

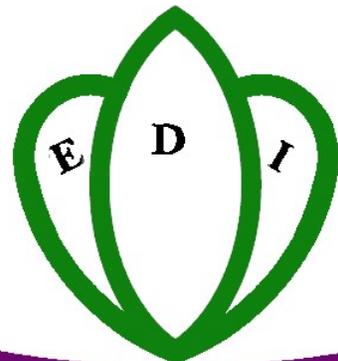
PMO-RALG

TANGA MC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Tanga MC

MARCH 2007

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DEFINITIONS

General

Accessible Cluster	Within a district, accessible clusters are mitaa located closer to the district capital, all-weather roads, and public transport.
Remote Cluster	Within a district, remote clusters are mitaa 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>	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6
<i>Head is male</i>	74.0	3.0	71.9	75.4	63.8	78.1
<i>Head is female</i>	26.0	2.9	28.1	24.6	36.2	21.9
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	61.7	5.3	50.4	68.6	64.4	60.7
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	4.0	1.2	6.6	2.4	3.3	4.2
<i>Head is not married</i>	34.3	4.8	43.0	29.0	32.3	35.1
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	29.9	4.0	29.6	30.1	37.1	27.1
<i>Better now</i>	27.0	2.3	21.1	30.7	13.7	32.4
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	15.2	2.0	12.1	17.1	15.5	15.1
<i>Better now</i>	36.7	2.8	31.2	40.0	35.1	37.3
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	13.3	2.8	14.3	12.6	24.9	8.6
<i>School fees</i>	4.7	1.7	5.2	4.4	8.4	3.2
<i>House rent</i>	3.3	1.0	4.4	2.7	3.8	3.2
<i>Utility bills</i>	4.8	1.3	7.8	3.0	6.0	4.4
<i>Health care</i>	6.8	1.9	6.3	7.0	12.4	4.5
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.1
<i>More now</i>	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	1.8	0.8	0.3	2.8	3.8	1.1
<i>More now</i>	2.8	1.2	2.6	2.9	1.5	3.3
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	9.5	2.2	7.0	11.1	13.3	8.0
<i>Fertilizers</i>	42.9	10.6	49.6	40.3	25.2	54.6
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	65.9	9.5	57.1	69.3	73.1	61.1
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	3.8	3.0	3.7	3.8	1.7	5.1
<i>Insecticides</i>	15.6	5.7	16.9	15.1	1.9	24.6
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	26.3	4.3	30.6	23.6	20.8	28.5
<i>Access to water</i>	98.0	1.5	100.0	96.8	97.8	98.1
<i>Safe water source</i>	97.4	1.3	97.0	97.6	95.0	98.3
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	22.1	5.9	27.9	18.5	13.2	25.6
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	55.5	7.6	84.0	38.1	44.4	60.0
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	5.9	1.6	11.1	2.6	0.3	8.1
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	4.2	1.6	4.2	4.2	1.2	5.4
<i>Mobile phone</i>	57.2	6.1	59.5	55.9	43.1	62.9
<i>Radio set</i>	78.0	3.7	74.9	79.9	62.9	84.1
<i>Television set</i>	24.7	6.6	26.8	23.4	12.5	29.6

	<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>	2.7	1.0	3.7	2.2	0.5	4.1
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
<i>NGO</i>	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.2
<i>Private sector formal</i>	14.7	2.4	18.9	12.5	9.3	17.9
<i>Private sector informal</i>	37.5	1.6	35.5	38.7	38.5	37.0
<i>Household</i>	40.7	2.5	37.3	42.5	48.0	36.4
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	12.4	4.1	2.2	18.0	15.8	10.4
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	3.0	0.8	4.9	2.0	2.1	3.5
<i>Services</i>	9.3	1.6	11.7	8.0	9.9	8.9
Employment Status in last 7 days						
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.9
<i>Male</i>	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.1
<i>Female</i>	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
<i>Male</i>	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.3
<i>Female</i>	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	17.0	2.2	16.5	17.3	15.4	17.9
<i>Male</i>	18.7	2.1	16.9	19.7	18.9	18.6
<i>Female</i>	15.6	2.9	16.2	15.3	12.9	17.4
Education						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	89.1	2.3	89.8	88.7	84.7	91.7
<i>Male</i>	94.7	2.1	96.9	93.5	92.1	96.1
<i>Female</i>	84.1	2.6	83.3	84.5	79.0	87.4
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	93.3	1.3	94.2	92.8	90.7	95.1
<i>Male</i>	97.1	1.4	98.3	96.3	95.8	97.8
<i>Female</i>	90.7	1.9	91.1	90.5	87.7	93.0
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	94.4	1.8	97.0	93.2	94.4	94.4
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	122.8	3.9	122.1	123.1	126.1	119.5
<i>Male</i>	125.1	6.1	122.4	126.2	126.0	124.4
<i>Female</i>	120.4	4.3	121.9	119.5	126.3	114.0
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	92.6	1.4	93.3	92.2	91.7	93.4
<i>Male</i>	91.6	1.9	94.8	90.4	89.3	93.7
<i>Female</i>	93.6	1.7	92.1	94.5	94.1	93.1
<i>Satisfaction</i>	74.7	4.8	81.5	71.7	75.7	73.7
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	13.3	2.1	13.5	13.2	15.0	11.5

	<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>	66.9	5.2	77.2	61.9	62.2	71.7
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	39.1	5.0	43.8	36.7	31.9	46.2
<i>Male</i>	41.5	4.6	48.0	38.7	44.0	39.7
<i>Female</i>	36.7	6.2	40.4	34.5	23.1	54.7
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	31.8	4.5	32.4	31.4	25.3	38.2
<i>Male</i>	35.2	3.3	39.9	33.2	37.3	33.7
<i>Female</i>	28.4	6.5	26.3	29.5	16.6	44.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	55.8	3.5	57.8	54.6	69.9	46.0
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
Medical services						
<i>Health access</i>	66.4	10.0	81.6	58.3	66.4	66.4
<i>Need</i>	16.0	1.5	15.1	16.5	15.1	16.7
<i>Use</i>	21.4	1.5	19.9	22.2	18.9	23.2
<i>Satisfaction</i>	81.8	4.6	73.5	85.8	89.4	77.4
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.5
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	94.4	1.7	95.3	93.9	90.1	96.2
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	1.8	0.5	2.8	1.3	2.6	1.0
<i>Father only</i>	9.0	2.0	6.3	10.4	10.4	7.7
<i>Mother only</i>	2.7	0.8	4.2	1.9	2.3	3.0
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	18.9	2.1	21.6	17.6	21.5	16.4
<i>Father only absent</i>	19.5	3.3	18.9	19.7	24.8	14.2
<i>Mother only absent</i>	6.0	1.5	5.5	6.2	6.7	5.3
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	84.2	4.1	92.5	80.2	81.9	86.0
<i>Measles immunization</i>	78.0	2.0	78.1	78.0	80.3	76.3
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	65.6	4.8	69.7	63.7	66.5	65.0
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	11.6	3.0	5.4	14.6	11.6	11.6
<i>Stunted</i>	18.9	4.0	14.3	21.1	21.8	16.7
<i>Wasted</i>	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	1.0
<i>Underweight</i>	10.4	4.9	11.3	9.9	20.5	3.0

* 1.96 standard deviations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Tanga MC CWIQ

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

1.2 Sampling

The Tanga MC CWIQ was sampled to be representative at district level. Data from the 2002 Census was used to put together a list of all mitaa¹ in the district. In the first stage of the sampling process, 30 mitaa were chosen with probabilities proportional to their population size. In a second stage a section was chosen within each selected mitaa² through simple random sampling. In the selected section (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 Literally translated, the Swahili word 'mitaa' means 'streets', but refers to the sub-divisions of the district.

² Singular of 'mitaa'

1.3.1 Poverty Status

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

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

There is a core set of variables that are incorporated in the majority of surveys. These variables inform on household assets and amenities, level of education of the household head, amount of land owned by the household and others. By observing the relation between these variables and consumption expenditure of the household in an expenditure survey, a relationship can be calculated. These variables are called poverty predictors and can be used to determine household expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys such as CWIQ. This means that, for instance, a household that is headed by an individual who has post secondary school education, with every member in a separate bedroom

and that has a flush toilet is more likely to be non-poor than one where the household head has no education, a pit latrine is used and there are four people per bedroom. This is, of course, a very simplified example; however, these are some of the variables used to calculate the relationship between such information and the consumption expenditure of the household.

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

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

Once the consumption level of a household has been predicted, it is

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Tanga Region

<i>Basic Variables</i>	<i>Household Assets</i>
Age of the household head	Land Ownership
Number of household members	Main material on the floors
Level of education of household head	Ownership of a motor vehicle
Main source of income	Ownership of a wheelbarrow
Main activity of the household head	Ownership of a sewing machine
	Ownership of a bed or mattress
<i>Household Amenities</i>	<i>Mtaa Level Variables</i>
Meat consumption	% of households with bank accounts
Type of toilet	

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Tanga Region

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 needs³.

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

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

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in 16.6 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 15.6 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 67.8 percent.

The poverty rate obtained with the HBS for Tanga Region is 50 percent, and the poverty rate predicted by the model with the HBS is 51 percent for the region. When the model is applied to the CWIQ 2007 data for Tanga MC, the share of households living in poverty is 29 percent. However, it must be kept in mind that the aim of the model is not estimating poverty rates, but determining the characteristics

³ The exact procedure by which this line has been set is described in detail in the 2000/01 HBS report: National Bureau of Statistics, 2002, '2000/2001 Tanzania Household Budget Survey'.

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	35.3	15.6	50.8
Poor	16.6	32.6	49.2
Total	51.9	48.1	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Tanga Region

of the poor population. Hence, the accuracy of the model does not hinge on the closeness between the estimated and actual poverty rate, but on the percentage of correct predictions as indicated in Table 1.2.

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

1.3.2 Cluster Location

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

Table 1.3 shows that the poverty rate does not differ substantially by cluster location. While remote clusters report a poverty rate of 30 percent, the figure for accessible clusters is 27 percent. The largest difference is found in the access to public transport. Whereas the median time for accessible clusters is 45 minutes, the

Table 1.3: Cluster Location

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District	All-Weather	Public		
	Capital	Road	Transport		
Remote	10	10	90	29.8	37,980
Accessible	5	5	45	27.4	32,835

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	6.5	46.1	53.9
Self-Employed Agriculture	38.1	11.9	88.1
Self-Employed Other	35.6	56.3	43.7
Other	38.9	37.7	62.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC DC

median time for remote clusters is double, at 90 minutes.

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is lower for households whose main income earner is an employee, at a rate of 7 percent, than for households in the remaining groups, which show rates fluctuating between 36 and 39 percent. In turn, the self-employed in agriculture are the most likely to live in accessible clusters at 88 percent, while the self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the most likely to be located in remote clusters.

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 (unpaid or domestic workers) or who had not been working for the 4 weeks preceding the survey are classed as 'other'.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. Around 3 out of 4 households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is lowest for the employees at 19 percent and highest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 62 percent.

Table 1.6 shows the breakdown of socio-economic groups by main activity of the household heads. The main economic activity in the district is public and private

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

Socio-economic Group	Male	Female	Total
Employees	81.0	19.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	75.4	24.6	100.0
Self-Employed Other	73.8	26.2	100.0
Other	38.1	61.9	100.0
Total	74.0	26.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

services, to which 54 percent of the household heads is dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 85 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (93 percent). The main activity in 44 percent of the households in the 'other' category is household duties, and in 31 percent of the cases, agriculture.

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

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	6.7	85.4	6.0	0.7	1.2	100.0
Self-Employed Agric	92.2	0.0	5.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Other	0.4	0.3	92.7	5.6	1.0	100.0
Other	30.7	0.0	7.2	44.4	17.8	100.0
Total	16.2	22.6	53.5	5.9	1.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1 Introduction

2 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Tanga MC 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, 5 percent of the population is 60 years old or over, whereas 40 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 55 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but poor households have a higher share in the 0-14 group, whereas non-poor report a higher share in the 15-59 age group.

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 0.8, meaning that on average one adult has to take care of less than 1 person. The breakdown by cluster location does not show strong differences. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher dependency rate than non-poor households, at 1.1 and 0.6 respectively.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.2 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.1 for households with 7 or more members. The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'other' group has the highest dependency ratio (1.2), whereas the 'employee' group has the lowest ratio (0.7).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that the dependency ratio in female-headed households is slightly higher than in male-headed households, at 0.9 and 0.7, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 4.3 individuals. Households with 7 or more individuals only represent 18 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 3 or 4 members is 33

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	21.4	25.2	2.9	49.4	19.1	29.6	1.9	50.6	40.4	54.8	4.8	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	17.2	25.6	3.6	46.5	21.2	30.0	2.3	53.5	38.4	55.6	6.0	100.0
Remote	23.6	24.9	2.4	50.9	17.9	29.5	1.7	49.1	41.5	54.4	4.1	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	24.6	19.3	3.3	47.1	23.1	27.5	2.3	52.9	47.7	46.8	5.5	100.0
Non-poor	19.2	29.3	2.6	51.1	16.1	31.2	1.6	48.9	35.3	60.5	4.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

2 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	1.2	1.7	2.4	0.2	4.3	0.8
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	0.2	4.0	0.8
Remote	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.5	0.1	4.5	0.8
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.9	2.1	3.0	3.0	0.3	6.3	1.1
Non-poor	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.2	0.1	3.5	0.6
Household size							
1-2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.2
3-4	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.1	0.1	3.5	0.7
5-6	0.7	1.7	2.4	2.9	0.1	5.4	0.9
7+	0.8	3.0	3.8	4.0	0.4	8.1	1.1
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.5	0.1	4.1	0.7
Self-employed - agric	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.3	4.6	0.9
Self-employed - other	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.5	0.1	4.4	0.8
Other	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.8	0.7	4.1	1.2
Gender of Household Head							
Male	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.5	0.2	4.4	0.7
Female	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	0.1	4.2	0.9

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	24.1	32.7	25.4	17.8	100.0	4.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	30.8	30.3	25.1	13.7	100.0	4.0
Remote	20.0	34.2	25.5	20.3	100.0	4.5
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.7	18.3	42.6	38.5	100.0	6.3
Non-poor	33.6	38.6	18.2	9.5	100.0	3.5
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	20.8	40.5	25.2	13.6	100.0	4.1
Self-employed - agric	17.8	43.3	15.8	23.1	100.0	4.6
Self-employed - other	25.7	28.7	26.8	18.7	100.0	4.4
Other	41.0	6.9	38.0	14.0	100.0	4.1
Gender of Household Head						
Male	21.7	34.8	24.7	18.8	100.0	4.4
Female	31.0	26.7	27.3	14.9	100.0	4.2

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

percent.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote clusters tend to be larger than households in accessible clusters, with means of 4.5 and 4.0 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 6.3 members, and non-poor households reporting 3.5 members on average.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the 'self-employed agriculture' category has the highest mean household size, at 4.6, while the 'other' and the 'employee' socio-economic groups report the lowest size at 4.1 members each.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female headed households: the former have 4.4 members in average, whereas the latter have 4.2 members.

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	23.2	15.1	43.1	0.5	17.8	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	25.3	14.4	40.8	0.5	18.5	0.6	100.0
Remote	22.0	15.5	44.4	0.5	17.5	0.1	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	15.9	11.0	46.8	0.9	25.3	0.2	100.0
Non-poor	28.4	18.2	40.7	0.2	12.2	0.3	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	73.9	0.0	26.0	0.2	100.0
10-19	0.4	1.7	69.4	0.0	27.9	0.7	100.0
20-29	24.6	30.5	28.9	0.0	15.6	0.5	100.0
30-39	58.9	30.1	6.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	100.0
40-49	48.1	45.1	1.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
50-59	69.0	29.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0
60 and above	73.3	11.1	0.0	9.5	6.0	0.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	34.7	1.7	44.8	0.3	18.0	0.4	100.0
Female	11.9	28.2	41.4	0.6	17.7	0.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

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

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

When analysing by age-groups, it is clear that the category 'other relatives' is mostly comprised by children under 19 years old. This highlights the importance of the analysis of fostering and orphan status. 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 12 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 28 and 2 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 44 percent of the population has never been married. In

addition, 43 percent is married and monogamous, and 3 percent is married and polygamous. 4 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated and a further 2 percent is divorced. Informal unions constitute 1 percent of the population and 5 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households from remote clusters are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage than households from accessible clusters at 47 and 38 percent respectively. Further breakdown by poverty status shows that members of poor households are more likely to have never been married, whereas members of non-poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage.

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category peaks for the 40-49 group, at 10 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. 'Separated' and 'widowed' show higher shares for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Around 48 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is 40 percent. While 7 percent of women are widowed and 5 percent separated, the share for males is 2 percent each.

2 Population and household characteristics

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

	Never married	Married monog	Married polyg	Informal, loose union	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	Total
Total	43.6	43.4	2.7	0.5	1.4	3.7	4.7	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	45.7	37.8	4.6	0.7	1.0	4.8	5.4	100.0
Remote	42.5	46.5	1.6	0.4	1.6	3.0	4.4	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	50.8	35.8	1.7	0.8	1.1	4.1	5.8	100.0
Non-poor	38.8	48.6	3.3	0.4	1.6	3.3	4.0	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	63.1	34.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	100.0
25-29	38.0	51.8	1.6	1.2	1.7	3.3	2.4	100.0
30-39	11.7	71.0	4.3	1.2	3.3	6.0	2.5	100.0
40-49	2.1	74.0	10.1	0.6	3.2	4.6	5.5	100.0
50-59	0.0	74.7	4.4	1.2	0.7	7.1	11.9	100.0
60 and above	0.0	52.6	2.3	0.0	1.3	11.1	32.6	100.0
Gender								
Male	47.5	44.9	2.8	0.6	0.1	1.8	2.4	100.0
Female	40.0	42.0	2.5	0.5	2.7	5.4	6.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	8.6	5.6	24.7	61.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	9.8	1.1	30.6	58.5	100.0
Remote	8.0	8.0	21.5	62.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	1.7	6.1	23.5	68.7	100.0
Non-poor	13.6	5.2	25.6	55.6	100.0
Age					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.9	100.0
15-19	2.2	0.0	9.5	88.3	100.0
20-29	9.2	7.9	37.7	45.1	100.0
30-39	19.5	7.4	49.7	23.5	100.0
40-49	18.2	2.8	55.0	24.0	100.0
50-59	18.8	20.9	35.4	24.8	100.0
60 and above	14.4	22.1	24.7	38.8	100.0
Gender					
Male	12.0	8.5	28.3	51.1	100.0
Female	5.5	2.9	21.3	70.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 25 percent of the population is self-employed in non-agricultural activities, with 61 percent in other activities. The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible clusters report a higher share in

the 'self-employed other' category, whereas households in remote cluster report a higher share in the 'other' socio-economic group. Similar observations are evident when analysing by poverty status with non-poor households resembling households in accessible clusters.

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	12.1	3.8	31.8	33.8	13.7	0.3	4.6	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	12.0	3.8	27.1	37.6	14.4	0.5	4.7	100.0
Remote	12.1	3.7	34.3	31.8	13.4	0.1	4.5	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	16.9	4.0	39.0	31.3	7.0	0.1	1.7	100.0
Non-poor	8.6	3.6	26.7	35.7	18.4	0.4	6.6	100.0
Age								
5- 9	37.8	22.3	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	2.2	0.8	90.2	5.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	2.4	0.0	25.6	33.6	36.8	0.0	1.7	100.0
20-29	6.8	0.0	11.8	52.2	24.1	0.7	4.4	100.0
30-39	3.9	0.0	6.6	65.7	16.5	0.1	7.1	100.0
40-49	7.1	0.0	11.5	59.2	10.1	0.2	11.9	100.0
50-59	13.1	0.0	31.4	33.6	6.0	1.3	14.6	100.0
60 and above	33.4	0.0	31.8	23.3	4.0	0.0	7.5	100.0
Gender								
Male	9.0	3.2	33.8	33.0	14.6	0.5	5.9	100.0
Female	14.9	4.3	29.9	34.5	12.9	0.0	3.4	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	12.5	61.7	4.0	0.8	21.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	18.9	50.4	6.6	1.0	23.1	100.0
Remote	8.6	68.6	2.4	0.6	19.8	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	3.9	64.4	3.3	1.6	26.8	100.0
Non-poor	16.0	60.8	4.2	0.5	18.5	100.0
Age						
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	47.2	40.1	1.1	1.1	10.5	100.0
30-39	10.3	71.2	2.9	1.0	14.6	100.0
40-49	1.8	67.3	13.1	1.3	16.6	100.0
50-59	0.0	69.1	2.2	0.3	28.3	100.0
60 and above	0.0	53.5	2.8	0.0	43.7	100.0
Gender						
Male	10.7	79.0	4.3	0.8	5.2	100.0
Female	17.4	12.5	3.1	0.7	66.2	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of employees peaks at 20 percent for the 30-39 cohorts. The share for self-employed other is highest for the population in the 40-49 age-group, at 55 percent. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 21 percent for the 50-59 cohort. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with

age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 88 to 45 percent, then decreases steadily until 25 percent for the 50-59 cohort.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in non-agricultural activities than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the

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'other' category, with a share of 70 percent against 51 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 12 percent of the population has no education, 32 percent has some primary and 34 percent has completed primary. 14 percent of the population has some secondary and 5 percent has post secondary education. The remaining levels have shares of less than 5 percent each.

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

The age breakdown shows that 39 percent of the children aged between 5 and 9 years have no formal education, but 95 percent of the children in the 10-14 cohort have some or complete primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 15-19 cohort (2 percent) and higher for the older groups. In the groups between 20 and 49 years old, the most common is complete primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females

have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 15 against 9 percent, but at the same time similar shares with some primary, complete primary and some secondary.

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 62 percent of the household heads are married and monogamous, 21 percent are divorced, separated or widowed, 13 percent have never been married, 4 percent are married and polygamous, and a further 1 percent live in an informal union.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report higher shares of married monogamous household heads than accessible clusters. In turn, the latter report a higher share in 'never married'.

Regarding poverty status, heads of poor households are more likely to be divorced, separated or widowed, while heads of non-poor households are more likely to have never been married.

The breakdown by age-group shows that shares in the 'married-monogamous' category tend to decrease with age, as 'divorced, separated or widowed' increases. Never married also show

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	25.5	14.4	55.0	5.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	25.9	2.6	66.6	5.0	100.0
Remote	25.3	21.6	47.9	5.2	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	5.8	19.2	68.4	6.6	100.0
Non-poor	33.5	12.5	49.8	4.2	100.0
Age					
15-19	0.0	0.0	90.8	9.2	100.0
20-29	19.1	18.2	62.7	0.0	100.0
30-39	28.2	6.2	62.0	3.7	100.0
40-49	27.3	4.8	65.3	2.7	100.0
50-59	30.9	23.6	43.1	2.5	100.0
60 and above	19.5	26.5	34.2	19.8	100.0
Gender					
Male	27.9	14.7	54.8	2.6	100.0
Female	18.7	13.7	55.5	12.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

correlation with age decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (66 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 5 percent. Most male household heads are married monogamous at 79 percent against 13 percent of females.

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. The majority of the district's household heads belongs to the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, with a share of 55 percent. The employees represent 25 percent of the household heads, the self-employed agriculture represent 14 percent and the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represents 5 percent.

The analysis by cluster location shows that the share of household heads self-employed in agriculture in remote clusters is higher than in accessible clusters, with shares of 22 and 3 percent, respectively. In accessible clusters, household heads are more likely to be in the 'self-employed other' group than heads of households in remote clusters, with shares of 67 and 48 percent, respectively.

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

The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. For all age-groups, 'self-employed other' is the most important category, representing at least 4 out of 5 household heads in each age-group. The 'employee' category peaks at 31 percent for the 50-59 age-groups. The 'self-employed agriculture' tends to increase with age peaking at 27 percent for the 60+ cohort. The 'other' category gains importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share of 20 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

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

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around 11 percent of the household heads has any education after secondary. 9 percent of the household heads has no education, 14 percent some primary and 53 percent have

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	8.7	14.1	53.4	12.6	0.4	10.9	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	8.8	10.8	57.5	11.7	0.9	10.3	100.0
Remote	8.7	16.1	50.8	13.2	0.0	11.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	16.1	22.8	53.5	3.8	0.0	3.9	100.0
Non-poor	5.5	10.6	53.5	16.2	0.5	13.7	100.0
Age							
15-19	9.2	0.0	50.2	40.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	6.5	10.2	60.4	18.9	0.0	4.0	100.0
30-39	2.9	6.1	66.0	15.3	0.0	9.7	100.0
40-49	4.1	5.3	65.3	11.9	0.0	13.4	100.0
50-59	10.5	24.9	34.7	8.2	1.9	19.8	100.0
60 and above	26.7	31.8	28.5	4.8	0.0	8.3	100.0
Gender							
Male	5.1	13.4	54.3	14.3	0.5	12.5	100.0
Female	19.1	16.1	50.7	8.0	0.0	6.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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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	2.7	9.0	1.8
Cluster Location			
Accessible	4.2	6.3	2.8
Remote	1.9	10.4	1.3
Poverty Status			
Poor	2.3	10.4	2.6
Non-poor	2.8	7.7	0.8
Age			
0-4	0.5	4.3	0.8
5-9	1.0	7.7	2.3
10-14	4.0	11.3	2.4
15-17	7.5	16.2	1.5
Gender			
Male	2.3	9.1	1.9
Female	3.1	9.0	1.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

completed primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads from remote clusters are more likely to have just some primary than household heads from accessible clusters. In turn the latter report a higher share with completed primary than the former. Poverty status is strongly correlated with the education of the household heads. This should be no surprise, since education of the household head is one of the poverty predictors used to define poverty status. However, the difference is still important: household heads from poor households are more likely to have no education than heads from non-poor households, whereas the latter are more likely to have some secondary or post secondary studies than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 27 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 32 percent has just some primary. Complete primary represents almost 66 percent for the 30-39 age-group; but only 29 percent in the 60+ cohort. The share of households with some secondary education tends to decrease with age, whereas the share of households with post secondary education tends to increase with age. 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 19

and 5 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with some secondary and post secondary than females.

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 2 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 3 percent lost only their mother and 9 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 14 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 26 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 16 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 44 percent of children under 18 were living in non-nuclear households at the time of the survey.

53 percent of children from poor households live in non-nuclear households, while the share for non-poor households is 36 percent. The analysis of age-groups shows that the share of children living in non-nuclear households increases with age, but is lower and relatively constant for children living with their father only.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender, cluster location 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	19.5	6.0	18.9	44.4
Cluster Location				
Accessible	18.9	5.5	21.6	46.0
Remote	19.7	6.2	17.6	43.6
Poverty Status				
Poor	24.8	6.7	21.5	53.0
Non-poor	14.3	5.3	15.8	35.5
Age				
0-4	24.6	0.9	7.1	32.6
5-9	16.1	4.4	22.9	43.5
10-14	17.9	9.9	25.4	53.2
15-17	19.6	11.0	20.9	51.5
Gender				
Male	18.6	5.9	18.2	42.7
Female	20.3	6.1	19.7	46.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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3 EDUCATION

This chapter examines selected education indicators in Tanga MC. 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 89 percent. There are no differences by cluster location, but poor households report a lower literacy rate than non-poor households, at 85 and 91 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the literacy rate is highest among the employees (95 percent) and lowest among the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other' category (79 and 76 percent, respectively).

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is 11 percentage points higher than that of women at 95 percent and 84 percent respectively.

Orphaned children seem to report a higher literacy rate than non-orphaned children. It is worth remembering the small sample size in the orphaned and fostered category

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

(see chapter 2), as well as that foster and orphan status are strongly correlated with age: children in older cohorts have higher probabilities of being fostered or orphaned than children in younger cohorts.

3.1.2 Primary School

Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school-age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school. Overall, 94 percent of primary school-age children have access to primary school. There are no strong differences in access to primary schools by cluster location or poverty status.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the lowest rate is shown by the employees at 92 percent, while the highest is shown by the 'other' socio-economic group at 98 percent.

The gender breakdown shows no differences, but orphan and foster status are strongly correlated with access to primary schools: orphaned and fostered children report lower access rates than their respective counterparts.

Enrolment

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

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

3 Education

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	89.1	94.4	122.8	92.6	74.7	51.4	39.1	31.8	55.8
Cluster Location									
Accessible	89.8	97.0	122.1	93.3	81.5	51.6	43.8	32.4	57.8
Remote	88.7	93.2	123.1	92.2	71.7	51.4	36.7	31.4	54.6
Poverty Status									
Poor	84.7	94.4	126.1	91.7	75.7	50.8	31.9	25.3	69.9
Non-poor	91.7	94.4	118.9	93.4	74.0	51.0	46.5	38.3	46.8
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	94.9	91.9	127.2	98.1	80.2	50.0	45.9	40.2	44.4
Self-employed - agriculture	79.0	92.9	152.7	88.0	61.8	42.1	34.2	30.9	76.9
Self-employed - other	90.5	95.6	112.9	90.9	78.2	52.0	35.8	27.5	57.7
Other	76.0	97.8	145.7	100.0	48.3	78.6	59.6	44.4	43.0
Gender									
Male	94.7	93.4	125.1	91.6	74.9	53.3	41.5	35.2	63.9
Female	84.1	95.5	120.4	93.6	74.6	49.7	36.7	28.4	46.7
Orphan status									
Orphaned	100.0	83.8	134.3	98.3	58.2	54.9	30.0	29.6	33.8
Not-orphaned	95.4	96.2	118.9	91.2	80.2	50.7	37.5	33.8	62.0
Foster status									
Fostered	77.8	88.9	102.1	88.9	76.1	55.8	23.5	23.5	88.9
Not-fostered	98.8	97.2	123.9	92.5	77.3	48.2	39.1	35.3	56.4

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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.

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 123 percent at the time of the survey. This figure

indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 123 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 93 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

Neither GER nor NER differ by cluster location. Furthermore, NER does not vary remarkably by poverty status. However, GER is higher among poor households at 126 percent against 119 percent for non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic category shows that the self-employed in agriculture report both the highest GER (153 percent) and the lowest NER (88 percent). The self-employed in non-

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	26.7	56.8	9.7	25.8	1.7	17.6	15.3	15.9	0.3
Cluster Location									
Accessible	21.4	47.4	9.8	26.2	1.7	4.2	29.9	28.5	0.0
Remote	29.4	60.2	9.7	25.7	1.7	22.5	9.9	11.2	0.4
Poverty Status									
Poor	24.7	64.3	9.0	24.4	0.0	17.8	18.2	17.1	0.0
Non-poor	28.1	52.1	9.5	26.4	3.1	16.7	13.3	14.2	0.5
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	23.9	49.4	4.3	26.9	0.0	31.3	11.4	23.1	1.3
Self-employed - agric	32.7	89.5	0.0	25.5	0.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	24.3	46.7	15.5	26.5	2.9	18.2	24.2	16.7	0.0
Other	48.5	59.4	12.9	20.2	3.7	6.5	3.7	26.7	0.0
Gender									
Male	24.1	61.0	10.7	25.2	1.5	17.9	17.2	12.2	0.4
Female	29.8	52.9	8.8	26.4	2.0	17.3	13.5	19.2	0.2
Type of school									
Primary	25.3	66.3	8.9	11.3	1.7	21.2	15.2	12.7	0.4
Government	25.3	70.3	7.2	11.6	1.8	22.6	16.2	9.6	0.5
Private	27.9	6.5	33.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	44.2	35.4	11.2	61.5	1.2	10.2	12.8	24.5	0.0
Government	45.6	43.8	13.8	65.8	0.0	15.5	16.7	13.7	0.0
Private	47.9	15.8	7.3	56.4	4.1	0.0	6.2	42.3	0.0
Other	24.8	36.5	0.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	0.0
Other	7.2	35.8	16.5	25.8	8.8	0.0	43.9	5.1	0.0
Government	15.8	39.8	7.3	28.7	9.8	0.0	48.8	5.7	0.0
Private	1.3	0.0	100.0	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

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

agricultural activities report the lowest GER at 113 percent. In turn, the employees and the 'other' category report the highest NER, at 98 and 100 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by gender shows that males report a higher GER than females, but there are no remarkable gender differences in NER.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that the GER and the NER are higher for orphaned children. In turn, the breakdown by foster status shows that not fostered children report higher enrolment rates than fostered children.

Satisfaction

The satisfaction rate informs on the proportion of primary school pupils who cited no problems with their schools.

Information on satisfaction was obtained by asking respondents to identify problems they faced with school. Around three quarters (75 percent) of all primary school pupils were satisfied with school.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible clusters report a higher rate of satisfaction than remote clusters. However, there are no differences by poverty status.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households belonging to the 'other' category have the lowest rate of satisfaction with primary school at 48 percent, while the figures for pupils living in households belonging to the 'employee' and 'self-employed other' categories are highest, at 80 and 78 percent, respectively.

There are no differences by gender or foster status, but orphaned children report a lower rate of satisfaction than non-

orphaned children, at rates of 58 and 80 percent.

3.1.3 Secondary School

Access

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

Only around half (51 percent) of all pupils in secondary school age have access to secondary school, with no strong differences by cluster location or poverty status.

The highest access rate is reported by the 'other' socio-economic category at 79 percent, and the lowest by the self-employed in agriculture at 42 percent.

There are no strong differences in the access rate to secondary school by gender or orphan status, but fostered children report a higher rate of access than non-fostered children, at 56 and 48 percent, respectively.

Enrolment

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

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, the GER was 39 percent and NER was 32 percent. The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible clusters report a higher GER than remote clusters, with no substantial differences in the NER. In turn, the breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report higher NER and GER than their counterparts.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'other' socio-economic group report the highest secondary school enrolment rates, while

the self-employed in agriculture and in non-agricultural activities report the lowest rate.

The breakdown by gender shows that males have higher enrolment rates than females. The GER for males is 42 percent, while the figure for females is 37 percent. In turn, the NER for males is 35 percent, while the rate for females is 28 percent.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that non-orphaned children report a higher GER than orphaned children, but there are no substantial differences in NER. In turn, the breakdown by foster status shows that non-fostered children report higher NER and GER than fostered children.

Satisfaction

56 percent of the population enrolled in secondary school is satisfied with school. The satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (75 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher for poor households, with no strong differences between accessible and remote clusters.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the employees and the 'other' category report the lowest satisfaction rates at 44 and 43 percent, respectively. In contrast, the self-employed in agriculture report a satisfaction rate of 77 percent.

The secondary school satisfaction rate is higher among males, at 64 percent, than among females, at 47 percent. Non-orphaned children report a higher rate of satisfaction than orphaned children, at rates of 62 and 34 percent, respectively. In contrast, fostered children report a higher satisfaction rate than non-fostered children, at 89 and 56 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 school at the time of the survey were asked to provide reasons for their dissatisfaction. Complaints regarding lack of books and other resources were allocated into the 'Books/Supplies' category, while those relating to quality of

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	14.7	45.8	0.0	5.5	5.3	0.7	3.6	0.5	5.8	22.4	34.1	0.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	16.3	35.3	0.0	10.6	1.0	1.9	0.0	1.0	10.3	41.2	24.1	0.0
Remote	13.9	51.7	0.0	2.6	7.8	0.0	5.6	0.3	3.3	11.8	39.8	0.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	14.9	39.0	0.0	4.9	2.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	9.8	23.5	28.5	0.0
Non-poor	14.4	51.6	0.0	6.1	8.8	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.9	19.6	40.6	0.0
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	10.9	31.5	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	16.1	51.9	0.0
Self-employed - agric	9.7	93.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.4	4.2	1.8	0.0
Self-employed - other	17.7	43.8	0.0	6.0	7.5	1.0	5.2	0.5	3.8	26.3	31.9	0.0
Other	12.8	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	72.8	0.0
Gender												
Male	10.1	43.0	0.0	5.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	20.4	39.0	0.0
Female	19.4	47.3	0.0	5.5	7.9	1.1	5.5	0.8	6.6	23.5	31.5	0.0
Age												
7-13	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.8	0.0	0.0
14-19	34.5	46.0	0.0	5.5	5.2	0.3	3.6	0.5	5.8	22.3	34.3	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

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, 27 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with school. The most commonly cited reason for dissatisfaction was lack of books or supplies (57 percent), followed by lack of teachers (25 percent), lack of space (18 percent), high fees (15 percent), and facilities in bad condition (15 percent).

The dissatisfaction rate is higher in remote clusters, at 29 percent, against 21 percent in accessible clusters. The former report higher shares dissatisfied by lack of books or supplies and lack of space, while the latter report higher shares dissatisfied due to the bad condition of the facilities and high fees.

There are no strong differences in the overall dissatisfaction rate by poverty status, but poor households report higher shares of dissatisfaction by lack of books or supplies and by facilities in bad conditions.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' category reports the highest dissatisfaction rate (49 percent) followed by the self-employed in agriculture (33 percent), while the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest dissatisfaction rates (24 percent each). In every case the main cause for dissatisfaction was lack of books or supplies, with shares ranging from 47 percent for the self-employed in non-agricultural activities to 90 percent for the self-employed in agriculture.

The gender breakdown shows that males report a lower dissatisfaction rate than females. However, the latter report a higher share dissatisfied due to lack of books or supplies than the former.

Primary school reported a dissatisfaction rate of 25 percent, while secondary school report a dissatisfaction rate of 44 percent. For those attending primary school, the most common complaint was lack of books or supplies (66 percent), followed by lack of space (21 percent). For secondary school the most common complaint was lack of teachers (62 percent) followed by lack of books or supplies (35 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 15 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 46 percent of them were not attending because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level, 34 percent because they were awaiting admission and 22 percent because they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams.

There are no strong differences in the shares of children not attending by cluster location or poverty status. However, further Disaggregation of the data shows that accessible clusters report a higher share of children not attending because they had failed exams, whereas remote clusters report higher shares not attending because they had completed school or

were awaiting admission.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest percentage not attending, at 18 percent, while the remaining groups report shares between 10 and 13 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that girls are less likely to be attending school than boys, with non-attendance rates of 19 and 10 percent, respectively. Boys report a higher share not attending because they were awaiting admission than girls. The latter report a higher share not attending due to work (8 percent, against 1 percent of boys), plus 6 percent not attending due to pregnancy.

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is less than 1 percent. On the other hand, the share for secondary school-age children is 35 percent. Most of the primary school-aged children that were not attending school reported not attending due to illness (66 percent), work and having failed exams (34 percent each). In turn, the main reasons for non-attendance cited by secondary school-age children

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	91.6	93.6	92.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
7	57.6	86.9	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	98.6	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	95.8	95.2	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	100.0	98.4	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	91.6	76.3	84.8	0.5	1.3	0.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	35.2	28.4	31.8	9.6	19.5	14.6
14	7.9	32.9	16.8	2.0	2.4	2.1
15	53.4	35.3	45.1	5.7	0.0	3.1
16	50.6	37.5	43.7	1.1	41.2	22.3
17	35.1	32.1	33.1	39.3	8.9	18.7
18	35.1	18.0	25.9	17.3	26.6	22.3
19	45.3	5.5	26.0	0.0	54.3	26.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

were having completed school (46 percent), awaiting admission (34 percent) and having failed exams (22 percent).

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-out Rates

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

Primary School

Table 3.4 shows primary school net enrolment and drop-out rates. The drop-out rates at primary level are generally very low. The primary school drop-out rate was less than 1 percent, with only the 13 year olds showing positive drop-out rates (1 percent). Therefore, only enrolment rates will be analysed.

Overall, 93 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled at the time of the survey, with no gender differences. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment show that at the time of the survey only 73 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled, with the rate for boys being 29 percentage points above the rate for girls, at 87 and 58 percent, respectively.

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 32 percent of secondary school-aged children were enrolled, compared to 93 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. starting standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. The table shows that the biggest gender difference in enrolment rates is observed at the age of 18, with 45 percent of males and 6 percent of females being enrolled.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	94.7	84.1	89.1
15-19 years	99.0	94.9	96.8
20-29 years	96.0	82.7	88.0
30-39 years	95.6	95.4	95.5
40-49 years	98.3	87.0	91.4
50-59 years	94.4	61.7	81.4
60+ years	79.2	40.5	63.7
Accessible	96.9	83.3	89.8
15-19 years	100.0	95.1	97.3
20-29 years	97.6	86.0	91.2
30-39 years	95.7	92.2	93.6
40-49 years	97.6	82.3	90.3
50-59 years	95.3	64.2	80.7
60+ years	93.9	34.2	70.7
Remote	93.5	84.5	88.7
15-19 years	98.5	94.8	96.5
20-29 years	94.8	81.1	86.2
30-39 years	95.5	97.8	96.5
40-49 years	99.1	89.3	92.2
50-59 years	94.1	60.4	81.6
60+ years	67.3	45.1	58.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is population age 15+

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are remarkably higher than those of primary school. Furthermore, the drop-out rate is highly correlated with age. While the drop-out rates for 14 and 15 year olds are 2 and 3 percent, respectively, the rates for 16 to 19 year olds range from 19 to 26 percent. The gender differences are wide, but do not show a specific trend. Among males, the drop-out rate peaks at 39 percent for 18 year olds, and among females at 54 percent for 19 year olds.

3.5 Literacy

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

Adult Literacy

Overall, 89 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate.

3 Education

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	97.1	90.7	93.3
15-17 years	98.3	99.7	99.1
18-20 years	100.0	83.6	90.5
21-22 years	93.5	87.8	89.8
23-24 years	88.0	90.0	89.3
Accessible	98.3	91.1	94.2
15-17 years	100.0	100.0	100.0
18-20 years	100.0	90.5	94.6
21-22 years	100.0	93.2	96.3
23-24 years	85.5	72.0	76.8
Remote	96.3	90.5	92.8
15-17 years	97.4	99.6	98.6
18-20 years	100.0	79.7	88.2
21-22 years	87.0	85.2	85.7
23-24 years	89.3	99.1	95.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 11 percentage points at 95 percent for males and 84 percent for females. The literacy rate is negatively correlated with age. While individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (97 percent) only 64 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are remarkable gender differences in literacy. Gender plays a key role in this outcome. Up to the 50-59 cohorts, the male literacy rate is around 95 percent, and for the 60+ cohort it falls, but only to 79 percent. In contrast, females report a literacy rate of around 95 percent only until the 30-39 cohorts, with the remaining cohorts reporting rates of 87, 62, and 41 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no important differences in literacy rates. The breakdown by age-groups shows that the differences are wider in the older cohorts, whereas differences in the youngest cohorts are lower or inexistent. In accessible clusters the literacy rate of men is 14 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote clusters the difference is 9 percentage points. Finally, there are substantial differences in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both types of clusters.

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 93 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 97 percent, the rate for women is 6 percentage points lower, at 91 percent.

Analysis by age-groups shows that the 15-17 age-group reports the highest literacy rate at 99 percent. There are no marked differences in the youth literacy rate by cluster location. The rates for males range from 86 to 100 percent, while the figures for females range from 72 to 100 percent.

4 HEALTH

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Tanga MC. 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	66.4	16.0	21.4	81.8
Cluster Location				
Accessible	81.6	15.1	19.9	73.5
Remote	58.3	16.5	22.2	85.8
Poverty Status				
Poor	66.4	15.1	18.9	89.4
Non-poor	66.2	16.8	23.3	77.4
Socio-economic group				
Employee	63.2	16.4	22.6	73.8
Self-employed - agriculture	70.2	18.2	20.1	95.8
Self-employed - other	65.3	14.4	20.9	82.4
Other	82.6	25.8	25.7	77.5
Gender				
Male	66.9	14.0	19.5	80.6
Female	65.9	18.0	23.3	82.8
Age				
0-4	70.9	20.6	59.2	86.8
5-9	58.2	15.2	15.6	66.0
10-14	68.9	12.3	12.0	78.9
15-19	57.6	7.3	7.3	86.1
20-29	72.9	15.6	18.3	83.6
30-39	66.8	10.8	13.0	94.3
40-49	62.7	23.3	21.2	63.7
50-59	58.4	20.0	20.0	100.0
60+	69.5	26.5	23.5	81.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

4 Health

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction						
		Facilities not clean	Long wait	No trained professionals	Cost	No drugs available	Treatment unsuccessful	Other
Total	18.2	0.3	19.6	10.3	9.5	44.1	21.3	10.1
Cluster Location								
Accessible	26.5	0.6	18.2	12.7	11.6	40.6	26.3	0.0
Remote	14.2	0.0	20.9	8.2	7.6	47.2	16.8	19.2
Poverty Status								
Poor	10.6	0.0	29.8	9.7	15.9	38.6	21.9	1.3
Non-poor	22.6	0.4	16.8	10.5	7.7	45.6	21.1	12.5
Socio-economic group								
Employee	26.2	0.8	18.5	21.2	5.8	53.9	30.6	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	17.6	0.0	24.3	4.8	7.5	35.1	16.5	19.2
Other	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	33.7	18.7	0.0
Gender								
Male	19.4	0.6	26.6	10.5	4.2	44.9	12.2	10.2
Female	17.2	0.0	13.2	10.1	14.3	43.4	29.7	10.0
Type of provider								
Public hospital	22.0	0.0	22.1	7.1	7.6	44.3	24.7	11.4
Private hospital	23.7	4.4	8.5	4.4	41.9	45.3	0.0	0.0
Religious hospital	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Village health worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor/Dentist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacist	3.4	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Trad. Healer	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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, 66 percent of the population have access to medical services, 16 percent reported having needed them, and 21 percent reported having used medical services. Finally, 82 percent of those who used medical services reported being satisfied with them.

As would be expected, households in accessible clusters have a higher access rate to medical services than households in

remote clusters. Both show similar proportions of need and use, but remote clusters show a higher satisfaction rate. The breakdown by poverty status shows no differences in access, need, or use, but poor households report a higher satisfaction rate than non-poor households.

Regarding socio-economic status, the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest rates of access, at 63 and 65 percent, respectively. In turn, the 'other' category reports the highest access rate, at 83 percent. This group also shows the highest rate of need, at 26 percent, whereas the remaining groups report rates of between 14 and 18 percent. The rate of use ranges from 20 to 26 percent. The rate of satisfaction is lowest among the employees and the 'other' category, and highest for the self-employed in agricultures.

The gender breakdown shows no difference in the rates of access, need, use, or satisfaction with medical services.

Neither the access nor the satisfaction rates show clear trends by age-groups, but the rate of need and use do. Both rates are higher for the younger and older cohorts, being lower for the middle cohorts.

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, 18 percent of users of healthcare facilities were dissatisfied, mostly because of unavailability of drugs (44 percent), treatment unsuccessful (21 percent), long waits (20 percent), lack of trained professionals (10 percent), and cost (10 percent).

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible clusters report a higher dissatisfaction rate than remote clusters. The latter report a higher share dissatisfied by unavailability of drugs and a lower share dissatisfied by unsuccessful treatments than the former.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher dissatisfaction rate than poor households. Longs waits and cost are more common causes for dissatisfaction among the latter than among the former, while unavailability of drugs is more common among non-poor households.

The breakdown by poverty status shows no that the employees and the 'other' category report the highest dissatisfaction rates, at 26 and 23 percent, respectively. In contrast, the self-employed in agriculture report the lowest dissatisfaction rate, at 4 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are in between, with a dissatisfaction rate of 18 percent. Unavailability of drugs is the most

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	78.4	98.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4
Cluster Location						
Accessible	80.1	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Remote	77.5	98.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
Poverty Status						
Poor	81.1	98.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.8
Non-poor	76.4	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Socio-economic group						
Employee	77.4	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Self-employed - agriculture	79.9	98.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	78.8	98.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Other	74.3	96.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Gender						
Male	80.2	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Female	76.7	98.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	5.1	0.0	58.4	19.1	0.0	22.5
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	20.9	0.0	50.1	0.0	0.0	49.9
Coughing/breathing difficulty	2.6	89.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Skin problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	16.8	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Dental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

4 Health

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	16.0	67.8	6.2	8.1	18.8	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	5.8
Male Total	14.0	62.4	8.2	10.2	19.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	6.3
0-4	20.5	71.3	5.3	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.5
5-9	13.3	75.4	5.1	14.4	14.6	1.9	4.9	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.7
10-14	10.1	37.1	23.6	13.9	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	8.3
15-29	10.9	61.8	9.4	8.2	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8
30-49	8.3	66.6	12.1	2.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
50-64	23.1	66.4	0.0	9.3	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8
65+	29.5	43.0	7.5	37.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.1
Female Total	18.0	71.9	4.7	6.5	18.2	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	5.5
0-4	20.6	86.1	10.8	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
5-9	16.9	75.5	3.5	0.0	19.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	15.0	92.9	2.6	0.0	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7
15-29	14.3	83.1	4.5	1.4	11.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
30-49	20.5	52.8	3.7	13.7	24.9	2.0	0.0	4.6	2.1	0.0	8.6
50-64	31.4	60.2	4.8	17.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	13.7
65+	20.6	27.2	0.0	33.4	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

2. Base is population sick.

common cause for dissatisfaction for all groups except for the 'other' category, where it occupies the second place. The most common reason for this group is cost.

There are no gender differences in the overall dissatisfaction rate, but males tend to report long waits as cause for dissatisfaction more often than females. In turn, females report cost and unsuccessful treatment more often than males.

Regarding health provider, the highest dissatisfaction rates are presented by public hospitals (22 percent), private hospitals (24 percent) and religious hospitals (21 percent). In turn, pharmacists and traditional healers report the lowest rates of dissatisfied users, at 3 and 6 percent, respectively. The main cause for dissatisfaction in public hospitals is cost, followed by unavailability of drugs. In public and religious hospitals, the most common complaint was unavailability of drugs. In private hospitals this was the main cause for dissatisfaction as well, together with cost. The main cause for dissatisfaction with pharmacists and traditional healers is lack of trained professionals.

4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting

The distribution of the population who did not consult a health provider in the four weeks preceding the survey is shown Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 78 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (99 percent of the cases).

Cluster location does not seem to be correlated with the percentage not consulting or with the reasons for not doing so. Despite poor households show a higher share of population not consulting medical services (81 percent, against 76 percent of non-poor households), there are no clear differences in the reasons for not consulting

There are no remarkable gender differences neither in the shares not consulting nor in the reasons for not consulting. The split-up by type of illness shows that around 21 percent of the people affected by pain in back, limbs or joints did not consult a health provider. In 50 percent of the cases the reason for not consulting was cost. For fever or malaria as well as for eye problems, the main

cause for not consulting a health practitioner was also cost.

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 16 percent of the population was sick or injured. Fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting 68 percent of the ill population. Coughing or breathing difficulties come in second place, affecting 19 percent of the ill population.

The gender breakdown shows no substantial differences in the shares of sick or injured population. Females report a higher share affected by fever or

malaria, but there are no marked differences in the remaining diseases.

The age breakdown shows that for males the shares of sick/injured population are higher for the youngest (0-4) the oldest cohorts (50-64, 65+), at 21, 23, and 30 percent, respectively, while the remaining age-groups report shares between 8 and 13 percent. In the case of females, the share of ill population follows a similar trend. The share for the 0-4 cohort is 21 percent, decreasing to 14 percent in the 15-29 cohort, and then increasing for the older cohorts.

4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of

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	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	71.3	5.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	19.6	1.3	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	72.0	12.8	1.4	0.0	0.2	13.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	71.0	1.8	2.8	0.0	0.1	22.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	70.1	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.9	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	72.0	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	15.6	1.5	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	81.6	3.3	3.5	0.0	0.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	54.3	4.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	37.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	72.0	7.1	1.5	0.0	0.2	17.5	1.8	0.0	100.0
Other	61.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	30.8	5.6	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	3.3	11.8	13.1	10.3	4.4	7.5	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	0.0	4.8	15.4	13.1	9.4	1.6	8.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	2.5	9.7	13.1	11.1	5.8	7.2	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	3.0	8.5	4.4	9.2	9.7	5.5	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	3.7	13.4	15.7	11.0	0.9	8.9	100.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	4.8	16.8	28.0	3.2	1.6	9.7	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	1.7	12.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	6.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	3.2	11.2	6.7	12.9	7.8	7.3	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 71 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 5 percent in private hospitals, 20 percent to pharmacists or chemists, 2 percent in religious hospitals, and 1 percent to traditional healers.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that non-poor households and households in accessible clusters report higher shares consulting private public hospitals and lower shares consulting pharmacists or chemists than their respective counterparts.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the employees report the highest rate of visits to a public hospital (82 percent) followed by the self-employed in non-agricultural activities (72 percent). The 'other' category reports the third highest rate (62 percent) and self-employed in agriculture report the lowest rate of visits to a public hospital (54 percent). The reverse ordering is observed in the case of pharmacists or chemist, with the self-employed in agriculture reporting the highest rate (38 percent), followed by the 'other' category at 31 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities report a rate of 18 percent, while the employees report the lowest rate, at 11 percent.

4.6. Child Deliveries

Table 4.6 shows the percentage distribution of women aged 12 to 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey. Overall, 8 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 3 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate is higher for the cohorts between 20 and 39 years, fluctuating between 10 and 13 percent. Virtually all pregnant women received pre-natal care.

There are no remarkable differences in the shares of women having given birth in the year preceding the survey by cluster location or poverty status. However, accessible clusters report a higher share in the 20-24 cohort than remote cluster.

The breakdown by poverty status shows no substantial differences in the share of females who had a live birth. However, it is clear that the share of pregnant women in the 10-14 and in the 25-29 cohorts is higher in non-poor households than in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that for the employees the rate peaks at 28 percent in the 25-29 cohort. For the self-employed in agriculture, it peaks at 19 percent for the 30-39 cohort. For the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, the rate peaks for the 20-24 and 30-39 cohorts, at 11 and 13 percent, respectively. Virtually no women in the 'other' category had a live birth in the year preceding the survey.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Around 64 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a hospital, 8 percent

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

	Hospital	Health centre	Dispensary	Health post	At home	Other	Total
Total	63.9	7.8	1.3	0.0	26.6	0.3	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	78.0	5.1	2.2	0.0	14.7	0.0	100.0
Remote	57.2	9.2	0.9	0.0	32.4	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	55.5	7.9	1.7	0.0	34.2	0.7	100.0
Non-poor	70.1	7.8	1.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	62.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	35.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	26.3	32.9	0.6	0.0	40.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	73.7	4.2	2.1	0.0	19.4	0.5	100.0
Other	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

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

	Doctor Nurse	Midwife	Trained T.B.A.	T.B.A.	Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
Total	9.1	65.1	10.3	8.1	7.5	0.1	100.0	84.4
Cluster Location								
Accessible	8.4	77.7	6.5	3.1	4.1	0.3	100.0	92.6
Remote	9.4	58.9	12.1	10.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	80.4
Poverty Status								
Poor	1.7	63.5	16.9	6.9	10.7	0.2	100.0	82.2
Non-poor	14.7	66.0	5.2	9.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	86.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	25.8	40.1	4.2	24.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	70.1
Self-employed - agriculture	3.2	60.0	7.0	5.8	24.0	0.0	100.0	70.2
Self-employed - other	2.7	77.7	13.5	2.1	3.8	0.2	100.0	93.9
Other	25.7	44.8	10.2	10.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	80.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

at a health centre, and 27 percent at home.

Women from accessible clusters reported births in hospitals more often than women from remote clusters, at rates of 78 and 57 percent, respectively. In turn, the latter reported higher rates of births at home than the former, at rates of 32 and 15 percent. The breakdown by poverty status shows similar results, with poor households resembling remote clusters.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that the most common place for deliveries for all groups were hospitals. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities and the 'other' category report the highest shares in hospitals, at 74 and 71 percent, respectively, followed by the employees at 63 percent. The self-employed in agriculture report the lowest share of births in hospitals, at 26 percent. At the same time, the latter group report the highest percentage of births in health centres, at 33 percent. Furthermore, this group, together with the employees, report the highest percentages of births at home, followed by the 'other' socio-economic group. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest rate of births at home, with a share of 19 percent.

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey by person who assisted in the delivery of the child. Overall, 84 percent of the deliveries were attended by a health professional, mostly by midwives (65 percent of births). Doctors or nurses attended 9 percent of the

deliveries in the district. Around 8 percent of the deliveries were attended by traditional birth assistants (TBAs), and 10 percent by trained TBAs. A further 8 percent of the deliveries did not receive assistance.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible clusters report a higher share of births attended by midwives and lower shares attended by TBAs and trained TBAs than remote clusters. Remote clusters also report a higher share of deliveries without assistance.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share of deliveries attended by doctors or nurses, and lower shares of deliveries attended by trained TBAs and unassisted deliveries.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals: 94 percent, followed by the 'other' category, with a rate of 81 percent. The employees and the self-employed in agriculture report the lowest rates, at 70 percent each. The 'other' socio-economic group and the employees show the highest share of births attended by doctors or nurses, at 26 percent each, while the self-employed in agriculture and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest rates, at 3 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities, in turn, shows the highest share of births attended by midwives at 78 percent, followed by the self-employed in agriculture at 60 percent. This group

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted	Wasted	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	18.9	0.7	77.3	97.4	88.4
Cluster Location					
Accessible	14.3	0.5	74.9	97.7	94.6
Remote	21.1	0.8	78.4	97.2	85.4
Poverty Status					
Poor	21.8	0.4	70.5	95.6	88.4
Non-poor	16.7	1.0	83.0	99.4	89.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	20.2	0.0	92.2	97.6	89.6
Self-employed - agriculture	8.2	0.0	69.0	100.0	94.5
Self-employed - other	21.9	1.3	73.8	97.1	88.3
Other	11.3	0.0	76.6	92.4	66.7
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	22.3	1.2	78.2	99.1	87.7
0	0.0	6.9	78.5	100.0	100.0
1	37.1	1.0	76.2	100.0	100.0
2	4.5	0.0	74.8	100.0	93.5
3	19.2	0.0	87.1	100.0	78.7
4	38.9	0.0	69.7	94.3	66.9
Female	13.9	0.0	76.1	95.3	89.2
0	0.0	0.0	60.8	94.8	100.0
1	15.3	0.0	75.3	95.6	95.6
2	10.7	0.0	79.2	88.5	68.9
3	25.0	0.0	80.6	100.0	94.8
4	4.6	0.0	79.6	100.0	97.2
Orphan status					
Orphaned	23.3	0.0	56.2	100.0	95.2
Not-orphaned	17.8	0.8	80.3	98.6	89.6
Foster status					
Fostered	26.7	0.0	48.2	80.6	72.5
Not-fostered	16.7	0.8	80.0	98.2	89.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

shows the highest percentage of deliveries without assistance, at 24 percent.

4.7 Child Nutrition

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

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

The level of malnutrition in a population is determined by comparing the weight and height measurements within the population of interest to those of a well nourished population. Children are considered malnourished if their weight and/or height measurements fall outside the distribution of weight and height

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

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

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	78.0	94.6	95.3	92.8	90.4	86.2	95.2	92.6	90.2	72.8
Cluster Location										
Accessible	78.1	96.4	96.0	93.6	92.3	93.2	95.6	93.3	91.9	75.9
Remote	78.0	93.7	95.0	92.4	89.4	82.9	95.0	92.4	89.3	71.3
Poverty Status										
Poor	80.3	90.9	92.8	88.7	85.8	82.1	92.8	88.7	85.8	76.5
Non-poor	76.8	98.0	97.9	96.5	94.5	90.0	97.7	96.3	94.1	70.5
Socio-economic group										
Employed	70.2	95.5	96.3	94.2	93.7	81.3	96.3	94.2	93.7	66.5
Self-employed - agric	75.7	88.6	94.5	91.0	82.9	80.5	94.5	91.0	82.5	66.2
Self-employed - other	80.9	95.9	95.4	92.8	90.8	92.1	95.2	92.5	90.6	78.7
Other	86.8	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.4	58.6	92.4	92.4	92.4	53.9
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	76.7	93.9	95.9	93.4	91.2	85.5	95.6	93.1	90.9	72.0
0	2.8	97.6	97.2	84.9	82.0	72.6	95.9	83.6	80.7	10.0
1	92.3	100.0	100.0	99.0	92.3	92.4	100.0	99.0	91.8	71.8
2	99.0	90.9	100.0	100.0	99.0	92.4	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.0
3	97.4	95.2	97.4	97.4	97.4	86.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	92.0
4	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3
Female	79.8	95.4	94.6	92.0	89.3	87.1	94.6	92.0	89.3	73.9
0	16.4	100.0	94.8	84.1	65.7	94.8	94.8	84.1	65.7	14.4
1	90.5	95.6	95.6	90.5	90.5	83.9	95.6	90.5	90.5	69.8
2	86.0	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5	77.7	88.5	88.5	88.5	84.6
3	94.6	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	95.9	97.4	97.4	97.4	94.6
4	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

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, around 77 percent of the children participate in nutrition programs, 97 percent in weigh-in programs and 88 percent had received some vaccination. In contrast, 19 percent are stunted and 1 percent is wasted.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report a higher stunting rate than accessible clusters. In contrast, the latter show a higher rate of vaccinated children than the former.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher stunting rate than non-poor households, while the latter report a higher share of children participating in nutrition programs.

Regarding socio-economic status, the employees and the self-employed in non-

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	98.9	1.1	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	98.0	2.0	100.0
Remote	99.3	0.7	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	100.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	98.0	2.0	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	97.8	2.2	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	98.9	1.1	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male			
0	98.6	1.4	100.0
1	92.6	7.4	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	99.2	0.8	100.0
1	94.8	5.2	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

agricultural activities report the highest stunting rates at 20 and 22 percent, respectively, while the self-employed in agriculture and the 'other' category report the lowest rates, of 8 and 11 percent, respectively. In contrast, the employees report the highest rates of participation in nutrition and weigh-in programs, while children in the 'other' category report the lowest rates.

The gender breakdown shows that boys report a higher stunting rate than girls, at 22 and 14 percent, respectively. The age breakdown shows that the male stunting rate peaks for the 1 and 4 year olds, at 37 and 38 percent, respectively. In turn, the female stunting rate peaks at 25 percent for the 3 year olds. The boys under 1 year of age report the highest wasting rate, at 7 percent. The wasting rate for girls is virtually null.

A child is considered orphan if he/she is under 18 years old and has lost at least one parent. In turn, a child is considered fostered when at least one of his/her parents does not leave at home. The

breakdown by orphan status shows that the stunting rates are higher among orphaned and fostered children. In addition, non-orphaned and non-fostered children report higher participation rates in nutrition programs than their counterparts.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 78 percent of children under 5 have vaccination against measles, 95 against BCG, and roughly between 86 and 95 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV. Finally, 73 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

There are no major differences by cluster location, but non-poor households report higher vaccination rates than poor households. In contrast, the latter report a higher share of children receiving vitamin A supplements.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the employees tend to report the highest shares, whereas the self-employed in agriculture report the lowest shares.

The gender breakdown shows no major differences in the vaccination rates between boys and girls. In turn, the age breakdown shows that the share of children consuming vitamin A tends to increase with age.

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 99 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination card.

There are no differences in the share of vaccinated children with vaccination cards by cluster location, poverty status, or socio-economic group. However, the age breakdown shows that children under the age of one report lower shares of health card than the remaining age-groups, with 7 percent of boys and 5 percent of girls in that age-group presenting other sources of information.

5 EMPLOYMENT

This chapter examines employment indicators for the population of Tanga MC. 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 79 percent of the adult population is employed and 16 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is 5 percent. There are no clear

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	78.7	16.2	95.0	0.4	4.7	5.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	78.0	15.6	93.5	0.7	5.8	6.5	100.0
Remote	79.2	16.6	95.8	0.2	4.1	4.2	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	80.2	14.7	94.9	0.5	4.6	5.1	100.0
Non-poor	78.2	17.1	95.2	0.0	4.8	4.8	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	74.5	17.2	91.7	0.6	7.7	8.3	100.0
15-29	80.2	11.5	91.7	1.0	7.3	8.3	100.0
30-49	78.2	18.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	100.0
50-64	60.1	30.0	90.1	1.0	8.9	9.9	100.0
65+	56.6	19.8	76.4	0.0	23.6	23.6	100.0
Female	82.5	15.3	97.8	0.2	2.0	2.2	100.0
15-29	89.0	8.6	97.6	0.3	2.1	2.4	100.0
30-49	75.5	24.1	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0
50-64	81.2	17.8	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
65+	61.4	20.4	81.8	0.0	18.2	18.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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.

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	95.3	0.4	17.0	97.5	0.0	26.6
Cluster Location						
Accessible	94.2	0.7	16.5	97.1	0.0	24.8
Remote	95.9	0.2	17.3	97.7	0.0	27.8
Poverty Status						
Poor	95.4	0.5	15.4	97.2	0.0	29.4
Non-poor	95.2	0.0	17.9	97.6	0.0	25.3
Gender and age						
Male	92.3	0.6	18.7	96.8	0.0	26.1
15-29	92.7	1.1	12.4	100.0	0.0	33.1
30-49	96.2	0.0	18.7	99.3	0.0	19.0
50-64	91.1	1.1	32.9	94.0	0.0	37.1
65+	76.4	0.0	25.9	86.5	0.0	25.9
Female	98.0	0.2	15.6	99.5	0.0	28.1
15-29	97.9	0.3	8.8	100.0	0.0	29.7
30-49	99.6	0.0	24.2	100.0	0.0	33.0
50-64	99.1	0.0	18.0	100.0	0.0	12.8
65+	81.8	0.0	25.0	95.7	0.0	39.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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.

differences by cluster location and poverty status. The underemployment rate for males peaks at 30 percent for the 50-64 cohort, whereas in the case of females the rate peaks at 24 percent for the 30-49 cohort.

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 highest in the 65+ cohort at 18 percent.

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 remote clusters and poor households for heads of households.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, but both show similar shares of underemployment for heads of households.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that, in the general population, the underemployment rate tends to decrease with age. The trend is less clear for the heads of households.

Table 5.2

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: 5 percent of workers is underemployed, as opposed to 17 percent of workers for the whole adult population.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows that households in remote clusters and poor households are more likely to be employed than their respective counterparts. The age and

gender breakdown shows that the employment rate among the female youth is higher than that for the male youth, at 92 and 86 percent respectively. It can be seen that underemployment is remarkably higher in the 22-23 group at around 10

percent for both genders.

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of

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	89.8	4.7	94.5	0.8	95.4	4.6	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	82.9	7.0	89.9	1.4	91.3	8.7	100.0
Remote	93.6	3.4	97.1	0.5	97.6	2.4	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	93.3	1.4	94.7	0.8	95.6	4.4	100.0
Non-poor	88.0	7.1	95.1	0.0	95.1	4.9	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	86.3	4.4	90.7	1.4	92.2	7.8	100.0
15-16	87.9	0.0	87.9	0.0	87.9	12.1	100.0
17-19	92.4	3.5	95.9	1.9	97.8	2.2	100.0
20-21	83.7	7.3	91.0	0.0	91.0	9.0	100.0
22-23	75.7	10.2	85.9	4.3	90.2	9.8	100.0
Female	92.3	4.9	97.2	0.4	97.6	2.4	100.0
15-16	98.5	0.0	98.5	0.0	98.5	1.5	100.0
17-19	95.0	3.1	98.1	0.0	98.1	1.9	100.0
20-21	86.4	6.7	93.0	1.8	94.8	5.2	100.0
22-23	89.3	9.7	99.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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 5.4 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employment status

	Employee	Self-employed	Self-employed	Other	Total
		Agriculture	Other		
Total	13.2	8.6	37.3	41.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	15.0	1.7	45.0	38.3	100.0
Remote	12.2	12.4	33.1	42.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	2.7	10.7	39.8	46.8	100.0
Non-poor	19.3	7.4	36.0	37.3	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	19.4	13.9	45.7	21.0	100.0
15-29	7.8	9.7	35.3	47.2	100.0
30-49	29.7	7.8	61.8	0.7	100.0
50-64	26.2	28.2	45.7	0.0	100.0
65+	24.6	39.9	27.5	8.0	100.0
Female	7.9	4.2	30.3	57.6	100.0
15-29	5.9	1.7	21.2	71.2	100.0
30-49	10.2	4.2	45.0	40.7	100.0
50-64	13.1	12.8	28.9	45.2	100.0
65+	0.0	16.5	21.5	61.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

5 Employment

Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/ Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	4.4	55.1	40.5	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	4.9	57.2	37.9	100.0
Remote	4.2	53.9	41.9	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.6	52.2	47.2	100.0
Non-poor	6.7	57.0	36.3	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	5.7	73.3	21.0	100.0
15-29	2.8	50.0	47.2	100.0
30-49	8.0	91.3	0.7	100.0
50-64	10.1	89.9	0.0	100.0
65+	2.6	89.4	8.0	100.0
Female	3.4	39.9	56.7	100.0
15-29	0.2	28.6	71.2	100.0
30-49	5.8	56.1	38.1	100.0
50-64	12.4	42.4	45.2	100.0
65+	0.0	38.1	61.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	14.9	7.8	38.5	35.5	3.3	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	2.3	10.2	44.5	39.6	3.5	100.0
Remote	21.9	6.5	35.2	33.3	3.1	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	19.1	8.5	31.6	38.8	1.9	100.0
Non-poor	12.6	7.4	42.7	33.3	4.0	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	15.8	13.5	46.3	19.6	4.8	100.0
15-29	12.2	8.8	30.3	43.5	5.3	100.0
30-49	9.0	21.6	65.0	0.3	4.1	100.0
50-64	29.3	10.4	54.3	0.0	6.1	100.0
65+	43.9	8.7	31.4	13.5	2.6	100.0
Female	14.2	3.0	32.0	48.8	2.0	100.0
15-29	8.7	3.3	20.6	65.3	2.3	100.0
30-49	14.5	3.2	49.4	31.5	1.5	100.0
50-64	36.3	2.1	39.9	19.0	2.7	100.0
65+	31.5	0.0	4.9	63.6	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

the working population is formed by self-employed in non-agricultural activities or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 37 and 41 percent respectively. The employees account for 13 percent of the working population and a further 9 percent is self-employed in agriculture. Households in accessible clusters report a

higher share of the self-employed in non-agricultural activities, whereas the 'other' group is bigger in remote clusters. In contrast non-poor households report a higher share of employees, whereas poor households report a higher share in the 'other' category than non-poor households.

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	3.0	4.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	16.6	15.2	14.1
Mining & non-primary	14.6	20.5	0.0	0.0	23.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	13.1	3.0
Services	73.6	75.1	0.0	0.0	68.4	83.4	2.3	1.4	44.9	31.9
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.8	91.5	81.9	22.1	49.1
Other	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.2	0.7	0.1	4.7	1.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	20.0	11.0	6.6	15.9	16.0	13.5
Mining & non-primary	13.3	9.1	17.3	5.9	0.8	0.9	13.4	3.1
Services	86.7	90.9	56.2	72.8	4.8	2.9	46.4	32.7
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.8	86.2	79.6	19.9	49.0
Other	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.5	1.7	0.7	4.3	1.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males is self-employed in non-agricultural activities, while females report a higher share in 'other' activities. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 30-49 cohort (30 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ cohort (40 percent), the 'self-employed other' for the 30-49 males (62 percent) and 'other' for 15-29 females (72 percent). While 25 percent of males in the 65+ cohort is in the 'employee' category, the share for females in this cohort is virtually null.

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 55 percent of the working population, which combined with individuals who work for their own households represent up to 96 percent of the working population.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report a higher share of the working population working for the household, while accessible clusters report a higher share working for a private employer. Similarly, poor households report a higher share of the working population working for the household and a lower share working for a private employer than non-poor households.

Males report a higher share working for a private employer, while females report a higher share working for the household. Most males work for a private employer, except in the 15-29 cohort, where 47 percent of them work in the household. The share of females working in the private sector tends to increase with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males. At the same time, the share of females working for the household tends to decrease with age but is always higher than their respective shares of males.

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, domestic duties, public and private services together account for 75 percent of the working population. 39 percent of the population is engaged in services, and 36 percent in domestic duties.

The split-up by remoteness of the cluster and poverty status of the household shows that accessible clusters and non-poor households report higher shares working in services than their respective counterparts.

5 Employment

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self- employed Other	Other	Total
Total	14.4	19.8	48.7	17.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	16.1	4.3	60.0	19.5	100.0
Remote	13.5	28.0	42.8	15.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	2.6	22.6	56.1	18.8	100.0
Non-poor	20.4	18.6	45.4	15.5	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	18.1	27.6	52.2	2.0	100.0
15-29	7.5	27.7	62.6	2.1	100.0
30-49	18.7	20.1	61.2	0.0	100.0
50-64	28.3	30.9	40.8	0.0	100.0
65+	18.7	46.3	19.6	15.5	100.0
Female	10.6	12.1	45.2	32.1	100.0
15-29	11.6	4.9	52.1	31.4	100.0
30-49	11.7	12.7	48.8	26.8	100.0
50-64	8.3	25.7	16.6	49.4	100.0
65+	0.0	14.7	33.2	52.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	5.9	77.9	16.2	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	7.3	75.6	17.0	100.0
Remote	5.1	79.1	15.8	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.4	80.8	18.8	100.0
Non-poor	8.7	77.1	14.2	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	7.8	90.2	2.0	100.0
15-29	3.2	94.7	2.1	100.0
30-49	6.0	94.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	17.5	82.5	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	84.5	15.5	100.0
Female	4.0	65.6	30.4	100.0
15-29	2.7	68.8	28.5	100.0
30-49	4.2	70.6	25.1	100.0
50-64	8.3	42.2	49.4	100.0
65+	0.0	47.9	52.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are services and household duties, accounting for 81 percent of the working population. These are the main activities for men as well, but they are less concentrated, with 34 percent in other activities.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that, for both genders, younger cohorts have

higher shares dedicated to household duties. For both genders the share dedicated to agriculture tends to increase with age. In all age-groups, males report higher shares in mining, manufacturing, energy and construction as well as services than females.

Table 5.6

Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Public & private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	25.6	10.6	47.7	12.4	3.7	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	5.7	17.4	50.0	22.3	4.7	100.0
Remote	36.1	7.0	46.5	7.2	3.2	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	29.6	8.7	44.9	13.9	2.9	100.0
Non-poor	23.8	11.6	49.5	11.0	4.1	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	29.9	14.0	51.4	0.6	4.1	100.0
15-29	27.7	17.7	54.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	20.1	21.3	54.7	0.0	3.9	100.0
50-64	34.2	3.8	52.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
65+	61.8	4.6	27.1	6.5	0.0	100.0
Female	21.3	7.2	44.0	24.3	3.3	100.0
15-29	4.9	8.9	47.8	30.3	8.0	100.0
30-49	20.9	6.7	50.2	20.4	1.8	100.0
50-64	58.9	8.3	16.6	16.3	0.0	100.0
65+	32.9	0.0	19.6	47.4	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 49 percent of the female labour force is in domestic duties, whereas the share for males is 22 percent. Services have the second highest shares for females at 32 percent, and 45 percent for males.

While, respectively 13 and 5 percent of males are dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy and construction and other activities, the shares for females are 3 and 2 percent.

For both genders, most of employees work in services, around 75 percent each. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work also mostly in services, with shares of 68 percent for males and 83 percent for females. In the 'other' group the population is concentrated in domestic duties at 92 percent for males and 82 percent females.

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 also concentrated in services and agriculture. Among the individuals

who were employed by the household, the main activity was domestic duties (86 percent of males, 80 percent of females).

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 49 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 17 percent is in 'other' activities, 20 percent is self-employed in agriculture and 14 percent is formed by employees.

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share of employees and the lower shares in the remaining socio-economic categories than poor households.

5 Employment

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	76.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
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	68.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.4	100.0
15-29	57.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.8	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	36.8	0.0	20.5	0.0	39.5	3.2	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	34.5	4.5	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	16.6	0.0	43.8	2.2	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	35.9	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.0	11.5	0.0	41.0	5.1	0.0	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	45.2	2.7	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	88.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.0	36.4	9.8	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	37.0	0.0	21.9	4.7	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

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 non-agricultural activities than females.

For males, the share of employees peaks at 28 percent for the 60-64 cohort. The share self-employed in non-agricultural activities tends to increase with age. The 'self-employed agriculture' group show higher shares in older cohorts, and the 'other' group shows positive rates only in the 65+ age-group. In the case of females,

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	58.8	16.5	59.3	57.0	53.8	90.7
Cluster Location						
Accessible	56.2	4.8	57.6	57.1	53.4	87.7
Remote	60.2	23.1	60.3	57.0	54.0	92.4
Poverty Status						
Poor	59.3	24.2	56.8	55.0	60.5	91.8
Non-poor	58.9	12.2	61.0	58.4	50.1	90.5
Gender and age						
Male	29.7	6.2	23.8	14.0	36.6	86.0
15-29	53.8	9.8	40.7	22.7	26.3	87.6
30-49	12.6	3.0	9.4	5.9	48.6	87.1
50-64	8.7	5.0	11.9	7.6	43.0	88.8
65+	14.1	3.0	17.1	13.4	28.5	68.2
Female	84.6	25.6	90.9	95.3	69.1	94.9
15-29	88.9	27.8	94.6	96.5	65.2	93.5
30-49	89.2	19.7	93.1	95.9	81.5	99.0
50-64	65.4	34.2	79.0	96.3	56.4	97.5
65+	35.8	26.8	53.4	72.4	44.7	70.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

the share in the 'other' group tends to increase with age peaking at 52 percent for the 65+ cohort, and the shares in 'employee' category decreases with age. The share of females self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 77 percent and in second place for the household (16 percent), and a further 6 percent work for the State/NGOs and other types of employer.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with the distribution of the underemployed population by employer. The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are concentrated in private employers at 90 percent. In turn, underemployed females are split between private employers and household, with shares of 66 and 30 percent respectively.

The age breakdown shows that underemployed males report a positive share working for the household only in the 65+ cohort. In the case of males, the shares working for private employers tend to decrease with age. In the case of females, the share working for the

household employer tends to decrease with age, whereas the shares working for household employer increases with age.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 48 percent of the underemployed workers are dedicated to services, 25 percent to agriculture, 12 percent to domestic duties, 11 percent to mining, manufacturing, energy and construction and 4 percent to other activities.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows that households in accessible clusters and non-poor households report lower shares in agriculture and higher shares in the remaining activities than their respective counterparts.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed females report a higher share dedicated to domestic duties than underemployed males, who report higher shares in services and agriculture than the former. The age breakdown shows that the share of underemployed males dedicated to agriculture tends to decrease with age, while the share in mining, manufacturing, energy and construction increases. In addition, the share of underemployed females dedicated to domestic duties tends to decrease with age.

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	77.7	10.7	28.8	20.7	25.9	45.7
Cluster Location						
Accessible	62.7	3.6	21.8	18.4	28.7	41.9
Remote	85.0	14.1	32.1	21.7	24.6	47.6
Poverty Status						
Poor	83.5	15.5	25.2	19.1	24.5	39.5
Non-poor	71.6	5.5	32.5	22.3	27.5	52.3
Gender and age						
Male	73.3	9.5	23.3	9.3	22.0	48.2
5-9	62.9	3.1	18.3	4.3	19.9	30.5
10-14	81.4	14.4	27.2	13.1	23.7	62.1
Female	82.3	11.9	34.5	32.6	30.0	43.1
5-9	78.0	4.7	13.4	6.4	20.8	30.4
10-14	87.0	19.8	57.3	61.0	40.0	56.9
Orphan status						
Orphaned	86.0	26.6	40.1	34.8	21.2	51.2
Not-orphaned	75.5	6.4	27.3	17.9	27.3	45.5
Foster status						
Fostered	75.8	16.6	24.3	18.5	22.0	38.0
Not-fostered	76.6	8.0	28.1	18.7	28.2	48.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

5.4 Unemployed and Inactive Population

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

Table 5.13 shows the main causes of economic inactivity. Overall, the main causes for inactivity are being sick (39 percent), and being a student (37 percent), followed by being too old (21 percent).

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that being a student and being sick are more common causes for economic inactivity among non-poor households. In

turn, being too old was reported by a higher share of the inactive population in poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that females report being too old more frequently than males, who in turn report being sick 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.

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 except fetching firewood at 17 percent.

Households from remote clusters and 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 69 and 95 percent except for fetching firewood (26 percent). The shares for males range from 14 to 37 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (86 percent) and fetching firewood at (6 percent).

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

5.6 Child Labour

Table 5.15 shows that the most common activity for children between 5 and 14 years old is fetching water. It is interesting to notice that the share of children fetching water is higher than that for the rest of the population. Children from remote villages report higher shares in most activities than children from accessible villages, the exception being taking care of children. Children from poor households, in turn, report similar or higher rates than children from non-poor households.

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 than non-orphaned children. In contrast, non-fostered children are more likely to undertake most of the household tasks under analysis than fostered children.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 58 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 93 percent. The share of working children is higher in poor households and households from remote clusters than their respective counterparts. The particular activity does not show evident correlation with cluster location or poverty status.

The gender breakdown does not show strong correlation with child labour. 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

Table 5.16- Child labour (age 5 to 14)

	Main activity				Employer	
	Working	Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	58.2	1.1	92.5	6.4	5.7	94.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	51.0	0.0	95.3	4.7	4.7	95.3
Remote	61.8	1.5	91.4	7.1	6.0	94.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	61.4	0.2	92.7	7.1	5.6	94.4
Non-poor	55.3	2.0	92.3	5.7	5.7	94.3
Gender and age						
Male	54.7	2.1	93.8	4.1	3.6	96.4
5-9	33.4	0.0	89.9	10.1	8.9	91.1
10-14	96.2	3.6	96.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	62.2	0.0	91.3	8.7	7.7	92.3
5-9	46.9	0.0	85.2	14.8	14.8	85.2
10-14	96.3	0.0	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0
Orphan status						
Orphaned	76.2	3.8	88.3	8.0	2.8	97.2
Not-orphaned	55.8	0.6	93.0	6.4	6.4	93.6
Foster status						
Fostered	68.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.4	99.6
Not-fostered	54.7	1.3	91.1	7.5	7.2	92.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

5 Employment

around 15 percent girls and 10 percent boys 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 76 and 56 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 68 and 55 percent, respectively.

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

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

6.1 Economic Situation

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

6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey. Results show that 27 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 and 18 percent reported the community economic condition to have deteriorated.

The breakdown by cluster location reveals that, while 30 percent of households from remote clusters reported positive change of the community economic condition, the share for households in accessible clusters is 23 percent. Similarly, 30 percent of non-poor households reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community compared to 21 percent of poor households.

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 26 and 14 percent respectively. Furthermore, there is a difference of 16 percentage points between households owning one hectare of land and those owning six or more hectares of land who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation at 35 and 19 percent respectively. While 58 percent of households owning both small and large livestock reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation, the share for households owning small livestock is only 14 percent. 31 percent of households whose main income earner is self-employed in agriculture reported positive change in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 21 percent. In addition, 29 percent of households where the household head in a monogamous marriage reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their communities compared to 20 percent of households where the head is in a polygamous marriage.

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	4.8	13.4	40.8	27.4	0.2	13.5	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	2.0	15.7	43.2	23.2	0.1	15.8	100.0
Remote	6.6	12.0	39.3	29.9	0.2	12.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	9.9	11.8	39.7	20.5	0.4	17.8	100.0
Non-poor	2.8	14.1	41.0	30.2	0.1	11.8	100.0
Household size							
1-2	2.0	11.9	44.8	26.3	0.2	14.8	100.0
3-4	3.7	7.6	43.0	32.2	0.1	13.4	100.0
5-6	8.6	17.7	39.0	26.2	0.2	8.3	100.0
7+	5.4	19.9	33.8	21.6	0.3	19.1	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	2.5	13.9	39.1	27.9	0.3	16.4	100.0
< 1 ha	35.4	0.0	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	19.3	33.6	20.5	26.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	6.2	13.5	40.9	29.9	0.3	9.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	4.2	7.3	48.7	27.3	0.0	12.5	100.0
6+ ha	7.5	10.8	46.7	25.5	0.0	9.6	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	3.8	13.4	41.8	26.0	0.2	14.8	100.0
Small only	4.1	9.5	37.8	40.6	0.0	8.0	100.0
Large only	10.1	24.3	27.9	34.5	0.0	3.2	100.0
Both	43.1	15.1	30.3	9.7	1.7	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	2.8	15.1	34.0	29.3	0.2	18.5	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	5.8	7.0	42.6	31.1	0.3	13.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	5.1	14.5	42.7	26.1	0.2	11.4	100.0
Other	9.6	10.5	48.1	20.8	0.0	11.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	3.6	14.3	41.5	28.8	0.3	11.6	100.0
Female	8.4	10.7	38.8	23.3	0.0	18.8	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	3.1	11.5	47.6	25.8	0.0	11.9	100.0
Monogamous	4.0	14.0	39.6	29.3	0.1	12.9	100.0
Polygamous	18.7	7.7	43.4	18.9	1.3	9.9	100.0
Loose union	0.0	16.1	32.5	25.8	0.0	25.6	100.0
Widow/div/sep	6.0	13.6	39.9	24.2	0.2	16.1	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	10.2	1.4	39.7	30.1	0.0	18.6	100.0
Primary	4.2	13.9	41.1	28.6	0.1	12.2	100.0
Secondary +	4.6	16.5	40.4	23.0	0.4	15.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported positive change in their community's economic conditions is 7 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has secondary education or more, at 30 and 23 percent respectively. Finally, while 29 percent of male-headed households report positive change in the economic conditions of their

communities, the share for female-headed households is 23 percent.

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	6.8	23.1	43.0	26.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	5.2	24.4	49.3	20.8	0.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	7.8	22.3	39.2	29.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	12.6	24.5	49.2	13.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	4.5	22.6	40.4	31.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	3.8	30.8	36.9	28.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	3.7	16.0	47.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	10.3	21.3	43.9	23.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
7+	11.7	28.2	42.4	14.4	3.3	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	4.2	21.5	45.0	28.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	35.4	0.0	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	6.5	45.2	25.5	22.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	10.6	30.3	38.3	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	8.6	29.9	30.6	25.5	5.4	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	11.4	13.4	52.0	22.6	0.5	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	6.9	23.8	44.5	24.5	0.3	0.0	100.0
Small only	3.1	16.6	43.9	36.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Large only	10.7	27.1	18.4	26.2	17.7	0.0	100.0
Both	13.9	18.7	17.9	49.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	1.2	18.7	54.4	24.7	1.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	12.0	18.1	42.8	23.4	3.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	7.5	26.5	36.9	29.0	0.1	0.0	100.0
Other	12.8	23.2	53.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	6.6	23.5	41.3	27.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Female	7.5	22.2	47.8	22.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	2.4	22.9	38.2	36.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	7.9	22.2	42.8	25.8	1.3	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	5.0	29.6	33.7	30.4	1.3	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	24.4	49.8	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	6.7	24.7	48.2	20.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	5.5	22.2	44.6	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	7.7	24.8	42.2	24.1	1.2	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	4.8	18.8	44.8	31.4	0.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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. 27 percent of the

households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 43 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 31 percent of those living in remote clusters reported positive change of the households' economic situation, the share for accessible clusters was 21 percent.

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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	61.9	24.9	12.8	0.4	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	64.2	21.5	13.2	1.1	100.0
Remote	60.4	26.9	12.6	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	37.5	37.6	23.4	1.5	100.0
Non-poor	71.8	19.8	8.3	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	70.8	18.8	10.4	0.0	100.0
3-4	72.9	18.6	7.4	1.1	100.0
5-6	53.7	27.2	19.1	0.0	100.0
7+	41.1	41.2	17.2	0.4	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	67.0	21.6	10.8	0.6	100.0
< 1 ha	64.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	27.3	43.9	28.8	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	49.4	33.4	17.2	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	57.3	26.7	16.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	63.2	23.9	12.3	0.6	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	60.6	26.8	12.0	0.5	100.0
Small only	66.6	15.5	17.9	0.0	100.0
Large only	75.1	8.9	15.9	0.0	100.0
Both	69.8	11.9	18.2	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	73.9	21.3	4.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	52.2	27.0	20.4	0.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	60.2	26.3	12.9	0.7	100.0
Other	47.0	21.6	31.4	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	67.2	21.2	11.5	0.1	100.0
Female	46.6	35.3	16.8	1.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	73.1	13.3	13.6	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	64.3	24.3	11.3	0.1	100.0
Polygamous	75.8	7.5	16.7	0.0	100.0
Loose union	67.5	0.0	32.5	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	45.3	37.6	15.4	1.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	53.7	20.9	25.4	0.0	100.0
Primary	57.5	27.3	14.6	0.6	100.0
Secondary +	77.2	19.5	3.3	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

Similarly, 32 percent of non-poor households reported positive change of the households' economic situation compared to 14 percent of poor households.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with 7 or more members at 35 and 30 percent respectively. Furthermore,

while 22 percent of households owning no land report worse economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 13 percent. Disaggregating the data further shows that, while 49 percent of households owning both small and large livestock reported improvement on their households' economic conditions the share for households owning no livestock is 25 percent.

The percentage of households in the 'self-employed other' category who reported an improvement in their households' economic conditions is higher than that of households whose main income earner is in the 'other' category at 29 and 11 percent respectively. Furthermore, while 50 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported observing no changes in their household's economic conditions, the share for 'polygamous' households is 32 percent. 29 percent of male-headed households reported positive change in their economic conditions compared to 22 percent of female-headed households. Finally, the percentage of households reporting worsening economic conditions is higher for households where the head has primary education than households where the head has secondary education or more at 33 and 24 percent respectively.

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 experienced 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, 87 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). 72

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	92.5	2.8	4.5	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	90.8	4.0	4.6	0.6	100.0
Remote	93.5	2.1	4.4	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	89.4	2.2	7.6	0.8	100.0
Non-poor	94.0	3.1	2.9	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	98.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.8	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
5-6	87.9	3.1	8.1	0.9	100.0
7+	81.1	6.8	12.1	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	94.2	3.1	2.7	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	64.6	0.0	35.4	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	76.6	0.0	23.4	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	87.7	4.7	5.8	1.8	100.0
4-5.99 ha	97.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	93.5	1.1	5.3	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	91.4	3.2	5.2	0.3	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	94.2	4.1	1.7	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	92.0	1.6	6.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	95.7	3.2	1.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	92.2	3.3	4.5	0.0	100.0
Other	88.9	2.5	4.4	4.3	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	91.8	3.1	4.8	0.3	100.0
Female	94.4	1.9	3.6	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	96.8	2.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	91.5	2.7	5.4	0.4	100.0
Polygamous	90.5	4.8	4.8	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	92.9	3.4	3.8	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	97.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
Primary	93.3	2.4	4.0	0.3	100.0
Secondary +	88.3	5.0	6.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

percent of non-poor households never experienced food shortages compared to 38 percent of poor households.

There appears to be no strong correlation between cluster location and distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying food needs.

While 29 percent of households one to two hectares of land frequently experienced problems with satisfying food needs, the share for households with less than one hectare of land is virtually null. Furthermore, while 71 percent of households with one or two members never experienced food shortages, the share for households with 7 or more members is 41 percent. There is also some

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correlation between livestock ownership and difficulties in satisfying food needs. In addition 75 percent of households owning large livestock never experienced food shortages compared to 61 percent of households owning no livestock.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. While 31 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 5 percent. Furthermore, 75 percent of households where the head is 'polygamous' had never experienced food shortages compared to 45 percent of households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that female-headed households reported having food shortages more frequently than male-headed households as 18 percent of female-headed households experienced frequent food shortages compared to 12 percent of male-headed households. Likewise, while 25 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 3 percent.

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	89.4	7.3	3.0	0.4	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	84.7	10.9	3.5	0.9	100.0
Remote	92.2	5.1	2.7	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	88.9	7.3	2.6	1.3	100.0
Non-poor	89.5	7.3	3.2	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	93.8	4.6	1.6	0.0	100.0
3-4	85.2	8.5	5.2	1.1	100.0
5-6	85.2	11.2	3.6	0.0	100.0
7+	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	88.5	7.7	3.3	0.6	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	87.4	0.0	12.6	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	89.7	8.7	1.6	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	92.5	4.9	2.6	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	88.3	7.8	3.5	0.4	100.0
Small only	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	92.5	7.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	92.5	4.3	3.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	86.2	8.9	4.3	0.7	100.0
Other	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	90.7	6.9	2.4	0.0	100.0
Female	85.6	8.3	4.8	1.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	84.6	12.1	3.2	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	89.2	8.1	2.7	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	75.8	0.0	24.2	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	92.4	2.6	3.3	1.7	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	97.1	2.2	0.7	0.0	100.0
Primary	87.9	8.5	3.1	0.5	100.0
Secondary +	90.7	5.8	3.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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, 96 percent of the households in the district reported that they never/seldom had problems paying school fees and only 4 percent of the households reported that they often/always had problems paying school fees. It is worth noting that children in primary state schools do not pay fees. While children in secondary state schools do pay fees, the secondary school enrolment rates are very low (for more details, see chapter 3).

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees. However, poor households report having problems in paying school fees more often than non-poor households. In addition, smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. While 99 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying school fees, the share for households with seven or more members is 81 percent.

Furthermore, 35 percent of households with less than one hectare of land often experienced problems paying school fees, whereas the share for households owning

four to six hectares of land is 1 percent. Similarly, while 5 percent of households with no livestock reported experiencing problems paying school fees frequently, the share for households owning small livestock and those owning both small and large livestock is virtually null.

Disaggregating the data further shows that 96 percent of households whose main income earner is in the 'self-employed'

category never had problems paying school fees compared to 89 percent of households in the 'other' category.

The breakdown of the data by gender shows no strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees. Virtually all households where the head has a loose union never had problems paying school fees; the share for households where the head is in a polygamous marriage is 91

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	88.1	7.1	3.7	1.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	83.0	9.2	6.8	0.9	100.0
Remote	91.1	5.8	1.7	1.3	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	80.4	13.6	3.8	2.2	100.0
Non-poor	91.4	4.5	3.3	0.8	100.0
Household size					
1-2	93.1	3.0	3.9	0.0	100.0
3-4	91.3	4.9	2.7	1.1	100.0
5-6	83.9	10.1	3.9	2.1	100.0
7+	81.3	12.4	4.8	1.5	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	88.1	5.6	4.8	1.5	100.0
< 1 ha	64.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	89.1	9.1	1.8	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	80.3	14.1	3.0	2.6	100.0
6+ ha	95.2	2.8	1.9	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	87.2	7.2	4.3	1.4	100.0
Small only	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	79.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	92.3	5.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	88.0	10.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	87.3	6.9	3.7	2.1	100.0
Other	75.6	10.3	14.2	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	88.6	7.2	3.4	0.7	100.0
Female	86.4	6.8	4.4	2.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	90.8	2.8	6.4	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	88.3	7.9	2.9	0.9	100.0
Polygamous	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	87.0	6.8	3.3	2.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	83.6	5.6	10.7	0.0	100.0
Primary	88.4	7.3	3.4	0.9	100.0
Secondary +	88.7	7.0	2.0	2.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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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	76.1	17.1	6.0	0.7	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	79.0	14.7	5.2	1.1	100.0
Remote	74.3	18.7	6.6	0.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	58.5	29.1	10.2	2.2	100.0
Non-poor	83.4	12.4	4.0	0.2	100.0
Household size					
1-2	78.9	15.3	5.3	0.5	100.0
3-4	84.7	9.7	4.5	1.1	100.0
5-6	72.3	19.4	7.2	1.0	100.0
7+	61.7	30.0	8.2	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	80.7	13.7	4.9	0.7	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	62.2	25.2	11.5	1.2	100.0
2-3.99 ha	50.0	44.1	5.5	0.3	100.0
4-5.99 ha	75.7	11.4	10.8	2.2	100.0
6+ ha	81.7	11.0	7.3	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	76.1	17.2	5.8	0.9	100.0
Small only	71.0	23.2	5.9	0.0	100.0
Large only	91.1	7.7	1.2	0.0	100.0
Both	77.0	1.7	21.3	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	88.5	8.4	3.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	65.7	26.0	6.6	1.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	74.8	19.5	5.0	0.7	100.0
Other	57.6	11.1	29.9	1.4	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	78.8	16.7	4.3	0.2	100.0
Female	68.5	18.3	11.0	2.2	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	79.7	17.6	2.7	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	78.0	16.6	5.2	0.2	100.0
Polygamous	81.8	14.8	3.4	0.0	100.0
Loose union	91.7	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	66.8	19.6	10.7	2.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	66.0	13.4	19.9	0.8	100.0
Primary	73.0	20.3	5.7	1.0	100.0
Secondary +	88.5	9.6	2.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

percent. Finally, 97 percent of households where the head has no education never had problems paying school fees compared to 88 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more.

6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. 89 percent of households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent. 92 percent of households in remote clusters reported never having problems paying house rent

compared to 85 percent of households from accessible clusters. There appears to be no strong correlation between poverty status and the ability to pay house rent.

It is noticeable that while 11 percent of households where the head has a loose union had problems paying house rent more often, the share for 'polygamous' households is virtually null. Similarly, 4 percent of households whose main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities and households where the head has secondary education or more reported that they often had problems paying house rent. It is also observed that 15 percent of households owning more than four hectares of land and 11 percent of households owning both small and large livestock reported that they seldom had problems paying house rent. In addition, 97 percent of households with 7 or more members reported never having problems paying house rent compared to 85 percent of households with three to six members.

The gender breakdown shows no 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 the household's ability to pay utility bills is almost similar to those of paying house rent. 88 percent of households in the district never faced problems paying utility bills. 91 percent of households in remote clusters reported never having problems paying utility bills compared to 83 percent of households from accessible clusters. Similarly, 91 percent of non-poor households reported never having problems paying utility bills against 80 percent of poor households.

It is observed that 50 percent of households where the household head has a loose union and 14 percent of the households where the head is in the 'other' category claim having problems paying utility bills often. Likewise, 11 percent of households where the household head has no education and 5 percent of households owning no land reported s having problems paying utility bills. 21 percent of households owning both small and large livestock reported seldom having problems paying utility bills, whereas the share for households owning small livestock only is 4 percent. In addition, 93 percent of households with up to 2 members reported never having problems paying utility bills compared to 81 percent of households with 7 or more members.

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
Total	44.4	38.9	9.7	3.1	2.1	5.3	6.6	50.6	4.4
Cluster Location									
Accessible	23.9	30.1	4.5	2.0	1.7	6.9	5.2	36.2	5.1
Remote	56.9	44.2	13.0	3.7	2.4	4.4	7.5	59.4	4.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	57.4	50.2	12.1	2.9	4.0	1.3	0.2	44.1	0.8
Non-poor	39.0	34.4	8.8	3.1	1.4	7.0	9.2	53.3	5.9
Household size									
1-2	35.7	24.5	5.3	2.9	0.5	0.9	3.4	41.0	3.0
3-4	27.4	28.8	10.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	53.0	3.2
5-6	51.1	44.9	12.5	2.4	3.6	9.2	10.8	49.5	6.9
7+	77.8	68.2	10.7	5.8	2.4	12.0	13.2	60.6	4.9
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	36.0	28.2	10.8	2.1	1.8	7.5	12.8	62.8	4.2
Self-employed - agriculture	67.8	74.9	16.0	9.0	3.5	3.8	0.3	61.7	0.3
Self-employed - other	37.7	31.4	8.5	2.0	2.0	4.9	6.0	45.1	5.5
Other	92.3	71.6	0.0	2.5	1.4	4.4	0.0	16.4	5.7
Gender of the head of household									
Male	42.3	39.0	12.2	3.1	1.2	6.8	7.8	58.5	4.6
Female	50.2	38.4	2.8	3.0	4.7	1.2	3.3	28.0	3.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	44.4	45.1	10.6	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	23.9	64.7	11.4	0.0	100.0
Remote	56.9	33.0	10.1	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	57.4	31.3	11.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	39.0	50.7	10.3	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	35.7	51.6	12.7	0.0	100.0
3-4	27.4	62.2	10.4	0.0	100.0
5-6	51.1	38.7	10.2	0.0	100.0
7+	77.8	13.6	8.6	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	36.0	53.3	10.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	67.8	21.0	11.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	37.7	51.3	11.1	0.0	100.0
Other	92.3	5.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	42.3	46.0	11.7	0.0	100.0
Female	50.2	42.3	7.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

The gender breakdown shows no 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. 93 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 79 percent of households located in accessible clusters never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for households located in remote clusters is 74 percent. Similarly, 83 percent of non-poor households never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 59 percent of poor households.

30 percent of households with seven or more members reported seldom having problems paying for healthcare compared to 10 percent of households with three to four members. While 44 percent of households owning two to four hectares of land seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning less than 1 hectare of land is virtually null.

Furthermore, 91 percent of households owning large livestock never had problems paying for health care compared to 71 percent of those owning only small livestock. Similarly, while 89 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 58 percent. Likewise 92 percent of households where the household head is polygamous never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 67 percent of households where the household head is widowed, divorced or separated.

79 percent of male-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare, while the share for female-headed households is 69 percent. On the other hand, 21 percent of household heads with no education often/always had problems paying for healthcare compared to 2 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 as houses, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and wheelbarrows. This section will also provide detailed information on asset ownership by household characteristics. Household occupancy status describes the type of arrangement the household has in terms of their current dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they own, rent, live free or temporarily live in their current dwelling, and if they held any documentation to support the occupancy status. Besides the respondent's testimony, the survey did not use any further methods to verify this information.

6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 44 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 39 percent owns some land. 10 percent of all households owns small livestock, whereas only 3 percent of all households owns large livestock. While 51 percent of all households owns a bicycle, the share for households owning wheelbarrows is 4

percent, 5 percent own vehicles and a further 7 percent own a motorcycle

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. 57 percent of households located in remote

clusters own their dwellings compared to 24 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Similarly, 57 percent of poor households own their dwellings against 39 percent of non-poor households. Disaggregation of the data

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	15.1	3.6	7.6	8.2	65.6	100.0	26.3
Cluster Location							
Accessible	15.8	7.5	7.2	5.0	64.4	100.0	30.6
Remote	14.7	1.2	7.8	10.1	66.3	100.0	23.6
Poverty Status							
Poor	10.6	3.7	6.5	5.2	74.0	100.0	20.8
Non-poor	16.6	3.6	8.0	9.4	62.4	100.0	28.2
Household size							
1-2	13.8	3.8	12.9	12.1	57.4	100.0	30.5
3-4	9.5	1.2	6.0	8.4	75.0	100.0	16.6
5-6	17.6	7.9	7.8	5.3	61.5	100.0	33.3
7+	23.6	1.8	3.0	6.5	65.1	100.0	28.4
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	18.4	4.3	11.4	7.1	58.7	100.0	34.1
Self-employed - agric	7.1	0.0	5.4	20.7	66.7	100.0	12.6
Self-employed - other	14.0	4.6	6.6	4.7	70.0	100.0	25.2
Other	32.6	0.0	4.2	14.7	48.4	100.0	36.8
Gender of the head of household							
Male	13.7	4.2	7.3	7.4	67.4	100.0	25.2
Female	19.0	2.0	8.2	10.4	60.4	100.0	29.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	9.5	42.9	65.9	0.0	3.8	15.6	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	7.0	49.6	57.1	0.0	3.7	16.9	0.0
Remote	11.1	40.3	69.3	0.0	3.8	15.1	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	13.3	25.2	73.1	0.0	1.7	1.9	0.0
Non-poor	8.1	54.6	61.1	0.0	5.1	24.6	0.0
Household size							
1-2	2.7	20.5	75.2	0.0	9.8	69.7	0.0
3-4	7.3	27.5	69.2	0.0	5.5	11.1	0.0
5-6	12.3	41.2	66.0	0.0	5.2	1.6	0.0
7+	18.9	59.7	61.6	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	7.2	71.3	28.0	0.0	5.4	8.1	0.0
Self-employed - agric	23.0	29.3	93.6	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.0
Self-employed - other	6.9	44.3	54.8	0.0	6.8	1.3	0.0
Other	11.5	21.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	10.4	46.3	64.6	0.0	4.7	18.7	0.0
Female	7.1	28.7	71.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

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shows that 78 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 27 percent of households with three or four members. Furthermore, while 92 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 36 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 50 percent of female-headed households own their dwellings, the share for male-headed households is 42 percent. It is also observed that 59 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to 28 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 61 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to 41 percent of households with one or two members.

6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is shown in Table 6.10. Overall, 66 percent of residents in the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status. 27 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation,

which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt and a further 8 percent possess other forms of documents.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share of households with renting contract than remote villages at 8 and 2 percent respectively. Similarly, non-poor households report a higher share of households with title deed and a lower share with no documentation than poor households.

The share of households with title deed tends to increase with household size, whereas the share with other documentation tends to decrease.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the 'other' category has the highest share of households with title deed and the lowest share with payment receipts than the remaining socio-economic categories. Finally, 19 percent of female-headed household's possess title deed compared to 14 percent of male headed households.

6.4 Agriculture

The analysis in this section focuses on the distribution of households by use of

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	64.6	4.0	0.0	2.0	29.5	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	59.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	33.6	100.0
Remote	66.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	27.9	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	65.5	4.3	0.0	5.0	25.2	100.0
Non-poor	63.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	32.3	100.0
Household size						
1-2	90.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0
3-4	72.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0
5-6	55.2	6.9	0.0	6.0	31.9	100.0
7+	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.9	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	82.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	57.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	37.5	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	63.8	2.8	0.0	2.5	31.0	100.0
Female	67.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	23.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

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	61.1	1.5	4.0	12.2	10.0	11.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	69.9	0.6	1.6	10.4	10.2	7.3	100.0
Remote	55.8	2.1	5.5	13.3	9.9	13.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	49.8	1.9	4.1	19.1	13.8	11.4	100.0
Non-poor	65.6	1.4	4.0	9.5	8.5	11.1	100.0
Household size							
1-2	75.5	3.1	3.4	7.6	8.0	2.5	100.0
3-4	71.2	0.7	3.5	8.3	9.1	7.0	100.0
5-6	55.1	0.0	3.7	13.9	6.1	21.1	100.0
7+	31.8	3.0	6.2	23.0	19.8	16.2	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	71.8	0.2	5.9	8.9	2.7	10.5	100.0
Self-employed - agric	25.1	0.0	13.5	12.9	27.8	20.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	68.6	1.3	0.5	13.7	9.1	6.8	100.0
Other	28.4	14.7	5.8	11.2	5.8	34.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	61.0	0.7	3.8	12.3	10.1	12.1	100.0
Female	61.6	3.8	4.7	11.8	9.7	8.3	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	94.8	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	96.3	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	93.9	0.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	93.1	0.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	95.5	0.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	96.7	0.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	95.7	1.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	94.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	91.8	1.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	96.2	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	87.6	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	96.0	0.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	96.1	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	95.7	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	92.3	1.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

certain agricultural inputs, land ownership and cattle ownership.

6.4.1 Agricultural 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 complimented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs. almost two thirds (66 percent) of those

6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

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	3.3	11.9	48.0	31.1	5.5	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	2.2	9.9	56.8	25.6	5.6	0.0	100.0
Remote	3.9	13.1	42.6	34.6	5.5	0.3	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	5.0	10.5	49.2	28.2	6.9	0.2	100.0
Non-poor	2.6	12.2	47.6	32.4	5.0	0.2	100.0
Household size							
1-2	3.8	8.3	52.1	28.7	6.5	0.5	100.0
3-4	4.3	14.7	53.2	24.1	3.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	3.7	10.4	38.0	43.1	4.5	0.3	100.0
7+	0.0	13.9	46.9	30.3	9.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	3.2	12.0	52.3	26.4	5.7	0.3	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	35.4	52.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	6.5	11.5	22.8	59.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	1.6	7.6	53.4	31.9	5.4	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	8.2	6.5	43.8	34.0	7.5	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	0.6	17.7	30.3	46.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	3.2	12.7	50.7	30.1	3.2	0.1	100.0
Small only	4.7	7.7	30.5	30.4	25.4	1.3	100.0
Large only	1.2	1.2	48.8	48.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	3.4	14.7	17.6	49.9	14.4	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	3.9	11.0	43.0	36.3	5.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	5.0	13.6	47.4	26.7	7.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	2.2	12.6	50.0	29.5	5.4	0.3	100.0
Other	6.5	4.4	53.3	35.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	3.3	11.0	47.3	31.7	6.3	0.3	100.0
Female	3.1	14.4	49.9	29.5	3.2	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	1.4	2.5	56.9	31.5	7.7	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	4.8	12.4	43.8	32.9	5.8	0.3	100.0
Polygamous	0.0	1.3	74.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	0.8	18.3	48.2	27.9	4.8	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	6.1	13.7	50.9	23.6	5.0	0.7	100.0
Primary	2.4	9.2	46.9	35.1	6.3	0.2	100.0
Secondary +	4.8	18.8	50.0	22.8	3.6	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

Only 10 percent of all farmers applies agricultural inputs to their farms, and who use farm inputs uses improved seedling. The percentage of households located in accessible clusters using fertilizers is higher than that of households located in remote clusters, at 50 and 40 percent respectively. Similarly, poor households report a higher share using improved

seedling than non-poor households at 73 and 61 percent respectively.

Disaggregating the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also increases. Furthermore, while 23 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture uses agricultural inputs, the

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	89.6	4.7	2.2	3.5	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	88.7	3.7	3.4	4.2	100.0
Remote	90.2	5.2	1.5	3.1	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	82.6	5.5	5.4	6.6	100.0
Non-poor	92.4	4.3	0.9	2.3	100.0
Household size					
1-2	93.9	2.1	0.0	4.0	100.0
3-4	91.1	2.6	2.1	4.2	100.0
5-6	85.8	10.3	1.1	2.9	100.0
7+	86.6	4.0	6.9	2.6	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	91.3	6.2	1.2	1.4	100.0
Self-employed - agric	95.9	0.0	3.0	1.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	89.8	4.8	2.3	3.2	100.0
Other	61.7	9.1	4.2	25.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	92.9	4.2	0.8	2.0	100.0
Female	80.2	5.8	6.1	7.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' and the 'employee' socio-economic groups is 7 percent each. In addition, the rate use of improved seedlings in female-headed households is higher than in male-headed households at 71 and 65 percent respectively.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by purchasing them at an open market at 65 percent, 4 percent obtain them from government and 30 percent prepares them.

The data also shows that the percentage of households located in remote clusters and the poor households who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is higher than that of their respective counterparts. Likewise, the percentage of households with one or two members who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is 35 percentage points higher than that of households with five or six members, at 90 and 55 percent respectively. Virtually all households in the 'other' socio-economic category purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market, whereas the share for the employees is 36 percent.

9 percent of female-headed households obtain their agricultural inputs from government compared to 3 percent of

male-headed households. On the other hand, while 31 percent of male-headed households obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them, the share for female-headed households is 23 percent.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 63 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 61 percent of landless households). 16 percent own between two and four acres and a further 22 percent own four or more acres.

Landless households are more common in accessible clusters and households owning large portions of land are more common in remote clusters.

Regarding household size, while 76 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is 32 percent. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

While households where the main income earner is an employee reported the highest share of landless households (72 percent),

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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	45.9	16.6	17.3	7.7	98.3	73.5	78.0	24.7	4.2	57.2
Cluster Location										
Accessible	46.2	18.1	15.0	8.3	98.9	71.9	74.9	26.8	4.2	59.5
Remote	45.7	15.7	18.7	7.2	97.8	74.5	79.9	23.4	4.2	55.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	30.1	8.8	3.5	3.3	93.9	64.4	62.9	12.5	1.2	43.1
Non-poor	52.0	19.5	22.9	9.4	100.0	77.3	84.3	29.4	5.4	63.1
Household size										
1-2	44.1	10.7	4.9	13.8	99.6	69.2	77.4	16.0	5.1	44.9
3-4	40.4	13.6	21.0	5.9	94.9	71.9	78.3	23.6	0.7	55.6
5-6	50.3	17.8	16.7	4.8	100.0	74.0	77.0	28.0	5.8	64.4
7+	51.9	28.5	27.9	6.6	100.0	81.4	79.8	33.8	7.0	66.6
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	66.0	25.5	24.3	13.6	100.0	90.4	88.9	46.2	6.1	73.7
Self-employed - agric	23.5	4.6	16.3	0.7	94.7	64.1	78.0	4.6	3.8	26.0
Self-employed - other	43.2	15.9	15.1	6.9	98.3	70.7	75.3	21.0	3.3	59.8
Other	36.9	14.2	7.8	5.7	99.3	45.0	52.8	14.2	4.4	35.5
Gender of the head of household										
Male	47.3	16.0	16.6	6.5	98.7	79.9	86.7	26.3	3.5	57.9
Female	41.6	18.5	19.2	11.0	96.8	55.1	53.2	20.2	5.9	55.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group reported the lowest share at 25 percent. There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and land ownership.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. The majority (95 percent) of households owns no cattle at all, and only 5 percent owns between 1 and 10 heads of cattle. The breakdown of the data by socio-economic categories shows that 12 percent of households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category own between 2 and 10 heads of cattle, whereas the share for employees is only 3 percent. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size and gender of the household head do not show strong correlation with cattle ownership.

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

37 percent of the households reported it was improving, 48 percent said it was the same while 15 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in remote clusters who reported the current crime and security situation as worsening is higher than that of households located in accessible clusters at 17 and 12 percent respectively.

While 52 percent of households with one or two members reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with seven or more members is 47 percent. In addition, 51 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 32 percent of landless

households. While 25 percent of households owning small livestock reported much better condition in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning large livestock is virtually null.

Furthermore, 38 percent of male-headed households reported improvement in the current crime and security situation compared to the year before the survey against 33 percent of female-headed households. Similarly, while 40 percent of households where the household head is single reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is 8 percent. On the other hand, while 53 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category reported same conditions in the current crime and security situation, the share of households where the main income earner is an employee is 43 percent. Finally, the percentage of households where the head has primary education and reported positive change of the current crime and security situation is higher than that of household heads with secondary education, at 42 and 27 percent respectively.

6.6 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the great majority (90 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

There are no strong differences in the main income contributor by cluster location and poverty status. While 10 percent of households with five or six members reported spouses as the main income contributor, the share for households with one or two members is 2 percent. Furthermore, 96 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported the head as the main income contributor compared to 62 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that 93 percent of male-headed households reported the head as the main income contributor compared to 80 percent of female-headed households.

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 98 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 78 percent own a radio, 74 percent own a watch or clock, 57 percent own mobile phones, 50 percent own an electric iron, 25 percent own television, 17 percent own refrigerators, 17 percent own sewing machines and 8 percent own a modern stove. Non-poor households and households in accessible clusters 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 household items than the remaining socio-economic groups.

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7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Tanga MC. 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, 68 percent of households have iron sheets as their main roof material and 30 percent have thatch.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows that households in accessible clusters and non-poor

households tend to use iron sheets more often and use thatch less frequently than their respective counterparts. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in agriculture is the category with lowest share of households using iron sheets for the roof (at 35 percent), and the remaining socio-economic categories report the shares above 50 percent each. In turn the self-employed agriculture category has the highest use rate of thatch (62 percent) than the remaining categories. While 80 percent of households with up to two members reported iron sheets as their main roofing materials, the share for households with 7 or more members is 56 percent. In turn the latter reported the highest rate use of thatch (44 percent) than the remaining households. Finally, 34 percent of female-headed households reported thatch as their main roofing material compared to 28 percent of male-headed households.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 61 percent of houses are built with cement or sandcrete. Burnt bricks occupy the second place, with a

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	0.4	29.7	0.0	68.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	0.0	9.6	0.0	87.9	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.6	42.0	0.0	56.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	1.4	52.3	0.0	45.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	20.6	0.0	76.9	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	0.0	19.4	0.0	79.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.6	25.0	0.0	70.7	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.8	35.7	0.0	62.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	43.5	0.0	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	0.0	17.6	0.0	81.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	2.8	61.6	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	25.1	0.0	72.3	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	49.3	0.0	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	0.5	28.0	0.0	69.1	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	34.4	0.0	65.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

7 Household amenities

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

	Mud/ mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Wood/ bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Total
Total	35.1	1.7	1.3	61.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	9.7	3.5	2.5	83.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	50.6	0.5	0.6	47.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	54.2	1.0	0.0	41.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	27.5	2.0	1.9	68.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	29.2	3.9	2.3	64.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	29.8	1.4	1.8	64.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	34.4	0.8	0.7	63.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	53.5	0.4	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	17.5	2.1	2.1	78.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	77.9	2.8	1.2	14.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	29.9	1.3	1.2	66.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	58.1	0.0	0.0	41.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	32.9	2.0	1.2	63.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	41.3	0.6	1.7	55.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	29.4	0.0	0.4	69.6	0.0	0.5	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	10.7	0.0	1.1	88.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	40.9	0.0	0.0	58.2	0.0	0.9	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	48.4	0.0	0.0	49.7	0.0	1.9	100.0
Non-poor	21.9	0.0	0.6	77.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	23.1	0.0	0.0	76.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	26.3	0.0	0.2	73.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	28.7	0.0	1.4	69.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	44.8	0.0	0.0	52.1	0.0	3.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	15.8	0.0	0.0	84.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	68.9	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	24.0	0.0	0.7	74.3	0.0	1.0	100.0
Other	44.6	0.0	0.0	55.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	27.0	0.0	0.6	71.7	0.0	0.7	100.0
Female	36.3	0.0	0.0	63.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

share of 35 percent.

The analysis by cluster location reveals that households in accessible clusters have a higher share of cement or sandcrete than households in remote clusters. The rates are 83 and 47 percent, respectively. In

turn, the latter report a higher share using mud or burnt bricks than the former at 51 and 10 percent respectively. Likewise, non-poor households use cement or sandcrete more often than poor households (69 and 42 percent, respectively).

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

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	27.6	0.9	20.9	49.6	1.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	42.7	0.8	30.1	25.4	0.9	100.0
Remote	18.3	1.0	15.2	64.4	1.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	19.9	0.3	14.3	61.9	3.5	100.0
Non-poor	30.8	1.2	23.6	44.5	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	48.9	0.2	18.5	32.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	35.1	2.3	26.2	36.5	0.0	100.0
5-6	14.2	0.4	24.3	59.0	2.1	100.0
7+	4.2	0.3	9.4	83.4	2.7	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	22.8	1.0	29.1	47.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	14.2	0.0	6.5	79.1	0.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	35.5	1.3	22.0	40.3	0.9	100.0
Other	4.2	0.0	8.1	78.7	9.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	26.0	1.1	23.5	48.6	0.7	100.0
Female	32.2	0.6	13.3	52.2	1.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

64 percent of households with one to six members reported use of cement or sandcrete as materials for their walls, compared to 46 percent of households with 7 or more members. In turn the latter report the highest share of houses built of mud or mud bricks at 54 percent. Households self-employed in agriculture reported the highest use rate of mud or mud bricks and the lowest use rate of cement or sandcrete than the remaining socio-economic categories. In addition, 63 percent of male-headed households use cement or sandcrete as materials for their walls compared to 55 percent of female-headed households.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 70 percent of households is made of concrete or cement and 24 percent of mud or earth.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible clusters, with a rate of 88 percent, have more houses with concrete floor than households in remote clusters, with a rate of 58 percent. In contrast, 40 percent of houses in remote clusters have mud or earth floor while the share for houses in accessible clusters is 11 percent.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households have a higher share of houses with cement or concrete (78 percent, against 50 percent of the poor households). Up to 48 percent of poor households have mud or earth floor, whereas the share for non-poor is 22 percent.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that those self-employed in agriculture have the lowest share of concrete or cement than the remaining socio-economic groups. In addition, while 69 percent of households self employed in agriculture and 45 percent of households in the 'other' category have houses with mud or dirt floors, the share for the employees is only 16 percent. Finally, households headed by males have a higher share of concrete or cement floor than female-headed households at 72 and 64 percent respectively.

Table 7.4 shows the percent distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 50 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live, 28 percent occupy a single room, and 21 percent occupy two or more rooms.

Households from remote clusters are more likely to occupy the whole building than

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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	96.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4
Cluster Location											
Accessible	96.5	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0
Remote	96.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6
Poverty Status											
Poor	93.8	4.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0
Non-poor	97.6	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3
Household size											
1-2	96.3	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7
3-4	98.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2
5-6	93.6	4.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1
7+	98.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6
Self-employed - agric	94.3	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3
Self-employed - other	96.0	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6
Other	93.2	5.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.2
Gender of the head of household											
Male	97.5	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5
Female	93.9	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

households from accessible clusters. In turn the latter are more likely to occupy a single room than the former at 43 and 18 percent respectively. The breakdown by poverty status shows similar results with poor households resembling remote clusters.

The breakdown by household size shows that small households are more likely to occupy single rooms, as 49 percent of households with up to 2 members occupy single rooms compared to 4 percent of households with 7 or more members. While 83 percent of households with 7 or more members occupy the whole building where they live, the share for households with up to 2 members is 32 percent.

The analysis of socio-economic groups shows that the 'self-employed other' category has the lowest share of households occupying the whole building at 40 percent, and the highest share occupying a single room at 36 percent. Finally, female-headed households are more likely than male-headed households to occupy a single room where they live at 32 and 26 percent respectively.

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 97 percent of households have a safe source of water, whereas 3 percent get it from an untreated pipe borne. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, and protected wells. Virtually all households with access to a safe source of drinking water obtain water from treated pipes. All selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, socio-economic group and gender of the household head are not strongly correlated with the distribution of households by main source of drinking water.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall 95 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 75 percent use a covered pit latrine.

The cluster breakdown shows that 78 percent of households in accessible clusters have covered pit latrines, while households in remote clusters the share is 70 percent. Similarly, 79 percent of poor households have covered pit latrines

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	2.5	0.0	20.2	0.0	74.8	0.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	95.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	2.5	0.0	26.5	0.0	69.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	96.1
Remote	2.6	0.0	16.4	0.0	77.9	1.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	94.3
Poverty Status										
Poor	6.3	0.0	10.8	0.0	78.9	1.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	89.6
Non-poor	1.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	73.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	97.1
Household size										
1-2	2.7	0.0	23.1	0.0	73.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	96.5
3-4	2.4	0.0	21.0	0.0	74.6	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.6
5-6	4.2	0.0	16.5	0.0	73.7	0.6	5.0	0.0	100.0	90.1
7+	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	78.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98.9
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	0.3	0.0	28.5	0.0	67.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.3
Self-employed - agric	5.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	85.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.7
Self-employed - other	2.2	0.0	21.0	0.0	74.8	0.3	1.8	0.0	100.0	95.8
Other	10.9	0.0	11.2	0.0	77.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.1
Gender of the head of household										
Male	1.8	0.0	19.7	0.0	75.7	0.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	95.4
Female	4.7	0.0	21.7	0.0	72.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	93.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/oi 1	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/ sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
Total	29.1	64.8	5.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	5.9
Cluster Location										
Accessible	9.0	79.2	9.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	11.1
Remote	41.4	56.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.6
Poverty Status										
Poor	52.4	47.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3
Non-poor	19.8	71.8	7.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	8.1
Household size										
1-2	23.0	53.9	20.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	22.1
3-4	24.5	75.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4
5-6	28.7	70.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1
7+	46.0	53.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	13.3	81.0	5.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.7
Self-employed - agric	84.7	12.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2
Self-employed - other	19.6	73.6	5.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	6.4
Other	53.3	38.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1
Gender of the head of household										
Male	26.9	65.6	6.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	7.2
Female	35.2	62.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

compared to 73 percent of non-poor households. In turn, the latter report a higher share with flush toilets than the former at 24 and 11 percent respectively.

Households with five or six members have the lowest percentage of safe sanitation, at 90 percent. The rates for other groups fluctuate between 96 and 99 percent.

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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	57.8	0.0	42.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	39.3	0.0	60.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	69.2	0.0	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	73.5	0.0	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	51.7	0.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	53.7	0.0	46.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	59.9	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	56.8	0.0	43.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	61.0	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	42.6	0.0	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	89.9	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	54.5	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	79.5	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	55.3	0.0	44.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	64.9	0.0	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the 'employee' and the 'self-employed other' categories have the highest rate of safe sanitation at 96 percent each, and the 'other' category has the lowest rate at 89 percent. While 29 percent of the employees have flush toilets, the share for households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category is only 6 percent.

The analysis by gender of the household heads reveals that male-headed households are more likely to have covered pit latrines than female-headed households, with rates of 76 and 72 percent, respectively.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 65 percent of households use charcoal and 29 percent use firewood. 79 percent of households in accessible clusters use charcoal compared to 56 percent of households in remote clusters. In turn the latter report a higher share using firewood than the former at 41 and 9 percent respectively. The breakdown by poverty status reveals similar differences with poor households resembling the remote clusters.

The breakdown by household size shows that the rate of using firewood tends to increase with increasing household size, as 23 percent of households with up to 2 members uses charcoal against 46 percent of households with 7 or more members. In contrast, 75 percent of households with three or four members use charcoal for cooking, whereas the share for households with 7 or more members is 53 percent.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that, while 81 percent of employees use charcoal for cooking, the share of employees using firewood is only 13 percent. The 'self-employed agriculture' and the 'other' categories report higher rates of using firewood for cooking and lower shares for charcoal than the other two categories. The gender breakdown shows that female-headed households report higher use rate of firewood than male-headed households at 35 and 27 percent respectively.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 58 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 42 percent use electricity. Gas, solar panels, batteries, and firewood are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

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

	Drinking water supply				Total	Health facility				Total
	<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+		<= 15	16-30	31-60	61+	
Total	96.3	1.7	1.8	0.2	100.0	32.6	34.4	25.5	7.4	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.4	40.1	15.7	3.7	100.0
Remote	94.6	2.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	27.9	30.9	31.5	9.7	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	94.8	3.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	32.1	32.6	24.5	10.7	100.0
Non-poor	96.9	1.2	1.8	0.2	100.0	32.9	35.0	26.0	6.1	100.0
Household size										
1-2	96.6	2.4	0.7	0.3	100.0	36.2	30.8	29.6	3.3	100.0
3-4	94.5	2.2	3.1	0.3	100.0	28.9	39.8	22.2	9.0	100.0
5-6	95.9	1.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	29.5	36.2	23.3	11.1	100.0
7+	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	39.2	26.9	29.0	4.9	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	29.5	36.8	27.3	6.4	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	78.9	8.4	11.6	1.1	100.0	42.3	28.2	25.4	4.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	30.3	35.6	24.7	9.3	100.0
Other	98.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	46.1	27.1	24.9	2.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	96.8	1.2	1.8	0.2	100.0	32.8	34.1	24.2	9.0	100.0
Female	94.9	3.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	32.3	35.5	29.2	3.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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	77.1	16.6	5.8	0.5	100.0	43.7	31.6	19.4	5.4	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	83.4	14.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	41.0	39.4	17.1	2.5	100.0
Remote	73.2	18.1	7.8	0.9	100.0	45.3	26.7	20.8	7.2	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	76.0	17.9	5.7	0.5	100.0	40.4	22.7	28.5	8.4	100.0
Non-poor	77.5	16.1	5.8	0.6	100.0	44.8	35.2	15.7	4.2	100.0
Household size										
1-2	83.8	12.6	2.6	1.0	100.0	44.2	38.3	11.8	5.7	100.0
3-4	78.2	13.3	7.9	0.6	100.0	47.9	30.6	17.4	4.1	100.0
5-6	74.5	20.2	4.9	0.4	100.0	41.2	37.4	15.4	6.0	100.0
7+	69.6	22.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	38.8	15.9	38.8	6.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	78.5	15.7	5.7	0.1	100.0	41.8	39.1	16.9	2.2	100.0
Self-employed - agric	63.6	18.2	15.1	3.2	100.0	30.0	33.0	24.0	13.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	79.3	17.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	49.3	27.5	19.2	4.1	100.0
Other	84.4	12.7	2.2	0.7	100.0	31.3	34.0	20.7	13.9	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	77.3	15.3	6.7	0.7	100.0	42.3	31.4	21.5	4.8	100.0
Female	76.6	20.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	47.6	32.1	13.1	7.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

The analysis of cluster location shows that households in accessible clusters report a higher share using electricity than households in remote clusters, who in turn report a higher share using kerosene or paraffin. The split-up by poverty status reveals similar results with poor

households resembling remote clusters. The breakdown by household size reveals that smaller households report use of electricity more often than larger households. In turn, the latter report use of kerosene or paraffin for lighting more frequently than the former.

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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	38.6	33.1	17.6	10.7	100.0	85.8	9.2	3.2	1.9	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	61.2	29.9	8.7	0.3	100.0	93.8	4.8	1.4	0.0	100.0
Remote	24.8	35.0	23.0	17.1	100.0	80.8	11.8	4.3	3.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	38.4	29.7	20.8	11.1	100.0	80.9	10.6	6.6	1.9	100.0
Non-poor	38.5	34.5	16.3	10.6	100.0	87.7	8.6	1.9	1.9	100.0
Household size										
1-2	53.0	25.5	10.0	11.5	100.0	90.1	6.7	2.4	0.8	100.0
3-4	27.6	43.4	22.0	7.0	100.0	84.1	8.8	3.7	3.3	100.0
5-6	35.1	30.4	22.3	12.1	100.0	85.3	9.0	3.5	2.3	100.0
7+	44.4	28.3	12.9	14.4	100.0	83.5	13.4	3.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	36.1	34.8	16.6	12.5	100.0	91.6	8.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	38.0	20.0	24.2	17.8	100.0	55.6	16.8	15.1	12.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	38.8	37.0	17.2	7.1	100.0	91.0	7.3	1.7	0.0	100.0
Other	51.8	19.3	8.0	20.9	100.0	84.3	13.5	2.2	0.0	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	39.2	31.6	17.9	11.3	100.0	88.0	7.9	2.2	1.9	100.0
Female	37.1	37.2	16.7	9.0	100.0	79.3	12.8	6.1	1.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rates of use of electricity, at 57 and 46 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the 'self-employed agriculture' category has the highest rate of use of kerosene or paraffin (90 percent) than the remaining socio-economic categories. Finally, male-headed households are more likely to use electricity and less likely to use kerosene/paraffin than female-headed households.

7.4 Distances to Facilities

Table 7.9 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest drinking water supply and health facility. Although each table gives more detailed information, the analysis of this section will be focused on the 30 minute threshold that was used to define access to a facility. It must be kept in mind that distance to public transportation is one of the variables used to define a cluster as accessible or remote, so it must come as no surprise that distance to public transportation and cluster location are strongly correlated. However, the rest of the variables, despite not being used to define cluster location, also show strong correlations.

Overall, 98 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 67 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that virtually all (100 percent) households in accessible clusters have access to a drinking water source and 80 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote clusters are 97 and 59 percent respectively. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households having higher access rates than poor households.

The breakdown by gender and household size shows no strong correlation with the time taken by household to reach the nearest drinking water source and to a health facility. The breakdown by socio-economic categories shows that 87 percent of households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category have access to drinking water; while the remaining categories report shares above 95 percent each. The 'other' category has the highest rate of access to a health facility at 73 percent, whereas the employees have the lowest access rate to health facilities at 64 percent.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest

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	94.4	20.0	8.2	1.8	1.5	77.3	0.1	12.0	0.0	0.8	11.7
Cluster Location											
Accessible	95.3	17.5	12.8	1.0	3.3	78.6	0.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	9.9
Remote	93.9	21.6	5.2	2.3	0.4	76.5	0.0	14.1	0.0	1.3	12.8
Poverty Status											
Poor	90.1	25.2	5.6	0.3	0.0	72.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	5.5
Non-poor	96.2	18.1	9.1	2.4	2.1	79.2	0.1	13.4	0.0	1.1	14.0
Household size											
1-2	92.1	29.2	6.8	0.6	2.9	66.6	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	14.3
3-4	96.9	12.6	10.3	2.8	1.0	84.6	0.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	10.2
5-6	94.3	19.1	7.6	2.9	1.7	79.8	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	14.7
7+	93.3	23.0	6.7	0.0	0.3	74.2	0.0	13.0	0.0	4.5	6.5
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	99.1	14.0	8.9	3.6	1.2	84.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	3.0	21.6
Self-employed - agric	94.2	47.8	2.2	3.4	0.0	45.4	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	5.5
Self-employed - other	93.4	14.5	9.7	0.1	2.1	83.7	0.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	9.0
Other	82.6	33.1	4.5	6.9	0.0	61.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.5
Gender of the head of household											
Male	95.8	21.9	8.1	2.2	1.4	74.9	0.1	11.5	0.0	1.1	12.9
Female	90.6	14.3	8.4	0.5	1.8	84.7	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	7.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

primary and secondary school. Overall, 94 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school and 76 percent of households live within 30 minutes of a secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 97 percent of households in accessible clusters have access to primary school, against 91 percent of remote clusters. For secondary school, the rates go down to 80 and 72 percent, respectively.

80 percent of non-poor households are located within 30 minutes from a secondary school, 17 percentage points above poor households. Both report similar access rates to primary schools at 94 percent each.

Access to primary school does not vary much with household size but access to secondary schools does. 55 percent of households with 7 or more members report having access to secondary school, whereas other households report the shares above 75 percent each.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the category 'employee' have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 81 percent, whereas the 'other' category report a higher access rate to primary school (97 percent).

Households headed by females have higher access rates to both primary and secondary school than male-headed households, at 98 and 80 percent against 92 and 73 percent of males respectively.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 72 percent of households have access to a food market, and 95 percent to public transportation. The analysis of cluster location shows that 91 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food market against 70 percent of households in remote villages. The shares for public transportation are 99 percent for accessible and 93 percent for households in remote villages.

Poverty status is also strongly correlated with distance to food markets and public transportation. Poor households have lower rates of access to food markets, with a rate of 68 percent, against 74 percent of non-poor. There is a similar difference

7 Household amenities

regarding access to public transportation. While 97 percent of non-poor households have access to public transportation, only 92 percent of poor households have so.

The breakdown by size of the household shows that households with 1 or 2 members have the highest rates of access to both food markets and public transportation at 79 and 97 percent, respectively. Households with more than 2 members report access rates between 65 to 71 percent and 93 to 96 percent for food markets and public transportation respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' category has the lowest rate of access to food markets (58 percent) and the 'self-employed other' category has the highest rate (76 percent). Virtually all households in the 'employee' category have access to public transportation, whereas the share for the self-employed in agriculture is 77 percent. The 'self-employed other' and the 'other' categories report similar shares of access to public transportation at 98 percent each.

There does not appear to be strong difference according to the gender of the household head with access to both facilities.

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, 94 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are insecticide treated nets (77 percent), use of bed nets (20 percent), maintenance of good sanitation (12 percent), use of window or door nets (12 percent) and insecticide (8 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that 13 percent of households in accessible clusters use insecticide against malaria, compared to 5 percent of households in remote clusters. While 96 percent of non-poor households take measures against malaria, and 79 percent of them uses insecticide treated nets, the shares for poor households are 90 and 72 percent respectively.

The share of households using insecticide treated nets against malaria increases with

the size of the household but there are no clear trends by other measures taken. The analysis by socio-economic status shows that 99 percent of households in the category 'employee' take measures, 94 percent of the 'self-employed agriculture' category, 93 percent of 'self-employed other' category, and 83 percent of the 'other' category. Finally, households headed by males are more likely to take measures against malaria than households headed by females. In turn female-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently than male-headed households.

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 mtaa, 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 mtaa, 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 3 times with the dots replaced by mtaa, ward and district. Attendance at meetings shows a clear decreasing trend as government level increases. Results show that 61 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one mtaa meeting in the past 12 months. Ward and district level meetings report lower attendance rates at 16 and 2 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report remarkably

higher attendance rate at mtaa meetings, with a rate of 71 percent against 47 percent of accessible clusters, while there are no remarkable differences at higher levels of government.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher attendance rate at ward meetings than non-poor households, with no wide differences at the highest and lowest levels. The analysis by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in agriculture report the highest attendance rate at mtaa level, at 84 percent, whereas the ‘other’ socio-economic group reports the highest attendance rates at ward level, with a rate of 26 percent. The rates for district meetings do not differ widely, ranging from 1 to 4 percent.

8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

The main respondent was asked whether he or she considered the leaders at mtaa, ward and district levels of government to be polite and helpful. For those who were not satisfied or answered that they did not know whether they were satisfied, the reasons for this were asked. For district councillors the question was phrased slightly differently and respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with

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	58.2	61.4	15.8	2.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	47.0	46.7	17.1	2.8
Remote	65.1	70.5	15.0	1.4
Poverty Status				
Poor	67.5	63.3	20.9	3.8
Non-poor	54.6	60.6	13.5	0.9
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	64.8	68.1	11.7	0.8
Self-employed - agriculture	87.7	84.2	17.9	3.2
Self-employed - other	48.6	53.9	16.2	2.0
Other	45.8	44.9	25.7	4.4
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

8 Governance

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

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total					
Satisfied	82.5	81.1	70.3	70.3	64.5
Not Satisfied	11.8	12.9	12.4	9.1	33.1
Don't Know	5.8	6.1	17.3	20.6	2.5
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location					
Accessible	74.6	74.7	69.1	69.3	61.7
Remote	87.3	85.0	71.1	71.0	66.2
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status					
Poor	83.6	81.2	69.6	67.0	67.2
Non-poor	82.0	80.9	70.5	71.5	63.3
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group					
Employee	71.9	71.2	63.8	67.6	61.1
Self-employed - agriculture	94.3	94.1	83.7	77.3	76.1
Self-employed - other	84.7	82.6	70.6	70.2	62.8
Other	77.9	76.5	63.0	65.5	66.8
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)					
Political differences	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embezzlement/corruption	12.4	20.5	9.7	8.0	2.3
They do not listen to people	29.5	26.1	10.7	4.6	8.1
Favouritism	11.4	11.2	7.0	3.0	5.3
Lazy/inexperienced	3.3	4.1	2.6	0.0	4.1
Personal Reasons	4.8	3.8	2.0	3.7	0.5
I see no results	19.2	22.3	18.1	17.5	38.7
They never visit us	30.4	28.4	58.0	66.9	51.6
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

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?'

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 81 percent of respondents said to be satisfied with mtaa leaders, the rate of satisfaction with ward and district leaders was 70 percent for each. The satisfaction rate with the district councillor is lower, at 65 percent. 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 mtaa, ward and district leaders, ranging from 9 to 13 percent. Rather, the number of people responding 'I don't know' increases for

higher levels of government: from 6 percent for mtaa leaders to 21 percent for district leaders. In the case of the district councillor, the share of dissatisfied population is 33 percent, and the share that report not knowing whether they are satisfied is 3 percent.

There are no strong differences in the share of satisfied population by cluster location, except for mtaa leaders, where accessible clusters report a satisfaction rate 10 percentage points lower than remote clusters. In turn, non-poor households report higher satisfaction rates with district leaders than poor households, at 72 and 67 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in agriculture report the highest satisfaction shares at all levels, followed by the self-

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	6.4	7.4	0.7	1.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	2.3	2.3	1.0	0.0
Remote	9.0	10.6	0.5	1.6
Poverty Status				
Poor	7.1	9.3	0.0	0.3
Non-poor	6.2	6.7	1.0	1.2
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	5.0	5.0	0.6	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	14.3	15.6	0.0	0.3
Self-employed - other	5.6	7.1	1.0	1.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Source				
Letter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Notice board	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0
Meeting	80.5	89.1	30.6	5.0
Rumours/hear-say	18.7	10.2	62.0	9.1
Radio/newspapers	0.8	0.7	0.0	85.9
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

employed in non-agricultural activities. In contrast, the employees tend to report the lowest satisfaction rates.

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. The main reasons for dissatisfaction with mtaa leaders were failure to visit people, failure to listen to people, people seeing no results, and embezzlement or corruption, with rates ranging from 21 to 28 percent. In the case of ward leaders, the most common reason is failure to visit people, with a rate of 58 percent. This is followed by people seeing no results at 18 percent. These are the most common reasons for dissatisfaction at the highest levels, with shares of 67 and 18 percent for district leaders and 52 and 39 percent for district councillors, respectively. Virtually none of the respondents revealed dissatisfaction due to

political differences with the leaders at any level.

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 mtaa finances seems to reach the largest share of households at 7 percent. Information on ward and district finances reaches 1 percent of the households for each level.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote clusters report a higher share of households receiving information on mtaa finances than accessible clusters, at 11 and 2 percent, respectively. However, there seem to be no remarkable differences at the higher levels. In turn, poverty status seems to be uncorrelated with receiving information on public finances.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows interesting insights. The self-

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total				
Satisfied	36.8	36.1	33.7	36.8
Not Satisfied	19.1	20.6	18.2	14.9
Don' Know	44.1	43.3	48.1	48.3
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	33.8	32.6	31.5	32.7
Remote	38.7	38.3	35.0	39.3
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	33.8	34.8	28.8	29.2
Non-poor	38.2	36.8	35.7	40.0
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	34.5	33.6	30.0	32.0
Self-employed - agriculture	41.8	38.3	33.3	40.9
Self-employed - other	37.0	37.5	36.6	40.0
Other	32.4	28.2	21.0	14.4
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
I see no results	15.8	17.6	16.7	15.2
Embezzlement/corruption	8.7	9.9	9.1	7.5
Favouritism	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3
This is what I hear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
They give no information	75.0	74.1	78.8	78.7
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Tanga MC

employed in agriculture clearly report the highest share of households receiving information on mtaa finances. The employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report similar rates, at 5 and 7 percent, respectively. It is remarkable that the 'other' category reports null rates at all levels, meaning that households in this category are practically uninformed about issues related to public spending.

For those that received financial information, the source of this information was probed for. Table 8.3 shows that the most important method of acquiring information on mtaa finances was attendance at meetings (89 percent), followed by rumours or hear-say (10 percent). Rumour or hear-say are the source for 62 percent of the households that receive information on ward finances, and meetings for a further 31 percent. In the case of district finances, the most important source of information was radio or newspapers, with a share of 86 percent.

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. Satisfaction with spending is relatively constant at all levels of government, with rates ranging from 34 to 37 percent. However, the share of respondents reporting 'I don't know' is higher for ward and district spending, at 48 percent each, than in mtaa spending, at 43 percent.

Respondents living in accessible clusters show lower satisfaction rates with mtaa and district spending than respondents living in remote clusters. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report lower satisfaction rates with ward and district spending than poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' category reports the lowest satisfaction rates at all levels. In contrast, the self-employed in agriculture and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities seem to show the highest satisfaction rates.

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 at 74 percent for mtaa spending, 79 percent for ward spending, and a further 79 percent at district spending. This was followed by seeing no results (ranging from 15 to 18 percent) and embezzlement or corruption (ranging from 8 to 10 percent).

