

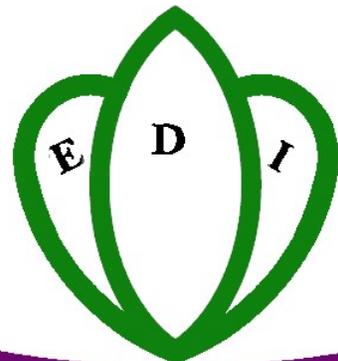
PMO-RALG

MUHEZA DC CWIQ  
Survey on Poverty, Welfare and  
Services in Muheza DC

MARCH 2007

Implemented by:  
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## DEFINITIONS

### *General*

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

### *Education*

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

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

### *Employment*

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

### *Welfare*

Access to Facilities	A household is considered to have access to facilities if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the respective facilities.
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Generic Core Welfare Indicators (2006)						
	Margin of					
	Total	error*	Accessible	Remote	Poor	Non-poor
<b>Household characteristics</b>						
<i>Dependency ratio</i>	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
<i>Head is male</i>	73.3	2.5	74.5	72.2	67.1	75.4
<i>Head is female</i>	26.7	2.6	25.5	27.8	32.9	24.6
<i>Head is monogamous</i>	54.9	3.9	54.0	55.8	42.1	59.2
<i>Head is polygamous</i>	8.7	1.6	10.6	6.9	7.9	9.0
<i>Head is not married</i>	36.4	4.1	35.4	37.3	50.1	31.8
<b>Household welfare</b>						
Household economic situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	43.9	2.2	43.6	44.2	45.6	43.3
<i>Better now</i>	24.6	2.1	22.8	26.5	18.6	26.7
Neighborhood crime/security situation compared to one year ago						
<i>Worse now</i>	14.3	1.9	16.1	12.5	13.3	14.6
<i>Better now</i>	26.3	2.1	24.1	28.6	23.9	27.2
Difficulty satisfying household needs						
<i>Food</i>	15.1	2.6	14.1	16.2	21.8	12.9
<i>School fees</i>	3.6	0.8	4.7	2.5	3.6	3.6
<i>House rent</i>	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5
<i>Utility bills</i>	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.8
<i>Health care</i>	14.5	2.0	11.4	17.6	25.6	10.8
<b>Agriculture</b>						
Land owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	1.7	0.7	1.1	2.3	0.0	2.3
<i>More now</i>	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.4
Cattle owned compared to one year ago						
<i>Less now</i>	3.0	1.4	4.4	1.6	0.7	3.8
<i>More now</i>	2.3	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	2.6
Use of agricultural inputs						
<i>Yes</i>	14.6	2.7	14.1	15.2	8.5	16.7
<i>Fertilizers</i>	55.5	13.5	53.5	57.3	43.8	57.4
<i>Improved seedlings</i>	56.9	10.9	68.7	46.0	64.1	55.7
<i>Fingerlings</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Hooks and nets</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Insecticides</i>	17.6	3.3	20.2	15.1	0.0	20.6
<i>Other</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Household infrastructure</b>						
<i>Secure housing tenure</i>	6.9	4.1	13.7	0.0	1.3	8.7
<i>Access to water</i>	95.9	1.8	98.5	93.3	95.7	96.0
<i>Safe water source</i>	60.3	4.6	67.4	53.2	63.2	59.4
<i>Safe sanitation</i>	5.4	4.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	7.2
<i>Improved waste disposal</i>	17.2	3.6	19.4	14.9	11.4	19.1
<i>Non-wood fuel used for cooking</i>	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5
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>	24.8	4.4	34.6	15.1	13.2	28.7
<i>Radio set</i>	68.4	3.6	71.9	64.9	46.0	75.9
<i>Television set</i>	4.9	2.5	7.8	2.0	0.0	6.6

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Margin of error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
<b>Employment</b>						
Employer in the main job						
<i>Civil service</i>	3.5	1.9	6.0	0.7	0.7	4.3
<i>Other public serve</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Parastatal</i>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>NGO</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Private sector formal</i>	2.4	1.0	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.4
<i>Private sector informal</i>	44.5	2.4	39.1	50.7	47.1	43.7
<i>Household</i>	47.1	2.0	50.2	43.6	47.3	47.0
Activity in the main job						
<i>Agriculture</i>	59.4	4.4	48.7	71.5	68.6	56.6
<i>Mining/quarrying</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Manufacturing</i>	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
<i>Services</i>	2.6	1.0	2.8	2.4	1.2	3.0
Employment Status in last 7 days						
<i>Unemployed (age 15-24)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Unemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Male</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Female</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Underemployed (age 15 and above)</i>	21.1	1.4	22.1	20.0	19.4	21.7
<i>Male</i>	27.7	2.4	28.9	26.4	26.8	28.0
<i>Female</i>	15.3	1.7	16.0	14.4	13.5	15.9
<b>Education</b>						
Adult literacy rate						
<i>Total</i>	79.4	2.2	82.0	76.4	70.7	82.1
<i>Male</i>	87.2	1.7	91.0	83.0	80.6	89.2
<i>Female</i>	72.3	3.4	73.9	70.4	62.4	75.5
Youth literacy rate (age 15-24)						
<i>Total</i>	92.4	1.4	93.3	91.2	91.8	92.5
<i>Male</i>	96.5	1.3	97.3	95.6	96.1	96.7
<i>Female</i>	87.7	2.7	88.8	86.3	86.5	88.0
Primary school						
<i>Access to School</i>	85.0	3.6	90.8	78.9	75.2	88.0
<i>Primary Gross Enrollment</i>	127.1	2.8	125.7	128.7	136.1	124.4
<i>Male</i>	132.9	4.7	129.2	137.3	140.7	130.6
<i>Female</i>	121.6	4.6	122.1	121.2	131.9	118.4
<i>Primary Net Enrollment</i>	95.5	1.3	96.8	94.2	92.9	96.4
<i>Male</i>	95.0	1.7	97.1	92.7	89.6	96.7
<i>Female</i>	96.0	1.7	96.6	95.4	95.9	96.0
<i>Satisfaction</i>	65.2	3.4	63.7	66.8	72.0	63.0
<i>Primary completion rate</i>	12.7	3.0	14.3	11.0	10.2	13.5

	<i>Margin of</i>					
	<i>Total</i>	<i>error*</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Poor</i>	<i>Non-poor</i>
<b>Secondary school</b>						
<i>Access to School</i>	35.7	7.0	56.6	10.9	18.7	42.3
<i>Secondary Gross Enrollment</i>	27.2	3.9	35.3	17.5	16.9	31.1
<i>Male</i>	28.6	4.5	37.7	18.1	15.4	34.5
<i>Female</i>	25.3	4.1	32.3	16.8	19.4	27.2
<i>Secondary Net Enrollment</i>	22.9	3.1	29.0	15.7	16.9	25.3
<i>Male</i>	22.1	4.0	28.3	14.9	15.4	25.0
<i>Female</i>	24.0	3.7	30.0	16.8	19.4	25.5
<i>Satisfaction</i>	49.1	6.1	47.7	52.5	35.8	51.9
<i>Secondary completion rate</i>	1.3	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.9
<b>Medical services</b>						
<i>Health access</i>	52.4	6.9	58.4	45.9	49.5	53.3
<i>Need</i>	22.0	1.5	21.2	23.0	24.6	21.2
<i>Use</i>	25.8	1.4	24.4	27.4	28.5	24.9
<i>Satisfaction</i>	91.9	1.6	89.2	94.5	95.1	90.8
<i>Consulted traditional healer</i>	1.5	0.5	0.8	2.1	0.0	2.0
<i>Pre-natal care</i>	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Anti-malaria measures used</i>	81.5	3.1	89.3	73.7	68.5	85.8
<i>Person has physical/mental challenge</i>	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1
<b>Child welfare and health</b>						
Orphanhood (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents dead</i>	2.6	0.9	2.1	3.0	5.5	1.6
<i>Father only</i>	9.1	1.7	10.2	7.9	12.2	8.1
<i>Mother only</i>	3.5	0.8	4.4	2.6	2.4	3.9
Fostering (children under 18)						
<i>Both parents absent</i>	20.1	2.9	22.6	17.4	24.1	18.8
<i>Father only absent</i>	20.3	1.8	19.8	20.9	25.4	18.7
<i>Mother only absent</i>	5.2	0.8	4.4	6.0	2.5	6.0
Children under 5						
<i>Delivery by health professionals</i>	79.9	4.1	86.9	72.3	77.4	80.5
<i>Measles immunization</i>	83.1	2.4	89.1	76.5	80.1	83.9
<i>Fully vaccinated</i>	65.4	4.9	76.1	53.8	58.3	67.3
<i>Not vaccinated</i>	5.7	1.4	3.6	7.9	1.5	6.8
<i>Stunted</i>	19.4	2.7	21.4	17.1	21.3	18.8
<i>Wasted</i>	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.3
<i>Underweight</i>	9.2	1.7	9.5	8.9	10.0	9.0

\* 1.96 standard deviations

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The Muheza DC CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Muheza DC 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 Muheza DC CWIQ could also be set against those of other CWIQ surveys that have been or 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, Mpwawa DC, Mbulu DC, Morogoro DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Njombe DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga MC, Singida DC, Songea DC, Sumbawanga DC, Tanga MC, and Temeke MC. Other African countries that have implemented nationally representative CWIQ surveys include Malawi, Ghana and Nigeria.

## 1.2 Sampling

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

**Table 1.1 Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure in Tanga Region**

### *Basic Variables*

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

### *Household Amenities*

Meat consumption  
Problems satisfying food needs  
Type of toilet  
Number of meals per day  
Fuel used for cooking  
Main material on the roof  
Main material on the floors

### *Household Assets*

Ownership of a radio  
Ownership of a bicycle  
Ownership of an iron  
Ownership of a motor vehicle  
Ownership of a wheelbarrow  
Ownership of a bed or mattress  
Ownership of a sewing machine  
Land ownership

### *Village Level Variables*

% of households with piped water  
% of households with a bank account

Source: HBS 2000/2001 for Tanga Region

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

Predicted	Observed		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-Poor	68.8	19.4	88.2
Poor	5.5	6.3	11.8
<b>Total</b>	74.3	25.7	100.0

Source: HBS 2000/01 for Tanga Region

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 Tanga Region (which contains Muheza 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

**Table 1.3: Cluster Location**

Cluster Location	Median Time (in minutes) to:			Poverty Rate	Estimated Number of Households
	District Capital	All-Weather Road	Public Transport		
Remote	60.0	30.0	180.0	29.1	21,450
Accessible	15.0	8.0	60.0	21.7	19,815

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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 needs<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

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

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 1.2. The model wrongly predicts a non-poor household to be poor in just 6 percent of the cases, but at the same time it predicts a poor household to be non-poor in 19 percent of the cases. The share of households correctly predicted to be poor is just 6 percent. Taken together, this means that the model is strongly biased towards underestimating poverty, and thus cannot be used. Effectively, when applied to the 2007 data for Muheza DC, this method results in only 5 percent of poor households, while the poverty rate for Tanga region with the 2000/2001 HBS is 26 percent.

For this reason the method was changed slightly to get the poverty variable, in the following way. First, the model was used to predict household income. Then, households were ranked according to their predicted income. Finally, the 10 percent with the lowest income were classified as poor (the poverty rate for Tanga region obtained with the HBS is 26 percent).

Expenditure surveys, such as the 2000/2001 Household Budget Survey, are much better suited for informing on poverty rates. However, such large scale surveys have insufficient number of observations to inform on district-level trends. The Muheza CWIQ, on the other hand, is sufficiently large to allow detailed district-level analysis.

### 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

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

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

Socio-Economic Group	Poverty Rate	Percentage Living in	
		Remote Clusters	Accessible Clusters
Employees	7.4	72.0	28.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	29.3	40.0	60.0
Self-Employed Other	7.3	74.5	25.5
Other	60.8	55.4	44.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

Socio-economic Group	Male	Female	Total
Employees	77.3	22.7	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	75.0	25.0	100.0
Self-Employed Other	69.6	30.4	100.0
Other	44.8	55.2	100.0
Total	73.3	26.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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 clusters are more likely to be poor than households in accessible clusters. Whereas the poverty rate in accessible clusters is 22 percent, the rate in remote clusters is 29 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 belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group, at a rate of 61 percent. On the contrary, poverty is lowest for households where the main income earner is an employee or self-employed in non-agricultural activities, at rates of 7 percent each. The poverty rate for households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture is 29 percent. In addition, the employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the lowest shares living in accessible clusters, at rates of 28 and 26 percent, respectively. In contrast, the self-employed in agriculture report the highest rate living in accessible clusters, at 60 percent.

The gender of the household head by socio-economic group is shown in Table 1.5. 73 percent of households are headed by a male. The share of female-headed households is highest for the 'other' socio-economic group at 55 percent, and in second place for the self-employed in non-

agricultural activities, at 30 percent. It is lowest for the employees and the self-employed in agriculture, at 23 and 25 percent, respectively.

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 services, to which 74 percent of the household heads are dedicated. Employees are mostly dedicated to mining, manufacturing, energy or construction, with a share of 81 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities are mostly dedicated to services (81 percent). The 'other' category is split between agriculture and household duties (75 and 25 percent, respectively).

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

	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Mining Manufacturing Energy Construction</b>	<b>Private and Public Services</b>	<b>Household Duties</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employees	17.4	81.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Agriculture	91.9	0.0	3.9	4.2	0.0	100.0
Self-Employed Other	13.4	0.0	81.0	5.7	0.0	100.0
Other	75.4	0.0	0.0	24.6	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

# 1 Introduction

# 2 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

## 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the Muheza 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, 8 percent of the population is 60 years old or over, whereas 43 percent is under 15 years old. The remaining 49 percent is between 15 and 59 years old. There are no strong differences by cluster location, but poor households have a higher share in the 60+ age-group and a lower share in the 15-59 age-group 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 1.1 and 0.9 respectively.

The dependency ratio increases with the number of household members, from 0.5 for households with 1 or 2 members, to 1.1 for households with 5 or more members. The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the 'other' and the 'self-employed agriculture' categories have the highest dependency ratio (1.1 each), whereas the 'employee' group has the lowest dependency ratio (0.5).

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 1.1 and 0.9, respectively.

Table 2.3 shows the percent distribution of households by number of household members. The mean household size is 4.3 individuals. Households with 7 or more individuals only represent 16 percent of all households in the district. The figure for households with 3 or 4 members is 33 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
<b>Total</b>	22.2	22.8	4.3	49.3	20.8	26.1	3.8	50.7	42.9	48.9	8.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>												
Accessible	22.3	23.0	4.2	49.4	20.5	25.5	4.5	50.6	42.8	48.5	8.7	100.0
Remote	22.1	22.6	4.4	49.1	21.1	26.8	3.1	50.9	43.1	49.4	7.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>												
Poor	22.8	19.5	6.8	49.0	19.8	24.9	6.3	51.0	42.5	44.4	13.1	100.0
Non-poor	22.0	23.8	3.5	49.3	21.1	26.6	3.0	50.7	43.2	50.4	6.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.2	0.3	4.3	1.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.3	4.6	1.0
Remote	0.5	1.2	1.8	2.1	0.2	4.1	1.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	0.4	4.1	1.1
Non-poor	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.3	0.2	4.4	0.9
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.5
3-4	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.3	3.5	0.9
5-6	0.7	1.9	2.7	2.6	0.2	5.4	1.1
7+	1.0	2.9	3.9	3.8	0.3	8.1	1.1
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.9	0.1	4.3	0.5
Self-employed - agric	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.3	4.3	1.1
Self-employed - other	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	0.2	4.4	0.9
Other	0.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.5	4.5	1.1
<b>Gender of Household Head</b>							
Male	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.4	0.3	4.6	0.9
Female	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.3	3.7	1.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	22.3	33.3	28.7	15.7	100.0	4.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	19.3	30.9	31.2	18.6	100.0	4.6
Remote	25.2	35.8	26.3	12.7	100.0	4.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	28.9	31.5	24.3	15.3	100.0	4.1
Non-poor	20.1	33.7	30.5	15.8	100.0	4.4
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	22.6	24.6	45.2	7.6	100.0	4.3
Self-employed - agric	22.7	34.9	26.3	16.1	100.0	4.3
Self-employed - other	19.9	30.7	33.4	16.0	100.0	4.4
Other	20.2	33.3	20.7	25.9	100.0	4.5
<b>Gender of Household Head</b>						
Male	19.9	29.8	32.3	18.0	100.0	4.6
Female	28.7	43.1	18.9	9.2	100.0	3.7

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages tend to be larger than households in remote villages, with means of 4.6 and 4.1 members, respectively. Similar difference is observed by poverty status with non-poor households reporting a mean household size of 4.4 members, and poor households reporting 4.1 members on average.

Regarding socio-economic groups, the employees and the self-employed in

agriculture have the lowest mean household size, at 4.3 members each, while the 'other' socio-economic group has the highest at 4.5 members. Finally, households headed by males are larger than female headed households: the former have 4.6 members in average, whereas the latter have 3.7 members.

## 2.3 Main Household Characteristics

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

The breakdown by cluster location and

poverty status shows that households in accessible villages and poor households report higher shares of other relatives than their respective counterparts.

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

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

	Head	Spouse	Child	Parents	Other relative	Not related	Total
<b>Total</b>	23.1	14.8	42.3	0.8	18.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	22.0	14.3	40.9	1.0	21.8	0.0	100.0
Remote	24.4	15.4	43.8	0.7	15.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	24.3	12.4	39.9	1.0	22.5	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	22.8	15.5	43.3	0.7	17.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>							
0- 9	0.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	26.8	0.0	100.0
10-19	0.0	1.2	67.1	0.0	31.7	0.0	100.0
20-29	19.5	33.1	32.1	0.0	15.2	0.0	100.0
30-39	47.5	41.0	6.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0
40-49	64.0	31.6	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.0	100.0
50-59	62.9	30.8	1.7	2.1	2.5	0.0	100.0
60 and above	71.7	12.6	0.0	8.4	7.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	34.4	0.7	45.2	0.3	19.4	0.0	100.0
Female	12.2	28.5	39.5	1.4	18.5	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	40.1	38.6	6.0	0.8	0.8	5.3	8.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	42.6	36.4	7.1	0.6	0.8	4.3	8.2	100.0
Remote	37.3	41.1	4.8	1.0	0.8	6.5	8.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	41.7	31.5	5.6	1.2	0.3	7.2	12.4	100.0
Non-poor	39.9	40.7	6.1	0.7	1.0	4.6	7.0	100.0
<b>Age</b>								
12-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	96.1	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
20-24	65.1	34.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
25-29	28.7	56.5	4.1	2.5	1.8	6.3	0.0	100.0
30-39	10.2	61.7	10.7	2.1	1.4	9.8	4.0	100.0
40-49	3.0	65.7	12.1	0.3	1.7	9.8	7.4	100.0
50-59	0.0	59.5	10.5	0.0	1.9	7.4	20.7	100.0
60 and above	0.7	42.2	9.9	0.4	0.0	7.5	39.3	100.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	47.6	39.5	6.0	0.8	0.4	3.5	2.2	100.0
Female	32.9	37.7	6.1	0.8	1.2	7.1	14.1	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

## 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
<b>Total</b>	2.9	25.0	5.9	66.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	4.3	19.1	8.7	67.9	100.0
Remote	1.4	31.6	2.7	64.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	1.0	31.2	2.2	65.6	100.0
Non-poor	3.6	22.7	7.2	66.4	100.0
<b>Age</b>					
5- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
15-19	0.9	2.3	0.5	96.3	100.0
20-29	3.6	21.6	17.8	57.0	100.0
30-39	2.7	44.2	12.1	41.0	100.0
40-49	9.3	57.1	8.7	24.9	100.0
50-59	11.8	61.5	4.9	21.8	100.0
60 and above	2.7	63.6	5.4	28.4	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	3.7	33.3	7.0	56.0	100.0
Female	2.2	17.0	4.7	76.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

analysis of fostering and orphan status. After the age of 30, most of the population is either head of their own household or spouse to the head of the household.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be household heads than females, with shares of 34 and 12 percent, respectively. In turn, females are more likely to be spouses to the household head than males, at rates of 29 and 1 percent, respectively.

Table 2.5 shows the percent distribution of the population age 12 and above by marital status. Overall, 40 percent of the population has never been married. In addition, 39 percent is married and monogamous, 6 percent is married and polygamous and 5 percent of the population is 'unofficially' separated. Informal unions and divorced constitute 1 percent each, and 8 percent is widowed.

The breakdown by cluster location reveals that households in accessible villages are more likely to have never been married, whereas households in remote clusters are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage. A similar trend is observed when analysing by poverty status with non-poor resembling households in remote villages.

The age breakdown shows that the 'polygamous-married' category peaks for the 40-49 group, at 12 percent. For the population after 25 years old, married-monogamous is the most common category. 'Separated' and 'widowed' show higher shares for the older cohorts. 'Never married' also shows correlation with age, decreasing rapidly as the population gets older.

Around 48 percent of the men have never been married, but for women the figure is only 33 percent. While 14 percent of women are widowed, the share for males is only 2 percent.

Table 2.6 shows the percent distribution of the population age 5 and above by socio-economic group. Overall, 25 percent of the population is self-employed in agriculture, with 66 percent in other activities. The breakdown by cluster location and poverty status shows that households in remote clusters and poor households have higher shares in 'self-employed agriculture' than their respective counterparts.

The analysis of the age-groups is particularly interesting. The share of employees peaks at 12 percent for the 50-59 cohort. The share for self-employed other is higher for the population in the 20-29 age-group, at 18 percent. The share

of self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age, peaking at 64 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 96 to 57 percent, then decreases steadily until 22 percent for the 50-59 cohort.

The gender breakdown shows that males are more likely to be self-employed in agriculture than women. In turn, females are more likely to be in the 'other' category, with a share of 76 percent against 56 percent for the males.

Table 2.7 shows the percent distribution of the population aged 5 and above by highest level of education. Roughly 17 percent of the population has no education, 41 percent has some primary, and 30 percent has completed primary. The remaining levels have shares of less than 10 percent each.

The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with household's level of education. Further breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report a higher share of population with no education or with just some primary than non-poor households. In turn the latter

report a higher share with completed primary than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 40 percent of the children between 5 and 9 have no formal education, but 98 percent of the children in the 10-14 age-groups have some or complete primary. Rates of no education are lowest for the population in the 10-14 cohort (0 percent) and higher for the older groups. In the groups between 20 and 39 years old, the most common is complete primary.

The gender breakdown shows that females have a higher share of uneducated population than males: 19 against 14 percent, but at the same time similar shares with some and complete primary.

## 2.4 Main Characteristics of the Heads of Household

Table 2.8 shows the percent distribution of household heads by marital status. Overall, 55 percent of the household heads is married and monogamous, 29 percent divorced, separated or widowed, 9 percent married and polygamous, 6 percent has never been married and a further 1 percent lives in an informal union.

**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
<b>Total</b>	16.5	3.8	41.4	30.4	5.7	0.2	2.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	15.2	3.5	39.5	30.0	7.9	0.4	3.6	100.0
Remote	18.0	4.1	43.6	30.7	3.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	21.5	2.9	47.5	24.7	3.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
Non-poor	14.9	4.0	39.6	31.8	6.7	0.3	2.6	100.0
<b>Age</b>								
5- 9	39.5	21.2	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
10-14	0.2	1.8	97.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	2.0	0.0	45.2	36.5	15.6	0.0	0.6	100.0
20-29	7.0	0.0	18.5	56.5	14.2	1.4	2.4	100.0
30-39	9.7	0.0	12.4	68.4	8.1	0.0	1.4	100.0
40-49	16.2	0.0	16.9	57.9	2.8	0.0	6.1	100.0
50-59	21.8	0.0	36.6	29.6	3.8	0.0	8.2	100.0
60 and above	48.0	0.0	35.7	10.5	3.1	0.0	2.6	100.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	14.1	3.8	42.9	30.0	6.2	0.2	2.8	100.0
Female	18.9	3.8	40.0	30.7	5.2	0.2	1.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

## 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
<b>Total</b>	5.7	54.9	8.7	1.1	29.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	7.5	54.0	10.6	0.7	27.2	100.0
Remote	3.9	55.8	6.9	1.4	32.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	8.1	42.1	7.9	1.0	41.0	100.0
Non-poor	4.7	58.9	8.9	1.1	26.4	100.0
<b>Age</b>						
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	18.5	67.8	2.4	5.5	5.8	100.0
30-39	11.1	59.0	6.4	1.5	22.0	100.0
40-49	4.6	60.6	10.4	0.0	24.4	100.0
50-59	0.0	49.4	11.6	0.0	39.0	100.0
60 and above	0.0	43.8	10.1	0.5	45.6	100.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	4.9	73.4	11.0	0.8	9.9	100.0
Female	8.1	4.0	2.5	1.7	83.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

	Employed	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	8.7	74.2	13.5	3.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	13.4	60.0	21.6	5.0	100.0
Remote	3.9	88.4	5.5	2.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	2.6	84.7	3.9	8.8	100.0
Non-poor	11.0	70.0	17.2	1.9	100.0
<b>Age</b>					
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	8.5	68.0	23.5	0.0	100.0
30-39	3.4	76.9	18.8	0.9	100.0
40-49	13.4	72.1	12.5	1.9	100.0
50-59	17.5	72.9	5.0	4.6	100.0
60 and above	3.7	76.9	10.8	8.6	100.0
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	9.1	75.8	12.8	2.2	100.0
Female	7.4	69.7	15.4	7.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

Regarding poverty status, heads of non-poor households are more likely to be in a monogamous marriage, whereas poor household heads report a higher share being divorced, separated or widowed. The breakdown by age-group shows that

the 'married-monogamous' category decreases with age, as 'married-polygamous' and 'divorced, separated or widowed' increase.

Most female household heads are divorced, separated or widowed (84 percent), whereas for males, this category roughly represents 10 percent. Most male household heads are married, monogamous or polygamous at 73 and 11 percent against 4 and 3 percent of females, respectively.

**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
<b>Total</b>	18.5	24.7	47.4	4.1	0.0	5.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	15.3	23.2	46.2	5.1	0.0	10.2	100.0
Remote	21.8	26.3	48.6	3.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	28.5	34.0	37.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	15.4	21.7	50.1	5.6	0.0	7.2	100.0
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20-29	8.7	20.3	66.1	1.8	0.0	3.1	100.0
30-39	9.6	11.5	70.4	6.8	0.0	1.7	100.0
40-49	13.0	14.1	62.5	2.1	0.0	8.3	100.0
50-59	13.2	41.8	29.0	6.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
60 and above	39.7	38.8	14.7	3.1	0.0	3.7	100.0
<b>Gender</b>							
Male	11.6	26.0	51.5	5.3	0.0	5.6	100.0
Female	37.5	21.4	36.1	0.8	0.0	4.2	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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 74 percent. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities represent 14 percent of the household heads, the 'other' category (unemployed, inactive and household workers) represents 4 percent, and the employees are a further 9 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 88 and 60 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 22 and 6 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 18 percent for the 50-59 age-groups. The 'self-employed other' is lowest for the 50-59 cohort. The 'other' category gains importance in the 60+ age-group, with a share of 9 percent, as it includes the economically inactive population.

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

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the heads of household by highest level of education. Overall, around 5 percent of the household heads has any education after primary. 19 percent of the household heads has no education, 25 percent some primary and 47 percent have complete primary.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that household heads from remote villages are more likely to have no education than household heads from accessible villages. In turn the latter report a higher share with post secondary than the former. Poverty status is strongly correlated with the education of the household heads. This should be no surprise, since education of

## 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
<b>Total</b>	3.5	9.1	2.6
<b>Cluster Location</b>			
Accessible	4.4	10.2	2.1
Remote	2.6	7.9	3.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>			
Poor	2.4	12.2	5.5
Non-poor	4.0	8.2	1.6
<b>Age</b>			
0-4	1.9	2.8	0.0
5-9	4.1	7.2	0.6
10-14	4.3	11.6	4.5
15-17	3.7	17.4	6.2
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	3.4	8.3	3.2
Female	3.7	10.0	1.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

**Table 2.12 - Foster status of children under 18 years old**

	Children living with mother only	Children living with father only	Children living with no parents	Children living in non-nuclear households
<b>Total</b>	20.3	5.2	20.1	45.6
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	19.8	4.4	22.6	46.8
Remote	20.9	6.0	17.4	44.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	25.4	2.5	24.1	52.0
Non-poor	18.8	5.8	18.8	43.4
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	24.4	1.6	6.0	32.0
5-9	16.4	4.8	22.2	43.4
10-14	17.8	6.9	27.0	51.7
15-17	26.4	8.0	24.6	58.9
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	19.2	5.9	19.8	44.8
Female	21.6	4.3	20.5	46.4

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

the household head is one of the poverty predictors used to define poverty status. However, the difference is still important: household heads from poor households are more likely to have no education than heads from non-poor households, whereas the latter are more likely to have complete primary or post secondary studies than the former.

The age breakdown shows that 40 percent of household heads aged 60 or over has no education, and a further 39 percent just some primary. Completed primary represents 70

percent for the 30-39 age-group, but only 29 percent in the 50-59 cohort, and 15 percent for the 65+ cohort. In the latter groups, 'some primary' gains importance.

The analysis by gender shows that female household heads are more likely to have no education than males, with rates of 38 and 12 percent, respectively. Males report a higher share with some primary than females. Furthermore, 52 percent of the male household heads has complete primary, against 36 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 3 percent of children under 18 lost both parents, 4 percent lost only their mother and 10 percent lost only their father. This amounts to 17 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 27 percent of the children between 15 and 17 years lost at least one parent, and 17 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 46 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 without parents than children from remote clusters, at 23 and 17 percent, respectively. In addition, 25 percent of children from poor households live in non-nuclear households, while the share for non-poor households is 19 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.

## 2 Village, population and household characteristics

# 3 EDUCATION

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

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

## 3.1 Overview of the Education indicators

### 3.1.1 Literacy

Table 3.1 shows the main education indicators for the district. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate. The adult literacy rate<sup>1</sup> is 79 percent. Literacy rates differ between accessible and remote villages at 82 and 76 percent respectively.

There is a significantly large difference in literacy rate among individuals living in poor and non-poor households. Whereas the literacy rate among non-poor households stands at 82 percent, the individuals in poor households have a literacy rate of 71 percent.

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

The gender breakdown shows an important literacy rate gap between men and women. The literacy rate among men is nearly 15 percentage points higher than

that of women at 87 percent and 72 percent respectively.

Orphaned children have a literacy rate of 92 percent, whereas the rate for non-orphaned children is 6 points higher, at 98 percent. There appears to be no strong correlation between foster status and literacy rate.

## 3.1.2 Primary School Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction

### Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school-age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school. 85 percent of primary school-age children live within 30 minutes of a primary school. Primary school access is higher in accessible villages than in remote villages at 91 and 79 percent respectively.

88 percent of the children aged 7 to 13 living in non-poor households live within 30 minutes of the nearest primary school compared to 75 percent living in poor households.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that children living in households belonging to the 'employee' or the 'self-employed other' categories have higher access rates to primary schools than children living in the remaining socio-economic groups. The breakdown by gender shows no strong correlation with children access to primary school.

Non-orphaned children have a higher access rate to primary schools than orphaned children, at 87 and 76 percent, respectively. There appears to be no strong correlation between foster status and 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Total</b>	79.4	85.0	127.1	95.5	65.2	18.6	27.2	22.9	49.1
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	82.0	90.8	125.7	96.8	63.7	31.1	35.3	29.0	47.7
Remote	76.4	78.9	128.7	94.2	66.8	3.8	17.5	15.7	52.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	70.7	75.2	136.1	92.9	72.0	9.5	16.9	16.9	35.8
Non-poor	82.3	88.1	125.1	96.6	63.5	21.4	30.9	25.0	52.8
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	92.8	96.4	126.8	100.0	69.2	20.2	58.2	44.4	48.7
Self-employed - agriculture	77.3	83.7	127.7	95.1	63.8	17.6	22.4	19.1	51.9
Self-employed - other	84.7	90.7	122.9	96.5	69.2	16.5	33.5	28.6	36.0
Other	63.2	73.1	129.5	92.1	76.3	36.8	32.7	32.7	45.7
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	87.2	84.6	132.9	95.0	64.4	17.0	28.6	22.1	37.2
Female	72.3	85.5	121.6	96.0	66.1	20.7	25.3	24.0	66.4
<b>Orphan status</b>									
Orphaned	91.8	76.4	133.7	95.3	65.1	13.2	17.1	17.1	49.4
Not-orphaned	98.1	86.7	125.0	95.5	65.4	21.1	24.4	24.4	49.5
<b>Foster status</b>									
Fostered	94.5	85.8	123.5	97.9	54.9	26.7	16.8	16.8	72.0
Not-fostered	96.9	86.0	125.3	94.6	67.0	18.5	26.0	26.0	46.5

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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.

section. GER is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of school-age children. If there is a large proportion of non-school-age individuals attending school, the GER may exceed 100 percent. Primary school GER informs on the ratio of all individuals in primary school to the population of individuals of primary school-age (7 to 13 years) in the district.

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

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

The primary school GER was 127 percent at the time of the survey. This figure indicates that all individuals who were at primary school constitute 127 percent of all children of primary school-age in the

**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
<b>Total</b>	34.4	44.5	7.0	40.0	0.5	13.9	30.4	4.5	3.6
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	35.4	54.4	7.9	20.3	1.0	17.4	34.3	5.3	1.0
Remote	33.3	32.2	6.0	64.5	0.0	9.4	25.5	3.5	6.8
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	30.8	41.9	15.0	37.5	2.5	10.8	14.4	11.3	4.5
Non-poor	35.0	45.0	5.1	40.9	0.0	15.1	35.8	2.2	3.4
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	31.3	78.7	0.0	56.7	0.0	0.0	30.6	2.6	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	35.5	40.5	5.7	45.5	0.7	13.3	26.7	3.7	4.0
Self-employed - other	29.5	57.2	9.7	0.0	0.0	34.5	55.1	3.3	0.0
Other	35.0	20.9	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	26.7	10.7
<b>Gender</b>									
Male	35.1	45.2	6.2	37.5	0.0	18.9	31.6	4.7	3.2
Female	33.7	43.7	8.0	43.0	1.2	7.9	28.9	4.3	4.0
<b>Type of school</b>									
Primary	34.8	44.4	7.4	42.7	0.7	15.7	30.7	0.0	2.4
Government	34.9	44.4	7.4	42.7	0.7	15.7	30.7	0.0	2.4
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Secondary	50.9	51.2	0.0	28.6	0.0	8.9	26.3	24.4	11.5
Government	55.6	55.9	0.0	31.3	0.0	9.7	28.7	17.5	12.6
Private	23.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	18.1	29.8	18.3	30.2	0.0	0.0	35.4	18.3	0.0
Government	19.0	34.1	20.9	34.6	0.0	0.0	26.0	20.9	0.0
Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	49.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

district. The NER further shows that 96 percent of all primary school-age children were attending school. The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with both primary school GER and NER.

While GER for non-poor households is 136 percent, the rate for poor households is 125 percent. Likewise, NER for non-poor households is higher than that of poor households at 97 and 92 percent respectively.

GER is highest among people living in households belonging to the 'other' category at 130 percent, whereas NER is highest for households in the 'employee' category at 100 percent. On the other hand, GER is lowest among households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities with a rate of 123 percent and NER is lowest among households where the main

income earner belongs to the 'other' category at 92 percent.

Furthermore, while GER for males is 134 percent, the rate for females is 122 percent. Both show similar shares with NER.

The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children report a higher GER and a lower NER than non-orphaned children. There appears to be no strong correlation between foster status and enrolment to primary schools. However, the small sample size in the in the orphan and foster categories (see chapter 2) must be kept in mind.

## Satisfaction

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

## 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
<b>Total</b>	9.2	35.7	0.0	13.2	2.1	2.7	0.0	7.1	17.2	13.6	33.4	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>												
Accessible	9.1	39.0	0.0	20.3	4.0	3.3	0.0	2.4	12.5	15.0	28.4	0.0
Remote	9.2	32.1	0.0	5.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	12.2	22.3	12.1	38.9	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>												
Poor	10.6	35.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	18.3	37.3	0.0
Non-poor	8.8	36.0	0.0	17.3	3.0	3.8	0.0	10.0	11.3	11.7	31.8	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>												
Employee	5.8	53.9	0.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1	36.8	0.0
Self-employed - agric	9.8	35.0	0.0	13.3	2.5	3.2	0.0	7.0	18.4	13.7	31.4	0.0
Self-employed - other	7.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	67.0	0.0
Other	8.7	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>												
Male	9.9	34.2	0.0	6.7	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	22.4	14.6	45.1	0.0
Female	8.4	37.6	0.0	21.3	1.5	3.9	0.0	15.9	10.8	12.4	18.9	0.0
<b>Age</b>												
7-13	0.9	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	73.2	0.0	26.8	0.0
14-19	24.1	36.4	0.0	14.2	2.3	1.9	0.0	7.6	13.2	14.6	33.9	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

on satisfaction was obtained by asking respondents to identify problems they faced with their schools.

Overall, 65 percent of all primary school pupils were satisfied with the schools they were attending. Whereas a higher share of pupils living in poor households reported to be satisfied than those living in non-poor households, at 72 and 64 percent respectively, there is no significant difference in the satisfaction rates between pupils living in remote and accessible villages.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the households shows that households whose main income earner is in the 'other' category have a higher rate of satisfaction with their primary schools than the remaining socio-economic categories. In addition, 67 percent of non-fostered children reported satisfaction with their primary school compared to 55 percent of fostered children. Gender and orphan status are not strongly correlated to pupils' satisfaction with primary school.

### 3.1.3 Secondary school Access, Enrolment and Satisfaction

#### Access

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

19 percent of all pupils in secondary school live within 30 minutes of travel to the nearest secondary school. The difference in access to secondary school between people living in accessible and remote villages is noticeable at 31 and 4 percent respectively. Similarly, the access rate for individuals living in non-poor households is higher (21 percent) than that of individuals in poor households (10 percent).

The socio-economic status of the household seems to be strongly correlated with the secondary school access rate. Households in the 'other' category have the highest rate of access to secondary school at 37 percent, followed by the employees (20 percent) and self-employed

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	95.0	96.0	95.5	1.0	0.0	0.5
7	77.3	82.1	80.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	100.0	91.8	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	95.1	100.0	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	88.2	100.0	93.0	5.4	0.0	3.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

either in agriculture or non-agricultural activities at 17 percent each.

The access rate for orphaned children is 13 percent, lower than that for non-orphaned, at 22 percent. Similarly, the difference between fostered and non-fostered children is noticeable, at 27 and 19 percent, respectively. There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and access to secondary school.

## 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 is 27 percent and NER is 23 percent. There is a significant difference in the secondary school NER between households located in accessible and remote villages at 29 and 15 percent respectively. Similarly, the secondary school GER is 27 percentage points higher in accessible villages than that of remote villages at 31 and 4 percent respectively. The breakdown by poverty status shows similar differences with non-poor resembling the accessible villages.

The breakdown by socio-economic group of the household shows that the employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities are the categories with highest

GER, whereas the 'other' category shows the highest NER.

Finally, there are no strong gender differences in NER and GER. Furthermore, while GER and NER for orphaned children is 17 percent, the share for non-orphaned children is 24 percent. On the other hand, while the GER and NER for non-fostered children is 17 percent, the share for fostered children is 26 percent.

## Satisfaction

About a half (49 percent) of the total population enrolled in secondary schools is satisfied with their schools. This satisfaction rate is lower than in primary schools (65 percent). The satisfaction rate is higher among people living in households located in remote villages than that of people living in accessible villages at 53 and 48 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status revealed higher satisfaction rate among non-poor households than poor households at 53 and 36 percent respectively.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that people living in households where the main income earner is self-employed in agriculture report a higher satisfaction rate (52 percent) than people living than the rest of socio-economic groups.

The gender breakdown shows that, 66 percent of female pupils reported satisfaction with their school, whereas the share for males is 37 percent. 72 percent of fostered children report to be satisfied with their secondary schools, whereas the share for non-fostered children is 47 percent. Orphan status is not strongly

correlated to secondary school satisfaction.

### 3.2 Dissatisfaction

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

Overall, 34 percent of students who were enrolled in either primary or secondary school reported dissatisfaction with school. 46 percent reported lack of books or supplies as the cause of their dissatisfaction. In addition, 40 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools because of lack of teachers, while 14 percent reported dissatisfaction with their schools due to lack of space.

54 percent of people living accessible villages reported lack of books and supplies as their main cause of dissatisfaction compared to 32 percent of those living in remote villages. While 36 of non-poor households reported bad condition of facilities as their main cause of dissatisfaction, the share for poor households is 14 percent. It is also observed that 65 percent of people living in remote villages reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers compared to 20 percent of people living in accessible

villages.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups shows that the dissatisfaction rate among households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category is the highest (36 percent). At the same time, the 'self-employed other' category reported the lowest dissatisfaction rate (30 percent). It is also observed that 57 percent of households belonging to the 'employee' category and 46 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported dissatisfaction due to lack of teachers, whereas the share for households belonging to the remaining categories are virtually null.

Those attending primary school report to be most dissatisfied by the lack of teachers (43 percent) followed by lack of books and supplies (44 percent) while those attending secondary schools report dissatisfaction due to lack of books and supplies (51 percent) followed by lack teachers (29 percent) and facilities in bad condition (26 percent).

### 3.3 Non-attendance

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

The district has about 10 percent of 7 to 19 year olds who were not attending school. Around 36 percent of the non-attending population did not attend because they had completed standard seven, O-level or A-level. 33 percent of respondents were not attending because were waiting admissions, 17 percent reported that

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

	Net enrollment rates			Drop out rates		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	22.1	24.0	22.9	11.4	8.2	10.0
14	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.6	2.3
15	13.2	11.2	12.3	13.0	3.0	8.4
16	32.0	36.3	33.7	4.9	19.0	10.5
17	39.4	57.2	45.0	21.1	5.3	16.1
18	21.0	41.4	31.7	19.7	10.2	14.7
19	35.1	14.9	23.2	19.2	7.6	12.4

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

school was useless or uninteresting. While 12 percent were not attending school due to cost, 14 percent of the respondents reported non-attendance because they failed standard four, seven or form four exams. None of the respondents reported non-attendance due to pregnancy or distance to schools.

Further breakdown of the data shows that while 20 percent of children living in households located in accessible villages were not attending school due to cost, the share for those living in households located in remote villages is 6 percent. Similarly, 17 percent of children living in non-poor households were not attending school because of cost compared to 3 percent of those living in poor households.

Furthermore, 67 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed other' category does not attend school because were awaiting admissions, while the share for the children from households where the main income earner belongs to the other category is virtually null. Further breakdown of the data shows that 46 percent of children from households where the main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category and 13 percent of children from the 'self-employed agriculture' category was not attending school because of cost, whereas the share for remaining socio-economic categories were virtually null.

The gender breakdown shows that while 45 percent of boys were not attending because they were awaiting admission, the share for girls is 19 percent. It is also observed that while 21 percent of females were not attending school due to cost, the share for males was only 7 percent.

Almost all primary school-aged children attend school, as their non-attendance rate is 1 percent. On the other hand, the share for secondary school-age children is 24 percent. 15 percent of secondary school-aged individuals not attending secondary school reported having failed exams, whereas the share for primary school aged children was virtually null. While 73 percent of primary school-aged children not attending school reported that school was useless or uninteresting, the share for secondary school-aged children is only 13 percent.

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	87.2	72.3	79.4
15-19 years	97.9	94.1	96.2
20-29 years	89.1	82.4	85.3
30-39 years	89.3	85.4	87.0
40-49 years	92.1	67.3	80.1
50-59 years	86.0	55.4	68.1
60+ years	63.7	24.6	45.3
<b>Accessible</b>	91.0	73.9	82.0
15-19 years	97.7	92.9	95.6
20-29 years	91.6	80.8	85.9
30-39 years	93.8	92.1	92.7
40-49 years	94.8	73.1	85.4
50-59 years	95.8	57.8	73.5
60+ years	70.7	27.1	48.0
<b>Remote</b>	83.0	70.4	76.4
15-19 years	98.0	95.6	97.0
20-29 years	85.7	83.9	84.6
30-39 years	85.3	77.0	80.8
40-49 years	89.0	62.8	75.1
50-59 years	75.8	52.9	62.5
60+ years	56.4	20.7	41.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is population age 15+

### 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 about 1 percent, therefore, only enrolment rates will be analysed.

Overall, 96 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), 96 percent of

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

	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total</b>	96.5	87.7	92.4
15-17 years	97.3	96.4	96.9
18-20 years	100.0	83.2	91.0
21-22 years	95.3	85.3	89.9
23-24 years	86.0	74.3	79.7
<b>Accessible</b>	97.3	88.8	93.3
15-17 years	96.9	97.2	97.1
18-20 years	100.0	76.0	88.3
21-22 years	89.5	92.2	91.1
23-24 years	100.0	86.0	93.0
<b>Remote</b>	95.6	86.3	91.2
15-17 years	97.6	95.4	96.8
18-20 years	100.0	90.8	94.4
21-22 years	100.0	76.1	88.5
23-24 years	53.8	56.8	55.6

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is population aged 15-24

girls and 95 percent of boys were enrolled. The required age at which children should start standard one is 7 years. However, data on primary school enrolment shows that at the time of the survey only 80 percent of all seven year olds were enrolled. Children are most likely to be in school by ages 10, 11 or 12, where the NER is 100 percent.

## Secondary School

Table 3.5 shows secondary net enrolment patterns by age. Secondary school enrolment rates are much lower than those at primary level. Nearly a quarter (23 percent) of secondary school-aged children was enrolled compared to 82 percent in primary school. For a person following a normal school curriculum, i.e. started standard one at age 7, he/she is expected to start form one at age 14. From this table we see that NER increases gradually with age. The biggest difference in enrolment rates is observed between age 16 and 17. About 45 percent of 17 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 19 was lower than that of boys enrolled in secondary school at the same age at 35 and 15 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 students had

dropped out in the year prior to the survey. In general, the highest drop-out rate is observed among 16 year olds at 19 percent for girls and 17 year olds at 21 percent for boys.

## 3.5 Literacy

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

## Adult Literacy

Overall, 79 percent of the population aged 15 and above in the district are literate. The difference in literacy rates among male and females is about 15 percentage points at 87 and 72 percent respectively. Individuals aged between 15 and 19 have the highest literacy rate (96 percent) while only 45 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 about 6 percentage points higher than in remote villages. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 17 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference decreases to 13 percentage points. On the contrary, while the literacy rate of men in accessible villages is about 8 points higher than that of men in remote villages, the difference in literacy rates between women in accessible and remote villages is virtually null. Finally, there is a difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. In accessible villages the literacy rates of men over 60 years is above 44 percentage points higher than that of women, whereas in remote villages the difference is 35 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. The literacy rate for this group is 92 percent, but the gender difference is important. While the literacy rate for men is 97 percent, the rate for women is 88 percent.

The analysis by age-groups shows that 15 to 17 year olds have the highest literacy rate at 97 percent. The literacy rate for the 18-20 age-group in accessible villages is 88 percent, whereas for remote villages the rate is 94 percent. Furthermore, in accessible villages the literacy rate of men is 14 percentage points higher than that of women. In remote villages, the difference is virtually null. Finally, there is a broad difference in literacy rates among men and women above 60 years in both cluster locations. While the literacy rate of men over 60 years in accessible clusters is 100 percent, the share for men in remote villages is 54 percent. Likewise, while the literacy rate of women over 60 years in accessible villages is 86 percent, the share for women in remote villages is 57 percent.



# 4 HEALTH

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Muheza 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, 52 percent of the households have access to medical services and 92 percent of those who use medical services report being satisfied with them.

As would be expected, household in accessible villages have higher access to medical services than households in

remote villages. Both show similar proportions of need and use, but households in remote villages report higher a satisfaction rate (95 percent) than households in accessible villages (at 89 percent).

Poor households reported a higher satisfaction rate than non-poor households. The breakdown by poverty status does not show sharp differences by access, need or use of medical services.

Regarding socio-economic status, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities show the highest access rate, at 63 percent. The other categories show rates of around 50 to 55 percent. In turn, the self-employed in non-agricultural activities showed the lowest rate of need, with only 1 in 4 households. Households self-employed in agriculture reported the highest satisfaction rate at 94 percent but the lowest access rate at 50 percent. Households where the main income earner was in the 'other' category reported a higher need rate of medical services than the remaining socio-economic categories.

There are no gender differences in access, but females report a higher satisfaction rate than males, a slightly higher rate of use, and similar need rates.

Access does not vary widely by age-groups, but the rate of need does. It starts at 36 percent for children under 5, reduces to around 12 percent for the population aged between 5 and 14, and then starts going up again, peaking at 37 percent for the 65+ group. The rate of use follows a similar trend: it starts decreasing with age but then increases for the older cohorts. Satisfaction is highest for the 50-59 group at 100 percent, the group with the lowest use and need rates.

## 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. Only 8 percent users of healthcare facilities are dissatisfied, mostly because of unsuccessful treatment (38 percent), long

**Table 4.1 - Health Indicators**

	Medical Services			
	Access	Need	Use	Satisfaction
<b>Total</b>	52.4	22.0	25.8	91.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	58.4	21.2	24.4	89.2
Remote	45.9	23.0	27.4	94.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	49.5	24.6	28.5	95.1
Non-poor	52.6	20.9	24.7	90.6
<b>Socio-economic group</b>				
Employee	56.7	21.2	24.3	90.2
Self-employed - agriculture	50.0	22.5	26.1	93.7
Self-employed - other	63.2	16.7	22.1	82.9
Other	51.3	34.3	36.2	89.4
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	53.0	19.8	23.8	89.8
Female	51.9	24.2	27.7	93.6
<b>Age</b>				
0-4	54.3	35.5	68.3	93.6
5-9	48.2	24.2	23.7	97.3
10-14	51.0	11.8	11.4	94.9
15-19	55.7	14.3	14.9	83.8
20-29	64.9	16.2	16.0	93.8
30-39	46.8	15.2	15.0	89.9
40-49	48.7	21.7	21.7	87.4
50-59	48.8	9.5	9.5	100.0
60+	51.4	36.6	35.0	88.1

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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.

waits (26 percent), cost (20 percent), unavailability of drugs (15 percent) and lack of trained professionals (13 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages are more commonly dissatisfied by the cost of the treatment (23 percent, against 13 percent for households in remote villages), whereas households in remote villages report unsuccessful treatment and lack of trained professionals more frequently than households in accessible villages.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that, poor households report a higher dissatisfaction rate by unsuccessful treatments than non-poor households (67 and 31 percent, respectively), the latter are relatively more dissatisfied by the long waits, lack of trained professionals, cost of medical services, and drug unavailability than the former.

'Self-employed other' is the socio-economic group with the highest dissatisfaction rate at 17 percent. Furthermore, 1 out of 3 households report dissatisfaction due to cost, and 1 in 4 households due to lack of drugs. The other socio-economic groups report long wait, unsuccessful treatment and lack of trained professionals more often.

Dissatisfaction does not vary widely by gender, but the reasons do so. Males point out the cost of medicine and the lack of trained professionals more often than females (26 and 16 percent against 11 and 10 percent of females, respectively). In turn females are more likely to point out unsuccessful treatment more often than males (54 and 25 percent, respectively).

Regarding health provider, the main cause of dissatisfaction in public and religious hospitals as well as pharmacist is

**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
<b>Total</b>	8.1	3.0	25.6	12.8	19.8	14.8	37.5	3.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	10.8	0.0	27.4	11.1	23.4	13.6	32.8	4.9
Remote	5.5	8.9	22.2	16.0	12.6	17.1	46.7	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	4.9	0.0	19.0	0.0	13.9	0.0	67.1	0.0
Non-poor	9.4	3.7	27.3	15.4	21.2	17.9	30.8	3.9
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employee	9.8	0.0	35.3	29.3	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0
Self-employed - agric	6.3	5.2	22.1	9.2	23.9	14.7	44.1	5.5
Self-employed - other	17.1	0.0	37.3	18.1	23.4	25.0	5.2	0.0
Other	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	10.2	5.3	27.4	14.5	26.4	15.1	25.3	5.6
Female	6.4	0.0	23.4	10.4	11.0	14.3	53.7	0.0
<b>Type of provider</b>								
Public hospital	10.3	3.7	31.2	9.3	19.8	18.0	34.4	3.9
Private hospital	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Religious hospital	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	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	4.6	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.0	0.0	60.7	0.0
Trad. Healer	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

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

unsuccessful treatment, whereas in private hospitals is the cost of healthcare. Furthermore, public hospitals show the highest rate of dissatisfaction.

### 4.3 Reasons for Not Consulting When Ill

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, 74 percent of the population did not consult a health provider, typically because there was no need (99 percent of the cases). Neither cluster location nor poverty status seems to be correlated with the reasons for not consulting.

The breakdown by socio-economic group reveals that while 64 percent of the households in the 'other' category did not consult the healthcare provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, the remaining socio-economic categories reported the shares above 75 percent each. The gender

breakdown shows no strong correlation with the percentage of persons not consulting a healthcare provider and the reasons for not consulting.

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

### 4.4 Type of Illness

Table 4.4 shows the percentage of population sick or injured in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Overall, fever or malaria is the most common sickness, affecting almost 67 percent of the total population. In turn, pain in back, joints or limbs or coughing and breathing difficulties come in second and third place, with 11 and 12 percent of the population. Diarrhoea or abdominal pain

**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
<b>Total</b>	74.1	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	75.6	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Remote	72.4	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	71.0	98.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	75.3	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>Socio-economic group</b>						
Employee	75.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agriculture	73.7	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Self-employed - other	77.9	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	63.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	76.2	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Female	72.1	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
<b>Type of sickness/injury</b>						
Fever/malaria	1.7	41.5	58.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diarrhea/abdominal pains	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Pain in back, limbs or joints	6.9	56.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coughing/breathing difficulty	4.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skin problems	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ear, nose, throat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eye	16.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dental	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accident	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

affected 7 percent of the ill population, whereas other illnesses had minor shares.

The gender and age breakdown reveals that females make up a higher share of sick or injured population than males. Further breakdown shows that for both genders, the share of sick/injured population starts at around 34 percent for children under 5, decreases for the 5-14 cohorts, stabilizes between 13 and 15 percent, and then starts increasing again for the 30-49 cohort, peaking at for the population aged 65 and over (41 percent for males, and 52 percent for females in that group). In case of males, the share of ill population affected by malaria comes down with age but the trend is less clear for females.

## 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, 23 percent to a pharmacist or chemist, 8 percent in a private hospital and 3 percent in a religious hospital. Traditional healers were consulted just in 2 percent of the cases.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in remote villages seem to go more often to public hospitals than households in accessible villages at 68 and 62 percent, respectively. Both report similar consultation rates to private hospitals and to a pharmacist or a chemist.

Non-poor households make their consultations in public hospitals more often than poor households, with shares of 68 and 59 percent, respectively. In turn, members of poor households tend to consult chemists more often (34 vs. 19 percent, respectively).

**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
<b>Total</b>	22.0	66.8	6.9	11.1	11.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	1.1	2.0	2.9
<b>Male Total</b>	19.8	66.0	4.5	10.9	12.5	3.4	3.3	1.1	1.2	3.1	3.8
0-4	34.2	73.6	7.3	0.0	18.3	9.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
5-9	24.5	69.5	7.8	8.1	6.3	4.8	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
10-14	8.6	84.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	4.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	15.7	69.6	3.1	17.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	8.7
30-49	13.6	68.9	2.8	0.0	14.1	2.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	6.3
50-64	20.5	57.8	0.0	16.7	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0
65+	40.8	38.0	4.0	35.1	21.4	0.0	6.9	7.6	2.1	0.0	9.9
<b>Female Total</b>	24.2	67.4	8.7	11.3	10.7	0.9	4.1	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.2
0-4	36.7	74.6	2.8	0.0	17.0	0.0	5.3	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
5-9	23.8	71.0	7.2	0.0	17.5	4.0	3.2	4.0	1.6	0.0	6.8
10-14	15.4	70.6	15.2	4.6	6.9	4.0	3.6	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
15-29	14.4	82.3	2.4	7.0	4.5	0.0	3.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-49	21.9	69.2	11.4	10.7	10.8	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50-64	34.1	47.5	23.8	21.5	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	3.9
65+	52.0	50.9	2.6	40.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.7	0.0	6.3

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities go to private hospitals more often than the rest. The self-employed in agriculture report the highest consultation rate to public hospitals at 69 percent and the 'other' category report the higher consultation rate to a pharmacist or chemist than the rest of socio-economic groups.

## 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, 8 percent of women in this age-group gave birth in the past year. No girls aged 14 or under gave birth in the district. Around 4 percent of the females between 15 and 19 gave birth. The rate peaks at 21 percent for the 20-24 group, and then goes down, ending in 4 percent for the group aged 40 to 49. Virtually all pregnant women in the district received prenatal care in the year preceding the survey.

The breakdown by cluster location shows higher birth rate among females from households in remote villages (11 percent)

than those from accessible villages (5 percent). It is worth noting that 33 percent of females aged between 20 and 24 years from remote villages gave birth as compared to 10 percent of females in the same cohort from accessible villages. Similarly the former reports a higher share of births for the 30-39 cohort than the latter, at 15 and 5 percent, respectively.

The analysis by poverty status shows that 25 percent of women from poor households in the 30-39 cohort gave birth in the year preceding the survey, whereas the share for non-poor households is 5 percent. The latter report a higher rate at 6 percent for the 40-49 cohort against 0 percent of females from poor households in the same age group.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that in general the highest rate correspond to the 'self-employed agriculture' with a rate of 11 percent followed by the 'self-employed other' at a rate of 2 percent, whereas the shares for the remaining categories were virtually null.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey. Roughly, 60 percent

## 4 Health

**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
<b>Total</b>	64.8	7.7	2.6	0.2	0.1	23.1	1.5	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	62.0	7.6	4.8	0.4	0.0	24.4	0.8	0.0
Remote	67.7	7.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	21.8	2.1	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	58.7	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	67.1	8.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	18.7	2.0	0.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employee	49.1	30.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	69.2	4.8	2.2	0.2	0.1	21.5	1.9	0.0
Self-employed - other	60.7	13.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0
Other	35.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	60.8	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	0.0	4.0	20.6	14.3	9.0	3.6	8.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	0.0	1.9	10.1	14.3	4.5	3.6	5.1	100.0
Remote	0.0	6.6	33.4	14.3	14.7	3.6	10.9	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	0.0	0.0	21.6	11.0	24.6	0.0	8.2	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	5.2	20.0	12.3	5.3	5.7	7.5	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self-employed - agric	0.0	5.2	34.7	18.9	12.3	5.2	10.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.1	1.4	0.0	2.1	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is females aged 12 or older.

of births in the 5 years preceding the survey took place in a hospital, almost 26 percent at home, 8 percent at a dispensary and a further 6 percent at a health centre. The ordering remains across cluster location, poverty status, and socio-economic group of the household head.

While households in accessible villages had more births in hospitals, households in remote villages had more births in dispensaries and at home than the former. Both groups show similar rates of deliveries at health centres.

The breakdown by poverty status shows slight differences, whereas non-poor had more deliveries in hospitals (with shares of 63 and 55 percent, respectively), poor

households had more deliveries at health centres (14 and 3 percent, respectively).

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that hospitals are the most common place for deliveries, with shares of above 50 percent for each category. Home and dispensaries take the second and third place. While home represents 23 percent of deliveries for employees and 6 percent of deliveries for the self-employed in agriculture, the shares for the remaining categories were virtually null.

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, 4 of 5 deliveries were attended

**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
<b>Total</b>	59.9	5.9	7.7	0.0	25.9	0.5	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	76.9	4.8	3.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	100.0
Remote	41.8	7.1	12.8	0.0	37.3	1.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	54.6	14.2	7.9	0.0	23.3	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	62.9	3.4	7.9	0.0	25.1	0.7	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>							
Employee	66.8	22.8	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	53.5	6.3	9.7	0.0	29.9	0.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	83.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	100.0
Other	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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		Trained		Other Self	Don't know	Total	Delivery by health prof.
	Nurse	Midwife	T.B.A.	T.B.A.				
<b>Total</b>	0.4	74.3	5.2	9.6	9.9	0.5	100.0	80.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	0.0	85.3	1.6	7.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	86.9
Remote	0.9	62.5	9.1	12.1	14.2	1.1	100.0	72.6
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	0.0	76.7	1.0	8.2	14.1	0.0	100.0	77.7
Non-poor	0.6	74.6	6.0	10.3	7.8	0.7	100.0	81.2
<b>Socio-economic group</b>								
Employee	0.0	89.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	89.6
Self-employed - agriculture	0.6	70.9	7.0	10.3	10.6	0.7	100.0	78.4
Self-employed - other	0.0	84.3	0.0	11.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	84.3
Other	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	100.0	77.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is children under 5 years old.

by a health professional, mostly midwives (74 percent of births). Traditional birth assistants (TBA) and trained TBA accounted for 10 and 5 percent, respectively.

The analysis by cluster location shows that TBA were more common in remote villages (12 vs. 7 percent), whereas midwives deliveries were more common in accessible villages (85 against 63 percent).

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households show a higher share of deliveries attended by trained T.B.A, 6 percent, against 1 percent of poor households. In turn, poor households report slightly higher share of other forms of deliveries than the former at (14 and 8 percent, respectively).

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'employee' category report a higher share of deliveries attended by professionals: 90 percent, than the remaining socio-economic categories. In turn, the self-employed in agriculture show the lowest share of deliveries attended by midwives, and the highest for TBA.

## 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

**Table 4.9: Nutritional status indicators and program participation rates**

	Nutritional status indicators		Program participation		
	Stunted	Wasted	Nutrition	Weigh-in	Vaccinated
<b>Total</b>	19.4	1.0	51.5	99.6	94.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	21.4	0.9	53.9	100.0	96.4
Remote	17.1	1.1	48.8	99.1	92.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	21.3	0.0	49.6	100.0	98.5
Non-poor	18.8	1.4	51.1	99.4	93.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	0.0	17.1	73.9	100.0	79.9
Self-employed - agriculture	20.8	0.0	50.7	99.4	95.3
Self-employed - other	12.1	0.0	49.0	100.0	93.2
Other	46.8	0.0	47.1	100.0	100.0
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>					
<b>Male</b>	21.6	0.0	48.3	100.0	94.6
0	24.5	0.0	52.0	100.0	92.0
1	32.8	0.0	39.3	100.0	100.0
2	8.7	0.0	58.0	100.0	100.0
3	22.7	0.0	51.4	100.0	90.8
4	22.1	0.0	28.5	100.0	91.4
<b>Female</b>	17.1	2.0	54.7	99.1	94.0
0	0.0	0.0	55.0	100.0	100.0
1	30.9	0.0	50.1	100.0	97.0
2	18.0	4.1	65.5	100.0	95.2
3	8.3	3.7	49.3	96.5	92.8
4	23.6	0.0	54.0	100.0	80.5
<b>Orphan status</b>					
Orphaned	55.4	0.0	37.7	100.0	83.9
Not-orphaned	17.3	1.1	52.3	99.5	94.8
<b>Foster status</b>					
Fostered	30.5	0.0	45.6	100.0	78.3
Not-fostered	17.1	1.1	50.7	99.5	95.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

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 survey. Therefore, wasting is not

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

	Measles	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	OPV0	OPV1	OPV2	OPV3	Vitamin A
<b>Total</b>	83.1	99.6	99.6	96.1	93.1	88.8	99.6	96.1	92.1	74.1
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	89.1	100.0	100.0	97.7	94.6	93.0	100.0	97.7	93.5	81.7
Remote	76.5	99.1	99.1	94.4	91.5	84.3	99.1	94.4	90.6	65.8
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	80.1	100.0	100.0	98.5	93.2	90.6	100.0	98.5	92.4	62.7
Non-poor	84.1	99.4	99.4	95.2	92.9	88.5	99.4	95.2	91.8	78.3
<b>Socio-economic group</b>										
Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	79.2	100.0	99.4	96.2	92.3	89.7	99.4	96.2	91.2	68.9
Self-employed - other	91.3	97.4	100.0	93.4	93.4	82.0	100.0	93.4	92.4	86.3
Other	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.6
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>										
<b>Male</b>	81.8	100.0	99.1	96.9	94.5	89.5	99.1	96.9	94.5	70.8
0	22.4	100.0	96.2	85.8	75.1	86.3	96.2	85.8	75.1	18.5
1	93.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.0
2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.1
3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.0
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.8
<b>Female</b>	84.4	99.1	100.0	95.3	91.8	88.2	100.0	95.3	89.8	77.4
0	16.3	100.0	100.0	81.8	59.7	94.2	100.0	81.8	47.3	19.8
1	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.7
2	96.0	96.0	100.0	96.0	96.0	78.6	100.0	96.0	96.0	82.7
3	96.5	100.0	100.0	96.5	96.5	92.5	100.0	96.5	96.5	96.5
4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

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, 19 percent of all the children are stunted, and 1 percent are wasted. More than half the children (52 percent) participate in nutrition programs.

Cluster location is correlated with nutrition. Households in accessible villages have a higher rate of stunted children than households in remote villages. The breakdown by poverty status shows that, while 99 percent of children from poor households participate in vaccination programs, the share for children from non-poor households is 93 percent.

Regarding socio-economic status, households in the 'other' category show the highest rate of stunted children, at 47 percent, whereas households from the category 'employee' show the highest rate of wasted children, at 17 percent. Virtually all the children in the 'other' category participate in the weight-in program, whereas the share for children from the 'employee' category is 80 percent.

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

	Health Card	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	98.2	1.8	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>			
Accessible	98.3	1.7	100.0
Remote	98.2	1.8	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>			
Poor	100.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	97.7	2.3	100.0
<b>Socio-economic group</b>			
Employed	100.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.1	0.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	93.4	6.6	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender and age in completed years</b>			
<b>Male</b>	97.8	2.2	100.0
0	90.2	9.8	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
<b>Female</b>	98.6	1.4	100.0
0	97.1	2.9	100.0
1	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	96.0	4.0	100.0
3	100.0	0.0	100.0
4	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

The gender breakdown shows no difference in rates of wasted children, but the rate of stunted boys is higher than that of stunted girls (22 against 17 percent, respectively). Girls participate more often in nutrition programs than boys, at rates of 55 and 48 percent respectively, whereas there are no wide differences in participation in the other two programs.

A child is considered orphan if he/she is under 18 years old and has lost at least one parent. In turn, a child is considered fostered when at least one of his/her parents does not leave at home. The breakdown by orphan status shows that the rates of stunting is higher among orphaned than non-orphaned children (at 55 and 17 percent, respectively). Regarding program participation, non-orphaned children are less likely to participate in weigh-in and vaccination programs (38 and 85 percent respectively) than non-orphaned children (52 and 95 percent respectively).

In turn, the breakdown by foster status shows that fostered children report a higher rate of stunting (31 percent) than non-fostered children (17 percent). Fostered children report lower rates of participation in nutrition and vaccination programs than non-fostered children.

Table 4.10 shows the percent distribution of children vaccinated by type of vaccination received. Overall, 83 percent of children under 5 have vaccination against measles, 100 percent against BCG, and roughly between 89 and 99 percent received vaccinations against DPT and OPV. Finally, 74 percent of the children in the district receive vitamin A supplements.

The shares of vaccinated children tend to be higher in accessible villages than in remote villages. The widest difference is observed in measles vaccination, for which accessible villages report a share of 89 against 76 percent for remote villages. Similarly, there are no sharp differences between poor and non-poor households in the distribution of vaccinated children by type of vaccination received, except for vitamin A with poor households reporting a share of 78 against 63 percent of poor households.

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

The gender breakdown shows that males have higher vaccination rates against OPV3 (95 against 90 percent), but similar shares with females for the rest of vaccines. The age breakdown shows that the share of children consuming vitamin A increases with age.

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

There is no difference by cluster location or poverty status. The main difference by socio-economic group is that all vaccinated children from the 'employee' and the 'other' categories had vaccination cards, whereas in the 'self-employed other' category the share was 93 percent.

Furthermore, virtually all children aged 1 and above had vaccination cards. Children between 0 and 11 months had vaccination cards in 97 and 90 percent of the cases, for females and males, respectively.



# 5 EMPLOYMENT

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

## 5.1 Employment Status of Total Adult Population

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

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

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

### 5.1.1 Work Status

Table 5.1 shows that 76 percent of the adult population is employed and 20 percent underemployed. Unemployment is virtually 0 percent and the inactivity rate is 4 percent. There are no clear differences by cluster location and poverty status. For

**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	
<b>Total</b>	75.7	20.3	95.9	0.0	4.1	4.1	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	75.0	21.3	96.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	100.0
Remote	76.5	19.1	95.6	0.0	4.4	4.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	76.9	18.5	95.4	0.0	4.6	4.6	100.0
Non-poor	75.1	21.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	3.9	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>							
<b>Male</b>	68.4	26.3	94.7	0.0	5.3	5.3	100.0
15-29	75.3	16.9	92.1	0.0	7.9	7.9	100.0
30-49	59.5	39.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	100.0
50-64	64.4	32.5	96.8	0.0	3.2	3.2	100.0
65+	75.2	14.9	90.1	0.0	9.9	9.9	100.0
<b>Female</b>	82.2	14.8	97.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	100.0
15-29	89.7	9.4	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.9	100.0
30-49	76.6	22.7	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0
50-64	83.0	15.7	98.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	100.0
65+	73.7	4.2	77.9	0.0	22.1	22.1	100.0

CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

## 5 Employment

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

	Total population			Heads of household		
	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate	Active population	Unemployment rate	Underemployment rate
<b>Total</b>	95.9	0.0	21.1	98.0	0.0	34.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	96.2	0.0	22.1	97.5	0.0	36.9
Remote	95.6	0.0	20.0	98.5	0.0	32.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	95.4	0.0	19.4	99.1	0.0	31.3
Non-poor	96.1	0.0	21.9	97.6	0.0	35.9
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	94.7	0.0	27.7	98.3	0.0	37.1
15-29	92.1	0.0	18.3	100.0	0.0	52.1
30-49	98.5	0.0	39.6	100.0	0.0	41.6
50-64	96.8	0.0	33.5	98.4	0.0	34.5
65+	90.1	0.0	16.6	92.8	0.0	16.8
<b>Female</b>	97.1	0.0	15.3	97.1	0.0	27.3
15-29	99.1	0.0	9.5	100.0	0.0	79.8
30-49	99.3	0.0	22.9	100.0	0.0	28.3
50-64	98.7	0.0	15.9	100.0	0.0	30.4
65+	77.9	0.0	5.3	87.1	0.0	9.8

CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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			
<b>Total</b>	87.5	6.7	94.2	0.0	94.2	5.8	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	89.0	7.5	96.5	0.0	96.5	3.5	100.0
Remote	85.7	5.7	91.4	0.0	91.4	8.6	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	83.7	4.0	87.7	0.0	87.7	12.3	100.0
Non-poor	88.4	7.6	96.0	0.0	96.0	4.0	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>							
<b>Male</b>	81.3	8.9	90.2	0.0	90.2	9.8	100.0
15-16	89.6	0.0	89.6	0.0	89.6	10.4	100.0
17-19	81.6	7.5	89.1	0.0	89.1	10.9	100.0
20-21	75.6	15.6	91.2	0.0	91.2	8.8	100.0
22-23	65.9	26.6	92.5	0.0	92.5	7.5	100.0
<b>Female</b>	94.5	4.2	98.7	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
15-16	96.9	0.0	96.9	0.0	96.9	3.1	100.0
17-19	93.1	6.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
20-21	96.5	3.5	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
22-23	90.2	8.2	98.3	0.0	98.3	1.7	100.0

CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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.

both genders, underemployment peaks for the cohort aged between 30 and 49. Around 39 percent of the males in this group are underemployed, whereas the share for females is 23 percent

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	4.7	39.6	9.4	46.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	6.8	30.3	13.9	49.1	100.0
Remote	2.3	50.2	4.3	43.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	1.6	49.7	3.6	45.1	100.0
Non-poor	5.8	36.1	11.5	46.7	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>					
<b>Male</b>	6.2	55.3	11.8	26.8	100.0
15-29	2.8	19.2	11.8	66.2	100.0
30-49	7.3	76.6	14.4	1.6	100.0
50-64	18.7	74.6	6.7	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	89.3	9.4	1.3	100.0
<b>Female</b>	3.4	25.8	7.2	63.6	100.0
15-29	2.1	6.6	8.8	82.5	100.0
30-49	4.0	28.4	7.9	59.7	100.0
50-64	6.7	54.9	3.6	34.9	100.0
65+	0.0	53.9	3.0	43.0	100.0

CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

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. For the household heads, the rate of underemployment is higher in accessible villages and non-poor households.

The gender breakdown shows that in the general population males are more likely to be underemployed than females, with rates of 28 and 15 percent, respectively. A similar difference is observed for the household heads.

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

## 5.1.3 Youth Employment

Table 5.3 shows the distribution of the youth (ages 15 to 24) by work status. The activity rate of this group is similar to the overall population. However, underemployment is lower: 8 percent of workers is underemployed, as opposed to 21 percent of workers for the whole adult population. The breakdown by cluster location shows no strong correlation with the population distribution by work status.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share of active population, at 96 percent, than poor households, at 88 percent.

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

## 5.2 Working population

Table 5.4 shows that the vast majority of the working population is formed by self-employed in non-agricultural activities or in other activities (inactive, unemployed, unpaid workers, domestic workers) at 40 and 46 percent respectively. 9 percent is self-employed in non-agricultural

## 5 Employment

**Table 5.5 - Percentage distribution of the working population by employer**

	State/NGO/			Total
	Other	Private	Household	
<b>Total</b>	3.5	50.3	46.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	6.0	44.9	49.1	100.0
Remote	0.7	56.4	43.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	0.7	54.2	45.1	100.0
Non-poor	4.5	49.0	46.5	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>				
<b>Male</b>	4.7	68.5	26.8	100.0
15-29	1.0	32.8	66.2	100.0
30-49	5.8	92.5	1.6	100.0
50-64	17.1	82.9	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	98.7	1.3	100.0
<b>Female</b>	2.5	34.2	63.4	100.0
15-29	0.2	17.8	82.0	100.0
30-49	3.5	36.8	59.7	100.0
50-64	6.7	58.5	34.9	100.0
65+	0.0	57.0	43.0	100.0

CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

activities and employees only account for 5 percent of the working population. The population self-employed in agriculture is higher in remote villages, whereas the 'other' group is bigger in accessible villages. Poor households report a lower share of self-employed workers in non-agricultural activities and a higher share of the self-employed in agriculture than non-poor.

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 (19 percent), the self-employed in agriculture for 65+ males (89 percent), the 'self-employed other' for 30-49 males (14 percent) and the 'other' for 15-29 females (83 percent). In females, the shares of employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities tend to decrease with age, whereas the shares self-employed in agriculture tend to increase.

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

The breakdown by cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share of the working population working for the household, while remote villages report a higher share working for a private employer. Similarly, poor households report a higher share of the working population working for a private employer than non-poor households at 54 and 49 percent respectively.

Males report a higher share working for a private employer, while females report a higher share working for the household. Most males work for a private employer, except in the 15-29 cohort, where 66 percent of them work in the household. The share of females working in the private sector increases gradually with age, but is always lower than the respective shares of males. At the same time, the share of females working for the household decreases with age.

Table 5.6 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by main activity. The categories are agriculture; mining, manufacturing, energy and construction; services (transport, trade, private and public services); domestic duties; and other. Overall, agriculture and domestic duties together account for 86 percent of the working population. 71 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture, and 15 percent in domestic duties.

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

The gender breakdown shows that the most common activities for females are agriculture and household duties, accounting for 90 percent of the working population. These are the main activities for men as well, but they are less concentrated, with 17 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 dedicated to agriculture tends to increase with age from 50 percent for the 15-29 cohort to 91 percent for the 65+ cohort. Furthermore, the share of women in agriculture is lower for the youngest and the oldest cohorts,

**Table 5.6 - Percentage distribution of the working population by activity**

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	Pub & priv services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	70.8	1.7	10.7	15.2	1.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	59.9	2.7	15.9	19.3	2.2	100.0
Remote	83.0	0.7	4.9	10.5	0.8	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	80.9	1.4	3.8	13.1	0.8	100.0
Non-poor	66.8	1.9	13.2	16.2	1.8	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	68.5	3.2	12.4	13.6	2.4	100.0
15-29	50.0	4.1	9.8	33.4	2.7	100.0
30-49	78.3	3.4	16.7	0.0	1.6	100.0
50-64	77.6	2.4	14.3	0.0	5.6	100.0
65+	90.6	0.0	5.7	3.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	72.8	0.5	9.2	16.6	0.9	100.0
15-29	56.1	0.5	9.2	32.7	1.5	100.0
30-49	82.7	0.8	10.7	5.0	0.7	100.0
50-64	86.8	0.0	8.9	4.3	0.0	100.0
65+	79.7	0.0	3.0	17.2	0.0	100.0

CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

where the shares dedicated to domestic duties are higher.

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by employment status, gender and activity. Overall, around 68 percent of the male labour force is in agriculture, whereas the share for females is 73 percent. Domestic duties have the second highest shares for both genders: 14 percent for males and 17 percent for females. Services come in third place with 12 percent of males and 9 percent females. Each of the remaining activities occupies less than 5 percent of the labour force for each gender, but with the shares for males higher than or equal to those for females.

For both genders, most of the employees work in services with shares of 66 percent males and 74 percent females. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities work also mostly in services, with shares of 70 percent for males and 84 percent for females. The female population in the 'other' group is concentrated in agriculture (73 percent), whereas the male in this category are almost evenly split between agriculture and domestic duties (48 and 49 percent, respectively).

The percentage distribution of the working population by employer, gender, and activity is shown in Table 5.8. The working population employed by the government is mostly dedicated to

services. The labour force working for private employers (whether formal or informal) is concentrated in agriculture. Among the individuals who were employed by the household, the main activity was agriculture (50 percent of males, 72 percent of females), but domestic duties also reports important shares (47 percent of males, 25 percent of females in this category).

### 5.3 Underemployed Population

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by employment status is shown in Table 5.9. Overall, 59 percent of the underemployed population is self-employed in agriculture, 11 percent self-employed in non-agricultural activities, 24 percent is in 'other' activities and 6 percent is formed by employees. Even though self-employed in agriculture are 40 percent of the working population, they represent almost 59 percent of the underemployed.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that the underemployed population in accessible villages is composed by higher shares of employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities than the underemployed population from remote villages. In turn, the latter shows a higher

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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
	<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	6.3	17.8	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	47.5	72.8	68.0	72.8
Mining & non-primary	21.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	15.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.5
Services	65.6	73.5	0.0	0.0	70.0	83.7	0.4	1.1	12.0	9.2
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.9	48.9	25.9	14.3	16.7
Other	7.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	10.5	9.2	3.2	0.1	2.5	0.8

CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	8.2	0.0	80.3	78.6	50.3	72.4	68.3	72.6
Mining & non-primary	12.8	0.0	3.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.5
Services	69.6	96.2	13.6	17.1	0.4	2.3	12.5	9.4
Domestic duties	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	47.2	25.2	14.0	16.7
Other	9.3	3.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	0.1	2.2	0.9

CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is working population aged 15+

share in the 'self-employed agriculture' category than the former.

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

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

For males, the employees peak at 23 percent in the 50-64 cohort. The share self-employed in agriculture tends to increase with age. 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, and the share in 'other' activities is higher in the 30-49 age-group (58 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 71 percent and in second place for the household at 24 percent. The State, NGOs, and other types

of employer only account for 5 percent of the underemployed population.

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

The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher share of underemployed population working for the State, NGO or other employers, while poor households report a higher share working for a private employer.

The gender breakdown shows that underemployed males are strongly concentrated in private employers at 85 percent. In turn, underemployed females are almost evenly split between private employers and household, with shares of about 47 percent each.

The age breakdown shows that underemployed males report a positive share working for the household only in the 15-29 cohort. In males, the shares working for private employers tend to increase with age. Virtually all underemployed males in the 65+ cohort were working for a private employer at the time of the survey. In case of females, the share working for the household employer

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

	Employee	Self-employed Agriculture	Self-employed Other	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	6.1	58.5	11.4	24.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	9.6	46.8	17.4	26.1	100.0
Remote	1.8	73.1	3.9	21.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	1.1	74.4	0.0	24.6	100.0
Non-poor	7.7	53.9	14.8	23.6	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>					
<b>Male</b>	6.9	71.6	12.0	9.4	100.0
15-29	0.0	50.1	16.4	33.5	100.0
30-49	6.5	78.6	13.4	1.4	100.0
50-64	22.9	77.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	4.9	37.5	10.4	47.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	27.3	22.2	50.5	100.0
30-49	2.8	30.8	8.8	57.6	100.0
50-64	21.0	67.4	0.0	11.6	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	5.1	70.9	24.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	8.8	65.1	26.1	100.0
Remote	0.5	78.2	21.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	1.1	74.4	24.6	100.0
Non-poor	6.3	70.0	23.6	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>				
<b>Male</b>	5.2	85.3	9.4	100.0
15-29	0.0	66.5	33.5	100.0
30-49	4.7	93.9	1.4	100.0
50-64	18.2	81.8	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	4.9	47.9	47.2	100.0
15-29	0.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
30-49	2.8	39.6	57.6	100.0
50-64	21.0	67.4	11.6	100.0
65+	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

tends to decrease with age, whereas the shares working for a private employer increase but they are always lower than the respective shares of males.

The percentage distribution of the underemployed population by main economic activity is presented in Table 5.11. Overall, 82 percent of the

underemployed workers are dedicated to agriculture, and 15 percent to services, with the remaining activities reporting shares less than 2 percent each.

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

**Table 5.11 - Percentage distribution of the underemployed population by activity**

	Agriculture	Mining/manuf/ energy/constr	private services	Domestic duties	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	81.8	1.4	15.0	0.8	1.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	71.7	2.6	22.4	1.4	1.8	100.0
Remote	94.3	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	76.6	1.9	19.2	1.0	1.3	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	82.1	2.3	13.9	0.0	1.6	100.0
15-29	83.6	2.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	80.1	2.0	16.3	0.0	1.6	100.0
50-64	83.6	4.8	6.5	0.0	5.1	100.0
65+	88.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	81.4	0.0	16.6	2.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	72.2	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	84.9	0.0	11.6	3.5	0.0	100.0
50-64	79.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

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1. Base is underemployed population aged 15+

The gender and age breakdown shows that the share of underemployed females dedicated to agriculture tends to increase with age, the trend is less clear for males. While 12 percent of females in 65+ cohort were working in services by the time of the survey, the share for females in this case was virtually null.

## 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 is the main cause for inactivity (58 percent), followed by being a student (30 percent) and being too old (13 percent each).

The breakdown by cluster location shows that being a student is a more common cause for economic inactivity in remote

clusters than in accessible clusters. In turn, being too old and infirmity are more common in the latter.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that being sick is a more common cause for economic inactivity among non-poor households. Being too old and being a student was reported by higher shares of the inactive population in poor households.

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 genders, being a student and being too old are concentrated in specific age-groups: the youngest (15-29) and the oldest (65+) cohorts but infirmity is relatively widespread.

**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
<b>Total</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
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
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
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
<b>Gender and age</b>										
<b>Male</b>	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
<b>Female</b>	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

CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	0.0	0.0	29.5	0.0	13.1	0.0	57.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	20.1	0.0	65.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	0.0	45.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	48.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	24.2	0.0	32.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	10.9	0.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender and age</b>										
<b>Male</b>	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	85.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.5	0.0	69.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	21.0	0.0	75.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-29	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
30-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50-64	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.2	0.0	72.8	0.0	0.0	100.0

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1. Base is inactive population aged 15+

## 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 or

elderly, and fetching water. All the activities are undertaken by more than 50 percent of the members.

Remote villages report remarkably higher shares than accessible villages in almost every selected activity. The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households report higher shares of population fetching

**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
<b>Total</b>	62.0	53.5	58.4	59.0	57.6	90.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	59.4	44.8	57.7	56.9	58.8	91.9
Remote	64.9	63.3	59.2	61.4	56.2	88.8
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	63.0	63.8	46.0	65.2	49.5	88.4
Non-poor	61.7	50.1	62.6	57.1	60.0	91.3
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	34.6	27.3	31.8	19.4	41.7	86.6
15-29	57.2	38.7	46.7	29.3	36.7	83.0
30-49	26.5	21.0	22.6	13.1	53.9	94.1
50-64	10.8	15.3	23.4	8.8	39.5	86.6
65+	7.2	19.3	17.4	15.6	26.6	77.3
<b>Female</b>	86.9	77.3	82.5	94.8	71.9	93.9
15-29	97.0	84.0	89.5	97.1	76.7	95.5
30-49	92.5	81.2	84.7	98.5	81.2	97.6
50-64	78.0	74.7	79.8	97.7	60.2	98.1
65+	38.7	39.1	50.0	67.2	33.8	66.5

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firewood and cooking, while non-poor households report higher shares cleaning the toilet, cooking and taking care of the children 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 72 and 95 percent. The shares for males range from 19 to 42 percent, except for taking care of the sick and elderly (87 percent).

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

## 5.6 Child Labour

Table 5.15 shows that the most common activity for children between 5 and 14 years old is fetching water. It is interesting to notice that the share of children fetching water is higher than that for the rest of the population. Children from remote villages report higher shares in most activities than children from accessible villages. Children from poor households report higher shares fetching water and firewood, whereas

children from non-poor households report higher shares in the remaining household activities.

The gender breakdown shows that girls report higher rates than boys for all household activities. The analysis by age-groups shows that the 10-14 cohorts for both genders have higher rates than the youngest children, for all household tasks. The breakdown by orphan status shows that orphaned children are more likely to undertake most of the activities, except for taking care of the children, elderly and sick. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to undertake most of the household tasks under analysis than non-fostered children.

The main descriptive statistics for child labour are presented in Table 5.16. The most important result of the table is that 63 percent of the children are economically active. Their main economic activity is mostly household duties at 91 percent. The share of working children is higher in poor households than in non-poor households at 68 and 62 percent respectively. The particular activity does not show evident correlation with cluster location or poverty status.

**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
<b>Total</b>	77.6	39.5	34.2	30.4	34.0	51.8
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	74.1	34.0	32.5	30.7	33.7	47.6
Remote	81.6	45.8	36.0	30.1	34.4	56.6
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	84.5	46.5	26.1	33.1	29.7	49.0
Non-poor	75.7	37.5	36.7	29.6	35.1	53.2
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	71.3	34.0	29.3	16.1	29.4	51.7
5-9	52.1	16.4	11.6	4.6	21.0	40.8
10-14	83.2	45.0	40.3	23.2	34.7	58.4
<b>Female</b>	84.1	45.1	39.2	45.0	38.7	52.0
5-9	79.8	19.4	13.0	10.9	24.7	29.0
10-14	87.7	66.7	61.1	73.6	50.4	71.3
<b>Orphan status</b>						
Orphaned	86.9	44.8	33.4	32.2	26.4	45.5
Not-orphaned	75.5	38.4	34.3	30.0	34.8	52.6
<b>Foster status</b>						
Fostered	85.9	55.8	44.0	44.6	23.8	61.5
Not-fostered	74.6	35.6	32.1	27.7	36.3	50.1

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**Table 5.16 - Child labour (age 5 to 14)**

	Working	Main activity			Employer	
		Agriculture	Household	Other	Private	Household
<b>Total</b>	63.0	5.6	90.6	3.7	3.2	96.8
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	63.2	5.5	90.2	4.3	3.3	96.7
Remote	62.7	5.8	91.1	3.1	3.1	96.9
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	67.7	8.4	83.4	8.3	6.3	93.7
Non-poor	61.6	4.6	93.2	2.2	2.2	97.8
<b>Gender and age</b>						
<b>Male</b>	60.8	7.4	87.9	4.8	3.8	96.2
5-9	36.4	2.3	86.0	11.7	10.4	89.6
10-14	98.7	10.3	88.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Female</b>	65.3	3.9	93.4	2.7	2.7	97.3
5-9	45.9	0.0	94.0	6.0	6.0	94.0
10-14	99.3	7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Orphan status</b>						
Orphaned	82.5	7.9	86.9	5.2	2.3	97.7
Not-orphaned	60.1	5.2	91.6	3.1	3.1	96.9
<b>Foster status</b>						
Fostered	80.5	11.6	86.0	2.4	2.4	97.6
Not-fostered	58.2	4.6	92.2	3.2	3.2	96.8

CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

The gender breakdown shows that girls are more likely to work in household duties than boys, while the latter are more likely to be involved in other activities (services, mining, manufacturing, etc.). However, the main difference is given by the age breakdown. Roughly one third of children in the 5-9 cohort were part of the

working population, whereas virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort were working at the time of the survey. Virtually all the children in the 10-14 cohort work in the household while around 10 percent boys and 6 percent girls in the 5-9 cohort work for a private employer.

## 5 Employment

The breakdown by orphan and foster status shows stark differences. Orphaned children are more likely to be working than non-orphaned children, at rates of 83 and 60 percent, respectively. Similarly, fostered children are more likely to be working than non-fostered children, at rates of 81 and 58 percent, respectively. Fostered children are more likely to work in agriculture than non-fostered children, who in turn report a higher share working in household activities.

# 6 PERCEPTIONS ON WELFARE AND CHANGES WITHIN COMMUNITIES

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

## 6.1 Economic Situation

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

### 6.1.1 Perception of Change in the Economic Situation of the Community

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of the economic situation of the community compared to the year before the survey. Results show that 26 percent of all households in the district reported a positive change in the economic situation of their community. 37 percent of the population reported observing no changes in their community's economic situation. Even though 32 percent of the population reported the community economic condition to have deteriorated only 9

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

Looking at the overall community economic situation by household characteristics, it is observed that poverty status of the household does not show correlation with the perceived economic change. However, 36 percent the people living in remote clusters report deterioration in their community's economic situation compared to 29 percent of those living in accessible clusters.

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported worsening of their community's economic situation is higher than that of households with one or two members at 37 and 28 percent respectively. Furthermore, there is a difference of 8 percentage points between households owning no land and those owning six or more hectares of land who reported deterioration in their community's economic situation at 24 and 32 percent respectively. Furthermore, the percentage of households owning both small and large livestock who reported positive change in their community's economic situation is higher than that of households owning no livestock at 42 and 25 percent respectively.

While 35 percent of households whose main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported deterioration in their community's economic situation, the share for households whose main income earner belongs to the 'employee' category is only 16 percent. In addition, 36 percent of households where the household head is widowed, separated or divorced reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their communities compared to 20 percent of 'polygamous' households.

It is also observed that the percentage of households where the head has no education and reported deterioration in their community's economic conditions is 22 percentage points higher than that of households where the head has secondary

## 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
<b>Total</b>	8.6	22.9	37.2	24.8	0.5	6.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	6.6	21.1	38.4	24.0	0.5	9.4	100.0
Remote	10.5	24.7	36.1	25.6	0.5	2.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	7.1	23.9	34.4	30.1	0.0	4.5	100.0
Non-poor	8.9	21.9	38.5	23.2	0.7	6.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	8.1	19.9	35.9	31.8	0.0	4.2	100.0
3-4	5.0	26.8	37.0	24.7	0.0	6.5	100.0
5-6	15.3	15.5	38.8	22.3	0.0	8.0	100.0
7+	4.5	32.2	36.7	19.5	3.2	3.9	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	7.0	16.8	40.7	26.5	0.0	9.2	100.0
< 1 ha	10.7	42.9	37.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0
1-1.99 ha	11.7	16.2	36.5	24.4	2.6	8.6	100.0
2-3.99 ha	8.8	27.4	38.7	20.4	0.0	4.6	100.0
4-5.99 ha	9.9	18.6	35.9	27.2	0.0	8.3	100.0
6+ ha	6.0	26.2	32.7	31.6	1.3	2.1	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	8.6	23.4	37.4	25.3	0.0	5.4	100.0
Small only	7.6	27.2	38.8	21.1	1.9	3.4	100.0
Large only	0.0	15.5	36.6	17.3	5.3	25.3	100.0
Both	29.2	3.6	25.5	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	5.4	11.0	37.7	31.5	0.0	14.4	100.0
Self-employed - agric	9.8	24.7	35.8	25.0	0.7	3.9	100.0
Self-employed - other	4.2	19.8	49.2	14.7	0.0	12.0	100.0
Other	6.3	25.9	19.8	41.3	0.0	6.7	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	9.1	25.3	37.8	21.4	0.7	5.8	100.0
Female	7.0	16.4	35.6	34.2	0.0	6.8	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	4.5	19.4	49.9	21.8	0.0	4.5	100.0
Monogamous	10.6	24.6	37.7	20.7	0.9	5.5	100.0
Polygamous	2.6	34.3	43.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	22.6	21.9	33.9	21.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	6.9	17.1	32.3	34.5	0.0	9.2	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	9.8	29.5	36.9	17.4	1.5	4.9	100.0
Primary	9.1	22.1	38.2	25.7	0.3	4.7	100.0
Secondary +	2.3	16.2	30.4	32.2	0.0	18.8	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

education or more, at 40 and 18 percent respectively. Likewise, while 34 percent of male-headed households report deterioration in the economic conditions of their communities, the share for female-headed households is 23 percent.

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

Table 6.2 shows the percent distribution of households by the perception of their economic situation compared to the year before the survey. Nearly a quarter (24

**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
<b>Total</b>	12.8	31.1	31.5	24.4	0.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	15.1	28.4	33.7	22.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Remote	10.4	33.8	29.3	26.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	12.8	32.8	35.8	18.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	12.6	30.6	29.8	26.7	0.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	12.6	36.4	34.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	11.5	29.6	32.5	26.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	13.4	25.0	32.1	28.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
7+	14.3	38.0	23.9	23.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	16.1	37.4	34.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	42.4	36.4	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	20.2	27.5	30.4	22.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	14.3	33.6	27.3	24.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	8.5	31.2	35.6	24.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	4.8	22.0	34.5	38.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	14.1	32.2	31.5	21.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Small only	9.9	31.6	30.1	28.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	0.0	24.3	43.9	31.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	9.4	9.6	12.2	68.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	6.5	20.6	39.9	33.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	15.2	30.3	29.4	24.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	3.3	43.2	33.9	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	13.0	28.5	45.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	12.2	31.9	28.2	27.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Female	14.3	28.9	40.5	16.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	8.6	46.9	39.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	12.9	30.7	26.4	29.7	0.4	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	5.9	34.4	39.0	20.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	22.6	45.4	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	15.7	28.2	36.8	19.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	21.6	30.0	32.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	11.3	32.7	30.1	25.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	6.3	20.6	39.9	31.1	2.2	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

percent) of the households reported an improvement in their economic conditions, while 32 percent reported same conditions compared to the year preceding the survey.

While 34 percent of those living in remote clusters reported worse conditions of the households' economic situation, the share for accessible clusters was 28 percent.

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

The percentage of households with seven or more members who reported an improvement in the economic conditions of their households is higher than that of households with one or two members at 24 and 16 percent respectively. Furthermore,

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
<b>Total</b>	59.4	25.5	14.9	0.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	62.4	23.5	13.5	0.6	100.0
Remote	56.4	27.4	16.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	54.2	24.0	21.8	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	61.5	26.1	12.0	0.4	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	72.7	16.3	11.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	58.5	26.1	15.3	0.0	100.0
5-6	58.5	31.0	10.5	0.0	100.0
7+	44.0	27.0	27.2	1.9	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	54.6	31.3	14.1	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	57.6	10.7	31.7	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	45.7	42.5	9.0	2.8	100.0
2-3.99 ha	60.4	23.6	16.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	61.2	22.3	16.5	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	67.9	18.3	13.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	58.6	26.8	14.2	0.4	100.0
Small only	64.2	17.8	17.9	0.0	100.0
Large only	59.4	23.6	17.0	0.0	100.0
Both	59.7	22.6	17.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	76.8	16.7	6.5	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	58.4	26.0	15.2	0.4	100.0
Self-employed - other	62.6	26.4	11.0	0.0	100.0
Other	26.2	31.9	41.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	60.3	25.0	14.7	0.0	100.0
Female	57.0	26.7	15.2	1.1	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	69.2	11.8	19.1	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	58.8	27.3	13.9	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	68.4	21.3	10.3	0.0	100.0
Loose union	46.1	10.4	43.5	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	56.3	26.5	16.2	1.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	46.7	25.2	26.5	1.6	100.0
Primary	60.4	26.7	12.9	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	76.5	16.8	6.7	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

while 16 percent of households owning no land report much worse economic conditions of their households, the share for households owning six or more hectares of land is 5 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 69 percent of households owning both small and large livestock reported improvement on their households' economic conditions compared to 22 percent of households owning no

livestock. The percentage of households in the 'employee' category who reported an improvement in their households' economic conditions is more than twice as high as that of households whose main income earner is in the 'other' category, at 33 and 13 percent respectively. Furthermore, while 56 percent of households where the head is single reported deterioration in their household are economic conditions, the share for households whose head has a loose union is only 23 percent. 27 percent of male-headed households report positive change in economic conditions compared to 16 percent of female-headed households. Finally, the percentage of households reporting much worse economic conditions is higher for households where the head has no education than households where the head has secondary education or more at 22 and 6 percent respectively.

### 6.2 Self-reported Difficulties in Satisfying Household Needs

This section analyses the difficulties households faced in satisfying household needs during the year prior to the survey. These household needs are such as food, school fees, house rent, utility bills and healthcare. For each household, the respondent was asked to say whether they never, seldom, often or always 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, 85 percent of the district's households never/seldom experienced food shortages while the remaining population experienced food shortages frequently (often/always). While 62 percent of households in accessible clusters had never experienced food shortages, the share for households in remote clusters is 56 percent. Similarly, 62 percent of non-poor households never experienced food shortages compared to 54 percent of poor households.

55 percent of landless households never experienced problems satisfying food needs compared to 68 percent of households owning six or more hectares of

land. Furthermore, while 73 percent of households with one or two members never experienced food shortages, the share for households with seven or more members is 44 percent. There is also some correlation between livestock ownership and satisfying food needs. While 28 percent of households owning no livestock experienced food shortages seldom, the share for households owning small livestock is 19 percent.

The socio-economic group of the household is correlated with the household's ability to satisfy its food needs. While 42 percent of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group reported frequent problems satisfying food needs, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is only 7 percent. Furthermore, 69 percent of households where the head is single had never experienced food shortages compared to 46 percent of households where the head has a loose union.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong correlation with the ability in satisfying food needs. While 29 percent of households where the head has no education experienced food shortages frequently, the share for households where the head has secondary education or more is only 7 percent.

## 6.2.2 Paying School Fees

Table 6.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by the difficulty in paying school fees during the year before the survey. At the time of the survey, 95 percent of the households in the district reported that they never had problems paying school fees and only 3 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).

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

**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
<b>Total</b>	95.3	1.1	3.3	0.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	93.5	1.8	4.2	0.5	100.0
Remote	97.0	0.5	2.3	0.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	94.8	1.6	3.2	0.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0
5-6	92.6	1.2	5.0	1.2	100.0
7+	89.3	5.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	96.9	1.6	0.8	0.8	100.0
< 1 ha	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	94.8	2.6	2.6	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	96.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	100.0
4-5.99 ha	97.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	88.5	1.3	10.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	96.4	0.3	3.1	0.1	100.0
Small only	91.5	4.2	2.4	1.9	100.0
Large only	88.6	5.3	6.1	0.0	100.0
Both	90.6	4.4	5.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	88.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	96.0	1.2	2.7	0.2	100.0
Self-employed - other	96.2	1.8	2.0	0.0	100.0
Other	93.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	96.0	1.6	2.1	0.3	100.0
Female	93.1	0.0	6.4	0.4	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	95.9	2.1	2.1	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	92.7	0.0	4.7	2.6	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	93.8	0.0	5.8	0.4	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	94.4	1.5	2.9	1.2	100.0
Primary	96.9	0.8	2.1	0.2	100.0
Secondary +	84.4	2.9	12.6	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

percent) households with one or two members never had problems with paying school fees, the share for households with seven or more members is 89 percent.

Furthermore, while 10 percent of households with six or more hectares of land often experienced problems paying school fees the share for households with less than 1 hectare of land is virtually null. In addition, while 96 percent of

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**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
<b>Total</b>	97.8	1.8	0.4	0.1	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	95.8	3.3	0.7	0.2	100.0
Remote	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	98.2	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	97.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	97.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	100.0
5-6	95.1	4.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
7+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	89.5	7.6	2.3	0.6	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	98.1	1.4	0.4	0.1	100.0
Small only	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Large only	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	88.4	8.3	2.6	0.7	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	97.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0
Female	97.3	2.4	0.0	0.4	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	97.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	97.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	97.5	2.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	97.5	1.9	0.5	0.1	100.0
Secondary +	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

households with no livestock never had problems paying school fees, the share for households owning large livestock is 89 percent.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that, while 12 percent of households whose main income earner is an employee often experienced problems paying school fees, the share for households whose main

income earner belongs in the 'other' category is virtually null.

The percentage of female-headed households who reported often experiencing problems paying school fees is thrice as high that of male-headed households at 6 and 2 percent respectively. Likewise, while 6 percent of households where the head is widowed, separated or divorced often had problems paying school fees, the share for households whose head is single or has a loose union is virtually null. Lastly, households where the household head has secondary education or more had problems paying school fees more often than households where the head has no education at 13 and 3 percent respectively.

### 6.2.3 Paying House Rent

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying house rent during the year before the survey. Almost all (98 percent) households in the district reported that they never had problems paying house rent. However, it is noticeable that while 8 percent of households whose main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities and 13 percent of households owning large livestock only reported that they seldom had problems paying house rent. It is also observed that 8 percent of households owning no land reported that they seldom had problems paying house rent. Other household characteristics such as cluster location, poverty status, household size, marital status, education level and gender do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay house rent.

### 6.2.4 Paying Utility Bills

Table 6.6 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying utility bills during the year before the survey. The outcome on household's ability to pay utility bills is almost similar to those of paying house rent. Nearly all (99 percent) households in the district do not face problems with paying utility bills. However, it is observed that 8 percent of households where the household head is married polygamous and 6 percent of households in the 'other' category claim having problems with paying utility bills often. Other selected household characteristics such as cluster location,

poverty status, household size, land and livestock ownership, education level and gender of the household head do not show strong correlation with the ability to pay utility bills.

## 6.2.5 Paying for Healthcare

Table 6.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the difficulty in paying for healthcare during the year before the survey. 86 percent of the households reported that they never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare in the year prior to the survey. Disaggregation of the data further shows that while 89 percent of households located in accessible clusters never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare, the share for households located in remote clusters is 82 percent. Likewise, 90 percent of non-poor households never/seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 75 percent of non-poor households.

While 67 percent of households with one to four members never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households with seven or more members is 53 percent. In addition, 32 percent of landless households seldom experienced problems paying for healthcare compared to 10 percent of households with 4 to 6 hectares of land.

Furthermore, 62 percent of households owning small livestock never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 84 percent of those owning large livestock. Similarly, while the majority (87 percent) of households whose main income earner is an employee never had problems paying for healthcare, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is 53 percent. Likewise 71 percent of households where the household head is in a polygamous marriage never had problems paying for healthcare compared to 57 percent of households where the household head is single. It is also observed that 35 percent of households where the household head has a loose union often had problems paying for healthcare compared to 7 percent of 'polygamous' households.

37 percent of female-headed households never had problems paying for healthcare, while the share for male-headed households is 44 percent. On the other

**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
<b>Total</b>	98.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	97.7	0.7	1.6	0.0	100.0
Remote	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	98.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
5-6	97.1	1.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
7+	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	98.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0
Small only	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0
Large only	95.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0
Both	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	94.7	2.6	2.6	0.0	100.0
Other	93.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	98.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0
Female	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	91.8	0.0	8.2	0.0	100.0
Loose union	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	98.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0
Primary	98.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

hand, 25 percent of household heads with no education often/always had problems paying for healthcare compared to 9 percent of household heads with secondary education or more.

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

	Never	Seldom	Often	Always	Total
<b>Total</b>	64.0	21.5	13.9	0.6	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	66.1	22.5	10.5	0.9	100.0
Remote	62.0	20.4	17.3	0.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	54.9	19.5	24.8	0.8	100.0
Non-poor	67.5	21.8	10.2	0.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	66.6	13.8	17.6	2.0	100.0
3-4	66.6	22.0	11.0	0.4	100.0
5-6	65.4	21.9	12.7	0.0	100.0
7+	52.6	30.4	17.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>					
None	57.8	31.6	10.7	0.0	100.0
< 1 ha	80.6	10.7	8.7	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	66.4	21.9	11.7	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	63.9	20.4	14.5	1.2	100.0
4-5.99 ha	70.5	10.1	19.4	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	60.6	27.2	11.4	0.8	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>					
None	62.7	22.3	14.5	0.6	100.0
Small only	61.8	22.2	14.8	1.1	100.0
Large only	84.1	11.1	4.8	0.0	100.0
Both	76.8	13.1	10.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	87.0	7.6	5.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	62.1	22.7	14.4	0.8	100.0
Self-employed - other	63.2	24.0	12.8	0.0	100.0
Other	53.2	19.4	27.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	65.4	22.9	10.9	0.8	100.0
Female	60.4	17.5	22.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>					
Single	56.7	17.2	26.1	0.0	100.0
Monogamous	65.0	23.8	10.5	0.6	100.0
Polygamous	71.2	21.8	7.1	0.0	100.0
Loose union	65.4	0.0	34.6	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	61.5	18.5	19.1	0.9	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>					
None	53.7	18.7	26.5	1.1	100.0
Primary	65.2	22.3	12.2	0.4	100.0
Secondary +	75.8	20.5	2.3	1.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

### 6.3 Assets and Household Occupancy Status

This section discusses ownership of selected assets and household occupancy status. These assets are as houses, land, livestock, vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and wheelbarrows. This section will also provide detailed information on asset

ownership by household characteristics. Household occupancy status describes the type of arrangement the household has in terms of their current dwelling. Respondents were asked whether they own, rent, live free or temporarily live in their current dwelling, and if they held any documentation to support the occupancy status. Besides the respondent's testimony, the survey did not use any further methods to verify this information.

#### 6.3.1 Asset Ownership

Table 6.8 shows the percent distribution of households owning a selected group of assets. Overall, 86 percent of the district's households own their dwellings and 85 percent own some land. 12 percent of all households own small livestock and 6 percent of all households own large livestock. While 31 percent of all households own a bicycle, the share for households owning a motorcycle is 3 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 78 percent of households located in accessible clusters. Similarly, 92 percent of poor households own their dwelling compared to 84 percent of non-poor households. 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 84 percent of households whose main income earner belongs to the 'other' socio-economic group own their dwellings, the share for households whose main income earner is an employee is 49 percent. Disaggregation of the data further shows that 38 percent of male-headed households own a bicycle compared to only 9 percent of female-headed households. Likewise, 48 percent of households with seven or more members own a bicycle compared to only 18 percent of households with one or two members.

#### 6.3.2 Occupancy Documentation

The percent distribution of households by type of occupancy documentation is shown in Table 6.10. Most residents in

Table 6.8: Percentage of households owning certain assets

	Home	Land	Livestock			Vehicle	Motor-cycle	Bicycle	Wheel barrow
			Small	Large	Both				
<b>Total</b>	85.7	84.4	12.1	5.2	2.6	0.6	2.5	30.7	2.5
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	78.4	77.8	12.0	6.6	2.6	1.1	3.7	37.5	4.4
Remote	93.0	91.0	12.2	3.7	2.6	0.0	1.4	23.8	0.5
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	92.1	88.0	16.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	1.4	25.8	1.5
Non-poor	83.6	83.3	10.4	6.4	3.0	0.8	3.0	33.1	2.8
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	79.0	83.5	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0
3-4	84.2	83.3	9.5	4.8	1.7	0.9	2.4	28.3	2.8
5-6	87.7	81.0	10.0	8.7	5.5	0.9	4.7	33.6	4.4
7+	94.9	94.3	22.1	6.9	3.2	0.0	2.6	48.6	1.5
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	49.2	74.1	5.7	26.4	3.6	3.6	15.3	47.1	14.4
Self-employed - agric	92.8	89.2	13.1	3.1	2.5	0.0	1.5	29.6	0.9
Self-employed - other	70.6	67.0	7.5	4.2	3.4	1.9	0.9	30.6	3.7
Other	84.3	75.3	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	86.6	85.7	13.7	5.6	3.2	0.8	3.0	38.5	2.9
Female	83.2	80.8	7.6	3.9	1.1	0.0	1.2	9.1	1.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

Table 6.9: Percent distribution of households by occupancy status

	Own	Rent	Free	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	85.7	9.6	4.2	0.5	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	78.4	17.5	4.1	0.0	100.0
Remote	93.0	1.8	4.2	1.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	92.1	2.6	4.3	1.0	100.0
Non-poor	83.6	12.2	4.0	0.3	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	79.0	13.9	6.4	0.7	100.0
3-4	84.2	10.9	3.9	1.0	100.0
5-6	87.7	9.1	3.2	0.0	100.0
7+	94.9	2.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	49.2	45.4	5.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	92.8	2.6	3.9	0.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	70.6	27.8	1.6	0.0	100.0
Other	84.3	0.0	15.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	86.6	9.6	3.1	0.7	100.0
Female	83.2	9.7	7.1	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

the district do not have any documentation to verify their occupancy status. Only 7 percent of the households possess formal occupancy documentation, which include a title deed, renting contract or payment receipt. 89 percent of households in this district have no documentation at all. The breakdown by

cluster location shows that accessible villages report a higher share of households with renting contract and a lower share with other document than accessible villages.

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The share of households with title deed increases with household size, whereas the share with no documentation decreases.

shows that the 'employee' category has the highest share of households with renting contracts and the lowest share with no document than the remaining socio-economic categories.

The breakdown by socio-economic groups

**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
<b>Total</b>	1.6	3.3	2.0	4.0	89.1	100.0	6.9
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	3.1	6.7	4.0	1.7	84.6	100.0	13.7
Remote	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.2	93.5	100.0	1.3
Non-poor	2.1	4.6	2.3	3.4	87.7	100.0	9.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.1	95.1	100.0	3.8
3-4	0.9	4.5	2.1	4.0	88.4	100.0	7.6
5-6	3.0	5.3	1.5	5.0	85.2	100.0	9.8
7+	2.4	2.0	0.0	6.6	89.1	100.0	4.4
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	5.0	28.9	10.5	4.7	50.9	100.0	44.3
Self-employed - agriculture	1.2	0.0	0.4	3.9	94.5	100.0	1.6
Self-employed - other	1.7	6.1	5.6	2.8	83.8	100.0	13.4
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	89.2	100.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	2.1	3.3	2.0	3.6	89.0	100.0	7.5
Female	0.0	3.3	1.8	5.4	89.4	100.0	5.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza 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
<b>Total</b>	14.6	55.5	56.9	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	14.1	53.5	68.7	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0
Remote	15.2	57.3	46.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	8.5	43.8	64.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-poor	16.0	57.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	8.6	46.0	66.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3-4	16.0	71.8	42.5	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0
5-6	17.4	53.2	62.9	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0
7+	15.1	31.1	68.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	37.0	77.5	59.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0
Self-employed - agric	13.2	55.2	51.2	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0
Self-employed - other	11.7	12.7	87.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	17.2	51.9	62.5	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0
Female	7.6	77.7	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

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

	Open market	Government	Donor agency	Coop.	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	55.5	9.7	0.8	0.0	34.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	70.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	27.1	100.0
Remote	41.7	16.2	1.6	0.0	40.4	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	58.5	0.0	5.6	0.0	35.9	100.0
Non-poor	56.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	31.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>						
1-2	64.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.4	100.0
3-4	51.2	9.1	2.2	0.0	37.5	100.0
5-6	55.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	31.1	100.0
7+	58.9	10.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	55.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	40.7	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	51.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	35.3	100.0
Self-employed - other	79.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>						
Male	61.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	26.9	100.0
Female	16.5	0.0	5.8	0.0	77.7	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

1. Base is households using agricultural inputs

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

	None	< 1 ha	1-1.99	2-3.99	4-5.99	6+ ha	Total
<b>Total</b>	15.6	1.1	10.4	36.8	18.6	17.5	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	22.2	0.8	9.3	38.0	16.5	13.3	100.0
Remote	9.0	1.4	11.6	35.6	20.7	21.7	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	12.0	2.3	5.5	25.7	22.0	32.4	100.0
Non-poor	16.7	0.7	12.1	40.9	16.8	12.8	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	16.5	0.0	11.2	44.5	20.5	7.2	100.0
3-4	16.7	1.2	11.1	35.7	19.0	16.3	100.0
5-6	19.0	1.2	8.7	32.0	18.1	21.0	100.0
7+	5.7	2.2	11.1	37.2	15.8	28.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	25.9	0.0	6.0	24.7	22.3	21.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	10.8	1.1	11.3	39.9	17.9	19.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	33.0	2.0	7.8	30.4	18.2	8.6	100.0
Other	24.7	0.0	13.0	26.1	24.8	11.4	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	14.3	1.4	8.4	37.9	18.5	19.5	100.0
Female	19.2	0.4	16.1	33.9	18.7	11.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

There appears to be no strong correlation between cluster location, gender and type of occupancy documentation of the households.

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**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
<b>Total</b>	92.2	1.9	5.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	90.8	1.9	7.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	93.7	1.8	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	96.4	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	90.6	2.2	6.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	93.6	0.7	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	85.8	3.6	10.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	89.9	3.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	70.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	94.4	1.8	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	92.4	4.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	91.2	2.6	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	95.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

### 6.4 Agriculture

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

#### 6.4.1 Agriculture Inputs

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

15 percent of all farmers apply agricultural inputs to their farms and the majority (57 percent) of those who use farm inputs apply improved seedlings. The percentage of households located in accessible clusters using improved seedlings is higher than that of households located in remote clusters, at 69 and 46 percent respectively.

Disaggregation of the data further shows that as the number of household members increases, the usage of agricultural inputs also increases, from 9 percent for households with up to 2 members to 17

percent for households with five or six members. Furthermore, while 37 percent of households where the main income earner is an employee use agricultural inputs, the share for households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is virtually null. Likewise, use of agricultural inputs in male-headed households is higher than in female-headed households at 17 and 8 percent respectively.

Most households that use agricultural inputs obtain them by purchasing them at an open market (56 percent) and in second place by preparing them at home (34 percent). While 10 percent of the households get their inputs from government, 1 percent obtain them from donor agencies and none reports cooperatives as their main source.

Data also 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 70 and 42 percent respectively. Likewise, the percentage of households with one or two members who purchase agricultural inputs at an open market is 14 percentage points higher than that of households with three or more members, at 65 and 51 percent respectively.

While 80 percent of households where the main income earner is self-employed in

**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
<b>Total</b>	2.5	11.8	59.0	24.1	2.2	0.3	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	4.5	11.6	59.2	22.8	1.3	0.6	100.0
Remote	0.6	11.9	58.9	25.5	3.1	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	0.5	12.8	62.8	21.0	2.9	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	3.3	11.3	58.0	25.0	2.0	0.4	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	1.1	9.9	56.8	25.0	5.7	1.4	100.0
3-4	2.6	12.3	60.8	23.3	1.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	4.0	9.2	61.7	25.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	1.7	18.2	53.5	22.6	3.9	0.0	100.0
<b>Area of land owned by the household</b>							
None	4.2	5.3	57.1	28.8	2.6	2.0	100.0
< 1 ha	0.0	36.4	40.6	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1-1.99 ha	2.8	11.2	65.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
2-3.99 ha	1.5	12.7	59.2	25.4	1.2	0.0	100.0
4-5.99 ha	4.1	10.6	58.4	22.2	4.8	0.0	100.0
6+ ha	1.6	15.7	58.6	21.3	2.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Type of livestock owned by the household</b>							
None	1.9	11.8	59.8	23.8	2.3	0.4	100.0
Small only	3.4	13.4	53.6	26.5	3.2	0.0	100.0
Large only	12.1	11.1	48.5	28.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Both	0.0	5.0	79.8	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	7.2	9.8	42.6	30.2	6.6	3.6	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	2.1	12.9	59.1	23.8	2.1	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	2.5	9.8	67.1	19.8	0.7	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	67.5	32.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	2.5	11.3	58.7	24.7	2.4	0.4	100.0
Female	2.6	13.2	60.0	22.5	1.7	0.0	100.0
<b>Marital status of the head of household</b>							
Single	4.5	8.5	57.3	24.2	0.0	5.5	100.0
Monogamous	2.5	12.4	58.9	23.8	2.3	0.0	100.0
Polygamous	0.0	13.8	63.7	22.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Loose union	0.0	0.0	55.5	44.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Widow/div/sep	3.0	11.0	58.3	24.5	3.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Education level of the head of household</b>							
None	1.6	12.2	58.6	23.9	3.8	0.0	100.0
Primary	1.9	12.2	60.5	23.8	1.7	0.0	100.0
Secondary +	9.6	7.6	48.5	27.5	3.3	3.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

non-agricultural activities purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market, the share of households belonging to the 'other' socio-economic group is virtually null. Furthermore, 62 percent of male-headed households purchase their agricultural inputs at an open market compared to 17 percent of female-headed households. On the other hand, while 78 percent of female-headed households

obtain agricultural inputs by preparing them themselves, the share for male-headed households is only 27 percent.

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

	Principal contributor of income				Total
	Head	Spouse	Child	Other	
<b>Total</b>	88.4	4.0	3.3	4.4	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	87.4	3.0	3.1	6.5	100.0
Remote	89.3	5.0	3.5	2.2	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	84.0	3.2	6.3	6.5	100.0
Non-poor	89.9	4.0	2.3	3.7	100.0
<b>Household size</b>					
1-2	88.8	1.6	0.0	9.6	100.0
3-4	86.4	3.9	5.1	4.5	100.0
5-6	91.1	6.2	1.6	1.2	100.0
7+	87.0	3.5	7.1	2.4	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	89.2	6.5	4.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	92.3	3.0	0.6	4.1	100.0
Self-employed - other	86.1	1.3	9.8	2.8	100.0
Other	14.4	27.8	31.0	26.9	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>					
Male	93.6	3.9	1.4	1.1	100.0
Female	73.9	4.2	8.5	13.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

### 6.4.2 Landholding

Table 6.13 shows the percent distribution of households by the area of land owned. Around 27 percent of households own less than two acres of land (including 16 percent of landless households), 37 percent own between two and four acres and 37 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. In addition, non-poor households report a higher share owning larger portions of land than their counterparts.

Regarding household size, while 17 percent of households with one or two members are landless, the share for households with seven or more members is only 6 percent. In contrast, larger households seem to own larger landholdings more frequently than households with less members.

While households where the main income earner is self-employed in non-agricultural activities reported the highest share of being landless (33 percent), the share for households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' socio-economic group is 11 percent.

Finally, male-headed households have larger landholdings (4 or more acres) compared to female-headed households at 39 and 31 percent respectively.

### 6.4.3 Cattle Ownership

Table 6.14 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of cattle owned. The majority (92 percent) of households own no cattle at all, and only 8 percent own between 1 and 10 heads of cattle. Poor households are more likely to own no cattle as than non-poor households at 96 and 91 percent respectively. While 10 percent of households with five or six members own between 2 and 10 heads of cattle, the share for households with one or two members is virtually null. Cluster location and gender of the household head are not strongly correlated to number of cattle owned by the households.

## 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

**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
<b>Total</b>	21.7	2.6	7.4	3.1	94.8	47.2	68.4	4.9	0.0	24.8
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	26.6	5.1	9.0	2.6	97.8	51.9	71.9	7.8	0.0	34.6
Remote	16.8	0.0	5.8	3.6	91.8	42.6	64.9	2.0	0.0	15.1
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	9.4	0.0	4.5	1.0	92.6	32.1	46.0	0.0	0.0	13.2
Non-poor	26.4	3.5	8.5	3.9	96.0	52.0	76.6	6.7	0.0	29.3
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	11.4	1.8	2.0	1.2	89.0	34.2	52.6	1.8	0.0	14.2
3-4	23.4	2.8	6.2	3.2	96.4	44.4	66.2	7.2	0.0	24.0
5-6	22.1	3.8	9.0	6.2	96.8	57.1	74.8	5.1	0.0	30.7
7+	31.7	0.7	14.6	0.0	95.8	53.5	83.7	4.1	0.0	30.9
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	61.3	22.8	21.1	15.1	100.0	85.5	85.6	38.5	0.0	68.8
Self-employed - agric	17.7	0.1	5.6	1.9	93.5	41.9	66.0	1.5	0.0	17.6
Self-employed - other	20.8	3.6	10.7	2.8	100.0	59.9	75.1	3.7	0.0	42.7
Other	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.6	17.7	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	25.2	3.1	9.2	3.6	94.9	55.0	78.1	6.3	0.0	29.5
Female	11.9	1.2	2.5	1.6	94.6	26.0	41.7	1.2	0.0	11.9

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

current crime and security situation as the same, better or worse than the previous year. Results are shown in Table 6.15

26 percent of the households reported the security situation was improving, 59 percent said it was the same while 15 percent reported it was deteriorating. The percentage of households located in accessible clusters who reported the current crime and security situation as worsening is higher than that of households located in remote clusters at 17 and 12 percent respectively. The breakdown of the data by poverty status shows that 63 percent of poor households reported observing no changes in the current crime and security situation compared to 58 percent of non-poor households.

While 20 percent of households with seven or more members reported worsening conditions in the current crime and security situation, the share for households with one or two members is 11 percent. Furthermore, 32 percent of landless households reported the current crime and security situation as improving compared to 24 percent of households owning six or more hectares of land. While 23 percent of households owning large livestock reported deterioration in the current crime and security situation,

the share for households owning both small and large livestock is 5 percent.

45 percent of households where the household head has a loose union reported an improvement in the current crime and security situation compared to 23 percent of households where the head is in a polygamous marriage. On the other hand, while 15 percent of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'self-employed agriculture' category reported worsening conditions of the crime and security situation, the share of households where the main income earner belongs to the 'other' category is virtually null. Lastly, the percentage of households where the head has primary education and reported same condition of the current crime and security situation is higher than that of household heads with secondary education or more, at 61 and 49 percent respectively.

## 6.6 Household Income Contribution

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

## 6 Perceptions on welfare and changes within communities

identifying the household member who contributes the largest portion. For the great majority (88 percent) of households the head is the main contributor.

90 percent of non-poor households reported the head as their main income contributor compared to 84 percent of poor households. There appears to be no strong correlation between cluster location and distribution of households by principal contributor to household income.

While 7 percent of households with seven or more members reported a child of the household head as the main income contributor, the share for households with one or two members is virtually null. Furthermore, 92 percent of households belonging to the 'self-employed other' category reported the head as the main income contributor compared to only 14 percent of households belonging to the 'other' category.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that up to 94 percent of male-headed households reported the head as the main income contributor compared to 74 percent of female-headed households.

### 6.7 Other Household Items

Table 6.17 shows the percentage distribution of households owning selected household items. 95 percent of households own at least one mattress or bed, 68 percent own a radio, 47 percent own a watch or clock and 22 percent own an electric iron. Although no household owns a fixed line phone, 25 percent own a mobile phone. Non-poor households and households in accessible clusters have higher rates of ownership in almost every selected item.

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.

# 7 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

This chapter analyses the main amenities of the households in Muheza 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, 52 percent of households have thatch as their main roof material and 48 percent have iron sheets.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages are more likely to use iron sheets than

households in remote villages. In turn, households in remote villages tend to use thatch more often. Similarly, poor households tend to use thatch more often, and non-poor households use iron sheets more often.

The breakdown by household size shows that smaller households tend to use thatch, and that bigger households are more likely to use iron sheets for their roofs. The split-up by socio-economic group shows that households in the 'other' category report the highest share using thatch for the roof (at 76 percent), and that the employee category is the group with the highest use rate of iron sheets (86 percent).

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows that male-headed households use iron sheets more often than female-headed households, at rates of 50 and 42 percent, respectively. In turn the latter report a higher share using thatch than the former at 58 and 50 percent respectively.

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of households by type of material used in the walls. Overall, 77 percent of houses are

**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
<b>Total</b>	0.0	51.8	0.0	48.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	0.0	47.5	0.0	52.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	0.0	56.2	0.0	43.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	0.0	59.5	0.0	39.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	0.0	49.5	0.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	0.0	62.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	0.0	55.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	0.0	46.9	0.0	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	39.6	0.0	59.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	0.0	14.2	0.0	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	0.0	58.0	0.0	41.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	0.0	35.2	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	0.0	76.1	0.0	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	0.0	49.7	0.0	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	0.0	57.6	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

## 7 Household amenities

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

	Mud/ mud bricks	Stone	Burnt bricks	Cement/ sandcrete	Wood/ bamboo	Iron sheets	Cardboard	Total
<b>Total</b>	76.8	0.0	10.6	10.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>								
Accessible	69.7	0.0	15.1	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	83.9	0.0	6.1	4.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>								
Poor	87.4	0.0	3.1	3.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	73.1	0.0	13.0	12.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>								
1-2	77.0	0.0	5.6	11.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	76.2	0.0	10.6	11.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	78.3	0.0	13.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	74.8	0.0	12.3	8.9	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>								
Employee	36.7	0.0	31.2	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	85.2	0.0	7.5	4.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	54.8	0.0	14.4	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	82.8	0.0	10.8	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>								
Male	75.0	0.0	12.5	10.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	81.7	0.0	5.3	8.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

	Mud/ earth	Wood/ plank	Tiles	Concrete/ cement	Grass	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	77.4	0.0	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>							
Accessible	65.8	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	89.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.5	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>							
Poor	91.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	72.7	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
<b>Household size</b>							
1-2	83.7	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	1.1	100.0
3-4	77.8	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
5-6	71.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	79.5	0.0	0.0	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>							
Employee	34.5	0.0	0.0	62.6	0.0	2.9	100.0
Self-employed - agriculture	86.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	49.1	0.0	0.0	50.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>							
Male	76.3	0.0	0.0	23.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Female	80.4	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.9	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

built with mud or mud bricks. Burnt bricks occupy the second place, with a share of 11 percent. 10 percent of the population use sandcrete or cement and a further 3 percent uses wood or bamboo.

The analysis by cluster location reveals that households in remote villages have a higher share of mud and mud bricks than households in accessible villages. The rates are 84 and 70 percent, respectively. In turn, the latter report a higher share using burnt bricks and 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
<b>Total</b>	5.2	0.0	3.7	88.4	2.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>						
Accessible	7.6	0.0	6.9	82.9	2.5	100.0
Remote	2.8	0.0	0.5	93.8	2.9	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>						
Poor	3.1	0.0	0.5	94.1	2.4	100.0
Non-poor	5.6	0.0	4.9	87.0	2.5	100.0
<b>Household size</b>						
1-2	12.6	0.0	3.1	84.3	0.0	100.0
3-4	6.2	0.0	1.7	89.8	2.3	100.0
5-6	1.2	0.0	6.6	92.2	0.0	100.0
7+	0.0	0.0	3.5	84.1	12.3	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>						
Employee	4.1	0.0	16.0	73.4	6.5	100.0
Self-employed - agric	2.5	0.0	1.2	93.8	2.6	100.0
Self-employed - other	20.4	0.0	10.8	68.8	0.0	100.0
Other	6.7	0.0	0.0	86.8	6.5	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>						
Male	4.6	0.0	4.4	88.1	2.8	100.0
Female	6.8	0.0	1.9	89.1	2.3	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

than the former. In addition, poor households use mud or mud bricks more often than non-poor households (87 and 73 percent, respectively).

The breakdown of the data by socio-economic group shows that the 'self-employed agriculture' and the 'other' categories report the highest shares living in houses made of mud or mud bricks, whereas employees have the highest share living in houses made of burnt bricks (31 percent).

The gender breakdown shows that households headed by females use burnt bricks more often than male-headed households, at rates of 12 and 5 percent respectively. In turn the latter report a higher share using mud or mud bricks than the former at 82 and 75 percent respectively. The distribution of households by type of material used in the floor is shown in Table 7.3. Overall, the floor in 77 percent of households is made of mud or dirt and 22 percent of concrete or cement.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that households in accessible villages, with a rate of 34 percent, have more houses with concrete floor than households in remote villages, with a rate of 11 percent. In turn, the latter report a

higher share using mud or dirt floor than the former at 89 and 66 percent respectively.

The breakdown by poverty status shows that poor households have a higher share of houses with mud or dirt floor (92 percent, against 73 percent of the non-poor households). Up to 27 percent of non-poor households have concrete flooring against 8 percent of poor households.

The split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities have lower shares of mud or dirt and higher shares of concrete than the remaining groups.

Finally, households headed by females have a higher share of mud or dirt floor than male-headed households. In turn, 24 percent of male-headed households have concrete or cement flooring, against 19 percent of female-headed households.

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

Households from accessible clusters are less likely to occupy the whole building than households from remote clusters. The

## 7 Household amenities

**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
<b>Total</b>	20.4	15.6	37.7	2.2	16.1	0.0	7.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	60.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>											
Accessible	35.7	25.9	31.7	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	67.4
Remote	5.0	5.2	43.8	4.4	26.3	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.2
<b>Poverty Status</b>											
Poor	16.2	10.4	45.5	1.5	12.5	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.2
Non-poor	22.2	17.3	35.1	2.2	17.0	0.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	59.4
<b>Household size</b>											
1-2	18.9	8.7	38.8	6.0	17.5	0.0	9.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	63.6
3-4	15.9	16.1	43.1	2.2	17.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.2
5-6	26.8	18.2	30.5	0.4	15.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7
7+	20.5	19.3	38.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.5
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>											
Employee	51.7	26.1	12.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	63.7
Self-employed - agric	12.9	11.1	44.3	2.3	18.8	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.5
Self-employed - other	42.4	27.0	18.6	3.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64.6
Other	17.5	39.6	36.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.7
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>											
Male	22.3	14.8	36.7	2.2	15.3	0.0	8.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	61.2
Female	15.1	17.5	40.5	2.3	18.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

breakdown by poverty status shows a similar result, with non-poor households having a lower share occupying the whole building than poor households. The breakdown by household size shows that small households are more likely to occupy single rooms, as 13 percent of households with up to 2 members occupy single rooms compared to 0 percent of households with 7 or more members. While 92 percent of households with 5 or 6 members occupy the whole building where they live, the share for households with up to 2 members is 84 percent.

The analysis by socio-economic groups shows that the 'self-employed other' category has the lowest share of households occupying the whole building at 67 percent, and the highest share occupying a single room at 20 percent. There appears to be no strong correlation between gender and the 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, 60 percent of households have a safe source of water, whereas 16 percent of them get it from an

unprotected well. Safe sources of drinking water are treated pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, and protected wells.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 67 percent of households in accessible villages have a safe source of drinking water, whereas the share of households in remote villages is just 53 percent. The shares of households with unprotected wells are 6 percent for accessible and 26 percent for households in remote villages. Furthermore, 46 percent of poor households use water from boreholes or hand pipes against 35 percent of non-poor households. In turn, 22 percent of non-poor households get their drinking water from treated pipe borne against 16 percent of poor households.

When analysing by household size, no strong trends emerge. The split-up by gender of the household head does not show striking differences either, but the breakdown by socio-economic group of the household does. 'Self-employed other' is the category with the highest rate of access to safe sources of drinking water, followed by the employees. While 52 percent of employees get drinking water from treated pipe borne, the share for the self-employed in agriculture is only 13 percent.

**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
<b>Total</b>	11.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	76.4	7.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	81.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	7.3	0.0	9.9	0.0	73.2	8.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	83.2
Remote	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.7
Non-poor	2.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	82.0	8.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	88.8
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	15.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	71.7	10.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	74.5
3-4	14.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	73.5	5.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	79.4
5-6	7.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	79.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.7
7+	5.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	82.7	8.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	85.5
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	0.0	0.0	44.7	0.0	52.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	96.7
Self-employed - agric	12.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	79.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6
Self-employed - other	4.5	0.0	7.2	0.0	84.9	2.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	92.2
Other	41.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.2	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.2
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	8.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	78.0	7.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	83.8
Female	19.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	72.1	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.8

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene / oil	Gas	Electricity	Crop residue/ sawdust	Animal waste	Other	Total	Non-wood fuel for cooking
<b>Total</b>	89.3	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.4
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	80.1	18.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.8
Remote	98.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Non-poor	85.3	13.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.6
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	91.1	4.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	1.8
3-4	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
5-6	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
7+	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	43.2	52.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7
Self-employed - agric	97.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.0
Self-employed - other	72.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other	93.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	100.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	88.5	10.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.6
Female	91.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	0.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

Table 7.6 shows the percentage distribution of households by main type of toilet. Overall 81 percent of households have safe sanitation, whereas up to 76 percent use a covered pit latrine.

The cluster breakdown shows that 15 percent of households in remote villages use bush toilets compared to 7 percent of households in accessible villages. The analysis by poverty status shows that 82

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

	Kerosene/ paraffin	Gas	Mains electricity	Solar panels/ generator	Battery	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
<b>Total</b>	93.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>									
Accessible	87.6	0.0	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Remote	98.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>									
Poor	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Non-poor	90.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>									
1-2	94.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
3-4	93.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	100.0
5-6	91.3	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
7+	95.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>									
Employee	50.4	0.0	46.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	98.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	87.8	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>									
Male	92.2	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Female	95.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

percent of non-poor households use covered pit latrines compared to 60 percent of poor households. In addition, 36 percent of poor households have no toilets compared to 2 percent of non-poor households.

Households with 1 or 2 members have the lowest percentage of safe sanitation, at 75 percent. The rates for other groups fluctuate between 79 and 87 percent. The share of households using covered pit latrines tend to increase with household size. It stands out that up to 15 percent of households with up to 2 members have no toilet.

The breakdown by socio-economic status shows that the 'employee' category has the highest rate of safe sanitation, at 97 percent. While 41 percent of households in the 'other' category have no toilets, the share for employees is virtually null.

The analysis by gender of the household heads reveals that male-headed households are more likely to have safe sanitation than female-headed households. Furthermore, female-headed households are more likely to have no toilet than

male-headed households, with rates of 20 and 8 percent, respectively.

### 7.3 Type of Fuel

Table 7.7 shows the distribution of households by fuel used for cooking. Overall, 89 percent of households use firewood. Virtually all households in remote villages use firewood, while 20 percent of households in accessible villages uses charcoal. The breakdown by poverty status reveals similar differences between poor and non-poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that the largest households (with 7 members or more) tend to use firewood more often than the rest, at 94 percent. There is no difference between the other households.

There are no differences by gender of the household head. However, the split-up by socio-economic group of the household shows that 52 percent of the employees and 28 percent of the self-employed in non agricultural activities use charcoal for cooking, whereas the other two categories use firewood in almost every case.

**Table 7.9: 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+	
<b>Total</b>	78.7	17.2	3.4	0.7	100.0	24.5	25.9	25.9	23.7	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	86.2	12.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	27.0	31.2	30.6	11.2	100.0
Remote	71.2	22.1	5.2	1.5	100.0	22.0	20.5	21.2	36.3	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	77.2	18.4	3.4	0.9	100.0	24.4	21.9	27.7	26.0	100.0
Non-poor	79.2	16.7	3.4	0.7	100.0	24.7	26.4	25.9	23.0	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	74.6	22.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	24.6	24.0	20.4	31.0	100.0
3-4	82.5	14.3	2.8	0.4	100.0	26.7	23.1	23.3	26.9	100.0
5-6	79.3	15.7	3.7	1.3	100.0	23.4	23.2	32.4	21.1	100.0
7+	75.3	18.1	5.1	1.5	100.0	21.7	39.4	27.3	11.6	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.6	32.4	34.7	8.3	100.0
Self-employed - agric	75.1	20.1	4.0	0.8	100.0	24.7	22.8	25.7	26.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	86.2	12.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	26.9	35.8	23.3	14.0	100.0
Other	74.8	14.8	10.4	0.0	100.0	10.8	35.6	18.0	35.7	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	80.7	15.3	3.2	0.8	100.0	24.1	27.6	25.2	23.1	100.0
Female	73.2	22.4	3.8	0.5	100.0	25.6	21.3	27.7	25.5	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of households according to the fuel used for lighting. Overall, 93 percent of the households in the district uses kerosene or paraffin, and 6 percent uses electricity. Gas, solar panels, batteries, firewood and candles are virtually not used for lighting in the district.

The analysis by cluster location shows that virtually all households using electricity are located in accessible villages. A similar trend is observed in the split-up by poverty status. All the households that use electricity are non-poor. In turn, households in remote villages and non-poor households uses kerosene or paraffin more frequently than their respective counterparts.

The breakdown by gender and household size reveals no strong correlation with the type of fuel used for lighting. The analysis by socio-economic group of the household shows that employees and self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the higher rates of use of electricity than the remaining socio-economic categories. On the other hand, the 'other' category has the highest rate of use of firewood, at 100 percent

## 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, 96 percent of households are located under 30 minutes of a drinking water supply. In addition, 51 percent of the households are located under 30 minutes of a health facility.

The breakdown by cluster location shows that 97 percent of households in accessible villages have access to a drinking water source and 58 percent to a health facility, whereas the shares for households in remote villages are 93 and 41 percent. Similar differences are observed by poverty status, with non-poor households

## 7 Household amenities

having higher access rates than poor households.

The breakdown by household size shows that the largest households (7 or more members) have the lowest rate of access to sources of drinking water (93 percent), and the highest rate of access to a health facility (61 percent). Households with 1 or 2 members have the highest rate of access to drinking water supply at 98 percent and the lowest rate of access to a health facility at 47 percent than the remaining socio-economic categories.

Households where the main income earner is an employee or self-employed in non-agricultural activities have higher rates of access to drinking water. The self-employed in non-agricultural activities also have the highest rate of access to a health facility, whereas households in the 'other' category have the lowest.

The breakdown by gender of the household head shows no strong differences in access to water sources, but households headed by males have higher access rates to health facilities, with 52 percent living less than 30 min of health facilities, 5 percent points above female-headed households.

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

primary and secondary school. Overall, 87 percent of households are located within 30 minutes of a primary school, but just 32 percent of households live within 30 min of a secondary school. Moreover, 43 percent of households are located 60 min or more away from the nearest secondary school. Access to school was also analysed in chapter 3 but with a different focus. In chapter 3, access to school was analysed at child level, i.e. the access rate of each child. In this section the focus is the distance of the house to the nearest school.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 91 percent of households in accessible villages have access to primary school, against 81 percent of remote villages. For secondary school, the rates go down to 47 and 12 percent, respectively.

88 percent of non-poor households are located within 30 minutes from a primary school, 7 percentage points above poor households. Similarly, non-poor households have higher rates of access to secondary school than poor households, with shares of 35 and 27 percent, respectively.

The size of the household does not appear to be strongly correlated with access to school, either primary or secondary. However, households with 3 or 4 members

**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+	
<b>Total</b>	57.5	29.0	10.9	2.7	100.0	11.4	21.4	24.3	43.0	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	64.3	27.4	7.8	0.4	100.0	19.3	33.8	29.5	17.4	100.0
Remote	50.6	30.6	14.0	4.9	100.0	3.4	8.9	19.1	68.6	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	48.0	33.1	13.6	5.3	100.0	8.5	17.9	29.3	44.3	100.0
Non-poor	61.4	27.4	9.4	1.8	100.0	12.2	22.9	22.6	42.2	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	57.5	28.4	8.2	5.9	100.0	7.9	20.5	19.5	52.1	100.0
3-4	57.1	32.1	9.1	1.8	100.0	12.3	18.1	22.9	46.7	100.0
5-6	60.8	24.0	13.9	1.3	100.0	13.0	22.1	30.4	34.6	100.0
7+	52.2	32.5	13.0	2.3	100.0	11.4	28.3	22.8	37.5	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	88.8	5.4	2.9	2.9	100.0	18.5	29.3	25.3	26.8	100.0
Self-employed - agric	51.7	33.5	12.0	2.7	100.0	10.0	17.7	22.5	49.7	100.0
Self-employed - other	71.4	17.8	10.8	0.0	100.0	13.2	36.3	29.0	21.6	100.0
Other	48.1	34.7	6.7	10.4	100.0	15.7	21.1	40.0	23.2	100.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>										
Male	59.2	28.4	9.4	3.0	100.0	11.9	20.9	23.3	43.9	100.0
Female	52.6	30.7	15.0	1.8	100.0	9.9	22.8	27.0	40.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

have the highest rate of access to primary school and households with 7 or more members have the highest rate to secondary school.

The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that households in the category 'employee' have the highest rate of access to primary school and that the self-employed in non-agricultural activities have the highest rate of access to secondary schools, at 94 and 49 percent, respectively. Households in the category 'self-employed agriculture' have the lowest access rate to secondary schools at 28 percent.

Households headed by females report a higher access rates to primary school than male-headed households. There is no strong difference in the access to secondary school.

Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of households by time to reach the nearest food market and public transportation. Overall, 55 percent of households have access to a food market, and 63 percent to public transportation.

The analysis by cluster location shows that 74 percent of households in accessible villages live within 30 minutes of a food market against 37 of households in remote

villages. The shares for public transportation are 91 for accessible and 35 percent for households in remote villages.

Poverty status is also strongly correlated with distance to food markets and public transportation. Poor households have lower rates of access to food markets, with a rate of 49 percent, against 57 of non-poor. There is a similar difference regarding access to public transportation. While 66 percent of non-poor households have access to public transportation, only 53 percent of poor households have so.

The breakdown by size of the household shows that households with 5 or 6 members have the highest rate of access to food market at 61 percent, and the lowest share with public transportation at 60 percent. Households with 7 or more members report the highest rate of access to public transportation.

Employees and the self-employed in non-agricultural activities report the highest access rates to food markets (78 and 74 percent) and public transportation (88 and 86 percent) respectively. The 'other' category comes in third place with rates of 69 percent to each facility, whereas the 'self-employed agriculture' category has the lowest rates at 49 and 56 percent, respectively.

**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+	
<b>Total</b>	37.3	18.2	17.0	27.6	100.0	44.4	18.5	18.3	18.9	100.0
<b>Cluster Location</b>										
Accessible	48.6	25.3	15.0	11.0	100.0	65.7	25.0	8.4	0.9	100.0
Remote	25.9	11.1	18.9	44.1	100.0	23.0	11.9	28.2	36.8	100.0
<b>Poverty Status</b>										
Poor	32.8	15.8	19.8	31.7	100.0	36.5	16.5	22.1	24.8	100.0
Non-poor	39.2	18.4	16.3	26.2	100.0	47.3	19.2	16.9	16.6	100.0
<b>Household size</b>										
1-2	35.0	14.7	15.9	34.5	100.0	50.9	11.4	18.3	19.4	100.0
3-4	36.8	17.9	18.4	27.0	100.0	45.4	17.1	19.2	18.2	100.0
5-6	37.0	23.5	20.4	19.2	100.0	37.4	22.6	19.9	20.2	100.0
7+	42.3	14.2	9.3	34.3	100.0	45.8	23.8	13.2	17.1	100.0
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>										
Employee	46.9	31.0	22.0	0.0	100.0	62.7	24.9	12.4	0.0	100.0
Self-employed - agric	33.7	15.1	16.7	34.4	100.0	39.8	15.7	21.5	23.0	100.0
Self-employed - other	50.9	23.0	17.8	8.3	100.0	63.0	22.9	7.3	6.8	100.0
Other	35.9	33.3	6.3	24.5	100.0	24.9	44.1	6.3	24.7	100.0
<b>Gender of head of household</b>										
Male	37.3	18.7	15.0	28.9	100.0	43.6	20.6	19.0	16.9	100.0
Female	37.2	16.7	22.2	23.8	100.0	46.5	12.7	16.3	24.4	100.0

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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There does not appear to be a difference according to the gender of the household head in access to food markets, but there is a strong difference in access to public transportation. Male-headed households have an access rate of 65 percent and female-headed households have a rate of 60 percent.

### 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, 82 percent of households take measures against malaria. The most commonly taken are insecticide treated nets (47 percent), bed nets (43 percent), maintenance of good sanitation (10 percent) and use of insecticide (9 percent).

The analysis by cluster location shows that 74 percent of households in remote villages take measures against malaria, compared to 89 percent of households in accessible villages. Similar differences are observed by poverty status with non-poor resembling accessible clusters.

The share of households taking measures tends to increase with the size of the household but there are no clear trends by measure taken. The analysis by socio-economic status shows that virtually all

(100 percent) households in the category 'employee' takes measures, 92 percent of 'self-employed other', 79 percent of 'self-employed agriculture', and only 54 percent of 'other'. Finally, households headed by males are more likely to take measures against malaria than households headed by females. Male-headed households use insecticide treated nets more frequently than female-headed households at 48 and 42 percent respectively.

**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
<b>Total</b>	81.5	43.1	9.0	3.6	0.4	46.7	0.0	10.4	0.3	0.0	3.2
<b>Cluster Location</b>											
Accessible	89.3	40.3	10.7	3.3	0.7	48.3	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	5.2
Remote	73.7	46.5	7.0	3.9	0.0	44.8	0.0	7.5	0.7	0.0	0.7
<b>Poverty Status</b>											
Poor	68.5	51.6	10.6	2.8	0.6	35.7	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
Non-poor	86.4	40.0	8.7	3.8	0.4	50.3	0.0	10.1	0.4	0.0	3.7
<b>Household size</b>											
1-2	67.0	43.0	10.8	6.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	4.6
3-4	83.5	44.5	11.8	4.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	5.4
5-6	88.9	45.8	6.3	2.5	0.0	47.8	0.0	16.3	1.0	0.0	0.6
7+	84.0	35.1	6.1	1.9	2.4	57.6	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.1
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>											
Employee	100.0	35.4	22.6	0.0	0.0	59.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	15.5
Self-employed - agric	78.7	45.0	7.2	5.0	0.4	43.9	0.0	10.5	0.4	0.0	2.2
Self-employed - other	91.8	37.4	4.5	0.0	0.8	57.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	54.4	57.0	31.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Gender of the head of household</b>											
Male	81.7	42.2	9.5	3.6	0.4	48.4	0.0	11.1	0.4	0.0	3.5
Female	80.7	45.5	7.6	3.4	0.4	42.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	2.2

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

# 8 GOVERNANCE

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

## 8.1 Attendance at Meetings

Table 8.1 summarises responses to the following question “Did you or anyone in your household attend a meeting at [...] level in the past 12 months”. This question was repeated 4 times with the dots replaced by kitongoji, village, ward and district. The results show that 84 percent of households had at least one member attending at least one kitongoji meeting in the past 12 months. Attendance at village meetings was slightly lower at 81 percent. Ward and district level meetings did not attain attendance of the majority of households at 23 and 2 percent respectively.

Looking at the breakdown of the results by cluster location shows that, while there is no difference in attendance at ward and district meetings, households in remote villages seem to have better attendance rates at kitongoji and village level meetings. The breakdown by poverty status shows that non-poor households report a higher attendance rate of meetings at ward level than poor households, but both report similar meeting attendance rates for the remaining levels of government.

Analysis of the results by socio-economic group shows that the ‘other’ socio-economic category -a small group of households consisting mainly of households where the main income earner is neither an employee nor self-employed-consistently has lower attendance rates than the remaining socio-economic groups. The ‘employee’ and the ‘self-employed other’ groups have similar attendance rates at all levels but the ‘self-employed agriculture’ category shows remarkably higher rates. Ward and district level meetings, however, are characterised by lower attendance rates by all groups compared to lower government levels.

**Table 8.1: Percentage distribution of attendance of meetings (any household member within past 12 months)**

	Kitongoji Meeting	Village Meeting	Ward Meeting	District Meeting
<b>Total</b>	84.3	80.6	22.6	2.3
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	80.4	76.3	22.1	3.2
Remote	88.1	84.8	23.1	1.3
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	83.6	79.5	16.5	0.9
Non-poor	84.4	80.8	23.8	2.4
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	77.4	74.1	19.8	10.8
Self-employed - agriculture	86.9	84.2	24.1	1.2
Self-employed - other	78.9	71.8	20.0	1.3
Other	66.8	54.2	7.6	6.3
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	449	449	449	449

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

	Kitongoji Leaders	Village Leaders	Ward Leaders	District Leaders	District Councillor
<b>Total</b>					
Satisfied	87.3	83.7	75.2	72.6	54.8
Not Satisfied	11.9	15.4	16.6	10.4	41.1
Don't Know	0.8	1.0	8.2	17.0	4.1
<b>Share Satisfied by Cluster Location</b>					
Accessible	87.9	83.1	75.0	75.2	62.4
Remote	86.7	84.2	75.4	69.9	47.2
<b>Share Satisfied by Poverty Status</b>					
Poor	84.9	79.8	66.6	65.7	55.8
Non-poor	88.3	85.5	78.5	75.0	54.7
<b>Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group</b>					
Employee	93.1	93.1	85.9	78.4	63.7
Self-employed - agriculture	86.2	83.1	74.7	73.6	53.7
Self-employed - other	90.1	83.7	71.9	69.1	63.0
Other	85.0	72.0	72.0	50.0	24.2
<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)</b>					
Political differences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embezzlement/corruption	16.8	20.5	15.1	2.7	6.0
They do not listen to people	17.2	22.1	11.2	3.4	7.3
Favouritism	12.5	15.1	5.9	0.0	3.6
Lazy/inexperienced	19.0	18.5	4.3	1.3	7.8
Personal Reasons	1.0	0.8	2.5	2.0	1.5
I see no results	44.1	39.4	30.3	28.2	59.4
They never visit us	6.3	6.0	41.7	69.2	40.9
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	449	449	449	449	449

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

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

## 8.2 Satisfaction with Leaders

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

The results, displayed in Table 8.2, show a clear trend of satisfaction with leaders going up as the level of government goes

down. While, respectively, 87 percent and 84 percent of respondents say they are satisfied with kitongoji and village leaders, only 55 percent say the same of district councillors. This does not, however, mean that respondents specifically reported dissatisfaction with leaders at higher levels of government. In fact, the percentage of people claiming they are dissatisfied with leaders does not differ much between kitongoji, village, ward and district leaders. Rather, the number of people responding 'I don't know' increases for higher levels of government from 1 percent for kitongoji and village leaders to 17 percent for the district leaders. 41 percent of respondents were not satisfied with the work of their district councillor, while 55 percent was satisfied and only 4 percent answered 'I don't know'.

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

	Kitongoji Finances	Village Finances	Ward Finances	District Finances
<b>Total</b>	13.4	19.6	4.8	1.6
<b>Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	10.4	12.4	4.1	2.8
Remote	16.5	26.9	5.6	0.3
<b>Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	6.2	13.8	3.9	0.5
Non-poor	15.9	21.8	5.3	1.9
<b>Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	21.4	14.4	8.3	11.9
Self-employed - agriculture	13.3	21.8	5.5	0.2
Self-employed - other	11.0	14.4	0.0	2.9
Other	6.3	6.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Source</b>				
Letter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Notice board	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.2
Meeting	97.2	94.9	71.5	40.2
Rumours/hear-say	2.8	5.1	20.5	25.0
Radio/newspapers	0.0	0.0	2.0	34.8
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	448	448	448	448

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

Breaking the results down by accessibility of the cluster and poverty status of the household shows that respondents living in non-poor households and in accessible villages have higher satisfaction rates for all levels of government than their respective counterparts.

Disaggregating the rates by socio-economic group shows that especially the 'other' category has lower satisfaction rates than the remaining socio-economic groups.

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

The reasons for dissatisfaction are very different across the different levels of government. While at kitongoji level only 6 percent of dissatisfied respondents complain that leaders never visit them, this figure goes up to 69 percent for district leaders. Failure to see any result of the leaders' work, favouritism and failure to

listen to people are the most commonly cited reasons for dissatisfaction. The most common reason for dissatisfaction with district councillors is their failure to pay visits, followed by the complaint that no results of their work can be seen. A very low percentage complains about embezzlement and corruption by the district leaders and the district councillor, while this complaint is more common for ward, village and kitongoji leaders.

### 8.3. Public Spending

This section discusses the results of questions on the extent to which financial information reached the sample of respondent, as well as their satisfaction with public spending. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of the percentage of respondents that reported having received financial information from four different levels of government. Information on village finances seems to reach the largest share of households at 20 percent. Information on kitongoji, ward and district finances reaches 13, 5 and 2 percent of the households respectively. Overall a higher share of households in remote villages report receiving financial information than households in accessible villages, especially on village finances. A similar trend is observed when analysing by

**Table 8.4: Satisfaction with public spending and reasons for dissatisfaction**

	Kitongoji Spending	Village Spending	Ward Spending	District Spending
<b>Total</b>				
Satisfied	46.0	43.5	40.3	41.4
Not Satisfied	17.4	22.7	20.0	9.9
Don' Know	36.7	33.8	39.8	48.7
<b>Share Satisfied by Cluster Location</b>				
Accessible	47.5	44.6	42.1	44.3
Remote	44.4	42.5	38.5	38.5
<b>Share Satisfied by Poverty Status</b>				
Poor	33.9	32.0	28.8	30.4
Non-poor	50.0	47.6	44.6	45.3
<b>Share Satisfied by Socio-economic Group</b>				
Employee	69.7	71.2	64.1	64.1
Self-employed - agriculture	43.2	40.7	37.6	38.6
Self-employed - other	46.8	41.7	39.1	43.7
Other	43.1	42.7	42.7	36.4
<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction (incl. don't know)</b>				
I see no results	18.6	24.1	20.6	12.2
Embezzlement/corruption	11.7	16.8	12.0	5.4
Favouritism	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.9
This is what I hear	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.4
They give no information	69.2	63.9	70.9	81.7
<b>No. of Obs.</b>	449	449	449	449

Source: CWIQ 2007 Muheza DC

poverty status, with non-poor households resembling households in remote villages.

There are no major differences across socio-economic groups, although the 'other' category report remarkably lower shares of households receiving financial information than the remaining socio-economic categories. For those that received financial information, the source of this information was probed for.

The results in Table 8.3 show that at all levels of government the most important method of acquiring information was attendance of meetings. Information received through rumours or hear-say scores second place at all levels, except with the district finances where 35 percent of the households reported having received 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 either 'yes', 'no' or 'don't know'. Table 8.4 shows the results. Satisfaction with spending is higher for

lower levels of government. While around 46 percent of respondents were satisfied with kitongoji spending, the share decreases to 40 percent for ward spending. This does not, however, mean that respondents specifically report dissatisfaction with spending for higher levels of government, rather the share of respondents reporting 'I don't know' increases.

In line with the results on satisfaction with leaders, respondents living in poor households and in remote villages consistently show lower satisfaction rates than respondents living in non-poor households and in accessible villages. The breakdown by socio-economic group shows that the 'employee' group displays higher satisfaction rates with public spending, whereas the 'self-employed agriculture' category reports consistently lower rates than the remaining categories.

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

second most important response was that they saw no results arising from the public spending and corruption or embezzlement were cited out as the third most reason.