

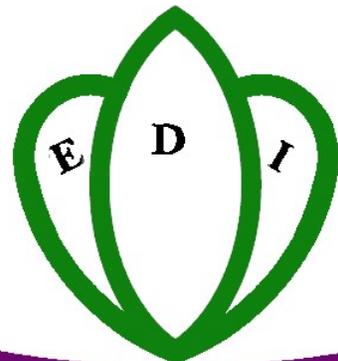
PMO-RALG

MPWAPWA DC CWIQ
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and
Services in Mpwapwa DC

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DEFINITIONS

General

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

Education

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

Gross Enrolment Rate	The ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of children of school age.
Net Enrolment Rate	The ratio of children of school age currently enrolled at school to the population of children of school age.
Non-Attendance Rate	The percent of individuals of secondary school-age who had attended school at some point and was not attending school at the time of the survey.
<i>Health</i>	
Need for Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having experienced need for a health facility if he/she had suffered from a self-diagnosed illness in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Use of Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having used a health facility if he/she had consulted a health professional in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Satisfaction with Health Facilities	No problems cited with health facility used in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Vaccinations	BCG: Anti-tuberculosis DPT: Diphtheria, Pertussis ³ , Tetanus OPV: Oral Polio Vaccination
Stunting	Occurs when an individual's height is substantially below the average height in his/her age-group.
Wasting	Occurs when an individual's weight is substantially below the average weight for his/her height category.
Orphan	A child is considered an orphan when he/she has lost at least one parent and is under 18 years.
Foster child	A child is considered foster if neither his/her parents reside in the household

Employment

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

Welfare

Access to Facilities	A household is considered to have access to facilities if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the respective facilities.
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Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)

	<i>Margin of</i>					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
Household characteristics						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9
<i>Head is male</i>	74.0	2.6	68.1	80.8	77.0	73.5
<i>Head is female</i>	26.0	2.6	31.9	19.2	23.0	26.5
<i>Head is monagamous</i>	52.6	2.6	54.7	50.2	53.0	52.6
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	18.2	3.0	11.6	25.9	24.0	17.2
<i>Head is not married</i>	29.1	2.6	33.7	23.9	23.0	30.2
Household welfare						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	58.3	2.8	56.6	60.2	67.8	56.6
<i>Better now</i>	21.7	2.7	21.3	22.1	18.1	22.3
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	27.7	3.8	28.6	26.7	27.5	27.8
<i>Better now</i>	40.3	3.1	39.1	41.8	31.2	42.0
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	42.6	2.5	42.0	43.2	57.8	39.9
<i>School fees</i>	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.3
<i>House rent</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Utility bills</i>	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
<i>Health care</i>	21.9	2.1	20.2	23.9	27.7	20.9
Agriculture						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	2.4	0.9	2.9	1.8	0.9	2.7
<i>More now</i>	3.2	1.0	2.0	4.7	0.4	3.8
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	6.1	1.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2
<i>More now</i>	5.8	1.1	6.1	5.5	3.1	6.3
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	67.7	4.5	70.9	63.9	61.2	68.9
<i>Fertilizers</i>	53.5	4.6	52.3	55.1	54.2	53.4
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	79.4	3.6	81.1	77.1	75.1	80.0
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
<i>Insecticides</i>	7.9	2.5	12.1	2.3	5.9	8.2
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household infrastructure						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.0
<i>Access to water</i>	66.4	6.7	71.3	60.6	55.5	68.3
<i>Safe water source</i>	51.4	8.0	47.6	55.8	52.2	51.2
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	1.9	1.1	3.5	0.0	0.9	2.1
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	28.9	6.0	36.8	19.7	25.5	29.5
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ownership of IT/Telecommunications Equipment						
<i>Fixed line phone</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Mobile phone</i>	5.5	1.6	8.9	1.5	0.7	6.3
<i>Radio set</i>	43.8	3.7	44.0	43.6	24.1	47.3
<i>Television set</i>	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2

		<i>Margin of</i>					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>	
Employment							
Employer in the main job							
<i>Civil service</i>	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>NGO</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	
<i>Private sector formal</i>	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.7	
<i>Private sector informal</i>	51.2	2.0	49.3	53.5	47.2	52.2	
<i>Household</i>	45.3	2.1	46.1	44.4	50.9	44.0	
Activity in the main job							
<i>Agriculture</i>	83.9	2.6	78.8	89.6	80.3	84.7	
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	
<i>Services</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	
Employment Status in last 7 days							
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	35.9	2.0	38.0	33.5	32.8	36.6	
<i>Male</i>	41.7	2.5	40.5	42.9	32.8	43.9	
<i>Female</i>	30.8	2.8	35.9	24.6	32.8	30.3	
Education							
Adult literacy rate							
<i>Total</i>	59.6	2.9	62.1	56.8	46.9	62.6	
<i>Male</i>	67.6	3.2	66.9	68.5	57.3	70.2	
<i>Female</i>	52.4	3.4	58.0	45.5	36.2	55.8	
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)							
<i>Total</i>	68.3	3.7	71.1	65.3	68.7	68.3	
<i>Male</i>	68.4	4.7	68.2	68.6	66.3	69.0	
<i>Female</i>	68.3	5.8	74.7	62.3	72.2	67.6	
Primary school							
<i>Access to School</i>	65.8	6.6	76.9	54.2	50.9	72.4	
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	92.4	4.8	97.2	87.4	78.9	98.4	
<i>Male</i>	86.5	7.0	93.2	79.2	69.4	96.3	
<i>Female</i>	99.4	4.6	102.3	96.5	95.7	100.6	
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	67.8	3.9	73.1	62.4	55.1	73.5	
<i>Male</i>	61.0	6.0	64.5	57.1	51.8	66.2	
<i>Female</i>	76.0	4.7	84.0	68.3	61.0	80.9	
<i>Satisfaction</i>	60.1	4.1	59.2	61.1	66.6	57.7	
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	6.2	1.3	8.7	3.5	2.3	7.9	

	<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>	19.6	5.6	32.9	5.1	15.5	20.9
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	8.9	2.3	14.9	2.4	4.7	10.3
<i>Male</i>	9.0	2.4	12.6	3.6	4.2	10.6
<i>Female</i>	8.8	3.9	19.2	1.2	5.3	9.9
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	5.8	2.0	8.8	2.4	2.2	6.9
<i>Male</i>	4.6	1.9	5.3	3.6	0.0	6.2
<i>Female</i>	7.3	3.4	15.7	1.2	5.3	7.9
<i>Satisfaction</i>	43.5	16.7	39.1	73.3	73.4	39.1
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medical services						
<i>Health access</i>	41.0	8.3	55.1	25.4	24.5	46.0
<i>Need</i>	14.2	0.9	14.2	14.1	9.2	15.7
<i>Use</i>	18.0	1.3	16.2	20.0	14.9	18.9
<i>Satisfaction</i>	85.5	3.2	81.2	89.4	89.0	84.7
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	3.5	1.2	2.7	4.1	10.8	1.8
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	94.8	2.9	97.6	92.5	92.8	95.7
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	51.5	5.9	67.2	33.1	42.4	53.1
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	1.6	0.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.8
Child welfare and health						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6
<i>Father only</i>	5.5	1.4	5.9	5.1	3.5	6.3
<i>Mother only</i>	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.6
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	10.5	1.7	11.7	9.1	6.4	12.0
<i>Father only absent</i>	18.7	2.4	20.8	16.4	20.9	17.8
<i>Mother only absent</i>	2.5	0.8	2.2	2.8	1.2	2.9
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	66.1	5.2	79.0	52.2	43.4	73.1
<i>Measles immunization</i>	77.0	2.5	79.3	74.6	64.4	80.9
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	39.7	5.6	52.0	26.6	15.7	47.1
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	7.6	2.1	4.9	10.4	19.7	3.8
<i>Stunted</i>	38.5	3.6	32.7	45.3	47.5	35.7
<i>Wasted</i>	2.7	1.1	1.1	4.7	2.9	2.7
<i>Underweight</i>	16.8	2.9	10.2	24.4	22.4	15.0

* 1.96 standard deviations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Mpwapwa District CWIQ

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

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

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

The standardised nature of the questionnaire allows comparison between districts and regions within and across countries, as well as monitoring change in

a district or region over time.

Although beyond the purpose of this report, the results of Mpwapwa CWIQ could also be set against those of other CWIQ surveys that have are being implemented at the time of writing in other districts in Tanzania: Bariadi DC, Bukoba DC, Bukombe DC, Bunda DC, Chamwino DC, 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, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Njombe DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Songea DC, Sumbawanga DC, Tanga MC, Temeke MC. Other African countries that have implemented nationally representative CWIQ surveys include Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria.

1.2 Sampling

The Mpwapwa District CWIQ was sampled to be representative at district level. Data from the 2002 Census was used to put together a list of all villages in the district. In the first stage of the sampling process villages were chosen proportional to their population size. In a second stage the sub-village (kitongoji) was chosen within the village through simple random sampling. In the selected sub-village (also referred to as cluster or enumeration area in this report), all

Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Dodoma Region

Basic Variables

Age of the household head

Household size

Level of education of the household head

Household Amenities

Type of toilet

Number of meals

Fuel used for cooking in the household

Village Level Variables

% of households with piped water

Household Assets

Ownership of a radio

Ownership of a bicycle

Ownership of an iron

Main material on the roof

Land ownership

Ownership of watch or clock

Ownership of a motor vehicle

Ownership of a wheelbarrow

Ownership of bed or mattress

Ownership of sewing machine

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Dodoma Region

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	70.0	13.5	83.5
Poor	4.6	11.9	16.5
Total	74.6	25.4	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Dodoma Region

households were listed and 15 households were randomly selected. In total 450 households in 30 clusters were visited. All households were given statistical weights reflecting the number of households that they represent.

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

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

1.3 Constructed variables to disaggregate tables

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

1.3.1 Poverty Status

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

hence multiple visits have to be made to the household for consumption data to be reliable.

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

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

For the purpose of this report, the data collected in the Household Budget Survey 2000/01 (HBS) was used to select the poverty predictors and determine the quantitative relationship between these and household consumption. The 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 Dodoma Region (which contains Mpwapa DC) in order to ensure that the model developed accurately represents this particular district.

Some caveats are in order when tabulating variables used as poverty predictors on poverty status. Poverty status is defined as

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

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

The Mpwapwa 2006 CWIQ uses poverty predictors to classify households as poor or non-poor, i.e. to determine whether a household's monthly consumption per adult equivalent unit is below or above the Basic Needs Poverty Line. This binary approach generates two types of mistakes associated with the prediction:

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

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model

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

Table 1.3: Cluster Location

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District Capital	All-Weather Road	Public Transport		
Remote	120	120	360	21.7	27,150
Accessible	30	20	180	10.2	35,085

Source: CWIQ 2006 Mpwapwa DC

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	0.0	55.6	44.4
Self-Employed Agriculture	16.3	54.2	45.8
Self-Employed Other	2.5	80.5	19.5
Other	15.2	68.7	31.3

Source: CWIQ 2006 Mpwapwa DC DC

wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in 4.6 percent of the cases, and vice versa in 13.5 percent of the households. This gives an overall percentage of correct predictions of 81.9 percent.

When the model is applied to the CWIQ 2006 data for Mpwapwa DC, the share of households living in poverty is 15 percent, with a 95 percent confidence interval ranging from 10 to 20 percent. However, it must be kept in mind that the aim of the model is not estimating poverty rates, but determining the characteristics of the poor population. Hence, the accuracy of the model does not hinge on the closeness between the estimated and actual poverty rate; but on the percentage of correct predictions as indicated in Table 1.2.

Expenditure surveys, such as the 2000/2001 Household Budget Survey, are much better suited for informing on poverty rates. However, such large scale surveys have insufficient number of observations to inform on district-level trends. The Mpwapwa 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 rates differ substantially by cluster location: households in remote villages are more likely to be poor than households in accessible villages. Whereas the poverty rate in accessible villages is 10 percent, the rate in remote villages is 22 percent.

1.3.3 Socio-economic Group

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

Table 1.4 shows that the poverty rate is highest for households whose main income earner is self-employed in agriculture or belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group, at rates of 15 and 16 percent, respectively. On the contrary, poverty is lowest for households where the main income earner is an employee or self-employed in non-agricultural activities, with 0 and 3 percent of the households of each group being classified as poor, respectively. In addition, households from the latter group are the most likely to be located in remote villages, at 81 percent, respectively, whereas the employees and the self-employed in agriculture report the highest shares of households located in accessible villages, at 44 and 46 percent, respectively.

The gender composition of the socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. Roughly 3 out of 4 households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 38 percent.

Table 1.6 shows the breakdown of socio-economic groups by main activity of the household heads. As expected, the main economic activity in the district is agriculture, to which 91 percent of the household heads is dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 89 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (62 percent). The 'other' category is mainly concentrated in agriculture (72 percent).

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

	Male	Female	Total
Socio-economic Group			
Employees	80.2	19.8	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	74.2	25.8	100.0
Self-Employed Other	78.9	21.1	100.0
Other	62.2	37.8	100.0
Total	74.0	26.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Mpwapwa DC

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

	Agriculture	Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction	Private and Public Services	Household Duties	Other	Total
Socio-economic Group						
Employees	0.0	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	97.4	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.7	100.0
Self-Employed Other	32.2	0.0	61.8	6.0	0.0	100.0
Other	71.5	0.0	3.9	11.9	12.7	100.0
Total	90.8	1.5	5.2	1.3	1.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2006 Mpwapwa DC

1 Introduction

2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Main Population Characteristics

Table 2.1 shows the percent distribution of the population by cluster location and poverty status, by gender and age. Overall, the district's population is young. For instance, 6 percent of the population is 60 years old or over, whereas 47 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 47 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but poor households have a higher share in the 0-14 group and lower shares in the remaining groups than non-poor households.

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

population). The result is the average number of people each adult at working age takes care of.

The mean dependency ratio is 1.0, meaning that on average; one adult has to take care of 1 person. The breakdown by cluster location does not show strong differences. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher dependency rate than non-poor households, at 1.4 and 0.9 respectively.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.3 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.3 for households with 7 or more members. The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' group has the highest dependency ratio (1.1), whereas the self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the lowest ratio (0.8).

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 1.3 and 1.0, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 4.2 individuals. Households with 7 or more members only represent 15 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 3 to 4 members is 34 percent.

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

	Male				Female				Total			
	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total	0-14	15-59	60+	Total
Total	24.4	22.2	3.1	49.7	22.3	24.9	3.1	50.3	46.8	47.1	6.2	100.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	24.5	21.8	3.2	49.5	21.4	25.2	3.9	50.5	45.9	47.0	7.1	100.0
Remote	24.4	22.7	2.9	50.0	23.4	24.5	2.1	50.0	47.8	47.2	5.1	100.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	31.2	18.9	2.9	53.0	25.6	19.9	1.5	47.0	56.8	38.8	4.4	100.0
Non-poor	22.4	23.2	3.1	48.8	21.3	26.4	3.6	51.2	43.7	49.6	6.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

Table 2.2: Dependency ratio

	0-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years	15-64 years	65+ years	Total	Dependency ratio
Total	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.1	0.2	4.2	1.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.0	0.2	4.1	1.0
Remote	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.1	4.4	1.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	1.1	2.5	3.7	2.6	0.1	6.4	1.4
Non-poor	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.0	0.2	3.8	0.9
Household size							
1-2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.3
3-4	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.9	0.2	3.5	0.9
5-6	1.0	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.1	5.3	1.3
7+	1.2	3.1	4.3	3.5	0.1	7.9	1.3
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.8	0.0	3.3	0.9
Self-employed - agric	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.1	0.2	4.3	1.1
Self-employed - other	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.1	3.3	0.8
Other	0.7	0.9	1.6	2.0	0.5	4.1	1.0
Gender of Household Head							
Male	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.3	0.2	4.6	1.0
Female	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.2	3.3	1.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	1-2 persons	3-4 persons	5-6 persons	7+ persons	Total	household size
Total	22.6	34.4	28.2	14.8	100.0	4.2
Cluster Location						
Accessible	23.2	35.3	29.4	12.1	100.0	4.1
Remote	21.8	33.4	26.8	17.9	100.0	4.4
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	11.3	44.1	44.6	100.0	6.4
Non-poor	26.6	38.6	25.4	9.5	100.0	3.8
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	33.5	36.6	29.9	0.0	100.0	3.3
Self-employed - agric	20.8	34.7	28.9	15.6	100.0	4.3
Self-employed - other	45.5	27.5	19.7	7.3	100.0	3.3
Other	25.0	37.5	24.6	12.9	100.0	4.1
Gender of Household Head						
Male	19.1	31.1	31.4	18.3	100.0	4.6
Female	32.4	43.8	19.2	4.7	100.0	3.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages tend to be larger than households in accessible villages, with means of 4.4 and 4.1 members, respectively. The difference by poverty status is more pronounced, with poor households reporting a mean household size of 6.4 members, and non-poor households reporting 3.8 members on average.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the 'self-employed agriculture' reports the highest mean household size, at 4.3 while the 'employee' and the 'self-employed other' socio-economic groups report the lowest share at 3.3 members each.

Finally, households headed by males are larger than female headed households: the former have 4.6 members in average, whereas the latter have only 3.3 members.

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
Total	23.6	16.7	49.1	0.5	10.0	0.1	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	24.2	15.7	48.2	0.6	11.1	0.2	100.0
Remote	22.9	17.7	50.1	0.5	8.8	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	15.5	12.2	61.0	0.1	11.2	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	26.0	18.0	45.5	0.7	9.7	0.2	100.0
Age							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	85.1	0.0	14.9	0.0	100.0
10-19	1.5	3.1	76.3	0.0	18.4	0.6	100.0
20-29	32.5	42.0	21.3	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0
30-39	52.8	40.8	4.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
40-49	61.0	36.2	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
50-59	68.6	26.2	0.0	4.5	0.7	0.0	100.0
60 and above	73.6	20.9	0.0	5.1	0.4	0.0	100.0
Gender							
Male	35.1	0.8	51.1	0.3	12.3	0.2	100.0
Female	12.2	32.3	47.0	0.7	7.7	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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	31.7	41.4	14.0	0.5	0.3	5.9	6.2	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	32.2	43.9	8.7	0.1	0.1	6.8	8.1	100.0
Remote	31.1	38.7	20.0	1.0	0.5	4.8	4.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	44.3	31.3	14.2	1.6	0.7	5.4	2.6	100.0
Non-poor	28.5	44.0	13.9	0.3	0.2	6.0	7.1	100.0
Age								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	89.3	6.3	2.3	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0
20-24	31.9	56.5	4.7	1.2	0.0	5.2	0.4	100.0
25-29	18.4	64.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.4	100.0
30-39	4.0	61.7	21.2	1.3	0.3	9.6	1.8	100.0
40-49	0.5	52.6	28.5	0.7	0.0	9.8	7.9	100.0
50-59	0.0	42.0	28.7	0.0	1.7	6.0	21.6	100.0
60 and above	0.0	45.0	20.1	0.0	0.9	6.8	27.2	100.0
Gender								
Male	38.7	43.2	14.3	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.9	100.0
Female	25.3	39.8	13.7	0.6	0.5	9.1	11.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

2.3 Main Household Characteristics

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

No particular trends emerge when analysing by cluster location. However, the analysis by poverty status shows that

the share of 'child' is higher in poor households, whereas non-poor households report higher shares of 'head' and 'spouse'.

When analysing by age-groups, it is clear that the category 'other relatives' is mostly comprised by children under 19 years old. This highlights the importance of the analysis of fostering and orphan status. After the age of 30, most of the population

2 Village, population and household characteristics

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	0.6	31.7	2.5	65.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	0.7	29.7	4.4	65.1	100.0
Remote	0.3	34.0	0.4	65.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	25.1	1.1	73.9	100.0
Non-poor	0.7	33.7	2.9	62.7	100.0
Age					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.6	0.0	99.4	100.0
15-19	0.0	14.8	1.9	83.3	100.0
20-29	0.5	40.2	4.5	54.7	100.0
30-39	0.8	57.5	4.4	37.3	100.0
40-49	1.0	60.9	6.0	32.0	100.0
50-59	3.3	68.7	3.1	24.9	100.0
60 and above	0.9	74.2	2.3	22.7	100.0
Gender					
Male	0.7	43.6	3.1	52.6	100.0
Female	0.4	20.1	1.9	77.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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 32 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 32 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 41 percent is married and monogamous, and 14 percent is married and polygamous. Despite virtually nobody in the district being 'officially' divorced, 6 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated. Informal unions constitute 1 percent of the population and 6 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage whereas households in remote villages are more likely to be in a polygamous marriage. 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 50-59 groups, at 29 percent. For the population after 20 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. 'Separated' and 'widowed' show higher shares for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Around 39 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 25 percent. While 11 percent of women are widowed and 9 percent separated, the shares for males are 1 and 2 percent, respectively.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 32 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 65 percent in other activities. No strong differences are observed between accessible and remote clusters. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households have a higher share in 'self-employed agriculture' than poor households, while the latter report a higher share of 'other' (unemployed, inactive unpaid or household workers) than the former.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of

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	39.5	4.3	28.6	24.7	1.2	0.0	1.6	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	36.2	4.7	28.4	26.8	1.6	0.1	2.3	100.0
Remote	43.2	3.8	29.0	22.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	51.0	5.1	29.7	13.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	36.1	4.1	28.3	28.1	1.3	0.1	2.0	100.0
Age								
5- 9	76.0	15.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	13.2	7.3	78.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	24.7	0.0	48.0	24.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	31.2	0.4	14.7	48.9	4.2	0.0	0.6	100.0
30-39	23.6	0.4	13.6	60.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	100.0
40-49	33.4	0.0	14.8	46.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0
50-59	54.2	0.0	25.1	12.2	0.9	0.0	7.6	100.0
60 and above	62.7	0.0	28.0	3.4	0.0	0.5	5.4	100.0
Gender								
Male	36.6	4.6	30.4	25.1	1.3	0.1	2.0	100.0
Female	42.4	4.0	27.0	24.3	1.1	0.0	1.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

employees peaks at 3 percent for the 50-59 cohorts. The share for self-employed other is higher for the population in the 40-49 age-group, at around 6 percent. The share of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 74 percent for the 60+ cohort. On the contrary, the category 'other' tends to decrease with age, showing a sharp decrease between 15-19 and 20-29, from 83 to 55 percent, then decreases steadily until 23 percent for the 60+ cohort.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than females. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 78 percent against 53 percent of males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 40 percent of the population has no education, 29 percent has some primary, and 25 percent has completed primary. The remaining levels have shares of at most 5 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that remote villages report a higher share of population with no education, while accessible villages report a higher share with completed primary. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor

households report a higher share of population with no education than non-poor households. In turn the latter report a higher share with completed primary.

The age breakdown shows that 72 percent of the children between 5 and 9 years has no formal education, but 80 percent of the children 10-14 has some or completed primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 15-19 cohorts (13 percent) and higher for the older groups. In the groups between 20 and 39 years old, the most common is completed primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 42 against 37 percent, but at the same time similar shares with completed primary.

2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 53 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 26 divorced, separated or widowed, 18 percent married and polygamous, 3 percent has never been married and a further 1 percent lives in an informal union.

2 Village, population and household characteristics

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	3.0	52.6	18.2	0.6	25.5	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	3.4	54.7	11.6	0.3	29.9	100.0
Remote	2.6	50.2	25.9	0.9	20.4	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	53.0	24.0	1.5	21.5	100.0
Non-poor	3.6	52.6	17.2	0.4	26.2	100.0
Age						
15-19	52.5	0.0	23.8	0.0	23.8	100.0
20-29	8.9	74.9	3.1	0.9	12.2	100.0
30-39	1.4	60.8	18.5	0.8	18.5	100.0
40-49	0.8	49.0	22.2	1.1	26.9	100.0
50-59	0.0	33.2	31.7	0.0	35.1	100.0
60 and above	0.0	41.2	18.8	0.0	40.0	100.0
Gender						
Male	2.7	69.2	23.3	0.6	4.2	100.0
Female	3.8	5.5	3.9	0.7	86.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share of household heads married monogamous whereas remote villages report a higher share of married polygamous. In addition, the former report a higher share in widowed/divorced/separated than their counterparts.

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

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

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (86 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 4 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous (69 and 23 percent, respectively).

Table 2.9 shows the percent distribution of household heads by socio-economic group. It is worth remembering that the socio-economic group of the household is determined by the type of employment of the main income earner of the household, who is not always the household head. As expected, the great majority of the

district's household heads belongs to the self-employed in agriculture, with a share of 88 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 6 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represents 5 percent, and the employees are a further 2 percent.

The analysis by cluster location shows that the share of household heads self-employed in agriculture in remote villages is higher than in accessible villages, with shares of 94 and 83 percent, respectively. In accessible villages, household heads are more likely to be in the 'self-employed other' group than heads of households in remote villages, with shares of 10 and 2 percent, respectively.

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

The breakdown by age of the household head shows interesting insights. For all age-groups, 'self-employed agriculture' is the most important category, representing at least 4 out of 5 household heads in each age-group. The 'employee' category peaks at 5 percent for the 50-59 age-groups. The 'self-employed-other' is lower for the 50-59 cohort. The 'other' category gains importance in the 60+ age-group, with a

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.6	88.0	5.8	4.6	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	2.0	83.3	9.5	5.2	100.0
Remote	1.2	93.5	1.3	4.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	94.4	0.9	4.6	100.0
Non-poor	1.9	86.9	6.6	4.6	100.0
Age					
15-19	0.0	83.5	16.5	0.0	100.0
20-29	0.9	89.8	8.5	0.9	100.0
30-39	1.5	88.3	5.3	4.9	100.0
40-49	0.8	91.1	5.5	2.6	100.0
50-59	4.8	87.2	2.3	5.8	100.0
60 and above	1.2	83.5	5.6	9.8	100.0
Gender					
Male	1.8	88.2	6.1	3.9	100.0
Female	1.2	87.4	4.7	6.7	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	None	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary	Total
Total	34.6	19.4	41.6	0.5	0.1	3.8	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	33.5	18.2	42.4	0.5	0.3	5.1	100.0
Remote	35.8	20.8	40.6	0.4	0.0	2.4	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	51.2	24.8	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	31.6	18.4	44.8	0.5	0.2	4.5	100.0
Age							
15-19	59.7	40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-29	20.8	18.8	58.1	1.5	0.0	0.9	100.0
30-39	20.2	8.7	69.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0
40-49	30.8	13.8	49.6	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0
50-59	46.2	26.6	15.7	1.3	0.0	10.1	100.0
60 and above	61.1	33.2	2.1	0.0	0.7	2.8	100.0
Gender							
Male	28.0	21.0	46.1	0.4	0.2	4.3	100.0
Female	53.3	14.7	28.9	0.7	0.0	2.5	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

share 10 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

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

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around 4 percent of the household heads has any education after secondary. 35 percent of the household heads has no education, 19 percent has some primary and 42 percent has completed primary.

2 Village, population and household characteristics

Table 2.11 - Orphan status of children under 18 years old

	Children who lost mother only	Children who lost father only	Children who lost both father & mother
Total	1.3	5.5	0.6
Cluster Location			
Accessible	1.1	5.9	0.9
Remote	1.6	5.1	0.2
Poverty Status			
Poor	0.6	3.5	0.4
Non-poor	1.6	6.3	0.6
Age			
0-4	0.0	0.1	0.0
5-9	1.5	6.1	0.0
10-14	1.7	9.3	0.7
15-17	4.0	11.1	3.5
Gender			
Male	1.4	6.4	0.5
Female	1.2	4.4	0.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the education level of the households head. Poverty status is strongly correlated with the education level 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 or to have just some primary than heads from non-poor households, whereas the latter are more likely to have completed primary or post secondary studies than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 61 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 33 percent has just some primary. Completed primary represents almost 69 percent for the age group 20 to 29; but only 16 percent in the 50-59, and 2 percent for 60+ cohorts. In the older 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 53 and 28 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with some primary than females. Furthermore, 46 percent of the male household heads has completed primary, against 29 percent of females.

2.5 Orphan and Foster Status

Table 2.11 shows the percent distribution of children under 18 years old who have lost at least one parent. Overall, about 1 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 6 percent lost only their father and 1 percent lost only their mother. This amounts to 8 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 19 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 15 percent of the children in that age-group lost their father. There does not seem to be a gender trend in orphan status.

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

Children from accessible clusters are more likely to live in non-nuclear households than children from remote clusters, at 35 and 28 percent, respectively. In turn, 33 percent of children from non-poor households live in non-nuclear households, while the share for poor households is 29 percent.

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

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

Table 2.12 - Foster status of children under 18 years old

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children living in non-nuclear households
Total	18.7	2.5	10.5	31.6
Cluster Location				
Accessible	20.8	2.2	11.7	34.7
Remote	16.4	2.8	9.1	28.2
Poverty Status				
Poor	20.9	1.2	6.4	28.5
Non-poor	17.8	2.9	12.0	32.8
Age				
0-4	17.5	0.3	4.2	22.0
5-9	16.6	4.5	12.0	33.0
10-14	19.3	2.3	14.6	36.2
15-17	26.8	3.4	15.1	45.4
Gender				
Male	19.4	3.3	10.5	33.2
Female	17.8	1.5	10.4	29.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

2 Village, population and household characteristics

3 EDUCATION

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

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

3.1 Overview of the Education indicators

3.1.1 Literacy

Table 3.1 shows the main education indicators for the district. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate. The adult literacy rate¹ is 60 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 62 and 57 percent respectively. Likewise, the literacy rate among non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 63 and 47 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that literacy rates are higher among households where the main income earner is an employee and those belonging to the 'self-employed other' category (about 81 percent each) than in the remaining categories.

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between males and females. The literacy rate among males is 16 percentage points higher than that of women at 68 percent and 52 percent respectively.

The literacy rate among non-orphaned children is higher than that of orphaned

children at, 72 and 65 percent respectively. Likewise, the literacy rate among non-fostered children is 34 percentage points higher than that of fostered children at 77 and 43 percent respectively.

3.1.2 Primary School

Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school-age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school. Overall, 66 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access rate is higher in accessible clusters than in remote clusters, at 77 and 54 percent respectively. 72 percent of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor households' lives within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 51 percent of those living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 82 percent of children living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 50 percent of the children living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category.

70 percent of fostered children have access to primary schools, whereas the rate for non-fostered children is 65 percent. On the other hand gender and orphan status do not show strong correlation with access to primary schools.

Enrolment

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

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

3 Education

Table 3.1: Education indicators

	Adult Literacy rate	Primary				Secondary			
		access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction	access	gross enrollment	net enrollment	satisfaction
Total	59.6	65.8	92.4	67.8	60.1	8.9	8.9	5.8	43.5
Cluster Location									
Accessible	62.1	76.9	97.2	73.1	59.2	15.9	14.9	8.8	39.1
Remote	56.8	54.2	87.4	62.4	61.1	1.3	2.4	2.4	73.3
Poverty Status									
Poor	46.9	50.9	78.9	55.1	66.6	8.9	4.7	2.2	73.4
Non-poor	62.6	72.4	98.4	73.5	57.7	8.9	10.3	6.9	39.1
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	81.4	66.7	133.3	100.0	75.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	58.0	65.4	91.4	66.5	60.8	7.2	8.1	4.6	53.7
Self-employed - other	81.5	82.0	100.0	83.7	47.3	52.7	32.5	32.5	0.0
Other	60.4	49.8	101.7	74.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender									
Male	67.6	67.2	86.5	61.0	57.1	13.0	9.0	4.6	49.8
Female	52.4	64.0	99.4	76.0	63.2	3.3	8.8	7.3	34.6
Orphan status									
Orphaned	64.7	65.1	109.5	72.8	60.3	0.0	10.7	10.7	48.1
Not-orphaned	72.3	65.6	89.6	67.0	60.5	11.2	4.1	4.1	20.4
Foster status									
Fostered	42.6	70.0	88.4	77.1	77.9	12.7	3.7	3.7	100.0
Not-fostered	76.6	65.2	91.6	66.2	58.7	9.8	4.0	4.0	18.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Literacy is defined for persons age 15 and above.

2. Primary school:

Access is defined for children of primary school age (7-13) in households less than 30 minutes from a primary school.

Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 8) regardless of age.

Enrollment (net) is defined for children of primary school age (7-13) currently in primary school (Kindergarden, Grade 1 to Grade 8).

Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in primary school who cited no problems with school.

3. Secondary school:

Access is defined for children of secondary school age (14-19) in households less than 30 minutes from a secondary school.

Enrollment (gross) is defined for all persons currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5) regardless of age.

Enrollment (net) is defined for children of secondary school age (14-19) currently in secondary school (Form 1 to Form 5).

Satisfaction is defined for all persons currently in secondary school who cited no problems with school.

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

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

The NER provides more information for analysis than the GER. While trends in the actual participation of school-age children in formal education are in part captured by the NER, the GER, at best provides a broad indication of general participation in education and of the capacity of the schools. The GER gives no precise information regarding the proportions of

individuals of school and non-school-ages at school, nor does it convey any information on the capacity of the schools in terms of quality of education provided.

The primary school GER was 92 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 92 percent of all children of primary school-age in the district. The NER further shows that 68 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school.

GER among households located in accessible clusters is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 97 and 87 percent respectively. Likewise, NER for households located in accessible clusters is higher than that of households

located in remote clusters at 73 and 62 percent respectively. On the other hand, while GER for non-poor households is 98 percent, the share for poor households is 79 percent. Likewise, NER for non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 74 and 55 percent respectively.

GER and NER are highest among people living in households belonging to the 'employee' category at 133 and 100 percent respectively. On the other hand, GER and NER are lowest among households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture at 91 and 67 percent respectively.

Furthermore, while GER for females is 99 percent, the share for males is 87 percent. Similarly, NER for females is higher than that of males at 76 and 61 percent respectively.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that GER for orphaned children is higher than that of non-orphaned children at 110 and 90 percent respectively. Similarly, NER for orphaned children is higher than that of non-orphaned children at 73 and 67 percent respectively. On the other hand, non-fostered children report a higher GER than fostered children at 92 and 88 percent respectively. In turn, fostered children have a higher NER than non-fostered children at 77 and 66 percent respectively. It is worth remembering the small sample size in the orphaned and fostered category (see chapter 2), as well as that foster and orphan status is strongly correlated with age: orphaned and fostered children have higher mean ages than non-orphaned and non-fostered children.

Satisfaction

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

60 percent of all primary school pupils reported being satisfied with school. Cluster location and orphan status do not show strong correlation with primary school satisfaction rates. On the other hand, while 67 percent of pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied

with school, the share for pupils living in non-poor households is 58 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that households belonging to the 'employee' category have the highest rate of satisfaction with their primary schools at 75 percent, while the share for pupils living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is 47 percent.

Furthermore, 78 percent of fostered children reported to be satisfied with primary school compared to 59 percent of non-fostered children. Finally, females have a higher satisfaction rate than males at 63 and 57 percent respectively.

3.1.3 Secondary School

Access

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

Only 9 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school. While 16 percent of pupils living in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for pupils living in remote villages is only 1 percent. On the other hand, poverty and foster status do not show strong correlation with secondary school access.

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the rate of access to secondary school. While pupils living in households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 53 percent, followed by those who belong to the 'employee' category (33 percent), 'self-employed agriculture' category is 7 percent and the share for the 'other' category is virtually null.

While 13 percent of males live within 30 minutes of the nearest secondary school, the share for females is 3 percent. On the other hand, the access rate for non-orphaned children is 11 percent whereas, the share for orphaned children is virtually null.

3 Education

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

	Percent dissatisfied	Reasons for dissatisfaction							
		Books/ supplies	Poor Teaching	Lack of teachers	Teachers absent	Lack of space	Facilities in bad condition	High fees	Other
Total	39.2	49.9	10.4	52.8	3.4	21.8	23.5	1.7	8.3
Cluster Location									
Accessible	40.7	48.7	11.7	48.7	5.0	28.6	29.4	2.6	7.1
Remote	37.3	51.6	8.8	58.3	1.4	12.9	15.7	0.6	10.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	32.6	56.7	3.4	68.1	0.0	21.7	18.7	0.0	0.6
Non-poor	41.5	48.0	12.4	48.5	4.4	21.9	24.8	2.2	10.5
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	55.5	100.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	26.8	46.5	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	38.2	49.6	10.9	52.2	3.9	21.2	24.0	1.9	6.8
Self-employed - other	54.7	62.7	12.1	43.4	0.0	30.6	21.0	0.0	0.0
Other	36.1	0.0	0.0	81.7	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	79.5
Gender									
Male	41.4	46.9	11.3	57.0	3.9	25.0	25.6	0.9	8.5
Female	36.8	53.6	9.4	47.8	2.9	18.0	20.9	2.6	8.2
Type of school									
Primary	39.9	49.0	12.2	52.1	3.1	22.3	20.0	0.0	9.1
Government	39.7	49.0	12.3	52.7	3.1	22.5	19.7	0.0	9.1
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	100.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.0	0.0
Secondary	56.5	46.1	13.6	56.7	6.3	20.3	10.8	24.8	0.0
Government	45.0	33.9	21.6	72.9	10.0	22.3	7.2	0.0	0.0
Private	100.0	66.9	0.0	29.1	0.0	16.9	16.9	66.9	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	32.2	56.4	0.0	54.9	4.1	20.1	46.6	1.7	7.8
Government	32.9	56.4	0.0	54.9	4.1	20.1	46.6	1.7	7.8
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

Enrolment

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

The GER and NER at secondary school are very low compared to primary school level. Overall, GER was 9 percent and NER was 6 percent. The secondary school GER for households located in accessible clusters is 13 percentage points higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 15 and 2 percent respectively. Likewise, Secondary school NER is higher in accessible clusters than in

remote clusters at 9 and 2 percent respectively. Furthermore, both secondary GER and NER are higher in non-poor households than in poor households, with a difference of 5 percentage points.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'employee' and 'self-employed other' are the categories with highest GER and NER at 33 percent each, whereas GER and NER for households belonging to the 'other' category is virtually null. Furthermore, while GER and NER for orphaned children is 11 percent, the share for non-orphaned children is 4 percent. Finally, GER and NER rates among boys and girls do not show strong differences. Likewise, GER and NER rates do not show strong differences by foster status.

Satisfaction

44 percent of the population enrolled in secondary school is satisfied with schools. 56 percent of this population reports to be dissatisfied with the secondary schools they attend. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (60 percent). While the satisfaction rate for pupils living in remote clusters is 73 percent, the share for pupils living in accessible clusters is 39. Likewise, 73 percent of pupils living in poor households was satisfied with their school, whereas the share for those living in non-poor households is 39 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that 54 percent of pupils living in households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category are satisfied with secondary school, while the shares for those living in households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee', 'self-employed other' and 'other' categories are virtually null.

50 percent of male pupils were satisfied with their school, whereas the share for females is 35 percent. 48 percent of orphaned children are satisfied with their schools while the share for non-orphaned children is 20 percent. Likewise, virtually all fostered children report being satisfied with their secondary schools, whereas the share for non-fostered children is 19 percent.

3.2 Dissatisfaction

One of the aims of the survey is to inform on perceptions of quality of services received among individuals for whom these are provided. To obtain this information, primary and secondary school students who were not satisfied with school at the time of the survey were asked to provide reasons for their dissatisfaction. Complaints regarding lack of books and other resources were allocated into the 'Books/Supplies' category, while those relating to quality of teaching and teacher shortages were grouped into the 'Teaching' category. The 'Facilities' category incorporates complaints regarding overcrowding and bad condition of facilities. The results are shown in Table 3.2.

Overall, 39 percent of the students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction

with school. 53 percent of students reported lack of teachers as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 50 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of books and supplies, whereas 24 percent reported bad condition of facilities. While 22 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of space, 10 percent reported poor teaching and 3 percent reported teachers' absence.

While 41 percent of people living in accessible clusters reported dissatisfaction with school, the share for those living in remote clusters is 37 percent. Likewise, dissatisfaction rate for people living in non-poor households is higher than that of people living in poor households at 42 and 33 percent respectively. Further breakdown of the data shows that the dissatisfaction rate due to lack of teachers among poor households is higher than that among non-poor households at 68 and 49 percent respectively. Likewise, while 58 percent of people living in remote clusters reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, the share for those living in accessible clusters is 49 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'employee' category is the highest (56 percent). At the same time, the 'other' category reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (36 percent). It is also observed that 82 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category and 73 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, whereas the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is 43 percent.

Gender breakdown shows that the dissatisfaction rate for males is higher than that of females at 41 and 37 percent respectively. Further breakdown of data shows that 57 percent of males reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 48 percent of females.

Those attending primary school reported to be most dissatisfied due to lack of teachers (52 percent) followed by lack of books and supplies (49 percent). Similarly, those attending secondary schools reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers (57 percent) followed by lack of books and supplies (46 percent).

3 Education

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	14.9	15.0	1.9	7.2	11.7	8.2	1.5	4.0	36.4	17.6	18.7	0.0
Cluster Location												
Accessible	14.6	13.9	0.0	13.5	12.0	3.7	0.0	7.5	44.2	12.7	24.2	0.0
Remote	15.1	16.2	4.0	0.0	11.4	13.3	3.2	0.0	27.6	23.2	12.5	0.0
Poverty Status												
Poor	12.8	0.0	8.4	12.4	19.8	12.5	0.0	0.0	38.5	26.3	10.0	0.0
Non-poor	15.6	19.2	0.0	5.7	9.4	7.0	1.9	5.1	35.9	15.1	21.2	0.0
Socio-economic Group												
Employee	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	14.1	16.2	2.2	8.4	10.9	8.3	0.0	4.7	36.0	18.3	17.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	19.5	16.1	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.4	0.0	15.2	0.0
Other	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	22.3	0.0	29.8	29.8	31.4	0.0
Gender												
Male	16.4	8.5	2.1	6.5	15.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	42.5	18.9	22.6	0.0
Female	13.0	24.5	1.6	8.3	6.6	9.8	3.7	9.9	27.4	15.6	13.0	0.0
Age												
7-13	2.9	0.0	9.7	8.7	27.6	25.2	0.0	0.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
14-19	38.1	17.1	0.7	7.0	9.4	5.7	1.7	4.6	35.4	20.1	21.5	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

3.3 Non-attendance

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

The district has about 15 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 36 percent of the non-attending population reported that they did not attend because school was useless or uninteresting. 19 percent reported that they were awaiting admission and 18 percent said they had failed standard four, seven or form four exams. 15 percent of respondents reported that they were not attending school because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. While 12 percent were not attending due to work, 8 percent were not attending school due to illness and 7 percent were not attending due to cost.

The breakdown of the data by cluster location and poverty status shows that while 24 percent of children living in households located in accessible clusters were not attending school because they

were awaiting admission, the share for those living in households located in remote clusters is 13 percent. Likewise, 21 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school because were awaiting admission compared to 10 percent of those living in poor households.

Furthermore, 26 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category do not attend school compared to 14 percent of those from households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category. Further breakdown of the data shows that virtually all children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category were not attending because they were awaiting admission, whereas the share for those from households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is 15 percent.

Gender breakdown shows that while 43 percent of boys were not attending because school was useless or uninteresting, the share for girls is 27 percent. It is also observed that while 10 percent of females were not attending school due to marriage, the share for males was virtually null.

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	61.0	76.0	67.8	2.3	0.8	1.6
7	24.6	29.7	26.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	35.9	59.9	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	49.3	79.8	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	81.8	97.1	89.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	72.0	81.4	76.0	9.3	0.0	5.4
12	94.2	86.7	90.7	5.0	0.0	2.6
13	82.8	74.1	78.5	3.2	5.9	4.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	4.6	7.3	5.8	11.1	9.1	10.2
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.2	10.8
15	4.1	13.5	8.1	10.1	7.0	8.8
16	9.3	13.7	11.0	2.1	16.6	7.7
17	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	10.3
18	2.5	9.3	5.0	17.0	10.9	14.7
19	19.5	0.0	8.5	10.4	6.3	8.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is 3 percent. On the other hand, the share for secondary school-age children is 38 percent. 22 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported that they were awaiting admission, whereas the share for primary school-aged children is virtually null. While 44 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that school was useless or uninteresting, the share for secondary school-aged children is 35 percent.

3.4 Enrolment and Drop-out Rates

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

school / (enrolled children + children who dropped out).

Primary School

Table 3.4 shows primary school net enrolment and drop-out rates. The drop-out rates at primary level are generally very low. Disaggregation of the data shows that at the time of the survey, the primary school drop-out rate was 2 percent. Therefore, only enrolment rates will be analysed.

Overall, 68 percent of primary school-aged children were enrolled at the time of the survey. Out of those in primary school-age (7 to 13 years), 76 percent of girls and 61 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment show that at the time of the survey 26 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by the age of 12, where the NER is about 91 percent.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	67.6	52.4	59.6
15-19 years	65.5	72.2	68.2
20-29 years	69.9	60.2	64.2
30-39 years	71.7	60.6	65.7
40-49 years	73.2	51.9	61.5
50-59 years	64.2	25.0	43.4
60+ years	56.2	15.5	35.9
Accessible	66.9	58.0	62.1
15-19 years	67.0	72.5	68.7
20-29 years	69.0	67.2	67.8
30-39 years	70.9	68.7	69.7
40-49 years	79.7	64.5	70.9
50-59 years	64.4	41.5	51.1
60+ years	43.2	12.9	26.5
Remote	68.5	45.5	56.8
15-19 years	63.3	72.1	67.6
20-29 years	70.9	50.6	59.8
30-39 years	72.5	52.3	61.7
40-49 years	65.6	32.2	48.7
50-59 years	64.1	7.9	36.7
60+ years	72.0	20.7	50.5

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is population age 15+

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 6 percent of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 68 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. The table shows that the biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 16 and 17. Furthermore, 11 percent of 16 year olds reported to be enrolled at the time of the survey. It is also noticeable that the rate of girls enrolled in secondary school at the age of 16 is 5 percent higher than that of boys at 14 and 9 percent respectively.

Secondary school drop-out rates among secondary school-age individuals (14 to 19 years) are higher compared to those of primary school. 10 percent of children of secondary school-age had dropped out in the year prior to the survey. In general, the highest drop-out rate is observed among 18 year olds (at 15 percent). The highest drop-out rate among males is at the age of 18 (at 17 percent) and for females is at the age of 16 (at 17 percent).

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, 60 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among males and females is about 16 percentage points at 68 and 52 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (68 percent) while 36 percent of those who are above 60 years know how to read and write. There are remarkable gender differences in literacy. Furthermore, the gap is larger for the older cohorts.

The literacy rate in accessible villages is 5 percentage points higher than in remote villages. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 9 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference increases to 23 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of females in accessible villages is about 12 percentage points higher than that of females in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between males in remote and accessible villages is 2 percentage points. While the literacy rate of males over 60 years in accessible villages is 43 percent, the share for females is 13 percent. Likewise, while the literacy rate of males over 60 years in remote clusters is 72 percent, the share for females is 21 percent.

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. Overall, the literacy rate for this group is 68 percent. Analysis by age-groups shows that 21 to 22 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 75 percent. Youth

of 15 to 17 years have the highest literacy rate in accessible villages at 75 percent, whereas in remote villages the literacy rate is highest among the youth of 21 to 22 years at 77 percent. However, youth literacy rate in accessible villages is higher than that of youth in remote villages at 71 and 65 percent respectively.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Total	68.4	68.3	68.3
15-17 years	71.6	78.4	74.2
18-20 years	57.5	62.7	60.1
21-22 years	81.1	69.2	74.9
23-24 years	72.6	61.9	65.4
Accessible	68.2	74.7	71.1
15-17 years	73.9	76.1	74.6
18-20 years	56.9	75.6	65.9
21-22 years	73.2	74.0	73.6
23-24 years	68.8	71.8	70.9
Remote	68.6	62.3	65.3
15-17 years	68.3	80.2	73.8
18-20 years	58.1	52.0	54.8
21-22 years	90.9	60.8	76.8
23-24 years	76.2	51.4	59.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

4 HEALTH

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

4.1. Health Indicators

Throughout this report, a household is said to have access to medical services if it is located within 30 minutes travel from the nearest health facility. Judgment of the time it takes to travel to the facility as well as what is classed as a health facility is left to the discretion of the respondent. In second place, an individual is classed as having experienced need for medical assistance if he/she reports incidence of illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It must be noted that need is based on self-reported occurrence of illness, rather than a diagnosis by a health professional. Thirdly, the rate of health 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, 41 percent of the population has access to medical services, 14 percent reported having needed them, and 18 percent reported having used medical services. Finally, 86 percent of those who used medical services reported being satisfied with them.

As would be expected, households in accessible villages have a higher access rate to medical services than households in remote villages, at 55 and 25 percent respectively. Both show similar shares of need and use, but households in remote villages report a higher satisfaction rate than households in accessible villages 89 and 81 percent respectively.

Non-poor households report higher rates of access, need and use of medical services than households in poor households; conversely poor households report a higher satisfaction rate than non-poor households.

Regarding socio-economic status, the 'self-employed other' category reports the highest rate of access at 72 percent and the 'employee' category reports the lowest rate at 40 percent. In addition, the employees reported the lowest rates of need and satisfaction compared to other socio-economic categories. Households where the main income earner was self-employed in agriculture and those in the 'other' category reported the lowest use rates of medical services at 18 percent each. The highest rate of need (22 percent) and the highest satisfaction rate (95 percent) were reported by households in the 'other' socio-economic group (households where the main income earner is unpaid, unemployed, inactive, or a household worker).

The gender breakdown shows no remarkable differences in the rate of access, use and satisfaction. However, females report a higher rate of need than males at 17 and 15 percent respectively.

Regarding socio-economic status, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest access rate to medical services at 72 percent. Interestingly, the highest users of medical services that is, the employees at 29 percent are the least satisfied with medical services (51 percent). The highest rate of need (22 percent) and the highest satisfaction rate (95 percent) were reported by households in the 'other' socio-economic group.

Analysis by age reveals wide variations between different age-groups. The highest

Table 4.1 - Health Indicators

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
Total	41.0	14.2	18.0	85.5
Cluster Location				
Accessible	55.1	14.2	16.2	81.2
Remote	25.4	14.1	20.0	89.4
Poverty Status				
Poor	24.5	9.2	14.9	89.0
Non-poor	46.0	15.7	18.9	84.7
Socio-economic group				
Employee	40.4	9.9	29.2	50.8
Self-employed - agriculture	38.4	13.8	17.8	86.8
Self-employed - other	72.0	15.0	18.0	66.7
Other	62.2	22.0	17.9	94.9
Gender				
Male	41.7	11.6	15.9	83.2
Female	40.4	16.7	20.1	87.3
Age				
0-4	36.1	24.9	50.7	88.4
5-9	34.1	12.1	11.0	72.5
10-14	45.7	8.5	8.5	73.7
15-19	50.2	8.9	8.9	94.4
20-29	42.2	10.0	10.4	82.5
30-39	40.5	12.7	12.6	89.3
40-49	49.0	11.0	10.2	85.4
50-59	23.3	23.3	0.0	0.0
60+	40.6	20.3	17.3	87.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

access rate was reported by the 15-19 cohorts at 50 percent and the lowest rate in the 50-59 cohorts at 23 percent. Need for medical services starts at 25 percent for children under 4 years, reduces to 9 percent for the 10-14 and 15-19 cohorts, increases again to 23 percent for the 50-59 cohort. Use of medical services is highest among children under 4 years at 51 percent while the remainder of the age groups report rates under 17 percent. Satisfaction is highest among the 15-19 year olds at 94 percent and lowest in the 50-59 age groups, where the share is virtually null.

4.2 Reasons for Dissatisfaction

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of population who consulted a health

provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and were not satisfied. Roughly, 15 percent of users of healthcare facilities are dissatisfied, mostly because of cost (29 percent), long wait (23 percent), unsuccessful treatments (17 percent), no drugs available (15 percent) and 'other' (14 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages report a higher dissatisfaction rate than those in remote villages, at 19 and 11 percent respectively. While the former report higher shares in 'long wait', 'cost', and 'no drugs available', the latter report higher shares in 'no trained professionals' and 'treatment unsuccessful'.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher dissatisfaction rate than poor households.

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	14.5	1.6	22.9	2.2	28.5	14.6	17.4	14.4
Cluster Location								
Accessible	18.8	2.6	26.5	0.0	31.2	19.2	8.1	15.0
Remote	10.6	0.0	17.1	5.6	24.3	7.2	32.3	13.4
Poverty Status								
Poor	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	48.8	44.6
Non-poor	15.3	1.9	26.8	2.5	32.3	17.1	12.1	9.2
Socio-economic group								
Employee	49.2	23.1	0.0	31.3	22.5	46.2	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	13.2	0.0	24.3	0.0	33.3	9.2	21.5	11.7
Self-employed - other	33.3	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	32.1
Other	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender								
Male	16.8	0.0	33.2	4.3	23.9	12.3	18.8	7.5
Female	12.7	3.3	12.2	0.0	33.4	17.0	16.0	21.5
Type of provider								
Public hospital	18.4	1.9	27.7	2.6	21.3	17.7	13.1	17.4
Private hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious hospital	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	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	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trad. Healer	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

The former report higher shares in 'long wait' 'cost', and 'no drugs available', while the latter report higher shares in 'treatment unsuccessful' and 'other'.

Analysis by socio-economic group shows that the highest dissatisfaction rate was reported by the employees (49 percent) mostly due to facilities not clean, no trained professionals, cost and no drugs available. It is worth noticing that while employees and the self-employed in agriculture report higher shares in 'cost' as a reason for dissatisfaction none of the 'self-employed other' and 'other' socio-economic group point out cost as a reason for dissatisfaction. Lack of drugs seems to be a main concern among 'self-employed other' and employees with shares of 38 and 46 percent, respectively.

Dissatisfaction rates do not vary widely by gender but the reasons do. Males point out long wait and lack of trained professionals more often than females. In turn females report cost of treatment, unavailability of

medicine and 'other' reasons more often than males.

Regarding health provider, almost all reasons are pointed out for dissatisfaction with public hospitals, the main ones being long wait (28 percent), cost (21 percent) unavailability of drugs (18 percent), unsuccessful treatment (13 percent) and 'other' reasons (17 percent). Virtually all cases of dissatisfaction with

Pharmacist and religious hospitals are due to cost for medical services and virtually all cases for dissatisfaction with traditional healers are due to unsuccessful treatment (100 percent).

4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting

The distribution of the population who did not consult a health provider in the four weeks preceding the survey is shown Table 4.3. The table shows that overall, 82 percent of the population did not consult a

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

	Percent not consulting	Reasons for not consulting				
		No need	Cost	Distance	No confidence	Other
Total	81.9	97.7	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	83.7	97.6	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.0
Remote	80.0	97.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	85.1	97.5	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.0
Non-poor	81.0	97.7	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.0
Socio-economic group						
Employee	70.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	82.1	97.7	0.7	1.6	0.2	0.0
Self-employed - other	82.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	82.1	95.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender						
Male	84.0	98.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.0
Female	79.9	97.0	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.0
Type of sickness/injury						
Fever/malaria	2.2	56.6	43.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	4.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	18.7	35.2	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coughing/breathing difficulty	10.5	44.7	45.7	34.6	0.0	0.0
Skin problems	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	8.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dental	56.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	18.9	0.0	44.7	0.0	55.3	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

health provider, typically because there was no need (98 percent of the cases).

The breakdown of the data by cluster location, poverty status and gender shows no strong correlation with the percentage of people not consulting and the reasons for not consulting a health provider.

The division by socio-economic group shows interesting insights. The employees report the lowest share not consulting (71 percent) while the rest report shares of 82 percent each. Virtually all households among all socio-economic groups reported that there was no need of consulting a health provider as their main reason except the 'other' socio-economic group which report 'no need' at 95 percent and 'cost' at 5 percent.

The split-up by type of illness shows that for 'pain in back, limbs or joints', 'eye', 'dental', 'diarrhoea/abdominal pains' and coughing or breathing difficulties the main cause for not consulting a health

practitioner is cost. Interestingly, virtually all households did not consult a health practitioner in case of 'ear, nose, and throat' problems due to cost (100 percent). Furthermore, it is worth noticing that in case of skin problems the proportion not consulting (6 percent) is due to lack of confidence in the health provider (100 percent). Cost is pointed out as the main reason for not consulting for the remainder of the infirmities and injuries. Distance was pointed out as a reason for not consulting only in case of breathing difficulty at 35 percent.

4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 14 percent of the population was sick or injured. Fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting 42 percent of the population followed by breathing difficulties (17 percent). Diarrhoea/abdominal pain and pain in

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	14.2	41.8	15.8	15.6	17.3	8.3	0.5	4.7	0.9	3.8	2.8
Male Total	11.6	42.3	12.5	10.5	17.6	10.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	8.7	4.1
0-4	29.2	46.2	16.2	2.8	23.9	15.7	0.0	5.8	0.0	10.5	0.0
5-9	7.2	51.8	8.3	0.0	16.5	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0
10-14	4.9	54.5	0.0	0.0	12.9	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
15-29	7.0	26.7	15.2	19.4	12.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	8.7	14.6
30-49	11.2	36.1	8.2	25.7	12.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	4.9	4.9
50-64	4.3	0.0	0.0	48.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.2
65+	15.4	54.7	17.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	10.6	0.0
Female Total	16.7	41.4	18.1	19.1	17.2	6.9	0.9	4.0	1.5	0.5	1.9
0-4	20.4	36.0	13.5	2.4	27.2	17.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
5-9	17.8	53.5	21.6	0.9	20.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	12.2	34.5	18.0	20.7	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3
15-29	11.6	56.8	22.0	17.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
30-49	13.7	47.5	19.1	28.0	8.6	0.0	5.1	7.3	9.1	2.8	1.7
50-64	22.0	28.9	6.0	30.7	14.9	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	4.7
65+	44.0	19.6	22.7	50.8	16.7	7.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

back, limbs or joint come in third place, affecting around 16 percent each, followed by skin problems (8 percent) and eye (5 percent). Accidents accounted for only 4 percent of the injuries while other diseases affected minor shares of the ill population.

The gender breakdown reveals that females make up a higher share of sick or injured population: 17 against 12 percent of males. Fever or malaria, breathing difficulties and eye related problems affected almost equally both gender. Nevertheless, females reported to be affected more by diarrhoea/ abdominal pains and pain in back, limbs or joints while males reported a higher share affected by skin problems. Interestingly, while only 1 percent of females were injured through accidents, of the share for males is 9 percent.

The age breakdown shows that the share of sick/injured population is highest for the youngest (0-4 years) and oldest cohort (65+ years). Generally the share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age. It is worth noticing that 55 percent of males in the 65+ cohort reported being affected by malaria or fever compared to 20 percent of females of the same age. As would be expected, the

proportion suffering from pain in back, limbs and joints increase with age in both genders with older cohorts reporting higher shares.

4.5 Health Provider

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of health consultations in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, 65 percent of the consultations were made in a public hospital, 25 percent to a pharmacist or chemist and around 4 percent at either a religious hospital or traditional healer. Less than one percent of consultations were made in the remainder of health providers. It is worth noticing that none of the consultations were made with a private doctor or dentist.

The breakdown by cluster location does not show sharp differences in shares consulting different health providers between accessible and remote villages. Both consult mostly public hospitals (above 64 percent) and pharmacist (around 24 percent).

As would have been expected, poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than non-poor households. Similarly the former make

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more consultations with traditional healers than the latter, with shares of 11 and 2 percent, respectively. In turn, members of non-poor households tend to consult religious hospitals and pharmacists more often than poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the employees go to public hospitals (78 percent) and religious hospitals (22 percent) more often than the other groups. While the 'self-employed agriculture' and 'self-employed other' show similar proportion consulting public hospitals (at 66 percent each), only 30 percent of the 'other' category consult public hospitals. While 55 percent of

households in the 'other' socio-economic category (households where the main income earner is unpaid, unemployed, inactive, or a household worker) reports consulting pharmacists or chemists, the share for employees is virtually null.

4.6. Child Deliveries

Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women aged 12 to 49 who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey. Overall, 15 percent of women in this age-group gave birth in the past year. No girls aged 14 or under gave birth in the district. Around 7 percent of the females between 15 and 19

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

	Public hospital	Private hospital	Religious hospital	Village health worker	Private doctor, dentist	Pharmacist/chemist	Traditional healer	Other	Total
Total	64.9	1.1	4.4	0.9	0.0	24.8	3.5	0.4	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	66.4	0.7	3.7	2.0	0.0	23.6	2.7	0.9	100.0
Remote	63.5	1.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	4.1	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	67.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	10.8	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	64.2	0.8	5.4	1.2	0.0	26.1	1.8	0.5	100.0
Socio-economic group									
Employee	77.6	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	66.2	1.0	3.6	1.1	0.0	24.1	3.5	0.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	67.7	4.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	30.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	55.0	8.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is population who consulted a health provider

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

	12-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40+ yrs	Total	Pre-natal care
Total	0.0	7.1	24.2	25.3	18.7	7.0	14.5	94.8
Cluster Location								
Accessible	0.0	3.5	18.6	22.3	20.3	1.5	12.6	97.6
Remote	0.0	9.5	31.4	29.8	17.1	15.5	16.6	92.5
Poverty Status								
Poor	0.0	14.0	39.0	43.5	26.7	17.4	21.5	92.8
Non-poor	0.0	5.4	22.3	21.8	16.2	4.4	12.8	95.7
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	6.3	26.4	25.9	20.4	7.7	15.2	94.5
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	3.2	100.0
Other	0.0	22.3	47.2	44.1	7.7	0.0	18.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

gave birth. The rate of birth increases to 24 percent for the 20-24 age-groups, peaks at 25 percent for the 25-29 age-groups, and finally decreases to 7 percent for the 40+ cohort. In addition, 95 percent of pregnant women received prenatal care by the time of the survey.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the birth rate is higher among females in remote villages than in accessible villages, at 17 and 13 percent, respectively. While for females from remote villages the rate peaks at 31 percent in the 20-24 cohort, for females from accessible villages the rate peaks at 22 percent in the 25-29 cohort. While 15 percent of females from remote villages in the 40+ age-group gave birth in the year preceding the survey, the share for females of the same age from accessible villages is 2 percent. As would have been expected, females from accessible villages received prenatal care more often than females from remote villages, with shares of 98 and 93 percent, respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status gives similar results, with poor households resembling remote villages. However, it is worth noticing that in poor households 27 percent of women in the 30-39 cohort gave birth in the year preceding the survey, whereas the share for non-poor households is 16 percent. There is no sharp difference in the proportion of females who received prenatal care.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the highest birth rate correspond to the 'other' group, with a

rate of 18 percent followed by the self-employed in agriculture at a rate of 15 percent and around 3 percent for the 'self-employed other' while the rate for the employees is virtually null. The self-employed in agriculture and 'other' categories have their peak birth rates in the 20-24 cohort at rates of 26 and 47 percent respectively. Only females aged between 30 and 39 years among the self-employed in non-agricultural activities gave birth at 11 percent. It is worth noticing that, while 8 percent of the 40+ females among 'self-employed agriculture' reported births, no female in the remaining socio-economic groups reported births in this age group.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 44 percent of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place at home, 33 percent at a hospital, 20 percent at a dispensary, and 2 percent at 'other' locations.

There are sharp differences in distribution of births according to cluster location. Females from accessible villages reported births in hospitals more often than females from remote villages, at 45 and 20 percent, respectively. While the former reported a higher share of births at a dispensary the latter reported a higher rate of births at home than the former..

The breakdown by poverty status shows slight differences, whereas non-poor had more deliveries in hospitals and dispensaries, poor households had more deliveries at home.

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	33.0	0.7	20.4	0.0	44.2	1.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	44.8	0.5	22.9	0.0	30.4	1.5	100.0
Remote	20.3	1.0	17.8	0.0	59.0	2.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	18.1	0.8	11.6	0.0	65.8	3.6	100.0
Non-poor	37.5	0.7	23.1	0.0	37.5	1.1	100.0
Socio-economic group							
Employee	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	31.9	0.8	21.0	0.0	44.5	1.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	64.6	0.0	14.7	0.0	20.6	0.0	100.0
Other	38.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	43.6	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

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

	Doctor Nurse	Midwife	Trained T.B.A.	T.B.A.	Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
Total	4.8	46.9	14.3	19.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	66.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	7.0	60.6	11.5	11.2	9.8	0.0	100.0	79.0
Remote	2.5	32.1	17.3	28.4	19.6	0.0	100.0	52.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	2.7	27.8	13.2	26.0	30.3	0.0	100.0	43.7
Non-poor	5.5	52.8	14.6	17.4	9.6	0.0	100.0	73.0
Socio-economic group								
Employee	0.0	17.2	0.0	82.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.2
Self-employed - agric	4.3	47.1	15.2	19.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	66.5
Self-employed - other	7.5	64.5	7.4	16.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	79.4
Other	17.1	39.4	5.6	9.1	28.9	0.0	100.0	62.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that, while hospitals are the most common place for deliveries for the self-employed in non-agricultural activities with a share of 65 percent, homes are more common delivery place for the employees at 83 percent. Unexpectedly, employees are the lowest users of hospitals for deliveries (17 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, 66 percent of the deliveries were attended by a health professional, mostly by midwives (47 percent), and Traditional Birth Assistants (TBAs) 20 percent. A further 15 percent was unassisted deliveries and 14 percent attended by trained TBAs. Doctors or nurses attended 5 percent of the deliveries in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that women in accessible villages report a higher rate of deliveries attended by health professionals than those in remote villages, at 79 and 52 percent respectively. While the former reported higher shares of births attended by midwives and doctors or nurses, the latter reported higher shares of unassisted deliveries and births attended by trained TBAs and TBAs.

Similarly, females from non-poor households report a higher share of deliveries attended by a health professional than females from poor households, at 73 and 44 percent, respectively. While there are no sharp

differences between the two in births attended by doctors or nurses and trained TBAs, poor households report higher shares of unassisted deliveries and deliveries attended by TBAs and lower shares of deliveries attended by midwives than non-poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest share of deliveries attended by professionals (79 percent), followed by self-employed in agriculture (67 percent) and 'other' (62 percent). Unexpectedly, only 17 percent of births among employees were attended by a health professional. Employees report the highest shares of deliveries attended by TBAs (83 percent) while the self-employed in agriculture report highest shares of births attended by trained TBAs (15 percent). The 'self-employed other' report the highest share of births attended by midwives (65 percent). Interestingly, the 'other' socio-economic group reports the highest shares of unassisted deliveries (29 percent) and deliveries attended by a nurse or doctor (17 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.

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

Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted	Wasted	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
Total	38.5	2.7	62.7	97.8	92.4
Cluster Location					
Accessible	32.7	1.1	58.2	99.5	95.1
Remote	45.3	4.7	67.6	96.0	89.6
Poverty Status					
Poor	47.5	2.9	54.5	91.8	80.3
Non-poor	35.7	2.7	65.3	99.7	96.2
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	29.8	29.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	39.3	2.5	63.3	97.6	92.9
Self-employed - other	22.2	0.0	64.6	100.0	100.0
Other	40.1	0.0	35.6	100.0	73.1
Gender and age in completed years					
Male	42.5	2.3	62.6	97.6	92.0
0	25.5	2.0	50.8	97.5	99.2
1	53.5	2.6	65.4	96.7	94.0
2	48.4	0.0	64.1	100.0	95.9
3	30.0	5.2	76.7	98.5	88.7
4	52.6	0.0	43.8	94.6	79.1
Female	34.1	3.2	62.9	98.0	92.9
0	15.3	0.0	65.7	96.0	93.9
1	43.8	1.5	48.4	100.0	100.0
2	37.9	7.9	64.5	100.0	97.8
3	33.5	6.2	68.4	96.0	89.7
4	37.6	0.0	67.5	100.0	83.1
Orphan status					
Orphaned	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not-orphaned	38.4	2.8	63.4	97.8	92.3
Foster status					
Fostered	35.3	0.0	69.4	100.0	87.9
Not-fostered	38.7	2.9	62.7	97.7	92.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

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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	77.0	96.4	95.3	93.6	90.3	54.7	95.7	93.6	90.7	68.9
Cluster Location										
Accessible	79.3	99.0	98.6	97.5	94.8	69.6	98.6	97.5	94.8	70.8
Remote	74.6	93.6	91.7	89.4	85.5	38.7	92.6	89.4	86.2	66.9
Poverty Status										
Poor	64.4	88.0	85.9	85.6	79.6	29.4	85.9	85.6	80.4	57.4
Non-poor	80.9	99.0	98.1	96.0	93.6	62.5	98.7	96.0	93.8	72.4
Socio-economic group										
Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	47.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	76.4	96.5	95.4	93.6	90.0	54.1	95.9	93.6	90.4	68.1
Self-employed - other	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	71.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.1
Other	71.2	90.9	86.3	86.3	86.3	56.4	86.3	86.3	86.3	61.9
Gender and age in completed years										
Male	77.6	97.3	95.6	95.3	91.6	50.0	95.7	95.3	91.9	71.4
0	16.4	100.0	94.6	93.1	74.3	57.0	95.4	93.1	76.3	20.8
1	90.1	96.7	94.0	94.0	94.0	42.7	94.0	94.0	94.0	77.9
2	91.3	95.9	95.9	95.9	95.9	45.7	95.9	95.9	95.9	92.0
3	94.1	98.2	98.2	98.2	97.1	46.3	98.2	98.2	97.1	82.1
4	88.1	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	68.2	94.6	94.6	94.6	80.3
Female	76.5	95.5	94.9	91.7	88.9	59.7	95.6	91.7	89.3	66.2
0	17.1	93.0	90.2	77.2	68.1	50.4	93.0	77.2	68.1	4.6
1	95.9	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	58.0	97.3	97.3	97.3	87.2
2	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	79.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	81.1
3	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	60.6	95.4	95.4	95.4	88.0
4	95.0	95.0	95.9	95.9	92.6	57.9	95.9	95.9	95.0	87.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

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, almost two-thirds of the children (63 percent) participate in nutrition programs, 98 percent participates in weigh-in programs, and 92 percent in vaccination programs. In contrast, 3 percent is wasted and 39 percent is stunted.

Analysis by cluster location reveals that although children from accessible villages are less likely to participate in nutrition programs they report lower rates of wasting and stunting. It is worth noting that virtually all children in accessible households participate in weigh-in programs as compared to 96 percent of those from remote households. Similarly the former reports higher rates of children participating in vaccination programs than the latter.

Similar differences are observed between poor and non-poor households. Poor households show 48 percent of stunted children, whereas the figure for non-poor households is 36 percent. While virtually all children from non-poor households participate in weight in program and 96 percent participate in vaccination program, the shares for poor children are 92 and 80 percent respectively.

Regarding socio-economic status, while all the children (100 percent) from the 'employee' category participate in all programs, they report fairly high rates of stunted and wasted children at rates of 30 percent each. The 'other' group reports highest rate of wasted (40 percent) and lowest rates of children participating in nutrition and vaccination programs at 36 and 73 percent respectively. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest share of stunted (22 percent) and virtually a null share of wasted children.

The gender breakdown shows a higher rate of stunted boys than that of girls at 43 and 34 percent, respectively). There are no sharp differences in wasted and participation in the three programs between boys and girls.

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 live at home. The breakdown by orphan status shows that virtually all orphaned children are stunted and all participate in all the three programs (100 percent) while the share of orphaned children wasted is virtually null. On the other hand although the 'non-orphaned' children are less likely to participate in all the three programs, they report a lower rate of stunted than orphaned children.

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

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 77 percent of children less than 5 years have been vaccinated against measles, 96 against BCG and roughly between 90 and 96 percent received vaccination against DPT and OPV (except for OPV0, at 55 percent). Finally, 69 percent of the children in the district received vitamin A supplements.

The shares of vaccinated children tend to be higher in accessible villages than in remote villages for all types of vaccination. The difference is biggest for

OPV0 with shares of 70 percent in accessible villages against 39 in remote villages. Similar results are shown by poverty status with non-poor households resembling households in accessible villages.

The socio-economic breakdown shows interesting results. Virtually all employees' children receive all types of vaccinations except for OPV0 whereby, only 47 percent receive vaccination. Similarly for self-employed in non-agricultural activities that shows exceptions in measles (92 percent), OPV0 (72 percent) and vitamin A supplements (85 percent) with 100 percent for the remainder of vaccinations. The 'other' socio-economic group tends to report lowest shares of children vaccinated for each type of vaccines except for OPV0 where it comes second at a rate of 56 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that boys tend to report higher rates of vaccination than girls. The age breakdown shows no

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
Total	97.5	2.5	100.0
Cluster Location			
Accessible	98.7	1.3	100.0
Remote	96.1	3.9	100.0
Poverty Status			
Poor	97.0	3.0	100.0
Non-poor	97.6	2.4	100.0
Socio-economic group			
Employed	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	97.5	2.5	100.0
Self-employed - other	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other	94.9	5.1	100.0
Gender and age in completed years			
Male			
0	94.6	5.4	100.0
1	97.2	2.8	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	85.8	14.2	100.0
1	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	100.0	0.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

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clear trend in children receiving vaccinations for both genders. It is worth noting that, for every type of vaccination and vitamin A supplements, the rate peaks at the age of 3 years among boys and 2 years among girls.

Table 4.11 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by source of information. Overall, the information for 98 percent of the vaccinated children was supported by a vaccination card.

The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong differences. The main difference by socio-economic group is that 95 percent of the information on vaccination in the 'other' group was supported by vaccination cards, whereas the shares for the remaining groups were ranging between 98 and 100 percent.

Finally, virtually all children aged 1 and above had vaccination cards. Children between 0 and 11 months had vaccination cards in 86 and 95 percent of the cases, for females and males, respectively.

5 EMPLOYMENT

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

5.1 Employment Status of Total Adult Population

The adult population of the district is categorised into two main groups: working and non-working. The working population includes all adults who had engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Within the working population, a distinction is made between those employed to capacity and those who are underemployed. The underemployed are those individuals who report willingness to

take on additional work. This category reflects the population that is not working as much as they want, so they reflect surplus in the labour supply.

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

5.1.1 Work Status

Table 5.1 shows that 63 percent of the adult population is employed and 35 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is 1 percent. The breakdown of the data by cluster location shows that households from remote villages report a higher share

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	63.2	35.4	98.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	61.0	37.4	98.3	0.0	1.7	1.7	100.0
Remote	65.8	33.2	99.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	66.7	32.5	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0
Non-poor	62.4	36.1	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	57.2	40.9	98.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	100.0
15-29	63.0	35.4	98.4	0.0	1.6	1.6	100.0
30-49	51.0	47.5	98.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	100.0
50-64	46.7	50.9	97.7	0.0	2.3	2.3	100.0
65+	71.7	23.1	94.8	0.0	5.2	5.2	100.0
Female	68.6	30.5	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
15-29	71.5	28.0	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0
30-49	64.1	35.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	67.3	30.5	97.8	0.0	2.2	2.2	100.0
65+	75.9	18.8	94.7	0.0	5.3	5.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

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

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
Total	98.6	0.0	35.9	98.8	0.0	49.3
Cluster Location						
Accessible	98.3	0.0	38.0	98.9	0.0	47.9
Remote	99.0	0.0	33.5	98.8	0.0	51.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	99.3	0.0	32.8	100.0	0.0	49.9
Non-poor	98.5	0.0	36.6	98.6	0.0	49.2
Gender and age						
Male	98.1	0.0	41.7	99.0	0.0	50.7
15-29	98.4	0.0	36.0	100.0	0.0	62.3
30-49	98.6	0.0	48.2	99.0	0.0	49.2
50-64	97.7	0.0	52.2	100.0	0.0	52.6
65+	94.8	0.0	24.3	95.3	0.0	25.5
Female	99.1	0.0	30.8	98.3	0.0	45.2
15-29	99.5	0.0	28.1	100.0	0.0	48.2
30-49	100.0	0.0	35.9	100.0	0.0	67.6
50-64	97.8	0.0	31.2	97.3	0.0	34.3
65+	94.7	0.0	19.9	95.0	0.0	9.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

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

	Active population				Active Total	Inactive	Total
	Employed	Under emp.	Working	Unemployed			
Total	71.6	27.2	98.8	0.0	98.8	1.2	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	66.9	30.9	97.8	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0
Remote	76.7	23.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	83.4	15.2	98.6	0.0	98.6	1.4	100.0
Non-poor	68.9	30.0	98.9	0.0	98.9	1.1	100.0
Gender and age							
Male	70.0	28.5	98.6	0.0	98.6	1.4	100.0
15-16	90.3	5.6	95.8	0.0	95.8	4.2	100.0
17-19	69.0	31.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
20-21	64.2	35.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
22-23	35.2	64.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	73.4	25.8	99.2	0.0	99.2	0.8	100.0
15-16	94.9	5.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
17-19	70.5	25.7	96.2	0.0	96.2	3.8	100.0
20-21	66.2	33.8	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
22-23	61.9	38.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

of being employed than households from accessible villages at 66 and 61 percent respectively. Similarly, poor households show a higher employment rate than non-poor households. In males, the underemployment rate peaks for the 50-59 cohort at 51 percent, whereas in females, the underemployment rate peaks at 36 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 higher in the 65+ cohort.

5.1.2 Employment of Household Heads

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

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to

be underemployed than females, with rates of 42 and 31 percent, respectively. A similar difference is observed for the household heads.

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

5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is similar to the overall population, at 99 percent. However, underemployment is lower: 27 percent of workers is underemployed, as opposed to 36 percent of workers for the whole adult population. The youth from accessible villages reports a higher underemployment rate than their counterparts at 39 and 23 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share of underemployment than poor households at 30 and 15 percent respectively.

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

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	0.9	49.9	3.9	45.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	1.2	46.5	6.9	45.5	100.0
Remote	0.5	53.9	0.6	45.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	47.5	2.0	50.5	100.0
Non-poor	1.1	50.5	4.4	44.0	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	1.2	71.9	5.1	21.7	100.0
15-29	0.4	47.9	5.9	45.8	100.0
30-49	1.1	89.5	5.5	3.9	100.0
50-64	5.0	90.6	4.4	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	97.0	0.0	3.0	100.0
Female	0.5	30.3	2.9	66.3	100.0
15-29	0.3	15.0	1.3	83.4	100.0
30-49	0.7	34.0	4.8	60.5	100.0
50-64	1.2	52.4	2.2	44.1	100.0
65+	0.0	63.5	3.2	33.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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group.

5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is formed by self-employed in agriculture at 50 percent, or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 45 percent. 4 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural activities and employees only account for 1 percent of the working population. The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote villages, whereas the 'self-employed other' group is bigger in accessible villages. Poor households report a higher share in other activities than non-poor households at 51 and 44 percent respectively.

The gender breakdown shows that a higher share of males is self-employed in agriculture or in non-agricultural activities, while females report a higher share in 'other' activities. The cut down by age-groups shows that the share of employees peaks for males in the 50-64 cohort (5 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ cohort (97 percent), the 'self-employed other' for 15-29 males (6 percent) and 'other' for 15-29 females (83 percent).

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

The breakdown by cluster location shows no remarkable differences. Further breakdown by poverty status shows that 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 cohorts, where 46 percent of them work in the household. The share of females working in the private sector increases gradually with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males. At the same time, the share of females working for the household decreases with age.

Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer

	State/NGO/ Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	1.0	53.9	45.1	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	1.4	53.6	45.0	100.0
Remote	0.5	54.3	45.2	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	49.0	51.0	100.0
Non-poor	1.2	55.0	43.7	100.0
Gender and age				
Male				
15-29	0.4	53.6	46.0	100.0
30-49	2.5	94.9	2.5	100.0
50-64	3.4	96.6	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	97.0	3.0	100.0
Female				
15-29	0.3	16.1	83.6	100.0
30-49	0.7	38.8	60.5	100.0
50-64	1.2	54.6	44.1	100.0
65+	0.0	66.7	33.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 95 percent of the working population. 87 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 8 percent in domestic duties.

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

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are agriculture and household duties, accounting for 96 percent of the working population. These are the main activities for men as well, but they are less concentrated, with 9 percent in other activities.

The breakdown by age-groups shows that, for both genders, younger cohorts have higher shares dedicated to household duties. The share of males in agriculture is around 91 percent for the cohorts over 30-64 years of age. Virtually all males in the 65+ cohort were dedicated to agriculture by the time of the survey, whereas the share for females in this cohort was 95 percent.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 84 percent of the male labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for females is 88 percent. Domestic duties have the second highest shares for both genders at 8 percent each. Each of the remaining activities occupies less than 5 percent of the labour force for each gender, but with the shares for males higher than or equal to those for females.

For both genders, the employees report highest shares working in services at 86 percent for males and 78 percent females. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work also mostly in services, with shares of 49 percent for males and 57 percent for females. The female population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture at 88 percent against 57 percent of males.

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer, gender, and activity is shown in Table 5.8. The working population employed by the government is mostly dedicated to services. The labour force working for private employers (whether formal or informal) is concentrated in agriculture. Among the individuals who were employed by the household, the main activity was agriculture (59 percent of males, 87 percent of females), but domestic duties also reports

important shares (38 percent of males, 12 percent of females in this category).

5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 63 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 5 percent self-employed in other activities, 30 percent is in 'other' activities and 2 percent is formed by employees. Even though the self-employed in agriculture are 50 percent of the working population, they represent 63 percent of the underemployed.

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share in 'other' activities than non-poor households at 39 and 28 percent respectively.

The gender breakdown shows that in the underemployed population, females are more likely than males to be in 'other'

Table 5.6 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Pub & priv services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	86.5	0.5	2.8	8.2	2.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	82.0	1.0	4.6	9.1	3.4	100.0
Remote	91.6	0.0	0.9	7.1	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	82.3	0.0	0.7	15.2	1.9	100.0
Non-poor	87.5	0.7	3.4	6.5	2.0	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	84.4	0.8	3.6	8.2	3.0	100.0
15-29	73.9	0.6	3.0	18.6	3.9	100.0
30-49	92.0	1.7	3.6	0.0	2.7	100.0
50-64	90.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	2.2	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	88.3	0.3	2.2	8.1	1.1	100.0
15-29	83.1	0.0	0.9	15.3	0.7	100.0
30-49	91.4	0.7	3.4	2.7	1.8	100.0
50-64	93.0	0.0	3.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
65+	94.9	0.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

	Employee		Self-employed Agriculture		Self-employed Other		Other		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	87.5	84.2	88.3
Mining & non-primary	0.0	22.4	0.0	0.0	16.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Services	86.4	77.6	0.0	0.0	48.8	56.8	0.0	0.2	3.6	2.2
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.4	12.3	8.4	8.1
Other	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	38.3	4.6	0.0	3.0	1.1

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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

	Government		Private		Household		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	92.8	92.4	59.2	87.0	84.2	88.1
Mining & non-primary	0.0	17.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3
Services	50.9	44.0	3.7	4.5	0.0	0.8	3.6	2.2
Domestic duties	0.0	38.2	0.0	0.0	38.3	11.8	8.4	8.3
Other	49.1	0.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	0.4	3.0	1.1

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

activities. In turn, males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than females.

For males, the employees peak at 7 percent in the 50-64 cohort. Virtually all males in the 65+ cohort were self-employed in agriculture at the time of the survey. The 'self-employed other' group shows a lower share in the 65+ cohort, and the 'other' group shows positive rates only in the 15-29 age-group. In the case of females, the share self-employed in agriculture increases with age until the 50-64 cohorts, and the

share in 'other' activities is higher in the 15-29 (77 percent) and in the 65+ cohorts (71 percent).

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer. Overall, the underemployed population mostly works for a private employer at 68 percent and in second place for the household at 30 percent. The State, NGOs, and other types of employer only account for 2 percent of the underemployed population.

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
Total	1.8	63.3	4.7	30.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	2.1	55.4	7.5	35.1	100.0
Remote	1.6	73.4	1.1	23.9	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	0.0	60.7	0.0	39.3	100.0
Non-poor	2.2	63.8	5.7	28.3	100.0
Gender and age					
Male	2.6	86.0	5.8	5.6	100.0
15-29	1.0	78.5	5.7	14.8	100.0
30-49	2.3	91.4	6.3	0.0	100.0
50-64	7.2	86.3	6.5	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	1.0	35.7	3.3	60.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	21.3	1.2	77.4	100.0
30-49	1.1	45.0	6.5	47.4	100.0
50-64	4.0	50.9	0.0	45.1	100.0
65+	0.0	28.7	0.0	71.3	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.10 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employer

	State/NGO/Other	Private	Household	Total
Total	1.6	68.2	30.2	100.0
Cluster Location				
Accessible	1.6	63.4	35.1	100.0
Remote	1.6	74.5	23.9	100.0
Poverty Status				
Poor	0.0	60.7	39.3	100.0
Non-poor	1.9	69.8	28.3	100.0
Gender and age				
Male	2.0	92.3	5.6	100.0
15-29	1.0	84.2	14.8	100.0
30-49	2.3	97.7	0.0	100.0
50-64	4.1	95.9	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Female	1.0	39.0	60.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	22.6	77.4	100.0
30-49	1.1	51.5	47.4	100.0
50-64	4.0	50.9	45.1	100.0
65+	0.0	28.7	71.3	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

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

than the former at 35 and 28 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares of underemployed population working for the household, while non-poor households

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report a higher share working for a private employer.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are strongly concentrated in private employers at 92 percent. In turn, underemployed females report a higher share working for households than underemployed males at 60 and 6 percent respectively.

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

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 91 percent of the underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture, and 4 percent to services, with the remaining activities reporting shares between 1 and 2 percent.

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

The gender breakdown shows no strong correlation with the underemployed population by activity. The age breakdown shows that the share of underemployed females dedicated to agriculture in the 50-64 cohorts is 92 percent against 86 percent of underemployed males in this category.

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, being sick (infirmity) is the main cause for inactivity (64 percent), followed by being too old (15 percent) and being a student (10 percent).

Table 5.11- Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
Total	91.3	0.9	4.2	2.1	1.5	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	87.2	1.6	5.4	3.2	2.6	100.0
Remote	96.7	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	90.1	1.1	5.0	2.0	1.8	100.0
Gender and age						
Male	90.3	1.2	5.6	1.4	1.5	100.0
15-29	89.7	1.6	5.1	3.6	0.0	100.0
30-49	91.4	1.5	4.3	0.0	2.8	100.0
50-64	86.3	0.0	11.3	0.0	2.4	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	92.7	0.5	2.4	3.0	1.4	100.0
15-29	93.5	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.2	100.0
30-49	91.3	1.1	4.4	1.1	2.1	100.0
50-64	92.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwawa DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

Table 5.12 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed population by reason

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

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is unemployed population aged 15+

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

	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	HH/Family duties	Age: too old	Age: too young	Infirmity	Retired	Other	Total
Total	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	14.6	0.0	64.4	0.0	11.1	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	19.7	0.0	48.0	0.0	17.1	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	60.5	0.0	12.3	100.0
Gender and age										
Male	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	11.3	0.0	56.7	0.0	17.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.6	0.0	64.4	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	56.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	79.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	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	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that, as would be expected, being a student and being too old are the common causes

for economic inactivity among non-poor households. In turn being sick was reported by a higher share of the inactive population in poor households at 100 percent.

The gender breakdown shows that females report being sick or being too old more frequently than males, who in turn report being a student more often. For both

5 Employment

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	71.4	67.7	67.7	63.8	58.4	91.9
Cluster Location						
Accessible	72.6	67.1	69.0	67.1	64.7	92.4
Remote	70.0	68.5	66.4	60.0	51.1	91.3
Poverty Status						
Poor	68.9	67.4	60.3	58.8	59.8	92.2
Non-poor	72.0	67.8	69.5	65.0	58.0	91.8
Gender and age						
Male	46.1	42.6	47.2	26.6	40.8	89.2
15-29	69.0	57.8	51.5	40.5	39.4	86.4
30-49	36.7	38.1	43.8	18.9	43.1	93.0
50-64	18.6	19.3	43.6	11.8	39.9	90.2
65+	6.5	17.1	44.6	8.3	40.1	85.4
Female	94.2	90.5	86.3	97.5	74.2	94.3
15-29	99.1	93.1	91.0	98.9	75.8	93.7
30-49	98.8	93.8	89.2	98.9	83.9	99.2
50-64	80.9	84.9	77.6	94.9	65.9	94.0
65+	67.1	70.0	60.8	87.0	33.1	75.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	Fetching water	Fetching firewood	Cleaning toilet	Cooking	Care of children	Care or elderly/sick
Total	88.9	57.6	36.2	41.1	45.5	54.6
Cluster Location						
Accessible	89.3	58.6	38.7	43.5	50.9	57.9
Remote	88.4	56.5	33.6	38.6	39.8	51.1
Poverty Status						
Poor	88.4	53.8	33.7	38.8	45.6	50.5
Non-poor	89.1	59.3	37.3	42.2	45.4	56.5
Gender and age						
Male	86.4	51.8	31.6	27.9	40.9	49.7
5-9	81.9	39.8	16.3	9.0	38.3	37.2
10-14	91.1	64.1	47.1	47.0	43.6	62.4
Female	91.6	64.0	41.4	55.9	50.6	60.1
5-9	85.6	43.6	22.7	24.4	49.8	42.2
10-14	96.9	82.1	57.9	83.8	51.3	76.0
Orphan status						
Orphaned	97.0	63.2	39.3	49.8	33.1	48.8
Not-orphaned	87.8	56.6	36.1	40.1	47.0	55.5
Foster status						
Fostered	94.6	60.4	35.0	34.8	24.1	49.9
Not-fostered	87.9	56.9	36.6	41.1	48.2	56.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

fetching water. All the activities are undertaken by more than 50 percent of the members. Accessible villages report higher shares of population cooking and taking care of children than remote villages. Similarly, non-poor households report higher shares of population cleaning toilets and cooking than poor households.

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 74 and 96 percent. The shares for males range from 27 to 47 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (89 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 accessible villages report higher shares in most activities than children from remote villages, the exceptions being fetching water and firewood. Children from non-poor households, in turn, report similar or

higher rates than children from poor households.

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

The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children are more likely to undertake most of the activities, except for cleaning the toilet and taking care of children. Further breakdown by foster status shows that fostered children report fetching water and firewood more often than non-fostered children. In turn the latter report higher shares in cooking, taking care of the children and taking care of the elderly or sick than the former.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 52 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 82 percent. Children from accessible villages report a higher share working for household activities than children from remote villages at 85 and 79 percent respectively. The share of working children is higher in poor households at 59 percent against 50 percent of non-poor households.

Table 5.16 - Child labour (age 5 to 14)

	Main activity				Employer	
	Working	Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
Total	52.5	6.6	82.2	11.2	9.2	90.8
Cluster Location						
Accessible	51.6	3.6	85.2	11.2	7.7	92.3
Remote	53.5	9.7	79.1	11.2	10.7	89.3
Poverty Status						
Poor	59.3	11.7	79.6	8.7	9.0	91.0
Non-poor	49.9	4.3	83.4	12.3	9.3	90.7
Gender and age						
Male	52.7	7.5	80.6	11.9	8.8	91.2
5-9	35.9	3.2	75.9	20.9	17.7	82.3
10-14	97.3	11.7	85.2	3.1	0.0	100.0
Female	52.3	5.6	84.0	10.4	9.7	90.3
5-9	33.7	0.8	79.0	20.3	19.5	80.5
10-14	98.8	9.8	88.3	1.9	1.3	98.7
Orphan status						
Orphaned	91.8	4.6	87.6	7.7	7.7	92.3
Not-orphaned	50.1	6.9	81.7	11.4	9.2	90.8
Foster status						
Fostered	68.3	3.4	86.3	10.4	10.4	89.6
Not-fostered	50.3	7.3	81.1	11.6	9.3	90.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

5 Employment

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 cohorts were part of the working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey. Virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort work in the household while around 19 percent of children 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-orphan children, at rates of 92 and 50 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 68 and 50 percent, respectively. In addition, orphaned and fostered children are more likely to work for household activities than their respective counterparts.

6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

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

6.1 Economic Situation

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

6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey. Results show that 19 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 17 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation.

Even though the majority (60 percent) of the respondents reported the community's economic condition to have deteriorated; only 33 percent reported the situation to be much worse.

Cluster location and poverty status of the household show some correlation with the perceived economic change. 38 percent of the households in accessible clusters report their community's economic situation to be much worse compared to 28 percent of those living in remote clusters. Similarly, while 62 percent of non-poor households report their community's economic situation to be deteriorating, the share for poor households is 55 percent.

The percentage of households with one or two members who reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with seven or more members at 64 and 58 percent respectively. Furthermore, 65 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported worsening conditions in their community's economic situation compared to 48 percent of households owning no land. Likewise, the percentage of households owning both small and large livestock who reported deteriorating conditions in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning large livestock at 67 and 51 percent respectively.

While 45 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category and 41 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is 16 percent. In contrast, while 36 percent of the households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category is 15 percent.

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	33.4	27.4	17.4	17.8	0.6	3.4	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	37.7	22.9	20.4	16.7	0.2	2.1	100.0
Remote	28.4	32.6	13.8	19.2	1.0	5.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	26.2	29.2	19.7	17.6	1.6	5.6	100.0
Non-poor	34.7	27.1	16.9	17.9	0.4	3.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	30.5	33.4	15.6	16.9	0.4	3.1	100.0
3-4	43.2	20.8	16.3	18.9	0.0	0.8	100.0
5-6	25.9	30.3	22.3	15.0	1.2	5.3	100.0
7+	29.6	27.9	13.1	22.1	1.0	6.3	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	30.5	17.1	28.7	15.3	0.0	8.4	100.0
< 1 ha	14.0	25.4	0.0	45.5	0.0	15.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	37.7	24.9	21.1	13.1	0.0	3.2	100.0
2-3.99 ha	35.2	27.9	16.3	16.5	0.8	3.3	100.0
4-5.99 ha	31.8	26.3	17.6	20.8	0.0	3.6	100.0
6+ ha	34.3	30.9	15.5	16.6	1.2	1.5	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	32.7	27.5	18.6	17.0	0.3	4.0	100.0
Small only	43.9	17.4	12.2	22.4	2.8	1.3	100.0
Large only	23.9	27.1	20.5	24.5	0.0	4.0	100.0
Both	29.2	37.9	14.7	15.9	0.0	2.3	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	41.3	14.0	19.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	33.4	28.8	17.0	17.0	0.7	3.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	45.2	12.4	22.7	14.8	0.0	5.0	100.0
Other	15.7	22.9	17.9	35.5	0.0	8.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	32.7	27.5	17.1	18.5	0.8	3.4	100.0
Female	35.5	27.1	18.1	15.8	0.0	3.4	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	27.4	0.0	21.5	41.6	3.2	6.4	100.0
Monogamous	36.2	25.2	16.1	17.9	0.9	3.6	100.0
Polygamous	30.3	32.6	16.2	18.6	0.0	2.3	100.0
Loose union	0.0	38.6	32.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	31.4	31.2	19.9	14.0	0.0	3.5	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	28.7	28.9	21.2	15.9	0.6	4.7	100.0
Primary	34.9	27.8	15.1	18.5	0.6	2.9	100.0
Secondary +	49.7	8.9	18.0	23.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

Furthermore, 36 percent of households where the household head is monogamous reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation, whereas the share for households where the household head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, 45 percent of households where the head is single reported improving conditions in their community's economic situation, whereas

the share for households where the head is widowed/divorced or separated is 14 percent. It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation is 21 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has no formal education at 50 and 29 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	32.1	26.1	20.1	21.3	0.3	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	32.5	24.1	22.1	21.1	0.2	0.0	100.0
Remote	31.7	28.5	17.7	21.6	0.5	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	37.2	30.5	14.1	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	31.2	25.4	21.1	21.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	30.0	28.8	21.3	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	35.6	20.3	21.7	21.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	27.8	31.0	21.7	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	35.6	26.3	11.3	26.1	0.7	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	34.9	13.9	29.3	21.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	14.0	16.1	33.6	36.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	45.0	16.5	30.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	39.1	25.6	18.1	16.2	1.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	21.8	30.4	20.4	27.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	32.3	28.9	16.1	22.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	34.6	24.6	22.5	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	31.4	22.3	13.7	30.7	1.8	0.0	100.0
Large only	30.7	23.7	18.4	27.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	18.9	40.2	13.3	26.8	0.9	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	8.8	40.8	35.6	14.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	32.5	26.3	19.4	21.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	30.0	30.0	25.8	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	36.6	12.5	19.5	31.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	28.9	27.1	19.9	23.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
Female	41.3	23.4	20.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	27.5	0.0	17.0	55.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	32.8	25.9	18.6	22.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	23.4	31.1	19.7	25.3	0.6	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	38.6	32.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	38.2	25.9	23.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	34.7	25.2	21.2	18.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
Primary	30.4	27.0	19.3	23.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	36.1	22.3	22.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

respectively. Lastly, while 20 percent of male-headed households reported an improvement in their community's economic situation, the share for female-headed households is 16 percent.

6.1.2. Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Household

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

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	34.1	23.3	35.0	7.6	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	29.9	28.1	32.7	9.4	100.0
Remote	39.1	17.6	37.7	5.5	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	27.6	14.5	42.4	15.4	100.0
Non-poor	35.3	24.8	33.7	6.2	100.0
Household size					
1-2	37.2	23.1	37.5	2.2	100.0
3-4	30.6	23.2	38.6	7.6	100.0
5-6	34.2	23.5	29.9	12.3	100.0
7+	37.5	23.2	32.5	6.7	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	25.9	26.6	39.0	8.5	100.0
< 1 ha	34.5	38.3	0.0	27.2	100.0
1-1.99 ha	18.0	26.8	47.6	7.7	100.0
2-3.99 ha	30.3	21.9	38.5	9.3	100.0
4-5.99 ha	32.3	25.2	33.5	8.9	100.0
6+ ha	44.0	20.4	31.8	3.8	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	31.7	21.4	38.5	8.4	100.0
Small only	31.0	36.8	24.4	7.8	100.0
Large only	46.4	15.3	35.4	2.9	100.0
Both	48.7	21.5	26.1	3.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	19.8	36.3	43.9	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	35.6	23.7	33.8	6.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	29.3	23.6	42.1	5.0	100.0
Other	17.5	9.7	46.2	26.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	36.5	25.1	31.8	6.6	100.0
Female	27.3	18.2	44.2	10.3	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	46.1	18.2	29.9	5.8	100.0
Monogamous	33.3	27.9	30.8	8.0	100.0
Polygamous	42.3	17.5	36.5	3.7	100.0
Loose union	38.6	28.9	32.4	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	28.6	18.4	43.3	9.8	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	28.1	16.4	45.1	10.4	100.0
Primary	38.2	27.2	28.4	6.1	100.0
Secondary +	24.3	22.7	46.6	6.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

before the survey. Only 21 percent of the households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 20 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

61 percent of households located in remote clusters reported worsening conditions in the economic situation of

their households compared to 57 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, 68 percent of poor households reported worsening economic conditions of their household's situation compared to 56 percent of non-poor households.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported much worse conditions of their household's economic situation is higher than that of households with one or two members at 36 and 30 percent respectively. On the other hand, 61 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land reported worsening conditions in the economic situation of their households compared to 49 percent of households owning no land. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 60 percent of households owning no livestock reported worsening economic conditions in their households' economic situation compared to 53 percent of households owning small livestock.

The percentage of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category who reported deterioration in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' and 'employee' categories. Similarly, while 38 percent of households where the head is widowed, divorced or separated reported much worse conditions in their community's economic situation, the share for households where the head has a loose union is virtually null. In contrast, 56 percent of households where the head is single reported improving conditions in their households' economic situation while the share for household where the head is widowed, divorced or separated is 12 percent.

41 percent of female-headed households reported much worse conditions in their household's economic situation compared to 29 percent of male-headed households. On the other hand, 60 percent of households where the head has no formal education reported worsening conditions in their household's economic situation compared to 58 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more

6.2 Self-reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs

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

6.2.1 Food Needs

Table 6.3 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in satisfying the food needs of the household during the year before the survey. Overall, 57 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always).

While 39 percent of households in remote clusters never experienced food shortages, the share for households in accessible clusters is 30 percent. Likewise, 35 percent of non-poor households never experienced food shortages compared to 28 percent of poor households.

44 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 26 percent of households owning no land. Furthermore, there is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 49 percent of households owning both small and large livestock never experienced food shortages, the share for households owning small livestock is 31 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household also shows some correlation with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. 36 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 18 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category. Furthermore, 46 percent of households where the head is single had never experienced food shortages, whereas the share for households where the head is

widowed, divorced or separated is 29 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households reported having food shortages less frequently than female-headed households, as 37 percent of male-headed households never experienced food shortages compared to 27 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, while 27 percent of households where the head has primary education seldom experienced food shortages, the share for households where the head has no formal education is 16 percent. Finally, the breakdown by household size does not show strong correlation with difficulty in satisfying food needs of the household.

6.2.2 Paying School Fees

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey. At the time of the survey, 98 percent of the households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and only 1 percent of the households reported that they often/always had problems paying school fees. It is worth noting that children in primary state schools do not pay fees. While children in secondary state schools do pay fees, the secondary school enrolment rates are very low (for more details, see chapter 3).

Cluster location and poverty status are not strongly correlated with the ability of households to pay school fees. The breakdown by household size shows that, smaller households find problems paying school fees less frequently than larger households. 99 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying school fees compared to 94 percent of households with seven or more members.

Virtually all households owning between 1 and 2 hectares of land never experienced problems paying school fees compared to 94 percent of landless households. Likewise, virtually all households owning both small and large livestock never had problems paying school fees, whereas the share for households owning large livestock is 92 percent.

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Disaggregation of the data further shows that virtually all households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category never had problems paying school fees compared to 79 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee.

Virtually all households where the household head has no education ever experienced problems paying school fees

compared to 90 percent of households where the head has secondary education or more. Finally, gender and marital status of the household head do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay school fees.

6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
Total	97.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	96.5	2.4	0.6	0.5	100.0
Remote	98.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	97.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0
3-4	98.2	0.0	0.4	1.4	100.0
5-6	97.2	2.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
7+	94.7	4.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	94.1	3.7	2.2	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	98.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	100.0
6+ ha	96.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	98.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	100.0
Small only	94.7	3.2	2.1	0.0	100.0
Large only	92.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	78.5	10.9	10.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	97.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	97.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	100.0
Female	96.9	0.7	0.5	1.9	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	97.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	96.8	0.7	0.6	1.9	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0
Primary	97.7	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	89.8	6.3	3.9	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	97.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Small only	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. Nearly all (99 percent) households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent although a small percentage (8 percent) of households where the head has secondary education or more and 6 percent of households where the head is single reported seldom having problems paying house rent. Other selected household characteristics such as

cluster location, poverty level, household size, land ownership, livestock ownership, socio-economic group and gender do not show correlation with the ability to pay house rent.

6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying

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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	98.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	96.3	2.6	1.1	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	97.7	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.2	1.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	97.7	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	97.9	0.7	1.5	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	97.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0
Small only	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	80.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	98.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	98.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Female	96.6	2.6	0.9	0.0	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	97.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0
Primary	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	87.2	7.7	5.1	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

utility bills during the year before the survey. The outcome on household's ability to pay utility bills is almost similar to those of paying house rent. Almost all (98 percent) households in the district faced no problems paying utility bills. However, it is observed that 6 percent of households where the household head is single and 20 percent of 'employees' households claim having problems paying

utility bills seldom. Likewise, 7 percent of households where the household head has secondary education or more and 9 percent of households owning one hectare of land reported seldom having problems paying utility bills. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, livestock ownership, socio-economic group, gender and marital status do not

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	44.8	33.3	19.7	2.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	43.4	36.4	16.8	3.4	100.0
Remote	46.4	29.7	23.1	0.8	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	35.9	36.4	27.7	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	46.4	32.8	18.3	2.6	100.0
Household size					
1-2	53.7	26.8	17.4	2.2	100.0
3-4	37.9	37.6	21.7	2.8	100.0
5-6	43.4	31.5	22.8	2.3	100.0
7+	49.6	36.9	12.8	0.7	100.0
Area of land owned by the household					
None	54.4	28.0	11.4	6.2	100.0
< 1 ha	48.5	9.3	27.2	15.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	34.4	35.8	29.8	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	38.4	38.7	21.4	1.5	100.0
4-5.99 ha	39.7	35.2	23.1	2.0	100.0
6+ ha	53.3	29.9	15.1	1.7	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household					
None	42.1	36.3	20.2	1.4	100.0
Small only	48.7	28.0	17.3	6.0	100.0
Large only	37.2	34.1	28.7	0.0	100.0
Both	58.5	21.3	16.4	3.8	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	21.8	63.4	14.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	45.3	32.9	19.6	2.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	56.1	28.0	15.9	0.0	100.0
Other	28.2	37.3	27.1	7.5	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	47.8	31.2	18.6	2.4	100.0
Female	36.1	39.3	22.9	1.7	100.0
Marital status of the head of household					
Single	70.1	15.7	14.2	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	45.2	32.8	19.0	3.0	100.0
Polygamous	46.3	38.8	14.9	0.0	100.0
Loose union	71.1	0.0	28.9	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	39.1	33.4	24.9	2.6	100.0
Education level of the head of household					
None	42.2	33.4	23.2	1.3	100.0
Primary	47.2	32.8	17.0	2.9	100.0
Secondary +	30.8	39.6	29.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for healthcare during the year before the survey. 78 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 80 percent of households located in accessible clusters never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 76 percent of households located in remote clusters. Likewise, while 46 percent of non-poor

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Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor- cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
Total	89.2	92.2	13.4	3.6	12.0	0.0	0.4	25.2	2.3
Cluster Location									
Accessible	85.9	88.2	12.9	4.3	10.8	0.0	0.7	31.2	2.8
Remote	92.9	96.8	14.0	2.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	18.3	1.7
Poverty Status									
Poor	97.2	100.0	11.3	2.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0
Non-poor	87.7	90.8	13.8	3.8	12.5	0.0	0.4	26.0	2.7
Household size									
1-2	78.8	91.6	6.8	3.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.0
3-4	88.5	90.3	13.5	3.3	9.1	0.0	1.1	24.4	1.5
5-6	95.1	93.6	18.1	3.3	15.1	0.0	0.0	29.4	2.7
7+	95.1	94.8	14.3	4.5	22.6	0.0	0.0	52.2	3.7
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	60.6	58.7	10.9	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	40.8	19.8
Self-employed - agric	91.1	93.5	13.7	3.6	12.6	0.0	0.4	25.2	1.5
Self-employed - other	66.0	84.8	14.4	5.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	26.5	8.3
Other	90.4	88.9	7.5	2.3	11.7	0.0	0.0	19.2	3.7
Gender of the head of household									
Male	90.5	92.3	14.8	3.9	14.9	0.0	0.5	32.7	2.7
Female	85.3	91.9	9.3	2.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	1.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

households never experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for poor households 36 percent.

54 percent of households with one or two members never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 38 percent of households with three or four members. On the other hand, while 54 percent of households owning no land and 53 percent of those owning six or more hectares of land never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households owning 1 hectare of land is 49 percent.

Furthermore, 59 percent of households owning both small and large livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 37 percent of those owning large livestock. Similarly, while 56 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'employee' socio-economic group is 22 percent.

71 percent of households where the household head has a loose union and 70 percent of households where the head is single never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 39 percent of households where the household head is widowed/divorced or separated. On the other hand, 48 percent of male-headed

households never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 36 percent of female-headed households. While 42 percent of household heads with no formal education never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for household heads with secondary education or more is 31 percent.

6.3.1 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, 89 percent of the district's households own their dwellings while 92 percent owns some land. 12 percent of all households own both small and large livestock while 13 percent of all households own small livestock. While 25 percent of all households own a bicycle, the share for households owning a motorcycle is less than 1 percent.

Table 6.9 shows the percent distribution of households by occupancy status. 93 percent of households located in remote clusters own their dwellings compared to 86 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Likewise, while 97 percent of poor households own their dwellings, the share for non-poor households is 88 percent.

Disaggregation of the data shows that 95 percent of households with seven or more members own their dwellings compared to 79 percent of households with one or two members. Furthermore, while 91 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category owns their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is 61 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows

that 91 percent of male-headed households own their dwellings compared to 85 percent of female-headed households. Furthermore, 33 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to 4 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 52 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to 4 percent of households with one or two members. Similarly, while 41 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee own a bicycle, the share for households where the head belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group is 19 percent.

Furthermore, while 26 percent of non-poor households own a bicycle, the share for poor households is 21 percent. Likewise, 31 percent of households located in accessible clusters own a bicycle compared to 18 percent of households located in remote clusters.

6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

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

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
Total	89.2	2.2	7.5	1.2	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	85.9	3.8	8.9	1.4	100.0
Remote	92.9	0.3	5.9	0.9	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	97.2	0.0	0.9	1.8	100.0
Non-poor	87.7	2.6	8.7	1.0	100.0
Household size					
1-2	78.8	4.8	14.3	2.1	100.0
3-4	88.5	2.3	8.3	0.8	100.0
5-6	95.1	0.6	2.9	1.4	100.0
7+	95.1	0.9	4.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	60.6	24.6	14.8	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	91.1	1.3	6.8	0.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	66.0	11.9	22.0	0.0	100.0
Other	90.4	0.0	0.0	9.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	90.5	2.3	6.8	0.4	100.0
Female	85.3	2.0	9.5	3.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	Title deed	Renting contract	Payment receipt	Other document	No document	Total	Secure tenure
Total	0.0	0.2	0.6	2.7	96.5	100.0	0.8
Cluster Location							
Accessible	0.0	0.4	1.1	4.9	93.5	100.0	1.5
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	96.6	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.5	96.5	100.0	1.0
Household size							
1-2	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	97.7	100.0	2.3
3-4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	0.0
5-6	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.1	95.3	100.0	0.6
7+	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	14.0	10.9	10.9	64.2	100.0	24.9
Self-employed - agric	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	97.9	100.0	0.2
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.5	86.6	100.0	5.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	93.4	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.6	96.9	100.0	0.5
Female	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.9	95.4	100.0	1.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	% of hhs using	Fertilizer	Improved seedling	Fingerlings	Hooks and nets	Insecticides	Other
Total	67.7	53.5	79.4	0.0	0.4	7.9	0.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	70.9	52.3	81.1	0.0	0.7	12.1	0.0
Remote	63.9	55.1	77.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	61.2	54.2	75.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0
Non-poor	68.9	53.4	80.0	0.0	0.5	8.2	0.0
Household size							
1-2	69.3	54.1	81.6	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0
3-4	69.7	44.5	84.3	0.0	1.1	4.4	0.0
5-6	65.3	63.1	74.9	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0
7+	65.3	56.7	71.8	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	91.2	39.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0
Self-employed - agric	68.3	54.8	78.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
Self-employed - other	63.3	45.3	90.3	0.0	7.3	24.6	0.0
Other	54.9	42.7	82.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	69.5	54.5	79.0	0.0	0.5	9.0	0.0
Female	62.6	50.4	80.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 97 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all.

6.3 Agriculture

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

certain agricultural inputs, land ownership and cattle ownership.

6.4.1 Agriculture inputs

The survey collected information on agricultural practices. The dataset includes information regarding usage of farm inputs and the main source from which the farmers got the inputs. Table 6.11 shows the percent distribution of households using certain inputs. This information is complemented by Table 6.12, which shows the main source of agricultural inputs.

68 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (79 percent) of those who use farm inputs use improved seedlings. Further breakdown of the data shows that 71 percent of households in accessible clusters apply agricultural inputs compared to 64 percent of households in remote clusters. Furthermore, while 69 percent of non-poor households apply agricultural inputs, the share for poor households is 61 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 70 percent of households with three or four members use agricultural inputs compared to 65 percent of households with seven or more members. In addition, while 91 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category use agricultural

inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 55 percent. Likewise, use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households. While 70 percent of male-headed households use agricultural inputs, the share for female-headed households is 63 percent.

Most households that use agricultural inputs get them from the government (51 percent) and in second place purchase them at an open market (24 percent). While 19 percent of the households obtain their inputs by preparing them themselves, 7 percent reports donor agencies and none reports cooperatives as their main source.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the percentage of households located in accessible clusters who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 33 and 13 percent respectively. In turn, 63 percent of households located in remote clusters get agricultural inputs from the government compared to 41 percent of households located in accessible clusters. While 26 percent of non-poor households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for poor households is 13 percent. On the other hand, 60 percent of poor households get agricultural inputs from the

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

	None	< 1 ha	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ ha	Total
Total	7.8	1.9	7.1	25.1	25.4	32.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	11.8	3.5	9.4	23.2	22.2	30.0	100.0
Remote	3.2	0.0	4.5	27.3	29.2	35.8	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	0.0	0.0	5.6	21.4	39.8	33.2	100.0
Non-poor	9.2	2.2	7.4	25.7	22.8	32.6	100.0
Household size							
1-2	8.4	2.6	12.3	31.2	20.0	25.5	100.0
3-4	9.7	2.0	8.7	29.2	30.3	20.1	100.0
5-6	6.4	1.6	3.9	25.6	26.3	36.3	100.0
7+	5.2	1.2	1.8	5.2	20.7	66.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	41.3	10.9	14.0	19.0	0.0	14.8	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	6.5	1.0	6.5	26.1	26.4	33.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	15.2	6.1	11.5	15.5	22.7	29.0	100.0
Other	11.1	11.2	11.7	18.7	18.6	28.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	7.7	0.2	5.2	20.6	26.6	39.7	100.0
Female	8.1	6.6	12.8	37.8	22.0	12.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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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	24.2	50.7	6.6	0.0	18.5	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	32.6	40.9	10.6	0.0	15.9	100.0
Remote	13.4	63.4	1.4	0.0	21.9	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	12.9	59.7	5.3	0.0	22.1	100.0
Non-poor	26.0	49.2	6.8	0.0	17.9	100.0
Household size						
1-2	25.0	54.7	6.4	0.0	13.8	100.0
3-4	23.8	56.1	6.6	0.0	13.5	100.0
5-6	26.7	38.8	8.0	0.0	26.4	100.0
7+	19.0	53.5	4.0	0.0	23.5	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	21.0	52.0	7.2	0.0	19.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	39.9	50.7	4.6	0.0	4.9	100.0
Other	32.7	49.5	0.0	0.0	17.9	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	26.7	48.4	5.8	0.0	19.1	100.0
Female	16.3	58.0	9.0	0.0	16.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

government compared to 49 percent of non-poor households.

In addition, while 25 percent of households with one or two members purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for households with seven or more members is 19 percent.

Virtually all households where the main income earner is an employee purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 21 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group. In contrast, 52 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category get agricultural inputs from government, whereas the share for households belonging to the 'employee' category is virtually null. Lastly, while 27 percent of male-headed households purchases agricultural inputs at an open market, the share for female-headed households is 16 percent. In contrast, 58 percent of female-headed households get agricultural inputs from government compared to 48 percent of male-headed households.

6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 17 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 8 percent of landless households). 25 percent own between two and four acres and 58 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, as 12 percent of households in accessible clusters are landless compared to 3 percent of households in remote clusters. On the other hand, while 9 percent of non-poor households are landless, the share for poor households is virtually null.

Regarding household size, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members as 87 percent of households with seven or more members owns 4 or more acres of land compared to 46 percent of households with one or two members.

While households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category reported the highest share of landless households (41 percent), the 'self-employed agriculture' category reports the lowest share at 7 percent. In turn, 59 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category own four or more acres of land. Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) than female-headed households at 67 and 35 percent respectively.

6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. Overall, 84 percent of the households own no cattle at all. While 8 percent owns between 2 and 10 heads of cattle, 3 percent owns between 11 and 20 heads of cattle. Poverty status and cluster location do not show strong correlation with cattle ownership.

Furthermore, 91 percent of households with one or two members own no cattle, compared to 73 percent of households with seven or more members. Likewise, 92 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category owns no cattle compared to 84 percent of households belonging to the 'self-

employed agriculture' category. Finally, while 94 percent of female-headed households own no cattle, the share for male-headed households is 81 percent.

6.5 Perception of Crime and Security in the Community

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

41 percent of the households reported it was improving, 30 percent said it was the same while 28 percent reported it was deteriorating. 42 percent of non-poor households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 33 percent of poor households. There appears to be no strong correlation between cluster location and the distribution by the households by the perception of the crime and security situation of the community compared to the year before the survey.

While 44 percent of households with

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

	None	1	2-10	11-20	21-50	50+	Total
Total	84.4	1.8	8.1	3.0	0.8	1.8	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	84.9	1.4	6.3	3.9	1.4	2.1	100.0
Remote	83.9	2.3	10.3	2.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	89.0	1.3	6.3	2.2	0.0	1.2	100.0
Non-poor	83.6	1.9	8.5	3.2	0.9	2.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	90.8	2.5	3.6	2.6	0.0	0.5	100.0
3-4	87.6	0.0	8.5	2.8	1.1	0.0	100.0
5-6	81.5	2.5	8.6	3.2	1.0	3.2	100.0
7+	72.9	3.8	13.1	3.9	0.7	5.6	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	89.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	83.8	1.8	8.9	2.6	0.9	2.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	91.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	86.0	5.0	6.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	81.2	1.7	9.8	3.9	1.0	2.5	100.0
Female	93.7	2.1	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	Much Worse	Worse	Same	Better	Much Better	Don't Know	Total
Total	7.2	20.5	30.2	32.8	7.5	1.7	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	7.7	20.9	30.9	32.7	6.4	1.4	100.0
Remote	6.7	20.0	29.4	33.0	8.8	2.1	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	7.6	19.8	39.3	25.5	5.6	2.0	100.0
Non-poor	7.1	20.6	28.6	34.1	7.8	1.7	100.0
Household size							
1-2	5.9	21.6	29.0	33.1	8.6	1.8	100.0
3-4	7.3	19.1	31.3	31.8	7.6	2.9	100.0
5-6	6.5	22.8	31.2	31.8	6.7	1.1	100.0
7+	10.5	17.7	27.7	36.9	7.1	0.0	100.0
Area of land owned by the household							
None	5.7	14.2	24.1	43.7	8.0	4.4	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	27.2	40.2	32.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	3.3	20.2	21.8	40.5	7.3	6.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	3.8	18.6	27.2	34.8	12.1	3.5	100.0
4-5.99 ha	6.6	24.6	33.6	26.9	8.2	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	11.9	19.9	32.7	31.7	3.8	0.0	100.0
Type of livestock owned by the household							
None	4.9	20.7	30.4	33.9	7.6	2.4	100.0
Small only	1.3	35.0	21.6	30.4	11.7	0.0	100.0
Large only	23.9	0.0	32.0	44.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	22.4	8.9	38.4	25.9	4.4	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	0.0	0.0	21.5	78.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	7.5	21.3	30.5	31.2	7.7	1.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	11.0	11.9	33.1	41.4	2.5	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	23.5	25.5	37.7	13.3	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	7.8	20.5	28.6	34.8	7.4	0.8	100.0
Female	5.5	20.5	34.8	27.2	7.8	4.2	100.0
Marital status of the head of household							
Single	0.0	34.3	19.1	26.9	19.7	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	8.0	21.9	30.3	33.5	5.8	0.5	100.0
Polygamous	6.4	14.5	26.2	38.4	12.9	1.7	100.0
Loose union	38.6	0.0	32.4	28.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	6.4	20.8	34.3	28.2	5.9	4.5	100.0
Education level of the head of household							
None	9.5	19.7	34.2	28.6	4.6	3.4	100.0
Primary	6.5	21.5	28.2	34.3	8.6	0.9	100.0
Secondary +	0.0	12.5	27.1	45.5	14.9	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

seven or more members reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with five or six members is 39 percent. Likewise, 52 percent of households owning no land reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 36 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land.

While 44 percent of households owning large livestock reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 30 percent.

79 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category reported an improvement in the

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
Total	87.9	6.2	1.8	4.1	100.0
Cluster Location					
Accessible	86.7	5.8	2.5	5.1	100.0
Remote	89.4	6.6	1.0	3.0	100.0
Poverty Status					
Poor	88.6	10.3	1.1	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	87.8	5.4	1.9	4.9	100.0
Household size					
1-2	83.3	6.4	1.5	8.8	100.0
3-4	89.2	2.9	2.4	5.5	100.0
5-6	89.0	8.7	1.5	0.9	100.0
7+	89.8	8.7	1.5	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	91.9	3.6	1.6	2.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	89.2	5.4	2.9	2.5	100.0
Other	5.9	58.0	4.9	31.1	100.0
Gender of the head of household					
Male	90.6	8.0	0.5	0.9	100.0
Female	80.2	0.9	5.5	13.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

current crime and security situation, the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category is 39 percent. On the other hand, 42 percent of male-headed households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 35 percent of female-headed households.

Around half (51 percent) of households where the household head is polygamous reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation, whereas the share for households where the head has a loose union is 29 percent. In turn, 39 percent of households where the head has a loose union reported much worse conditions in the current crime and security situation. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has secondary education or more and reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation is 27 percentage points higher than that of household heads with no formal education at 61 and 34 percent respectively.

6.6 Household Income Contributions

Table 6.16 shows the percent distribution of households by main contributor to

household income. The survey includes information on household income contributions by listing all the income contributors in the households and then identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the majority (88 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

The breakdown by cluster location and household size shows no strong correlation with the distribution of households by principal contributor. However, the breakdown by poverty status shows that, while 10 percent of poor households reported the spouse as the main income contributor, the share for non-poor households is 5 percent.

Furthermore, virtually all households belonging to the 'employee' category and 92 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported the household head as the main income contributor compared to 6 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category. In contrast, 58 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category reported the spouse as the main income contributor.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that 91 percent of male-headed households reported the

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household head as the main income contributor compared to 80 percent of female-headed households. In contrast, 6 percent of female-headed households reported the child as the main income contributor compared to less than 1 percent of male-headed households.

6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 84 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 44 percent own a radio, 31 percent own a watch or clock and 11 percent own an electric iron. Although none of the households owns a fixed line phone, 6 percent own a mobile phone. Households in accessible clusters and non-poor households tend to have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item than their respective counterparts.

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

Table 6.17: Percentage of households owning selected household items

	Electric iron	Refrigerator	Sewing machine	Modern stove	Mattress or bed	Watch or clock	Radio	Television	Fixed line phone	Mobile phone
Total	11.2	0.3	2.6	0.4	83.7	31.2	43.8	1.0	0.0	5.5
Cluster Location										
Accessible	14.7	0.6	3.5	0.7	83.6	35.7	44.0	1.9	0.0	8.9
Remote	7.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	83.8	25.9	43.6	0.0	0.0	1.5
Poverty Status										
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	11.6	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
Non-poor	13.2	0.4	3.1	0.4	84.7	34.7	47.3	1.2	0.0	6.3
Household size										
1-2	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.7	17.3	36.7	0.0	0.0	2.4
3-4	9.0	1.0	3.0	0.5	86.2	29.5	41.4	1.5	0.0	6.1
5-6	13.1	0.0	2.2	0.6	84.2	37.3	44.6	1.2	0.0	4.3
7+	19.1	0.0	6.4	0.0	82.7	44.5	58.6	1.2	0.0	10.9
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	71.2	10.9	25.7	21.8	100.0	75.4	86.0	10.9	0.0	47.3
Self-employed - agric	8.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	82.6	28.5	40.4	0.0	0.0	3.9
Self-employed - other	29.9	2.9	11.7	0.0	100.0	48.4	75.3	11.8	0.0	14.7
Other	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	44.4	55.2	3.7	0.0	8.6
Gender of the head of household										
Male	12.6	0.5	3.5	0.2	85.8	35.4	51.4	1.4	0.0	6.1
Female	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	77.7	19.2	22.0	0.0	0.0	3.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

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

7.1 Housing Materials and Type of Housing Unit

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of households according to the main material used in the roof of the house. Overall, 43 percent of households uses mud as their main roof material, 42 percent uses iron sheets and a further 15 percent uses thatch for roofing.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages are

more likely to use mud than households in accessible villages, at 59 and 29 percent respectively. On the other hand, 54 percent of households in accessible villages use iron sheets compared to 27 percent of households in remote villages. Poor households are more likely to use mud than non-poor households, at 60 and 40 percent respectively. However, 47 percent of non-poor households use iron sheets compared to 12 percent of poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that 52 percent of households with up to 2 members use mud compared to 36 percent of households with 5 to 6 members. In turn, households with 7 or more members are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs, at 50 percent than households with up to 2 members, at 35 percent.

The split-up by socio-economic group shows that, virtually all households in the 'employee' category use iron sheets for the roof compared to 38 percent of those in the 'self-employed agriculture' category. While the 'other' category reports 49 percent of households that use mud for the roof, the share of employees

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	43.1	15.2	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	29.1	16.5	0.0	54.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	59.4	13.6	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	59.5	28.1	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	40.1	12.8	0.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size									
1-2	51.6	13.3	0.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	45.5	13.7	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	35.9	20.3	0.0	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	38.0	11.7	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	45.1	16.6	0.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	19.8	5.9	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	49.2	3.7	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	43.5	14.4	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	41.9	17.4	0.0	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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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	90.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location							
Accessible	84.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status							
Poor	98.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	89.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Household size							
1-2	92.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	88.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	89.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group							
Employee	43.9	0.0	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	93.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	60.2	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	88.3	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household							
Male	91.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	89.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	Mud/ mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Wood/ bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Total
Total	91.8	0.0	0.7	3.1	4.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location								
Accessible	92.0	0.0	0.9	5.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	91.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	7.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status								
Poor	84.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	93.1	0.0	0.8	3.5	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0
Household size								
1-2	92.9	0.0	0.8	3.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	92.6	0.0	0.6	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	90.7	0.0	1.1	1.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	90.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.2	0.9	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group								
Employee	54.5	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	93.5	0.0	0.6	1.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	77.5	0.0	3.1	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	92.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household								
Male	91.8	0.0	0.4	2.8	4.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Female	92.0	0.0	1.5	3.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

is virtually null. In turn, the breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the type of materials used for roofing.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 92 percent of houses are built with mud or mud bricks, 4 percent with wood or bamboo and 3 percent with cement or sandcrete.

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

	Single room	Flat	Two or more rooms	Whole building	Other	Total
Total	1.3	0.0	3.3	95.5	0.0	100.0
Cluster Location						
Accessible	1.9	0.0	5.3	92.8	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.5	0.0	0.8	98.7	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status						
Poor	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	1.5	0.0	3.7	94.9	0.0	100.0
Household size						
1-2	2.4	0.0	5.3	92.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	1.6	0.0	4.2	94.3	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.6	0.0	1.2	98.2	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	1.9	98.1	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group						
Employee	8.8	0.0	14.8	76.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	0.6	0.0	2.3	97.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	9.9	0.0	16.5	73.6	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Gender of the head of household						
Male	1.4	0.0	2.7	95.9	0.0	100.0
Female	1.0	0.0	4.8	94.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

The analysis by cluster location reveals that households in remote villages report use of wood or bamboo more often than households in accessible villages at 7 and 2 percent respectively.

The analysis by poverty status reveals that 93 percent of non-poor households use mud or mud bricks compared to 85 percent of non-poor households. However, there seems to be no strong correlation between household size and materials used for the walls.

Households self-employed in agriculture report the highest share living in houses made of mud or mud bricks, whereas the employees report the highest share of houses made of cement or sandcrete.

The gender breakdown shows no strong correlation with materials used for the walls.

The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 91 percent of households is made of mud or dirt, and 9 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report a higher share of houses with mud or earth floor than households in accessible villages, at 98 and 85 percent respectively.

In turn, households in accessible villages report a higher share of houses with a concrete floor (15 percent, against 2 percent of households in remote villages). Further breakdown by poverty status shows that, while 98 percent of poor households are made of mud or dirt floor, the share for non-poor households is 90 percent. On the other hand, 11 percent of non-poor households reports use of concrete or cement as material for the floor against 2 percent of poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that 93 percent of households with up to 2 members have mud or dirt floors compared to 88 percent of households with 5 to 6 members. However, households with 5 to 6 members report a higher share of concrete/cement floors than the remaining households. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that, while households self-employed in agriculture report the highest share of mud or dirt floors at 94 percent those self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest share at 44 percent. In addition, the employees have the highest share for concrete or cement, at 56 percent while those self-employed in agriculture have the lowest share, at 6 percent.

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The gender breakdown shows no strong correlation with material used for the floor.

Table 7.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of housing unit they occupy. Overall, 96 percent of households occupy the whole building where they live whereas 3 percent occupy two or more rooms.

The breakdown by cluster locations shows that 99 percent of households in remote villages live in whole buildings compared to 93 percent of accessible villages. Poor households occupy whole buildings more often than non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that 98 percent of households with 5 to 6 and 7 or more members occupy the whole building where they live compared to households with up to 2 members, at 92 percent. The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that virtually all households in the 'other' category occupy the whole building where they live whereas the share for those self employed in non-agricultural activities is 74 percent. Finally, there is no correlation between gender of household head and type of housing unit.

7.2 Water and Sanitation

The percentage distribution of households by source of drinking water is shown in Table 7.5. Overall, 51 percent of households have a safe source of water. About 34 percent of all households get drinking water from boreholes/hand pumps. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes, bore holes, hand pumps and protected wells.

The analysis of cluster location shows that 56 percent of households in remote villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share of households in accessible villages is 48 percent. On the other hand, 51 percent of households in remote villages get drinking water from boreholes/hand pumps compared to 20 percent of households in accessible villages. 43 percent of poor households get drinking water from bore hole /hand pumps, whereas the share for non-poor households is 32 percent. In turn the latter report a higher share of getting drinking water from treated pipes than the former.

The breakdown by household size reveals that households with up to 2 members report the highest access rate to safe sources of drinking water at 56 percent, followed by households with 7 or more

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	16.9	12.7	33.9	0.6	19.6	0.0	7.6	0.2	8.5	100.0	51.4
Cluster Location											
Accessible	27.9	16.3	19.7	0.0	16.6	0.0	8.0	0.3	11.1	100.0	47.6
Remote	4.1	8.4	50.5	1.2	23.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	5.4	100.0	55.8
Poverty Status											
Poor	7.0	7.3	43.4	1.8	23.9	0.0	12.4	0.0	4.2	100.0	52.2
Non-poor	18.7	13.6	32.2	0.3	18.9	0.0	6.8	0.2	9.3	100.0	51.2
Household size											
1-2	25.3	13.0	31.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	7.0	100.0	56.3
3-4	14.0	15.8	34.7	0.4	20.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	9.3	100.0	49.1
5-6	15.4	10.5	33.0	0.5	24.0	0.0	7.7	0.6	8.4	100.0	48.8
7+	14.0	9.1	38.1	1.9	17.5	0.0	10.1	0.0	9.2	100.0	54.0
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	35.8	19.8	25.4	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.3
Self-employed - agric	13.9	11.7	35.8	0.6	20.9	0.0	8.7	0.0	8.3	100.0	50.4
Self-employed - other	52.8	22.2	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	16.2	100.0	55.8
Other	22.7	16.0	38.6	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	100.0	61.3
Gender of the head of household											
Male	16.7	10.9	35.0	0.4	21.1	0.0	6.9	0.2	8.7	100.0	52.1
Female	17.5	17.7	30.7	1.1	15.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	7.9	100.0	49.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	None (bush)	Flush to sewer	Flush to septic tank	Pan/ bucket	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ventilated pit latrine	Other	Total	Safe sanitation
Total	7.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	84.5	5.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.3
Cluster Location										
Accessible	4.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	86.7	5.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	90.0
Remote	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	3.6	0.9	0.0	100.0	73.4
Non-poor	5.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	86.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.6
Household size										
1-2	11.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	74.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.9
3-4	7.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	87.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.4
5-6	4.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	91.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.8
7+	8.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	79.1	8.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	81.3
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	0.0	0.0	30.7	0.0	69.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	8.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	85.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.8
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	80.3	3.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	94.5
Other	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.9
Gender of the head of household										
Male	5.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	86.5	5.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	88.3
Female	12.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	78.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

members at 54 percent, and the lowest being households with 3 to 4 and 5 to 6 members, at 49 percent each. While 24 percent of households with 5 to 6 members use water from unprotected wells, the share of households with up to 2 members is 14 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'employees' and the 'other' categories report the highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water (61 percent each), followed by the 'self-employed other' category (57 percent), while the 'self employed-agriculture' category reports the lowest access rate to safe sources of water at 50 percent. While 53 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category gets drinking water from treated pipes the share for households self-employed in agriculture is 14 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head reveals that male-headed households report use of water from unprotected wells and bore holes or hand pipes more frequently than female-headed households.

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of

toilet. Overall, 86 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 85 percent use a covered pit latrine.

The cluster location breakdown shows that 90 percent of households in accessible villages reports access rate to safe sanitation, while the share for households in remote villages is 82 percent. Similarly, 89 percent of non-poor households reports access rate to safe sanitation compared to 73 percent of poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that households with 5 to 6 members report the highest access rate to safe sanitation (95 percent) and households with up to 2 members report the lowest rate (77 percent). While, 11 percent of households with up to 2 members use uncovered pit latrines, the share for households with 3 to 4 and 5 to 6 members is 3 percent each.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that virtually all employees report having access rate of safe sanitation. The remaining socio-economic categories report having access to safe sanitation with shares above 80 percent each.. Households 'self-employed in agriculture' report use of covered pit latrines more frequently than the remaining socio-economic categories. While 6 percent of

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene / oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/ sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
Total	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Remote	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Household size										
1-2	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
3-4	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	33.8	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	67.8	32.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Female	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

households self-employed in agriculture use uncovered pit latrines the share for the 'employee' category is virtually null.

Analysis by gender shows that male-headed households report a higher access rate to safe sanitation than female-headed households, at 88 percent and 81 percent respectively. There are similar observations on the use of covered pit latrines.

7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 95 percent of households use firewood compared to 5 percent of households that uses charcoal.

Analysis by poverty status shows that virtually all households in remote villages use firewood for cooking compared to 92 percent of households in accessible villages. While 9 percent of households in accessible villages use charcoal for cooking, the share for households in remote villages is virtually null. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report use of charcoal more frequently than poor households at 6 and 1 percent respectively.

Analysis of household size reveals that use of firewood is highest among households with 5 to 6 members, at 97 percent, and lowest among households with up to 2 members, at 92 percent.

The split-up by socio-economic group shows that households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture report the highest use rate of firewood and the lowest use rate of charcoal. The 'employee' category has the lowest use rate of firewood and the highest use rate of charcoal. Gender of the household head is not strongly correlated with type of fuel used for cooking.

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 91 percent of the households in the district use kerosene or paraffin and 7 percent uses firewood. Gas, batteries and candles are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages report using kerosene/paraffin more frequently than households in remote villages at 93 and 87 percent respectively. While, 11 percent of households in remote villages use firewood the share for households in accessible villages is 3 percent. Non-poor households use kerosene or paraffin more

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	91.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.2	100.0
Cluster Location									
Accessible	93.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.3	100.0
Remote	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	100.0
Poverty Status									
Poor	83.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	92.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.2	100.0
Household size									
1-2	87.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	92.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	100.0
5-6	93.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.6	100.0
7+	89.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	100.0
Socio-economic Group									
Employee	69.3	0.0	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	92.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	85.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	3.7	100.0
Gender of the head of household									
Male	91.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.2	100.0
Female	89.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

often than poor households, at 92 and 84 percent respectively. Conversely, 17 percent of poor households use firewood compared to 5 percent of non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size reveals that 93 percent of households with 5 to 6 members use kerosene/paraffin compared to 87 percent of households with up to 2 members. On the other hand, 11 percent of households with up to 2 members use firewood compared to 5 percent of households with 3 to 4 members.

The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' category reports the highest rate of use of kerosene and paraffin at 92 percent, and the 'employee' category reports the lowest share at 69 percent. In turn, while 31 percent of households in the 'employee' category uses electricity the share for households self-employed in agriculture is virtually null.

There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and type of fuel used for lighting..

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, 67 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 42 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 71 percent of households in accessible villages have access rate to a drinking water source and 54 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 61 and 26 percent respectively. Non-poor households report

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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	34.7	31.7	22.5	11.1	100.0	14.6	26.6	14.6	44.2	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	44.6	26.7	23.3	5.4	100.0	16.3	37.6	17.1	29.1	100.0
Remote	23.0	37.5	21.6	17.9	100.0	12.6	13.8	11.7	61.9	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	24.4	31.1	28.5	16.0	100.0	7.8	17.0	12.7	62.5	100.0
Non-poor	36.5	31.8	21.4	10.3	100.0	15.8	28.4	14.9	40.9	100.0
Household size										
1-2	28.1	40.7	18.1	13.1	100.0	18.5	19.7	14.6	47.2	100.0
3-4	39.7	24.1	27.6	8.6	100.0	15.1	29.6	13.4	41.9	100.0
5-6	32.8	33.6	18.8	14.7	100.0	9.7	28.7	15.8	45.7	100.0
7+	36.3	32.0	24.3	7.3	100.0	16.6	26.3	14.8	42.3	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	76.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.3	8.8	35.8	19.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	31.1	32.2	24.9	11.8	100.0	12.3	25.8	14.2	47.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	59.0	33.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	22.7	48.5	14.1	14.7	100.0
Other	58.1	22.9	2.3	16.8	100.0	40.1	21.4	13.8	24.6	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	34.3	34.2	20.7	10.8	100.0	15.2	24.9	15.6	44.2	100.0
Female	35.8	24.6	27.7	12.0	100.0	12.7	31.5	11.7	44.1	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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	31.8	35.5	17.4	15.2	100.0	5.0	13.5	9.9	71.7	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	31.9	44.1	16.4	7.6	100.0	8.7	22.5	13.6	55.2	100.0
Remote	31.7	25.5	18.7	24.1	100.0	0.6	2.8	5.5	91.1	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	22.0	32.7	21.4	23.8	100.0	4.7	7.3	7.2	80.9	100.0
Non-poor	33.5	36.0	16.7	13.7	100.0	5.0	14.6	10.3	70.1	100.0
Household size										
1-2	36.7	33.0	15.6	14.8	100.0	7.1	9.7	12.3	71.0	100.0
3-4	27.1	39.3	16.6	17.0	100.0	3.1	13.5	9.9	73.5	100.0
5-6	33.8	33.7	17.7	14.8	100.0	4.5	16.1	8.1	71.3	100.0
7+	31.5	34.3	21.7	12.6	100.0	7.0	14.2	9.4	69.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	33.8	55.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	10.9	24.9	8.8	55.3	100.0
Self-employed - agric	30.6	34.4	18.5	16.5	100.0	3.8	12.2	9.4	74.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	37.6	51.5	8.0	2.9	100.0	16.7	31.7	19.8	31.8	100.0
Other	47.3	29.7	11.0	12.0	100.0	10.0	10.9	6.7	72.4	100.0
Gender of the head of household										
Male	34.2	31.3	18.0	16.4	100.0	5.6	12.8	9.6	72.0	100.0
Female	25.0	47.5	15.7	11.8	100.0	3.3	15.2	10.6	70.9	100.0

Source:CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

a higher access rate to drinking water supply than poor households, at 69 and 55 percent respectively. Similar observations are made for access to health facilities.

Analysis of household size reveals that households with up to 2 members report the highest access rate to drinking water supply, at 69 percent. On the other hand, households with 3 to 4 members report the highest access rate to health facilities, at 45 percent. Households with 3 to 4 members report the lowest access rate to drinking water supply, at 64 percent.

The breakdown by socio-economic category shows that virtually all households in the employee category had access to drinking water source by the time of the survey. The remaining socio-economic categories report having access to drinking water source with shares above 60 percent each. While 72 percent of households in the 'self-employed other' category has access to health facility, the share for households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category is 38 percent.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households have a higher access rate to safe drinking water supply than female-headed households, at 69 and 61 percent respectively. In turn the latter report a higher access rate to health facilities than the former.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution

of households by time to reach the nearest primary and secondary school. Overall, 68 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school; however only 19 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 the data by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages report a higher access rate to primary school than households in remote villages at 76 and 57 percent respectively. Similarly, 31 percent of households in accessible villages have access to secondary school against 3 percent of households in remote villages. The breakdown by poverty status reveals that non-poor households have higher access rates to both primary and secondary school at 70 and 20 percent against 55 and 12 percent of poor households respectively.

Analysis by household size reveals that households with up to 2 members have the highest rate of access to primary school, at 70 percent. On the other hand, households

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	26.4	16.0	15.8	41.8	100.0	29.1	12.8	15.7	42.5	100.0
Cluster Location										
Accessible	33.2	21.0	17.9	27.9	100.0	48.9	17.4	18.3	15.4	100.0
Remote	18.5	10.1	13.4	58.0	100.0	5.8	7.3	12.6	74.2	100.0
Poverty Status										
Poor	14.4	9.3	17.5	58.8	100.0	17.6	18.7	11.0	52.8	100.0
Non-poor	28.6	17.2	15.5	38.7	100.0	31.1	11.7	16.5	40.7	100.0
Household size										
1-2	21.0	16.7	19.6	42.8	100.0	26.3	12.8	16.8	44.2	100.0
3-4	28.0	19.0	16.9	36.1	100.0	33.8	7.9	18.0	40.2	100.0
5-6	29.7	13.6	8.7	47.9	100.0	28.9	15.5	13.7	41.9	100.0
7+	24.8	12.5	20.9	41.8	100.0	22.5	18.8	12.3	46.4	100.0
Socio-economic Group										
Employee	45.5	21.5	14.0	19.0	100.0	24.9	41.3	0.0	33.8	100.0
Self-employed - agric	22.4	15.2	17.4	45.0	100.0	28.1	10.6	16.3	45.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	58.8	23.5	3.0	14.7	100.0	43.0	26.2	14.4	16.4	100.0
Other	55.3	19.5	2.2	23.0	100.0	32.5	26.4	10.3	30.9	100.0
Gender of head of household										
Male	25.0	17.4	14.1	43.5	100.0	27.0	13.7	15.8	43.5	100.0
Female	30.4	12.2	20.6	36.8	100.0	35.0	10.0	15.2	39.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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with 5 to 6 and 7 or more members have the highest access to secondary school at 21 percent each. Households with 7 or more members and those with 3 to 4 members have the lowest access to secondary school, at 16 percent each.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that both households in the 'employee' and the 'self-employed other' categories have the highest rate of access to primary school, at 89 percent each. In addition, households in the 'self-employed other' category have the highest access rate to secondary school at 48 percent, whereas those self-employed in agriculture report the lowest share at 16 percent.

Analysis by gender reveals that female-headed households report a higher access rate to primary school than male headed-households. However, there is no correlation between gender of household head and access to secondary school.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, households report a similar share with access to food market and public transportation at 42 percent.

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages report a higher access rate to a food market than households in remote villages at 54 and 29 percent respectively. The shares for public transportation are 66 percent for accessible villages and 13 percent for remote villages. Non-poor households have higher rates of access to both food markets and public transportation, with rates of 46 and 43 percent, against 24 and 37 percent of poor households respectively.

The analysis by household size shows that households with 3 to 4 members report the highest rate of access to food markets, whereas households with 5 to 6 members report the highest access rate to public transportation. Households with 7 or more members have the lowest access rate to food markets, at 37 percent whereas those with up to 2 members have the lowest access rate to public transportation, at 39 percent.

Analysis by socio-economic group reveals that those self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rates of access to both food markets and

public transportation, at 82 and 69 percent respectively. Those in the 'self-employed agriculture' category have the lowest access rates to both food markets and public transportation, at 38 and 39 percent respectively.

Finally, there is no correlation between gender of household head and access to food market. However, male-headed households have a higher access rate to public transportation than female-headed households at 51 and 45 percent respectively.

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, 52 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken measures are insecticide treated nets (56 percent of households) and use of bed nets (22 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages take measures against malaria more often than households in remote villages, at 67 and 33 percent respectively. Similarly, remote households report maintenance of good sanitation more frequently than accessible households, at 23 and 17 percent respectively. In addition, 53 percent of non-poor households take measures against malaria compared to 42 percent of poor households. The most common taken measure is insecticide treated nets.

Households with 7 or more members take measures against malaria (at 62 percent) compared to 39 percent of households with up to 2 members. Households with 3 to 6 members report maintenance of good sanitation at 60 percent, compared to 40 percent of households with up to 2 members. The analysis of socio-economic status shows that 86 percent of households in the 'employee' category take measures against malaria compared to 47 percent of households in the 'other' category. Similarly, the employees report the highest rate of using insecticide treated nets more often.

Finally, 53 percent of households headed by males take measures against malaria compared to 47 percent of households headed by females. Male-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently than female-headed

households at 59 and 46 percent respectively. Similar observations are noticed in the maintenance of good sanitation.

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

	Share taking measures	Use bed net	Insecticide	Anti-malaria drug	Fumigation	Insecticide treated net	Maintain good drainage	Maintain good sanitation	Herbs	Burn leaves	Window/door net
Total	51.5	21.8	6.6	1.6	0.3	55.6	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
Cluster Location											
Accessible	67.2	22.0	6.7	1.6	0.5	54.1	0.0	22.9	0.0	0.0	3.6
Remote	33.1	21.4	6.3	1.6	0.0	59.3	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.0	2.9
Poverty Status											
Poor	42.4	26.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	52.2	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	2.2
Non-poor	53.1	21.1	6.4	1.9	0.4	56.1	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	3.5
Household size											
1-2	39.1	31.8	6.0	3.2	0.0	40.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	2.7
3-4	50.3	20.6	4.3	3.2	1.0	59.3	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
5-6	57.2	17.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0	26.9	0.0	0.0	4.3
7+	62.4	21.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	55.9	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	4.7
Socio-economic Group											
Employee	86.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7
Self-employed - agric	49.8	22.4	5.1	1.9	0.4	52.6	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Self-employed - other	71.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	3.5
Other	47.1	21.9	52.7	0.0	0.0	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Gender of the head of household											
Male	53.2	21.3	5.3	1.3	0.4	58.7	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.0	3.3
Female	46.5	23.6	10.6	2.6	0.0	45.7	0.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	3.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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8 GOVERNANCE

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

8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question “Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [...] level in the past 12 months”. This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. The results show a sharp decline in meeting attendance for the ward and district levels of government. Results show that at least one member of households in kitongoji and village had attended meetings in the past 12 months at 86 and 89 percent respectively. Attendance at ward meetings was rather lower at 23 percent and district level meetings had the lowest attendance rate at only 7 percent.

The breakdown of the data by cluster location shows no wide differences in meeting attendance especially for the first three government levels. However, at district level households in accessible villages report a higher share of meeting attendance than households from remote villages at 10 and 4 percent respectively.

The breakdown of the results by poverty status showed that meeting attendance was slightly higher among non-poor households at kitongoji and village meetings and higher among poor households at ward meetings. There is no strong difference in attendance at district meetings.

Analysis of the results by socio-economic groups shows that while 90 percent of households in the ‘other’ category had at least one member attending kitongoji and village meetings, the share for district meeting is virtually null. District level meetings were in essence dominated by households in the ‘employee’ and ‘self-employed other’ at 22 and 18 percent respectively.

8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

The main respondent was asked whether he or she considered the leaders at

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	85.8	89.0	23.5	7.2
Cluster Location				
Accessible	84.8	89.1	22.8	9.8
Remote	86.9	88.8	24.2	4.1
Poverty Status				
Poor	82.4	85.3	27.8	6.8
Non-poor	86.4	89.6	22.7	7.3
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	80.5	80.2	36.3	21.5
Self-employed - agriculture	85.7	89.0	23.3	6.6
Self-employed - other	85.7	89.2	20.6	17.6
Other	89.9	89.9	24.9	0.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

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

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
Total					
Satisfied	83.0	75.2	79.2	78.3	68.6
Not Satisfied	16.5	22.8	13.3	6.3	27.8
Don't Know	0.5	2.0	7.6	15.4	3.6
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location					
Accessible	80.1	77.8	82.2	83.2	72.5
Remote	86.5	72.1	75.6	72.6	64.1
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status					
Poor	87.1	77.5	71.1	68.4	74.6
Non-poor	82.3	74.8	80.6	80.0	67.6
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group					
Employee	78.5	78.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Self-employed - agriculture	84.9	76.1	79.6	78.5	69.4
Self-employed - other	65.4	59.5	70.4	79.2	64.1
Other	70.3	76.5	88.0	79.1	62.1
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)					
Political differences	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Embezzlement/corruption	9.0	24.8	17.8	3.3	7.1
They do not listen to people	25.4	24.6	18.3	1.9	6.0
Favouritism	40.7	31.6	17.8	1.9	8.7
Lazy/inexperienced	18.2	12.4	8.2	3.4	4.6
Personal Reasons	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	0.6
I see no results	11.8	9.0	10.0	9.9	44.5
They never visit us	0.0	11.5	44.3	83.3	46.7
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450	449

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapa DC

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

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

The results, displayed in Table 8.2 show that satisfaction rates at all levels were considerable high. It can be noticed that people's satisfaction rate with their kitongoji leaders was the highest at 83 percent. Apparently more than three quarters of the respondents across all government levels are satisfied with their leaders, and the share with district

councillors is 69 percent. 28 percent of households were not satisfied with the district councillors and about 4 percent answered 'I don't know'. It is worth mentioning that the proportion of respondents who specifically reported dissatisfaction with leaders at the district level of government is lower at 6 percent, but a larger proportion of respondents answered 'don't know'.

Disaggregating data by cluster location exposed that satisfaction was high among members of households in accessible villages except for kitongoji, where satisfaction rate among households in remote villages is 7 percentage points higher than the share for accessible villages. Further disaggregating the data by poverty status of household shows that poor households report being satisfied

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	6.6	13.6	3.8	2.3
Cluster Location				
Accessible	7.2	12.8	3.3	3.8
Remote	5.9	14.5	4.5	0.4
Poverty Status				
Poor	9.3	12.5	3.2	0.0
Non-poor	6.1	13.8	4.0	2.7
Socio-economic Group				
Employee	10.9	14.8	14.8	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	5.7	12.7	3.3	1.6
Self-employed - other	14.5	22.4	11.6	5.6
Other	11.2	19.8	0.0	11.2
Source				
Letter	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Notice board	4.3	2.9	15.5	20.3
Meeting	97.5	88.7	64.7	51.6
Rumours/hear-say	2.5	6.3	17.1	29.0
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

with village and kitongoji leaders as well as district councillors more frequently than non-poor households. In turn the latter report being satisfied with wards and district leaders more frequently than the former.

Disaggregating the ratings by socio-economic group shows that the 'other' category reports the highest satisfaction rate with ward leaders at 88 percent, whereas the employees report the lowest share at 60 percent. While 85 percent of households in the 'self-employed agriculture' category reports being satisfied with kitongoji leaders the share for the 'self-employed other' category is 65 percent.

Finally, all indifferent respondents to the question regarding satisfaction 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 different levels of government. For instance, political

affiliation of the leader and personal reasons are not important reasons for dissatisfaction. At district level the most cited reason for dissatisfaction is failure of the leaders and councillors to pay visit at 83 percent. Other important reasons include embezzlement/corruption, leaders not listening to people, seeing no results and favouritism especially for the lowest three government levels.

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 the district c finances reaches only 2 percent of households the highest reached proportion of households is 14 percent on village finances.

The breakdown of the data by cluster location and poverty status shows no strong correlation with the percentage of households who receive information on public finances.

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Further breakdown of the data by socio-economic groups shows that, while information on district finances reached 12 percent of households self-employed in agriculture, the share for employees is virtually null. The 'other' category reports the highest share having information on ward finances the remaining socio-economic groups.

The data as presented in table 8.3 clearly show that attendance in meetings were the main source of information at all government levels. Information received through notice board and rumours or hearsay was mentioned as the second best sources of information. Virtually nobody in the district receives financial information through radio or newspapers.

Respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with spending at different levels of government and were requested to respond with either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. 42 percent of respondents were satisfied with kitongoji spending. Satisfaction with government spending was slightly lower at

34 at village and ward; and 39 percent at district level. Proportion of respondents specifically reported dissatisfaction with district spending was low at 8 percent for district finances. On the other hand the share of respondents reporting 'I don't know' was considerably high at 52 percent. Proportion of respondents who answered 'I don't know' increased as government levels increase.

The breakdown of the data by cluster location shows that households in remote villages report being satisfied with public spending at kitongoji more frequently than households in accessible villages at 46 and 38 percent respectively. In turn the latter report a higher rate of satisfaction with district spending than the former at 42 and 37 percent respectively. Further breakdown of the data by poverty status shows that non-poor households report being satisfied with district spending more often than poor households, both report similar rates with spending at other government levels.

Analysis of the data by socio-economic

Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
Total				
Satisfied	41.6	33.5	33.5	39.5
Not Satisfied	20.9	31.9	23.4	8.4
Don' Know	37.5	34.7	43.1	52.1
Share Satisfied by Cluster Location				
Accessible	38.2	33.6	32.1	42.1
Remote	45.7	33.3	35.2	36.6
Share Satisfied by Poverty Status				
Poor	42.7	30.3	32.7	35.7
Non-poor	41.4	34.0	33.6	40.2
Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group				
Employee	49.4	42.6	23.6	23.6
Self-employed - agriculture	42.4	34.6	34.6	40.3
Self-employed - other	38.6	30.5	31.2	40.7
Other	27.9	11.9	18.5	29.7
Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)				
I see no results	14.9	21.4	16.1	8.6
Embezzlement/corruption	22.8	32.1	21.8	5.3
Favouritism	0.3	2.3	0.9	0.7
This is what I hear	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0
They give no information	61.0	60.0	71.6	83.7
No. of Obs.	450	450	450	450

Source: CWIQ 2007 Mpwapwa DC

groups shows that the 'other' group had relatively lower satisfaction rates in government spending at all levels, with the lowest satisfaction rate of 12 percent in village spending. The remaining socio-economic groups report similar rates of satisfaction with public spending across all government levels.

Further probing on why respondents were not satisfied, or why they did not know whether they were satisfied, the most common cited reason, with the highest rate on district spending (84 percent) was that they did not receive any information. Other important responses were that those associated with embezzlement/corruption and seeing no results.

