.0 |
| Other | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

points higher than that of villages located in remote villages.

Primary school enrolment does not vary much by poverty status. GER is highest among people living in households belonging to the 'employee' category at 172 percent, whereas NER is highest among people in the 'self-employed other' socio-economic group at 100 percent, and lowest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 87 percent.

Furthermore, the gender breakdown shows that males report a higher GER than females at 140 and 127 percent respectively. Both report similar shares of NER.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that GER for orphaned children is higher than that of non-orphaned children at 146 and 129 percent respectively, but with similar NERs. On the other hand, non-

fostered children have a higher GER than fostered children at 132 and 118 percent respectively. Likewise, non-fostered children have a higher NER than fostered children. It is worth remembering the small sample size in the orphaned and fostered category (see chapter 2).

Satisfaction

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

92 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with school. 57 percent of pupils living in accessible villages are satisfied with school compared to 62 percent of pupils living in remote villages. While 51 percent of pupils living in poor

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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 | 9.8 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 16.7 | 0.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 10.4 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 19.1 | 0.0 |
| Remote | 9.1 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 12.0 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 13.8 | 0.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 7.3 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 35.2 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-poor | 10.7 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 10.1 | 9.3 | 21.3 | 19.5 | 0.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.3 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 10.0 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 14.7 | 16.4 | 15.6 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 5.8 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 66.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 10.4 | 24.7 | 0.0 | 16.6 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 18.0 | 15.9 | 0.0 |
| Female | 9.2 | 34.3 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 17.9 | 6.9 | 16.1 | 17.7 | 0.0 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7-13 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 14-19 | 24.2 | 30.3 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 14.9 | 17.8 | 17.4 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

households reported to be satisfied with school, the share for pupils living in non-poor households is 63 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category have the highest rate of satisfaction with their primary schools at 60 percent, while the 'self-employed other' category reports the lowest share at 46 percent.

Other selected household characteristics such as gender, orphan and foster status are not strongly correlated to primary school satisfaction.

3.1.3 Secondary school Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction

Access

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

Less than a tenth (8 percent) of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of travel to the nearest secondary school. There is no strong difference in access to secondary school between people living in accessible and remote villages. Similarly, the access rate for individuals living in poor and non-poor households does not differ much.

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 'other' category have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 29 percent, followed by those who belong to the 'employee' category (20 percent), the shares for the 'self-employed other' and the 'self-employed agriculture' categories are 10 and 6 percent respectively.

Other selected household characteristics such as gender, orphan and foster status are not strongly correlated to secondary school accessibility

Enrolment

As explained before, Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective

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 | 91.1 | 92.2 | 91.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 7 | 83.6 | 74.2 | 78.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | 74.1 | 85.8 | 81.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 9 | 89.5 | 94.1 | 91.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | 97.2 | 95.0 | 96.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| 13 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

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 14 percent and NER was 13 percent. The secondary school GER for households located in accessible villages is 5 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote villages at 17 and 12 percent respectively. Likewise, Secondary school NER is higher in accessible villages than in remote villages at 15 and 10 percent respectively. Furthermore, both secondary GER and NER are higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with a difference of 6 percentage points.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the categories with highest NER and GER, whereas the 'other' category shows practically null enrolment rates.

The GER and NER rates between boys and girls do not show strong differences. Although there seem to be no differences by orphan status, the difference between fostered and non-fostered children is evident, at 7 and 13 percent, respectively.

Satisfaction

67 percent of the population enrolled in secondary school reports satisfaction with school. Only 33 percent of this population reports to be dissatisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This

satisfaction rate is higher than in primary schools (59 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher among people living in remote villages than that of people living in accessible villages, at 72 and 64 percent respectively. There appears to be no strong correlation between poverty status and satisfaction with secondary schools.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that people living in households where the main income earner is an employee report a higher satisfaction rate (80 percent) than people living in the remaining socio-economic groups.

Among the individuals enrolled in secondary schools, males were more satisfied with their schools than females at 70 and 64 percent respectively.

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

Overall, 40 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction

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with school. 45 percent of students reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 40 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of books and supplies whereas, 29 percent reported bad condition of facilities. While 12 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of space, 4 percent reported poor teaching and 3 percent reported reported teachers' absence.

The dissatisfaction rate for people living in accessible villages is 5 percentage points higher than that of those living in remote villages. Dissatisfaction rate among poor households is higher than that among non-poor households at 47 and 37 percent respectively. Further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to lack of books and supplies among poor households is higher than that among non-poor households at 50 and 36 percent respectively. Likewise, while 59 percent of people living in remote villages reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, the share for those living in accessible villages is 45 percent. It is also observed that 49 percent of people living in accessible villages reported dissatisfaction due to lack of books and supplies compared to 30 percent of people living in remote villages.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is the highest (56 percent). At the same time, the 'employee' category reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (35 percent). It is also observed that 68 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category and 55 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported dissatisfaction due to lack of

teachers, whereas the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is virtually null.

Gender breakdown shows that 56 percent of males reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 47 percent of females. In turn, 49 percent of females reported dissatisfaction due to lack of books and supplies compared to 32 percent of males.

Those attending primary school report to be most dissatisfied by the lack of teachers (52 percent) followed by lack of books and supplies (40 percent) while those attending secondary schools report dissatisfaction due to lack books and supplies (63 percent) followed by lack teachers (55 percent) and bad condition of facilities (33 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 10 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 29 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 14 percent of respondents reported that school was useless or uninteresting. While 11 percent were not attending school due to cost, 17 percent of the respondents reported non-attendance because they failed standard four, seven or form four exams. None of the respondents reported non-attendance due to pregnancy

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 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| 14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| 15 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 |
| 16 | 11.6 | 24.3 | 15.2 | 18.0 | 6.3 | 14.7 |
| 17 | 23.1 | 24.2 | 23.6 | 4.7 | 18.5 | 11.5 |
| 18 | 20.2 | 24.6 | 22.1 | 12.3 | 28.0 | 19.0 |
| 19 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 3.7 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

or distance to schools.

Children from non-poor households and accessible villages have higher rates of non-attendance than children from poor households and remote villages. Furthermore, while 40 percent of those living in accessible villages were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, the share for children in remote villages was 16 percent. The most prominent cause for non-attendance in remote villages is children who reported finding school useless or uninteresting. Furthermore, 35 percent of children living in poor households were not attending school because school was useless or uninteresting compared to 9 percent of those living in non-poor households.

13 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category do not attend school compared to 6 percent of those from households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category. Further breakdown of the data shows that 66 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category and 16 percent from the 'self-employed agriculture' category were not attending because they had failed exams, the share for the remaining categories were virtually null.

The gender breakdown shows that while 17 percent of boys were not attending due to cost, the share for girls is 5 percent. It is also observed that while 18 percent of females were not attending school due to marriage, the share for males was virtually null.

Nearly all the primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is only 1 percent. On the other hand, about three quarters (76 percent) of secondary school-aged individuals attend school. Around a third (30 percent) of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reports having completed school (standard

seven, O and A-level); while 15 percent said it was useless or uninteresting.

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-out rates

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

Primary school

Table 3.4 shows primary school net enrolment and drop-out rates. The drop-out rates at primary level are generally very low. Therefore, only enrolment rates will be analysed.

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

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|------|--------|-------|
| Total | 80.4 | 62.4 | 71.2 |
| 15-19 years | 92.1 | 95.6 | 93.6 |
| 20-29 years | 77.6 | 66.4 | 70.8 |
| 30-39 years | 82.4 | 70.2 | 76.3 |
| 40-49 years | 82.1 | 62.2 | 71.7 |
| 50-59 years | 78.8 | 31.2 | 56.9 |
| 60+ years | 59.1 | 16.2 | 38.3 |
| Accessible | 86.2 | 67.8 | 76.9 |
| 15-19 years | 99.3 | 98.1 | 98.7 |
| 20-29 years | 81.8 | 75.0 | 77.4 |
| 30-39 years | 84.9 | 80.8 | 83.1 |
| 40-49 years | 95.5 | 65.7 | 78.8 |
| 50-59 years | 82.7 | 37.7 | 63.2 |
| 60+ years | 63.7 | 23.1 | 43.5 |
| Remote | 74.3 | 56.7 | 65.3 |
| 15-19 years | 84.2 | 93.2 | 88.4 |
| 20-29 years | 74.6 | 57.2 | 64.8 |
| 30-39 years | 79.7 | 62.4 | 70.2 |
| 40-49 years | 67.2 | 56.4 | 62.2 |
| 50-59 years | 73.6 | 24.5 | 49.3 |
| 60+ years | 53.4 | 6.7 | 31.5 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is population age 15+

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

| | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Total | 87.9 | 81.0 | 84.5 |
| 15-17 years | 94.9 | 96.9 | 95.8 |
| 18-20 years | 87.7 | 73.8 | 80.0 |
| 21-22 years | 55.3 | 57.7 | 56.5 |
| 23-24 years | 82.0 | 71.8 | 76.7 |
| Accessible | 93.9 | 90.2 | 92.2 |
| 15-17 years | 100.0 | 97.2 | 98.9 |
| 18-20 years | 94.5 | 88.2 | 90.8 |
| 21-22 years | 62.4 | 86.5 | 70.2 |
| 23-24 years | 93.0 | 73.6 | 83.3 |
| Remote | 81.3 | 72.8 | 76.9 |
| 15-17 years | 88.2 | 96.7 | 92.1 |
| 18-20 years | 83.3 | 61.8 | 71.9 |
| 21-22 years | 44.4 | 46.1 | 45.5 |
| 23-24 years | 59.0 | 69.1 | 64.8 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

Overall, 92 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), 92 percent of girls and 91 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment shows that at the time of the survey only 79 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school at the age of 11, where the NER is at 100 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 13 percent of all secondary school-aged children were enrolled compared to 92 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. From this table we see that the NER increases gradually with age. The biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 16 and 17. Nearly a quarter (24 percent) of 17 year olds reported to be enrolled at the time of the survey, whereas the share for the 14 year olds was virtually null. It is also noticeable that the rate of boys enrolled in secondary school at the age of 16 was lower than that of girls enrolled in secondary school at the same age at 12 and 24 percent respectively.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 9 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 18 year olds. The highest drop-out rates among males are at ages 16 and 18 while female drop out rates are highest at ages 17 and 18.

3.5 Literacy

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

Adult Literacy

Overall, 71 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among men and women is about 18 percentage points at 80 and 62 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (94 percent) while only 38 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are gender differences in literacy, being larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is about 12 percentage points higher than in remote villages. The literacy rate for the 15-19 age-group in remote villages is 65 percent, whereas for accessible villages the rate is 77 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 18 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference decreases to 17 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of women in accessible villages is about 11 percentage points higher than that of women in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between men in accessible and remote villages is 12 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 is above 40

percentage points higher than that of women.

Youth Literacy

Table 3.7 shows literacy rates among the youth by age, gender and residential location. Youth literacy rate is calculated for all persons between 15 and 24 years old. The literacy rate for this group is 85 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 88 percent, the rate for women is 77 percentage points lower, at 81 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 96 percent. Youth literacy rate in accessible villages is about 15 percentage points higher than that of youth in remote villages at 92 and 77 percent respectively.

4 HEALTH

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Korogwe 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 | 31.3 | 23.9 | 27.8 | 90.8 |
| Cluster Location | | | | |
| Accessible | 37.4 | 22.6 | 25.5 | 92.5 |
| Remote | 25.2 | 25.1 | 30.1 | 89.4 |
| Poverty Status | | | | |
| Poor | 30.3 | 25.7 | 27.4 | 91.0 |
| Non-poor | 31.7 | 23.2 | 27.9 | 90.8 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | |
| Employee | 40.0 | 18.8 | 22.9 | 90.2 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 30.8 | 24.4 | 28.5 | 90.9 |
| Self-employed - other | 26.2 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 87.9 |
| Other | 36.9 | 27.1 | 27.7 | 93.1 |
| Gender | | | | |
| Male | 32.3 | 22.1 | 25.9 | 93.3 |
| Female | 30.3 | 25.7 | 29.8 | 88.6 |
| Age | | | | |
| 0-4 | 30.7 | 37.3 | 67.7 | 92.1 |
| 5-9 | 28.5 | 23.9 | 22.6 | 89.6 |
| 10-14 | 32.0 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 96.2 |
| 15-19 | 28.3 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 94.0 |
| 20-29 | 33.2 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 92.3 |
| 30-39 | 33.1 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 93.7 |
| 40-49 | 32.8 | 20.5 | 20.3 | 79.4 |
| 50-59 | 50.8 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 100.0 |
| 60+ | 31.4 | 38.2 | 35.9 | 87.2 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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.

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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 | 9.2 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 39.4 | 39.4 | 3.8 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 7.5 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 49.3 | 31.6 | 0.0 |
| Remote | 10.6 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 33.3 | 44.2 | 6.2 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 9.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 49.2 | 28.2 | 5.6 |
| Non-poor | 9.2 | 15.9 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 36.1 | 43.1 | 3.2 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 9.8 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.4 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 9.1 | 13.4 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 44.1 | 36.1 | 4.3 |
| Self-employed - other | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 0.0 |
| Other | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.7 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 32.0 | 33.7 | 7.5 |
| Female | 11.4 | 9.9 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 43.2 | 42.4 | 1.9 |
| Type of provider | | | | | | | | |
| Public hospital | 11.2 | 13.7 | 8.8 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 50.1 | 32.8 | 3.4 |
| Private hospital | 16.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 58.4 | 0.0 |
| Religious hospital | 26.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 58.6 | 20.5 |
| 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 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Trad. Healer | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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, 31 percent of the households have access to medical services, 24 percent reported having needed them, and 28 percent reported having used medical services. Finally, 91 percent of those who used medical services reported being satisfied with them.

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

proportions of need and satisfaction with medical services, but households in remote villages report a higher use rate than households in accessible villages. The breakdown by poverty status does not show strong correlation with medical services.

Regarding socio-economic status, the employees show the highest access rate, at 40 percent. The 'self-employed other' category reported remarkably lower shares of access, need, use and satisfaction with medical services than the remaining categories.

There are no gender differences in access but females report a higher need rate than males. Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rate of use does. It starts at 68 percent for children under 5, reduces to around 9 percent for the population aged between 15 and 19, and then starts going up again, peaking at 36 percent for the 50-59 and 65+ age-groups. The rate of need follows a similar trend: it starts decreasing with age but then

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 | 72.1 | 98.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 74.2 | 98.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Remote | 69.9 | 97.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 72.0 | 97.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Non-poor | 72.1 | 98.3 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | | | |
| Employee | 77.1 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 71.3 | 97.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Self-employed - other | 81.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 72.3 | 97.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 74.1 | 98.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Female | 70.0 | 97.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Type of sickness/injury | | | | | | |
| Fever/malaria | 2.1 | 0.0 | 45.5 | 64.1 | 0.0 | 11.7 |
| Diarrhea/abdominal pains | 5.3 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pain in back, limbs or joints | 12.8 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 28.3 | 23.9 | 0.0 |
| Coughing/breathing difficulty | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Skin problems | 18.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ear, nose, throat | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Eye | 43.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dental | 9.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Accident | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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

increases for the older cohorts. There is no clear trend of satisfaction to medical services but virtually all individuals in the 50-59 cohort were satisfied with medical services they get at the time of the survey.

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, 9 percent users of healthcare facilities are dissatisfied, mostly because unsuccessful treatment and drugs unavailability at 39 percent each. 12 percent of the population reported dissatisfaction due to facilities being not clean, 9 percent reported cost and a further 7 percent reported long wait as the cause for dissatisfaction.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are more commonly dissatisfied by treatment being

unsuccessful (44 percent, against 32 percent for households in accessible villages), whereas households in accessible villages report drug unavailability more often (49 percent, against 33 percent of the households in remote villages). A similar trend is observed when analysing by poverty status with non-poor households resembling households from remote villages.

Virtually all households in the 'other' category who consulted a healthcare provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey were dissatisfied due to unsuccessful treatment. While dissatisfaction among the 'self-employed other' category was mainly due to 'cost' and unsuccessful treatment at 59 and 41 percent, respectively, the 'self-employed agriculture' group reports varying shares of reasons for dissatisfaction with the highest being 'no drug available' (44 percent) followed by 'treatment unsuccessful' (36 percent) and 'facilities not clean' (13 percent).

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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 | 23.9 | 62.9 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 18.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 6.8 |
| Male Total | 22.1 | 65.9 | 8.8 | 3.8 | 21.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.9 |
| 0-4 | 37.0 | 65.5 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| 5-9 | 23.3 | 58.9 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 16.5 |
| 10-14 | 17.1 | 67.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 |
| 15-29 | 12.7 | 76.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 5.5 |
| 30-49 | 17.1 | 64.5 | 9.2 | 11.2 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 |
| 50-64 | 27.1 | 75.2 | 18.2 | 2.7 | 13.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| 65+ | 35.6 | 53.8 | 15.2 | 19.4 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Female Total | 25.7 | 60.3 | 9.3 | 12.5 | 16.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 7.5 |
| 0-4 | 37.6 | 68.8 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 20.5 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 |
| 5-9 | 24.4 | 73.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| 10-14 | 16.4 | 62.6 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 17.6 |
| 15-29 | 21.3 | 62.4 | 15.3 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.4 |
| 30-49 | 18.7 | 72.6 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| 50-64 | 41.2 | 38.1 | 9.4 | 35.8 | 20.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 7.8 |
| 65+ | 55.8 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 50.3 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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

Dissatisfaction rates and the reasons for dissatisfaction vary widely by gender. Females report a higher dissatisfaction rate than males. Females report lack of trained professionals, unavailability of medicines and unsuccessful treatment more often than males. In turn, males report 'long wait', 'facilities not clean' and cost of treatment more often than females.

Regarding healthcare provider, the main cause of dissatisfaction in public hospitals is 'no drugs available', whereas in private and religious hospitals, as well as in pharmacists, is 'treatment unsuccessful'. Furthermore, religious hospitals show the highest rate of dissatisfaction at 26 percent.

4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting When Ill

The distribution of the population who did not consult a healthcare provider in the four weeks preceding the survey is shown Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 72 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (98 percent of the cases).

Neither cluster location nor poverty status seem to be correlated with the reasons for

not consulting. Nevertheless, the division by socio-economic groups shows that while 81 percent of households in the 'self-employed other' category did not consult a healthcare provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, the share for households in the 'other' category is 72 percent. Virtually all households in all socio-economic groups who did not consult a healthcare provider reported 'no need' as their main reason for not consulting.

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

The split-up by type of illness shows that for most infirmities, fever (including malaria) diarrhoea, pain, and coughing, the main cause for not consulting a health practitioner is cost and distance. It is worth noticing the relatively low percentage of people not receiving attention (2 percent) for fever or malaria.

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks

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 | 64.6 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 22.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 63.0 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 22.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 66.0 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 22.3 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 68.8 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 63.2 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 23.2 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 74.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 64.4 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 73.8 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 50.9 | 22.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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 | 6.6 | 16.7 | 30.6 | 15.1 | 4.6 | 11.6 | 96.2 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 0.0 | 5.5 | 20.6 | 30.9 | 5.2 | 1.8 | 9.2 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 7.5 | 13.5 | 30.1 | 22.4 | 9.0 | 14.3 | 93.6 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.0 | 4.8 | 67.2 | 27.2 | 28.5 | 4.9 | 14.3 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 0.0 | 7.1 | 13.7 | 31.9 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 10.8 | 94.7 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 0.0 | 8.0 | 16.3 | 31.0 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 11.8 | 95.7 |
| Self-employed - other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 24.8 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 100.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 100.0 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

receding the survey. Overall, fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting almost 63 percent of the total population. Coughing and breathing difficulties affected 19 percent of the ill population. Diarrhoea or abdominal pain and pain in back, joints or limbs follows, with 9 and 8 percent respectively, whereas other illnesses had minor shares.

Males report being affected more often by coughing and breathing difficulties than females at 21 and 16 percent respectively. There are no sharp differences between males and females for the remainder of the sicknesses or injuries.

4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 65 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 22 percent to a pharmacist or chemist and 8 percent in a religious hospital.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with health provider, but households in accessible villages seem to go more often to private hospitals than households in remote villages at 11 and 5 percent respectively.

Poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than non-

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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 | 20.5 | 11.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 54.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 27.4 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 0.0 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 14.4 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 62.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 25.8 | 5.9 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 55.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 19.0 | 12.5 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 29.1 | 37.7 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 19.0 | 10.1 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 55.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 45.0 | 9.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

poor households, with shares of 69 and 63 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'employee' and the 'self-employed other' socio-economic groups report higher visitation rates to public hospitals than the rest socio-economic groups. The 'other' group reports the highest share consulting private hospitals (22 percent) and lowest share consulting a traditional healer (0 percent). The 'self-employed agriculture' group report the highest share in consulting a pharmacist or chemist at 23 percent.

4.6. Child Deliveries

Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women aged between 12 and 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey. Overall, 12 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 7 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 31 percent for the 25-29 age-group, and then goes down, ending at 5 percent for the group aged 40 to 49. In addition, 96 percent of all pregnant women received prenatal care by the time of the survey.

The breakdown by cluster location shows a higher birth rate among females from households in remote villages (14 percent) than those from accessible villages (9 percent). The rate in both locations peaks around 30 percent for the 25-29 cohort. It is worth noting that 22 percent of females aged between 30-39 years from remote villages gave birth as compared to 5

percent of females in the same cohort from accessible villages. In turn, the latter reports a higher share of births for the 20-24 cohort than the former, at 21 and 14 percent, respectively.

Analysis by poverty status shows that in poor households 67 percent of women in the 20-24 cohort gave birth in the year preceding the survey, whereas the share for non-poor households is 14 percent. The latter reports the highest rate at 32 percent for the 25-29 cohort against 27 percent of females from poor households in the same age group.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest rates correspond to the 'other' category with a share of 14 percent, whereas the employees show the lowest share, of 7 percent. Self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest rates: 20 percent of women between 20 and 24 years old; and in second place self-employed in agriculture with a rate of 16 percent for the same cohort.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 54 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place at home, almost 21 percent in a hospital and 14 percent at a dispensary. The ordering remains across cluster location, poverty status, and socio-economic group of the household head.

While households in accessible villages had a higher share of births in hospitals, households in remote villages had a higher share of births at home. Both groups show

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 | 1.9 | 42.8 | 13.7 | 17.2 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.4 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 1.4 | 53.7 | 10.5 | 13.8 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.7 |
| Remote | 2.3 | 33.0 | 16.6 | 20.2 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.9 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 1.0 | 43.1 | 16.0 | 5.7 | 34.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.1 |
| Non-poor | 2.2 | 42.6 | 13.0 | 20.5 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.9 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.0 | 91.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.2 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 2.1 | 40.6 | 14.2 | 18.7 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.9 |
| Self-employed - other | 0.0 | 57.5 | 18.1 | 8.7 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.6 |
| Other | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.2 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

similar rates of deliveries at a health centre.

The breakdown by poverty status shows slight differences, whereas non-poor households report a higher share of deliveries at a health centre (with shares of 13 and 6 percent, respectively), poor households had a higher share of deliveries in hospitals (26 and 19 percent, respectively).

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that homes and hospitals are the most common place for deliveries for all the socio-economic groups. In addition, the 'self-employed agriculture' and the 'employee' report higher rates of deliveries in dispensaries and health centres than the remaining socio-economic categories.

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, 58 percent of all deliveries were attended by a health professional, mostly midwives (43 percent of births). Traditional birth assistants (TBA) and trained TBA accounted for 17 and 14 percent, whereas doctors and nurses attended only 2 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that midwife deliveries were more common in accessible villages (54 vs. 33 percent), whereas the remaining forms of deliveries were more common in remote villages.

While poor and non-poor households report similar rates of deliveries attended by a doctor or nurse, midwife and trained TBAs, they have different rates of unassisted deliveries and TBAs. Non-poor households report a higher rate of deliveries attended by TBAs than poor households, with shares of 21 and 6 percent respectively, whereas the latter report higher rates of unassisted deliveries than the former, with shares of 34 and 22 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'employee' category report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals: 91 percent, against 76, 57 and 15 percent of the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other' category. In turn, the 'employee' and the 'other' categories show the lowest shares of deliveries attended by both TBAs and trained TBAs.

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

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measurements of the well nourished population. The reference population used, as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is that of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS).

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is considered to be too short for his/her age – stunted. Stunting is a consequence of long term malnutrition; it is indicative of long term inadequacy of nutrient intake, and is commonly associated with poor economic conditions and chronic or repeated infections.

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

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

Overall, 2 percent of all the children are wasted, and 32 percent are stunted. 40 percent of the children participate in nutrition programs, 98 percent participate in weigh-in programs, and 86 percent in vaccination programs.

Cluster location and poverty status are correlated with nutrition status. Households in remote villages have higher rates of wasted and stunted children than

households in accessible villages. Similar differences are observed between poor and non-poor households. Poor households show 5 percent of wasted children and 41 percent

of stunted children, whereas the figures for non-poor households are 1 and 29 percent respectively.

Regarding socio-economic status, households in the 'employee' category show the highest rates for stunted children, at 35 percent, whereas households from the category 'other' show the highest rate of wasted children, at 31 percent. Children from households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the lowest rates of wasted and stunted, at 0 and 19 percent, respectively.

The gender breakdown shows no difference in rates of wasted children, but the rate of stunted boys is higher than that of stunted girls (41 against 35 percent, respectively).

Regarding socio-economic status, the 'employee' group and self-employed in agriculture report higher rates of stunted children, at 35 and 32 percent respectively. While all other socio-economic groups report virtually null rates of wasting, the 'other' category reports a rate of 31 percent. The 'self-employed other' category show the highest share of children participating in vaccination programs at 95 percent, while the 'self-employed agriculture' category shows the highest share of children participating in nutrition programs at 43 percent.

The breakdown by orphan status shows important differences between orphaned and non-orphaned children. A child is considered orphan if he/she is under 18 years old and has lost at least one parent. Orphaned children show a higher rate of stunting than non-orphaned children, as well as lower participation rates in all the programs than non-orphaned children.

In turn, the breakdown by foster status shows that non-fostered children report a higher rate of stunting (32 percent) than fostered children (13 percent). Fostered children report higher rates of participation in 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, 80 percent of children under 5 have vaccination against measles, 97 against BCG, and roughly between 89 and 95 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV (except for OPV0, at 45 percent). Finally, 66 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

The shares of vaccinated children tend to be higher in accessible villages than in remote villages. The widest difference is observed in OPV0 vaccination, for which accessible villages report a share of 53 against 37 percent for remote villages. Similarly, there are no sharp differences between poor and non-poor households in the distribution of vaccinated children by

type of vaccination received, except for OPV0 with non-poor households reporting a share of 49 percent against 30 percent of poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that vaccination rates in most cases are highest for children from the 'employee' category, and lowest for children from the 'other' category.

The gender breakdown shows no strong correlation with the distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. The age breakdown shows that the rate of vaccinated boys increase with age to 100 percent at the age of 4 years except for OPV0 which shows an increase to a peak at age of 2 years and decrease again. The trend is less clear for girls.

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

| | Nutritional status indicators | | Program participation | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------|------------|
| | Stunted | Wasted | Nutrition | Weigh-in | Vaccinated |
| Total | 31.7 | 1.8 | 39.8 | 98.2 | 86.1 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 21.2 | 0.9 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 85.2 |
| Remote | 40.7 | 2.5 | 44.9 | 96.5 | 86.9 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 28.6 | 4.9 | 24.4 | 96.6 | 82.2 |
| Non-poor | 32.6 | 0.9 | 44.3 | 98.6 | 87.3 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | |
| Employee | 34.6 | 0.0 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 71.7 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 32.0 | 1.5 | 43.0 | 97.9 | 86.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 29.7 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 95.1 |
| Other | 17.3 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.6 |
| Gender and age in completed years | | | | | |
| Male | 31.9 | 0.7 | 37.8 | 98.0 | 85.9 |
| 0 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 94.3 | 87.1 |
| 1 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 97.3 | 94.7 |
| 2 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 85.9 |
| 3 | 37.8 | 3.6 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 80.6 |
| 4 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 74.2 |
| Female | 31.4 | 3.0 | 42.3 | 98.4 | 86.4 |
| 0 | 38.9 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 90.9 | 87.8 |
| 1 | 25.8 | 6.5 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 98.4 |
| 2 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 51.5 | 100.0 | 89.2 |
| 3 | 31.8 | 0.0 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 66.3 |
| 4 | 25.5 | 5.5 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 84.4 |
| Orphan status | | | | | |
| Orphaned | 50.9 | 0.0 | 22.3 | 87.7 | 52.3 |
| Not-orphaned | 30.9 | 1.8 | 40.1 | 98.4 | 87.0 |
| Foster status | | | | | |
| Fostered | 12.8 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Not-fostered | 32.0 | 1.8 | 40.1 | 98.4 | 86.7 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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

4 Health

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 | 79.6 | 96.7 | 95.1 | 91.8 | 88.6 | 44.6 | 95.3 | 91.8 | 88.5 | 65.8 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 81.3 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 93.7 | 88.6 | 52.7 | 96.2 | 93.8 | 88.4 | 67.0 |
| Remote | 78.0 | 95.9 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 37.3 | 94.4 | 90.1 | 88.5 | 64.6 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 75.3 | 95.4 | 90.8 | 89.6 | 84.4 | 30.3 | 90.1 | 86.5 | 83.9 | 63.3 |
| Non-poor | 80.8 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 92.4 | 89.8 | 48.7 | 96.8 | 93.4 | 89.8 | 66.5 |
| Socio-economic group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 71.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 62.3 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 80.6 | 96.3 | 94.8 | 91.1 | 88.2 | 43.9 | 94.7 | 91.1 | 87.7 | 65.9 |
| Self-employed - other | 73.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 68.2 |
| Other | 65.9 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 84.8 | 65.9 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 65.9 | 54.5 |
| Gender and age in completed years | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 30.0 | 92.8 | 81.1 | 73.1 | 62.3 | 45.9 | 82.0 | 71.1 | 64.5 | 26.2 |
| 1 | 87.3 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 39.3 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 65.6 |
| 2 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 88.2 |
| 3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 45.5 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 83.0 |
| 4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 88.3 |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 13.5 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 72.0 | 50.8 | 38.9 | 90.9 | 75.9 | 50.8 | 6.2 |
| 1 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 42.7 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 95.1 | 73.9 |
| 2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 77.6 |
| 3 | 92.5 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 41.0 | 96.2 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 76.4 |
| 4 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 85.5 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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

Finally, for both genders the share of children consuming vitamin A increases with age, from 6 percent for girls aged less than one year to 86 percent for the 4 years olds, similarly for boys, the share increases from 26 percent for less than one year olds to 88 percent for the 4 year olds.

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 96 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination cards.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no sharp differences. The main difference by socio-economic group is that the information of 85 percent of the vaccinated children in the 'other' group was supported by vaccination cards, whereas the shares for the remaining groups were ranging between 96 and 100 percent.

Furthermore, virtually all children aged 1 and above had vaccination cards. Children between 0 and 11 months had vaccination cards in 91 and 79 percent of the cases, for girls and boys, respectively.

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

| | Health Card | Other | Total |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|
| Total | 96.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | |
| Accessible | 96.6 | 3.4 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 95.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | |
| Poor | 93.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 96.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic group | | | |
| Employed | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 96.1 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 84.8 | 15.2 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age in completed years | | | |
| Male | | | |
| 0 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | | | |
| 0 | 97.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 90.7 | 9.3 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| 5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: Korogwe DC CWIQ 2007

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

5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Korogwe 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 76 percent of the adult population is employed and 21 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is

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

| | Working | | | Not working | | | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|
| | Employed | Under emp. | Total | Unemploy. | Inactive | Total | |
| Total | 76.3 | 21.1 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 73.2 | 24.0 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 79.5 | 18.0 | 97.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 74.3 | 21.5 | 95.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 76.9 | 20.9 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | | |
| Male | 64.8 | 32.0 | 96.8 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 78.8 | 16.5 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 46.0 | 53.3 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 65.5 | 33.5 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 79.0 | 10.4 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 100.0 |
| Female | 87.3 | 10.5 | 97.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 89.6 | 7.5 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 86.1 | 13.5 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 82.9 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 87.9 | 1.5 | 89.4 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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.

5 Employment

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 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 98.2 | 0.0 | 38.5 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 97.1 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 41.1 |
| Remote | 97.5 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 35.8 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 95.7 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 93.0 | 0.0 | 40.9 |
| Non-poor | 97.8 | 0.0 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 37.8 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | |
| Male | 96.8 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 44.0 |
| 15-29 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 47.1 |
| 30-49 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 55.6 |
| 50-64 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 32.6 |
| 65+ | 89.4 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 90.4 | 0.0 | 12.6 |
| Female | 97.8 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 19.2 |
| 15-29 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 45.5 |
| 30-49 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 26.7 |
| 50-64 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 20.5 |
| 65+ | 89.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 89.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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 | 88.6 | 6.5 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 88.9 | 6.7 | 95.7 | 0.0 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 88.3 | 6.3 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 90.7 | 4.4 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 88.1 | 7.1 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | | |
| Male | 86.0 | 8.6 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| 15-16 | 95.3 | 1.0 | 96.2 | 0.0 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| 17-19 | 88.4 | 5.1 | 93.5 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| 20-21 | 81.3 | 11.6 | 93.0 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 |
| 22-23 | 60.7 | 33.8 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 91.3 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 0.0 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| 15-16 | 96.9 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| 17-19 | 90.9 | 0.0 | 90.9 | 0.0 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| 20-21 | 89.5 | 8.9 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 22-23 | 85.2 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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.

3 percent. There are no clear differences from accessible villages show a higher by poverty status. In turn, households underemployment rate than households

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

| | Employee | Self-employed Agriculture | Self-employed Other | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2.4 | 47.5 | 3.0 | 47.1 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 3.8 | 45.3 | 4.4 | 46.5 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.9 | 49.8 | 1.6 | 47.7 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 1.1 | 47.3 | 2.7 | 48.9 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 2.8 | 47.6 | 3.2 | 46.5 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | |
| Male | 4.1 | 63.9 | 5.3 | 26.8 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.4 | 29.7 | 4.3 | 65.6 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 3.5 | 86.5 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 15.5 | 80.2 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 1.7 | 89.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.8 | 31.9 | 0.9 | 66.5 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 1.1 | 83.7 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 2.2 | 34.4 | 0.4 | 63.1 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 0.0 | 60.6 | 0.9 | 38.5 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 61.5 | 1.8 | 36.7 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

from remote villages, at 24 and 18 percent respectively. For males, underemployment rate peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49 at 53 percent, whereas in females underemployment rate peaks for the 50 to 54 cohort at 18 percent.

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

5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

Table 5.2 shows the principal labour force indicators for the adult population compared to the household heads. Activity rates are similar for total population and household heads, but underemployment is higher among the latter. The rate of underemployment is higher in accessible villages and poor households, for the total population as well as for household heads. The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 33 and 11 percent, respectively. A similar difference is observed for the household heads.

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

5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is similar to the overall population. However, underemployment is lower: 7 percent of workers are underemployed, as opposed to 21 percent of workers for the whole adult population.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with the population distribution by work status.

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

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is self-employed in agriculture at 48 percent, or engaged in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 47

5 Employment

Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

| | State/NGO/ Other | Private | Household | Total |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------|-----------|-------|
| Total | 1.3 | 51.7 | 46.9 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | |
| Accessible | 2.0 | 51.7 | 46.2 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.6 | 51.7 | 47.7 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | |
| Poor | 0.6 | 50.8 | 48.6 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 1.6 | 52.0 | 46.4 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | |
| Male | 2.3 | 71.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.4 | 34.0 | 65.6 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 2.1 | 94.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 7.9 | 92.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 1.7 | 95.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.3 | 33.3 | 66.3 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 83.7 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 0.9 | 36.0 | 63.1 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 0.0 | 62.6 | 37.4 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 63.3 | 36.7 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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 | 81.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 12.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 78.5 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 85.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 11.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 84.3 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 11.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 81.0 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 13.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | |
| Male | 76.7 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 59.5 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 35.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 88.7 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 82.3 | 2.2 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 91.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| Female | 86.8 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 74.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 96.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 97.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 88.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

percent. 3 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural activities and employees only account for 2 percent of the working population. The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote villages than in accessible villages at 50 and 45 percent, respectively. The breakdown by poverty status revealed no strong differences between poor and non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males is self-employed in agriculture, while females report a higher share in 'other' activities. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 50-64 cohort (16 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for males in the 65+ cohort (89 percent), the 'self-employed other' for males in the 30-49 cohort (7 percent) and

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 | 12.2 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 48.4 | 82.1 | 77.0 | 86.7 |
| Mining & non-primary | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 15.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Services | 71.6 | 59.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 84.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| Domestic duties | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.5 | 17.9 | 13.7 | 12.0 |
| Other | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

| | Government | | Private | | Household | | Total | |
|----------------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.9 | 95.7 | 47.0 | 82.8 | 77.4 | 86.9 |
| Mining & non-primary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Services | 94.1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 1.2 |
| Domestic duties | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 49.9 | 16.9 | 13.6 | 11.8 |
| Other | 5.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

the 'other' for females in the 15-29 cohort (67 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 52 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 99 percent of the working population.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with the distribution of working population by employer. Further breakdown by gender reveals that 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 66 percent of them work in the household. The share of females working in the private sector increases gradually with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males. At the same time, the share of females working for the household decreases with age.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing,

energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 95 percent of the working population. 82 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 13 percent in domestic duties.

The split-up by remoteness of the village and poverty status of the household shows that accessible villages and non-poor households report lower shares working in agriculture than their respective counterparts.

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are agriculture and household duties, accounting for 99 percent of the working population. These are the main activities for men as well, but they are less concentrated, with 9 percent in other activities.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that, for both genders, younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of males in agriculture is over 80 percent for the cohorts over 30 years of age. In turn, the share of women in agriculture is lower for the youngest and the oldest cohorts, where the shares dedicated to domestic duties are higher.

5 Employment

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 77 percent of the male labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for females is 87 percent. Domestic duties have the second highest shares for both genders: 14 percent for males and 12

percent for females. Each of the remaining activities occupies less than 5 percent of the labour force for each gender, but with the shares for males higher than those for females.

For both genders, most of employees work in services, 72 percent of males and 59

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

| | Employee | Self-employed Agriculture | Self- employed Other | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Total | 2.6 | 76.5 | 5.2 | 15.7 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 4.4 | 72.2 | 6.6 | 16.8 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 82.6 | 3.3 | 14.1 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.0 | 73.1 | 1.2 | 25.6 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 3.5 | 77.8 | 6.6 | 12.1 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | |
| Male | 3.5 | 86.5 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 72.9 | 8.9 | 18.2 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 4.1 | 88.4 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 6.2 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 47.2 | 3.7 | 49.2 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 4.0 | 59.6 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 0.0 | 48.3 | 2.7 | 49.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 0.0 | 62.0 | 5.4 | 32.6 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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 | 1.1 | 83.6 | 15.3 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | |
| Accessible | 1.9 | 81.9 | 16.2 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 85.9 | 14.1 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | |
| Poor | 0.0 | 75.7 | 24.3 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 1.5 | 86.4 | 12.1 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | |
| Male | 1.5 | 94.3 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 2.4 | 96.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 52.2 | 47.8 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 40.4 | 59.6 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 0.0 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 0.0 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

| | Agriculture | Mining /manuf/ energy /constr | private services | Domestic duties | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| Total | 90.7 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 87.5 | 3.8 | 6.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 95.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 95.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 89.1 | 4.0 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | |
| Male | 89.3 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 84.4 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 89.2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 95.0 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 91.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 30-49 | 97.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 50-64 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 65+ | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

percent females. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work also mostly in services, with shares of 39 percent for males and 84 percent females. The female population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture 82 percent, whereas the male in this category are almost evenly split between agriculture and domestic duties (48 and 50 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 labour force working for private employers (whether formal or informal) is concentrated in agriculture. Among the individuals who were employed by the household, the main activity was agriculture (47 percent of males, 83 percent of females), but domestic duties also reports important shares (50 percent of males, 17 percent of females in this category).

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 77 percent of the underemployed

population is self-employed in agriculture, 5 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 16 percent is in 'other' activities and 3 percent is formed by employees. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 48 percent of the working population, they represent almost 77 percent of the underemployed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the underemployed population in remote villages is composed by a higher share of the self-employed in agriculture than the underemployed population from accessible villages. Similar observations are evident when analysing by poverty status with non-poor households resembling households from remote villages.

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, either in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities, than females.

The breakdown by age shows that for males, the rate of employees peaks at 6 percent in the 50-64 cohort. The share self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age. The 'self-employed other', and the 'other' groups show positive rates only in the 15-29 age-group. In the case of females, the share self-

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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 | Infirmity | Retired | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|
| Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30-49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 50-64 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 30-49 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 50-64 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 65+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is unemployed population aged 15+

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

| | No work available | Seasonal inactivity | Student | HH/Family duties | Age: too old | Age: too young | Infirmity | Retired | Other | Total |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|
| Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.2 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 51.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 48.5 | 7.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.9 | 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 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.2 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-29 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 82.2 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 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 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

employed in agriculture tends to increase with age but they are always lower than the respective shares of males. The shares in the 'other' category tend to increase with age peaking at 100 percent in the 65+ cohort.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 84 percent and in second place for the household at 15 percent. The State, NGOs, and other types

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 | 58.2 | 53.3 | 54.9 | 53.7 | 57.6 | 89.6 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 58.6 | 54.0 | 56.3 | 55.1 | 58.7 | 88.5 |
| Remote | 57.8 | 52.7 | 53.5 | 52.3 | 56.4 | 90.8 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 58.2 | 55.0 | 46.4 | 53.1 | 49.0 | 88.8 |
| Non-poor | 58.2 | 52.8 | 57.9 | 54.0 | 60.6 | 89.9 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | |
| Male | 25.4 | 16.4 | 24.3 | 9.7 | 42.5 | 84.6 |
| 15-29 | 46.8 | 24.9 | 35.9 | 14.7 | 36.1 | 81.0 |
| 30-49 | 15.0 | 11.7 | 16.7 | 6.2 | 50.7 | 87.8 |
| 50-64 | 9.7 | 12.7 | 19.3 | 7.5 | 47.8 | 88.0 |
| 65+ | 2.4 | 4.9 | 13.6 | 5.6 | 28.1 | 81.2 |
| Female | 89.9 | 89.0 | 84.5 | 96.3 | 72.2 | 94.5 |
| 15-29 | 91.9 | 89.4 | 85.3 | 97.0 | 74.7 | 94.5 |
| 30-49 | 94.2 | 95.5 | 86.5 | 98.8 | 84.9 | 99.3 |
| 50-64 | 87.7 | 89.8 | 88.2 | 96.8 | 54.6 | 94.3 |
| 65+ | 62.7 | 55.8 | 65.2 | 80.7 | 30.3 | 72.4 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

of employer only account for 1 percent of the underemployed population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher percentage of underemployed population working for a private employer than accessible villages. Further breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of underemployed population working for the household, while non-poor households report higher shares in the remaining types of employers.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are strongly concentrated in private employers at 94 percent. In turn, underemployed females are almost evenly split between private employers and household, with shares of 52 and 48 percent, respectively.

The age breakdown shows that underemployed males report positive shares working for the household only in the 15-29 cohort. Underemployed females report higher shares working for the household in the youngest and the oldest cohorts (15-29 and 65+), while in the remaining groups, the highest shares are observed in private employers.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 91 percent of the

underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture, and 4 percent to services, with the remaining activities reporting shares between 2 and 3 percent.

Remote villages and poor households report higher shares of the underemployed population workers in agriculture and lower shares in services than their respective counterparts.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed females have a higher share dedicated to agriculture than underemployed males, who have a higher share in services. The age breakdown shows that the share of underemployed males dedicated to agriculture increases with age but they are always lower than the respective shares of females except in the 65+ cohort, at 100 percent each.

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

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 | 70.9 | 31.6 | 32.3 | 27.3 | 32.9 | 47.4 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 73.0 | 32.9 | 37.7 | 32.4 | 37.1 | 49.2 |
| Remote | 68.7 | 30.3 | 27.0 | 22.3 | 28.9 | 45.6 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 69.1 | 24.5 | 23.5 | 23.9 | 24.2 | 31.0 |
| Non-poor | 71.5 | 34.2 | 35.6 | 28.6 | 36.3 | 53.6 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | |
| Male | 60.5 | 20.6 | 25.9 | 11.3 | 25.2 | 44.9 |
| 5-9 | 54.2 | 10.4 | 12.6 | 1.8 | 19.6 | 32.4 |
| 10-14 | 65.4 | 28.6 | 36.4 | 18.8 | 29.6 | 54.6 |
| Female | 81.7 | 43.0 | 38.9 | 44.0 | 41.1 | 50.0 |
| 5-9 | 68.9 | 15.7 | 16.7 | 6.2 | 33.1 | 37.8 |
| 10-14 | 90.0 | 60.8 | 53.4 | 68.6 | 46.3 | 57.9 |
| Orphan status | | | | | | |
| Orphaned | 76.3 | 36.1 | 32.0 | 37.7 | 27.6 | 53.5 |
| Not-orphaned | 70.0 | 30.6 | 32.3 | 25.3 | 33.9 | 45.9 |
| Foster status | | | | | | |
| Fostered | 76.1 | 38.2 | 42.2 | 35.9 | 11.1 | 44.2 |
| Not-fostered | 69.6 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 25.5 | 35.6 | 47.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

respondents in the district was classified as unemployed.

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, being sick is the main cause for inactivity (47 percent), followed by being a student and being too old at 36 and 12 percent, respectively.

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that being a student is a more common cause for economic 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 a student more frequently than males, who in turn report infirmity and being too old more often. For both genders, being a student and being too old are concentrated in specific age-groups: the youngest (15-29) and the oldest (65+) cohorts. Infirmity is also concentrated in the oldest cohort for females, but is relatively more widespread among males.

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.

Households from accessible villages and non-poor households report higher shares undertaking most of the selected household activities than their respective counterparts.

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 72 and 96 percent. The shares for males range from 10 to 43 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (85 percent).

The analysis by 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)

| | Working | Main activity | | | Employer | |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------|-------|----------|-----------|
| | | Agriculture | Household | Other | Private | Household |
| Total | 57.4 | 8.6 | 86.0 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 96.4 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 58.7 | 6.6 | 89.6 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 97.8 |
| Remote | 56.2 | 10.6 | 82.5 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 60.9 | 8.0 | 88.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 96.5 |
| Non-poor | 56.2 | 8.8 | 85.2 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 96.3 |
| Gender and age | | | | | | |
| Male | 55.0 | 9.4 | 82.1 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 94.9 |
| 5-9 | 34.2 | 2.0 | 82.0 | 16.0 | 11.3 | 88.7 |
| 10-14 | 97.7 | 14.7 | 82.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 99.3 |
| Female | 60.1 | 7.8 | 90.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 97.8 |
| 5-9 | 37.0 | 2.1 | 92.3 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 94.4 |
| 10-14 | 99.6 | 11.4 | 88.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Orphan status | | | | | | |
| Orphaned | 86.0 | 10.9 | 86.2 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 98.9 |
| Not-orphaned | 53.8 | 8.2 | 85.9 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 95.8 |
| Foster status | | | | | | |
| Fostered | 78.8 | 3.2 | 95.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| Not-fostered | 54.2 | 8.7 | 85.3 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 96.1 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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. Children from accessible villages report higher shares in most activities than children from remote villages. Similarly, children from non-poor households report higher rates than children from poor households for all selected household activities.

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 cleaning the toilet and taking care of the 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 57 percent of the children are

economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 86 percent. The share of working children is higher in poor households. The particular activity does not show evident correlation with cluster location or poverty status.

The gender breakdown shows that girls are more likely to work in household duties than boys, while the latter are more likely to be involved in other activities (services, mining, manufacturing, etc.). However, the main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly one third of children in the 5-9 cohort were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey. Virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort work in the household while around 11 percent boys and 6 percent girls in the 5-9 cohort work for a private employer.

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows stark differences. Orphaned children are more likely to be working than non-orphaned children, at rates of 86 and 54 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 79 and 54 percent, respectively. Fostered children are more likely to work in household activities than non-fostered

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children, at 95 and 85 percent respectively.

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

This chapter presents the perceptions on welfare status and changes in Korogwe district. 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 the 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 30 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 41 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though the 26 percent of households reported the community economic condition to have deteriorated only 8

percent reported the situation to be much worse while the rest reported it to be worse.

Looking at the overall community economic situation by household characteristics, it is observed that poverty status of the household does not show correlation with the perceived economic change. However, 30 percent of the people living in accessible villages report deterioration in their community's economic situation compared to 24 percent of those living in remote villages.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported worsening of their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with one or two members at 34 and 22 percent respectively. Furthermore, there is a difference of 8 percentage points between households owning no land and those owning six or more hectares of land who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation at 44 and 36 percent respectively. Similarly, the percentage of households owning no livestock who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is lower than that of households owning both small and large livestock at 25 and 31 percent respectively.

While 31 percent of households whose main income earner is self-employed in agriculture reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is only 16 percent. Furthermore, 37 percent of households where the household head is single reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their communities compared to 25 percent of households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated.

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported deterioration in their community's economic conditions is 19 percentage points lower than that of households where the head has secondary education or more, at 14 and 33 percent

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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 | 7.6 | 17.6 | 41.3 | 29.0 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 7.8 | 19.0 | 40.2 | 27.3 | 1.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 7.5 | 16.2 | 42.4 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 13.6 | 15.7 | 36.5 | 29.3 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 5.6 | 18.3 | 43.0 | 28.8 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 7.3 | 14.9 | 41.3 | 27.6 | 1.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 6.7 | 15.2 | 46.6 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 8.5 | 17.4 | 42.3 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 8.3 | 25.9 | 29.3 | 34.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Area of land owned by the household | | | | | | | |
| None | 7.5 | 36.3 | 38.9 | 12.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| < 1 ha | 37.0 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 100.0 |
| 1-1.99 ha | 12.1 | 17.3 | 38.5 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| 2-3.99 ha | 7.9 | 12.1 | 45.4 | 29.7 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| 4-5.99 ha | 2.3 | 14.2 | 47.1 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 |
| 6+ ha | 6.9 | 29.2 | 27.5 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| Type of livestock owned by the household | | | | | | | |
| None | 8.3 | 16.8 | 44.8 | 25.2 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| Small only | 9.0 | 15.4 | 34.3 | 35.9 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| Large only | 0.0 | 19.2 | 32.4 | 48.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Both | 6.2 | 24.5 | 39.9 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.0 | 30.5 | 37.5 | 24.0 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 6.3 | 16.9 | 42.5 | 30.0 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 36.7 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 18.6 | 16.4 | 41.5 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.8 | 19.4 | 40.6 | 28.9 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 7.0 | 11.5 | 43.8 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| Marital status of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Single | 8.5 | 8.5 | 45.8 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Monogamous | 5.7 | 18.3 | 42.0 | 30.2 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| Polygamous | 9.4 | 22.9 | 36.1 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| Loose union | 0.0 | 39.5 | 25.4 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Widow/div/sep | 11.1 | 12.1 | 44.0 | 25.3 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| Education level of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| None | 9.2 | 15.1 | 44.1 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 7.4 | 17.7 | 40.5 | 30.1 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| Secondary + | 3.4 | 28.5 | 38.2 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

respectively. Likewise, while 27 percent of male-headed households report deterioration in the economic conditions of their communities, the share for female-headed households is 19 percent.

6.1.2 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household

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

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 | 8.9 | 23.6 | 37.5 | 29.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 12.0 | 22.7 | 37.5 | 25.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 5.7 | 24.4 | 37.5 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 13.9 | 18.4 | 38.7 | 28.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 7.2 | 25.3 | 37.1 | 29.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 10.7 | 24.0 | 40.2 | 24.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 5.7 | 20.9 | 42.5 | 29.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 8.7 | 23.2 | 36.5 | 30.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 13.4 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Area of land owned by the household | | | | | | | |
| None | 7.2 | 28.3 | 46.8 | 15.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| < 1 ha | 0.0 | 31.5 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 1-1.99 ha | 8.6 | 29.6 | 38.3 | 23.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2-3.99 ha | 12.3 | 19.1 | 39.4 | 28.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4-5.99 ha | 3.1 | 18.7 | 35.4 | 40.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 6+ ha | 6.5 | 33.1 | 27.4 | 33.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of livestock owned by the household | | | | | | | |
| None | 12.0 | 20.7 | 42.7 | 22.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Small only | 5.7 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 39.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Large only | 0.0 | 35.9 | 32.0 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Both | 3.6 | 22.8 | 33.8 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.0 | 29.3 | 43.3 | 23.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 8.2 | 23.5 | 36.7 | 30.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 31.6 | 24.5 | 30.6 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 13.0 | 16.0 | 57.2 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Male | 9.0 | 23.1 | 35.6 | 31.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 8.5 | 25.2 | 44.1 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Marital status of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Single | 18.7 | 9.9 | 43.9 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Monogamous | 8.2 | 23.0 | 37.4 | 29.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Polygamous | 4.4 | 23.3 | 34.0 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Loose union | 0.0 | 39.5 | 25.4 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Widow/div/sep | 13.2 | 25.1 | 40.3 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Education level of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| None | 11.3 | 24.0 | 42.0 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 8.8 | 23.6 | 35.9 | 30.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Secondary + | 0.0 | 20.7 | 35.4 | 44.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 38 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 35 percent of those living in accessible villages reported deterioration of the households' economic situation, the share for remote villages was 30 percent.

Poverty status of the household does not show correlation with the perceived household economic situation.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with one or two members at 32 and 24 percent respectively. Furthermore,

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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 | 57.5 | 21.7 | 20.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 60.2 | 24.6 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 54.6 | 18.8 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 48.1 | 29.3 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 60.7 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 59.1 | 23.8 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 59.0 | 21.0 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 56.5 | 20.6 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 54.1 | 22.8 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Area of land owned by the household | | | | | |
| None | 58.2 | 28.2 | 11.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| < 1 ha | 0.0 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 1-1.99 ha | 55.7 | 23.1 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2-3.99 ha | 58.8 | 18.1 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4-5.99 ha | 52.0 | 24.4 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 6+ ha | 62.9 | 23.6 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of livestock owned by the household | | | | | |
| None | 58.7 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Small only | 55.3 | 20.8 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Large only | 68.9 | 20.8 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Both | 49.2 | 30.6 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | |
| Employee | 76.3 | 20.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 56.5 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 66.6 | 12.1 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 46.9 | 17.8 | 29.8 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | |
| Male | 59.3 | 19.8 | 20.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 51.0 | 28.4 | 19.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Marital status of the head of household | | | | | |
| Single | 62.9 | 20.2 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| Monogamous | 61.1 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Polygamous | 54.6 | 18.4 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Loose union | 77.9 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Widow/div/sep | 49.6 | 30.6 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Education level of the head of household | | | | | |
| None | 53.1 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 58.1 | 22.6 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Secondary + | 69.1 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

while 18 percent of households owning no land report improvement in the economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 33 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 36 percent of households owning large livestock report worse conditions of their households' economic conditions compared to 21 percent of households owning no livestock.

The percentage of households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category who reported an improvement in their households' economic conditions is more than twice as high as that of households whose main income earner is in the 'other' category at 32 and 14 percent respectively. Furthermore, while 40 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported deterioration in their household's economic conditions, the share for households where the head is single is 29 percent. 32 percent of male-headed households report improvement in their economic conditions compared to 22 percent of female-headed households. Finally, while 11 percent of households where the head has no education report much worse economic conditions the share for households where the head has secondary education or more is virtually null.

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, 80 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). 60 percent of households in accessible villages had never experienced food shortages compared to 55 percent of households in remote villages.

63 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never experienced problems satisfying food needs, whereas the share for households owning less than 1 hectare of land was virtually null. Furthermore, while 59 percent of

households with one to four members never experienced food shortages, the share for households with seven or more members is 54 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 21 percent of households owning no livestock frequently experienced food shortages, the share for households owning large livestock is 10 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. While 36 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported frequent problems satisfying food needs, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is only 3 percent. Furthermore, 78 percent of households where the head has a loose union never experienced food shortages compared to 50 percent of households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households reported having food shortages less frequently than female-headed households, as 59 percent of male-headed households never experienced food shortages compared to 51 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, while 32 percent of households where the head has no education experienced food shortages frequently, the share for households where the head has secondary education or more is 15 percent.

6.2.2 Paying School Fees

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey. At the time of the survey, 98 percent of the households in the district reported that they never 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).

Poverty status and cluster location do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees. However, smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. While 100 percent of

households with one or two members never had problems paying school fees, the share for households with seven or more members is 90 percent.

While 7 percent of households owning large livestock reported experiencing problems paying school fees seldom, the share for households owning no livestock

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 | 98.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 97.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 99.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 97.7 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 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 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 90.0 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 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 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2-3.99 ha | 97.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4-5.99 ha | 97.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 6+ ha | 99.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of livestock owned by the household | | | | | |
| None | 98.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Small only | 98.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Large only | 93.4 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Both | 97.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | |
| Employee | 94.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 98.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 89.7 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | |
| Male | 97.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 98.6 | 1.4 | 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 | 98.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Polygamous | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Loose union | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Widow/div/sep | 97.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Education level of the head of household | | | | | |
| None | 98.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 98.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Secondary + | 95.4 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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and those owning small livestock is 1 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 90 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities.

Virtually all households where the household head has no education never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 95 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more. Finally, gender, land ownership and marital status of the household head do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees.

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

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

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. Virtually all (100 percent) households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent. The selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock and land ownership, socio-economic group, marital status, education level and gender of the household head do not show strong 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. Virtually all (100 percent) households in the district do not face problems paying utility bills. The selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock and land ownership, socio-economic groups, marital status, education level and gender of the household head 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. 83 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 while 63 percent of households located in accessible villages never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for households located in remote villages is 58 percent.

Similarly, 64 percent of non-poor households never experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 54 percent of poor households.

68 percent of households with seven or more members reported never having problems paying for healthcare compared to 60 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 73 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning less than 1 hectare of land is only 32 percent.

Furthermore, 60 percent of households owning no livestock never had problems paying for health care compared to 66 percent of those owning large livestock. Furthermore, while the majority (77 percent) of households whose main income earner is an employee never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 33 percent. Virtually all (100 percent) households where the household head has a loose union never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 56 percent of households where the household head is widowed, divorced or separated. It is also observed that 18 percent of households where the household head is single often had problems paying for healthcare, whereas the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null.

62 percent of male-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare, while the share for female-headed households is 56 percent. On the other hand, 25 percent of household heads with no education often/always had problems paying for healthcare compared to 7 percent of household heads with secondary education or more.

6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

This section discusses ownership of selected assets and household occupancy status. These assets are such as houses, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and wheelbarrows. This section will also provide detailed information on asset ownership by household characteristics. Household occupancy status describes the type of arrangement the household has in terms of their current

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 | 99.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 99.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 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 | 99.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 99.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Area of land owned by the household | | | | | |
| None | 97.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| < 1 ha | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 1-1.99 ha | 98.8 | 1.2 | 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 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Small only | 99.1 | 0.9 | 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 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 94.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | |
| Male | 99.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Marital status of the head of household | | | | | |
| Single | 91.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| Monogamous | 99.7 | 0.3 | 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 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 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 2007 Korogwe DC

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.

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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 | 60.9 | 21.7 | 16.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 63.3 | 20.5 | 14.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 58.4 | 23.0 | 18.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 53.5 | 23.2 | 22.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 63.5 | 21.2 | 14.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 60.3 | 21.5 | 16.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 61.7 | 20.7 | 17.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 56.4 | 25.8 | 16.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 67.7 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Area of land owned by the household | | | | | |
| None | 65.8 | 17.0 | 14.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| < 1 ha | 31.5 | 37.0 | 31.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 1-1.99 ha | 60.5 | 27.3 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2-3.99 ha | 56.3 | 23.7 | 19.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 4-5.99 ha | 61.6 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 6+ ha | 72.8 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Type of livestock owned by the household | | | | | |
| None | 59.5 | 23.2 | 15.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| Small only | 63.5 | 21.9 | 13.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Large only | 66.4 | 12.5 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Both | 60.9 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | |
| Employee | 77.2 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 60.8 | 21.8 | 16.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 69.4 | 19.6 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 33.4 | 35.8 | 17.9 | 12.9 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | |
| Male | 62.4 | 21.4 | 16.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Female | 55.8 | 22.9 | 17.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| Marital status of the head of household | | | | | |
| Single | 62.9 | 10.3 | 18.4 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| Monogamous | 60.4 | 22.6 | 16.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Polygamous | 66.4 | 23.9 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Loose union | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Widow/div/sep | 55.5 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Education level of the head of household | | | | | |
| None | 52.7 | 22.0 | 22.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 63.4 | 21.3 | 14.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Secondary + | 68.1 | 25.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

households own a bicycle, the share of households owning a motorcycle is 1 percent.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. 97 percent of households located in remote villages own their dwellings compared to 83 percent of households located in accessible villages. Disaggregation of the data shows that 91 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 86 percent of households with 3 or 4 members. Furthermore, while 94 percent of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group own their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is 58 percent. It is also observed that 32 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to only 11 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 42 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to only 6 percent of households with one or two members. In addition, while 58 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee own a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 6 percent. Finally, 31 percent of non-poor households own a bicycle compared to 23 percent of poor households.

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. Only 2 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 98 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all.

6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 90 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 92 percent own some land. 20 percent of all households own small livestock while only 6 percent of all households own large livestock. While 27 percent of 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.

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

| | Home | Land | Livestock | | | Vehicle | Motor- cycle | Bicycle | Wheel barrow |
|--|------|------|-----------|-------|------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | Small | Large | Both | | | | |
| Total | 89.7 | 92.3 | 20.2 | 6.1 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 27.2 | 1.5 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 82.9 | 89.2 | 17.2 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 31.2 | 2.2 |
| Remote | 96.7 | 95.5 | 23.4 | 9.0 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 0.8 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 92.1 | 94.8 | 17.0 | 6.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 0.8 |
| Non-poor | 88.9 | 91.5 | 21.3 | 6.2 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 26.0 | 1.7 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 86.9 | 91.1 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 |
| 3-4 | 85.8 | 91.6 | 17.7 | 3.9 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.0 | 1.8 |
| 5-6 | 95.3 | 92.9 | 24.4 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 31.9 | 0.0 |
| 7+ | 90.9 | 94.0 | 26.4 | 9.4 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.7 | 5.3 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 58.2 | 75.0 | 28.9 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 57.7 | 5.9 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 91.6 | 94.1 | 20.2 | 6.3 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 26.0 | 0.9 |
| Self-employed - other | 80.1 | 80.1 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.0 | 10.3 |
| Other | 94.4 | 82.6 | 4.5 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 90.1 | 93.5 | 23.2 | 6.4 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 32.0 | 1.9 |
| Female | 88.2 | 88.0 | 9.8 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

6.4.1 Agriculture Inputs

The survey collected information on agricultural practices. Data 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 complemented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs.

15 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (57 percent) of those who use farm inputs apply fertilizers. The percentage of households located in accessible villages using agricultural inputs is higher than that of households located in remote villages, at 18 and 11 percent respectively. In contrast, while 20 percent of poor households apply agricultural inputs, the share for non-poor households is 13 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also increases from 10 percent for households with up to 2 members to 22 percent for households with 7 or more members. Furthermore, while 41 percent of households where the main income

earner is an employee use agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group is 13 percent. Likewise, the percentage of male-headed households using agricultural inputs is higher than the percentage of female-headed households at 16 and 11 percent respectively.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by purchasing them at an open market (55 percent) and in second place by preparing them (32 percent). While 8 percent of the households get their inputs from government, 3 percent obtain them from cooperatives and a further 3 percent reports donor agencies as their main source.

The data also shows that the percentage of households located in accessible villages who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is higher than that of households located in remote villages at 59 and 49 percent respectively. While 68 percent of poor households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for non-poor households is 49 percent. On the other hand, 9 percent of non-poor households get agricultural inputs from the government compared to 4 percent of poor households.

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Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

| | Own | Rent | Free | Other | Total |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Total | 89.7 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 82.9 | 6.4 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 96.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 92.1 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 88.9 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 86.9 | 2.3 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 85.8 | 5.3 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 95.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 90.9 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | |
| Employee | 58.2 | 12.6 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 91.6 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 80.1 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 94.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | |
| Male | 90.1 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 88.2 | 2.5 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

| | Title deed | Renting contract | Payment receipt | Other document | No document | Total | Secure tenure |
|--|------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 0.6 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 1.1 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-poor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 0.8 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 3-4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 1.7 |
| 5-6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 7+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 0.6 |
| Self-employed - other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 0.2 |
| Female | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 1.8 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

In addition, while 11 percent of households with one or two members obtain agricultural inputs at from the government, the share for households with seven or more members is virtually null. In turn, households with 5 or 6 members report a higher share of households

purchasing their agricultural inputs from an open market than the rest.

While 58 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-

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 | 14.8 | 57.1 | 48.6 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 18.8 | 0.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 18.1 | 51.1 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 17.9 | 0.0 |
| Remote | 11.3 | 67.1 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 20.4 | 0.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 20.0 | 48.6 | 50.8 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 24.2 | 0.0 |
| Non-poor | 12.9 | 61.7 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 16.0 | 0.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 9.6 | 44.7 | 34.7 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 20.7 | 0.0 |
| 3-4 | 14.6 | 56.0 | 53.9 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 19.9 | 0.0 |
| 5-6 | 14.3 | 57.3 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 0.0 |
| 7+ | 21.9 | 65.0 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 13.9 | 0.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 41.3 | 52.9 | 68.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 13.0 | 61.5 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 14.3 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 19.9 | 48.4 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.6 | 0.0 |
| Other | 17.3 | 0.0 | 70.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 0.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Male | 15.9 | 54.6 | 49.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 18.8 | 0.0 |
| Female | 10.9 | 70.0 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.3 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

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 | 55.3 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 31.7 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 58.9 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 27.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 49.2 | 3.9 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 39.3 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 67.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 48.7 | 9.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 37.7 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 55.3 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.9 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 49.0 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 60.6 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 57.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 30.8 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | |
| Employee | 56.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 31.8 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 58.3 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 33.9 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 51.6 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 70.8 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | |
| Male | 58.1 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 29.7 | 100.0 |
| Female | 40.7 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.6 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

economic group is virtually null. households purchase their agricultural
 Furthermore, 58 percent of male-headed inputs at an open market compared to 41

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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 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 15.0 | 45.3 | 16.0 | 15.3 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 10.8 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 43.8 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 4.5 | 1.3 | 17.0 | 46.9 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 5.2 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 35.0 | 15.5 | 33.6 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 8.5 | 0.9 | 16.6 | 48.9 | 16.1 | 9.0 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 46.1 | 20.2 | 11.9 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 20.2 | 46.7 | 14.7 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 47.1 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 6.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 38.7 | 19.0 | 32.1 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 10.5 | 45.5 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 5.9 | 0.7 | 16.0 | 47.5 | 16.7 | 13.2 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 19.9 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 40.9 | 3.6 | 18.1 | 100.0 |
| Other | 17.4 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 28.9 | 17.9 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Male | 6.5 | 0.6 | 14.8 | 46.0 | 15.4 | 16.8 | 100.0 |
| Female | 12.0 | 0.9 | 16.0 | 43.0 | 17.8 | 10.3 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

percent of female-headed households. On the other hand, while 42 percent of female-headed households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves, the share for male-headed households is 30 percent.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 24 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 8 percent of landless households). 45 percent own between two and four acres and 31 percent own four or more acres.

Landless households are more common in accessible villages and households owning large portions of land are more common in remote villages, as 11 percent of households in accessible villages are landless compared to 5 percent of households in remote villages. On the other hand, while 49 percent of non-poor households own 2 to 4 hectares of land, the share for poor households is 35 percent. In turn the latter report a higher share owning 6 or more hectares of land than the former at 34 and 9 percent respectively,

Regarding household size, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than

households with less members as 32 percent of households with seven or more members owns 6 or more acres of land compared to 12 percent of households with 1 or 2 members.

While households where the main income earner is an employee reported the highest share of landless households (25 percent), the share for households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture is only 6 percent. Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (6 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 17 and 10 percent respectively.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. The majority (81 percent) of households owns no cattle at all, and only 2 percent own more than 10 heads of cattle. Households in accessible villages are more likely to own no cattle as well as households with one or two members. In contrast, households with seven or more members are more likely to have some cattle (between 2 and 10 heads) compared to households with one or two members, at 22 and 7 percent respectively. Likewise, 96 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category own no cattle compared to 80 percent of

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 | 81.2 | 3.8 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 87.7 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 74.5 | 3.7 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 79.8 | 3.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 81.7 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 86.1 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 84.5 | 1.8 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 82.6 | 3.8 | 12.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 66.6 | 8.1 | 22.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 84.6 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 80.4 | 3.8 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 96.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 79.7 | 11.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Male | 79.1 | 4.0 | 14.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Female | 88.6 | 3.1 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

households belonging to the 'other' category. Finally, while 89 percent of female-headed households own no cattle, the share of male-headed households is 79 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

25 percent of the households reported it was improving, 67 percent said it was the same and only 6 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in accessible villages who reported the current crime and security situation as improving is higher than that of households located in remote villages at 32 and 24 percent respectively.

While 33 percent of households with seven or more members reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with one or two members is 25 percent.

Furthermore, 29 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 34 percent of landless households. While 37 percent of households owning small livestock reported improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning no livestock is 25 percent.

32 percent of households where the household head is widowed, divorced or separated reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is 14 percent. On the other hand, while 10 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category reported worsening conditions in the current crime and security situation, the shares for households whose the main income earner is either an employee or self-employed in non-agricultural activities are virtually null. Finally, the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported deterioration of the current crime and security situation is higher than that of household heads with secondary education or more, at 7 and 0 percent respectively.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and the perception of the community on the current crime and

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security situation compared to the year before the survey.

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 | 0.6 | 5.0 | 66.5 | 24.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 1.1 | 4.1 | 63.7 | 27.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 5.9 | 69.3 | 20.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.6 | 4.1 | 62.9 | 26.8 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 0.6 | 5.3 | 67.7 | 23.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 64.5 | 30.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 0.9 | 8.7 | 68.4 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 62.0 | 29.1 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 0.8 | 1.7 | 72.8 | 21.6 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Area of land owned by the household | | | | | | | |
| None | 0.0 | 7.4 | 58.5 | 29.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| < 1 ha | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 1-1.99 ha | 0.0 | 8.1 | 71.3 | 16.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2-3.99 ha | 0.6 | 3.9 | 66.7 | 26.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4-5.99 ha | 0.8 | 6.4 | 65.9 | 23.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 6+ ha | 1.0 | 2.8 | 67.1 | 23.6 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of livestock owned by the household | | | | | | | |
| None | 0.7 | 5.4 | 69.2 | 21.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Small only | 0.7 | 4.3 | 57.8 | 31.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Large only | 0.0 | 6.7 | 65.8 | 20.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Both | 0.0 | 3.4 | 67.6 | 24.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 28.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 0.7 | 5.3 | 65.9 | 24.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.4 | 26.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 9.6 | 77.1 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.7 | 5.0 | 66.8 | 23.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 5.0 | 65.3 | 26.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Marital status of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| Single | 0.0 | 8.5 | 64.7 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Monogamous | 0.5 | 4.5 | 68.4 | 21.7 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Polygamous | 1.7 | 7.8 | 62.4 | 24.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Loose union | 0.0 | 9.1 | 77.4 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Widow/div/sep | 0.0 | 3.7 | 64.5 | 28.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Education level of the head of household | | | | | | | |
| None | 0.5 | 6.2 | 67.7 | 22.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 0.6 | 5.0 | 65.4 | 25.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Secondary + | 0.0 | 0.0 | 73.8 | 19.3 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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 great majority (90 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the distribution of households by principal contributor. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that, while 93 percent of non-poor households reported the head as the main income contributor, the share for poor households is 84 percent.

Furthermore, while 6 percent of households with seven or more members reported 'child' as the main income contributor, the share for households with one or two members is virtually null. Virtually all (100 percent) households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported the head as the main income contributor compared to only 10

percent of households belonging to the 'other' category.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that 92 percent of male-headed households reported the 'head' as the main income contributor compared to 83 percent of female-headed households.

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 93 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 60 percent own a radio, 45 percent own a watch or clock and 17 percent own an electric iron. Although no household owns a fixed line phone, 12 percent own a mobile phone. Households in accessible villages and non-poor households have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item than their respective counterparts.

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

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

| | Principal contributor of income | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Head | Spouse | Child | Other | |
| Total | 90.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 90.4 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 90.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 83.6 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 92.7 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 94.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 90.5 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 90.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 86.2 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | |
| Employee | 96.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 92.8 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 10.1 | 27.9 | 31.8 | 30.3 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | |
| Male | 92.4 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 83.3 | 3.1 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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household items than the remaining 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 | 16.9 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 92.8 | 45.4 | 60.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 22.8 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 93.2 | 50.7 | 65.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 19.7 |
| Remote | 10.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 92.4 | 39.9 | 55.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 5.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 93.4 | 38.5 | 44.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.1 |
| Non-poor | 20.8 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 92.6 | 47.7 | 65.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 90.6 | 32.8 | 49.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 5.7 |
| 3-4 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 94.8 | 38.9 | 56.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.3 |
| 5-6 | 16.8 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 92.2 | 49.8 | 63.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 13.1 |
| 7+ | 31.4 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 92.8 | 65.4 | 76.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 22.2 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 73.1 | 7.6 | 19.9 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 85.6 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 69.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 13.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 92.0 | 42.5 | 59.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 9.5 |
| Self-employed - other | 38.6 | 3.9 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 58.6 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 16.7 |
| Other | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.2 | 49.2 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 18.0 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 93.3 | 50.7 | 66.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| Female | 13.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 91.3 | 26.8 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Korogwe 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, 54 percent of households have thatch as their main roof material and 48 percent have iron sheets.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are more likely to use thatch than households

in accessible villages. In turn, households in accessible villages tend to use iron sheets more often. Further breakdown of the data by poverty status shows that non-poor households tend to use thatch more often, and poor households use iron sheets more frequently.

The breakdown by household size shows that smaller households tend to use thatch, and that bigger households are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' is the category with highest share of households using thatch for the roof (at 61 percent), and that employees are the group with the lowest use of thatch (7 percent). While the 'employee' category reports 93 percent of households that uses iron sheets for the roof, the share of households in the 'other' category is 39 percent. Finally, the breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the type of materials used for roofing.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 93 percent of houses are built with mud or mud bricks. Cement or

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 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 0.3 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 0.0 | 47.2 | 0.7 | 51.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.0 | 60.3 | 0.0 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 0.0 | 40.7 | 1.3 | 57.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 0.0 | 58.1 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 0.0 | 55.2 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 0.0 | 63.0 | 0.0 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 0.0 | 52.5 | 1.2 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 0.0 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 64.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 92.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 0.0 | 56.5 | 0.4 | 42.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 0.0 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 0.0 | 52.7 | 0.4 | 46.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 0.0 | 56.9 | 0.0 | 42.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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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 | 92.6 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 87.1 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 98.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 98.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 90.5 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 90.9 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 93.5 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 85.7 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 47.7 | 4.2 | 23.6 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 95.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 69.3 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 12.3 | 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 | 92.9 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 91.3 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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 | 93.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 87.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 98.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 96.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 91.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 91.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 95.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 94.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 87.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 59.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 95.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 79.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 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 | 93.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 90.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source:CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

concrete occupy the second place, with a share of 4 percent.

The analysis by cluster location reveals that households in remote villages have a higher share of mud and mud bricks than

households in accessible villages. The rates are 98 and 87 percent, respectively. Likewise, poor households use mud or mud bricks more often than non-poor households (98 and 91 percent, respectively).

'Self-employed agriculture' and 'other' are the categories with highest shares living in houses made of mud or mud bricks (96 and 100 percent, respectively), whereas the employees have the highest shares of households living in houses made of burnt bricks and cement or sandcrete at 24 percent each. Finally, the breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the type of materials used for the walls of the house.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 93 percent of households is made of mud or dirt and 7 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report a higher share of houses with mud or earth floor than households in accessible villages, at 99 and 88 percent respectively. In turn, households in accessible villages report a higher share of houses with a concrete floor (13 percent, against 1 percent of households in remote villages).

Further breakdown by poverty status shows that, while 96 percent of poor households have mud or dirt floor, the share for non-poor households is 91

percent.

The breakdown by household size shows that 88 percent of households with 7 or more members have mud or dirt floors compared to 96 percent of households with 3 or 4 members. However, households with 7 or more members report a higher share of concrete or cement floors than the remaining households. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that, while households in the 'other' category report the highest share of mud or dirt floors at 100 percent, the employees report the lowest share at 60 percent. In addition, the employees have the highest share for concrete or cement, at 41 percent while the share for households in the 'other' category is virtually null.

Finally, gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the type of materials used for floors of the house.

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 88 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live.

Households from accessible villages are slightly less likely to occupy the whole

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

| | Single room | Flat | Two or more rooms | Whole building | Other | Total |
|--|-------------|------|-------------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| Total | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 88.3 | 4.8 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 6.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 83.4 | 5.7 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 93.4 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | |
| Poor | 3.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 86.1 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 3.4 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 89.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 88.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 89.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 91.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 80.8 | 13.6 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | |
| Employee | 8.5 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 75.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 3.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 89.7 | 4.7 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 3.9 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 75.1 | 5.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.1 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | |
| Male | 2.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 88.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 |
| Female | 6.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 89.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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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 | 8.2 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 2.9 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.7 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 13.0 | 23.8 | 14.9 | 4.6 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.5 |
| Remote | 3.1 | 3.4 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.7 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 6.5 | 10.4 | 15.1 | 3.3 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.9 |
| Non-poor | 8.7 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.3 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 6.6 | 15.9 | 16.9 | 4.7 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.3 |
| 3-4 | 6.5 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 2.0 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.6 |
| 5-6 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 8.4 | 3.6 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.5 |
| 7+ | 5.6 | 9.8 | 14.2 | 1.1 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 7.7 | 16.9 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 39.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21.7 |
| Self-employed - agric | 8.3 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 3.0 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.6 |
| Self-employed - other | 0.0 | 4.5 | 44.9 | 5.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.8 |
| Other | 13.4 | 16.1 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 50.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.8 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 8.0 | 11.5 | 12.7 | 3.1 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.8 |
| Female | 8.8 | 21.5 | 12.8 | 1.9 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.5 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

building than households from remote villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows a similar result, with poor households having a lower share occupying the whole building than non-poor.

The breakdown by household size shows that small households, those with up to 2 members, have 9 percent of the households living in a single room; while 91 percent of the households with 5 or 6 members occupy the whole building.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that 90 percent of households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category occupy the whole building where they live, whereas the share for those self employed in non-agricultural activities is 75 percent. Finally, there is no strong correlation between gender of household head and type of housing unit.

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Nearly a quarter (24 percent) of households has a safe source of water, whereas 28 percent of them get it from an unprotected well. Safe sources of drinking

water are treated pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, and protected wells.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 33 percent of households in accessible villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share of households in remote villages is just 15 percent. The shares of households with unprotected wells are 19 percent for accessible and 37 percent for households in remote villages. Poverty status of the household shows important differences in access to safe source of water. 32 percent of poor households gets drinking water from unprotected well, whereas the share for non-poor households is 26 percent.

The breakdown by household size reveals that, while 37 percent of households with 7 or more members use water from unprotected wells, the share of households with up to 2 members is 21 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'self-employed other' is the category with the highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water, at 50 percent, whereas other categories report shares below 25 percent each. While 13 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category get drinking water from treated pipes, the

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 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.4 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 7.9 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 |
| Remote | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.1 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 26.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 67.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.9 |
| Non-poor | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 89.8 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.5 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.5 |
| 3-4 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 84.4 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.3 |
| 5-6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 83.2 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.3 |
| 7+ | 2.2 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 88.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 82.4 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.5 |
| Self-employed - other | 7.8 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 67.1 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.2 |
| Other | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.2 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 84.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.9 |
| Female | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 83.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.7 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

| | Firewood | Charcoal | Kerosene/ oil | Gas | Electricity | Crop residue/ sawdust | Animal waste | Other | Total | Non-wood fuel for cooking |
|--|----------|----------|------------------|-----|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Total | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 96.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Remote | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-poor | 97.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 3-4 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 5-6 | 96.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 7+ | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 85.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 99.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 88.3 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Female | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

share for households self-employed in non-agricultural activities is virtually null.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that male-headed

households report use of water from unprotected wells more frequently than female-headed households.

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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 | 96.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 93.7 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 96.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 92.4 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 84.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 98.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 78.0 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Other | 94.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 97.3 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Female | 95.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

In turn, the latter report use of water from untreated pipes than the former at 22 and 12 percent respectively.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall, 85 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 7 percent use uncovered pit latrines.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that 92 percent of non-poor households report access rate to safe sanitation, while the share for poor households is 68 percent. In addition 90 percent of non-poor households use covered pit latrines compared to 67 percent of poor households. It is also noticeable that up to 27 percent of poor households in this district have no toilets.

There appears to be no strong correlation between cluster location and households distribution by their main type of toilet.

The breakdown by household size shows that households with 7 or more members report the highest access rate to safe sanitation (94 percent) and households with up to 2 members report the lowest rate (81 percent). While 89 percent of households with 7 or more members use covered pit latrines, the share for

households with up to 2 members is 81 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the 'employee' category has the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 91 percent. The remaining socio-economic categories report having access to safe sanitation with shares below 86 percent each. The 'self-employed in agriculture' report use of covered pit latrines more frequently than the remaining socio-economic categories. While 14 percent of households self-employed in non-agricultural activities use flush toilets the share for the 'other' category is virtually null.

The analysis by gender of the household heads shows no strong correlation with households distribution by their main type of toilets.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 98 percent of households use firewood. Virtually all households in remote villages use firewood, while almost 4 percent of households in accessible villages use charcoal. The breakdown by poverty status reveals similar differences with poor households resembling households in remote villages.

Household size is not strongly correlated with the type of fuel used for cooking. There are no differences by gender of the household head. However, the split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that 15 percent of the employees and 12 percent of the self-employed in non agricultural activities use charcoal for cooking, whereas the other two categories use firewood in almost every case.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lightning. Overall, 97 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 3 percent uses electricity. Gas, firewood, solar panels, batteries, and candles are virtually not used for lightning in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report using

kerosene/paraffin more frequently than households in accessible villages at 100 and 94 percent respectively. While 6 percent of households in accessible villages uses electricity for lighting, the share for households in remote villages is virtually null.

The breakdown by household size reveals that 97 percent of households with up to 2 members use kerosene/paraffin compared to 92 percent of households with 7 or more members.

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' category reports the highest rate of use of kerosene and paraffin at 98 percent, and the 'self-employed other' category reports the lowest share at 78 percent. In turn, while 16 percent of households in the 'employee' category use electricity the share for households self-employed in agriculture is 2 percent.

Finally, the analysis by gender shows no strong correlation with households distribution by fuel used for lightning.

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.

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

| | Drinking water supply | | | | Total | Health facility | | | | Total |
|--|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | <= 15 | 16-30 | 31-60 | 61+ | | <= 15 | 16-30 | 31-60 | 61+ | |
| Total | 59.3 | 27.6 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 30.2 | 37.3 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 68.2 | 23.2 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 15.2 | 31.7 | 29.4 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 50.1 | 32.1 | 12.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 17.0 | 28.5 | 45.3 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 54.8 | 29.1 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 26.6 | 41.3 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 60.9 | 27.0 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 31.4 | 35.9 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 66.6 | 25.6 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 16.8 | 31.0 | 33.2 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 58.5 | 26.8 | 11.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 16.8 | 30.1 | 37.2 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 52.1 | 31.2 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 30.5 | 36.1 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 64.7 | 25.3 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 28.6 | 44.1 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 69.9 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29.1 | 13.8 | 33.8 | 23.4 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 58.2 | 28.8 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 30.0 | 38.5 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 72.7 | 9.0 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 30.3 | 37.2 | 24.7 | 100.0 |
| Other | 58.6 | 29.5 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 26.2 | 21.8 | 37.3 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 60.7 | 25.7 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 31.0 | 37.6 | 100.0 |
| Female | 54.4 | 34.2 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 15.7 | 21.3 | 27.1 | 35.9 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

| | Primary school | | | | Total | Secondary school | | | | Total |
|--|----------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| | <= 15 | 16-30 | 31-60 | 61+ | | <= 15 | 16-30 | 31-60 | 61+ | |
| Total | 53.0 | 26.0 | 18.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 16.2 | 19.8 | 54.2 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 68.0 | 20.1 | 9.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 15.7 | 24.1 | 49.8 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 37.4 | 32.1 | 26.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 58.7 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 65.1 | 22.8 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 10.1 | 18.3 | 59.5 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 48.8 | 27.1 | 20.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 18.3 | 20.3 | 52.4 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 41.0 | 34.5 | 21.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 17.5 | 22.9 | 53.5 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 48.5 | 25.5 | 21.8 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 16.6 | 16.7 | 56.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 61.6 | 24.2 | 12.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 47.8 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 61.1 | 20.1 | 15.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 19.7 | 62.5 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 46.1 | 25.2 | 24.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 20.3 | 37.8 | 37.0 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 52.9 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 16.2 | 18.8 | 55.6 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 70.9 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 23.6 | 21.8 | 35.2 | 100.0 |
| Other | 42.4 | 30.6 | 23.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 4.6 | 17.9 | 61.6 | 100.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 55.0 | 25.8 | 15.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 15.5 | 19.7 | 54.1 | 100.0 |
| Female | 45.8 | 26.6 | 25.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 18.8 | 20.2 | 54.6 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

Although each table gives more detailed information, the analysis of this section will be focused on the 30 minutes threshold that was used to define access to a facility. It must be kept in minutes 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, 87 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 33 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 91 percent of households in accessible villages have access to a drinking water source and 39 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 82 and 26 percent, respectively. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households having higher access rates than poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that the largest households (7 or more

members) have the highest rate of access to health facilities at 77 percent, and that households with 1 or 2 members have the highest rate of access to a drinking water source at 93 percent.

Households where the main income earner is an employee or is in the 'other' category have higher rates of access to drinking water. Employees also have the highest rates of access to drinking water sources, whereas households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category have the lowest.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong differences in access to water sources, but households headed by females report a higher access rate to health facilities, with 37 percent living less than 30 minutes of health facilities, 5 percentage points above male-headed households.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 79 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school, but just a quarter (25 percent) households live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. Moreover, 54 percent of households are located 61 minutes or more away from the nearest secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but

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 | 28.2 | 13.2 | 22.8 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 14.4 | 15.9 | 27.1 | 100.0 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 38.1 | 15.3 | 17.7 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 70.9 | 15.7 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Remote | 17.9 | 11.1 | 28.1 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 22.8 | 50.6 | 100.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 34.1 | 16.0 | 8.5 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 17.6 | 14.9 | 28.7 | 100.0 |
| Non-poor | 26.1 | 12.3 | 27.8 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 44.0 | 13.3 | 16.2 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 30.1 | 15.8 | 19.1 | 35.0 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 28.5 | 100.0 |
| 3-4 | 25.7 | 14.7 | 26.4 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 14.9 | 18.8 | 26.1 | 100.0 |
| 5-6 | 27.4 | 12.8 | 22.9 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 49.7 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 20.3 | 100.0 |
| 7+ | 31.9 | 8.1 | 20.2 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 38.8 | 100.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 32.5 | 15.7 | 28.8 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 3.8 | 15.9 | 31.1 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - agric | 26.7 | 12.2 | 23.1 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 27.7 | 100.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 54.1 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 22.7 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 100.0 |
| Other | 30.5 | 36.3 | 19.1 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 26.3 | 13.6 | 32.2 | 100.0 |
| Gender of head of household | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 27.6 | 13.7 | 23.3 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 41.4 | 13.6 | 16.6 | 28.3 | 100.0 |
| Female | 30.2 | 11.6 | 21.1 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 47.0 | 17.1 | 13.1 | 22.8 | 100.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 88 percent of households in accessible villages have access to primary school, against 67 percent of remote villages. For secondary school, there are no remarkable differences between households from accessible and remote villages.

88 percent of poor households are located within 30 minutes from a primary school, 12 percentage points above non-poor households. In turn, non-poor households report a higher rate of access to secondary school than poor households, with shares of 27 and 22 percent, respectively.

The size of the household does not appear to be correlated with access to school, either primary or secondary. However, households with up to 2 members have the highest rates of access to both primary and secondary school.

Analysis by household size reveals that households with 5 or 6 members have the highest rates of access to both primary and secondary school, at 86 and 31 percent respectively. On the other hand, households with up to 4 members report

lower access rates to primary school at around 75 percent. In turn households with 7 or more members report a lower access rate to secondary school than the rest.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the category 'self-employed other' have the highest rates of access to both primary and secondary schools. In addition households in the category 'other' have the lowest access rates to secondary school, whereas the employees report a lower access rate to primary school than the remaining socio-economic categories.

Households headed by males have a higher access rate to primary school than female-headed households, at 81 percent, against 73 percent of males. There is no strong difference in the access to secondary school.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 41 percent of households have access to a food market, and 57 percent to public transportation.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 53 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food market and, against 29 percent of households in remote villages. The shares

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for public transportation are 87 percent for accessible and 27 percent for remote villages.

Poverty status is also strongly correlated with distance to food markets and public transportation. Poor households have a higher rate of access to food markets, with a rate of 50 percent, against 38 percent of non-poor households. There is no strong difference regarding access to public transportation.

The analysis by household size shows that households with up to 2 members report the highest rate of access to food markets, whereas households with 5 to 6 members report the highest access rate to public transportation. Households with 7 or more members have the lowest access rates to both food markets and public transportation at 40 and 46 percent, respectively.

Analysis by socio-economic group reveals that those self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rates of access to both food markets and public transportation, at 67 and 88 percent respectively. Those in the 'self-employed agriculture' category have the lowest access rate to food markets at 39 percent, whereas the employees report the lowest rate of access to public transportation at 53

percent.

There does not appear to be a difference according to the gender of the household head in access to food markets, but there is a strong difference in access to public transportation. Male-headed households have an access rate of 55 percent compared to 64 percent of female-headed households.

7.5 Anti-Malaria Measures

The percentage of households taking anti-malaria measures and the specific measures they take are shown in Table 7.12. Overall, 69 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are the use of insecticide treated nets (54 percent of households) and of bed nets (36 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that 61 percent of households in remote villages take measures against malaria, compared to 76 percent of households in accessible villages. Similar differences are observed by poverty status with non-poor households resembling households in accessible villages.

The share of households taking measures increases with the size of the household but there are no clear trends by measure

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 | 68.6 | 36.1 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Cluster Location | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accessible | 75.7 | 34.8 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 55.5 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Remote | 61.3 | 37.8 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 52.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Poverty Status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 52.7 | 36.2 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 51.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-poor | 74.1 | 36.1 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Household size | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-2 | 50.9 | 31.6 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 60.5 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 |
| 3-4 | 69.9 | 32.7 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 58.9 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5-6 | 75.6 | 40.8 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| 7+ | 75.1 | 37.8 | 6.6 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee | 96.2 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 |
| Self-employed - agric | 67.9 | 36.6 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 86.1 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.6 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| Other | 29.0 | 83.9 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Gender of the head of household | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 73.2 | 34.1 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 55.1 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Female | 52.5 | 45.6 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 48.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

taken. The analysis by socio-economic status shows that 96 percent of households in the category 'employee' take measures, 86 percent of 'self-employed other', 68 percent of 'self-employed agriculture', and only 29 percent of the 'other' category. Finally, households headed by males are more likely to take measures against malaria than households headed by females at 73 and 53 percent respectively. Male-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently, whereas female-headed households use bed nets more often.

7 Household amenities

8 GOVERNANCE

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

8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question “Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [...] level in the past 12 months”. This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. The results show that 85 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji or village meetings in the past 12 months. Ward and district level meetings did not attain attendance of the majority of households at 16 and 5 percent respectively.

The breakdown of the data by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with meeting attendance

for all government levels.

Analysis of the results by socio-economic groups shows that while 90 percent of households in the ‘other’ category had at least one member attending kitongoji and village meetings, the share for district meeting is virtually null. The ‘employee’ group reports higher attendance rates for ward and district meetings and lower rates for the village and kitongoji meetings than the remaining socio-economic categories.

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 a clear trend of satisfaction with leaders going up as the level of government goes down. While, respectively, 90 percent and

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 | 84.7 | 85.3 | 16.3 | 4.5 |
| Cluster Location | | | | |
| Accessible | 84.0 | 86.0 | 17.7 | 5.5 |
| Remote | 85.4 | 84.5 | 14.8 | 3.5 |
| Poverty Status | | | | |
| Poor | 85.7 | 87.4 | 15.6 | 2.1 |
| Non-poor | 84.3 | 84.5 | 16.5 | 5.3 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | |
| Employee | 72.7 | 71.2 | 25.9 | 12.1 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 85.4 | 86.0 | 16.2 | 4.0 |
| Self-employed - other | 78.2 | 81.8 | 16.3 | 10.3 |
| Other | 89.9 | 88.2 | 5.9 | 0.0 |
| No. of Obs. | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

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

| | Kitongoji Leaders | Village Leaders | Ward Leaders | District Leaders | District Councillor |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Total | | | | | |
| Satisfied | 89.8 | 85.9 | 82.1 | 75.8 | 66.9 |
| Not Satisfied | 9.9 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 8.4 | 27.9 |
| Don't Know | 0.3 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 15.8 | 5.3 |
| Share Satisfied by Cluster Location | | | | | |
| Accessible | 84.3 | 82.5 | 81.9 | 80.4 | 66.4 |
| Remote | 95.4 | 89.5 | 82.3 | 71.1 | 67.4 |
| Share Satisfied by Poverty Status | | | | | |
| Poor | 88.6 | 83.7 | 83.5 | 70.8 | 71.0 |
| Non-poor | 90.2 | 86.7 | 81.6 | 77.5 | 65.4 |
| Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group | | | | | |
| Employee | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 88.3 | 73.8 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 89.9 | 85.7 | 81.8 | 74.6 | 66.9 |
| Self-employed - other | 82.6 | 78.7 | 78.7 | 88.2 | 57.4 |
| Other | 80.7 | 80.7 | 78.0 | 75.3 | 68.3 |
| Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know) | | | | | |
| Political differences | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Embezzlement/corruption | 15.9 | 12.2 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 2.2 |
| They do not listen to people | 19.8 | 33.2 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 7.6 |
| Favouritism | 19.2 | 13.7 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Lazy/inexperienced | 15.2 | 17.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| Personal Reasons | 1.7 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| I see no results | 35.7 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 27.6 | 45.5 |
| They never visit us | 1.3 | 3.1 | 40.3 | 69.1 | 39.6 |
| No. of Obs. | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe 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?'

86 percent of respondents say they are satisfied with kitongoji and village leaders, only 76 percent say the same of district leaders. This does not, however, mean that respondents specifically reported dissatisfaction with leaders at higher levels of government. In fact, the percentage of people claiming they are dissatisfied with leaders does not differ much between kitongoji, village, ward and district leaders. Rather, the number of people responding 'I don't know' increases for higher levels of government. Just over a quarter (28 percent) of respondents were not satisfied with the work of their district councillor, while 70 percent were satisfied and only 5 percent answered 'I don't know'.

Disaggregating data by cluster location exposed that satisfaction was high among members of households in remote villages except for district leaders, where satisfaction rate among households in accessible villages is 9 percentage points higher than the share for remote villages.

Further disaggregating the data by poverty status shows that non-poor households report being satisfied with village and kitongoji leaders as well as district leaders more frequently than poor households. In turn the latter reports being satisfied with ward and district councillors more frequently than the former.

Disaggregating the ratings by socio-economic group suggests that the 'employee' category reports the highest satisfaction rates for all government

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 | 5.7 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Cluster Location | | | | |
| Accessible | 7.8 | 15.5 | 3.5 | 0.8 |
| Remote | 3.5 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Poverty Status | | | | |
| Poor | 6.3 | 16.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 |
| Non-poor | 5.4 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 |
| Socio-economic Group | | | | |
| Employee | 8.7 | 17.5 | 13.0 | 8.7 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 5.3 | 11.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Self-employed - other | 14.4 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Source | | | | |
| Letter | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Notice board | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 66.7 |
| Meeting | 94.7 | 92.2 | 80.8 | 33.3 |
| Rumours/hear-say | 2.5 | 4.6 | 10.5 | 0.0 |
| Radio/newspapers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| No. of Obs. | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

levels, whereas the 'other' category reports lower satisfaction rates for all government levels than the remaining socio-economic categories. Almost all categories seem to have no substantial differences in satisfaction across all government levels.

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

The reasons for dissatisfaction are very different across the different levels of government. While at kitongoji level only 1 percent of dissatisfied respondents complain that leaders never visit them, this figure goes up to 69 percent for district leaders. Failure to see any result of the leaders' work, by contrast, is the most commonly cited response at kitongoji level at 36 percent, while it is less important at district level at 28 percent. Favouritism and failure to listen to people are commonly cited reasons for dissatisfaction with kitongoji and village

leaders, but less important for ward and district leaders. The most common reasons for dissatisfaction with district councillors are the complaints that no results of their work can be seen and their failure to pay visits, at 40 and 46 percent respectively. A very low percentage complains about embezzlement and corruption by the district leaders and the district councillor, while this complaint is more common for ward, village and kitongoji leaders.

8.3 Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondent, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from four different levels of government. Information on village finances seems to reach the largest share of households at 12 percent. Information on kitongoji, ward and district finances reaches 6, 3 and 1 percent of the household's respectively. Overall a slightly higher share of households in remote villages reports receiving financial information than in accessible villages, especially on village finances. A similar case is observed when analysing by

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction

| | Kitongoji Spending | Village Spending | Ward Spending | District Spending |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Total | | | | |
| Satisfied | 43.0 | 43.8 | 40.8 | 39.8 |
| Not Satisfied | 16.6 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 5.9 |
| Don' Know | 40.4 | 40.1 | 48.4 | 54.3 |
| Share Satisfied by Cluster Location | | | | |
| Accessible | 43.9 | 44.3 | 43.9 | 43.3 |
| Remote | 42.2 | 43.4 | 37.6 | 36.2 |
| Share Satisfied by Poverty Status | | | | |
| Poor | 38.4 | 41.9 | 35.4 | 33.4 |
| Non-poor | 44.6 | 44.5 | 42.7 | 42.1 |
| Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group | | | | |
| Employee | 50.5 | 46.2 | 46.2 | 58.2 |
| Self-employed - agriculture | 43.3 | 44.4 | 41.0 | 39.5 |
| Self-employed - other | 31.4 | 31.4 | 37.5 | 37.8 |
| Other | 39.6 | 40.6 | 33.6 | 26.8 |
| Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know) | | | | |
| I see no results | 10.9 | 12.6 | 8.9 | 7.0 |
| Embezzlement/corruption | 10.9 | 12.9 | 7.7 | 4.2 |
| Favouritism | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| This is what I hear | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| They give no information | 74.7 | 76.1 | 82.5 | 85.2 |
| No. of Obs. | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 |

Source: CWIQ 2007 Korogwe DC

poverty status with poor households resembling households from accessible clusters.

Finally the table discusses the differences in receiving financial information across the four socio-economic groups. 'Self-employed other' is the group that reports a higher share of households receiving information on kitongoji finances than any of the other socio-economic groups. For those that received financial information, the most important method for attaining this information was attendance to meetings. Information received through rumours or hear-say reports the second highest shares at all levels, ranging from 3 percent at mtaa level to 11 percent at ward and district level.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. Around 44 percent of respondents were satisfied with village and kitongoji spending. Satisfaction with government spending was slightly lower at 39 percent

at district level. The proportion of respondents that specifically reported dissatisfaction with district spending was low at 6 percent for district finances. On the other hand the share of respondents reporting 'I don't know' was considerably high at 54 percent. The proportion of respondents who answered 'I don't know' increased as government levels increased from 40 percent for the kitongoji and village finances to 54 percent for the district spending.

In line with the results on satisfaction with leaders, respondents living in non-poor households and in accessible villages consistently show higher satisfaction rates than respondents living in poor households and in remote villages. The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'employee' and the 'self-employed agriculture' groups report higher satisfaction rates, for all government levels than the remaining categories.

When respondents were further queried why they were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most common response was that they did not receive any information. The

second most important response was that they saw no results arising from the public spending and corruption comes in third place.